

CENSUS

OF ENGLAND & WALES

1931

GENERAL REPORT

LONDON

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1950

NOTE

This Report is the concluding volume of the series for the 1931 Census of England and Wales. Though much of the contents had been written in 1936, completion was delayed by the need to concentrate on the preparation of the supplementary series of County Volumes, Parts II, which showed the changes caused by the alteration of county districts under the Local Government Act, 1929, and the last volume of which was not published until 1940. Before this task was concluded, the approach of war required all available staff to be employed on the preparations for the establishment of the national registration system. The war-time restrictions on printing and normal activities made any progress with the present volume out of the question.

At the end of the war considerable arrears of publications of all kinds had accumulated and this obliged the General Register Office to work to a scheme under which the arrears would be overtaken while pace was kept with the full programme of current publications. Accordingly, this volume has been further delayed by the more urgent need to issue the annual Statistical Reviews for the war years.

Nevertheless, without this General Report the story of the 1931 Census would be incomplete. The commentary, which has not been published elsewhere, possesses historical value and will be of assistance to those responsible for the planning and execution of future censuses of population. Although the passage of time has naturally set a different complexion upon some of the matters discussed, it has been thought right to retain the text as originally written.

The whole of the 1931 Census original records, together with much of the associated material, were totally destroyed in an outbreak of fire in 1942. This has precluded any further reference to original Census documents.

General Register Office,
Somerset House,
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.—PREPARATION AND PROCEDURE

PAGE

1. Introduction	I
2. Preparations for the Census	I
(a) Legislation	I
(b) Preparation of the Census Schedule	3
(c) Scheme of Tabulation	5
(d) Preparatory work in connection with Enumeration	5
(1) Preparation of Plan of Division	5
(2) Appointment of Enumerators	5
(3) Appointment of Census Advisory Officers	6
(4) Mercantile Marine and other Civilian Shipping	7
(5) Naval, Military and Air Forces	7
(6) Miscellaneous	7
(7) Publicity	8
(a) Broadcast Talks	8
(b) Lessons in Schools	9
(c) Press and Other Action	9
3. Scheme of Publication of Reports	9
4. Enumeration	II
(a) Local preparations	II
(b) Distribution and Collection of Schedules	II
5. Procedure after Census Day	12
(a) Preliminary Report	12
(b) Census Office Operations	12
(1) Preparation of Plans of Division	13
(2) Revision of Schedules and Enumeration Books	13
(3) Coding	13
(a) Birthplace	13
(b) Occupations and Industries	14
(4) Punching	15
(5) Machine Tabulation	16
(6) Abstraction of Statistics of Dwellings	18
(7) Aggregation of Results (Tabling)	19
(8) Staff Employed	19
6. Cost of the Census	20

II.—POPULATION

1. Population of England and Wales	21
2. Migration and Other Miscellaneous Movements	26
3. Intercensal Estimates of Population	28
4. International Changes in Population	31
5. Density of Population	31
6. Population in Geographical Regions of England and Wales	32
7. Population in Counties	34
8. Density of Population in Counties	36
9. Population in Urban and Rural Density Aggregates	37
10. London—Administrative County, Outer Ring and Adjacent Metropolitan Areas	41
11. Analysis of Movement in the Metropolitan Area since 1921	43
12. Large Towns	48
13. Smaller Towns	53
14. Civil Parishes and Wards of Urban Areas	54
15. Parliamentary Areas	55
16. Ecclesiastical Areas	60
17. Other Areas...	60
18. Institutions and Special Classes	61

II.—POPULATION—continued.

PAGE

19. Boundary Changes arising out of the Operation of Section 46 of the Local Government Act,	
1929	63
(a) Urban and Rural Changes	63
(b) Changes of Boundary of Administrative Counties with Associated County Boroughs	66
(c) County Borough Changes	67
(d) Administrative Counties and Their Constituent Administrative Areas, before and after the Operation of Changes under Section 46 of the Local Government Act,	
19 9	69
(e) Size of Reconstituted Areas	71
(f) Detached Parts	74

III.—BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND FAMILIES 74**IV.—SEXES, AGES AND MARITAL CONDITIONS**

1. Sexes	74
2. Regional and County Variations in Sex Proportions	76
3. Sex Proportions in Other Countries	78
4. Ages	78
(a) Sections of the Country	87
(b) Mis-statements of Age	90
(1) Local Errors	91
(2) Other Age Inconsistencies	93
(c) Graduation of Ages	96
5. Marital Condition	100

V.—OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

1. Introductory	104
2. Scope of Inquiry	105
3. Classification and Analysis of Material	108
4. General Analysis by Occupation and Industry	110
ORDER	
I. Fishermen	126
II. Agricultural Occupations	128
III. Mining and Quarrying Occupations	132
IV. Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	138
V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass	138
VI. Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.	138
VII. Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals)	139
VIII. Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate	140
IX. Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters and Electricians	140
X. Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments	141
XI. Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (Not Boots or Shoes)	141
XII. Textile Workers	141
XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	142
XIV. Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco	144
XV. Workers in Wood and Furniture	145
XVI. Makers of and Workers in Paper and Cardboard; Bookbinders, etc.	145
XVII. Printers and Photographers	146
XVIII. Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors	146
XIX. Painters and Decorators	147
XX. Workers in Other Materials	147
XXI. Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials	147
XXII. Persons Employed in Transport and Communication	148
XXIII. Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations	149
XXIV. Persons Employed in Public Administration and Defence	150
XXV. Professional Occupations	150
XXVI. Persons Professionally Engaged in Entertainments and Sport	151
XXVII. Persons Engaged in Personal Service	151
XXVIII. Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists	152
XXIX. Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers	153
XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants	153
XXXI. Other and Undefined Workers... ..	153
XXXII. Retired or not Gainfully Occupied	154
5. Persons Temporarily "Out of Work"	156
6. Comparison of the Results of 1911, 1921 and 1931 by reference to Sex, Age and Marital Condition	162

VI.—BIRTHPLACE AND NATIONALITY

	PAGE
1. Scope of Inquiry	164
2. Birthplaces	168
3. Natives of Scotland	170
4. Natives of Ireland	171
5. Natives of Islands of the British Seas	172
6. Natives of British Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies	173
7. Persons Born in Foreign Countries	174
(a) British Subjects by Birth	175
(b) British Subjects by Naturalisation	176
8. Persons Born at Sea	176
9. Foreign Born Persons of Alien Nationality	176

VII.—WELSH LANGUAGE

1. Scope of Inquiry	182
2. Age Distribution	184
3. Local Distribution of the Welsh Speaking Population	185

VIII.—USUAL RESIDENCE	186
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TABLES

POPULATION

I. Population 1801-1931, England and Wales	22
II. Intercensal Movements, 1871-1931 (Numbers)	24
III. Intercensal Movements, 1871-1931 (Percentages)	24
IV. Births and Deaths, 1921-1935	25
V. Migration—Extracted from Board of Trade Journal	27
VI. Intercensal Estimates of Population, England and Wales, 1921-1931	28
VII. Census Populations and Approximate Decennial Increases per cent in England and Wales and in Certain Other Countries	30
VIII. Densities at each Census, England and Wales, 1801-1931	31
IX. 1931 Population and Acreage of Regions	32
X. Intercensal Movements of Population in Regions, 1911-1931	33
XI. Administrative Counties (Including County Boroughs) Arranged in Order of Enumerated Population, 1931	35
XII. Administrative Counties (Including County Boroughs) Arranged in Order of 1921-1931 Increase per cent of Population, and showing the Increase per cent of Population in the Intercensal Periods 1921-1931 and 1911-1921 respectively and the Percentage Gain or Loss by Migration 1921-1931	35
XIII. Density of Population in Administrative Counties with Associated County Boroughs, England and Wales, 1921 and 1931	37
XIV. Comparison of Aggregates of Urban and Rural Districts, England and Wales, 1891-1931... ..	38
XV. Comparison of Resident Populations in Urban and Rural Aggregates, England and Wales, 1921 and 1931	39
XVI. Classification of Urban Districts by Population, England and Wales, 1921 and 1931	40

	PAGE
XVII. London—Population and Density	41
XVIII. London—Intercensal Changes	42
XIX. Percentage Increase of Resident Population in England and Wales and Four Metropolitan Aggregates and comparison between the Metropolitan Aggregates and England and Wales, 1921-1934	44
XX. Populations and Triennial Increases—Metropolitan Areas	46
XXI. 1931 Position and Subsequent Triennial Increases—Metropolitan Areas	47
XXII. Population 1911-1931—Towns with Populations of over 50,000, Arranged According to Size	49
XXIII. Population and Electorate (Excluding Universities), England and Wales, 1921 and 1931	56
XXIV. Distribution of Population in Constituencies, 1911, 1921 and 1931	57
XXV. Constituencies with more than 100,000 Population per Member in 1931	58
XXVI. Constituencies with less than 50,000 Population per Member in 1931	59
XXVII. Constituencies returning two Members	59
XXVIII. University Electors, 1921 and 1931	60
XXIX. Institutional and other Special Types of Population in England and Wales, 1921 and 1931	62
XXX. Institutional and other Special Types of Population—Age Distribution	63
XXXI. Comparative Urban and Rural Populations (1931 Census) of Areas as Constituted at Census Day, 1931, and after Completion of Changes made under the Local Government Act, 1929	64
XXXII. Acreage and Population at Census of 1931 of Counties with their Associated County Boroughs as Constituted (1) at Census of 1931, and (2) after Completion of Changes under Local Government Act, 1929... ..	67
XXXIII. 1931 Census Populations of Regional Aggregates of County Boroughs and of altered County Boroughs as constituted (1) at Census of 1931, and (2) after Completion of Changes under Local Government Act, 1929	67
XXXIV. Numbers of County Boroughs, Metropolitan Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs, Urban Districts, Rural Districts and Civil Parishes in each County of England and Wales at the Census of 1931 and after Changes under Local Government Act, 1929	69
XXXV. Distribution of Metropolitan Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts as Constituted at the Census of 1931, and after the Completion of Changes under the Local Government Act, 1929, According to the Size of their Respective Populations as Enumerated at the Census of 1931 in each case... ..	72
XXXVI. Numbers of Detached Parts of Civil Parishes by Counties, 1931	73

SEXES, AGES AND MARITAL CONDITIONS

XXXVII. Excess of Females by Age Groups, England and Wales	75
XXXVIII. Highest and Lowest Proportions of Females per 1,000 Males in Metropolitan Boroughs, County Boroughs and Administrative Counties	77
XXXIX. Countries Arranged in Order of 1931 Sex Proportions, showing also 1921 Comparisons	78
XL. Population of England and Wales in Age Groups, 1931 and 1921 and its Distribution per 10,000... ..	83
XLI. Population in Age Groups and Distribution per 1,000 Total Population at Successive Censuses, England and Wales, 1881-1931	86
XLII. Sex and Age Constitution of Sections of the Population	88
XLIII. Comparison of 1931 Census Populations at Ages over 10 with Survivors from the 1921 Census	95
XLIV. Ungraduated and Graduated Survivorship Ratios—Ages 0-30, 1931	98
XLV. Enumerated and Graduated Populations—Census 1931	98
XLVI. Distribution by Sex, Age and Marital Condition, 1931	100
XLVII. Marital Conditions: Proportions by Sex in Age Groups, England and Wales (1891-1931) and Geographical Regions (1931)	102

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

	PAGE
XLVIII. Occupations of Males and Females aged 14 and over: Proportions According to Marital Condition and Industrial Status, England and Wales, 1931	112
XLIX. Industry: Analysis by Industrial Status of Orders, Sub-Orders and Certain Numerically Important Industries, England and Wales, 1931	117
L. Percentages Occupied and Out of Work in Regions, Counties, County Boroughs, and Other Urban Areas with Populations Exceeding 50,000	119
LI. Distribution of Population over 14 years of Age by Occupational Order and Region	124
LII. Fishermen: Distribution in 1921 and 1931	127
LIII. Fishermen: Distribution in Certain County Areas, 1891-1931	128
LIV. Agricultural Workers in Urban and Rural Areas of England and Wales, 1921 and 1931	129
LV. Proportions of Agricultural Workers in the Rural Parts of Counties, 1931	130
LVI. Agricultural Occupations in the Aggregates of Rural Districts in Counties, 1931 ...	131
LVII. Occupations of Males in and about Coal and Shale Mines, England and Wales, 1921 and 1931	132
LVIII. Mining and Quarrying Occupations: Males: 1921 and 1931	133
LIX. Coal and Shale Miners: Occupational Distribution in Certain Counties	137
LX. Textile Workers: Geographical and Occupational Distribution	143
LXI. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress: Distribution Summary	144
LXII. Proprietors and Assistants in Retail Businesses, England and Wales	149
LXIII. Percentages of Private Families with Resident Domestic Servants to Total Private Families, England and Wales, Census 1931	152
LXIV. Percentages Out of Work among Occupied Persons in Certain Industrial Groups and Industries, Classified by Sex and Age, England and Wales, 1931	158
LXV. Percentages Out of Work among Occupied Persons in Certain Occupations and Occupational Groups, Classified by Sex and Age, England and Wales, 1931	159
LXVI. Percentages Out of Work among Occupied Persons by Regions, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs and Large Towns with Populations Exceeding 50,000	160
LXVII. Proportions Occupied per 1,000 Males and Females Enumerated, by Age and Civil Condition, England and Wales, 1911, 1921 and 1931	163

BIRTHPLACE AND NATIONALITY

LXVIII. Birthplaces: Numbers and Proportions Born	166
LXIX. Birthplaces of Persons, Males and Females	168
LXX. Birthplaces of the Population at Successive Censuses, England and Wales, 1851-1931	169
LXXI. Birthplaces of the Population at Successive Censuses, England and Wales, 1851-1931 (Proportions per 100,000 persons)	169
LXXII. Regions, Administrative Counties (with Associated County Boroughs) and Large Towns with Highest Proportions of Natives of Scotland	170
LXXIII. Regions, Administrative Counties (with Associated County Boroughs) and Large Towns with Highest Proportions of Natives of Ireland	172
LXXIV. Persons Born in Dominions, Colonies, etc.	173
LXXV. Regions, Administrative Counties (with Associated County Boroughs) and Large Towns with Highest Proportions of Colonial Born	174
LXXVI. Persons Born in Foreign Countries, Distinguishing British Subjects and Foreigners, and Enumerated in England and Wales at each Census, 1851-1931	175
LXXVII. Birthplaces of Persons of Foreign Nationality 1911, 1921 and 1931	177
LXXVIII. Distribution of Foreigners (Including Persons Born Abroad of Unstated Nationality) in England and Wales, Classified by Regions and in Certain Large Towns with High Proportions	178
LXXIX. Regional Distribution of Foreigners	179
LXXX. Distribution by Sex, Age and Marital Condition per 10,000 Persons of Population Born in England and Wales Compared with Foreign Born Population	180
LXXXI. Sex, Age and Marital Condition—Distribution per 10,000 Persons (Selected Foreign Countries)	181

WELSH LANGUAGE

	PAGE
LXXXII. Proportional Numbers Speaking Welsh only and both English and Welsh, Wales and Monmouthshire, 1901-1931	184
LXXXIII. Proportion per 1,000 of the Population Aged Three Years and Upwards at Certain Age Groups Returned as able to speak Welsh only and both English and Welsh, Wales and Monmouthshire, 1911, 1921 and 1931	184
LXXXIV. Welsh Speaking Population, Proportion per 1,000 Persons Aged Three Years and Over in Counties, County Boroughs and Urban Areas with more than 50,000 Population	185

USUAL RESIDENCE

LXXXV. Areas with Enumerated Population in Excess of Resident Population	189
LXXXVI. Areas with Resident Population in Excess of Enumerated Population	190

DIAGRAMS

A. Population of England and Wales at Each Census since 1801	23
B. Amount of Increase of Population of England and Wales in Each Intercensal Period since 1801	23
C. Rate of Increase of Population of England and Wales in Each Intercensal Period since 1801	23
D. Intercensal Estimates of Population of England and Wales, 1921-1931	29
E. Population by Single Years of Age Distinguishing Males and Females	80
F. Graduated Populations at Single Years of Age Distinguishing Males and Females	80
G. Census 1931—Age Distribution (Persons)	81
H. Population by Quinquennial Groups of Age, 1891-1931 (Males)	84
J. Population by Quinquennial Groups of Age, 1891-1931 (Females)	84

APPENDICES

A. Copy of Householder's Schedule (E), Census, England, 1931	193
B. Constitution of the Geographical Regions, England and Wales, 1931 (with map)	195
C. Constitution of Metropolitan Zones and Sectors (in terms of areas as existing in 1931) (with map)	197

CENSUS OF 1931

PART I - PREPARATION AND PROCEDURE

1. Introduction.

The Census of the population of England and Wales taken on the 26th April, 1931, was the fourteenth of the series which commenced with that taken on the 9th March, 1801. This volume is concerned with an analysis of the results of that Census, figures relating to which have already been published in a series of volumes to which reference is made in the section dealing with the scheme of publication on page 9.

It is not proposed on this occasion to give details respecting the scope of each of the decennial Censuses which have been taken since 1801, since the General Reports on the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 contain a full historical account of the various Census Acts and of the progressive development which has occurred in Census taking in Great Britain under the provisions of those Acts.

2. Preparations for the Census.

(a) Legislation

The 1931 Census was taken under the provisions of the Census Act, 1920, viz., an Act to make provision for the taking from time to time of a Census for Great Britain or any area therein and for otherwise obtaining statistical information with respect to the population of Great Britain.

This Act differed from all previous Census Acts in that it was a perpetual Act applicable not only to the Census of 1921 but to all future Censuses of Great Britain, whereas all previous Census Acts had been limited in operation to the respective Censuses for the taking of which they had been passed.

The Census Act, 1920, Section 1(1) provided that, subject to the provisions of the Act, His Majesty may by Order in Council from time to time direct that a Census shall be taken for Great Britain, and any Order so made may prescribe the date of such Census, the persons by whom and with respect to whom the returns for the purpose of such Census are to be made and the particulars to be stated in the returns.

In pursuance of these provisions an Order in Council was made on the 12th February, 1931, prescribing that the Census should be taken on the 26th April, 1931, with respect to all persons in Great Britain who were alive at midnight ending that day.

The persons with respect to whom and the persons by whom the Census Returns were to be made are set forth in the First Schedule to the Order, whilst the particulars to be stated in the return *to be made in England and Wales* are set forth in the Second Schedule (Parts I and III) to the Order, these Schedules being as follows:—

FIRST SCHEDULE

Persons with respect to whom Returns are to be made

1. Persons present at midnight ending the Census day in a dwelling, lodgings or rooms, separately occupied by any private household of which they are members, guests (including paying guests or boarders), or employees.

2. Persons present at midnight ending the Census day on the premises of any hotel, club, boarding house or common or other lodging house.

3. Persons present at midnight ending the Census day on the premises of any public or private hospital, sanatorium, convalescent or nursing home, workhouse, poor-house, infirmary, asylum, religious or charitable community, residential school or college, or residential institution of any other kind.

4. Persons belonging to the naval, military, or air forces of the Crown, and any other persons, present at midnight ending the Census day, on any vessel or in any barracks, station, or other premises under naval, military, or air force discipline.

5. Persons present at midnight ending the Census day on any ship, boat, barge, or other vessel in any inland waters or engaged in any coast-wise or fishing voyage, or lying moored or anchored in any place.

6. Persons present at midnight ending the Census day on the premises of any civil prison, lock-up or other place of detention.

7. Persons who, not having been enumerated elsewhere for the purpose of the Census, arrive at any of the places or premises above-mentioned after midnight ending the Census day and before the returns in respect of persons, present on or in such premises or places are required to be delivered up.

8. Persons not included among any of the classes of persons above-mentioned.

*Persons by whom Returns are to be made**

1. The head, or person for the time being acting as the head, of the household.
2. The manager or other person for the time being in charge of the premises.
3. The chief resident officer or other person for the time being in charge of the institution.
4. The officer or other person appointed for the purpose in pursuance of arrangements made by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council.
5. The captain, master, or other person for the time being in charge of the vessel.
6. The governor or other person for the time being in charge of the premises.
7. The person specified above as the person by whom the returns are to be made with respect to the persons present at midnight ending the Census day on or in any of the premises or places above mentioned.
8. The person with respect to whom the return is to be made.

SECOND SCHEDULE

PART I

Particulars to be stated in the Returns made in England and Wales

1. Full name.
2. Relation to Head of Family or other person by whom the Return is to be made.
3. Sex.
4. Age in years and months.
5. In respect of persons aged 16 years or over, whether single, married, widowed or divorced.
6. Usual residence, stating address if enumerated elsewhere.
7. Place of Birth, stating:—
 - (a) If born in the United Kingdom, the name of the county and town or parish.
 - (b) If born outside the United Kingdom, the name of the country and the state, province or district, or whether born at sea.
8. If born in a foreign country or at sea, whether:—
 - (a) Natural born; or
 - (b) Naturalised British subject; or
 - (c) Of foreign nationality, stating nationality.
9. In respect of persons aged 14 years or over:—
 - (a) Profession, trade, manufacture, service or other occupation, stating precise branch, and whether out of work or retired, and if occupied in trade or manufacture, the particular kind of work done, of material worked in and of article, if any, made or dealt in.
 - (b) If ordinarily occupied as employee, name, business, and business address of present employer, or, if out of work or retired, of last employer.
 - (c) Whether ordinarily occupied as employer, stating nature of business conducted, or whether ordinarily occupied neither as employer nor employee.
10. Number of living-rooms dwelt in by the persons in respect of whom particulars are included in any separate Return.

PART III

Additional particulars to be stated in Returns made in Wales (including Monmouth).

1. In respect of persons aged 3 years or over, whether able to speak Welsh only or able to speak both Welsh and English.

The Census Act, 1920, Section 3(1) further provided for the making of Regulations for the purpose of enabling any Census Order in Council to be carried into effect with regard to the procedure to be followed in connection with the enumeration and the forms to be used in the taking of the Census.

The Census General Regulations dated 10th March, 1931, which superseded the Provisional Regulations made on the 24th November, 1930, and the Census Special Provisional Regulations dated 12th February, 1931, were accordingly made. Of these, the Census General Regulations comprise those which deal with Census machinery of a standing character applicable to all Censuses and therefore of continuing validity in regard to all future Censuses, unless and until they are amended, whereas the Census Special Regulations are and must in future be special to a particular Census scheduling the Census forms of return as prescribed under the particular Census Order in Council.

Hitherto the making of the Regulations and their issue in one set as a whole, covering not only the procedure for the taking of the Census but also the actual form of the return, had been

* The persons mentioned at 1-8 here were responsible for the class of persons set out under the corresponding number at 1-8 above.

deferred until after the Census Order in Council had been made by the Privy Council, that is, a short time only before Census day. Since, however, during most of the year preceding the Census year actual preparations for the Census have to be made, e.g., the division of the country into suitable enumeration districts and the appointment of Census personnel, it was considered desirable, on grounds of convenience, to have in existence a set of regulations as to Census procedure and machinery which could be quoted as valid provision for action necessary to be taken at a much earlier stage than about the Census date. Hence the issue for this purpose of Provisional Regulations dated 24th November, 1930, which were made substantive on 10th March 1931.

(b) Preparation of the Census Schedule

As stated above active preparations for the taking of the Census had been taking place for a considerable time before the Census date, but it was not considered necessary to adopt the procedure of 1921, which based the Census administration upon a Joint Committee consisting nominally of the Ministers concerned but operating through the Registrars General as their deputies.

On that occasion, after each Government Department had been invited to submit suggestions as to the inquiries which they desired should be included in the Census schedule, a conference of representatives of such Departments was held, decisions were arrived at as to the subject-matter groupings in which the various Census inquiries were to be considered and sub-committees were appointed to examine these groups of subject-matter and to submit their recommendations in respect of each group for consideration by the Joint Committee. The latter Committee then determined the relative importance of the inquiries submitted both through the sub-committees and by scientific and other bodies, and selected the most important for inclusion in the Census schedule.

On the present occasion all Government Departments were, as in 1921, communicated with and afforded an opportunity of offering suggestions or making representations as to the nature of the inquiries to be included in order that, as far as possible, provision might be made to supply statistics which would be of service to such Departments during the ensuing intercensal period, both in discharge of their existing functions or in relation to questions foreseen as likely to arise within the scope of their respective responsibilities. Scientific and other bodies interested in Census statistics were also afforded an opportunity of submitting suggestions with regard to the inquiries to be included in the Census schedules.

No Census was taken in Northern Ireland in 1931, there having been a Census there in 1926, so that provision for the usual co-ordination between the Census returns of different parts of the United Kingdom had to be made only in respect of returns for Great Britain as a whole. Close co-operation with Scotland was established at an early stage with a view to securing uniformity and comparability of such Census inquiries as are common to their component parts and representations made by Departments covering the whole of Great Britain became the subject of joint consideration by the Registrar General of England and Wales and the Registrar General of Scotland.

The representations made and the suggestions offered with regard to Census inquiries were numerous and varied and every suggestion, whether or not it related to inquiries not hitherto included in any Census, was fully considered. It was, of course, inevitable that in the process of selection it was not possible to meet fully the expressed wishes of the Departments or scientific bodies in respect of questions in which they were interested, but it may be taken for granted that, after the most careful sifting and selection, the inquiries eventually decided upon were those regarded as the most valuable and necessary for such public purposes as then existed or were likely to arise during the interval before the next Census.

In this connection it should be pointed out that the Census Act of 1920 gave the necessary powers for quinquennial Censuses to be taken whereas decennial Censuses only had been provided for in the past. The possibility of a Census being taken in 1936 had therefore to be taken into consideration in arriving at decisions with regard to the scope of the Census of 1931*. The generally accepted policy of a series of Censuses of equal content implies that under a quinquennial Census system each programme should be appreciably lighter than a decennial programme, since provision would not need to be made, as heretofore, for the statistical needs of a full ten year period. The conclusion reached, therefore, was that the 1931 programme should be lighter than that of 1921, which was regarded as having been up to the limit of the public capacity, and consequently incapable of profitable expansion.

Actually if the inquiries pressed for from one quarter or another had been acceded to the resulting programme for 1931 would have been greatly in excess of that for 1921, even leaving out of consideration the considerably increased tabulation programme arising out of the operation

*No Census was in fact taken in 1936.

of the Local Government Act, 1929, under the provisions of Section 46 of which County Councils were required to formulate schemes for the re-arrangement of their urban and rural districts. Practically the whole of these schemes came into operation on varying dates subsequent to the Census date, with the result that in the case of many counties the Census statistics prepared in respect of the constituent urban and rural areas as existing on Census day related to areas which had been subjected to substantial re-arrangement. This necessitated the subsequent preparation of statistics for the newly constituted urban and rural areas and their issue in a special series of supplementary volumes.

In the above circumstances a somewhat rigorous selection was made from the very large number of inquiries recommended from various sources, the ultimate selection including but one new inquiry, that relating to "usual residence", additional to what may be virtually regarded as staple Census inquiries, viz., relationship to head of household, sex, age, marital condition, birthplace, nationality, number of rooms occupied, language spoken (in Wales) and occupation and industry.

Questions asked at the 1921 Census but omitted in 1931 related to education, dependency (including orphanhood), and place of work. The fertility inquiry of 1911 (duration of existing marriage and the number of children born of such marriages) was also omitted, though its repetition was pressed from several quarters, the circumstances being fully explained in the introduction to the Preliminary Report on the Census published in June, 1931.

The new inquiry as to "usual residence" was included for the following reasons and may be regarded as having superseded in regard to the 1931 Census the important inquiry as to "place of work," which was included in 1921.

While in many Census systems the established machinery provides for the presentation of results on a basis of local distribution *de jure*, or according to the area of usual or legal residence, the invariable practice in this country has been to adhere to a distribution *de facto*, or according to the area of actual enumeration. The *de facto* basis, though of great administrative convenience, is not one which in itself embodies any scientific principle or definition of population. It represents merely the number of people who happen to have been found in a particular area at the particular point of time represented by the Census date. It will not necessarily, therefore, be identical either with the population resident in the area or with the alternative conception of the mean population present in the area during the year. In the past, however, efforts have been made to ensure a *de facto* distribution approximating to a resident distribution by selecting as far as possible a Census date upon which there was least movement of the population. In this sense it may be said that previous Censuses have aimed at a resident population; in any case it has never been possible to aim at the conception of the mean population present in the area, since this would have entailed a series of Censuses at more or less frequent intervals throughout the year.

In modern circumstances, however, it has become increasingly difficult to find any practicable date during the year at which local populations could be regarded as unaffected by inward or outward movement. Considerations as to weather and daylight have made a very early Census date disadvantageous, while the greatly increased mobility of the people and the growth of the week-end habit have gone far to destroy the possibility of finding any one date on which the movement of population would be negligible in all areas. In these circumstances it has become necessary to explore the extent to which a *de facto* enumeration alone will suffice; and the "usual residence" inquiry has been included in order that material might be obtained for a survey of the position.

The object therefore of the inquiry is in the first place to obtain experimental data for the purposes of the future guidance of Census policy on this important matter, and secondly, for use in connection with estimates of local populations for the purposes of Exchequer grants under the Local Government Act, 1929, which must necessarily be framed upon a consistent basis of principle.

With regard to the important questions on occupation and industry some elaboration of the instructions on the schedule was made with regard to the description of occupation by a person who had not been employed at his original occupation for a very long time and who had, or had not, any prospect of making a living by that occupation in the future. At the time of the Census unemployment was widespread, and it was known that there were large numbers of former workers in the more seriously affected industries like coalmining, shipbuilding, etc., who had long been unemployed, and who, in many cases, had no reasonable prospect of ever again being employed in these industries. It was therefore necessary to give such instructions as would assist the persons affected to state the occupation appropriate to their particular circumstances, in order to ensure that the statistics subsequently prepared for particular industries were not vitiated by the inclusion of persons who could no longer reasonably be regarded as belonging to them.

(c) Scheme of Tabulation

Final decisions having been reached with regard to the inquiries to be included in the Census schedule for England and Wales these were communicated in the terms set out on page 3, to the various Government Departments and other interested bodies from whom representations and suggestions had been invited, and they were requested to submit suggestions as to the nature and degree of detail in the contents of the tables to be prepared from the material furnished in reply to the inquiries. These Departments, etc., were informed that any representations as to the tabular presentation of statistics which they desired to be made available on comparable lines for all parts of Great Britain would be communicated to the Registrar General for Scotland and become the subject of joint examination with him; and arrangements were accordingly made to promote the comparability of Census statistics for all parts of Great Britain.

The work of formulating the tabulations was carried on by means of conferences and discussions with Government Departments throughout 1931, but owing to the serious financial situation of the country at that time, modifications of the original scheme had to be made which resulted in the work being completed at a cost appreciably smaller than that originally contemplated and approved.

(d) Preparatory work in connection with Enumeration

1. PREPARATION OF PLAN OF DIVISION

As previously stated, active preparations for the Census had to be commenced some considerable time before Census day and one of the most important operations was the preparation of the Plan of Division, i.e., the division of the whole of England and Wales into 40,016 units of area in such a way that these units, which are termed Enumeration Districts, could be readily combined so as to build up the various types of area such as Parishes—civil and ecclesiastical—Wards, Urban and Rural Districts, Boroughs, Counties, Parliamentary and Petty Sessional Divisions, etc., into which the country is divided and for which statistics are required.

The responsibility for carrying out this particular duty rested upon the Registrars of Births and Deaths for the 1,770 registration sub-districts into which the country was divided at the time of the Census, or upon any persons for the time being appointed by the Registrar General to act in place of Registrars for the purposes of the Census Regulations.

Each of these officers was supplied with an Ordnance map of his sub-district, generally of six-inch scale but of twenty-five inch scale in the case of large towns, showing in distinctive colours the boundaries of civil and ecclesiastical parishes, urban districts and their wards, and, where necessary, the boundaries also of rural districts, parliamentary divisions, petty sessional divisions and county court districts. Upon this map the officer was instructed to sketch lightly in pencil the boundaries of the enumeration districts which he proposed as complying with the very precise instructions issued for his guidance.

He was further supplied with a bound book, termed the "Plan of Division," in which had been entered the names of the various areas in his sub-district, and in which he was instructed to enter in respect of each enumeration district recommended a detailed description of the boundary unless it happened to coincide with that of a parish, ward or other local sub-division, and an exhaustive list of all roads, streets, groups of houses, etc., comprised therein.

Important considerations to be borne in mind by the Census Officer in planning his enumeration districts were that they must be of such a size or population that the enumerator appointed for each district could collect on one day the whole of the schedules which he had distributed during the seven week days prior to Census date, and that the boundaries must be so arranged that the schedules collected by one enumerator might, where necessary, be grouped with those collected by another enumerator so as to enable the statistics to be derived therefrom to be shown for all the different kinds of areas, e.g., counties, boroughs, urban districts, rural districts, parishes, etc., for which statistics were required.

Having completed the division of his sub-district into what he considered suitable enumeration districts the Registrar was required to forward the "Plan of Division" and Ordnance map to the Census Office. They were there subjected to a close scrutiny by responsible staff to see that the enumeration districts conformed to instructions, that they had been indicated and numbered on the Ordnance map, and that their boundaries and contents, i.e., names of streets, roads, etc., had been fully and correctly entered in the "Plan of Division." After approval they were returned to the Registrar, who copied the necessary details into the enumeration books. Each enumerator was thus provided with a comprehensive and accurate description of the precise area and its contents for the enumeration of which he was to be responsible.

2. APPOINTMENT OF ENUMERATORS

Under the Census General Regulations it is provided that for the purpose of any Census the Registrar General may appoint, or authorise a Registrar, subject to his approval, to appoint, for

any enumeration district, an officer who shall perform in that enumeration district the duties of an enumerator under the Act and Regulations.

Actually, the local Census Officer (with rare exceptions the Registrar of Births and Deaths) was, as in past Censuses, held responsible for the selection of candidates for the post of enumerator, his recommendations being subject to the approval of the Registrar General. Enumeration districts numbering 40,016 having been planned to the satisfaction of the Registrar General, the next step was to recruit this number of persons possessing the necessary qualifications for the enumeration of the population in those districts.

The work of a Census enumerator is by no means simple or unimportant but calls for a sufficient standard of education, intelligence and ability to enable him to become familiar with his instructions and with the contents and subject matter of the schedules, sufficient tact and courtesy to enable him to elicit satisfactory returns from the public without friction or offence, and sufficient knowledge and experience of clerical duties to enable him to carry out his instructions with precision and punctuality. He must be prepared to accept appointment some time in advance of the actual enumeration and, once appointed, must be confidently depended upon to enter upon his duties without fail when the actual time of enumeration arrives.

At previous Censuses Registrars had been able to resort to a considerable extent to minor officials in the local government service when recruiting Census enumerators and this class of personnel, familiar with local boundaries and topography and accustomed to following official instructions, proved eminently satisfactory. Moreover, they satisfied the requirements that they must without fail be available when the actual enumeration is due to commence, being in permanent employment on local government duties in the neighbourhood in which their Census duties would need to be performed. The Census Act of 1920 contemplated the utilisation of this class of personnel (earlier Acts having definitely placed the duty of enumeration on certain classes of local official), and it made provision for the making of regulations requiring certain specified local officers to perform such duties in connection with the Census as may be prescribed.

Unfortunately there existed at the time when Census enumerators were due to be appointed a very considerable volume of unemployment, and in consequence, there arose an insistent demand for the recruitment of unemployed persons as Census enumerators, such demand being pressed from some quarters to an extent which, if acceded to, would have resulted in the exclusion from recruitment of any but unemployed persons.

The main concern of an unemployed person is to secure suitable employment of a permanent nature at the earliest opportunity. Employment as a Census enumerator is for a few days only; moreover, appointment as enumerator needs to be made some months before Census day and the person appointed is required to make a solemn affirmation under heavy penalties that when Census day arrives he will not default. He may thus be placed in such a position that he has to choose between rendering himself liable to penalties for default or losing a chance of permanent employment. Reliability to serve without fail, which is one of the most important qualifications required in an enumerator, was therefore generally lacking in the case of enumerators recruited from the ranks of the unemployed.

The Census Authorities were entirely sympathetic to the claims of those of the unemployed who possessed the requisite qualifications of competence and reliability, and Census Officers were given instructions with a view to ensuring that the utmost preference was given to the claims of the unemployed in so far as this might prove consistent with the success of the Census enumeration, necessarily a paramount consideration. A very full account of the difficulties encountered in maintaining a careful and prudently conceived measure of resort to the unemployed in the face of a very general demand for their exclusive recruitment, and the way in which unemployed enumerators generally performed their duties is contained in the preface to the Preliminary Report on the Census and need not be enlarged upon in this volume.

3. APPOINTMENT OF CENSUS ADVISORY OFFICERS

The Census arrangements of 1921 included provision for the appointment in each area of a Census Advisory Officer, and Superintendent Registrars made a very gratifying response to an invitation to accept, in an honorary capacity, appointment to such posts.

With a view to making a similar arrangement in connection with the 1931 Census it was decided, after consultation with representative Superintendent Registrars, to include in the Census General Regulations the following provision: "The Registrar-General may appoint any Superintendent Registrar or, with the consent of a local authority, any officer of that local authority to be a Census Advisory Officer for any area, and any person so appointed shall perform such duties in relation to a Census as the Registrar-General may assign to him."

The duties of a Census Advisory Officer were, and were intended to be, merely nominal, not comprising more than the giving of advice to local Census Officers in the event of any unexpected difficulty or sudden emergency.

Superintendent Registrars, as in 1921, made a gratifying response to the invitation to accept appointment to such posts and, whilst it is not known to what extent actual resort to Superintendent Registrars was made for advice and guidance, the Department has felt a sense of security against any untoward events arising out of local emergencies through their willingness to give such advice and guidance whenever they might be called upon to do so.

4. MERCANTILE MARINE AND OTHER CIVILIAN SHIPPING

Shipping populations were in the main enumerated by officers of the Customs and Excise Department in accordance with General Orders issued by that Department amplified by instructions issued by the Registrar General.

A conference was held at which representatives of the Customs and Excise Department, the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen, the Mercantile Marine Department and the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade were present, in order to review the procedure to be followed by the Departments co-operating in the Census enumeration, and to make any desirable amendments.

As a result a change was made in the interpretation of the Order in Council with regard to the liability to inclusion within the scope of the Census of shipping particularised in paragraph 5 of the First Schedule to the Order.

Hitherto undue attention had been paid to the criterion of physical presence at Census midnight within territorial waters and enumeration restricted to those cases where the ship, whether engaged in coastwise fishing or foreign trade, was within territorial waters at that particular point of time.

The new interpretation placed upon the terms of the Order in Council was that the scope of the Census was intended to include only (a) ships in port or at moorings in Great Britain at the Census midnight and (b) ships which at the Census midnight were engaged upon a coastwise or fishing voyage (whether within territorial waters or not); i.e., ships which were on voyage between two ports in Great Britain or on a fishing voyage from a port in Great Britain, either returning to the same port or proceeding to another port in Great Britain.

This change of interpretation simplified procedure very considerably and removed the difficulty and uncertainty attendant upon the enumeration of the occupants of ships arriving in port after Census midnight, whose proper inclusion depended upon whether they were or were not within territorial waters at Census midnight.

5. NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCES

Arrangements were necessary for (1) the enumeration of all personnel, service or civilian, in Naval, Military and Air Force establishments on land and naval vessels in territorial waters as part of the British Census, and (2) the enumeration of service personnel only in all Naval, Military and Air Force establishments *Overseas*.

Conferences with representatives of the Service Departments took place for the purpose of considering the procedure to be followed by the respective Departments concerned and to make any amendments considered desirable to provide a basis of agreed action upon which the Departments could proceed with the preparation of the Schedules and Orders for which they were respectively responsible.

It was agreed that the local Census Officer should be responsible through the ordinary enumerators for the enumeration of service or civilian personnel in all Naval, Military and Air Force depôts or stations on shore in Great Britain, the Admiralty undertaking to distribute schedules to all H.M. ships in territorial waters, such schedules when completed being forwarded direct to the respective Registrars General concerned.

In the case of the enumeration of service personnel in Naval, Military and Air Force establishments *Overseas*, arrangements were made for the supply of appropriate schedules to the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry for distribution to the units or commanders concerned, and for transmission of the completed schedules to the Census Department after delivery through the ordinary service channels to the Service Department concerned.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements were made with Trinity House for their co-operation in regard to the enumeration of the population at the various lighthouses and on board the lightships and steamers belonging to the Corporation of Trinity House, and also with other bodies having under their control lighthouses and lightships on which personnel might be located on the Census night.

The enumeration of homeless persons was undertaken by the police under instructions from the Home Office, Chief Constables being supplied through that Department with the requisite schedules, which when completed in respect of any person spending the Census night in a barn, shed or kiln, under a railway arch or on a stairway accessible to the public or in the open air, were forwarded to the appropriate Census Officer of the area in which the enumeration was effected.

Similar arrangements were also made through the Forestry Commission for the enumeration of gypsies and others encamped in the woods of the New Forest or the Forest of Dean, schedules being supplied to Rangers in those areas for completion in respect of persons spending Census night in caravans or encampments and subsequent delivery to the appropriate Census Officer.

Censuses concurrent with that of Great Britain were taken in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands. That of the Isle of Man was taken on the authority of an Act of Tynwald, entitled "The Census Act, 1929," that of Guernsey under an Ordinance of the Royal Court, No. X, of 1931, and that of Jersey under an Act passed by the States of Jersey in February, 1931.

The local arrangements for the enumeration were made by the respective island authorities, this Department having in collaboration with these authorities prepared and caused to be printed the whole of the schedules, books, forms, etc., used by the Channel Island Authorities and the schedules and enumeration books only in respect of the Isle of Man. The schedules when completed were forwarded to this Department which undertook the tabulation of the returns, the preparation therefrom of the desired statistics and the printing, through the Stationery Office, of the Census volumes relating to the islands.

7. PUBLICITY

(a) *Broadcast Talks*

All the elaborate preparations referred to would be of little or no avail in achieving a successful Census if those members of the community responsible for filling up the Census schedules or for giving the necessary information for the purpose failed to co-operate willingly or furnish intelligently and accurately the information that is required of them. Action more elaborate and much more effective than on any previous occasion was therefore taken to bring to the knowledge of the public the general objects of the Census and to emphasise the fact, too little appreciated by them, that the particulars asked for respecting individuals are not to gratify idle curiosity but serve purely statistical purposes of great importance and value to them as citizens.

Action was taken in 1921 through the agency of the Press and otherwise to explain to the public the objects of Census-taking and the importance of the results, but the development of wireless communication made possible in 1931 the dissemination of information on this subject in general, and the giving of oral advice on the subject of filling up the Census schedule in the evening of the day on which this duty was due to be performed. These opportunities of imparting both general and particular information and advice without doubt played a most valuable part in the education of the public and resulted in a gratifying improvement in the quality of the Census Returns.

Six talks on "Numbering the People" were arranged by the British Broadcasting Corporation (followed by the short talk on Census night referred to above) as follows:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1. February 17th, 1931	Registrar General	A short history of the Census and its indispensability for social and administrative purposes.
2. February 24th, 1931	Professor M. Greenwood	Médico-statistical utilities of the Census.
3. March 3rd, 1931	Mr. H. M. Trouncer	Utility of Census material for Insurance purposes.
4. March 10th, 1931	Major P. Granville Edge	Census-taking among primitive people.
5. March 17th, 1931	A local Census Officer	How the Census is taken.
6. March 24th, 1931	Registrar General	Steps taken to ensure that Census Returns are treated as strictly confidential.

In connection with this series, the British Broadcasting Corporation had prepared a pamphlet entitled "The Census," which they published during the week preceding the first talk. The Registrar General warmly approved the issue of this pamphlet which contained a specimen copy of the householder's schedule, and contributed as an appendix some notes for guidance in answering the somewhat complicated questions on occupation and industry.

(b) Lessons in Schools

A further pamphlet entitled "Notes on Census Taking" was prepared officially and quite independently of that issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation. This contained a short history of Census-taking, specified the general objects of the Census, emphasising its value to the community and the necessity for the willing co-operation of the community for its successful achievement, described the Census processes and particularised the questions asked in the Census schedule for 1931, giving reasons why such questions were asked and advice in furnishing answers to them. This pamphlet was prepared primarily as a basis of instruction in elementary, secondary and other schools throughout the country.

The Board of Education, as on previous occasions, gave valuable assistance by enlisting the interest and co-operation of the Local Education Authorities and forwarding to them, for distribution to the various schools, copies of a memorandum containing suggestions by the Board for the consideration of teachers in dealing with the Census, enlarged copies of the householder's Census schedule for blackboard demonstration and copies of the pamphlet "Notes on Census Taking" referred to above. For this purpose the Board supplied, through the Stationery Office, 48,000 copies of the pamphlet, 40,000 copies of the enlarged schedule in English, and 2,500 in Welsh, and acknowledgment is due to the Board of Education, and to Local Education Authorities and teachers for the valuable help they afforded in what proved without doubt to be a very successful effort to improve the quality of the Census returns.

(c) Press and Other Action

Full co-operation was achieved with the Press generally who gave invaluable assistance in preparing the public for the Census. They were provided with copies of the official pamphlet "Notes on Census Taking" described above, and at a later stage were invited to attend weekly conferences with the Registrar General in order to discuss any questions which they wished to raise about the forthcoming Census.

Special arrangements were made to assist those Jews who might be insufficiently acquainted with the English language in filling up the Census schedule. Centres of instruction were established by the Board of Deputies of British Jews in East London and in other large centres of Jewish population, to which copies of the pamphlet "Notes on Census Taking" and the enlarged schedule were supplied.

The Census Officers in the London areas were supplied with leaflets printed in English and Yiddish, giving the addresses of the centres of instruction and the time during which they were open on Census day for distribution by the enumerators to any Jew likely to require assistance at the same time as the delivery of the householder's schedule.

Census Officers in provincial areas containing any considerable element of foreign Jews were also informed of the establishment of centres of instruction for their areas where the enumerators could advise any Jews in difficulties with the schedule to seek advice.

With a view to familiarising the public in advance as far as possible with the nature of the inquiries on the Census schedule, arrangements were also made with the appropriate authority for the exhibition in Public Libraries throughout the country of the enlarged and ordinary copies of the Census schedule, and similar provision was made, with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General, for their exhibition in the principal Post Offices throughout England and Wales.

Large industrial undertakings also gave considerable assistance in securing accurate entries in schedules under the heading "Employer and Employer's Business." In 1921, posters had been supplied to employers for exhibition in the factory or works, after the particulars to be given in the Census schedule by the employees had been inserted. The Department sought similar co-operation from employers at the 1931 Census, but suggested that even more benefit would accrue if, in addition or as an alternative to the display of posters, the employer could arrange to deliver to each employee individually a notice containing the particulars to be given in the Census return on a printed slip, of which supplies would be officially provided. This suggestion was very favourably received and the more onerous and valuable arrangement of issuing separate notices was adopted by firms employing nearly a million people. Acknowledgement is due to employers and large industrial undertakings for their co-operation by both these methods, which resulted in an unusual degree of completeness and precision in the Census returns.

3. Scheme of Publication of Reports.

The scheme of publication adopted at the 1931 Census followed the practice in 1921. After publication of the Preliminary Report, a series of "County" volumes was issued, the contents of which were limited to statistics of predominantly local interest. These were followed by a

"National" series, dealing with particular fields of subject matter from the national aspect. This series comprised volumes on Ecclesiastical Areas, Housing, Classification of Occupations and Occupation Tables, Classification of Industries and Industry Tables, and General Tables, and is concluded with the present volume.

Further, a stricter definition of purpose as between the "County" series and the "National" series was arrived at, as a result of which it was decided that the "County" series should include practically no statistics save those which had some value or importance for the purposes of local government. In these circumstances, statistics of (1) occupation, and (2) birthplaces and nationality were omitted from the County Volumes of 1931, which the 1921 volumes had included. The exclusion of these particular statistics from the County series does not mean, however, that no statistics for local government areas, and therefore of local interest, have been published at all. On the contrary, the Occupation Volume for 1931 contains statistics for local areas only slightly less elaborate in regard to age tabulation than those which appeared in the County series for 1921, whilst birthplace and nationality statistics of greater elaboration than those of 1921 appear in the volume of General Tables for 1931.

The effect of the decisions above referred to was to accelerate considerably the publication of the County Volumes and although considerable portions of their contents, as compared with 1921, were transferred to the national or subject-matter volumes (causing the latter to be increased to twice the size of their counterparts of 1921), the 1931 volumes were published relatively earlier than those of 1921.

In view of the prevailing public interest in the subject of housing, a change of practice as compared with 1921 was made by bringing together in a separate volume of the "National" series various tables and commentary, which dealt with housing more exhaustively than on any previous Census occasion, and by publishing them at an earlier date than would have been possible had they been distributed as on previous occasions between the "General Tables" and the "General Report" Volumes.

Reference should here be made to the effect on the scheme of County Part publication by the operation of the Local Government Act of 1929, under Section 46 of which County Councils were required to formulate schemes for the re-arrangement of their Urban and Rural Districts. Census statistics must necessarily relate to areas as existing on the day on which the Census is taken, and since but one complete county scheme had come into operation by that date, it was necessary to arrange for the presentation of abridged statistics in respect of all administrative areas, the boundaries of which had undergone change through the operation of such schemes as came into operation *after* the Census date. Consequent upon the delayed operation of these schemes, it would not have been possible except in the case of a very small number of counties to prepare statistics for the revised areas by the time the Census statistics of that county were available for publication. Accordingly it was decided to issue a special series of supplementary County Census Volumes, each consisting of statistics for the revised areas, of a particular county or group of counties in respect of which a "Part I" Volume had already been issued. In the case of Wales the whole of the statistics for changed areas were contained in a single supplementary volume.

Another decision of considerable importance in regard to the scheme of publication had reference to the division of England and Wales for purposes of statistical analysis into a number of regions. Each region is comprised of a number of counties, and its constitution was determined after consultation with representatives of the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Labour, the Government Actuary's Department and the Economic Advisory Council, for the purpose of securing such homogeneity in the character and industry of the sectional populations as a division following established county boundaries would permit. England and Wales was thus split up into a number of regional divisions with a view to their becoming a generally recognised statistical framework for the country, composed of units to which local statistics should be aggregated (*See Appendix B*). This scheme of division was put into operation not only in regard to the tabulation of Census statistics, but also in regard to the statistics published in the Registrar General's annual Statistical Review.*

Reference has been made to the invariable practice of this country in the past of adhering to a distribution *de facto* or according to the area of actual enumeration; and although steps were taken by means of the "usual residence" inquiry to obtain a *de jure* distribution, i.e., a distribution according to area of residence, this was not done with a view to the presentation of the statistics of numbers, ages, sexes, marital conditions, occupations, industries, etc., according to the area of residence, but rather of obtaining experimental data for the future guidance of Census policy.

* These regions are not the same as the areas of the Regional Commissioners established in 1939 and standardised in 1946 for various administrative purposes.

4. Enumeration.

(a) Local Preparations

As described above, the Registrars of Births and Deaths (or Census Officers) were responsible at an early stage for planning 40,016 enumeration districts and appointing an Enumerator for each. But they still had much to do before the actual enumeration procedure could be set in motion.

In the first place, it was essential that these officers should make themselves familiar with the Census schedules and with the detailed instructions given, not only on the schedules themselves, but also in the Enumeration Book, with regard to the filling up of the schedules and the procedure to be followed by Enumerators when distributing and collecting the schedules and after the collection had been completed.

Some *three months before Census Day* they were accordingly furnished with detailed instructions as to their duties, with specimen copies (or supplies) of the Census schedules, Enumeration Book and other documents necessary in connection with the enumeration, and instructed to make themselves fully conversant with their contents in order that they might the more effectively give instructions and explanations to Enumerators upon any point of doubt or difficulty that might arise, either before or after the actual enumeration had commenced.

The Census General Regulations provide that each Enumerator shall be furnished by the Registrar, not later *than 14 days before Census Day*, with an Enumeration Book, a sufficient number of Census schedules and other essential documents, and, in order that the Enumerator might have the fullest opportunity of making himself familiar with his duties and of understanding the contents of these documents, every effort was made to ensure that the latter were in the hands of Enumerators for as long a period as possible before Census Day.

The Registrar was responsible for seeing that each Enumerator had an accurate knowledge of the boundaries of his Enumeration District, and that he studied carefully and understood the instructions issued for his guidance. In this connection he was instructed to arrange interviews with his Enumerators in advance of the commencement of their duties and to afford each an opportunity for studying the Ordnance map of the Enumeration District.

(b) Distribution and Collection of Schedules

Not earlier than eight days and not later than the day *before Census Day* the Enumerator was required (under Census General Regulations) to deliver appropriate Census schedules in respect of the persons for whose enumeration he was responsible, giving such explanations as might be reasonably necessary for the making of a proper return, furnishing to any person entitled thereto a separate form for a confidential return on being served by that person with a claim made in accordance with special Regulations on the subject, and ascertaining and recording on the schedule and in the Enumeration Book the number of living rooms occupied by the persons to be enumerated on the schedule.

In addition to the 40,016 ordinary Enumeration Districts there were a very considerable number of special Enumeration Districts formed under Section 3 (3) of the Census General Regulations and relating to Registered Lodging Houses, and institutions or establishments estimated to contain more than 100 persons on Census night. The Registrar (or Census Officer) was himself responsible for the supply of the appropriate schedule to the persons responsible for making the return in such cases, and for its collection on completion, an *ex gratia* payment being made to such person provided the return related to either (1) a hotel, (2) a common or other lodging house, or (3) an institution not under the direct control or management of any public authority, central or local.

Special arrangements were necessary, and have already been referred to, for the enumeration other than by the Registrar or the ordinary Enumerator of personnel on (1) Naval vessels in territorial waters; (2) Mercantile Marine and other civilian ships situated at Census midnight outside the limits of jurisdiction of the Registrar, the precise point at which such limits terminate having been the subject of agreement with the Customs and Excise authorities; (3) lighthouses, light vessels or steamers belonging to the Corporation of Trinity House, or other bodies, and (4) homeless persons and gypsies and others encamped in the woods of the New Forest and the Forest of Dean.

The Census General Regulations provide that, as nearly as may be *in the course of the day following the Census Day*, the Enumerator shall collect all the schedules distributed by him *during the eight days preceding the Census Day*, that he shall examine each schedule and satisfy himself that the entries thereon are properly and sufficiently made, the person responsible for making the return or the person acting on his behalf being bound to answer such enquiries as are reasonably necessary for the purpose. Each Enumerator was further required to make a report to the Registrar

on the *day following Census Day*, or at latest on the next day, notifying the completion or otherwise of the collection of the schedules in his district in order that the Registrar might give his personal attention to any case of failure to secure the necessary return.

The Registrar himself was required to report to Headquarters, on the *second day after the Census Day*, stating that the enumeration throughout his sub-district had been successfully completed, or if such were not the case, giving full particulars respecting any outstanding cases.

Having completed the collection of the schedules, the Enumerator was required, *within eight days of the Census Day*, (1) to arrange and number them; (2) to submit the particulars contained therein to a further examination with a view to detecting any errors or omissions not discovered at the time of collection of the schedules and correcting them, after enquiry where necessary of the person by whom the return was made; (3) to enter in the appropriate columns of the Enumeration Book the schedule numbers and an analysis of the persons included thereon; (4) to total and summarise the columns requiring totals in the Enumeration Book, and (5) to deliver the schedules, Enumeration Books and other documents to the Registrar.

The Registrar was required by Regulation to make a careful examination of the Census schedules and Enumeration Books upon their receipt from the Enumerator, and to take steps to secure the correction of any errors or the supply of any omissions which he might discover, requiring the Enumerator to revisit the person responsible for making the return, if that course were necessary. By instructions based upon Regulation he was also required to verify the casting on each schedule, to check that the Enumerator had correctly copied certain particulars from the Census schedules into the Enumeration Book, that he had made correct totals at the foot of the columns in the book, and had accurately summarised the contents on the appropriate pages.

Once these important duties had been performed, the Registrar was in a position to prepare, on forms specially provided, summaries relating to the numbers by sex of the population for each Rural, Urban and Parliamentary Area, these summaries, assembled subsequently at the Census Office, forming the basis of the statistics contained in the Preliminary Report. These statistics were, however, provisional in character, being subject to confirmation in the subsequent Census Reports prepared after each entry in the returns had been separately examined and classified in the course of the extensive operations which will be subsequently described.

It was prescribed by Regulation that, *within forty days after the Census Day*, the Registrars should complete the above-mentioned duties in connection with the examination of the schedules and Enumeration Books and the preparation of summaries, and should forward these documents to the Registrar General, both Enumerator and Registrar being required to make a statutory declaration to the effect that he had, to the best of his knowledge and belief, completely and correctly performed the duties imposed upon him by the Census Act, 1920, the Census General Regulations and the instructions of the Registrar General, and had faithfully observed the obligations as to secrecy enjoined upon him by the Act and Regulations.

5. Procedure after Census Day.

(a) Preliminary Report

The first operation of importance subsequent to the receipt of the returns at the Census Office, was the preparation and printing of the Preliminary Report, involving, as above stated, the assembly of figures locally abstracted and compiled into summaries for the administrative and parliamentary areas comprised within the respective registration sub-districts and their issue, some 10 weeks after Census Day, with such brief statistical notes as it was possible to compile in the time available, with regard to outstanding features exhibited by the tables in the Report.

This operation was of a comparatively simple and straightforward character, needing no reference to the Census schedules and Enumeration Books. These were at the time being arranged in readiness for the systematic checking of their contents, preparatory to the extensive operations involved in the mechanical tabulation of the information contained in the Census schedule and the abstraction from the particulars contained in the Enumeration Books of material forming the basis of the statistics relating to the housing of private families in structurally separate dwellings.

(b) Census Office Operations

The operations conducted in the Census Office from the commencement of the Census preparations to the completion of the Census Report, and the staff requirements, are described in this section in relation to the successive stages of the work.

(1) PREPARATION OF PLANS OF DIVISION

This process, as described in detail on page 5 above, required careful scrutiny to be made at the Census Office of the proposals submitted by local Census Officers for the division of their areas into suitable districts, in order to ensure that adequate provision had been made for the enumeration of the whole of the country.

The staff engaged on this duty was of the clerical class, the Census Department being indebted to the General Post Office for the loan of ten female clerical officers whose services were particularly valuable, since they had had previous experience of Census operations at the 1921 Census. This staff was supplemented by five other female clerical officers of some experience, recruited either from the General Register Office or the Ministry of Health, the whole staff being under the direct personal supervision of an executive officer with experience of previous Censuses.

(2) REVISION OF SCHEDULES AND ENUMERATION BOOKS

Detailed instructions were issued to the staff recruited for this particular duty, such instructions being mainly concerned with—

- (a) separating the private from the non-private population and coding the latter to one or other of 25 different types of non-private family, and, in respect of institutions, distinguishing inmates from officials;
- (b) seeing that, in the case of divided Enumeration Districts, the division had been correctly made in the Enumeration Book and separate summaries made for each division;
- (c) checking the columns relating to sex, age and marital condition with a view to detecting inconsistencies;
- (d) verifying the totals on the schedules relating to the number of males, females, and persons, and seeing that they had been correctly transcribed into the Enumeration Book which forms the basis of the population statistics for each area;
- (e) checking the column relating to rooms in the Enumeration Book and seeing that the number of rooms appearing on the schedule was, in private family cases, entered correctly in the Enumeration Book, and, in non-private family cases, struck out from both schedule and Enumeration Book;
- (f) entering on a particular institution form particulars relating to each institution or large establishment.

Male staff of clerical grade ("P" class) to a maximum number of 36 were employed on these processes for some 70 weeks and female staff—writing assistants—to a maximum number of 11 were also employed on them for 40 weeks. Three clerical officers, two males and one female each being in receipt of an allowance, were responsible for supervision.

The work was for the most part of a simple routine character, the chief difficulties being experienced in connection with the non-private family population which forms only about 5 per cent. of the whole. The preliminary period of training was not, therefore, prolonged. The staff first required to be made thoroughly acquainted with the Census schedule and the instructions given for filling it up, with the detailed instructions given to Enumerators (other than those relating to occupations and industries) contained in the Enumeration Book, and with the instructions issued for their own guidance.

At first progress was slow, a careful check being made of all the work performed until it was clear that each clerk had thoroughly grasped the duty. Subsequently, it was found that, after about three or four week's experience, an average output of about 300 population per hour was reached. This output was doubled in about another eight weeks, and a maximum of about 800 per hour on average was reached about six months after commencement.

(3) CODING

The chief coding processes were those connected with the preparation of birthplace, occupation and industry statistics.

(a) *Birthplace*

This process was of a simple nature, and consisted of inserting in columns of the Census schedule a code number representing: (1) birthplace only, in the case of persons born in the British Isles; (2) birthplace, and whether resident or visitor, in the case of persons born in the British Dominions, and (3) birthplace, nationality (restricted to five headings) and whether resident or visitor, in the case of persons born in foreign countries, at sea, or with country unspecified.

The staff engaged on the work was of the writing assistant class, and a varying number (maximum 18) were employed for some 70 weeks under the supervision of a clerical officer (in receipt of an allowance). Their period of training was a short one, since there was comparatively little to be learned, two items of the code, viz., x and y, being applicable to about 37½ million out of a total number of about 40 million persons.

Geographical knowledge, whilst useful, was not essential, since all that was necessary for coding should have been entered upon the schedule; moreover, each coder was supplied with a list of places abroad most likely to be encountered, with applicable code numbers inserted against each.

After five weeks' experience of this work, the average output per clerk was 1,000 population per hour, whilst five weeks later, 1,500 had been reached. The maximum average attained for any week was slightly in excess of 2,000 population per hour, a rate denoting concentration and application to an unusual degree.

(b) *Occupations and Industries*

The work in this section was based upon the classifications of occupations and industries described on page 108. The section employed about 120 persons when it was at full size, but was built up gradually.

The first stage in the Census Office was for two experienced officers to instruct the future supervisors—six to eight in number—on the general basis of the coding. They were first engaged upon the coding of the occupations of deceased persons in the death registers in order to acquire some knowledge of the many localised industries. Since this process covers occupations throughout the whole of the country, familiarity was acquired with the general grouping of the occupations, and the method of assignment of terms peculiar to certain industries. Thus special attention was paid to the various branches of the textile industry, for instance, or to the metal, pottery or chemical industries. This study was aided by a series of commercial publications dealing with common commodities and industries, and handbooks issued by various trade associations. Advantage was also taken of any trade exhibition to acquire a first-hand knowledge of the processes and occupational terms used.

After three months' experience, those who had been recruited as supervisors were considered sufficiently well-equipped to commence training the clerical officer staff engaged for the coding operations connected with the occupations and industries as stated on the Census schedules. This newly recruited staff possessed no specialised knowledge, and was, therefore, taken on fortnightly in groups of ten or twelve until the total required for the work had been absorbed. Thus, the supervisors were enabled to give almost individual attention to the new staff for the first two weeks of their training.

The Census returns for London were coded first and consequently a great variety of occupational terms and industries was encountered during the first few weeks, the coder being thus enabled at an early stage to get a general idea of the occupational and industrial classifications. He was in the first place given a period of six weeks' training on occupational coding followed by three weeks' training on industry coding, after which he was required to code both occupations and industries simultaneously. The intensive training of the supervisors in advance made easier the training of a large staff in work of this kind.

As coding progressed certain of the staff, who had shown particular aptitude in absorbing the details of the elaborate classification of 600 occupation and 400 industry headings, were selected as checkers. Others were trained in coding industries which require specialised knowledge, e.g., two were detached from the general coding to study the artificial silk industry and to specialise in the coding of the occupations connected with that industry, a like number being similarly detached to study others such as the woollen, pottery, etc., industries. As a result of these special studies, statements were prepared to supplement the occupational classification, describing briefly the process to be found in the industry giving the occupational code numbers applicable to each.

As the coders came to areas where these special industries were centred, they were supplied with the statements, which gave great assistance and helped to secure the correct coding of the unfamiliar and often misleading occupational names encountered.

An additional and essential guide issued as the coding of each new district began was the employers' list containing the names, addresses and businesses of the larger employers of labour in the district, which was compiled in the Census Office after a careful study

of the schedules from the area. It supplied the industry code number to be used for the undertakings that were included, drew attention to the more important of the occupational terms associated with them, giving the appropriate code number, and contained also brief notes relating to any particular difficulties likely to be found in the district.

A period of six months elapsed before the majority of the staff could be regarded as fully trained, and it will be appreciated that such a lengthy period of training was not an unreasonable requirement, when it is recognised that a seven or eight-figure code was involved (i.e., three figures each for occupation and industry and one (or two) for industrial status) and that the occupation glossary contained over 40,000 and the industry glossary nearly 10,000 terms.

It may be regarded as uneconomical to employ staff on a specialised piece of work in such a way that one-third of the time occupied on the whole process is devoted to acquiring proficiency, but the policy of engaging so large a staff is dictated by the necessity of performing the work concurrently with other processes and completing it within a reasonable time for purposes of publication.

For the Census of 1921, the first at which separate occupation and industry classifications were used, occupations and industries were coded separately by different staffs. The simultaneous coding of the occupation and industry particulars as a single process by the same staff was, however, tried in respect of the 1931 Census and proved quite successful, an output at the rate of 14,000 population weekly being attained by the majority of the staff at the end of the training period.

It was, however, found necessary to employ during the whole of the coding operations a staff of three to consult directories in cases where the business of the employer had been omitted from the schedule, notwithstanding the elaborate precautions taken, by means of injunctions and explanations by wireless and in the Press and by circulars to the larger employers of labour, to ensure complete occupation and industry particulars being stated in the Census schedules.

One typist was employed typing instructions to sections, employers' lists for each district and general correspondence, the total staff of the whole section being, therefore, three executive officers in receipt of allowances, four higher clerical officers, 110 clerical officers, three writing assistants and one typist.

(4) PUNCHING

When the Census schedules had been through all the coding stages they were passed to the punching section where a card was punched for each individual enumerated.

The following is a copy of the Powers-Samas 45 column machine card used in connection with the 1931 Census tabulation:—

P2045 POWERS-SAMAS ACCOUNTING MACHINES	ADMIN.		ENUM.	AGE																	INSTITUTION OR HOUSING		SCHEDULE NO.	SEX	AGE	COND.	UND'R I	WIFE'S AGE	BIRTHPLACE & NAT'ALITY	OCCUPAT'N	STATUS	INDUSTRY	HSTEM						
	CO.	AREA	DIST.	GPS.																	X	PERS.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
	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 0 0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	W						
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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

The first nine columns, consisting of three main fields, contain details common to many cards; the particulars relating to individuals commence at column 21.

Punching was arranged as a two stage operation. It would be uneconomic for the details in the first seven columns, which would not vary for the whole population contained in one enumeration district, to be punched individually, and these and other common particulars were later punched automatically by means of the automatic gang punch referred to below. But individual details were punched by an operator on a hand key punch, which was arranged to commence at column 21.

Normally when a hole is punched the card is moved the space of one column to the left. A simple addition to the machine known as a skip-bar, enables the carriage when x (or 11) is punched, to skip a pre-determined number of columns. These skips are indicated on the Census card by the X printed at the top of columns 21, 25, 28, etc., the operator being enabled to skip columns in which no hole is to be punched, e.g., the wife's age columns 33 and 34 in respect of all cards other than those relating to married men.

It has been found from experience that girls of school leaving age and of average intelligence are very suitable operators for this type of work. They are supplied with instructions covering the transfer to the machine card of the information appearing in the Census schedule either as original or coded material, and with very little instruction from the supervisor in the use of the punch they quickly learn their task.

A staff of 150 punchers was engaged for the 1931 Census and they were placed under the supervision of six clerical officers—in receipt of allowances—who had had experience of similar work at the Census of 1921. Each of these supervisors was assisted by two writing assistants who also were employed on checking the work of the punchers.

Each supervisor had thus a staff of about 27 as a maximum in her section. At the commencement of operations a number of punchers was recruited each week, thus affording the supervisor an opportunity of giving individual tuition, and ensuring that the process was commenced on the right lines.

Progress at first was slow and card wastage high. An output of 250 cards per hour with a percentage of less than three of error was the minimum requirement and no increase of remuneration was given until that standard had been reached.

An increase in the weekly rate of pay for every 50 cards per hour in excess of 250—combined with a satisfactory percentage of error—acted as a stimulus to output and the remarkably high general average of over 550 per hour was eventually attained. This means that in individual cases an output very considerably in excess of this figure was reached, with a percentage error of less than one, the average output for the whole of the time taken to complete the operation being 339 population per hour. A rest interval of ten minutes' duration each morning was given and found to be beneficial on work of this mechanical nature.

The checking of the punched card was also performed by the punching staff by direct comparison of the punched cards with the schedules and this operation afforded some relief to those operators who were the fastest and most accurate punchers since they were generally the ones employed on checking. A complete check was made of the whole of each punched card prepared during the learning period, but subsequently a partial check only was considered necessary, such partial check, however, being such as to ensure that a card had been punched for each person and that the sex as recorded on the schedule had been punched on the card. The highest average output for any week was nearly 600 population per hour whilst the general average over the whole period was at the rate of 433 population per hour.

(5) MACHINE TABULATION

The system of mechanical tabulation was first applied in Census operations at the Census of 1911 and accounts of its working are given in Appendix B to the General Report of that Census as well as on pages 6 and 7 of the General Report relating to the Census of 1921. The main development in the system as applied to the 1931 Census was the adoption of a counting machine which automatically recorded on a sheet the numbers thrown up by the counters, thereby obviating the loss of time taken by the machine operators in transcribing from the counters and the liability to error in making such transcription.

The actual order of procedure and arrangement of cards was drawn up in advance of the machine processes. Known as the Machine Tabulation scheme, it was based upon requirements in a detailed scheme designed to provide the contents of the tables to be published in the respective Census volumes. Its object was to ensure that a machine card had been prepared in respect of each individual enumerated and that the material required for each table might be

obtained by the expenditure of the smallest possible amount of machine time. Each process of the 84 found necessary to complete the scheme of tabulation was so arranged that, not only was the maximum of completed statistics on any particular subject produced by that process, but the preliminary operation (or operations) preparatory to the production of complete statistics on another subject were simultaneously undertaken.

The machine operations were performed by three different types of machines, as follows:—

(a) *Automatic Gang Punches*

Four machines of this type were used as supplementary to the key punch process, punching a hole or series of holes common to many cards at the rate of 12,000 per hour.

At a later stage of the machine operations the cards were arranged in actual age order and whilst the cards were at this stage the gang punch was used for recording in columns 8 and 9 and such others up to column 20 as might be necessary, numbers representing those groups of ages for which it had been decided in the scheme of publication to give statistics relating to such subjects as occupations, nationality, etc. By this means provision was made for a rapid count of these grouped ages in combination with various other items of information, and much time was saved on the subsequent sorting operations.

(b) *Sorting Machines*

These machines are quite simple in operation and the operators require very little instruction in their use. They will, at one operation, sort the punched cards into 10 or 12 groups corresponding to the position of the hole punched in any vertical column of the card. The cards to be sorted are placed in the hopper or mouth of the machine, an indicator is set to correspond with the column to be sorted, and on the machine being started the cards are fed one at a time through the throat of the machine at the rate of 24,000 an hour, taken by means of rollers and deposited into a series of receptacles corresponding to the holes punched in the cards. Thirteen of these machines were employed throughout the Census operations.

(c) *Printing, Counting, Sorting Machines*

The machines used at the 1931 Census for counting purposes were capable of being used simultaneously for the three operations of sorting, counting and printing the counted results. The counting and printing portion of the machine can function with or without sorting, and according to the type of machine (i.e., 1-, 2-, or 3-bank) will record the numerical contents of one, two, or three columns of the cards simultaneously, and either leave the cards in the same order in which they were fed into the machine or sort them, according to the numbers punched in one or other of the columns counted, in the same operation.

The cards are fed into the machine in the same way and at the same rate as into the sorting machine, a lever actuated by the passage of the card operating one or more counting dials which record, in respect of the particular columns being counted, the number of cards punched in each column with holes representing one or other of the numbers 0—12.

On completion of the passage of a batch of cards the depression of a lever causes a record to be made, on a specially printed result sheet, of the numbers as shown on the dials and at the same time clears the counters preparatory to the next record being taken.

The provision of an automatic recording device resulted in an appreciable saving of time compared with that taken on equivalent hand-copying operations at the Census of 1921. Further, greater accuracy resulted since it was impossible for the machine to record figures in the wrong column, whereas this was not an uncommon occurrence with the hand-copying process, and if the total of the column agreed the error was not readily detected.

The printing, counting, sorting equipment found necessary to deal with the 1931 Census tabulation consisted of seven 3-bank, two 2-bank and one 1-bank machine, the last being, however, exchanged after it had been used for one year only for an additional 3-bank machine.

The staff employed on machine tabulation operations consisted of—

- 1 Higher clerical officer—with an allowance.
- 3 Clerical officers (male) acting as supervisors, with allowances.
- 7 Clerical officers (male).
- 42 Writing assistants.

The higher clerical officer was supplied with the full scheme of tabulation giving in respect of each of the 84 operations of which the scheme consisted, (1) particulars of the cards, in terms of area or other description, to be passed through the machine; (2) instructions with regard to the

particular columns to be dealt with, and whether the operation was one of sorting or counting or a combination of the two; (3) the particular table in the scheme of publication for which the operation was to supply the desired statistics, and (4) the approximate number of cards to be sorted and counted respectively in the course of the operation. His work was of a responsible nature, and pre-supposed an intimate knowledge on his part, not only of the possibilities, but also the advantages and disadvantages of each method of sorting and counting, in order that he might, according to the requirements of a particular operation, arrange for the method to be adopted which would obtain the maximum number of results from each passage.

Each of the three clerical officers acting as supervisors was responsible for the work of his battery of machines, arranging for the supply to those operating the machines of the cards in their pre-arranged order, ensuring, by co-operation with each of the other supervisors, that a constant flow of work for all the machines was maintained, and by frequent visits to each machine, keeping himself informed of progress and seeing that the operators were conversant with requirements and doing their work properly.

Each of the counting machines was at first operated by a clerical officer and a writing assistant, the former being responsible for seeing that the right batch of cards was run on each occasion, that the machine was set to count and sort on the correct columns of the card, etc., the latter assisting him by needling off the cards to be run, placing them in the hopper of the machine, clearing the bins, and boxing up the cards at the end of each process. Considerations of economy resulted, after some time, in the substitution of writing assistants for the clerical officers employed on the counting machines. The former proved quite capable of undertaking satisfactorily the more responsible duties allotted to them.

The total number of cards punched was 39,952,377 (the total population enumerated) and in order to obtain the detailed information tabulated, a total of 21.20 passages of the cards through the machines was, on average, required. Of these, 15.38 were sorting, and 5.82 counting processes. The combined sorting and counting runs, however, averaged 5.31 per person, the total number of passages being thus reduced to 15.89 per person, of which 10.07 were sorting and 5.82 counting processes. At the Census of 1921, the total number of passages required was 20.82 (after allowing for combined sorting and counting runs averaging 3.95 per person) and of these 14.82 were sorting and 6.0 counting processes.

(6) ABSTRACTION OF STATISTICS OF DWELLINGS

Statistics relating to structurally separate dwellings, their size in rooms, the number of private families occupying them, the number of vacant dwellings and whether furnished or unfurnished, had to be abstracted from the Enumeration Books from particulars entered therein by the Enumerators on their rounds.

The preparation of these statistics cannot economically be made by machine process, and abstraction of the particulars was made by "P" class clerks on specially prepared and printed sheets, after the Enumeration Books had undergone the process of revision to which reference has already been made.

Before the work could be commenced, it was essential for those to be employed upon it to make a thorough study of the instructions issued to the Enumerator with regard to the filling up of the columns of the Enumeration Book relating to dwellings, their description, size and manner of occupation. Once these instructions had been mastered, the duty of checking those columns and abstracting the necessary particulars by means of ticks (or figures) into the appropriate columns of the sheet above referred to, became a simple routine one.

The "P" class clerks engaged on the work were under the supervision of a clerical officer in receipt of an allowance, who kept a check on the accuracy of the work by having totals made after the ticking sheets had been handed in and comparing these totals with the totals for dwellings and rooms in the summary at the end of the Enumeration Book.

The period of training on a process of this kind was a short one, limited to the time necessary to master the instructions; experience of the work was all that was needed afterwards.

A staff of about 20 men was employed for some 70 weeks on the process. After about a month on the work, an average output of 500 population per hour was reached. This increased to 1,000 per hour in a further six weeks and, apart from occasional weeks when the average rose to 1,200, the output remained at a figure between 1,000 and 1,100 until the best of the staff had to be disposed of, when it fell considerably.

(7) AGGREGATION OF RESULTS (TABLING)

This was a process of considerable magnitude upon which a varying number of clerks of varying grades were employed throughout the Census operations.

Comptometer work may be regarded as part of this process and it may also be useful to include under this heading the work done by clerks engaged upon the calculation of percentage, etc. rates for the various tables in the Census volumes.

The staff engaged upon comptometer work were young girls recruited from the local Labour Exchange and of the same type as those engaged for punching. The work is of a straightforward nature, consisting exclusively of casting and, apart from a little tuition from one experienced in the use of the machine, the operator needs no training, and with persistent practice attains proficiency.

The same may be said with regard to the staff—female clerical officers—employed in calculating percentages upon the slide rule or arithmometer used for the purpose. The former was the instrument most used, the latter coming into operation only when results to the required degree of accuracy could not be obtained on the former.

The staff employed on tabling operations, other than those relating to occupations and industries, was of the clerical officer (female) and writing assistant grades; male clerical officers who had gained experience on the coding were used also for the tabulation of occupation and industry statistics, after any obvious errors in the machine result sheets had been removed by executive officers.

(8) STAFF EMPLOYED

It will have been inferred from the foregoing that, in the aggregate, a fairly considerable staff was required in connection with Census operations at the central office, the numbers reaching their peak—447—about a year after Census day, viz., at the end of April 1932. At that time the staff was constituted as follows:—

Grade	Number		Work on which employed
	Male	Female	
Executive and clerical officers ... (On loan from General Register Office and General Post Office)	20	10	Direction and supervision.
Clerical officers	91	27	Coding occupations and industries. Operating counting-printing machines. Preparation of printer's copy. Boundary revision work.
Clerical officers ("P" Class) ...	51	—	Revision of schedules and enumeration books. Abstraction of dwellings statistics.
Temporary clerks	—	7	Checking punching.
Writing assistants	—	80	Operating sorting machines. Assisting counting machine operators. Revision of schedules and enumeration books. Birth-place coding.
Punching and Comptometer operators.	—	151	Punching machine cards and casting enumeration book and result sheet totals.
Typists	—	2	
Porter-messengers	8	—	
	170	277	

The directing and supervising staff was, as stated, recruited from the staff of the General Register Office and the General Post Office, that from the former consisting of one higher executive officer, four junior executive officers, three higher clerical officers (two male and one female) and 12 clerical officers (male), whilst 10 clerical officers (female) who had had previous experience of Census work were lent by the General Post Office. Allowances of varying amounts were granted to this staff in respect of the increased responsibility involved in undertaking duties superior to those normally undertaken by their respective grades.

The whole of the clerical officer class, with the exception of one male officer, was recruited from the Ministry of Health, that Department having such officers, practically coinciding in number with Census requirements, available from staff who had been engaged on work in connection with the Widows, etc., Pensions Act, 1929. This work was of a temporary character, and it had been contemplated on their recruitment that, on their becoming redundant in mid-1931, they would be available for Census work.

The clerical officers ("P" class) were recruited through the Joint Substitution Board from various Government Departments having such staff for disposal, and the porter-messengers were obtained from the National Association for Employment of Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen, likewise through the Joint Substitution Board.

The writing assistants were, as regards the great majority, successful candidates at recent examinations, and were recruited direct from the Civil Service Commission. A few only were obtained from the Ministry of Pensions from which Department also the seven temporary female clerks were lent.

The punchers and comptometer operators were girls between the ages of 15 and 17 years, recruited through local Employment Exchanges.

The rise and fall in the numbers of those engaged in Census operations at Headquarters may be summarised as follows:—

During the year preceding the Census, staff numbering 18 was employed on the examination and correction of Plans of Division and other preliminary operations. By Census day—26th April, 1931—this staff had only been increased to 30. On the receipt of the Census returns from the local officers, the staff rapidly expanded, reaching 340 by the end of 1931, and the maximum of 447 by the end of April 1932, i.e., a year after Census day. Some four months after reaching the maximum the numbers began to decline appreciably, and by April 1933, had fallen to 144, i.e., by more than two-thirds. From then onwards the decline was gradual, the numbers falling to 37 in April 1934, and 20 in April 1935, at which figure they remained until the end of the financial year 1935-1936, the last for which special provision had been made for Census expenditure.

6. Cost of the Census.

The total expenditure under the Census Vote of the General Register Office amounted to £299,733, compared with £351,334 in 1921.

The following statement compares the cost of successive censuses from 1851 onwards, but is exclusive of expenditure on printing, stationery, maps, cards and hire of machines, particulars of which are not available for the earlier enumerations :—

Date			Population enumerated	Expenditure under Census Vote	Cost per 1,000 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
1931	...	...	39,952,377	299,733	7 10 1

The very considerable rise in the cost in 1921 as compared with 1911, was due entirely to the post war increase in the cost of living, which, at the time of the 1921 Census was almost at its highest. An appreciable decrease in the cost of the 1931 Census was effected, but for a similar reason the comparative cost was much higher than that of any pre-war Census.

The greater part of the expenditure referred to in the above statement represented the cost of the local operations involved in the actual taking of the Census, i.e., payments to the local officers viz., registrars and enumerators, the remainder being the cost of the preliminary preparations for the Census and the tabulation of the results at the Census office.

The following statement shows the distribution of the expenditure under the Census Vote as between the local organisation and the Head Office at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931.

			Fees and Expenses of		Salaries, etc., at Head Office	Total
			Registrars	Enumerators		
1921	...	...	£75,414	£157,488	£118,432	£351,334
1931	...	...	£57,087	£136,232	£106,414	£299,733

Registrars.—From the above statement it will be observed that the remuneration of registrars decreased as between 1921 and 1931 from £75,414 to £57,087, or 24 per cent., whereas that of enumerators decreased from £157,488 to £136,232, or 13 per cent. The 1921 remuneration of registrars was, however, inclusive of a gratuity of £9,300 in respect of work involved through the postponement of the Census, also of a bonus for satisfactory work of 6d. per 100 persons enumerated, counting from zero, amounting to £9,426. Apart from these items, the 1931 remuneration was on the same scale as that of 1921, viz., a fixed fee of £6 payable to each of 1,913 registrars in 1921, and 1,770 in 1931, together with an additional payment of 4s. 6d. per 100 persons enumerated, counting from zero up to 3,000, and at the rate of 2s. per 100 thereafter.

The appreciable reduction in the number of registrars caused the fixed fee element of the remuneration to be reduced by £858, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the variable (or population) fees due to the intercensal increase in population.

Ninety per cent. only of the total remuneration calculated on the 1931 scale above referred to was, however, payable on the completion of the work, payment of the remaining 10 per cent. being conditional upon the satisfactory performance by the registrar (or the person appointed in his place) of all his Census duties.

Enumerators.—The remuneration of enumerators was comprised of a fixed fee, viz., £2, irrespective of the area or population of the enumerated district, and a population fee at the rate of 3s. per hundred persons enumerated in excess of the first hundred, any part of 100 being charged for proportionately. A mileage allowance was also made at the rate of 6d. for each mile over five miles necessarily traversed within the enumeration district in collecting the schedules.

These fees compared with a fixed fee of £2 4s. in 1921, and a population fee at the rate of 4s. per hundred persons (or proportion thereof) enumerated from zero, the mileage allowance in each case being the same.

The total payment, as stated above, decreased from £157,488 in 1921 to £136,232 in 1931, the decrease being wholly due to the lower population fees, which fell from £74,156 to £52,614, the fixed fee being approximately equal at the two Censuses, viz., £79,920 in 1921, and £80,032 in 1931, due to an increase in the number of ordinary enumerators from 36,327 to 40,016. Payments in respect of mileage were £2,460 in 1921 and £2,700 in 1931.

In addition to the payments made to the ordinary enumerators numbering 40,016, an *ex gratia* payment was also made to 1,043 special enumerators who were responsible for the enumeration of persons in institutions and establishments not under the direct control and management of any public authority, central or local, which, on account of their size, were deemed to be separate enumeration districts. The fee payable to such enumerators was 10s. for each 100 (or part of 100) persons enumerated, plus 10s. for each complete 100 enumerated in excess of 100, the total payment amounting to £896 10s. as compared with £952 in 1921.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The cost above mentioned comprises only expenditure for which the General Register Office is responsible, and for which provision is made in the Census Vote of that Department. Other Departments, viz., the Stationery Office, the Office of Works and the Ordnance Survey Department, incur expenditure in connection with Census operations of varying magnitude, the first Department having expended, up to 31st December, 1935, the sum of £46,876, viz., £22,560 on the hire of tabulating machines (including punches) and supply of machine cards, £12,017 on the supply of stationery and £12,299 on the printing and publication of the Census reports. The Office of Works provided accommodation, furniture, lighting, heating, and power necessary at the Census Office at a cost of £13,586, whilst maps provided by the Ordnance Survey Department cost £750.

PART II - POPULATION

1. Population of England and Wales.

The total population enumerated in England and Wales on the night of Sunday, April 26th, 1931, amounted to 39,952,377 persons, of which 19,133,010 were males and 20,819,367 were females.

The final persons total is 4,446 in excess of the provisional figure announced in the Preliminary Report published immediately after the Census, subsequent detailed examination of the returns having resulted in a reduction of 5,834 in the male combined with a simultaneous increase of

10,280 in the female aggregate obtained from the unrevised summaries furnished by the enumerators. These imperfections, inevitable in the circumstances under which the preliminary statements are prepared, may be compared with analogous adjustments of -6,981 males and +8,438 females at the preceding enumeration of 1921, and, though not unsubstantial in themselves, may be regarded as of no significance in relation to the total populations from which they arise.

The present total is the largest hitherto recorded in respect of England and Wales. From the following table and the accompanying diagrams in which the figures are presented in continuation of the series of corresponding figures of past Censuses it will be seen that the 1931 figure of approximately 40 millions is rather more than two millions in excess of the preceding 1921 figure and is just about twice that of 1861, which in its turn was twice that of 1811, the national population having thus more than quadrupled itself since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The actual population increment of the ten years 1921-1931, viz., 2,065,678 persons, is slightly in excess of that of the preceding war decennium (1,816,207-1911-21) but, with the exception of that period, is lower than any similar decennial increase since 1851. Expressed in rate form, the current movement stands in strong contrast with those of earlier periods; the latest increment, representing an intercensal increase of 5.45 per cent. or, after allowance for the fifty-four days by which the intercensal period falls short of the full ten years, a decennial increase of 5.53 per cent., compares with 4.93 per cent. in the preceding decennium but, with the exclusion of that quite exceptional period, it will be seen to be far lower than that of any similar period prior to 1911, varying from about one-half of the rate for the decennium 1901-11, to less than one-third of that for 1811-21.

TABLE I.—POPULATION 1801-1931, ENGLAND AND WALES

Date of Enumeration	Population			Increase of Population since the preceding Census			Decennial Increase per cent. of Population*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1801 March 9-10 ...	8,892,536	4,254,735	4,637,801	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
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
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
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
1851 March 30-31 ...	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384	2,013,461	1,003,639	1,009,822	12.65	12.68	12.62
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
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
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
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
1901 Mar. 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
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
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
1931 April 26-27 ...	39,952,377	19,133,010	20,819,367	2,065,678	1,057,771	1,007,907	5.53	5.94	5.16

NOTE.—The population of each Census, except 1801-1831 inclusive, includes all members of the Home Defence Forces, and, except for 1841, persons in the Naval and Merchant Service on board vessels in port on Census night or arriving the following day. For 1931, however, the figures include persons on board vessels in port or at moorings or anchorage, in England and Wales, or engaged in a coastwise or fishing voyage and arriving within a fortnight following the Census day.

* 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 1831-1841 and 1841-1851 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.

Analysis of Intercensal Movement.—The principal components of the intercensal increase of 2,065,678, expressed in thousands of population, are approximately as follows:—

	Persons	Males	Females
<i>Increase:</i>			
Births registered in England and Wales	+6,928	+3,541	+3,387
<i>Decrease:</i>			
Deaths registered in England and Wales	-4,692	-2,389	-2,303
Balance of loss by miscellaneous movements including that due to migration	- 170	- 94	- 76
Net intercensal increase	+2,066	+1,058	+1,008

and in the following table the several movements are shown in comparison with those of immediately preceding intercensal periods.

DIAGRAM A.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES AT EACH CENSUS SINCE 1801.

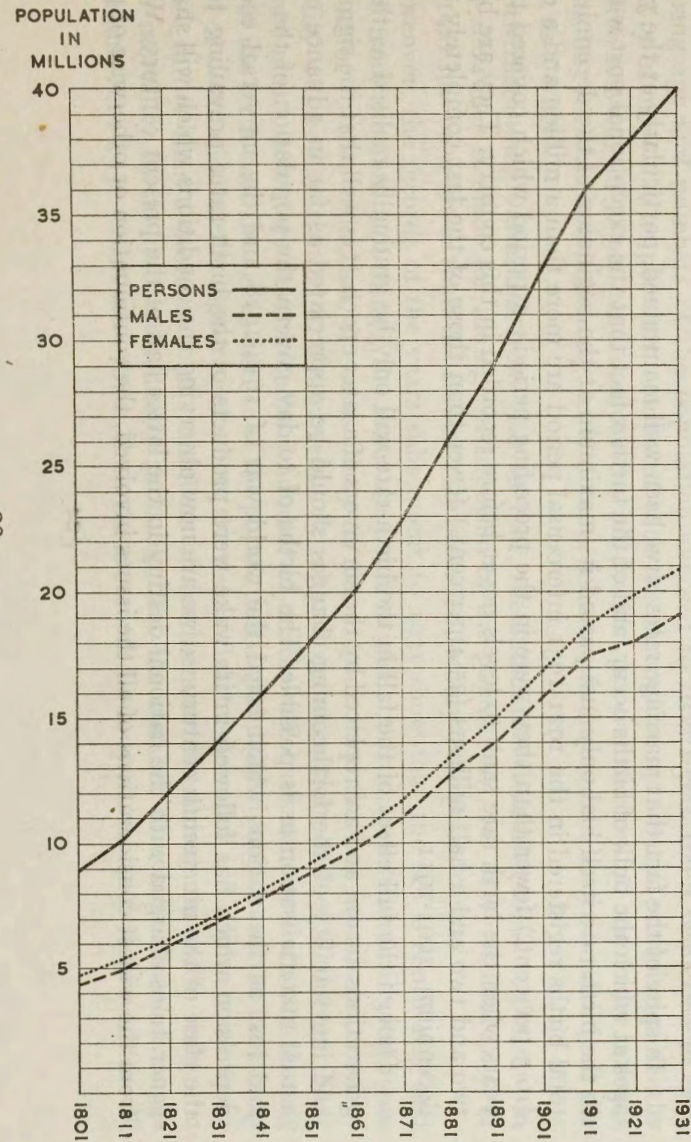


DIAGRAM B.

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

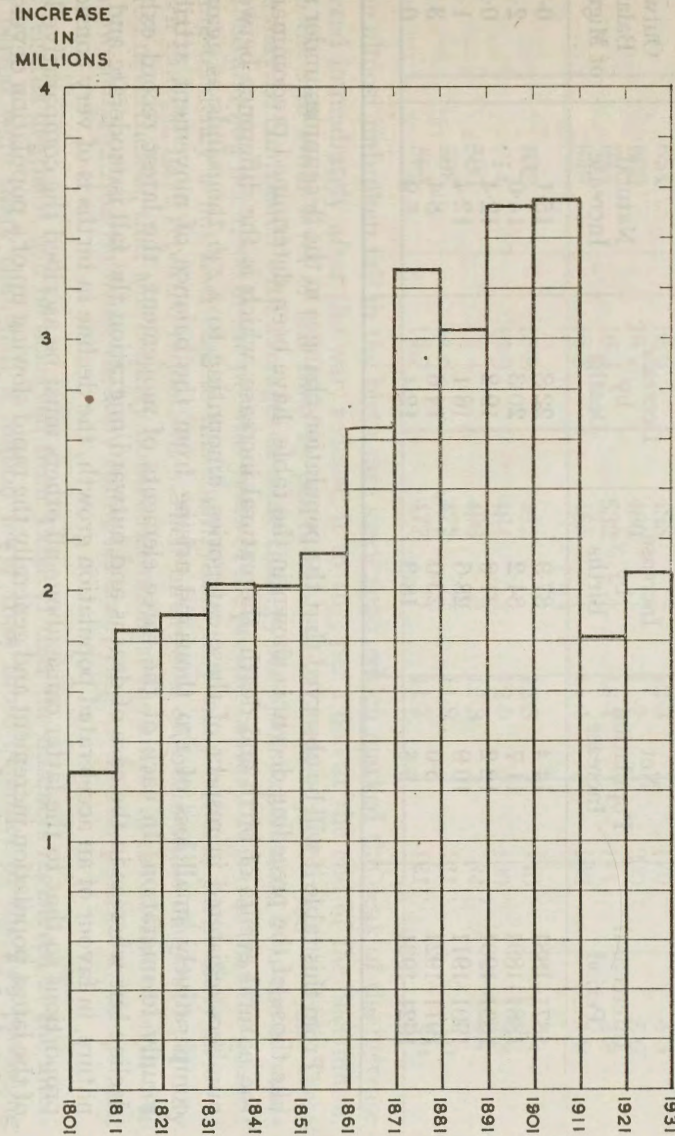


DIAGRAM C.

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

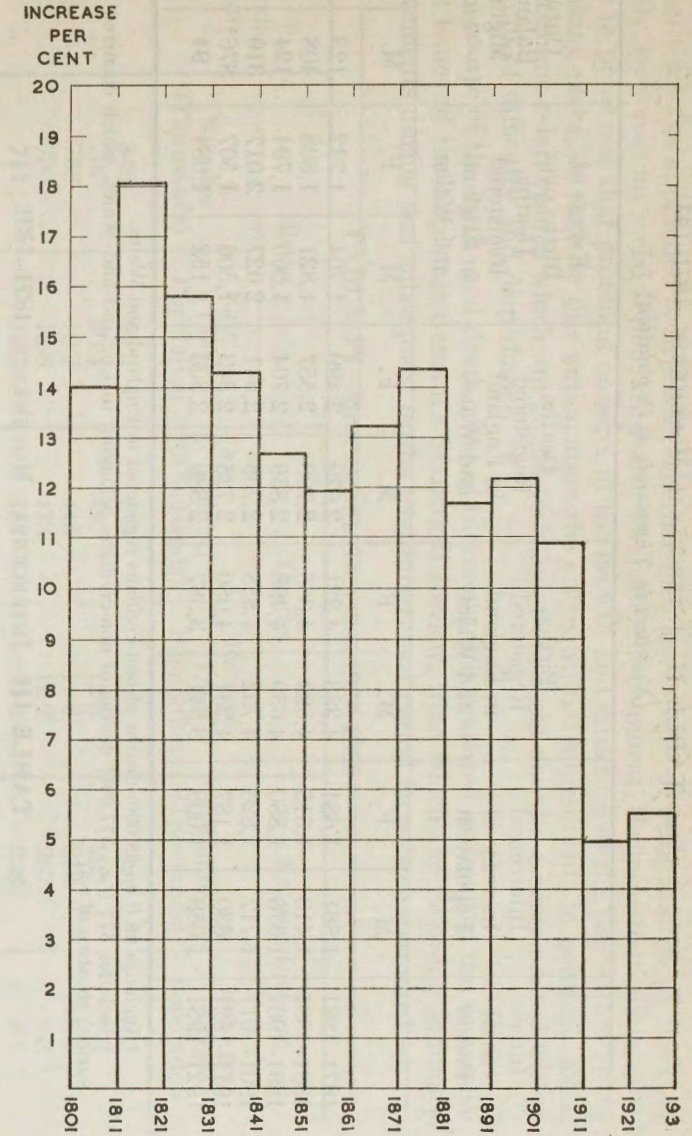


TABLE II—INTERCENSAL MOVEMENTS, 1871-1931.
(Numbers in Thousands of Population)

Inter-censal Period	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.
1871-1881	1,581	1,681	4,383	4,221	2,679	2,499	1,704	1,722	123	41
1881-1891	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
1901-1911	1,717	1,826	4,732	4,558	2,705	2,541	2,027	2,017	310	191
1911-1921	630	1,187	4,231	4,050	2,725*	2,543	1,506	1,507	876†	320
1921-1931	1,058	1,008	3,541	3,387	2,389	2,303	1,152	1,084	94	76

* 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.

TABLE III—INTERCENSAL MOVEMENTS, 1871-1931
(Percentages)

Intercensal Period		Net Population Increase	Increase by Births	Decrease by Deaths	Natural Increase	Outward Balance of Migration
1871-1881	...	14.4	37.9	22.8	15.1	0.7
1881-1891	...	11.7	34.2	20.3	14.0	2.3
1891-1901	...	12.2	31.6	19.2	12.4	0.2
1901-1911	...	10.9	28.6	16.1	12.4	1.5
1911-1921	...	5.0	23.0	14.6	8.4	3.3
1921-1931	...	5.5	18.3	12.4	5.9	0.4

From this table it will be observed that the population changes in the decennium under review, like those of the preceding decennia shown in the table, have been determined predominantly by the natural events of birth and death; the natural increase, which is the difference between the numbers registered in respect of these categories, amounting to 2,236 thousands as against the comparatively small loss of 170 thousand arising from the balance of movement attributable mainly to migration. In each of the three elements of movement, the latest record exhibits a decline but whereas in the case of deaths and outward migration the fall is moderate and, by its nature, in favour of an accelerated population growth, the decline in births is of very considerable proportions so that to the latter cause above all others must be ascribed the comparative lowness of the latest population increment and generally the rapid slowing up of a population development which had been maintained more or less uniformly from the time of the earliest Census taken one hundred and thirty years ago.

In spite of the fact that marriage rates have been well maintained, particularly at the younger ages at which the bulk of births occur, and of the further fact that the exceptional post war spurt in the birth rate itself had only just passed its maximum at the beginning of the decennium, the total births registered in the 1921-1931 intercensal period are more than a million and a quarter (16.3 per cent.) fewer than they were in the preceding period—a period which covered the war years when the birth rate sank to levels never before recorded in this country. They are between two and two and a half millions (25.4 per cent.) fewer than those of the last completely normal decennium, 1901-1911.

Though the full effect of the fall in the birth-rate will only be gradually realised as the older generations die out and are replaced by the survivors of a later epoch, it is well that the significance and inevitability of the forthcoming changes should be appreciated as far in advance of their actual materialisation as is possible. The births of to-day govern the population of the future; and just as the nations which faced the world war of 1914-1918 and the universal economic depression which has followed in its wake were products of the birth-rates prevailing towards the close of the nineteenth century, so we are now observing the conditions which will shape the generations charged with the national destiny in the latter half of the present century. Whether from the widest considerations of all the issues involved, the continuation or otherwise of present

tendencies is to be applauded or deplored, whether they are capable of being influenced, however remotely, by conscious social action, are matters outside this comment; the most that can be done here is to point out that profound changes in the growth and structure of the population are in fact taking place, so that by due anticipation the consequential adjustments in political, social and economic relationships which are bound to follow from them may be accommodated with a minimum of difficulty and disturbance.

The course of the birth- and death-rates of this country is reviewed in detail in the successive annual issues of the Registrar General's Statistical Review, from which the following summary of movements during and subsequent to the past intercensal period have been extracted:—

TABLE IV—BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1921-1935

Calendar Year	Births		Deaths		Natural Increase	
	Number (Thousands)	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number (Thousands)	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number (Thousands)	Rate per 1,000 Population
1921 ...	849	22.4	459	12.1	390	10.3
1922 ...	780	20.4	487	12.8	293	7.6
1923 ...	758	19.7	445	11.6	313	8.1
1924 ...	730	18.8	473	12.2	257	6.6
1925 ...	711	18.3	473	12.2	238	6.1
1926 ...	695	17.8	454	11.6	241	6.2
1927 ...	654	16.6	485	12.3	170	4.3
1928 ...	660	16.7	460	11.7	200	5.0
1929 ...	644	16.3	532	13.4	111	2.9
1930 ...	649	16.3	455	11.4	193	4.9
1931 ...	632	15.8	492	12.3	140	3.5
1932 ...	614	15.3	484	12.0	130	3.3
1933 ...	580	14.4	496	12.3	84	2.1
1934 ...	598	14.8	477	11.8	121	3.0
1935 ...	599	14.7	477	11.7	121	3.0

The almost unbroken fall in the birth-rate since 1920, which marked the peak of the increase registered immediately after the war, reduced it to 16.3 per 1,000 at the end of the decennium, and to the still lower level of less than 15 per thousand in the three years 1933 to 1935. These figures may be contrasted with averages of more than 35 per 1,000 experienced over the 20 years 1860-1880 and 26½ per 1,000 in the pre-war years of the present century. It is true that the present declining tendency is not restricted to this country and that many nations, particularly those of Western Europe, have reported reductions in their birth-rates of considerable magnitude; it may be noted nevertheless, that this country now ranks amongst the lowest in the matter of birth-rate levels, Sweden and Austria being the only countries occupying an inferior position at the present time.

As regards deaths it will be observed from Table II that the numbers registered in the intercensal period were more than half a million fewer than those of either of the two preceding decennia. This numerical reduction of more than 10 per cent. which, if allowance be made for the increasing age and numbers of the population exposed to risk, represents a reduction in true mortality of more like 20 per cent. compared with the decennium 1911-1921 (exclusive of deaths on active service) or 30 per cent. compared with the last pre-war decennium 1901-1911, affords nothing but satisfaction, indicating, as it does, a definite advance in the general vitality of the nation as a whole.

Notwithstanding variations from year to year, the standardised death-rate (i.e., the rate in which allowance is made for the age distribution of the population), for every individual year since 1921 has been lower than the similar rate recorded for any year prior to 1921.

Moreover, the records of the years subsequent to 1931 show that the fall is continuing and though from the nature of things, the lower the point to which mortality is reduced the less room there is for further reduction, it seems likely at the present time that an even lower level of mortality will be experienced in the current 1931-1941 decennium than that of 1921-1931. That does not mean, however, that the actual number of deaths will be fewer, for with the slowing down of the birth-rate the age incidence of the population is gradually changing and the increasing weight of population at the higher ages where the risk of death is heaviest is likely to result in an increase rather than a decrease in the numbers of deaths notwithstanding a possible reduction in the mortality force. It is exceedingly probable that the number of deaths recorded in the decennium 1921-1931 which were fewer than those recorded in any similar period since 1860 will

prove to be a minimum and that the numbers for 1931-1941 and subsequent decennia will be on a rising scale, moderate at first but with an accelerating tendency.

So far as the future population of the country is concerned it is clear that it is no longer possible to count on any saving in the matter of deaths as even a partial compensation for a fall in the number of births. On the contrary, in the absence of any improvement in fertility, and that at no distant date, the successive records of births and deaths will converge and, after approximately coinciding for a few years during which the population will be at its maximum, will thereafter begin to diverge, with the deaths this time in the ascendancy and a consequent decline in population. On the basis of population stability* adopted by the Registrar General in his annual Statistical Review it has been computed that a general level of fertility equivalent to a current crude birth-rate of about $19\frac{1}{2}$ births per 1,000 total population is necessary if an ultimate decline in population is to be avoided. The position of the rate at the end of the 1921-1930 decennium was 16 per cent. below this standard and for the last three years has declined still further to 25 per cent. below. Moreover, the extreme lowness of the present level in relation to all earlier experience cannot under present conditions be regarded as affording any evidence in itself that a minimum has been reached or even that a still further significant fall is less likely than a reaction in the shape of a future increase in fertility. It appears to be acknowledged that the extraordinary decline which has taken place has been largely due to a development of the technique of birth control and its deliberate acceptance and practice by increasing numbers of the community; the statistical birth-rate is becoming more and more an expression of the conscious collective desire of the people to procreate themselves, but until the control is complete or at any rate has reached and has been maintained at a consistent level, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to measure its reactions to changing conditions and to forecast future movements of the birth-rate with any degree of confidence.

By purely mechanical computation it is possible to say that excluding the effect of migration and assuming that mortality continues its steadily declining tendency, the maintenance of fertility at current levels (1933-1935) would result in the attainment of a maximum population in England and Wales of approximately $41\frac{1}{2}$ millions which would be experienced over a short period of years centred round 1951 after which a slow but increasing decline would set in. If fertility were to fall below current levels the population maximum would be somewhat lower and its attainment slightly accelerated; if, on the other hand, fertility rose, the maximum would be raised and its attainment delayed; while if it ultimately reached the stability standard already referred to—a rise which is by no means so large as to be beyond the limit of reasonable probability—an actual decline in population might be avoided altogether within any period that need be contemplated here.

2. Migration and Other Miscellaneous Movements.

The miscellaneous movements of population, not accounted for by the natural events of birth and death, were negative on balance between the Census dates in 1921 and 1931 and resulted in a loss of population amounting to 170 thousand persons. It may be seen from Table II that though the net effect of these movements has been consistently outward in character in all the decennia shown in that table, the series is subject to much greater irregularity than that of either births or deaths. That is to be expected if, as may be assumed, the migration component is more readily responsive to changes in prosperity and economic activity throughout the world, but apart from that a figure in the shape of a net balance either way is merely the difference between two very much larger movements in opposing direction and change in either of the direct movements may have a quite disproportionate effect on the difference between them. All that may be said from the summarised figures in Table II is that the said miscellaneous movements have been of rather less influence in the total population increase of the past decennium than they were in either of the two preceding decennia and that their incidence is now less preponderatingly male than it was before the war.

Though a precise analysis of the elements jointly comprised in the net loss of 170 thousand is not possible, sufficient information is available to show that it is not exclusively confined to migration of the normal voluntary type. In the first place it may be inferred from the appendices to the General Tables Volumes of the 1921 and 1931 Census that the numbers of officers and other ranks of the naval, military and air forces assignable to the population of England and Wales but outside the country at the dates of the Censuses were some 60 thousand fewer in 1931 than in 1921; the reduction in such case operates as an element of increase and to that extent goes to

* Population stability as adopted for the purpose of the Registrar General's annual Statistical Review implies the production of such a number of children as will in their turn produce offspring numerically equal to themselves, on the assumption that they are subject to the fertility rates at which they themselves were born.

reduce the residual outward balance. In a similar way and from the same appendices it may be seen that merchant seamen and fishermen of England and Wales who were absent on voyages, etc., at the respective Census dates were about five thousand greater in 1931 than in 1921, the inconsiderable change in this case operating as a loss. A further element of variation may also have been introduced by an improvement in the quality of the enumeration itself; as described in a later section of this report dealing with the age distribution of the population, it appears likely that at past Censuses a number of children at the youngest ages escaped enumeration altogether and that, in response to a change in the wording of the Census schedule expressly introduced to remedy this defect, the number of omissions in 1931 was greatly reduced; the increase in the enumerated population from this cause may have been as much as 30 thousand and like the immediately preceding items must be brought into reckoning in arriving at the figure representing voluntary migration. Summarising the several items as follows:—

	Thousands
Increase due to reduction in non-civilians outside England and Wales	+ 60
Decrease due to increase in merchant seamen, etc., outside England and Wales	— 5
Increase due to completer enumeration	+ 30
Loss due to balance of voluntary migration	—255

Net loss of population other than that accountable to births and deaths —170

it would appear that ordinary voluntary migration, which was outward on balance occasioned a loss of probably more than a quarter of a million individuals from the population of England and Wales during the intercensal period 1921-1931.

From the returns of migrants collected and published quarterly by the Board of Trade, it may be ascertained that, during this period, approximately 968 thousand British subjects were recorded as permanently migrating* from England and Wales to countries outside Europe and that at the same time a corresponding movement in the reverse direction accounted for 473 thousand yielding a loss on balance of 495 thousand persons. If the net overall loss was only 255 thousand as indicated above the loss to countries outside Europe must have been accompanied at the same time by a net migration gain from the Continent of Europe and from Scotland and Ireland amounting to some 240 thousand persons.

The principal relevant items of the serial record of annual migration movements provided by the Board of Trade returns are shown in the following table:—

TABLE V.—MIGRATION—EXTRACTED FROM BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL
(Thousands)

Year	Total Passenger Movement (British and Alien) between United Kingdom and rest of world			Permanent Migration (British) between United Kingdom and countries beyond Europe			Col. 4 less Col. 7†	Permanent Migration (British) between England and Wales, and countries beyond Europe		
	From U.K.	To U.K.	Balance +Inward, —Outward	From U.K.	To U.K.	Balance +Inward, —Outward		From E. and W.	To E. and W.	Balance +Inward, —Outward
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1921†	1,214	1,089	—125	199	71	—128	+ 3	132	56	—76
1922†	1,248	1,147	—101	174	68	—106	+ 5	113	54	—59
1923†	1,755	1,568	—187	256	58	—198	+11	145	47	—98
1924	1,834	1,772	— 62	155	64	— 91	+29	108	50	—58
1925	1,932	1,858	— 74	141	56	— 85	+11	94	45	—49
1926	1,966	1,866	—100	167	51	—116	+16	105	42	—63
1927	2,055	2,001	— 54	154	56	— 98	+44	98	45	—53
1928	2,202	2,155	— 47	137	59	— 78	+31	88	47	—41
1929	2,231	2,180	— 51	144	56	— 88	+37	88	45	—43
1930	2,196	2,212	+ 16	92	66	— 23	+42	57	52	— 5
1931	1,941	2,032	+ 91	34	71	+ 37	+54	27	54	+27
1932	1,623	1,700	+ 77	27	76	+ 49	+28	23	56	+33
1933	1,759	1,807	+ 48	26	59	+ 33	+15	22	46	+24
1934	1,831	1,886	+ 55	29	50	+ 21	+34	24	40	+16
1935	2,008	2,061	+ 53	30	46	+ 16	+37	25	38	+13

† The Irish Free State is treated as part of the U.K. up to the 1st April, 1923, and of countries other than U.K. thereafter. Movements across the land frontier between the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland are not ascertained and are therefore excluded.

‡ Approximate inward balance of movement into U.K. from the rest of Europe.

* The criterion of permanent migration is a declared intention of more than 12 months residence in the area of destination.

Owing to the fact that no information is available in respect of movements within the United Kingdom, that is, between England and Wales on the one hand and Scotland or Northern Ireland on the other, the analysis cannot be precisely related to England and Wales alone, but the table as designed serves to call attention to the significant change in the trend of the movements which has been observed since about the year 1930. Prior to that year, the balance was consistently outwards, but thereafter, while the number of immigrants has been more or less regularly maintained, emigration has contracted to something like a quarter of its earlier level and the balance now appears to be as definitely inward as it was formerly outward. The change over was a comparatively sudden one and it may conceivably be once again reversed in a similarly abrupt fashion, but with the figures so far recorded it seems possible to say that any considerable loss of population on account of migration during the current decennium is unlikely and that on the contrary the movement may be expected to result in a definite addition to the population.

With the narrowing of the difference between births and deaths which is confidently to be expected during immediately forthcoming years, migration will tend to occupy an increasingly prominent place in determining the ultimate growth or decline in population. A significant continuance of the outward tendency so consistently recorded over past decades would aggravate the influence of the declining birth-rate and would advance the attainment of the population peak and the subsequent decline referred to in preceding paragraphs; on the other hand, an inward balance of migration would in a sense offset and to that extent modify some of the population changes which must be anticipated as a result of the fall in the birth-rate.

3. Intercensal estimates of population.

For information in regard to the population of England and Wales in years other than those in which a Census is taken, reference will usually be made to the intercensal estimates published year by year in successive issues of the Registrar General's annual Statistical Review. These estimates are successively built up by the addition of births and deduction of deaths modified by such inferences as can be formed regarding migration and it is customary at the end of the decennium to review them and to revise them if necessary in the light of the new Census figures. The figures so published in respect of the 1921-1931 decennium are shown in Table VI, and from their pictorial representation in Diagram D, on page 29, it will be seen that they lie on a practically continuous line between the terminal Census points. By the method employed in constructing the figures, a prediction of the 1931 Census total almost exactly coincided with the enumerated figure and though the closeness of the agreement cannot be regarded as other than an accident since the quality of the migration record is not of an order to justify the expectation of extreme accuracy in this respect, the result in this instance combined with the general impression obtained from the figure representation will probably be sufficient to confirm for all practical purposes the reliability of the published intercensal estimates. In any event, there appears to be no practical method, even with the aid of the new 1931 total, of obtaining a series of interpolations of demonstrably greater validity and there is accordingly no occasion to attempt a post-censal revision.

TABLE VI—INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921-1931
(In Thousands)

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1921 (Census) ...	37,886	18,075	19,811
1922	38,158	18,225	19,933
1923	38,403	18,342	20,061
1924	38,746	18,545	20,201
1925	38,890	18,602	20,288
1926	39,067	18,698	20,369
1927	39,290	18,804	20,486
1928	39,482	18,896	20,586
1929	39,607	18,969	20,638
1930	39,806	19,075	20,731
1931 (Census) ...	39,952	19,133	20,819

DIAGRAM D

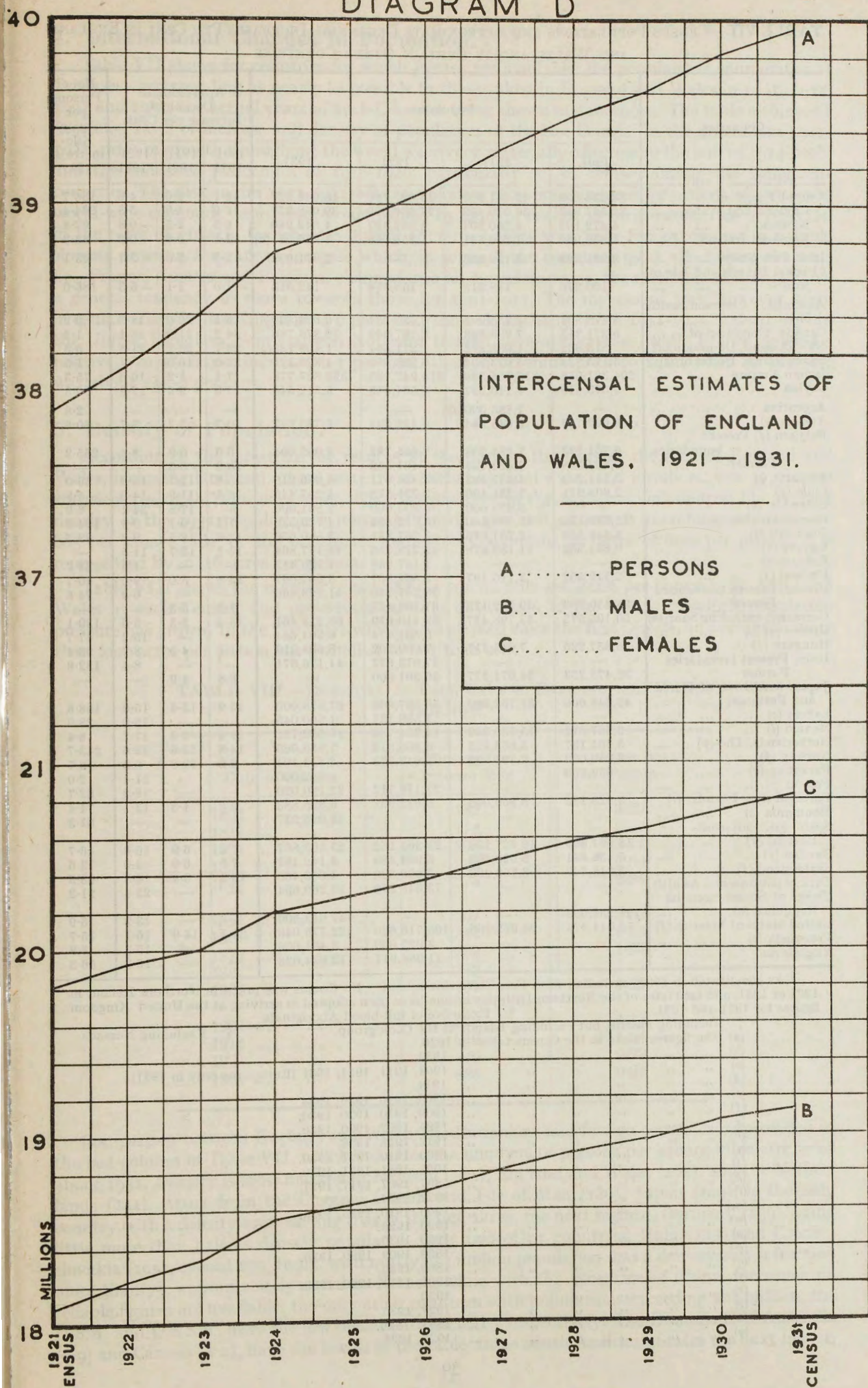


TABLE VII.—CENSUS POPULATIONS AND APPROXIMATE DECENNIAL INCREASES PER CENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND IN CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Countries	Population				Approximate Decennial Increase per Cent.			No. of Persons per Square Kilo-metre in 1931
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	
United Kingdom* ...	38,236,898	42,081,927	44,027,196	46,046,357	10.1	4.6	4.6	188.7
England and Wales ...	32,527,843	36,070,492	37,886,699	39,952,377	10.9	4.9	5.5	264.4
Scotland ...	4,472,103	4,760,904	4,882,497	4,842,980	6.5	2.5	— 0.8	62.8
Northern Ireland ...	1,236,952	1,250,531	1,258,000	1,256,561(a)	1.1	0.6	— 0.2	88.9
Irish Free State ...	3,221,823	3,139,688	—	2,971,992	— 2.5	— 3.6	— 3.7	43.1
Channel Islands and Isle of Man ...	150,370	148,915	150,514	142,513	— 1.0	1.1	— 5.3	186.0
Australia, Commonwealth of † ...	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839(b)	18.1	22.0	18.3	0.9
Canada, Dominion of ...	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949	10,376,786	34.2	21.9	18.1	1.2
New Zealand, Dominion of ‡	815,862	1,058,312	1,271,664	1,408,138(a)	29.7	20.2	21.5	5.3
South Africa, Union of (c)	5,175,824	5,973,394	6,928,580	1,828,175	22.0	16.0	—	1.5
Indian Empire ...	294,361,056	315,156,396	318,942,480	352,837,778	7.1	1.2	10.6	75.3
Ceylon ...	3,573,419	4,110,367	4,504,549	5,312,548	15.0	9.6	17.9	80.5
Argentina ...	—	7,885,000(d)	—	—	—	—	—	2.8
Austria (e) ...	6,002,705	6,645,984	6,426,294	6,762,687	10.7	— 3.3	3.7	80.6
Belgium (f) Present boundaries	6,751,133	7,484,708	7,465,782	8,092,004	10.9	— 0.3	8.4	265.2
Former ...	6,693,548	7,423,784	7,401,353	—	10.9	— 0.3	—	—
Bulgaria (e) ...	3,744,283	4,337,513	4,846,971	6,090,215	15.8	11.7	18.3	59.0
Chile (g) ...	2,695,911	3,231,496	3,731,573	4,287,445	16.6	11.9	14.9	5.8
Columbia (h) ...	—	5,473,000	5,855,000	7,851,000	—	17.8	34.1	6.9
Czechoslovakia (i) ...	12,689,134	13,599,486	13,612,424	14,729,536	7.2	0.1	9.1	104.8
Denmark (j) ...	2,449,540	2,757,076	3,267,831	3,550,656	12.6	18.5	9.6	82.7
Egypt § (k) ...	9,634,752	11,189,978	12,718,255	14,177,864	16.1	13.7	11.5	—
Estonia (l) ...	—	—	1,107,059	1,126,413	—	—	1.5	23.7
Finland (f) ...	2,712,562	3,115,197	3,364,807	3,667,067	14.8	8.0	9.0	10.7
France, Present boundaries	—	—	38,797,540	41,228,466	—	—	6.3	74.8
Former ...	38,450,788	39,192,133	37,102,417	—	1.9	— 5.3	—	—
Germany, excluding Saar(m)	50,105,573	57,798,427	62,410,619	65,218,461	15.4	5.3	5.6	139.1
Greece (n) ...	—	—	5,531,474	6,204,684	—	—	15.2	47.7
Hungary (f) ...	6,857,225	7,615,117	7,990,202	8,688,319	11.1	4.9	8.7	93.4
Italy, Present boundaries	—	—	37,973,977	41,176,671	—	—	8.4	132.8
Former ...	32,475,253	34,671,377	36,361,000	—	6.8	4.9	—	—
Japan (exclusive of Korea and Formosa) ...	45,446,000	51,754,000	58,697,000	67,838,000	13.9	13.4	15.6	168.6
Latvia (o) ...	—	—	1,596,131	1,900,045	—	—	19.0	28.9
Mexico (i) ...	13,607,272	15,160,369	14,334,780	16,552,722	11.4	— 4.9	17.2	8.4
Netherlands, The (p) ...	5,104,137	5,858,175	6,865,314	7,935,565	14.8	15.6	15.6	243.7
Norway (f) ...	2,240,032	2,391,782	2,649,775	2,814,194	6.8	10.8	6.2	8.7
Paraguay (q) ...	656,000	—	—	932,000	—	—	11.4	2.0
Poland ...	—	—	27,176,717	32,120,020	—	—	18.2	82.7
Portugal (inc. Islands) (r)	5,423,132	5,960,056	6,032,991	6,825,883	9.0	1.3	13.1	74.4
Roumania (s) ...	—	—	—	18,025,237	—	—	—	61.3
Spain (inc. adjacent Islands) (f) ...	18,594,405	19,927,150	21,303,162	23,563,867	7.2	6.9	10.6	46.7
Sweden (f) ...	5,136,441	5,522,403	5,904,489	6,142,191	7.5	6.9	4.0	13.6
Switzerland (f) ...	3,315,443	3,753,293	3,880,320	4,066,400	13.2	3.4	4.8	98.5
Turkey (Europe and Asia)(t)	—	—	13,648,270	16,200,694	—	—	23.4	21.2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (u) ...	106,256,000	—	—	147,013,600	—	—	13.2	6.9
United States of America (f)	75,944,575	91,972,266	105,710,620	122,775,046	21.1	14.9	16.1	15.7
Venezuela (v) ...	—	—	3,027,000	3,491,000	—	—	15.3	3.8
Yugoslavia ...	—	—	11,984,911	13,934,038	—	—	16.3	56.3

* As constituted in 1931, excluding Irish Free State throughout. No Census was taken in Northern Ireland in 1921 or 1931, and estimates of the Northern Irish population have been adopted in arriving at the United Kingdom figures for 1921 and 1931.

† Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.

§ Excluding Nomads.

‡ Including Maoris, but excluding Islands of the Cook group.

The figures relate to the Census taken in 1926.

(a) 1933.
 (b) 1904, 1911, 1921, 1931 (Europeans only in 1931).
 (c) 1914.
 (d) 1900, 1910, 1920, 1934.
 (e) 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.
 (f) 1895, 1907, 1920, 1930.
 (g) 1912, 1918, 1928.
 (h) 1900, 1910, 1921, 1930.
 (i) 1901, 1911, 1921, 1930.
 (j) 1897, 1907, 1917, 1927.
 (k) 1922, 1934.
 (l) 1900, 1910, 1925, 1933.
 (m) 1920, 1928.
 (n) 1920, 1930.
 (o) 1899, 1909, 1920, 1930.
 (p) 1899, 1936.
 (q) 1900, 1911, 1920, 1930.
 (r) 1930.
 (s) 1927, 1935.
 (t) 1897, 1926.
 (u) 1926, 1936.
 (v)

4. International Changes in Population.

Table VII shows for countries for which figures are available, the populations enumerated at Censuses corresponding as nearly as possible to those taken in England and Wales in 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931; the actual years of such Censuses being shown in a footnote. The table also shows decennial rates of increase and density of population at the last Census. In the decennium 1911-1921, rates of growth throughout the world were very materially affected by the war of 1914-1918, and the influenza pandemics of 1918-1920; particularly so, of course, among the belligerent countries. The decennium 1921-1931, was one of slow recovery, hindered by periods of acute and world-wide economic depression, accompanied by general decline in birth-rates. This is reflected in the rates of growth, for whereas during 1911-1921 there was, with few exceptions, a notable slowing down in the rate of increase which, in some of the countries most affected by the war, i.e., France, Austria and Belgium, changed into an actual decrease, the rates for 1921-1931 show a general tendency to move towards those for 1901-1911. The movement was, however, very irregular. The United Kingdom, 4.6 per cent., showed no change from 1911-1921, indeed, within the United Kingdom, Scotland and Northern Ireland showed decreases, while France showed a relatively much larger increase, 6.3 per cent. than in decennia prior to 1911, when its increase was about 1½—2 per cent.

5. Density of Population.

According to the latest survey returns at the date of the Census, the area of England and Wales, including land and inland water, but excluding tidal water and foreshore, was 37,339,320 statute acres, or 58,342 square miles, which is equivalent to 151,103 square kilometres. The average density of the 1931 population in terms of persons per unit of area is, therefore, 1.07 per acre, 685 per square mile, or 264 per square kilometre. Conversely, in terms of area per person, it is represented by .9346 acres per person.

Table VIII shows the number of persons per square mile and acres per person in England and Wales at each Census, and provides a striking illustration of the extent to which population pressure has grown. In the 130 years which have elapsed since the first Census, an average of more than four acres per person has dwindled to less than one.

TABLE VIII.—DENSITIES AT EACH CENSUS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1801-1931

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	0.99
1931	685	0.93

Comparison between England and Wales, the Dominions and foreign countries, is provided in the last column of Table VII, which indicates the numbers of persons per square kilometre in or about 1931. Density is most marked in Belgium (265), England and Wales (264), and the Netherlands (244). Apart from the Channel Islands and Isle of Man (186), Japan (169), is the only country with a density approaching that of the first three, the next highest, Germany (139), being little more than half as densely populated. Only two other countries, Italy (133) and Czechoslovakia (105), exceed 100. India, with nearly 353 million population, has a density only a fraction more than 75, approximately equal to France, while with the exception of China, for which no reliable figures are available, the only other countries with populations exceeding 100 million, the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. have the low densities of 16 and 7 respectively. The Dominions of Australia (0.9) and Canada (1.2), have the lowest in the table, three South American States the next lowest,

and New Zealand (5.3) and South Africa (assuming the addition of coloured population to the figure in the table) have only slightly higher densities than these.

6. Population in Geographical Regions of England and Wales.

The choice of the regional geographical areas into which the country has been divided for the display and presentation of the principal areal features of the national statistics of 1931 has been described on page 10. The regions now adopted have not been used in precisely the present form at previous Census tabulations, and comparable records will not, therefore, be found in the published tables relating to those Censuses; but, as already stated, they have been designed to follow conventional county boundaries, and little difficulty is experienced in constructing the regional record as and when required. This has been freely done throughout the General Tables Volume of the 1931 Census, the figures having been carried back to the earliest Censuses in the simple population tables.

The acreage, current population and recent rates of population increase are summarised in Tables IX and X below.

TABLE IX.—1931 POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF REGIONS

Region	Acreage (Land and Inland Water)		1931 Census Population		Density (Persons per Acre)
	No. of Acres (thousands)	Percentage of total Acreage	Persons (thousands)	Percentage of total Population	
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	37,339	100.0	39,952	100.0	1.1
S.E. South East ...	6,757	18.0	13,478	33.9	2.0
Greater London ...	443	1.2	8,204	20.5	18.5
N.1 Northumberland and Durham ...	1,941	5.2	2,243	5.6	1.2
N.2 Northern Rural Belt ...	3,590	9.6	1,281	3.2	0.4
N.3 West Riding ...	1,780	4.8	3,437	8.6	1.9
N.4 Lancashire and Cheshire	1,853	5.0	6,127	15.3	3.3
M.1 West Midlands...	4,016	10.8	4,528	11.3	1.1
M.2 East Midlands ...	2,359	6.3	2,373	5.9	1.0
E. Eastern Counties ...	4,853	13.0	1,822	4.6	0.4
S.W. South West Counties ...	5,060	13.5	2,069	5.2	0.4
W.1 South Wales ...	1,928	5.2	1,898	4.7	1.0
W.2 North and Central Wales	3,202	8.6	696	1.7	0.2

Of the divisions thus shown, the South-East region embracing and surrounding the metropolis is the largest in area occupying between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total acreage, and containing about one-third of the total population of the country. The inclusion of a considerable rural belt round the central metropolitan portion results in reducing the average density to two persons per acre, thus entirely masking the congested nature of the centre itself, and for this reason, Greater London, in which the average density is 18.5 persons per acre, is shown as a separate and special feature of the South-East region.

Outside this area the most dense and populous region is that of Lancashire and Cheshire (N.4), containing more than six millions of the population at an average of 3.3 persons to the acre, followed by the other predominantly textile area of the West Riding (N.3), at the somewhat lower density of 1.9.

The two Midland regions (M.1 and M.2), associated with more miscellaneous manufacture, and the two predominantly mining regions of Northumberland and Durham (N.1) and South Wales (W.1), with populations and acreages varying between nearly two and four and a half millions, are each subject to a common density of about one person to the acre. The remaining areas are rather larger in size, but are largely rural with the characteristically low densities associated with such conditions, the Northern Rural Belt (N.2), the Eastern Counties (E.) and South-Western Counties (S.W.), each being occupied at a rate of 0.4 persons per acre, which is further reduced to 0.2 per acre in the hilly and less habitable region of North and Central Wales (W.2).

Table X shows approximately how the variations in the population, which for the whole of England and Wales, amounted to an increase of 5.5 per cent. in the intercensal period 1921-1931, or 5.6 per cent. between the mid-year points, were distributed throughout the regions. For this comparative arrangement, it has been deemed desirable to make a slight modification in the Census populations which would normally have been used for this purpose. It may be recalled that the 1921 Census was unavoidably postponed until the 19th June, which brought it within the period of seasonal summer movement. Owing to temporary inflation by holiday visitors, the enumerated populations of many individual towns were far in excess of their more permanent resident populations, and if the Census figure had been used without adjustment, it would have produced a distorted picture of the population movement between the preceding and succeeding Census, a growth between 1911 and 1921 being overstated, and that between 1921 and 1931 correspondingly understated. With areas as large as the regions, the relative distortion would be naturally less than that of individual districts, but it is sufficient in some cases to render a correction desirable, and for the purpose of the following table, a more informative picture will be provided by substituting the estimated resident populations in place of the numbers actually enumerated. The 1931 record is not subject to the same degree of distortion; but there are minor differences between enumerated and resident populations even in 1931, as is shown by Table 9 of the General Tables Volume, and as the resident population is derivable almost wholly from the Census material, and is in a form enabling it to be more readily linked with the contemporaneous birth and death records, there is an advantage in the employment of the resident population estimate for 1931 as well. A separate estimate of resident population does not exist in respect of 1911, but in view of the somewhat lower level of transport facilities of the time, it is thought that the use of the enumerated figures for that occasion will introduce no error of significance.

TABLE X.—INTERCENSAL MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION IN REGIONS, 1911-1931
(In Thousands)

	Census Popula- tion 1911	Estimate of Resident Population as at the Middle of		Increase or Decrease (—) 1911-1921		Decennial Increase or Decrease (—) in Estimated Resident Population 1921-1931					
						Total		By Births and Deaths		By Migration	
		1921	1931	Amount	Per Cent.	Amount	Per Cent.	Amount	Per Cent.	Amount	Per Cent.
ENGLAND AND WALES	36,070	37,885	39,988	1,815	5.0	2,103	5.6	2,260	6.0	—157	— 0.4
S.E. South East ...	11,703	12,190	13,502	487	4.2	1,312	10.8	679	5.6	633	5.2
Greater London ...	7,251	7,536	8,238	285	3.9	702	9.3	458	6.1	244	3.2
N.1 Northumberland and Durham ...	2,067	2,238	2,248	171	8.3	10	0.5	217	9.7	—207	— 9.2
N.2 Northern Rural Belt ...	1,182	1,230	1,281	48	4.1	51	4.1	87	7.0	— 36	— 2.9
N.3 West Riding ...	3,128	3,305	3,443	177	5.7	138	4.2	181	5.5	— 43	— 1.3
N.4 Lancashire and Cheshire ...	5,722	6,003	6,128	281	4.9	125	2.1	280	4.7	—155	— 2.6
M.1 West Midlands	4,012	4,307	4,540	295	7.4	233	5.4	306	7.1	— 72	— 1.7
M.2 East Midlands ...	2,113	2,222	2,377	109	5.2	155	7.0	153	6.9	3	0.1
E. Eastern Counties	1,731	1,763	1,822	32	1.8	59	3.3	99	5.6	— 41	— 2.3
S.W. S.W. Counties	1,993	1,970	2,057	— 23	—1.2	87	4.4	67	3.4	20	1.0
W.1 South Wales ...	1,736	1,967	1,899	231	13.3	— 68	—3.4	169	8.6	—237	—12.0
W.2 North and Cen- tral Wales... ..	685	691	691	6	0.9	0	0.0	22	3.2	— 22	— 3.2

A prominent and perhaps important feature placed upon record by the 1931 Census is the change which is shown to have taken place recently in the incidence of population growth as reflected by the geographical analysis. In three of the regions in particular, the contrast with previous records may be said to be a sharp one.

In South Wales the successive decennial increases prior to 1921, going back right to the date of the earliest Census in 1801, have been uniformly high, usually higher than those of any of the other regions, and in recent decades, more than twice the national rate. From the position of the highest in the regional list in respect of the decade 1911 to 1921, it has abruptly fallen to the lowest position in respect of 1921 to 1931, and is in fact, the only region in respect of which an actual decline in population is shown. The contrast is only slightly less marked in the case of Northumberland and Durham, the other prominent mining area of the series. Here the increases

prior to 1921 were almost as consistent and as high as in South Wales; it stood second in the list in 1911-1921, and now ranks last but two, with a growth which, though just positive, is almost negligible. The position is otherwise in the case of the South Eastern Counties which embrace the whole of the metropolitan area. Here the past development may be said to have been inconspicuous, inasmuch as the successive changes up to 1921 tended to follow the national changes fairly uniformly; the latest record, however, discloses a rate of increase which is prominently in excess of that of any other region and is nearly double the rate for the country at large.

Of the remaining industrial regions, East Midlands shows an increase well above the national figure, and above that of the preceding period, while in the textile areas, the tendency is the other way with the West Riding a little under and Lancashire and Cheshire more materially below the general average.

Movement in the non-industrial regions has always been sub-normal in amount and the latest record is no exception to this rule. Within this generalisation, however, an improvement in the South West from a small decline in 1911-1921, to an increase of as much as 4.4 per cent. is noteworthy, as is also the upward movement in the rate of increase from 1.8 to 3.3 per cent. in the predominantly rural Eastern Counties.

As would normally be expected, the major changes thus disclosed are attributable primarily to migration. The natural increase components are by their nature less susceptible to sudden change, and it is observable that both South Wales (W.1) and Northumberland and Durham (N.1) with their customary high fertility and favourably disposed age distribution, rank highest in the rate of natural increase with increments well above the average, notwithstanding a relatively high mortality. Curiously enough, the regions with the lowest natural increments, namely, North and Central Wales (W.2), and the Eastern Counties (E.), are also subject to over average fertility, the advantage in these areas being more than neutralised by the older and, therefore, less favourable character of their populations, and aggravated in the case of North and Central Wales (W.2) by slightly excessive mortality.

The arresting feature of Table X is, however, the magnitude of the movements assigned to migration. It is seen that South Wales (W.1), has on balance, lost as many as 237 thousand, or 12.0 per cent. of its population by migration during the past decennium, and that in Northumberland and Durham (N.1), the loss has been almost as heavy at 207 thousand persons, or 9.2 per cent. whilst Lancashire and Cheshire (N.4) have similarly lost 155 thousand. In five other regions there have been moderate losses, and in two regions slight gains on this account. Nearly the whole of the complementary increase by migration is recorded in the South Eastern Counties, where there has been a net influx of as many as 633 thousand, of which 244 thousand has gone to swell the population of Greater London, the balance of 389 thousand being located in the surrounding areas within the region. The movements in the area associated with the metropolis are dealt with in greater detail on a subsequent page.

7. Population in Counties.

Notwithstanding the increasing mobility of the population, and the general development of tendencies leading on the whole to a lowering rather than otherwise of the sanctity of fixed boundaries, the county as an areal unit retains its position as an essential feature in the geographical pattern of the country. In spite of extreme divergencies in point of size, both as regards acreage and population content—Lancashire at one extreme is nearly three hundred times as populous as Rutland at the other—the county in its *ancient* form still governs the distribution of the electorate under existing franchise Acts, while in its more recent administrative adaptation its position has been re-affirmed as recently as 1929 by the Local Government Act of that year as the basis of sanitary and other important local services.

County summaries in both absolute and comparative forms are provided throughout the General Tables Volume, aggregating the fuller detail published in the separate series of Census County Volumes.

In the following table, showing current population and acreage density, the 63 administrative counties (including their associated county boroughs), are arranged in order of their 1931 enumerated populations.

Lancashire is prominent, not only because it heads the list with the only population in excess of five millions, but from the fact that the said population is more highly concentrated than that of any others, except London, and the only other county, Middlesex, entirely within the area known as Greater London. London, ranking second in numbers, is no less prominent by reason of its abnormal density, which places it entirely in a position by itself. The West Riding, an outstanding third in the series is less remarkable in that the weight of numbers is to a large extent a reflection of the large area embraced by the county. Below these three counties the gradation is

TABLE XI.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (INCLUDING COUNTY BOROUGHs)
ARRANGED IN ORDER OF ENUMERATED POPULATION, 1931

Administrative County	Persons per acre	Population	Administrative County	Persons per acre	Population	Administrative County	Persons per acre	Population
Lancashire	4.2	5,039,455	Somersetshire	0.5	475,142	Flintshire	0.7	112,889
London	58.7	4,397,003	Yorks, North Riding	0.3	469,375	Herefordshire	0.2	111,767
Yorks, West Riding	1.9	3,352,555	Monmouthshire	1.2	434,958	Lincolnshire, Kesteven... ..	0.2	110,060
Essex	1.8	1,755,459	Lincolnshire, Lindsey	0.4	422,199	Suffolk, West	0.3	106,137
Middlesex	11.0	1,638,728	Worcestershire	0.9	420,056	Lincolnshire, Holland	0.3	92,330
Warwickshire... ..	2.5	1,535,007	Hertfordshire	1.0	401,206	Isle of Wight	0.9	88,454
Durham	2.3	1,486,175	Cornwall	0.4	317,968	Pembrokeshire	0.2	87,206
Stafford	1.9	1,431,359	Berkshire	0.7	311,453	York, City and County of	22.7	84,813
Glamorganshire	2.4	1,225,717	Northamptonshire	0.5	309,474	Isle of Ely	0.3	77,698
Kent	1.2	1,219,273	Wiltshire... ..	0.4	303,373	Westmorland	0.1	65,408
Surrey	2.6	1,180,878	Suffolk, East	0.5	294,977	Brecknockshire	0.1	57,775
Cheshire	1.7	1,087,655	Buckinghamshire	0.6	271,586	Huntingdonshire	0.2	56,206
Southampton	1.1	1,014,316	Cumberland	0.3	263,151	Cardiganshire	0.1	55,184
Gloucestershire	1.0	786,000	Shropshire	0.3	244,156	Soke of Peterborough	1.0	51,839
Derbyshire	1.2	757,374	Dorsetshire	0.4	239,352	Anglesey	0.3	49,029
Northumberland	0.6	756,782	Sussex, West	0.6	222,995	Montgomeryshire	0.1	48,473
Devonshire	0.4	732,968	Bedfordshire	0.7	220,525	Merionethshire	0.1	43,201
Nottinghamshire	1.3	712,731	Oxfordshire	0.4	209,621	Radnorshire	0.1	21,323
Sussex, East	1.0	546,864	Carmarthenshire	0.3	179,100	Rutlandshire	0.2	17,401
Leicestershire... ..	1.0	541,861	Denbighshire	0.4	157,648			
Norfolk	0.4	504,940	Cambridgeshire	0.4	140,004			
Yorks, East Riding	0.6	482,936	Caernarvonshire... ..	0.3	120,829			
						TOTAL		39,952,377

comparatively smooth right down to the smallest unit. Ten other counties contain populations in excess of a million at densities higher on the whole than those of the less populous units, indicating that their position in the table is not accountable merely to their acreages. At the bottom of the list are Rutland and Radnor with populations which do not exceed those of smallish towns, and 13 others in none of which were as many as 100,000 persons enumerated. Nearly one quarter of the national population is accounted for by Lancashire and London, and more than 50 per cent. by the first eight counties on the list; 31 of the least populous of the 63 counties listed, contain in the aggregate but 10 per cent. of the total population.

In Table XII the 63 administrative counties have been re-arranged in the order of their respective rates of increase between 1921 and 1931, the rates being based on the resident populations shown for 1921 and 1931 in Table 9 of the General Tables Volume, instead of the enumerated populations of Table 8, in order to avoid the distortion which would otherwise have been introduced by the seasonal disturbance experienced in 1921.

TABLE XII.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (INCLUDING COUNTY BOROUGHs) ARRANGED IN ORDER OF 1921-1931 INCREASE PER CENT. OF POPULATION, AND SHOWING THE INCREASE PER CENT. OF POPULATION IN THE INTERCENSAL PERIODS 1921-1931 AND 1911-1921 RESPECTIVELY AND THE PERCENTAGE GAIN OR LOSS BY MIGRATION 1921-1931

Administrative County	Percentage Increase in Population		Gain or loss (-) by migration 1921-1931	Administrative County	Percentage Increase in Population		Gain or loss (-) by migration 1921-1931	Administrative County	Percentage Increase in Population		Gain or loss (-) by migration 1921-1931
	1911-1921	1921-1931			1911-1921	1921-1931			1911-1921	1921-1931	
Middlesex	11.9	31.0	23.9	Cheshire	7.0	5.9	1.1	Carmarthenshire	10.1	1.4	- 0.2
Surrey	9.4	28.4	23.3	Yorks, North Riding	5.8	5.9	-1.7	Lancashire	4.5	1.3	- 3.3
Hertfordshire	6.7	21.8	16.2	Isle of Ely	5.6	5.6	- 2.0	York, City & County of	2.7	1.3	- 5.0
Essex	7.8	20.9	13.2	Worcestershire	4.9	5.5	-0.5	Shropshire	- 1.5	1.1	- 4.6
Sussex, West	4.9	18.3	15.5	Devonshire	-1.6	5.3	2.3	Isle of Wight	- 3.4	1.1	0.2
Buckinghamshire	6.8	16.5	11.3	Derbyshire	5.4	5.2	-9.1	Caernarvonshire	- 2.7	0.1	- 0.2
Southampton	4.1	12.0	5.4	Westmorland	-3.0	5.0	1.7	Rutlandshire	-10.7	0.0	- 3.6
Oxfordshire	-0.8	11.9	7.8	Lincoln, Lindsey	7.7	4.5	-2.4	Herefordshire	- 2.1	-0.3	- 4.7
Soke of Peterborough	5.2	11.0	6.2	Somersetshire	-0.6	4.3	1.4	Cornwall	- 3.9	-0.4	- 2.7
Kent... ..	5.3	10.8	5.5	Wiltshire	1.9	4.3	-1.2	Durham	9.3	-0.4	-10.8
Nottinghamshire	7.3	10.2	2.8	Yorks, West Riding... ..	8.5	4.2	-1.3	Cumberland	1.6	-2.5	- 8.7
Flintshire	10.1	10.0	3.6	Staffordshire... ..	7.4	4.0	-5.0	London	0.1	-2.6	- 7.9
Dorsetshire	-0.9	8.9	4.4	Gloucestershire	3.5	3.8	-0.7	Radnorshire	- 4.1	-2.9	- 7.6
Cambridgeshire	0.6	8.8	6.0	Suffolk, East	3.9	2.9	-3.0	Glamorganshire	13.5	-3.5	-12.2
Warwickshire	12.9	8.8	1.5	Huntingdonshire	-1.6	2.8	-2.2	Suffolk, West	- 6.6	-3.5	- 6.7
Sussex, East	2.6	8.4	7.3	Lincoln, Kesteven	0.1	2.5	-3.5	Cardiganshire	- 3.7	-4.4	- 2.4
Leicestershire	5.1	8.3	2.0	Northumberland	6.2	2.3	-5.9	Anglesey	0.5	-4.5	- 6.5
Berkshire	4.2	7.3	2.8	Norfolk	-1.0	2.1	-2.9	Monmouthshire	15.7	-4.7	-14.3
Lincoln-Holland	3.9	7.2	-1.6	Merionethshire	-8.3	1.9	0.8	Montgomeryshire	- 4.1	-5.5	- 9.6
Bedfordshire	6.4	7.1	2.9	Denbighshire	4.9	1.7	-3.3	Pembrokeshire	1.7	-5.6	-10.1
Yorks, East Riding... ..	5.1	6.2	-1.4	Northamptonshire	0.4	1.6	-2.2	Brecknockshire	3.0	-6.2	-12.0

Comparison of the first two columns of the table indicates generally that the range of movement during the past intercensal period has been on a wider scale than that of the preceding (war) decennium; it is not very dissimilar, having regard to the lower aggregate increase in the country

as a whole, from that of the last peace decade, 1901-1911. Summarising the several percentage changes as under:—

					1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931
Percentage Increase in England and Wales					10.9	5.0	5.5
					Number of Counties grouped according to percentage increase or decrease		
Increases over 30 per cent.					3	—	1
" 25-30 "					1	—	1
" 20-25 "					3	—	2
" 15-20 "					7	1	2
" 10-15 "					10	5	6
" 5-10 "					20	19	16
" 0-5 "					10	20	20
Decreases 0-5 "					8	15	12
" 5-10 "					1	2	3
" over 10 "					—	1	—

it will be seen that whereas in the 1911-1921 period, the highest rate increase recorded did not reach 20 per cent., the maximum from the latest survey exceeds 30 per cent., viz., that of Middlesex (31.0 per cent.), with a figure which is approached by Surrey, and is followed by two other metropolitan counties, Hertford and Essex, each with increases in excess of 20 per cent. At the same time, it may be noted that in the 1901-1911 period, seven counties registered increases in excess of 20 per cent., three of them exceeding the 30 per cent. mark. In 15 counties, the population has been lowered during the past decennium as compared with 18 in the period 1911-1921, and nine in 1901-1911.

So far as the geographical arrangement of the increases and decreases is concerned, the county distribution is little more than an enlargement of the regional picture already referred to. The first four places on the list are taken by metropolitan counties as already stated, and the four following are all within the South East region, their natural growth in each case having been accompanied by considerable inward migration, either from the County of London itself, in which a small decline is registered, or from other regions of the country. Eleven counties, largely rural in character, in which a decline was registered in 1911-1921, now exhibit increases of varying magnitude, while in eight others the position is reversed, increases in 1911-1921, including those of Monmouth and Glamorgan, which were the highest then recorded, having now been succeeded by a decline.

The maximum decline is that of 6.2 per cent. recorded for Brecknock, and this in common with the movements in other predominantly coal-mining counties, is in strong contrast with the development of the war decennium. Of the industrial counties outside the South East region, Nottingham, Warwick and Leicester show increases well above the national average, while in Lancashire the growth has been small in itself, and less than half that of the preceding period.

The third column of Table XII, in which the migration element of the intercensal movement is separately recorded, shows that in 38 counties there was a loss on balance from this source, reaching 14.3 per cent. of the county population in the case of Monmouth, and 12.2 per cent. in Glamorgan, the losses being complemented by corresponding gains in the 25 receiving counties reaching nearly a quarter of the total populations in the cases of Middlesex and Surrey.

8. Density of Population in Counties.

Density is indicated in Table XIII by the number of persons per 100 acres in each of the administrative counties of England and Wales in 1921 and 1931. It must be remembered that the average densities of areas so wide as those of counties, are governed by the relative proportions of urban areas to sparsely populated rural areas and practically uninhabited or uninhabitable moorland, hill country and inland water.

The Administrative County of London occupies a unique position among the counties as a complete urban unit and its average density, 5,874 persons per 100 acres deserves comparison with densities in the great towns rather than with those of other counties; indeed the figure is exceeded only by that for the immediately adjacent County Borough of West Ham (6,280), while only two other county boroughs exceed 4,000 per acre—Salford (4,300) and East Ham (4,280), the latter, like West Ham, forming part of London's outer ring. Although London is

TABLE XIII.—DENSITY OF POPULATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGH, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921 AND 1931

County of	Persons per 100 Acres		County of	Persons per 100 Acres		County of	Persons per 100 Acres	
	1921	1931		1921	1931		1921	1931
ENGLAND AND WALES	101	107	Lincoln, Holland ...	32	34	Westmorland ...	13	13
Bedford	68	73	" Kesteven ...	23	24	Wight, Isle of ...	101	94
Berks	64	67	" Lindsey ...	42	43	Wilts	34	35
Buckingham	49	57	London	5,991	5,874	Worcester	89	94
Cambridge	41	44	Middlesex	843	1,102	Yorks, East Riding ...	61	64
Chester	156	167	Norfolk	38	38	" North	34	34
Cornwall	37	37	Northampton	52	53	" West Riding, in- cluding Yorks C.B.	183	193
Cumberland	28	27	Northumberland	58	59	Anglesey	29	28
Derby	110	117	Nottingham	119	132	Brecknock	13	12
Devon	42	44	Oxford	40	44	Caernarvon	35	33
Dorset	36	38	Peterborough, Soke of	88	97	Cardigan	14	12
Durham	228	229	Rutland	19	18	Carmarthen	30	30
Ely, Isle of	31	33	Salop	28	28	Denbigh	37	37
Essex	150	180	Somerset	45	46	Flint	65	69
Gloucester	94	98	Southampton	95	105	Glamorgan	241	235
Hereford	21	21	Stafford	183	194	Merioneth	11	10
Hertford	82	88	Suffolk, East	52	53	Monmouth	129	124
Huntingdon	23	24	" West	28	27	Montgomery	10	10
Kent	117	125	Surrey	201	256	Pembroke	23	22
Lancaster	411	420	Sussex, East	100	103	Radnor	8	7
Leicester	93	102	" West	49	55			
			Warwick	223	246			

in effect and is regarded as a single town, it is hardly homogeneous in character and the variation in density among the metropolitan boroughs of which it is composed, is extreme, ranging from 2,620 per 100 acres in Greenwich to 15,170 in Southwark (see Table 8A in the General Tables Volume).

Middlesex also occupies a special place among the counties; it is entirely within the outer ring of London and although it is not comparable with London as one complete town, it is now classed entirely as urban. Its density, 1,102 per 100 acres, is less than a fifth of that of London but nearly three times that of the next most densely populated county.

Apart from these two counties with their special conditions, densities range from 420 per 100 acres in Lancashire with its large aggregation of county boroughs to seven in Radnor. Besides the three already mentioned only four other counties have densities of more than 200 per 100 acres—Surrey (256), Warwick (246), Glamorgan (235) and Durham (229) and only 11 others have more than 100.

Comparing 1931 with 1921 there was an average increase of six persons per 100 acres throughout England and Wales and it is noticeable that only in London and the adjacent counties of Middlesex, Surrey and Essex were the population movements in the decade sufficient to alter the density by 30 or more persons per 100 acres. In those four counties London lost 117 persons per 100 acres, Middlesex gained 259, Surrey 55 and Essex 30. In all the other counties of England and Wales, Warwick with a gain of 23 was the only one to exceed 20 and there were but six others which gained 10 or more. In the table, 14 counties show a definite loss but four other counties which show equality, actually suffered losses which were too small to affect the figures per 100 acres. Of these 18 however, Westmorland, the Isle of Wight, Caernarvon and Merioneth were so much inflated in 1921 by summer visitors that if their densities were based on resident instead of enumerated populations they would show increases. Only 14 counties, therefore, really decreased in density and of these London is far the most conspicuous, no other county losing more than six per 100 acres. The loss of six in Glamorgan and five in Monmouth may be accounted for by economic depression.

9. Population in Urban and Rural Density Aggregates.

In addition to the regional divisions in which the Census statistics have been summarised, the alternative type of aggregation by reference to density, irrespective of geographical location, has been maintained and included in the presentation of the records throughout the national volumes. The principal division into the two categories "All urban areas" and "All rural areas" which has for long been adopted in reports of past Censuses has once again been retained and it has been augmented on this occasion by a slightly extended treatment distinguishing four

main divisions, viz.,

	<i>Average 1931 Density (persons per acre)</i>
Greater London	18.5
County Boroughs outside Greater London ...	17.1
Other Urban Areas „ „ „ ...	3.3
Rural Districts „ „ „ ...	0.2

Outside the Administrative County of London consisting of the City and 28 metropolitan boroughs, the country in 1931 was apportioned as regards the main functions of local administration into 83 county boroughs, 256 municipal boroughs, 780 urban districts and 645 rural districts. Of these, the population enumerated in the 645 rural districts numbered 8,000,459, the balance of 31,951,918 being distributed over the various types of urban areas, so that the proportions living under urban and rural conditions on this type of representation may be regarded as 80.0 and 20.0 per cent. respectively. At the date of the preceding Census in 1921, the enumerated populations of the areas constituted as urban and rural in that year were 30,035,417 and 7,851,282, the corresponding proportions being 79.3 and 20.7 per cent. so that while the numbers have increased during the 10 years in each type of area, such slight difference as there appears to have been in the respective movements would appear to have been in favour of the urban areas. At the same time it has to be remembered that in the nature of things towns cannot readily accommodate increased population without extending their boundaries, a condition which does not affect the relatively sparsely occupied rural districts, and that with the continued growth of large and small towns the rural acreage of the country is being continually depleted. Between 1921 and 1931 more than 300,000 acres classed as rural in 1921 have been brought within the sphere of urban administration and their population content in the foregoing comparison of growth has been included as an element of increase in the urban and of decrease in the rural movement. When changes due to alterations in boundaries are eliminated and regard is had solely to the movements which have taken place within the respective sections as constituted in 1931, it will be seen from Table 9 of the General Tables Volume, in which comparisons are based upon resident rather than enumerated populations in order to avoid the seasonal population disturbances encountered in 1921, that the 1921-1931 rate of growth in rural areas as a whole was materially higher at 8.2 per cent. than that of urban areas (4.9 per cent.), the difference being primarily assignable to migration, which for the first time after many decades has resulted in the deliberate transfer of population from urban to rural surroundings.

The following table, providing comparative statistics of earlier Censuses, shows the steadily increasing predominance of the urban as compared with the rural population, a predominance which grew rapidly during the latter half of the nineteenth century but which, since 1901, has tended to assume a position of stability. It will be seen that whereas the rate of population growth in urban areas was more than five times that of rural areas in the decades shown prior to 1901, between 1901 and 1921 the rates in the two areas were not dissimilar, while in the decade just completed the pre-1901 tendency appears to have been reversed with the movement now definitely in favour of the rural areas.

TABLE XIV.—COMPARISON OF AGGREGATES OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1891-1931

NOTE.—In 1921 and 1931, the resident populations shown in Table 9 of the General Tables Volume have been used in place of the enumerated population in order to avoid the distortion introduced by the exceptional seasonal disturbance of 1921.

		1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Number of Districts	{ Urban	1,011	1,122	1,137	1,154	1,148
	{ Rural	575	664	657	663	645
Population (in thousands) ...	{ Urban	20,896	23,058	23,163	30,081	32,009
	{ Rural	8,107	7,469	7,908	7,805	7,979
Percentage of total population ...	{ Urban	72.0	77.0	78.1	79.4	80.0
	{ Rural	28.0	23.0	21.9	20.6	20.0
Percentage increase in population in the areas as constituted at the date of each Census over the population in the same areas at the previous Census	{ Urban	15.4	15.2	11.1	5.3	4.9
	{ Rural	3.0	2.9	10.2	3.9	8.2
Excess (or deficiency—) of per- centage increase over that of England and Wales as a whole	{ Urban	3.8	3.0	0.2	0.3	-0.6
	{ Rural	-8.6	-9.3	-0.7	-1.1	2.7

Too much significance should not, however, be attached to the apparently abnormal development of rural areas in the past ten years. As has already been demonstrated in the Census Housing Report, the period has been associated with intense house building, much of which has been located in rural areas immediately surrounding existing towns; the population growth associated with this development is essentially urban in character and only awaits the process of time for its formal incorporation in the urban areas from which it has originated. Evidence of the transitional nature of the feature is forthcoming from the extended density analysis of the following table.

TABLE XV.—COMPARISON OF RESIDENT POPULATIONS IN URBAN AND RURAL AGGREGATES, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921 AND 1931

Area	Estimate of Resident Population at Middle of		Decennial Increase or Decrease (—) in Estimated Resident Population					
			Total		By Births and Deaths		By Migration	
	1921	1931	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	37,885,242	39,988,000	2,102,758	5·6	2,260,044	6·0	—157,286	—0·4
Aggregates:								
All Urban Areas ...	30,513,181	32,009,000	1,495,819	4·9	1,803,217	5·9	—307,398	—1·0
All Rural Areas ...	7,372,061	7,979,000	606,939	8·2	456,827	6·2	150,112	2·0
Greater London ...	7,535,582	8,238,000	702,418	9·3	458,245	6·1	244,173	3·2
County Boroughs outside Greater London	12,296,499	12,642,000	345,501	2·8	733,671	6·0	—388,170	—3·2
Other Urban Areas outside Greater London	10,745,926	11,251,000	505,074	4·7	616,842	5·7	—111,768	—1·0
Rural Districts outside Greater London ...	7,307,235	7,857,000	549,765	7·5	451,286	6·2	98,479	1·3

The last two columns of the table show that more than a third of the inward balance of migration credited to rural districts as a whole has gone to areas within the region of Greater London, areas which though incompletely developed and still, at the date of the Census, under rural administration are hardly distinguishable in other respects from many residential and dormitory areas associated with the Metropolis.

From column five of the above table it would appear that outside Greater London the rate of growth has been relatively lower in the county boroughs than in other and generally smaller types of urban area and that in neither of them has it approached that of the rural districts.

With the continued expansion of urban territory there was a continual increase in the number of separate urban administrative units up to 1921 when they numbered 1,154; but notwithstanding the further enlargement of area that has taken place during 1921–1931, the number of new creations has been less than the numbers amalgamated, absorbed or de-urbanised—with the result that the number of separate units has diminished to 1,148.

They are classified in the following table in descending order according to the numbers of their populations.

The table brings out the intensity of the population concentration characteristic of this country. More than a quarter of the whole population is massed in the larger aggregates exceeding 250,000 persons each, while another quarter is found in towns of between 50,000 and 250,000 persons. The general distribution is not significantly different from that of the 1921 Census as might be expected and such change as there has been has tended to follow the trend of the preceding periods, the proportions in the largest aggregates remaining practically stationary, those of large and medium towns showing an increase while the proportions in the

TABLE XVI.—CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN DISTRICTS BY POPULATION, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921 AND 1931

NOTE.—In 1921 and 1931, the resident populations shown in Table 9 of the General Tables Volume, have been used in place of the enumerated population in order to avoid the distortion introduced by the exceptional seasonal disturbance of 1921.

Population of Urban Areas	No. of Areas	Aggregate Population 1931	Aggregate Population of the same areas 1921	Mean Percentage of Increases (+) or Decreases (—) of Population 1921–1931	Percentage of Total Urban Population England and Wales in each group of areas 1931
Over 1,000,000	2*	5,409,800	5,462,739	— 1·0	16·91
„ 500,000 and under 1,000,000 ...	3	2,135,420	2,087,862	+ 2·3	6·67
„ 250,000 „ 500,000 ...	8	2,618,600	2,568,829	+ 1·9	8·96
„ 150,000 „ 250,000 ...	13	2,593,540	2,502,783	+ 3·6	7·32
„ 100,000 „ 150,000 ...	24	3,048,610	2,869,435	+ 6·2	9·52
„ 75,000 „ 100,000 ...	22	1,936,980	1,755,114	+10·4	6·05
„ 50,000 „ 75,000 ...	42	2,576,320	2,389,207	+ 7·8	8·05
„ 40,000 „ 50,000 ...	34	1,492,190	1,351,967	+10·4	4·66
„ 30,000 „ 40,000 ...	53	1,798,300	1,690,943	+ 6·3	5·62
„ 20,000 „ 30,000 ...	97	2,375,570	2,150,244	+10·5	7·42
„ 15,000 „ 20,000 ...	88	1,533,320	1,392,989	+10·1	4·79
„ 10,000 „ 15,000 ...	139	1,721,990	1,637,021	+ 5·2	5·38
„ 5,000 „ 10,000 ...	233	1,685,936	1,599,640	+ 5·4	5·27
„ 4,000 „ 5,000 ...	94	417,823	405,558	+ 3·0	1·31
„ 3,000 „ 4,000 ...	91	316,709	306,163	+ 3·4	0·99
„ 2,000 „ 3,000 ...	93	234,272	228,613	+ 2·5	0·73
Under 2,000	84	113,620	114,074	— 0·4	0·35
TOTALS	1,120	32,009,000	30,513,181	+ 4·9	100·00

* Administrative County of London here reckoned as one district.

smallest towns like that of the rural areas with which they are largely associated tend gradually to decline. A comparison of the actual proportions of the total population enumerated in the several grades at 1911, 1921 and 1931 is as follows:

	Percentages of Total Population		
	1911	1921	1931
Towns with more than 250,000 population	25·4	25·5	25·4
„ „ „ „ 100,000–250,000 population ...	12·6	13·6	14·1
„ „ „ „ 50,000–100,000 „ ...	9·9	10·2	11·3
„ „ „ „ 20,000–50,000 „ ...	12·8	13·1	14·2
„ „ less than 20,000 population	17·4	16·8	15·1

The changes in proportions do not depict the relative rates of growth of towns of different sizes. Owing to the fact that the areas embraced by the several categories do not remain the same from time to time a number of the towns near the limit of any group on one occasion will have crossed the borderline and will have been scheduled in a higher or lower category at a subsequent occasion. It is necessary, therefore, to supplement the above figures by an alternative arrangement showing the increase in the populations within the boundaries of the towns as constituted in 1931, and this is done in the following table, additional columns giving comparative figures for previous decades from the report of 1921.

Towns classified by magnitude of Population	Intercensal Increase Per Cent.			Ratio of Group Increase to Increase in England and Wales		
	1901–1911	1911–1921	1921–1931	1901–1911	1911–1921	1921–1931
250,000–1,000,000 ...	7·0	4·6	2·0	64	92	41
100,000–250,000 ...	14·2	5·7	5·2	130	114	106
50,000–100,000 ...	16·8	7·9	8·9	154	158	182
20,000–50,000 ...	17·5	7·5	9·1	161	150	186
Under 20,000	13·7	6·7	6·0	126	134	122
ENGLAND AND WALES	10·9	5·0	4·9	100	100	100

Compared with the first decennium of this century, when the national rate of growth was more than double that of either of the two succeeding decades, the range of increases now recorded are at a consistently lower level showing broadly that the influences determining growth are primarily national rather than local in character. Within this generalisation the influence of actual size upon subsequent growth may be gauged from a degree of similarity in behaviour within the three successive decades, the largest increments being consistently associated with the towns of moderate size within the range of 20,000 to 100,000. Both above and below this group the growth is proportionately lower, being lowest of all in the largest towns containing more than a quarter of a million people where it is well below the average for the country at large. The arrangement tends to suggest that the advantages of increased aggregation reach an optimum in the middle reaches of the range after which they begin to be offset by disadvantages leading to an increasing rallentando in their subsequent development. With increased and increasing transport facilities and a wider distribution of industrial power supplies on the one hand, and the more insistent demand for better houses and healthier surroundings for the workers on the other, it may well be that the most effective unit of urban concentration in future will be distinctively smaller than the massed aggregates produced by the conditions of the nineteenth century.

10. London—Administrative County, Outer Ring and Adjacent Metropolitan Areas.

In the County of London and the immediately surrounding area conveniently designated the "Outer Ring" (which together comprise what is usually known and described as Greater London and coincide with the area covered by the City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts), 8,203,942 people were enumerated representing rather more than one quarter of the urban population and about one-fifth of the total population of England and Wales. Little more than one half of the Greater London population was enumerated in the administrative county itself, the remainder being dispersed over the many boroughs and other separately administered districts which together make up the outer ring outside the county boundary.

Greater London alone, however, does not necessarily measure the full extent of the metropolitan population. It is a conventional area covering an irregular circle of approximately 15 miles radius which has been in use as a convenient statistical unit for the purpose during several past decades and it has been retained on the ground of continuity throughout the tabulations displaying the current position. At the same time large developments have taken place in immediately adjacent towns and districts, particularly during the decennium 1921-1931.

Rather more than 600,000 persons were credited to the zone outside Greater London within a circle of 20 miles radius from Charing Cross, and nearly 700,000 more in the further zone within a similar circle of 30 miles radius, the bulk of the 9½ millions thus accounted for possessing sufficient community of interest to be regarded as part of the metropolitan whole, to say nothing of the many more distant residents who travel daily to and from that area for the purpose of their business.

Full details of the Census history of the London population from 1801 are available from past Census reports, and the following extracts from the 1931 Census publications will serve to provide a general picture of the movements in the more recent decades.

TABLE XVII.—LONDON—POPULATION AND DENSITY

		Population (in thousands)		Density (Persons per Acre)	
		London A.C. (74,850 acres)	Greater London (443,455 acres)	London A.C.	Greater London
1861	...	2,808	3,223	37.5	7.3
1871	...	3,261	3,886	43.6	8.8
1881	...	3,830	4,767	51.2	10.7
1891	...	4,228	5,634	56.5	12.7
1901	...	4,536	6,581	60.6	14.8
1911	...	4,522	7,251	60.4	16.4
1921	...	4,485	7,480	59.9	16.9
1931	...	4,397	8,204	58.7	18.5

TABLE XVIII.—LONDON—INTERCENSAL CHANGES

	Intercensal Increase in Population				Corresponding Percentage Increase in England and Wales	Excess or Deficiency (—) of London Increase over National Increase	
	Numbers (in thousands)		Percentage			London A.C.	Greater London
	London A.C.	Greater London	London A.C.	Greater London			
1861–71 ...	453	663	16.1	20.6	13.2	2.9	7.4
1871–81 ...	569	881	17.4	22.7	14.4	3.0	8.3
1881–91 ...	398	867	10.4	18.2	11.6	–1.2	6.6
1891–01 ...	308	948	7.3	16.8	12.2	–4.9	4.6
1901–11 ...	–15	670	–0.3	10.2	10.9	–11.2	–0.7
1911–21 ...	–37	229	–0.8	3.2	5.0	– 5.8	–1.8
1921–31 ...	–88	724	–2.0	9.7	5.5	– 7.5	4.2

So far as the administrative county is concerned it will be seen that though a slowing of the periodical growth is observable from after the Census of 1881, substantial increases continued to be recorded up to about 1901, when the population numbered 4,536 thousands, representing a density of 60.6 persons per acre and that, since that date, small but continuous decreases have been recorded.

In the larger area of Greater London with six times the acreage of the administrative county and a far lower population density, the successive increases have been at a relatively higher level than those of the county over the whole period portrayed and though, like the county, they were on a diminishing scale between 1881 and 1921, the increments have been positive throughout, with the result that the 1931 total of 8,204 thousands is the highest figure hitherto recorded for the area.

The slowing up of the rate of increase which set in after 1881 was not, however, peculiar to the metropolis. From the column showing the comparable rates of increase in England and Wales it will be observed that the deceleration extended to the country as a whole, and it will generally be associated with the fall in the birth rate which set in at about that time after having been maintained at a high and more or less stationary maximum for a considerable period. It would appear also that the highwater mark of the industrial acceleration was reached somewhere about the same time, for from then onwards the special development in urban areas as judged by the excess of their periodical increases over the national increase from time to time began to wane, ultimately reaching negligible proportions about 1901 (*see* Table XIV). In company with urban areas generally the excess development in Greater London (*see* last column of the Table XVIII) also began to fall, and though the fall was lighter at first its disappearance at the close of the century was even more complete than in the case of other urban areas.

From 1901 until 1921 and possibly for some years after 1921, the rates of growth in Greater London were slightly less than the national average. No significant large-scale displacements of population were observable and it seemed reasonable to infer that a broad population balance had been reached which appeared to be generally adequate for industrial production and distribution on the scale attained at any time since 1901.

When the Census was taken in 1931, however, it became clear that the even distribution of growth of the first two decades of the present century had not been maintained as between Greater London and the rest of the country for the period 1921-1931. The increase in population was definitely higher in the South East region of the country than elsewhere; especially was this the case in respect of areas in proximity to London, and it was obtained at the expense not so much of rural areas (as in the nineteenth century) as of provincial towns, particularly those of South Wales and of the North of England.

Some exceptionally large local increases were recorded, e.g., Dagenham U.D. (886 per cent.), Hendon U.D. (106 per cent.), etc., but, notwithstanding these, the increase in Greater London as a whole was not itself outstandingly high. The latter is shown in Table XVIII as 9.7 per cent., and it will be seen from the same table that the growth it represents was very considerably exceeded both in absolute amount as well as in terms of percentages during several decades prior to 1901. Such significance as the latest increase possesses arises from the fact that it appears to have been concentrated towards the latter end of the decade, in which event the full intensity of the movement will not have been properly portrayed in an average rate for a period which covers, in addition, a number of otherwise uneventful years.

11. Analysis of Movement in the Metropolitan Area since 1921.

For a fuller statement of the present position and of the more recent movements, the region examined has been extended to embrace an area within a circle of approximately 30 miles radius from Charing Cross. This has been divided into concentric zones, at radii of about 20, 15 and 11 miles, outside the county boundary and by division of the county itself between the outer metropolitan boroughs and an inner central nucleus. The area outside the central nucleus has also been divided radially into five sectors by lines cutting across the zones, thus identifying in all 26 units of area within the 30 miles circle. The full constitutions of the several units (which are irregular in shape owing to the necessity of following existing boundaries), are set out in Appendix C in terms of their constituent districts. In summary they may be described as follows:—

Zonal Divisions

- A nucleus consisting of the nine central metropolitan boroughs inclusive of the City of London.
- Zone 1 Consisting of the remaining metropolitan boroughs which with the nucleus comprises the *Administrative County*.
- Zone 2 The area outside the Administrative County but within the “*equalisation area*” (as recommended by the Royal Commission on London Government, 1923, and equivalent in area to a circle of about 11 miles radius).
- Zone 3 The area between the “*equalisation area*” and *Greater London* (equivalent in area to a circle of about 15 miles radius).
- Zone 4 The remainder of the area within a circle of about 20 miles radius from Charing Cross.
- Zone 5 The remainder of the area within a circle of about 30 miles radius from Charing Cross.

Sector Divisions

- S.W. Sector The area within the county of Surrey together with the metropolitan boroughs of Wandsworth, Battersea and Lambeth.
- S.E. “ The area within Kent and metropolitan boroughs of Camberwell, Deptford, Lewisham, Greenwich and Woolwich.
- E. “ The area within Essex and metropolitan boroughs of Hackney and Poplar.
- N. “ The parts of Hertford and Middlesex between Essex and a line running in a north-westerly continuation of Edgware Road and including the metropolitan boroughs of Stoke Newington, Islington, St. Pancras, St. Marylebone and Hampstead.
- W. “ The area between the boundary of the north sector and the river Thames, including the metropolitan boroughs of Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham.

Census records in this country are available only at intervals of 10 years and for a finer division of the time period recourse must be had to alternative and less direct sources of information. These are available in the mid-year estimates of resident populations published each year in respect of every borough and district in successive issues of the Registrar General's annual Review, and these estimates have been used in the analysis which follows relating to the period between 1921 and 1934. The method adopted in the construction of each year's estimates is set out in the Annual Review for the year. Broadly, it may be said that for the Census year itself the mid-year estimate of resident populations closely corresponds to the enumerated figure and that for subsequent post censal years the Census year population is modified by appropriate allowances for

(a) births and deaths as evidenced by registration records, and

(b) migration as deduced from changes in electoral registers, housing development, etc.

Some margin of error must be regarded as inseparable from constructed figures of this kind, especially where very small units of population are concerned, but they may probably be accepted as displaying the general course of movements in the metropolitan area with sufficient accuracy for the present purpose.

The following table shows the successive percentage rates of population increase experienced (a) in England and Wales as a whole, and (b) in four metropolitan aggregates during the years between 1921 and 1934 as indicated from the series of mid-year population estimates.

TABLE XIX.—PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF RESIDENT POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND FOUR METROPOLITAN AGGREGATES AND COMPARISON BETWEEN THE METROPOLITAN AGGREGATES AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921-1934

	Percentage Increase in Estimated Resident Population					Excess of Metropolitan Over National Increase			
	England and Wales	Metropolitan Aggregates				30 mile circle	20 mile circle	Greater London (15 mile circle)	London Administrative County
		30 mile circle	20 mile circle	Greater London (15 mile circle)	London Administrative County				
1921-1922	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
1922-1923	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
1923-1924	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6
1924-1925	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
1925-1926	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.4
1926-1927	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	-1.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-2.0
1927-1928	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	-1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	-2.1
1928-1929	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	-1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	-1.3
1929-1930	0.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	-0.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	-1.2
1930-1931	0.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	-0.4
1931-1932	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	-1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	-1.6
1932-1933	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	-1.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	-1.8
1933-1934	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	-1.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	-1.9
1922-1925	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.3
1925-1928	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	-3.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	-4.5
1928-1931	1.3	4.9	5.2	4.6	-1.6	3.6	3.9	3.3	-2.9
1931-1934	1.2	2.9	2.8	2.3	-4.0	1.7	1.6	1.1	-5.2

From the upper portion of the table it may be inferred, in spite of the obscurity imparted by an unevenness of the record inseparable from statistics presented in respect of time intervals as short as a year, that though the rate of growth of the London population was higher than that of the country at large over practically the whole period portrayed, the excess was a very moderate one up to about 1929 and that it was mainly in the last two years of the 1921-1931 decade that the local increase was at all remarkable. It seems probable, however, that the acceleration in these years was not so abrupt as this series would appear to imply. As already indicated the successive year's estimates of population depend to some extent on the changes observed in the Annual Registers of Electors; the continuity of this record was interrupted by the Representation of the People Act of 1928, which enlarged the franchise and brought the 1929 Register into operation in the Spring of the year instead of the Autumn as has been customary in respect of both earlier and later years and as a consequence thereof it is probable that part of the population movement estimated to have occurred between 1929 and 1930 in reality should have been credited to the previous year.

For a safer and more intelligible view of the changes of the period it will be preferable to telescope the record as is done in the lower half of the table. For this purpose the data are arranged in three-year periods, the choice of this unit being influenced by the significance attaching to the estimates of the terminal years 1928 and 1931, those for 1928 having been subject to special care in compilation in view of the fact that they had to serve as the basis of the distribution of large exchequer monies under the Local Government Act of 1929, and those for 1931 pertaining to the Census year and therefore practically free from error.

The record in its shortened form displays a more orderly progression of events. While the rate of increase for the country as a whole (column 1) declined steadily throughout the period largely as the result of the continued fall in the birth rate, the movements in the London area followed a much more varied sequence. During the first triennial period 1922-1925 the rate of

increase throughout the whole region was not very dissimilar from the national rate and in the second period 1925-1928, though decentralisation is observable from the reduction in the administrative county population, immigration from other parts of England and Wales as judged from the last four columns of the table, remained very moderate. It was not until the third period, 1928-1931, that the latter movement became prominent when the full rate of increase reached 5.2 per cent. (three years) in the 20-mile circle of which 3.9 per cent. may be said to have been due to immigration from outside. In the final period of the table (1931-1934) the rate of increase has been considerably lowered, mainly by the curtailment of the immigration element, though it is still materially in excess of that shown for the earlier periods of the table.

In an endeavour to account for these varying phases of movement the most likely explanation would appear to be to attribute the population displacement fundamentally to variations in the incidence of employment opportunity as between London and the rest of the country, and to some extent this appears to be justified from the following comparisons of the percentages of unemployed persons in the insured population derived from figures published by the Ministry of Labour in respect of 1927 and subsequent years.

UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENTAGES

	London	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Difference
1927	5.8	9.7	3.9
1928	5.6	10.8	5.2
1929	5.6	10.4	4.8
1930	8.1	16.1	8.0
1931	12.2	21.3	9.1
1932	13.5	22.1	8.6
1933	11.8	19.9	8.1
1934	9.2	16.8	7.6
1935 (first 10 months) ...	8.6	15.9	7.3

The big rise both in unemployment generally and also in the disparity of unemployment levels as between London and the provinces is located from the above figures as having taken place between 1929 and 1930 and this coincides in point of time with the big influx of population indicated by the population increases of the preceding table. At the same time the movements on each side of the peak period are more precipitate in respect of the population changes than would seem to be justified by the trend of unemployment and it may be worth while to consider whether there may have been any other factor tending to heap up the metropolitan immigration in the 1928-1931 period.

It seems probable that the housing situation of the post-war period may have been such a contributory influence. It is clear from the Housing Report of the 1931 Census that there was a definite shortage of dwellings in 1921 as a consequence of which many families were forced to share houses who in ordinary circumstances would have had separate dwellings of their own. The feature was general and not in any way confined to London, but it must have operated to impose a definite restraint upon the freedom of population transfer between one area and another. In the Administrative County of London for example, the population which had been steadily declining for some years before the War showed signs of increase after the War which was almost certainly due to the physical absence of accommodation in the surrounding areas in which the growing pressure could find relief and it was not until 1926 that the outward movement was once more resumed. Moreover, even when new dwellings did begin to become available the first claim on them would have been from demands within short distance and it would not have been until sometime later that accommodation was freed in sufficient quantity to provide for any material inflow of population from other regions of the country.

It is not possible to analyse the events of the complex situation with any exactitude, but such explanation seems to indicate that the high rate of immigration into the metropolitan area during the years 1928-1931 was of an exceptional nature in that it probably included an element of potential migration which would have materialised in earlier years if it had not been restrained by the barrier of the housing shortage.

TABLE XX.—POPULATIONS AND TRIENNIAL INCREASES—METROPOLITAN AREAS

	Estimated Resident Populations				Triennial Percentage Increases or Decreases (—)		
	1922	1925	1928	1931	1922-1925	1925-1928	1928-1931
<i>Metropolitan Aggregates:</i>							
30 mile circle	8,652,514	8,863,278	9,086,289	9,534,460	2.4	2.5	4.9
20 " " " " " "	8,045,020	8,235,243	8,407,792	8,840,904	2.4	2.1	5.2
Greater London (15 mile circle)	7,574,706	7,742,052	7,874,183	8,237,578	2.2	1.7	4.6
London Eqn. Area (11 " ")	7,247,258	7,383,673	7,411,973	7,685,907	1.9	0.4	3.7
London A.C.	4,540,740	4,612,000	4,475,300	4,405,500	1.6	— 3.0	— 1.6
Nine Inner Met. B's.	1,059,830	1,072,274	1,016,600	961,290	1.2	— 5.2	— 5.4
<i>Metropolitan Zones:</i>							
Zone 5 (20-30 mile radius) ...	607,494	628,035	678,497	693,556	3.4	8.0	2.2
" 4 (15-20 " ") ...	470,314	493,191	533,609	603,326	4.9	8.2	13.1
" 3 (11-15 " ") ...	327,448	358,379	462,210	551,671	9.4	29.0	19.4
" 2 (A.C.-11 " ") ...	2,706,518	2,771,673	2,936,673	3,280,407	2.4	6.0	11.7
" 1 (Outer Met. B's.) ...	3,480,910	3,539,726	3,458,700	3,444,210	1.7	— 2.3	— 0.4
Nucleus (Inner " ") ...	1,059,830	1,072,274	1,016,600	961,290	1.2	— 5.2	— 5.4
<i>Zones by Sectors:</i>							
Zone 5—S.W.	107,393	109,951	117,858	125,004	2.4	7.2	6.1
S.E.	143,851	148,844	153,934	154,448	3.5	3.4	0.3
E.	114,065	122,454	141,438	139,958	7.4	15.5	— 1.0
N.	66,129	68,241	77,380	81,630	3.2	13.4	5.5
W.	176,056	178,545	187,887	192,516	1.4	5.2	2.5
Zone 4—S.W.	160,733	165,594	169,738	184,596	3.0	2.5	8.8
S.E.	69,930	72,890	75,637	75,591	4.2	3.8	— 0.1
E.	76,238	82,596	100,319	133,259	8.3	21.5	32.8
N.	53,635	55,365	59,674	65,283	3.2	7.8	9.4
W.	109,778	116,746	128,241	144,597	6.3	9.8	12.8
Zone 3—S.W.	71,782	77,432	102,237	116,868	7.9	32.0	14.3
S.E.	65,270	68,150	71,190	81,350	4.4	4.5	14.3
E.	35,478	44,523	90,177	113,223	25.5	102.5	25.6
N.	22,050	23,230	25,020	28,117	5.4	7.7	12.4
W.	132,868	145,044	173,586	212,113	9.2	19.7	22.2
Zone 2—S.W.	512,368	524,175	582,311	670,187	2.3	11.1	15.1
S.E.	134,199	138,284	150,745	174,650	3.0	9.0	15.9
E.	886,364	909,230	913,590	949,620	2.6	0.5	3.9
N.	604,710	620,390	664,660	744,410	2.6	7.1	12.0
W.	568,877	579,594	625,367	741,540	1.9	7.9	18.6
Zone 1—S.W.	811,100	824,100	809,500	810,600	1.6	— 1.8	0.1
S.E.	805,350	826,276	819,900	827,200	2.6	— 0.8	0.9
E.	391,100	396,800	379,200	370,600	1.5	— 4.4	— 2.3
N.	791,140	802,830	771,270	760,000	1.5	— 3.9	— 1.5
W.	682,220	689,720	678,830	675,810	1.1	— 1.6	— 0.4
<i>Sector Summary (excl. Nucleus):</i>							
S.W.	1,663,376	1,701,252	1,781,644	1,907,255	2.3	4.7	7.1
S.E.	1,218,600	1,254,444	1,271,406	1,313,239	2.9	1.4	3.3
E.	1,503,245	1,555,603	1,624,724	1,706,660	3.5	4.4	5.0
N.	1,537,664	1,570,056	1,598,004	1,679,440	2.1	1.8	5.1
W.	1,669,799	1,709,649	1,793,911	1,966,576	2.4	4.9	9.6
ENGLAND AND WALES	38,158,000	38,890,000	39,482,000	39,988,000	1.9	1.5	1.3

From the zone and sector analysis in Table XXI it will be seen that the estimated 1931 population densities in the successive concentric rings into which the area has been divided fall steeply from the congested conditions characteristic of the central Metropolitan Boroughs.

Nucleus (Nine Inner Metropolitan Boroughs)	...	96.2 persons per acre
Zone 1 (Outer Metropolitan Boroughs)	...	53.1 " "
" 2 " " "	...	17.3 " "
" 3 " " "	...	3.1 " "
" 4 " " "	...	1.5 " "
" 5 " " "	...	0.7 " "

The nucleus and Zone 1 together make up the administrative county and comprised at mid 1931 an estimated resident population of between $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions with a combined average density of 58.9 persons per acre. In all sectors within this area the latest records indicate that the population is declining so that their practical limits of residential capacity may be said to have been reached and passed. This would appear to be the case even in the south eastern boroughs in which the density is but half that of the remainder of the county.

TABLE XXI.—1931 POSITION AND SUBSEQUENT TRIENNIAL INCREASES—METROPOLITAN AREAS

	1931 Position			1931-1934 Population Increase or Decrease (—) (3 years)		
	Acreage	Estimated Resident Population	Persons Per Acre	Numbers	Per Cent.	Number per Acre
<i>Metropolitan Aggregates—</i>						
30 mile circle	1,881,673	9,534,460	5.07	273,584	2.9	0.15
20 " "	850,861	8,840,904	10.39	244,767	2.8	0.29
Greater London (15 mile circle)...	443,455	8,237,578	18.58	193,020	2.3	0.44
London Eqn. Area (11 " ")	264,497	7,685,907	29.06	84,317	1.1	0.32
London A.C.	74,850	4,405,500	58.86	—175,300	—4.0	—2.34
Nine Inner Met. B's.	9,992	961,290	96.21	—53,540	—5.6	—5.36
<i>Metropolitan Zones—</i>						
Zone 5 (20-30 mile radius) ...	1,030,812	693,556	0.67	28,817	4.2	0.03
" 4 (15-20 " ") ...	407,406	603,326	1.48	51,747	8.6	0.13
" 3 (11-15 " ") ...	178,958	551,671	3.08	108,703	19.7	0.61
" 2 (A.C.-11 " ") ...	189,647	3,280,407	17.30	259,617	7.9	1.37
" 1 (Outer Met. B's) ...	64,858	3,444,210	53.10	—121,760	—3.5	—1.88
Nucleus (Inner " ") ...	9,992	961,290	96.21	—53,540	—5.6	—5.36
<i>Zones by Sectors—</i>						
Zone 5—S.W.	129,939	125,004	0.96	8,056	6.4	0.06
S.E.	198,252	154,448	0.78	1,565	1.0	0.01
E.	307,144	139,958	0.46	8,764	6.3	0.03
N.	162,199	81,630	0.50	4,261	5.2	0.03
W.	233,278	192,516	0.83	6,171	3.2	0.03
Zone 4—S.W.	150,353	184,596	1.23	6,050	3.3	0.04
S.E.	50,788	75,591	1.49	6,055	8.0	0.12
E.	75,848	133,259	1.76	26,558	19.9	0.35
N.	60,130	65,283	1.09	6,509	10.0	0.11
W.	70,287	144,597	2.06	6,575	4.5	0.09
Zone 3—S.W.	34,099	116,868	3.43	23,516	20.1	0.69
S.E.	24,149	81,350	3.37	17,340	21.3	0.72
E.	26,541	113,223	4.27	10,867	9.6	0.41
N.	27,128	28,117	1.04	3,927	14.0	0.14
W.	67,041	212,113	3.16	53,053	25.0	0.79
Zone 2—S.W.	46,000	670,187	14.57	64,523	9.6	1.40
S.E.	19,132	174,650	9.13	67,160	38.5	3.51
E.	33,903	949,620	28.01	16,190	1.7	0.48
N.	48,498	744,410	15.35	38,640	5.2	0.80
W.	42,114	741,540	17.61	73,104	9.9	1.74
Zone 1—S.W.	15,353	810,600	52.80	—30,580	—3.8	—1.99
S.E.	25,199	827,200	32.83	—22,510	—2.7	—0.89
E.	5,618	370,600	65.97	—13,110	—3.5	—2.33
N.	10,388	760,000	73.16	—31,350	—4.1	—3.02
W.	8,300	675,810	81.42	—24,210	—3.6	—2.92
<i>Sector Summary (excl. Nucleus)</i>						
S.W.	375,744	1,907,255	5.08	71,565	3.8	0.19
S.E.	317,520	1,313,239	4.14	69,610	5.3	0.22
E.	449,054	1,706,660	3.80	49,269	2.9	0.11
N.	308,343	1,679,440	5.45	21,987	1.3	0.07
W.	421,020	1,966,576	4.67	114,693	5.8	0.27
ENGLAND AND WALES	37,339,320	39,988,000	1.1	479,000	1.2	0.01

Zone 2 which with the County makes up the "equalisation area" recommended by the Royal Commission on London Government in 1923 is a continuously and highly urbanised zone. It contained in 1934 more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions population and thus with the administrative county accounts for the greater part (viz., $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions) of the total metropolitan population. The average density of Zone 2 is considerable at 17.3 persons per acre which is practically the same as that of the County Boroughs of the country taken as a whole. The density is, however, but about one third of that of Zone 1 from which it may be inferred that it is capable of absorbing a large addition to its present population of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions before reaching maximum capacity. The largest numerical additions are at the present time being credited to this area and it will be observed that its population is estimated to have grown by no less than 344 thousands and 260 thousands persons in the two triennia 1928-1931 and 1931-1934 respectively. In the eastern section of the zone the density was much higher in 1931 at 28.0 than in either of the other sections and the current rate of population increase very small in consequence. In contrast is the south eastern section where the comparatively low density of 9.1 in 1931 was followed by an extremely rapid rate of population growth (38.5 per cent. increase in the three years 1931-1934). In the south west and west sections also, the current rate of expansion which approximates to 10 per cent. in the same three years is a relatively high one.

Zone 3 which with the inner areas makes up what is known as Greater London begins to be less exclusively urban in character. The urban element, however, continues to predominate, particularly in the west, and these areas maintain contact with the more central zones if not always with one another. Some 660 thousand population are assignable to this zone in 1934 at a general density which is low at 3.7 persons per acre, being less than one-fifth of that in the adjoining Zone 2. It will be observed that the rate of population increase in this zone has been materially higher over the whole 12 years portrayed than in either of the other zones though the actual numbers of population added from time to time have been lower than the corresponding increments to the more populous Zone 2. The latest increases are shown to have been heaviest in the western section of the area (25.0 per cent. in 1931-1934) and in that respect rather more than in the south east or south west (21.3 per cent. and 20.1 per cent.). The lowest increase is that of 9.6 per cent. in the eastern section where the population density is highest. It is noteworthy to observe that recent increases in the northern section of the zone have been relatively moderate notwithstanding the fact that its density is less than one third of that of the other sections.

Zones 4 and 5 which lie outside Greater London may be described as largely rural in character with a liberal sprinkling of urban concentrations of the nature of independent satellite towns usually detached both from one another and from the main central area. The populations of these zones are substantial in total, viz., 655 thousands and 722 thousands respectively in 1934, equivalent altogether to about one sixth of the Greater London population but the acreage covered is more than three times as great as the whole of that of Greater London so that the average densities are comparatively low at 1.6 and 0.7 persons per acre. As might be expected the latest rate of increase is greater in Zone 4 (8.6 in 1931-1934) than in Zone 5 (4.2), each of them being much lower than the corresponding figure for Zone 3 (19.7 per cent.). So far as geographical distribution is of significance in these outlying areas it would seem that at present development appears to be taking place rather more rapidly in the eastern sections and less rapidly in the south eastern sections than in other parts of the areas.

12. Large Towns.

Of the 1,120 Urban Administrative areas (including the County of London as one district) 113 had enumerated populations each exceeding 50,000 in 1931 and accounted, in the aggregate, for one-half of the population of the country. There were 101 such towns in 1921; of these Aberdare has fallen below the 50,000 limit and is now excluded, while 13 additional areas have become entitled to inclusion, viz., Dagenham, Heston and Isleworth, Brentford and Chiswick, Finchley, Poole, Mitcham, Watford, Stretford, Southgate, Hove, Ashton-under-Lyne, Barking Town and Worcester. In the case of Cheltenham, the enumerated population was 49,418 only, but when regard is had to its resident population, the excess of inward residence transfers is sufficient to bring it within the large town criterion raising the total number of towns in this class from 113 to 114. All the County Boroughs of the country have populations in excess of 50,000 with the exceptions of Burton-upon-Trent, Chester and Canterbury.

In Table XXII the 114 towns are brought together and arranged in the order of their 1931 resident populations (as shown in Table 9 of the General Tables Volume): 1921 and 1911 populations are also shown in respect of the areas as constituted in 1931.

**TABLE XXII.—POPULATION 1911–1931—TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS OF OVER 50,000,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SIZE**

NOTE.—Estimated resident populations are shown for 1921 and 1931 instead of enumerated populations to avoid distortion by seasonal movements which were particularly prominent in 1921.

Name of Town	Population			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent in the Intercensal Period	
	1911	1921	1931	1911–1921	1921–1931
TOTAL OF 114 TOWNS ...	18,651,145	19,635,969	20,319,270	5·3	3·5
London, Administrative County	4,521,685	4,524,000	4,405,500	0·0	–2·6
Birmingham C.B. ...	842,238	938,739	1,004,300	11·5	7·0
Liverpool C.B. ...	755,758	819,106	856,020	8·4	4·5
Manchester C.B. ...	719,275	749,490	766,800	4·2	2·3
Sheffield C.B. ...	478,939	519,266	512,600	8·4	–1·3
Leeds C.B. ...	458,823	470,424	482,900	2·5	2·7
Bristol C.B. ...	357,173	381,736	399,400	6·9	4·6
Kingston-upon-Hull C.B. ...	280,149	295,331	314,100	5·4	6·4
Bradford C.B. ...	293,321	296,250	298,200	1·0	0·7
West Ham C.B. ...	289,030	307,000	294,200	6·2	–4·2
Newcastle-upon-Tyne C.B. ...	266,603	278,400	283,900	4·4	2·0
Stoke-on-Trent C.B. ...	260,820	273,288	276,500	4·8	1·2
Nottingham C.B. ...	259,901	266,400	269,400	2·5	1·1
Portsmouth C.B. ...	233,573	247,000	249,300	5·7	0·9
Leicester C.B. ...	227,222	237,900	240,000	4·7	0·9
Croydon C.B. ...	170,165	192,180	233,900	12·9	21·7
Salford C.B. ...	231,357	239,100	223,300	3·3	–6·6
Cardiff C.B. ...	196,205	222,104	223,200	13·2	0·5
Plymouth C.B. ...	207,449	211,000	208,200	1·7	–1·3
Sunderland C.B. ...	172,471	184,578	186,800	7·0	1·2
Willesden U.D. ...	154,214	167,200	185,600	8·4	11·0
Bolton C.B. ...	180,851	182,200	177,800	0·7	–2·4
Southampton C.B. ...	145,096	162,200	175,600	11·8	8·3
Coventry C.B. ...	114,645	148,521	167,140	29·5	12·5
Swansea C.B. ...	143,997	159,600	164,800	10·8	3·3
Tottenham U.D. ...	137,418	149,200	157,900	8·6	5·8
Birkenhead C.B. ...	132,721	149,994	148,300	13·0	–1·1
Brighton C.B. ...	134,966	139,522	145,300	3·4	4·1
Derby C.B. ...	124,139	133,373	142,400	7·4	6·8
East Ham C.B. ...	133,487	145,500	142,400	9·0	–2·1
Rhondda U.D. ...	152,781	166,600	141,790	9·0	–14·9
Oldham C.B. ...	147,483	148,300	140,300	0·6	–5·4
Middlesbrough C.B. ...	119,910	133,400	138,830	11·3	4·1
Walthamstow M.B. ...	124,580	129,800	133,900	4·2	3·2
Wolverhampton C.B. ...	112,909	123,278	133,000	9·2	7·9
Ilford M.B. ...	78,188	85,500	132,600	9·4	55·1
Leyton M.B. ...	124,735	130,100	127,900	4·3	–1·7
Norwich C.B. ...	121,490	122,400	126,500	0·7	3·3
Stockport C.B. ...	119,870	125,500	125,700	4·7	0·2
Gateshead C.B. ...	116,917	126,700	123,000	8·4	–2·9
Blackburn C.B. ...	133,269	129,689	122,700	–2·7	–5·4
Southend-on-Sea C.B. ...	70,676	90,500	119,000	28·0	31·5
Preston C.B. ...	117,088	119,900	119,000	2·4	–0·8
Ealing M.B. ...	81,972	90,633	119,000	10·6	31·3
Hendon U.D. ...	40,039	56,998	117,400	42·4	106·0
South Shields C.B. ...	110,611	120,376	114,400	8·8	–5·0
Huddersfield C.B. ...	107,821	111,900	113,600	3·8	1·5
Bournemouth C.B. ...	82,499	85,127	111,190	3·2	30·6
St. Helens C.B. ...	96,551	104,900	107,100	8·6	2·1
Walsall C.B. ...	92,613	99,452	103,300	7·4	3·9

TABLE XXII (*continued*).—POPULATION 1911–1931.—TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS OF OVER 50,000,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SIZE

NOTE.—Estimated resident populations are shown for 1921 and 1931 instead of enumerated populations to avoid distortion by seasonal movements which were particularly prominent in 1921.

Name of Town	Population			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) per cent in the Intercensal Period	
	1911	1921	1931	1911–1921	1921–1931
TOTAL of 114 Towns ...	18,651,145	19,635,969	20,319,270	5.3	3.5
Blackpool C.B. ...	60,746	73,800	99,590	21.5	34.9
Burnley C.B. ...	106,773	105,329	98,280	–1.4	–6.7
Reading C.B. ...	87,693	92,600	97,970	5.6	5.8
Halifax C.B. ...	101,594	100,757	97,960	–0.8	–2.8
Wallasey C.B. ...	79,505	93,552	97,650	17.7	4.4
Hornsey M.B. ...	84,592	87,600	96,870	3.6	10.6
Northampton C.B. ...	90,064	92,300	92,390	2.5	0.1
Grimsby C.B. ...	77,052	87,184	91,520	13.1	5.0
Rochdale C.B. ...	91,428	92,700	90,770	1.4	–2.1
Newport C.B. ...	83,691	93,700	89,750	12.0	–4.2
Dagenham U.D. ...	7,907	9,096	89,660	15.0	885.7
Ipswich C.B. ...	73,932	80,100	88,000	8.3	9.9
York C.B. ...	82,282	84,500	85,600	2.7	1.3
Wigan C.B. ...	89,152	91,200	85,520	2.3	–6.2
Smethwick C.B. ...	75,583	83,901	84,620	11.0	0.9
West Bromwich C.B. ...	69,709	76,779	81,230	10.1	5.8
Oxford C.B. ...	62,010	66,626	80,870	7.4	21.4
Warrington C.B. ...	72,166	78,600	79,510	8.9	1.2
Southport C.B. ...	69,643	71,900	78,260	3.2	8.8
Edmonton U.D. ...	64,797	67,800	77,730	4.6	14.6
Bootle C.B. ...	69,876	77,800	76,810	11.3	–1.3
Heston and Isleworth U.D. ...	43,313	47,290	76,420	9.2	61.6
Darlington C.B. ...	58,314	67,396	72,680	15.6	7.8
Barnsley C.B. ...	64,044	68,991	71,600	7.7	3.8
Merthyr Tydfil C.B. ...	80,990	81,800	71,420	1.0	–12.7
Acton M.B. ...	57,497	62,000	70,490	7.8	13.7
Rotherham C.B. ...	62,483	69,100	69,600	10.6	0.7
Bath C.B. ...	69,173	68,300	68,760	–1.3	0.7
West Hartlepool C.B. ...	63,923	69,300	68,680	8.4	–0.9
Luton M.B. ...	52,221	61,002	68,630	16.8	12.5
Enfield U.D. ...	56,255	61,311	68,380	9.0	11.5
Stockton-on-Tees M.B. ...	58,521	65,000	67,620	11.1	4.0
Cambridge M.B. ...	55,812	58,900	67,380	5.5	14.4
Barrow-in-Furness C.B. ...	63,770	75,200	66,180	17.9	–12.0
Lincoln C.B. ...	61,346	66,600	66,050	8.6	–0.8
Exeter C.B. ...	59,092	59,500	65,940	0.7	10.8
Tynemouth C.B. ...	58,816	63,900	64,880	8.6	1.5
Chesterfield M.B. ...	55,309	62,400	63,950	12.8	2.5
Doncaster C.B. ...	48,455	54,700	63,590	12.9	16.3
Hastings C.B. ...	61,145	59,500	63,130	–2.7	6.1
Brentford and Chiswick U.D. ...	55,268	58,270	62,880	5.4	7.9
Swindon M.B. ...	52,440	57,432	62,320	9.5	8.5
Gillingham M.B. ...	56,157	58,622	61,780	4.4	5.4
Wimbledon M.B. ...	54,966	61,700	59,900	12.3	–2.9
Finchley U.D. ...	39,419	46,680	59,490	18.4	27.4
Dudley C.B. ...	51,238	57,304	59,430	11.8	3.7
Wakefield C.B. ...	51,666	53,763	58,990	4.1	9.7
Carlisle C.B. ...	52,225	53,200	57,270	1.9	7.7
Great Yarmouth C.B. ...	55,905	56,300	57,170	0.7	1.5
Mitcham U.D. ...	29,606	35,550	57,060	20.1	60.5

**TABLE XXII (continued).—POPULATION 1911–1931.—TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS OF OVER 50,000,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SIZE**

NOTE.—Estimated resident populations are shown for 1921 and 1931 instead of enumerated populations to avoid distortion by seasonal movements which were particularly prominent in 1921.

Name of Town	Population			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) per cent. in the Intercensal Period	
	1911	1921	1931	1911–1921	1921–1931
TOTAL of 114 Towns ...	18,651,145	19,635,969	20,319,270	5.3	3.5
Poole M.B.	38,885	42,900	56,850	10.3	32.5
Eastbourne C.B.	52,542	53,600	56,730	2.0	5.8
Watford M.B.	41,203	46,408	56,680	12.6	22.1
Stretford U.D.	42,496	47,030	56,660	10.7	20.5
Bury C.B.	59,040	57,600	56,280	–2.4	–2.3
Southgate U.D.	33,612	38,900	55,700	15.7	43.2
Hove M.B.	42,913	45,128	54,610	5.2	21.0
Wood Green U.D.	49,369	51,100	54,390	3.5	6.4
Dewsbury C.B.	53,351	55,100	53,960	3.3	–2.1
Gloucester C.B.	50,035	51,800	53,280	3.5	2.9
Barking Town U.D.	31,317	36,250	52,430	15.8	44.6
Cheltenham M.B.	48,942	48,040	51,410	–1.8	7.0
Ashton-under-Lyne M.B.	53,030	52,470	51,370	–1.1	–2.1
Worcester C.B.	49,153	49,160	50,720	0.0	3.2
<i>The above list of Towns includes all the County Boroughs except the following :—</i>					
Burton-upon-Trent C.B.	48,266	49,410	49,590	2.4	0.4
Chester C.B.	39,028	41,030	41,650	5.1	1.5
Canterbury C.B.	24,626	23,680	24,660	–3.8	4.1

Of the towns outside the County of London, Birmingham heads the list with a population which has now passed the million mark; by its considerable increase of 7.0 per cent.—double that of the average for all great towns—it has increased its lead over Liverpool and Manchester which continue to rank second and third on the list with populations in excess of three-quarters of a million. Sheffield, with its half million population, has remained practically stationary during the decennium.

Notwithstanding the fact that a fifth of the towns included in this list are situated in the metropolitan area where some of the largest individual increases have been recorded, the growth of the great towns as a whole between 1921 and 1931 was at the rate of 3.5 per cent. only as compared with 5.6 per cent. for the country as a whole. In comparison with the previous decennium, the average rate of increase has declined from 5.3 to 3.5 per cent., but the range of the individual movements has widened. Classifying the 114 towns by their rates of increase or decrease (based upon resident populations within boundaries as existing in 1931) it will be seen that whereas in

	1911–1921	1921–1931
Increase more than 50 per cent.	—	5
„ 30 to 50 „	1	7
„ 10 to 30 „	34	16
„ 0 to 10 „	71	57
Decrease 0 to 10 „	8	26
„ more than 10 „	—	3

the decennium 1911–1921 there was only one large town with a growth in excess of 30 per cent. (actually 42.4), in the 10 years now closed 12 towns are scheduled within the category and in five of these the growth exceeds 50 per cent. The extension at the other end of the scale is no less noteworthy for the table records 29 cases of decline, three of them in excess of 10 per cent., as compared with eight, of which the maximum loss was one of 2.7 per cent. only in the preceding period.

The 28 large towns in which the increase was more than 10 per cent. and those, numbering 29 in all, in which an actual decrease is shown are specified below.

Area	Per cent.	Area	Per cent.
INCREASES GREATER THAN 10 PER CENT.			
Dagenham U.D.	885.7	Croydon C.B.	21.7
Hendon U.D.	106.0	Oxford C.B.	21.4
Heston and Isleworth U.D. ...	61.6	Hove M.B.	21.0
Mitcham U.D.	60.5	Stretford U.D.	20.5
Ilford M.B.	55.1	Doncaster C.B.	16.3
Barking Town U.D.	44.6	Edmonton U.D.	14.6
Southgate U.D.	43.2	Cambridge M.B.	14.4
Blackpool C.B.	34.9	Acton M.B.	13.7
Poole M.B.	32.5	Coventry C.B.	12.5
Southend-on-Sea C.B.	31.5	Luton M.B.	12.5
Ealing M.B.	31.3	Enfield U.D.	11.5
Bournemouth C.B.	30.6	Willesden U.D.	11.0
Finchley U.D.	27.4	Exeter C.B.	10.8
Watford M.B.	22.1	Hornsey M.B.	10.6
DECREASES			
Rhondda U.D.	14.9	Bolton C.B.	2.4
Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	12.7	Bury C.B.	2.3
Barrow-in-Furness C.B. ...	12.0	Ashton-under-Lyne M.B. ...	2.1
Burnley C.B.	6.7	Dewsbury C.B.	2.1
Salford C.B.	6.6	East Ham C.B.	2.1
Wigan C.B.	6.2	Rochdale C.B.	2.1
Blackburn C.B.	5.4	Leyton M.B.	1.7
Oldham C.B.	5.4	Bootle C.B.	1.3
South Shields C.B.	5.0	Plymouth C.B.	1.3
Newport C.B.	4.2	Sheffield C.B.	1.3
West Ham C.B.	4.2	Birkenhead C.B.	1.1
Gateshead C.B.	2.9	West Hartlepool C.B. ...	0.9
Wimbledon M.B.	2.9	Lincoln C.B.	0.8
Halifax C.B.	2.8	Preston C.B.	0.8
London, Administrative County	2.6		

To a large extent, though with occasional exceptions, the movements in the towns reflect the general regional changes already described. Of the 28 increases in excess of 10 per cent., 16 are wholly or partly within Greater London, seven of them occupying the highest positions in the list. Of these Dagenham, which has already been mentioned in the section dealing with the Metropolis, consists almost wholly of one of the new London County Council housing estates reserved primarily for the relief of the overcrowded area in the centre of London; its rate of increase during the past 10 years not only places it outstandingly first in the list but, having regard to the extent of the area, marks its growth as one of quite exceptional type and rapidity. Hendon claims a prominent second place and is noteworthy in that the present high rate of increase follows the considerable growth of 42.4 per cent. in the 1911-1921 period. Many other towns in the metropolitan area are prominent in showing large and continuous increases over two consecutive decades, while examples of similar conditions outside the Metropolis are to be seen in the seaside resorts of Blackpool, Southend-on-Sea and Poole and industrial areas such as Coventry, Luton and Doncaster and in the residential town of Stretford adjoining Manchester.

Of the 29 large towns in which a decrease is recorded, 22 are situated in the Northern regions or in South Wales and are generally associated with the mining and textile industries. No less than 12 are in the County of Lancashire and in respect of four of these, Burnley, Blackburn, Bury and Ashton-under-Lyne, the decline is in continuation of a loss during the preceding period. Outside the admittedly depressed areas, Plymouth and Lincoln show a loss of population as do also five of the large towns within Greater London, the movements in the case of the latter being ascribable largely to density or social adjustments within an otherwise rapidly expanding region.

13. Smaller Towns.

The nature of the range of movement in towns with less than 50,000 resident population in 1931 may be gauged from the following lists showing the towns whose populations have increased by more than 5,000 or have decreased by more than 1,000 between 1921 and 1931.

It is necessary to observe that while the series of successive Census returns affords significant long range evidence of the growth or otherwise of various types of area, the movements recorded for individual areas, particularly those of growing towns, between pairs of adjacent Censuses must be viewed in the light of any special features attending the several enumerations. By the use, in the above comparisons, of resident populations instead of the numbers actually enumerated it has been possible to avoid the distortion that would otherwise have resulted from purely temporary displacements of population, such, for example, as was exceptionally prevalent at the 1921 Census owing to its postponement to a time of year when many holiday and health resorts were subject to an abnormal amount of seasonal inflation. At the same time it has to be remembered that the Census record of necessity relates to areas of defined administrative boundaries, in respect of which developments, whether by growth of population or merely re-adjustment of population arising from improved standards of housing and environment, frequently involve encroachment into adjoining areas and are not in that event automatically related to the areas with which they might reasonably be associated. Boundaries are modified from time to time to give effect to the

INCREASES OF MORE THAN 5,000.

Area	No.	Per cent.	Area	No.	Per cent.
Buckinghamshire :			Middlesex :		
Slough U.D.	13,250	65·8	Friern Barnet U.D.	5,510	31·5
Cheshire :			Harrow-on-the-Hill U.D.	8,502	43·3
Bebington and Bromborough U.D.	7,467	38·5	Hayes and Harlington U.D.	14,193	144·9
Cheadle and Gatley U.D. ...	7,500	67·8	Kingsbury U.D.	15,158	818·5
Ellesmere Port and Whitby U.D....	5,620	42·1	Ruislip Northwood U.D.	7,230	80·3
Devonshire :			Southall Norwood U.D.	8,480	27·5
Paignton U.D.	5,520	44·2	Twickenham M.B.	5,380	15·5
Torquay M.B.	9,469	27·9	Uxbridge U.D.	10,861	52·3
Durham :			Wealdstone U.D.	13,510	99·9
Billingham U.D.	9,841	121·7	Wembley U.D.	33,110	205·5
Essex :			Southampton :		
Benfleet U.D.	6,080	101·5	Aldershot M.B.	5,580	19·3
Chelmsford M.B.	5,990	28·8	Surrey :		
Chingford U.D.	12,970	137·5	Barnes U.D.	8,620	25·3
Colchester M.B.	5,560	12·7	Beddington and Wallington U.D.	10,210	63·4
Hornchurch U.D.	18,086	166·6	Carshalton U.D.	15,160	108·3
Romford U.D.	16,840	86·4	Coulsdon and Purley U.D.	16,960	80·5
Tilbury U.D.	6,970	71·5	Epsom U.D.	8,550	45·4
Hertfordshire :			Guildford M.B.	5,674	22·4
East Barnet Valley U.D. ...	5,290	39·2	Merton and Morden U.D.	24,680	140·9
Welwyn Garden City U.D. ...	7,890	1,059·1	Surbiton U.D.	10,580	54·7
Kent :			Sutton and Cheam U.D.	17,729	61·9
Beckenham U.D.	11,530	35·0	The Maldens and Coombe U.D.	9,380	65·0
Bexley U.D.	12,220	56·8	Sussex, West :		
Bromley M.B.	11,070	31·8	Worthing M.B.	11,507	34·6
Lancashire :			Warwickshire :		
Great Crosby U.D.	5,210	38·4	Sutton Coldfield M.B....	6,119	25·7
Morecambe and Heysham M.B.	6,290	36·1	Worcestershire :		
Prestwich U.D.	5,220	27·6	Oldbury U.D.	5,001	16·0
Lincolnshire (Lindsey) :			Yorkshire, West Riding :		
Scunthorpe and Frodingham U.D.	6,110	22·0	Adwick-le-Street U.D.	8,330	69·3
			Thurnscoe U.D.	5,580	110·3

DECREASES OF MORE THAN 1,000.

Area	No.	Per cent.	Area	No.	Per cent.
Buckinghamshire :			Lincolnshire (Lindsey) :		
Wolverton U.D.	1,433	10.0	Gainsborough U.D.	1,160	5.8
Cheshire :			Staffordshire :		
Crewe M.B.	1,110	2.4	Audley U.D.	1,420	9.5
Hyde M.B.	2,030	5.9	Suffolk, East :		
Cumberland :			Lowestoft M.B.	1,390	3.2
Cleator Moor U.D.	1,810	21.4	Yorkshire, North Riding :		
Millom U.D.	1,377	15.7	Loftus U.D.	1,480	16.2
Workington M.B.	2,020	7.5	Skelton and Brotton U.D.	2,200	13.9
Derbyshire :			Yorkshire, West Riding :		
Glossop M.B.	1,370	6.6	Batley M.B.	2,210	6.0
Durham :			Castleford U.D.	2,850	11.6
Bishop Auckland U.D.	2,100	14.6	Keighley M.B.	2,100	4.9
Blaydon U.D.	1,310	3.9	Todmorden M.B.	1,930	8.0
Brandon and Byshottles U.D.	1,850	9.8			
Crook U.D.	1,220	9.4	WALES		
Jarrow M.B.	3,970	11.0	Anglesey :		
Shildon U.D.	1,660	11.5	Holyhead U.D.	1,150	9.7
Spennymoor U.D.	2,170	11.7	Glamorganshire :		
Stanley U.D.	1,070	4.2	Aberdare U.D.	7,290	13.0
Tanfield U.D.	1,352	12.8	Caerphilly U.D.	1,670	4.4
Kent :			Gelligaer U.D.	2,860	6.5
Sheerness U.D.	2,160	11.5	Maesteg U.D.	4,000	13.6
Lancashire :			Mountain Ash U.D.	5,720	12.9
Accrington M.B.	2,840	6.2	Ogmore and Garw U.D.	3,710	12.0
Ashton-in-Makerfield U.D.	2,400	10.4	Pontypridd U.D.	5,180	10.8
Bacup M.B.	1,060	4.9	Monmouthshire :		
Chadderton U.D.	1,860	6.3	Abersychan U.D.	1,920	7.0
Colne M.B.	1,400	5.6	Abertillery U.D.	7,790	19.6
Dalton-in-Furness U.D.	2,100	16.8	Bedwellty U.D.	1,480	4.7
Darwen M.B.	2,630	6.8	Blaenavon U.D.	1,530	12.1
Failsworth U.D.	1,570	9.0	Ebbw Vale U.D.	4,260	11.8
Great Harwood U.D.	1,110	7.9	Nantyglo and Blaina U.D.	3,630	21.5
Haslingden M.B.	1,160	6.5	Rhymney U.D.	1,400	11.7
Heywood M.B.	1,260	4.6	Tredegar U.D.	2,400	9.4
Hindley U.D.	2,490	10.3	Pembrokeshire :		
Ince in-Makerfield U.D.	1,630	7.0	Pembroke M.B.	3,460	22.2
Leigh M.B.	1,210	2.6			
Nelson M.B.	2,340	5.8			
Oswaldtwistle U.D.	1,230	8.0			
Padiham U.D.	1,080	8.5			
Tyldesley with Shakerley U.D.	1,370	8.4			

altered circumstances, but the changes can only take place at infrequent intervals with a consequential time lag between the development and its formal recognition.

14. Civil Parishes and Wards of Urban Areas.

The modern Civil Parish, which was defined in the Interpretation Act of 1889, as "a place for which a separate poor rate is, or can be, made, or for which a separate overseer is, or can be, appointed", has been retained in the re-organised system of local administration embodied in the Local Government Act of 1929, as an essential administrative sub-division of the County District (Borough, Urban District or Rural District) and as such has been identified at the Census, a record of the acreage, population, private families and dwellings of each such parish being shown in Table 3 of the Census County publications.

The total number of Civil Parishes in England and Wales amounted to 14,209 in 1931, and their distribution by Counties is set out in Table 7 of the General Tables Volume. The number is slightly fewer than that of 1921 (14,483), and it has further been much more materially reduced as a result of the re-arrangement of areas by County Schemes under the 1929 Act which have been brought into operation since the date of the 1931 Census.

The average civil parish population in 1931 was one of 2,812 persons, but as may be seen from the distribution given in the 1921 Report, the average covers a wide range of conditions ranging from an appreciable number of areas with fewer than 100 persons each to comparatively extensive units with more than 20,000 apiece. The bulk of the civil parishes, however, are small units of 1,000 population or less, and as they are usually located as parts of much more extensive rural districts they generally form a useful and adequate statistical sub-division of those districts.

The larger parishes are frequently associated with urban areas, some of which, containing relatively dense populations in small areas, comprise but single parishes in themselves—the County Borough of Birmingham is an outstanding example of a single civil parish with a population exceeding a million persons. For boroughs and urban districts, therefore, the wards into which many of them have been divided for electoral or other purposes have been adopted as alternative and additional units of area and population statistics in the same detail as those provided for civil parishes have been published in the individual Census County volumes.

With the aid of the Parish and Ward Records, it will usually be possible, by appropriate aggregation, to obtain exact, or sufficiently approximate, figures of the populations of the many types of area, e.g., Lieutenancy sub-divisions, Coroner's Court Districts, Polling Districts, areas served by various public utility schemes, etc., which are not specifically identified in the Census Reports:

15. Parliamentary Areas.

Under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, the boundaries of parliamentary boroughs and counties were for the most part brought into line with those of complete administrative or local government areas as constituted on 1st October, 1917. As a result of the normal changes in the boundaries of administrative areas between the Censuses of 1921 and 1931 there was a gradually increasing divergence between the boundaries of such areas and the parliamentary boundaries fixed by the above mentioned Act, and this divergence has been accelerated greatly by the numerous changes of boundary which have taken place since the 1931 Census under the provisions of Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

At the date of operation of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, there existed 98 administrative areas, exclusively Rural Districts, situated in more than one Parliamentary Constituency, viz., 87 situated in two, 10 situated in three, and one situated in four Parliamentary Divisions.

At the date of the Census of 1931 the number of administrative areas situated in more than one Parliamentary Division may be analysed thus:

	Numbers of Administrative Areas situated in				
	Two Parlia- mentary Divisions	Three Parlia- mentary Divisions	Four Parlia- mentary Divisions	Five Parlia- mentary Divisions	Six Parlia- mentary Divisions
Rural Districts	95	15	2	—	—
Urban Districts	17	2	—	—	—
Municipal Boroughs	13	2	—	—	—
County Boroughs	26	8	3	1	1
TOTAL	151	27	5	1	1

The lack of coincidence between the boundaries of the administrative and parliamentary areas complicates census operations very considerably, since special provision has to be made for the separate enumeration of a large number of small areas, and the subsequent combination of the results in different ways to build up the populations of the various larger areas.

Table 7 of Part I of the respective County volumes gives for each Parliamentary Borough (or its separate Divisions), and for each Parliamentary County Division, the total number of males and females enumerated in 1931 together with statistics as to the numbers and proportions of persons qualified as parliamentary electors in respect of the 1931 Register of Electors, whilst Table 8 shows the 1931 constitution by administrative areas of each separate Parliamentary Borough (or its Divisions) and each separate Parliamentary County Division.

The statistics in the above mentioned Table 7 are summarised for the whole country and separate figures given for each county in Table 12A of the General Tables Volume, whilst in Table 12B of the same volume similar figures are given for each Parliamentary Borough (or Division) and each Parliamentary County Division together with summaries for Parliamentary Boroughs and Counties as a whole.

Excluding University representation, viz., five constituencies returning 8 members, there are altogether 509 Parliamentary constituencies in England and Wales. These are comprised of 244 English and 11 Welsh Parliamentary Boroughs and Borough Divisions, and 230 English and 24 Welsh Parliamentary County Divisions. Eleven of the undivided English Boroughs viz. Blackburn, Bolton, Brighton, City of London, Derby, Norwich, Oldham, Preston, Southampton, Stockport and Sunderland return two members each, so that the 509 constituencies return 520 members.

Table XXIII shows the comparative positions at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931 in respect of (1) total population and (2) actual electorate, excluding University representation, and (3) number of persons of franchise age.

TABLE XXIII.—POPULATION AND ELECTORATE (EXCLUDING UNIVERSITIES), ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921 AND 1931

	Census of 1921			Census of 1931		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Population	37,886,699	18,075,239	19,811,460	39,952,377	19,133,010	20,819,367
Electorate	17,758,700	10,206,277	7,552,423	26,048,834	12,221,087	13,827,747
Persons of franchise age*	20,251,563	10,754,022	9,497,541	26,309,890	12,277,504	14,032,386
<i>Average for each of the 520 Parliamentary Representatives (excluding Universities)</i>						
Population	72,859	34,760	38,099	76,831	36,794	40,037
Electorate	34,151	19,627	14,524	50,094	23,502	26,592
Persons of franchise age*	38,945	20,681	18,264	50,596	23,611	26,985

* 21 and over for males in both 1921 and 1931; 30 and over for females in 1921 and 21 and over in 1931.

It will be observed from the above figures that concurrently with a population increase between 1921 and 1931 of 5.5 per cent. the electorate increased from 17,758,700 to 26,048,834 i.e., by 8,290,134 or 46.7 per cent., this increase following one of 11,372,021 during the preceding intercensal period. Thus, whereas in 1911 there was, on average, only one elector among 5.6 persons in the country as a whole, there was in 1921 one among every 2.1 persons, and in 1931 one among every 1.5 persons.

The considerable increase in the electorate between 1921 and 1931 was due to the passing of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act, 1928, which, as its title implies, placed women on the same footing as men in regard to franchise rights, lowering the age limit governing the franchise qualification in the case of women, viz., 30 years, to correspond with that of men, viz., 21 years.

With regard to persons of franchise age it will be observed that in 1921 only 17,758,700 out of a total of 20,251,563 persons of franchise age, that is 87.7 per cent., were on the register of electors whereas in 1931, 26,048,834 out of 26,309,890 or 99 per cent. were so registered. Taking the sexes separately, the proportion of male electors to males of franchise age rose from 94.9 in 1921 to 99.5 in 1931, the female proportion rising from 79.5 to 98.5 in the same period. The result was that whereas in 1921 there were only 74 female electors to every 100 male electors, in 1931 there were 113 females to every 100 males on the electoral register.

The intercensal increase in the number of female electors was, in consequence of the Act of 1928, considerably greater than that in respect of males, the numbers rising from 7,552,423 in 1921 to 13,827,747 i.e., by 6,275,324 or 83.1 per cent., whereas the male electorate increased from 10,206,277 to 12,221,087 i.e., by 2,014,810 or 19.7 per cent.

The increase in the male electorate is due largely to the increase in the number of males of franchise age, which rose from 10,754,022 to 12,277,504 in the period 1921 to 1931. If the proportion of such males appearing on the electoral register had been the same in 1931 as in 1921, the total number would have been about 11,652,000, an increase of some 898,000, leaving a balance of 625,000 to be accounted for. Following the Act of 1928, to which reference has already been made, a compulsory form of return was adopted in 1929, the object of which was to ensure that the names of all who were entitled to exercise the franchise should appear on the register. This resulted in the addition of about 640,000 males in the 1929 register (Spring) as compared with that of 1928 (Autumn); the average annual increase between 1921 and 1928 having been about 141,000. It would appear, therefore, that the addition of the 625,000 is due mainly to the change of procedure initiated in 1929. The proportion of 99.5 per cent. of male electors represents practically complete adult male suffrage; the number of electors on the register includes, on the one hand, some plural representation in respect of those who have a residential or business qualification in more than one constituency, and excludes, on the other, some of those who have only recently attained the age of 21, those who lose franchise by reason of change of abode, and those who are subject to legal incapacity.

Excluding university representation each member of Parliament in 1931 represented, on average, 76,831 persons of all ages as compared with 72,859 in 1921 and 73,613 in 1911, and the following statement shows how far the actual representation varies from the general average at the time of each of the past three Censuses.

TABLE XXIV.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN CONSTITUENCIES, 1911, 1921 AND 1931

Total Population per Representative	1931		1921		1911	
	No. of Con- stituencies	No. of Members	No. of Con- stituencies	No. of Members	No. of Con- stituencies	No. of Members
Over 100,000	54	54	20	20	83	86
90,000 and under 100,000 ...	39	40	30	31	33	33
80,000 " 90,000 ...	80	83	76	78	46	48
70,000 " 80,000 ...	133	134	167	169	50	53
60,000 " 70,000 ...	135	140	142	147	70	73
50,000 " 60,000 ...	56	56	63	63	85	88
40,000 " 50,000 ...	10	10	10	10	57	60
30,000 " 40,000 ...	1	1	—	—	20	23
20,000 " 30,000 ...	—	—	—	—	16	17
10,000 " 20,000 ...	—	—	—	—	7	7
Under 10,000 (City of London)	1	2	1	2	1	2
	509	520	509	520	468	490

From the above table it will be observed that the number of constituencies with a population in excess of 100,000 increased by 34 between 1921 and 1931 viz., from 20 to 54, the growth and to a larger extent the movement of population during that period having wiped out more than half the 1921 decrease in the number of such constituencies, viz., 63, due to the operation of the Representation of the People Act, 1918. The number of constituencies with populations between 90,000 and 100,000 has increased from 30 to 39; the numbers in respect of constituencies with populations between 70,000 and 80,000 showing the greatest decrease viz., from 167 to 133. The position with regard to constituencies of the remaining sizes remains much the same in 1931 as it was in 1921.

The following table gives the constituencies with populations in excess of 100,000 in 1931, showing their populations and electorates in 1921 and 1931.

TABLE XXV.—CONSTITUENCIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 POPULATION PER MEMBER IN 1931

Constituency			Population		Electors	
			1921	1931	1921	1931
Buckingham County ...	Wycombe County Division ...		92,224	116,491	44,103	77,109
Chester County ...	Altrincham County Division		89,372	108,702	44,963	76,151
	Wirral County Division ...		79,183	111,481	32,818	71,556
Derby County ...	Southern County Division ...		87,981	108,658	42,346	70,345
Durham County ...	Gateshead P.B. ...		125,142	122,447	55,352	73,872
	South Shields P.B. ...		116,635	103,933	51,054	83,697
	Seaham County Division ...		92,599	107,426	40,212	60,795
Essex County ...	Ilford P.B. ...		85,194	131,061	43,986	90,564
	Southend-on-Sea P.B. ...		106,010	120,115	41,355	79,220
	Epping County Division ...		82,441	107,292	39,815	72,889
	Romford County Division ...		84,450	220,074	39,266	124,795
	South Eastern County Division		91,745	135,039	40,909	85,420
Hertford County ...	St. Albans County Division ...		73,588	100,836	34,549	65,365
Kent County ...	Bromley P.B. ...		94,681	116,977	45,838	80,499
	Dartford County Division ...		105,440	125,709	46,122	77,767
Lancaster County ...	Blackpool P.B. ...		125,516	127,317	44,927	91,099
	Withington Division of Manchester P.B.		60,131	112,425	28,579	75,782
	St. Helens P.B. ...		102,640	106,789	43,757	63,174
	Fylde County Division ...		84,214	102,936	37,577	67,062
Lincoln County (Lindsey)	Grimsby P.B. ...		110,390	114,324	51,970	71,897
London County ...	Deptford P.B. ...		112,534	106,891	51,775	71,405
	Greenwich P.B. ...		100,450	100,924	45,485	63,385
	East Division of Lewisham P.B.		88,890	128,852	43,446	82,606
Middlesex County ...	Harrow County Division ...		71,031	140,953	34,880	94,002
	Hendon County Division ...		75,525	175,929	35,787	113,780
	Twickenham County Division		81,454	115,366	36,678	74,272
	Uxbridge County Division ...		74,107	119,554	31,457	72,852
	Wood Green County Division		89,829	109,758	49,395	77,878
Northumberland County	Wansbeck County Division ...		105,199	111,812	44,851	70,589
Nottingham County ...	Mansfield County Division ...		95,954	102,874	40,876	62,546
Southampton County ...	Bournemouth P.B. ...		91,761	105,864	36,377	70,858
Stafford County ...	Walsall P.B. ...		96,926	102,300	44,926	63,110
	Cannock County Division ...		85,474	106,989	39,225	66,268
Surrey County ...	North Division of Croydon P.B.		93,634	120,006	47,001	81,305
	South Division of Croydon P.B.		97,050	110,235	49,022	74,081
	Wimbledon P.B. ...		78,950	100,751	37,174	69,508
	Epsom County Division ...		79,802	121,500	33,880	74,905
	Mitcham County Division ...		65,448	111,873	30,976	72,991
Sussex, West County ...	Chichester County Division ...		96,967	109,977	44,389	72,751
	Horsham and Worthing C.D.		98,843	113,018	44,424	75,485
Warwick County ...	Erdington } Division of		78,973	108,748	35,473	67,448
	Moseley } Birmingham		85,047	140,947	42,577	92,183
	Yardley } P.B.		79,817	100,534	37,690	64,117
	Coventry P.B. ...		128,157	133,007	60,857	87,839
	Nuneaton County Division ...		106,617	132,010	46,478	79,518
	Warwick and Leamington C.D.		90,681	101,626	41,578	66,058
Worcester County ...	Stourbridge County Division...		95,147	111,351	45,381	70,324
Yorkshire (West Riding) County	Huddersfield P.B. ...		110,102	113,475	57,076	80,492
	Doncaster County Division ...		78,843	100,031	36,187	61,444
	Don Valley County Division		70,841	116,585	30,650	66,197
	Wentworth County Division		90,369	101,503	39,534	60,055
Carmarthen County ...	Llanelly County Division ...		101,111	106,685	47,898	67,047
Flint County ...			106,617	112,889	48,068	72,602
Glamorgan County ...	Llandaff and Barry C.D. ...		81,067	110,586	36,327	67,680

The constituency with the largest population viz., 220,074 is the Romford Division of the County of Essex, the population having increased from 84,450 in 1921 i.e., by 161 per cent., and the electorate from 39,266 to 124,795 or 218 per cent. Other constituencies with populations considerably in excess of 100,000 are the Hendon and Harrow Divisions of the County of Middlesex with populations of 175,929 and 140,953 representing population increases between 1921 and 1931 of 133 and 98 per cent. and increases in electorate of 218 and 169 per cent. respectively. The Moseley Division of the Parliamentary Borough of Birmingham with a population of 140,947 likewise shows increases in population of 66 per cent. and in electorate of 117 per cent. during the same period. The corresponding increases in population and electorate for the whole country were 5.5 and 46.7 per cent. respectively.

The constituencies, twelve in number as compared with eleven in 1921, whose population per representative is below 50,000 are given in the following table, the City of London with its population of 10,999 and electorate of 43,902 retaining its right to send two representatives to Parliament.

TABLE XXVI.—CONSTITUENCIES WITH LESS THAN 50,000 POPULATION PER MEMBER IN 1931

Constituency		Population		Electors	
		1921	1931	1921	1931
Chester County ...	Eddisbury County Division ...	48,034	47,714	22,272	31,302
Cumberland County ...	Northern County Division ...	46,736	43,751	21,545	28,055
	Penrith and Cockermouth C.D.	44,794	42,867	21,460	28,070
Dorset County ...	Northern County Division ...	48,666	47,603	24,372	31,898
	Western County Division ...	48,044	48,026	23,602	31,590
Durham County ...	Barnard Castle County Division	48,012	42,731	20,455	27,006
London County ...	Holborn P.B. ...	43,192	38,860	26,449	33,543
	City of London (including the Inner and Middle Temples) P.B.	13,709	10,999	44,083	43,902
Suffolk, West County ...	Sudbury County Division ...	49,457	46,892	26,034	31,869
Anglesey County ...		51,744	49,029	26,430	33,700
Merioneth County ...		45,087	43,201	21,384	28,973
Montgomery County ...		51,263	48,473	23,858	31,184

The following table gives the constituencies each of which sends two representatives to Parliament, and shows population and electorate at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931.

TABLE XXVII.—CONSTITUENCIES RETURNING TWO MEMBERS

Constituency		Population		Electors	
		1921	1931	1921	1931
Chester County ...	Stockport P.B. ...	123,309	125,490	61,862	86,284
Derby County ...	Derby P.B. ...	129,796	130,811	62,497	85,542
Durham County ...	Sunderland P.B. ...	173,696	171,780	74,259	103,559
Lancaster County ...	Blackburn P.B. ...	126,643	122,304	64,489	86,824
	Bolton P.B. ...	178,683	177,250	83,046	122,912
	Oldham P.B. ...	144,983	140,314	69,695	96,518
	Preston P.B. ...	124,001	126,388	55,521	84,243
London County ...	City of London P.B. ...	13,709	10,999	44,083	43,902
Norfolk County ...	Norwich P.B. ...	120,653	126,233	59,583	83,755
Southampton County ...	Southampton P.B. ...	156,654	161,923	74,754	107,376
Sussex, East County ...	Brighton P.B. ...	188,935	188,824	80,109	128,779

In the last two columns of Tables 12A and 12B of the General Tables Volume the proportions per 1,000 population of persons on the electorate possessing (1) residence qualification and (2) other qualifications are given. The figures show that for the country as a whole out of every 1,000 persons 643 have a residence qualification and 11 some qualification other than residential which signifies that the latter category, mainly those with a business premises qualification, number about 1·7 per cent. of the whole electorate.

The possession of a business premises qualification in some constituency other than that in which a person has a residence qualification involves a certain amount of plural representation and, therefore, the proportions of male and female electors to males and females of franchise age, above stated as 99·5 and 98·5 per cent. respectively, represent numbers in excess of the actual numbers of individuals entitled to vote

The figures given in the last two columns of Tables 12A and 12B show that the business premises qualification occurs, as might be expected, with greater frequency in commercial and business centres and is on the whole five times as numerous in Parliamentary Boroughs as it is in Parliamentary Counties.

The proportion of persons with a qualification other than that of residence to the totalelectorate is approximately 2·3 per cent. in the case of Parliamentary Boroughs generally, but outstanding cases in which this proportion is greatly exceeded are the City of London—84 per cent., the Exchange Division of Manchester—32 per cent., Holborn Parliamentary Borough—30 per cent., the Abbey Division of Westminster—28 per cent., and the Exchange Division of Liverpool—24 per cent.

The universities form five parliamentary constituencies—Oxford, Cambridge, London, the combined English Universities, and Wales—with a total electorate of 87,110 persons—67,765 males, and 19,345 females. Of these, Oxford, Cambridge and the combined English Universities each return two members, so that the total university representation consists of eight members. The number of electors per member varies from 16,501 for London to 5,121 for Wales. The numbers of electors in the several University Constituencies in 1921 and 1931 are shown in Table XXVIII.

TABLE XXVIII.—UNIVERSITY ELECTORS, 1921 AND 1931

Constituency	1921			1931		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
The University of Oxford ...	9,500	8,923	577	18,261	16,313	1,948
The University of Cambridge ...	12,004	10,089	1,915	28,118	24,186	3,932
The University of London ...	10,791	8,463	2,328	16,501	11,434	5,067
The Combined English Universities ...	3,529	2,700	829	19,109	12,507	6,602
The University of Wales ...	1,260	892	368	5,121	3,325	1,796
TOTAL ELECTORS ...	37,084	31,067	6,017	87,110	67,765	19,345

16. 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 43 dioceses, 30 in Canterbury and 13 in York, each of which is sub-divided into a number of ecclesiastical parishes and extra-parochial places.

A separate volume has been published under the title *Census of England and Wales, 1931, Ecclesiastical Areas (England)* in which will be found the enumerated population for 1921 and 1931 and the constitution of the provinces and dioceses and also the enumerated population in 1921 and 1931 of each ecclesiastical parish or district. In that volume will be found a foreword giving an outline of the foundation and development of their territorial organisation up to the present time.

By the Welsh Church Act, 1914, certain border parishes 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. In consequence of this the term “England” used in the *Ecclesiastical Areas Volume* includes a considerable area actually in Wales and Monmouthshire and excludes a small area regarded for all other purposes as part of England.

17. Other Areas.

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

- Petty Sessional Divisions.*—The 1931 population by sex, the 1921 persons 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.
- County Court Circuits and Districts.*—The 1931 population by sex, the 1921 persons population and the constitution in terms of County Court Districts are given for each Circuit in Table 13 of the General Tables Volume and similar population figures for each District in Table 14.

Other sets of local areas for which figures are not separately distinguished in the Census tables, such as Education Authority areas, Lieutenancy Sub-divisions, Coroner’s 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 the local population to justify a claim to be separately represented. Still others, such as gas, water, electricity or drainage areas, possess a special and limited interest which can best be dealt with, should occasion arise, by arrangement with the interested parties in accordance with the provision made in the Census Act to meet such cases.

18. Institutions and Special Classes.

Of the total population of England and Wales viz., 39,952,377, 38,042,464 (or 95·2 per cent.) belonged to the private family category, that is the person or group of persons comprising the ordinary domestic household: leaving 1,909,913 to be classified to all the aggregations of individuals enumerated in premises such as hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, institutions for the aged, infirm or poor, schools, prisons, barracks, ships, etc.

Before commenting on the statistics relating to the latter category it should be noted that, with a view to the definite allocation of borderline cases falling between the private and the non-private family class, it was the practice to exclude from the non-private family class business establishments or boarding houses, when the number of business assistants or boarders was not greater than the number in the employer's or householder's family (including domestic servants), a similar rule being applied to exceptional families of like character, e.g., a doctor with resident patients, a tutor with resident scholars, etc. In order to assist in the identification of the non-private family class when the Returns were being dealt with at the Census Office each enumerator was required to ascertain and record a brief description of the nature of the occupation i.e., whether a private family, boarding house, nursing home, etc., in every case where the family occupation comprised more than 10 persons.

Statistics relating to the non-private family population are contained in Tables 12 and 13 of Part I of the County Series of volumes and in summary form in Tables 15, 16 and 28 of the General Tables Volume.

Table 12 of the County volumes gives the total enumerated population and the private family population, and divides the non-private family population into nine separate categories giving for each administrative area the number of persons (without distinction of sex) contained in each category, and the percentage proportion which such number bears to the total enumerated population of the area. Table 15 of the General Tables Volume gives similar figures for England and Wales, Urban and Rural Aggregates, Regions, Metropolitan Boroughs, County Boroughs and Administrative Counties.

Table 13 of the County volumes particularises sixteen separate types of Institutions and Special Premises, gives the number of each type contained in each administrative area within the county, also the population, by sex, in each type for the separate administrative areas and the whole county, with separate figures for "Inmates" in the case of Institutions. Table 16 of the General Tables Volume summarises these figures for England and Wales, Regions, and Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs, whilst Table 28 analyses the inmate population of certain Institutions by quinquennial groups of age and marital condition.

As above stated, the non-private family section of the population numbered 1,909,913 or 4·8 per cent. of the total population and it will be seen from Table 16 of the General Tables Volume that, of these, 890,434 persons (or 2·2 per cent.) were enumerated in the 16 types of Institution or Special Premises therein specified.

The remaining 1,019,479 (or 2·6 per cent.) were comprised of persons enumerated in (1) Hotels, Boarding Houses, Lodging Houses, etc., (2) Schools, Orphanages and other Educational Institutions (excluding Reformatories) and (3) All others (including vagrants). From Table 15 of the General Tables Volume it will be seen that the first of these, viz., the Hotel, Boarding House, etc. category contained 832,506 persons (or 2·1 per cent.), the second viz., Schools, Orphanages, etc. 125,952 (or 0·3 per cent.) and the third viz., all others (including vagrants) 72,361 (or 0·2 per cent.), making a total 11,340 in excess of the 1,019,479 above referred to. This is due to the fact that 11,340 persons were enumerated in Educational Institutions connected with Public Assistance and form part of the 890,434 persons comprised in the 16 types of institution above referred to.

Table XXIX gives for 1921 and 1931 the numbers of Institutions and Special Premises, i.e., military barracks, ships, barges, etc., the proportions of the population enumerated therein to the total population of England and Wales and the proportion of males among the institution population.

TABLE XXIX.—INSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER SPECIAL TYPES OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921 AND 1931

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, etc. Population		Inmates Only (Classes 1-12)		Total Institution, etc. Population		Inmates Only (Classes 1-12)	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
TOTAL	14,700	14,964	212.0	223.0	120.0	134.0	60	55	54	53
1. Workhouses	631	585	36.0	32.0	33.0	29.0	53	58	56	61
2. Other Public Assistance Institutions	835	1,065	19.0	20.0	16.0	18.0	47	50	53	56
3. Homes for Insane, etc.	345	446	37.0	46.0	32.0	40.0	42	43	44	46
4. Homes for Cripples	67	48	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	37	35	45	43
5. Homes for Blind	83	86	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	46	40	53	48
6. Homes for Deaf and Dumb	35	28	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	47	45	55	53
7. Homes for Inebriates	9	9	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.04	11	17	11	12
8. Hospitals (not military, etc.)	1,945	2,025	32.0	47.0	21.0	31.0	41	36	58	51
9. Convalescent and Nursing Homes	2,189	2,994	11.0	14.0	7.0	8.0	29	27	40	38
10. Prisons	48	35	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	86	92	88	94
11. Other Places of Detention (Police Stations, Reformatories, etc.)	185	515	4.8	3.0	4.2	2.0	72	76	78	82
12. Naval, Military, etc., Hospitals	48	32	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.8	81	82	98	96
13. Naval, Military, etc., Barracks, etc.	745	386	44.0	38.0	—	—	89	83	—	—
14. Naval Ships	534	265	6.0	4.0	—	—	100	100	—	—
15. Other Ships	5,241	4,884	12.0	11.0	—	—	92	96	—	—
16. Inland Barges and Boats	1,760	1,561	1.4	1.1	—	—	61	64	—	—

The table shows that the number of Public Assistance Institutions, i.e., categories 1 and 2, increased from 1,466 to 1,650 between the two Censuses and Table 16 of the General Tables Volumes, 1931, shows that the 1,650 institutions contained 110,866 male and 76,454 female inmates. In 1921 the corresponding numbers of inmates were 101,645 males and 84,050 females so that there was an increase of 9,221 males but a decrease of 7,596 females resulting in the small increase of 1,625 in the total number of inmates.

When comparing statistics relating to Public Assistance Institutions for 1921 with those for 1931 there must, however, be taken into account the fairly considerable number of important Poor Law Institutions appropriated, after the passing of the Local Government Act, 1929, for Hospital, Maternity and Child Welfare purposes, under the provisions of the Public Health and associated Acts. Thus it will be seen that the number of Hospitals (exclusive of Military) increased from 1,945 to 2,025 and the number of inmates from 80,020 (46,194 males and 33,826 females) to 125,100 (63,434 males and 61,666 females), the female element showing an increase since 1921 of 82 per cent. compared with a male increase of 37 per cent. Convalescent and Nursing Homes increased in number from 2,189 to 2,994 and the number of inmates from 25,981 (10,347 males and 15,634 females) to 33,163 (12,528 males and 20,635 females), the female increase in this case also being seen to be appreciably higher than the male.

The number of Prisons decreased from 48 to 35 and the number of inmates from 11,427 (10,069 males and 1,358 females) to 10,476 (9,817 males and 659 females) but the females here record a noteworthy decrease of 51 per cent. compared with a decrease of only 2.5 per cent. in the case of males.

The large increase in the number of "Other Places of Detention" is due to the inclusion in this category in 1931 not only of the larger Police Stations in towns but also smaller ones at which the special prison schedule was left because of the provision of cell accommodation whether or not any person was under detention at the time. Notwithstanding the large increase in the numbers of places of detention there was a striking decrease in the numbers of inmates, the numbers falling from 16,010 (12,499 males and 3,511 females) to 8,283 (6,754 males and 1,529 females), a total decrease of 48 per cent., the male and female decreases per cent. being 46 and 56 respectively.

The relative proportions, by sex, of the inmates of the various classes of Institutions in 1931 as compared with 1921 may be derived from the last two columns of the Table XXIX, whilst Table XXX, summarising the figures in Table 28 of the General Tables Volume, shows the characteristic differences in age and marital condition distribution in certain classes of Institution and gives, for comparative purposes, the distribution for 1921 also,

TABLE XXX.—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	0-4		5-14		15-39		40-64		65 and Over		
				1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
TOTAL Population of Eng-land and Wales ...	{ Males Females	1,000	93	79	199	172	391	405	262	277	55	67	414	444
		1,000	83	72	179	155	409	404	263	289	66	81	383	413
Public Assistance Insti-tutions ...	{ Males Females	1,000	69	55	187	148	106	141	292	334	346	322	126	127
		1,000	71	68	182	168	203	196	232	240	312	328	112	130
Mental Hospitals, etc. ...	{ Males Females	1,000	3	2	52	45	364	387	467	437	114	129	257	245
		1,000	2	1	29	25	309	310	502	477	158	187	290	283
Homes for Cripples ...	{ Males Females	1,000	142	178	657	611	186	169	13	39	2	3	11	24
		1,000	100	130	632	579	245	262	10	24	13	5	5	4
Homes for Blind ...	{ Males Females	1,000	10	29	460	417	425	380	85	122	20	52	71	64
		1,000	7	11	398	310	364	326	129	150	102	203	6	7
Homes for Deaf and Dumb	{ Males Females	1,000	2	13	792	790	187	186	14	6	3	5	—	1
		1,000	4	11	777	677	191	247	24	47	4	18	1	—
Homes for Inebriates ...	{ Males Females	1,000	—	—	—	—	208	409	750	591	42	—	542	636
		1,000	—	—	—	—	486	497	450	426	64	77	163	271
Hospitals and Nursing Homes (including Naval and Military Hospitals)	{ Males Females	1,000	89	131	204	195	457	337	216	250	34	87	357	323
		1,000	97	113	257	175	383	374	194	214	69	124	263	301
*Prisons, Reformatories and Other Places of Detention ...	{ Males Females	1,000	—	2	—	158	716	644	261	183	23	13	404	281
		1,000	—	16	—	339	701	489	284	145	15	11	376	180

* The 1921 figures relate to Prisons only.

19. Boundary Changes arising out of the Operation of Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

(a) Urban and Rural Changes

The Councils of all administrative counties, with the exception of London, were required by Section 46 of the above-mentioned Act to make a review of all districts or parishes wholly or partially within their areas with a view to making such proposals as they thought desirable for the alteration of boundaries, unions of districts or parishes, the conversion of rural districts into urban or vice versa, or the formation of new districts.

Each Council was required to send to the Minister of Health, by the 1st April 1932 or such later date as the Minister might allow, a report of the review, together with proposals for any changes which it wished to make. Provision was made for the County Councils to consult with the Councils of adjoining county boroughs and for County Borough Councils to be given an opportunity to lay before the Minister of Health their views on the proposals made by the County Councils.

After consideration of the proposals, the Minister of Health could either make, or refuse to make, an Order giving full or partial effect to the proposals, but if a Local Authority objected to any proposal a local enquiry had to be held before a decision was given. Every Order had to be laid before Parliament. Power was also given to the Minister, after consultation with Local Authorities concerned, to make proposals himself if a County Council had failed to do so.

Prior to Census Day, the 26-27th April, 1931, only one complete county scheme viz., that for Lincoln, Kesteven, had been brought into operation. Allowance was made for this scheme in the statistics shown in Part I of the Lincolnshire County Volume; but in respect of those counties whose schemes did not come into operation until after the Census Day, a special series of supplementary volumes was necessary. These have been published as soon as possible after the completion of the various county schemes, the last scheme, that for Yorkshire West Riding, being completed in April 1939 and the supplementary volume for that county published in 1940 to complete the series.

Table XXXI has been prepared to show, for the whole country and for the several aggregates, regions and administrative counties with their associated county boroughs, the enumerated populations in the respective areas as constituted at the 1931 Census and after the completion of the schemes, together with the consequent decrease or increase in rural population and the proportions of the latter to total population.

TABLE XXXI.—COMPARATIVE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS (1931 CENSUS) OF AREAS AS CONSTITUTED AT CENSUS DAY, 1931, AND AFTER COMPLETION OF CHANGES MADE UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929

England and Wales, Aggregates, Regions and Administrative Counties with Associated County Boroughs

Area	1931 Census Population of Areas as Constituted				Decrease or Increase (+) in Rural Population		Proportion of Rural to Total Population (Per Cent.)	
	At Census of 1931		After Completion of Changes		Amount	Per Cent.	At Census of 1931	After completion of changes
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural				
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	31,951,918	8,000,459	32,911,289	7,041,088	959,371	12.0	20.0	17.6
Aggregates :								
Greater London ...	8,082,011	121,931	8,191,730	12,212	109,719	90.0	1.5	0.1
County Boroughs* ...	12,638,772	—	12,793,927	—	—	—	—	—
Other Urban Areas* ...	11,231,135	—	11,925,632	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Districts* ...	—	7,878,528	—	7,028,876	849,652	10.8	—	—
Regions :								
South East ...	11,512,038	1,966,323	11,895,914	1,582,447	383,876	19.5	14.6	11.7
London and the five surrounding Counties ...	9,618,838	973,709	9,917,208	675,339	298,370	30.6	9.2	6.4
Greater London ...	8,082,011	121,931	8,191,730	12,212	109,719	90.0	1.5	0.1
London Administrative County ...	4,397,003	—	4,397,003	—	—	—	—	—
North ...	11,297,131	1,791,174	11,577,454	1,517,971	273,203	15.3	13.7	11.6
N.1 ...	1,735,175	507,782	1,861,834	381,123	126,659	24.9	22.6	17.0
N.2 ...	907,524	373,346	881,766	396,495	+ 23,149	+ 6.2	29.1	31.0
N.3 ...	2,997,395	439,973	3,070,939	375,538	64,435	14.6	12.8	10.9
N.4 ...	5,657,037	470,073	5,762,915	364,815	105,258	22.4	7.7	6.0
Midland ...	5,196,362	1,705,262	5,414,612	1,484,922	220,340	12.9	24.7	21.5
M.1 ...	3,599,462	928,883	3,720,037	813,607	115,276	12.4	20.5	17.9
M.2 ...	1,596,900	776,379	1,694,575	671,315	105,064	13.5	32.7	28.4
East ...	970,886	851,066	973,371	848,581	2,485	0.3	46.7	46.6
South West ...	1,171,855	896,948	1,219,275	844,498	52,450	5.8	43.4	40.9
Wales ...	1,803,646	789,686	1,830,663	762,669	27,017	3.4	30.5	29.4
W.1 ...	1,516,511	381,039	1,526,479	371,071	9,968	2.6	20.1	19.6
W.2 ...	287,135	408,647	304,184	391,598	17,049	4.2	58.7	56.3
ENGLAND (Excluding Monmouthshire) ...	30,148,272	7,210,773	31,080,626	6,278,419	932,354	12.9	19.3	16.8
Bedfordshire ...	141,625	78,900	146,609	73,916	4,984	6.3	35.8	33.5
Berkshire ...	169,092	142,361	176,291	135,162	7,199	5.1	45.7	43.4
Buckinghamshire ...	124,169	147,417	128,904	142,519	4,898	3.3	54.3	52.5
Cambridgeshire ...	66,789	73,215	70,169	69,835	3,380	4.6	52.3	49.9
Cheshire ...	881,543	206,112	938,372	149,186	56,926	27.6	19.0	13.7
Cornwall ...	144,391	173,577	172,695	145,273	28,304	16.3	54.6	45.7
Cumberland ...	171,849	91,302	140,017	123,134	+ 31,832	+ 34.9	34.7	46.8
Derbyshire ...	458,879	298,495	482,811	267,400	31,095	10.4	39.4	35.6
Devonshire ...	504,627	228,341	506,267	226,701	1,640	0.7	31.2	30.9
Dorsetshire ...	134,491	104,861	145,742	93,610	11,251	10.7	43.8	39.1
Durham ...	1,081,980	404,195	1,204,476	281,699	122,496	30.3	27.2	18.9
Ely, Isle of ...	45,107	32,591	47,816	33,048	+ 457	+ 1.4	41.9	40.9
Essex ...	1,475,418	280,041	1,570,780	184,679	95,362	34.1	16.0	10.5
Gloucestershire ...	561,818	224,182	568,496	222,037	2,145	1.0	28.5	28.1
Herefordshire ...	41,201	70,566	41,201	70,566	—	—	63.1	63.1
Hertfordshire ...	280,977	120,229	294,284	106,922	13,307	11.1	30.0	26.7
Huntingdonshire ...	25,738	30,468	26,193	30,013	455	1.5	54.2	53.4
Kent ...	878,011	341,262	947,446	271,827	69,435	20.3	28.0	22.3
Lancashire ...	4,775,494	263,961	4,824,543	215,629	48,332	18.3	5.2	4.3
Leicestershire ...	360,413	181,448	390,945	150,690	30,758	17.0	33.5	27.8

* Outside Greater London.

TABLE XXXI (continued).—COMPARATIVE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS (1931 CENSUS) OF AREAS AS CONSTITUTED AT CENSUS DAY, 1931, AND AFTER COMPLETION OF CHANGES MADE UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929

England and Wales, Aggregates, Regions and Administrative Counties with Associated County Boroughs

Area	1931 Census Population of Areas as Constituted				Decrease or Increase (+) in Rural Population		Proportion of Rural to Total Population (Per Cent.)	
	At Census of 1931		After Completion of Changes		Amount	Per Cent.	At Census of 1931	After completion of changes
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural				
ENGLAND (Excluding Monmouthshire)—continued								
Lincolnshire :								
Holland	41,048	51,282	34,535	57,591	+ 6,309	+ 12·3	55·5	62·5
Kesteven	41,572	68,488	41,572	68,576	+ 88	+ 0·1	62·2	62·3
Lindsey	287,337	134,862	282,216	139,963	+ 5,101	+ 3·8	31·9	33·1
London	4,397,003	—	4,397,003	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	1,589,397	49,331	1,638,728	—	49,331	100·0	3·0	—
Norfolk	244,150	260,790	248,080	253,830	6,960	2·7	51·6	50·6
Northamptonshire	194,761	114,713	200,251	109,223	5,490	4·8	37·1	35·3
Northumberland	653,195	103,587	657,358	99,424	4,163	4·0	13·7	13·1
Nottinghamshire	539,296	173,435	577,017	135,714	37,721	21·7	24·3	19·0
Oxfordshire	116,895	92,726	117,607	92,177	549	0·6	44·2	43·9
Peterborough, Soke of	43,551	8,288	43,551	8,288	—	—	16·0	16·0
Rutlandshire	3,191	14,210	3,191	14,210	—	—	81·7	81·7
Shropshire	115,091	129,065	121,665	122,491	6,574	5·1	52·9	50·2
Somersetshire	243,603	231,539	246,707	223,585	7,954	3·4	48·7	47·5
Southampton	755,812	258,504	804,655	209,661	48,843	18·9	25·5	20·7
Staffordshire	1,218,737	212,622	1,264,215	169,704	42,918	20·2	14·9	11·8
Suffolk, East	174,447	120,530	179,135	115,842	4,688	3·9	40·9	39·3
Suffolk, West	41,507	64,630	40,464	65,673	+ 1,043	+ 1·6	60·9	61·9
Surrey	998,032	182,846	1,068,967	111,911	70,935	38·8	15·5	9·5
Sussex, East	412,335	134,529	411,996	134,868	+ 339	+ 0·3	24·6	24·7
Sussex, West	114,800	108,195	120,728	102,267	5,928	5·5	48·5	45·9
Warwickshire	1,346,858	188,149	1,396,213	137,000	51,149	27·2	12·3	8·9
Westmorland	28,828	36,580	29,838	35,570	1,010	2·8	55·9	54·4
Wight, Isle of	58,472	29,982	71,916	16,538	13,444	44·8	33·9	18·7
Wiltshire	144,743	158,630	147,864	155,329	3,301	2·1	52·3	51·2
Worcestershire	315,757	104,299	328,247	91,809	12,490	12·0	24·8	21·9
Yorkshire :								
East Riding	386,294	96,642	388,855	94,081	2,561	2·6	20·0	19·5
North Riding	320,553	148,822	323,056	143,710	5,112	3·4	31·7	30·8
West Riding	2,912,582	439,973	2,976,873	375,538	64,435	14·6	13·1	1·2
York County Borough	84,813	—	94,066	—	—	—	—	—
WALES AND MONMOUTH-SHIRE	1,803,646	789,686	1,830,663	762,669	27,017	3·4	30·4	29·4
Anglesey	18,429	30,600	18,429	30,600	—	—	62·4	62·4
Brecknockshire	16,493	41,282	16,493	41,282	—	—	71·5	71·5
Caernarvonshire	63,488	57,341	65,828	55,001	2,340	4·1	47·5	45·5
Cardiganshire	16,792	38,392	16,792	38,392	—	—	69·6	69·6
Carmarthenshire	74,650	104,450	74,685	104,415	35	0·0	58·3	58·3
Denbighshire	57,575	100,073	64,943	92,705	7,368	7·4	63·5	58·8
Flintshire	47,092	65,797	54,547	58,342	7,455	11·3	58·3	51·7
Glamorganshire	1,045,002	180,715	1,044,292	181,425	+ 710	+ 0·4	14·7	14·8
Merionethshire	19,703	23,498	19,298	23,903	+ 405	+ 1·7	54·4	55·3
Monmouthshire	380,366	54,592	391,009	43,949	10,643	19·5	12·6	10·1
Montgomeryshire	17,408	31,065	17,408	31,065	—	—	64·1	64·1
Pembrokeshire	40,785	46,421	41,076	46,130	291	0·6	53·2	52·9
Radnorshire	5,863	15,460	5,863	15,460	—	—	72·5	72·5

The figures in the table show that a decrease in the rural section of the population is recorded in respect of the great majority of the administrative counties, those showing the greatest decreases being Durham 122,496 or 30·3 per cent., Essex 95,362 or 34·1 per cent., Surrey 70,935 or 38·8 per cent., Kent 69,435 or 20·3 per cent., Yorkshire, West Riding 64,435 or 14·6 per cent., Cheshire 56,926 or 27·6 per cent., Warwickshire 51,149 or 27·2 per cent. Other counties with decreases in excess of 40,000 population are Middlesex 49,331 or 100 per cent., Southampton 48,843 or 18·9 per cent., Lancashire 48,332 or 18·3 per cent., Staffordshire 42,918 or 20·2 per cent. Of the remaining counties showing decreases in rural population it is noteworthy that the Isle of Wight with 13,444 shows the relatively high percentage decrease of 44·8, second only to that of Middlesex.

Three counties, Rutland, Radnor and the Soke of Peterborough, show no change because no schemes were made in respect of them, whilst in the case of four other counties, Anglesey, Brecknock, Cardigan and Montgomery, the schemes involved no alteration in the numbers of the respective urban and rural populations. A small transfer from the rural to the urban section of the population took place prior to the Census in Hereford.

With regard to the converse process Cumberland is especially prominent in having experienced a net transfer from the urban to the rural category of 31,832 persons or 34.9 per cent. Eight other counties experienced a net increase in their rural at the expense of their urban populations. The most prominent of these were Lincoln Holland with 6,309 population or 12.3 per cent., and Lincoln Lindsey with 5,101 population or 3.8 per cent.; the remainder had transfers of small magnitude in no case reaching 2 per cent. In the Isle of Ely an increase in the rural population was accompanied by an increase in the urban population also, the dual increase being due to marginal adjustments of boundary with the adjacent counties of Lincoln Holland and Norfolk.

For the country as a whole there has been a net transfer of 959,371 persons from the rural to the urban category, representing a percentage decrease in the rural population of 12.0 and reducing the proportion of the rural to the total population from 20.0 per cent. in 1931 to 17.6 cent.

In the regions the greatest relative transfer took place in Greater London and, as the Administrative County of London was unaffected, this occurred entirely in the Outer Ring and amounted to 109,719 or no less than 90 per cent. Of this nearly half was due to the transfer of the whole of rural Middlesex to urban status. The greatest actual transfer, 274,157, took place in the remainder of the South East but the percentage was only 14.9, ranking fourth among the regions. The greater part of this occurred in Essex, Kent and Surrey in the immediate neighbourhood of Greater London. In North 1 the transfer was 126,659 or 24.9 per cent, more than twice the average for the whole country and in North 4 the transfer was 105,258 or 22.4, nearly twice the average. Midland 1 and 2 each had a transfer of more than one hundred thousand but the percentage changes were little more than average. Least change of all took place in the East, Wales 1 and Wales 2, Monmouthshire being the only county in those regions to show more than the average. North 2 enjoys the distinction of being the only region to show an increase in rural population as a result of the changes, small decreases in three of the counties composing it being offset by the de-urbanisation in Cumberland previously referred to, resulting in an increase in the whole region of over 6 per cent.

(b) Changes of Boundary of Administrative Counties with Associated County Boroughs

The foregoing table and comment have been mainly concerned with the interchange of population between urban areas—whether county boroughs, municipal boroughs or urban districts—and the rural districts comprised within the boundaries of the respective administrative counties with their associated county boroughs.

At the same time as they reviewed their areas under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929, County Councils have, however, reviewed the boundaries of the counties themselves and proposals under Section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888, or Section 140 of the Local Government Act, 1933, have been submitted, whereby adjustments of boundary have been made between two or more of 22 counties. Table XXXII shows the effect of such adjustments on the area and population of the counties concerned.

TABLE XXXII.—ACREAGE AND POPULATION AT CENSUS OF 1931 OF COUNTIES WITH THEIR ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGHS AS CONSTITUTED

(1) *At Census of 1931;* (2) *after completion of changes made under the Local Government Act, 1929.*

County	Acreage as constituted		1931 Census Population of Area as constituted		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	At Census of 1931	After Changes	At Census of 1931	After Changes	Acreage	Population
Buckinghamshire ...	479,360	479,411	271,586	271,423	+ 51	— 163
Cheshire ...	652,383	649,334	1,087,655	1,087,558	—3,049	— 97
Cumberland ...	973,086	973,095	263,151	263,151	+ 9	—
Derbyshire ...	647,824	643,572	757,374	750,211	—4,252	—7,163
Ely, Isle of ...	238,073	239,950	77,698	80,864	+1,877	+3,166
Essex ...	977,764	977,761	1,755,459	1,755,459	— 3	—
Gloucestershire ...	804,638	802,988	786,000	790,533	—1,650	+4,533
Hertfordshire ...	404,520	404,523	401,206	401,206	+ 3	—
Lancashire ...	1,200,122	1,201,966	5,039,455	5,040,172	+1,844	+ 717
Leicestershire ...	532,779	532,385	541,861	541,635	— 394	— 226
Lincolnshire :						
Holland ...	268,992	267,849	92,330	92,126	—1,143	— 204
Kesteven ...	463,505	463,490	110,060	110,148	— 15	+ 88
Lindsey ...	972,796	972,901	422,199	422,179	+ 105	— 20
Norfolk ...	1,315,064	1,314,240	504,940	501,910	— 824	—3,030
Oxfordshire ...	479,224	479,173	209,621	209,784	— 51	+ 163
Somersetshire ...	1,036,910	1,034,239	475,142	470,292	—2,671	—4,850
Staffordshire ...	737,886	738,513	1,431,359	1,433,919	+ 627	+2,560
Warwickshire ...	624,676	628,994	1,535,007	1,533,213	+4,318	—1,794
Wiltshire ...	860,829	860,611	303,373	303,193	— 218	— 180
Worcestershire ...	447,678	447,682	420,056	420,056	+ 4	—
Yorkshire, North						
Riding ...	1,362,058	1,361,522	469,375	466,766	— 536	—2,609
Yorkshire, West						
Riding (including York C.B.) ...	1,779,794	1,785,762	3,437,368	3,446,477	+5,968	+9,109

(c) County Borough Changes

Arising out of the consultations between County Councils and Councils of adjoining county boroughs changes were made under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929, in the boundaries of 47 of the 83 county boroughs in England and Wales. Table XXXIII shows the increase or decrease of the population of each of the county boroughs affected and the effect of the transfers on the county borough aggregates for the whole country and for the regions.

TABLE XXXIII.—1931 CENSUS POPULATIONS OF REGIONAL AGGREGATES OF COUNTY BOROUGHS AND OF ALTERED COUNTY BOROUGHS AS CONSTITUTED

(1) *At Census of 1931;* (2) *after completion of changes under the Local Government Act, 1929.*

Area	1931 Census Population of Area as constituted		Increase (or Decrease —) in 1931 Population	
	At Census of 1931	After Changes	Amount	Per 1,000
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	13,308,476	13,458,268	149,792	11
<i>Aggregates :</i>				
Greater London ...	669,704	669,780	76	0
County Boroughs outside Greater London	12,638,772	12,788,488	149,716	12
<i>Regions :</i>				
South East ...	1,804,109	1,817,660	13,551	8
London and 5 surrounding Counties	814,235	824,672	10,407	13
Greater London ...	669,704	669,780	76	0
North ...	6,982,851	7,051,992	69,141	10
N.1 ...	910,025	917,343	7,318	8
N.2 ...	509,122	509,913	791	2
N.3 ...	1,906,963	1,942,420	35,457	19
N.4 ...	3,656,741	3,682,316	25,575	7
Midland ...	3,200,583	3,258,372	57,789	18
M.1 ...	2,457,869	2,485,399	27,530	11
M.2 ...	742,714	772,973	30,259	41

TABLE XXXIII (*continued*).—1931 CENSUS POPULATIONS OF REGIONAL AGGREGATES OF COUNTY BOROUGH AND OF ALTERED COUNTY BOROUGH AS CONSTITUTED

(1) *At Census of 1931*; (2) *After completion of changes under the Local Government Act, 1929.*

Area	1931 Census Population of Area as constituted		Increase (or Decrease —) in 1931 Population	
	At Census of 1931	After Changes	Amount	Per 1,000
<i>Regions :—continued</i>				
East	429,210	429,277	67	0
South West	343,026	343,026	0	0
Wales	548,697	557,941	9,244	17
W.1	548,697	557,941	9,244	17
W.2	—	—	—	—
South East :				
Bournemouth	116,797	116,803	6	0
Canterbury	24,446	25,109	663	27
Croydon	233,032	233,108	76	0
Portsmouth	249,283	252,421	3,138	13
Southend-on Sea	120,115	129,783	9,668	80
North :				
Barnsley	71,522	73,877	2,355	33
Birkenhead	147,803	151,513	3,710	25
Blackburn	122,697	122,791	94	1
Blackpool	101,553	106,095	4,542	45
Bradford	298,041	298,692	651	2
Bury	56,182	58,345	2,163	38
Chester	41,440	45,747	4,307	104
Doncaster	63,316	64,708	1,392	22
Gateshead	122,447	124,545	2,098	17
Huddersfield	113,475	123,048	9,573	84
Kingston upon-Hull	313,544	313,649	105	0
Leeds	482,809	482,827	18	0
Liverpool	855,688	856,072	384	0
Manchester	766,378	766,311	—67	—0
Middlesbrough	138,274	138,960	686	5
Newcastle-upon Tyne	283,156	286,255	3,099	11
Preston	119,001	119,665	664	6
Rochdale	90,263	95,527	5,264	58
Rotherham	69,691	75,223	5,532	79
St. Helens	106,789	107,452	663	6
Sheffield	511,757	518,257	6,500	13
South Shields	113,455	113,185	—270	—2
Stockport	125,490	126,362	872	7
Sunderland	185,824	185,903	79	0
Tynemouth	64,922	65,919	997	15
Wakefield	59,122	59,305	183	3
Wallasey	97,626	98,361	735	8
Warrington	79,317	81,561	2,244	28
West Hartlepool	68,135	69,450	1,315	19
York	84,813	94,066	9,253	109
Midland :				
Bristol	397,012	403,948	6,936	17
Burton-on-Trent	49,486	49,529	43	1
Coventry	167,083	178,126	11,043	66
Derby	142,403	142,520	117	1
Dudley	59,583	59,583	—	—
Gloucester	52,937	55,886	2,949	56
Leicester	239,169	257,718	18,549	78
Northampton	92,341	96,546	4,205	46
Nottingham	268,801	276,189	7,388	27
Wolverhampton	133,212	138,631	5,419	41
Worcester	50,546	51,686	1,140	23
East :				
Ipswich	87,502	87,569	67	1
South West	—	—	—	—
Wales :				
Newport	89,203	98,447	9,244	104

TABLE XXXIV (continued).—NUMBERS OF COUNTY BOROUGH, METROPOLITAN BOROUGH, MUNICIPAL BOROUGH, URBAN DISTRICT, RURAL DISTRICT AND CIVIL PARISHES IN EACH COUNTY OF ENGLAND AND WALES AT THE CENSUS OF 1931 AND AFTER CHANGES UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929

County	County Boroughs		Municipal Boroughs (Met. B's in London)		Urban Districts		Rural Districts		Civil Parishes	
	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes
Norfolk ...	2	2	2	2	10	10	20	15	697	539
Northamptonshire ...	1	1	3	3	10	9	16†	8	305	270
Northumberland ...	2	2	4	4	17	12	11	11	498	474
Nottinghamshire ...	1	1	3	4	12	10	11	6	263	244
Oxfordshire ...	1	1	4	4	4	3	11	6	281	244
Peterborough, Soke of	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	25	25
Rutlandshire ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	58	58
Shropshire ...	—	—	6	6	9	9	17	10	264	252
Somersetshire ...	1	1	6	6	16	13	17	16	482	417
Southampton ...	3	3	8	8	9	7	22	11	333	257
Staffordshire ...	6	6	5	7	23	18	17*	10	258	221
Suffolk, East ...	1	1	5	5	7	7	10	7	323	319
Suffolk, West ...	—	—	2	2	4	3	8	6	177	175
Surrey ...	1	1	6	7	25	21	8	5	138	141
Sussex, East ...	3	3	4	4	9	6	11	5	151	146
Sussex, West ...	—	—	3	3	5	5	8	6	161	138
Warwickshire ...	2	2	5	5	4	4	14*	9	260	244
Westmorland ...	—	—	2	2	5	2	3	2	113	111
Wight, Isle of ...	—	—	2	2	6	3	1	1	37	20
Wiltshire ...	—	—	8	8	5	5	18	12	323	277
Worcestershire ...	2	2	5	5	8	6	12†	8	227	214
Yorkshire										
East Riding ...	1	1	3	3	8	6	12	8	339	209
North Riding ...	1	1	4	4	13	10	21	20	537	537
West Riding ...	10	10	10	11	109	57	28	21	648	546
York County Boro'	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
WALES ...	4	4	29	30	81	75	77	60	1,247	1,048
Anglesey ...	—	—	1	1	4	4	4	3	81	62
Brecknockshire ...	—	—	1	1	4	4	8	6	93	89
Caernarvonshire ...	—	—	4	4	7	7	6	4	77	54
Cardiganshire ...	—	—	3	3	2	2	7	4	102	77
Carmarthenshire ...	—	—	4	4	5	5	7	4	89	72
Denbighshire ...	—	—	3	4	4	3	9	5	107	81
Flintshire ...	—	—	1	1	6	6	4	4	52	49
Glamorganshire ...	3	3	3	3	14	14	7	7	143	143
Merionethshire ...	—	—	—	—	6	5	5	5	39	39
Monmouthshire ...	1	1	2	2	19	16	6	5	161	90
Montgomeryshire ...	—	—	4	4	2	2	4	4	70	62
Pembrokeshire ...	—	—	3	3	5	4	5	4	170	167
Radnorshire ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	5	63	63

* Including 1 Rural District situated only partly in the County.

† „ 2 „ Districts „ „ „

The number of county boroughs and metropolitan boroughs remained the same.

Municipal boroughs were the only class of area to show an increase. This was due to the granting of Charters of Incorporation to 22 areas during the period to which the tables relate, while existing boroughs, though subject to alteration, could not be abolished under the provisions of the Act.

Urban districts were reduced in number from 780 to 602 or nearly 23 per cent., the most considerable reduction taking place in Yorkshire (West Riding), where the total was reduced from 109 to 57 or by 48 per cent., only one of these areas being converted into a municipal borough. Eight counties with much smaller numbers show reductions of 50 per cent. or more, the greatest in actual numbers being Cornwall, from 16 to 8, and the relatively highest being Lincoln Holland, from 4 to 1 or 75 per cent. Middlesex shows an apparent 50 per cent. decrease in numbers but 9 of the 26 original urban districts became municipal boroughs so the overall reduction is only from 30 to 26. The Kesteven change, which took place before the Census, was from 3 to 2. In the case of 21 counties submitting schemes under the Act, no change was made in the number of urban districts.

Rural districts were reduced from 645 (647 before the Kesteven changes) to 478. The table shows 12 counties with no change; of these, the Soke of Peterborough, Rutland and Radnor submitted no scheme, Lincoln Kesteven had reduced its numbers from 6 to 4 before the Census and the Isle of Wight had only one rural district. The greatest reductions were made in Southampton, from 22 to 11, Northampton, from 16 to 8, Shropshire and Staffordshire, from 17 to 10 and Yorkshire (West Riding) from 28 to 21, but other counties with smaller numbers had high percentage reductions, the most notable being East Sussex, from 11 to 5 or nearly 55 per cent. and Middlesex in which the only 2 remaining rural districts were abolished.

The scale of reduction in the numbers of civil parishes varied considerably in the respective counties. The greatest percentage reduction being 46 in the case of the Isle of Wight where the number of civil parishes was reduced from 37 to 20, followed by Monmouth with a reduction of 44 per cent. from 161 to 90. Other considerable reductions both in numbers and percentages occurred in Yorkshire (East Riding) where 339 civil parishes were reduced to 209 or 38 per cent., Caernarvon 77 to 54 or 30 per cent., Leicester 321 to 228 or 29 per cent., Durham 264 to 199 or 25 per cent. and Norfolk 697 to 539 or 23 per cent. The only increase was in Surrey where the number of civil parishes was raised from 138 to 141, whilst no net change was recorded in the case of only two counties submitting schemes, these being Glamorgan and Merioneth. The reduction in Lincoln (Kesteven) was from 210 to 161.

(e) Size of Reconstituted Areas

Before any schemes under the 1929 Act came into operation there were 1,037, and at the date of the Census 1,036, municipal boroughs and urban districts with an average population of about 13,740. Completion of the changes reduced this number to 880 and the reduction in number, together with a net transfer of about 800,000 to urban areas from the rural population, resulted in the average population being increased to about 17,100, or by about 24 per cent. The populations were, of course, based on the 1931 Census enumeration for the areas before and after the changes.

In the case of the rural areas the transfer of nearly a million population to the county boroughs and other urban areas was more than counter-balanced by their reduction in number from 645 to 478, so that their average population of about 12,330 was increased to 14,700 or by 19 per cent.

The average population of civil parishes which was about 2,800 before the change, was increased to 3,190 or by about 14 per cent.

As has already been pointed out in the section on county boroughs (page 67) the result of the changes on the average population was slight, an average of approximately 160,340 being increased to 162,150 or just over 1 per cent. In two cases, Portsmouth and Leicester, the extensions were sufficient to bring them into the class with over a quarter of a million population.

Among municipal boroughs and urban districts there were 28 cases in which extensions of boundary resulted in the addition of more than 10,000 population. The most notable of these were Harrow U.D., to which 70,276 were added, bringing its total to 96,656; Twickenham M.B., with an addition of 39,393 and a total of 79,299; and Pontypool U.D., with 37,120 added and a total of 43,910. The population of three others, Newcastle-under-Lyme M.B., Stanley U.D. and Brierley Hill U.D., increased by more than 30,000. Among the foregoing the highest relative increases were those of Pontypool U.D. with 547 per cent., and Harrow U.D. with 266 per cent. Three other smaller areas, Brentwood U.D., Bishop Auckland U.D. and Consett U.D., had additions of more than 200 per cent.

Table XXXV shows the distribution according to size of metropolitan and municipal boroughs and urban districts, both at the date of the Census and after the changes. The joint effect of extension of boundaries and reduction in numbers, as might be expected, has resulted in an increase of numbers in the higher groups while progressively decreasing the numbers in the lower groups. The table shows that the increases are confined to the two upper groups of 20-50 and over 50 thousand, while the lowest group of under 1,000 has been reduced to nil in England, the only remaining urban areas of this size being in Wales. The summary following Table XXXV shows the actual distribution of the numbers in the groups before and after the changes and the relative effect of the later distribution (excluding metropolitan boroughs, London Administrative County being unaffected).

TABLE XXXV.—DISTRIBUTION OF METROPOLITAN BOROUGHs, MUNICIPAL BOROUGHs AND URBAN DISTRICTS AS CONSTITUTED AT THE CENSUS OF 1931, AND AFTER THE COMPLETION OF CHANGES UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929, ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE POPULATIONS AS ENUMERATED AT THE CENSUS OF 1931 IN EACH CASE

County	Number of Metropolitan and Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts with 1931 Census Populations (in Thousands), as Under															
	Over 50		20-50		10-20		5-10		3-5		2-3		1-2		Under 1	
	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes	1931 Census	After Changes
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	59	68	181	220	234	213	232	188	181	126	93	56	67	34	18	4
ENGLAND	58	67	162	200	217	196	210	167	167	112	80	47	48	15	13	—
Bedfordshire	1	1	1	2	—	—	4	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Berkshire	—	—	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Buckinghamshire	—	—	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
Cambridgeshire	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheshire	—	—	7	10	11	10	10	10	2	2	4	1	3	—	1	—
Cornwall	—	—	—	2	4	3	6	4	9	8	4	2	4	1	1	—
Cumberland	—	—	2	2	1	1	4	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derbyshire	1	1	5	6	6	5	2	4	7	4	1	—	1	—	2	—
Devonshire	—	—	1	1	5	5	7	9	8	7	9	8	3	1	—	—
Dorsetshire	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
Durham	1	2	7	14	15	7	4	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ely, Isle of	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	5	6	6	8	12	5	11	8	6	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
Gloucestershire	—	1	1	—	2	3	2	1	3	3	—	—	4	—	—	—
Herefordshire	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Hertfordshire	1	1	1	1	9	9	7	7	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
Huntingdonshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Kent	1	2	16	18	12	10	6	3	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
Lancashire	2	2	26	28	28	30	26	22	12	10	3	3	2	—	—	—
Leicestershire	—	—	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lincolnshire:																
Holland	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kesteven	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lindsey	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	—
London	27	27	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	13	16	10	5	6	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	7	6	3	3	—	—	—	—
Northamptonshire	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	7	6	3	3	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	—	—	5	7	5	3	8	5	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Nottinghamshire	—	—	4	5	9	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxfordshire	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	4	2	—	1	2	1	—	—
Peterborough, Soke of	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutlandshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shropshire	—	—	1	1	2	2	6	6	2	2	1	2	3	2	—	—
Somersetshire	—	—	2	2	3	4	5	5	8	6	2	1	—	—	—	—
Southampton	—	—	3	6	4	5	5	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staffordshire	—	1	10	10	6	6	11	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk, East	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	—	—
Suffolk, West	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Surrey	2	2	14	17	9	8	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex, East	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex, West	—	—	1	1	4	4	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Warwickshire	—	—	4	5	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Westmorland	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—
Wight, Isle of	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiltshire	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	5	2	2	—	—	—	—
Worcestershire	—	—	3	6	5	2	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire:																
East Riding	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	4	4	1	—	1	1	—	—
North Riding	—	—	4	4	2	2	2	3	5	4	2	1	1	—	1	—
West Riding	—	1	11	19	32	29	27	15	25	2	10	2	8	—	6	—
WALES	1	1	19	20	17	17	22	21	14	14	13	9	19	19	5	4
Anglesey	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—
Brecknockshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Caernarvonshire	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	5	5	—	—	1	1	1	1
Cardiganshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—
Carmarthenshire	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	1
Denbighshire	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	—
Flintshire	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glamorganshire	1	1	11	11	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Merionethshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—
Monmouthshire	—	—	6	6	6	6	4	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomeryshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1
Pembrokeshire	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—
Radnorshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1931 Census Population	Distribution*				Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	At Census of 1931		After Changes			
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Over 50,000	32	3.1	41	4.7	+9	+28.1
20,000–50,000	180	17.4	219	24.8	+39	+21.7
10,000–20,000	233	22.4	212	24.1	—21	—9.0
5,000–10,000	232	22.4	188	21.4	—44	—19.0
3,000–5,000	181	17.5	126	14.3	—55	—30.4
2,000–3,000	93	9.0	56	6.4	—37	—39.8
1,000–2,000	67	6.5	34	3.9	—33	—49.3
Under 1,000	18	1.7	4	0.4	—14	—77.8
TOTAL	1,036	100.0	880	100.0	—156	—15.1

* Excluding metropolitan boroughs.

The summary shows that the two groups with over 20,000 population formed 20.5 of the total numbers at the Census and 29.5 after the changes, the over 50,000 group having increased by 28.1 per cent, and the 20,000–50,000 by 21.7 per cent. Below 20,000 the numbers in the groups declined progressively from a decrease of 9 per cent. at 10,000–20,000 to 77.8 at under 1,000.

TABLE XXXVI.—NUMBERS OF DETACHED PARTS OF CIVIL PARISHES BY COUNTIES, 1931

County	Nos. of Detached Parts		County	Nos. of Detached Parts	
	At Census of 1931	After Changes		At Census of 1931	After Changes
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	868	118	Rutlandshire	—	—
ENGLAND	821	103	Shropshire	14	—
Bedfordshire	5	—	Somersetshire	19	3
Berkshire	31	—	Southampton	28	—
Buckinghamshire	10	—	Staffordshire	48	2
Cambridgeshire	1	1	Suffolk, East	2	—
Cheshire	16	—	Suffolk, West	9	1
Cornwall	16	2	Surrey	7	4
Cumberland	6	—	Sussex, East	25	—
Derbyshire	39	1	Sussex, West	20	1
Devonshire	2	1	Warwickshire	5	2
Dorsetshire	4	—	Westmorland	20	—
Durham	3	1	Wight, Isle of	1	—
Ely, Isle of	2	—	Wiltshire	5	—
Essex	37	36	Worcestershire	5	2
Gloucestershire	15	1	Yorkshire :		
Herefordshire	2	2	East Riding	46	—
Hertfordshire	26	5	North Riding	45	1
Huntingdonshire	3	2	West Riding	34	1
Kent	97	—	WALES	47	15
Lancashire	12	2	Anglesey	2	—
Leicestershire	1	—	Brecknockshire	1	1
Lincolnshire :			Caernarvonshire	12	5
Parts of Holland	11	—	Cardiganshire	2	1
" Kesteven	—	—	Carmarthenshire	3	—
" Lindsey	12	—	Denbighshire	6	1
London	—	—	Flintshire	—	—
Middlesex	4	1	Glamorganshire	3	3
Norfolk	51	—	Merionethshire	3	—
Northamptonshire	3	—	Monmouthshire	3	—
Northumberland	36	30	Montgomeryshire	4	4
Nottinghamshire	4	1	Pembrokeshire	8	—
Oxfordshire	39	—	Radnorshire	—	—
Peterborough, Soke of ...	—	—			
				868	118

(f) Detached Parts

Effective action was taken by County Councils under the provision on Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929 to secure that every parish and district should be wholly within the area of one administrative county.

The proposals submitted also had the effect of very substantially reducing the numbers of parts of civil parishes detached from the main body. Particulars of these as existing at the date of the Census appear in Table 5 of the several County volumes and Table XXXVI has been prepared to give a summary of the numbers of detached parts as existing at Census date and after completion of the schemes made under the Act.

The table shows that a total of 868 detached parts at Census date was reduced to 118 or by 86 per cent., and that, whereas there were only 6 counties with no such parts, there are now 29. Of the remaining 118 parts 66 are situated in two counties, Essex with 36 and Northumberland with 30.

PART III-BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND FAMILIES

The report on this aspect of the Census enumeration has been dealt with in a separate volume which was published in 1935 under the title "Census of England and Wales, 1931. Housing. Report and Tables". This volume is now out of print but may be referred to in any good public library or in the library at the General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.

PART IV-SEXES, AGES AND MARITAL CONDITIONS

1. Sexes.

Of the 39,952,377 persons enumerated in England and Wales in 1931, 19,133,010 were males and 20,819,367 females. The excess of females thus numbers 1,686,357 which amounts to 8.1 per cent. of the female total, or is represented by the ratio of 1,088 females to each 1,000 males. The female excess may be said to be slightly exaggerated in that the comparison takes no account of the officers and men of the defence forces temporarily absent at overseas stations or of members of the mercantile marine and fishermen absent at sea on the night of the Census. From the appendices in the 1931 Census General Tables Volume, the absent males in these classes are assessed at some 191 thousands in respect of Great Britain as a whole and the bulk of them must be assignable to England and Wales; the numbers are not, however, exceptional and do not materially affect comparisons with the position at previous enumerations in this country.

The number of females to 1,000 males 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	1931	1,088

Of these, the female preponderance is probably overstated in respect of the years 1801, 1811 and again in 1901 owing to the forces serving outside the country in connection with the military campaigns associated with those periods. Apart from these years there was an almost continuous increase in the female excess up to 1911 with a final jump from that point to 1921 which was nearly as great as that of the whole preceding century and which was a direct consequence of the unprecedented loss of men caused by the World War of 1914-18. The 1921 maximum has since been abated slightly owing to the high masculinity of the births of the 1921-31 decennium, but with the sole exception of 1921 the 1931 preponderance of females is outstandingly higher than that of any other period exhibited in the series.

The excess does not, of course, affect all sections of the population alike and a fuller aspect of its incidence and of its predisposing factors will be seen in the comparative population analyses according to age periods and according to geographical situation which are provided in Tables 17-27 of the General Tables Volume. The age proportions for England and Wales as a whole are set out in the following table for the years 1911, 1921 and 1931, while a final column shews the actual numerical excess of females in each age group in 1931.

TABLE XXXVII.—EXCESS OF FEMALES BY AGE GROUPS, ENGLAND AND WALES

Age	Females per 1,000 Males in each age group			Numerical excess of Females in 1931 (in thousands)
	1911	1921	1931	
All ages	1,068	1,096	1,088	1,686
0-4	991	976	980	- 30
5-	1,001	992	980	- 33
10-	1,003	992	979	- 34
15-	1,016	1,027	1,009	15
20-	1,113	1,176	1,057	96
25-	1,115	1,209	1,061	99
30-	1,091	1,186	1,132	189
35-	1,072	1,156	1,185	237
40-	1,077	1,127	1,167	205
45-	1,079	1,070	1,152	181
50-	1,086	1,074	1,133	149
55-	1,103	1,086	1,095	94
60-	1,138	1,132	1,130	101
65-	1,205	1,194	1,199	115
70-	1,337	1,342	1,313	118
75-	1,431	1,476	1,448	92
80-	1,556	1,685	1,700	59
85 and over ...	1,817	2,052	2,143	35

The 1911 record broadly illustrates the age aspects of the sex distribution to which the country had become accustomed prior to the war disturbance of 1914-18. Commencing with a small male excess at the youngest ages from the masculinity imparted at birth, equality was very soon produced by the more favourable mortality experienced by females and thereupon converted to an excess of females which grew almost continuously in steadily ascending proportions over successive age periods of life up to the final age group shewn in the table at which females were almost twice as numerous as their male counterparts. The increase in proportions was accelerated at the early adult ages as the result of emigration which operated more amongst males than females and the only significant exception to the continuity of the increase occurred as a result of the complementary element of immigration which had the effect of restoring some of the male deficiency at the middle adult ages.

Since 1911 the record has been influenced by three significant factors, two of them directly associated with the war and to that extent of an irregular nature though their effect is likely to be visible in the population curve until the whole of the war generation has passed away. In the first place the exceptional number of war deaths which were located at the limited section of active service ages resulted in the abnormal augmentation of the female excess at ages 20-45 in 1921 and again in the ten year older group, 30-55, in 1931. The second factor also associated though in an imperfectly understood manner with conditions engendered by the war was the curious disturbance to the previously steady masculinity of the birth record. From a pre-war average of less than 1,040 males per 1,000 females born, the proportion rose in 1919 to 1,060 and though, in immediately succeeding years, there seemed to be a prospect of its early return to former levels, the tendency was reversed about 1926 and the figure continues to be high in relation to pre-war experience. The result of this is that the male excess at the youngest ages in the table is greater in amount and extends to a considerably higher age than it did formerly and the transposition has been further influenced by a third factor in the shape of the very considerable diminution that has taken place in infant and child mortality.

Males are now in excess of females at ages up to 15 by 97 thousands as compared with 70 thousands in 1921 the change being the result of simultaneous reductions of 477 and 504 thousands in the absolute numbers of males and females respectively during the ten years.

One of the most significant changes now shewn is in respect of the ages 20-30, the period at which the bulk of marriages occur. The males at these ages have increased from 2,788 thousands in 1921 to 3,328 thousands in 1931, *pari passu* with a female increase from 3,323 thousands to 3,523 thousands by which the female excess, which was more than half a million ten years ago has been reduced to 195 thousands in 1931; proportionately, the excess represented by 1,059 females per 1,000 males is now barely half what it was prior to the war.

In the wider age group 20-65 covering the mass of those which form the economically productive element of the population it will be seen that while the males have increased in the ten years from 10,082 thousands to 11,342 thousands (i.e. by 12.5 per cent) the females have increased from 11,510 thousands to 12,692 thousands (i.e. by 10.3 per cent.), the preponderance of the latter being expressed by the proportions of 1,119 females per 1,000 males in 1931 as compared with the higher figure of 1,142 per thousand in 1921.

The mortality of females is generally lighter than that of males but it is of less significance at the younger ages where the mortality of both sexes is low. It exhibits the effect of its differentiating influence most prominently at the more advanced ages where there is a rapid acceleration in the female preponderance, the proportions rising rapidly after age 70 and reaching the ratio of more than two females to one male in the final age group shewn in the table, the proportion here being even higher than it was in 1921.

2. Regional and County Variations in Sex Proportions.

Sex distribution differs widely in different parts of the country. This, however, is not a novel feature and the relative positions of the several types of area in this respect have not been greatly affected by the change in proportions between 1921 and 1931. The general features of the distribution will be seen in the following arrangement by regions and by density aggregates.

Females per 1,000 Males

	1931	1921	1911
England and Wales	1,088	1,096	1,068
Density Aggregates :			
Greater London	1,140	1,159	1,129
County Boroughs*	1,108	1,106	—
Other Urban Areas*	1,082	1,093	—
Rural Areas*	1,015	1,024	—
Geographical Regions :†			
S.E. South East	1,127	1,146	1,106
N.1. Northumberland and Durham	1,015	1,009	993
N.2. Northern Rural Belt	1,048	1,062	1,035
N.3. West Riding	1,076	1,082	1,057
N.4. Lancs. and Cheshire	1,115	1,112	1,088
M.1. West Midlands... ..	1,074	1,081	1,062
M.2. East Midlands	1,058	1,068	1,043
E. Eastern Counties	1,039	1,062	1,035
S.W. South West Counties	1,108	1,129	1,099
W.1. South Wales	982	964	929
W.2. North and Central Wales ...	1,069	1,095	1,064

* Excluding Greater London.

† For constitution of regions see Appendix B.

The influence of social and industrial conditions upon the proportion is visible from the tendencies displayed in this arrangement. Personal service occupations and occupations of sedentary clerical type, recruited by women in large numbers, find their market to a large extent in the towns and the proportion definitely increases with increased urbanization. In Greater London, the most congested of the density aggregates identified, the proportion of 1,140 is the highest shewn for 1931 in the table and this figure advances beyond 1,500 in the wealthier metropolitan boroughs as a result largely of the domestic servants employed there. In the county boroughs as a whole the incidence of females is well above and in the smaller towns just below the national proportion; at the other extreme stands the more sparsely populated rural areas with their heavier demands for physical labour, where the female preponderance is low notwith-

standing the countering influence proceeding from the fact that the populations are subject to a greater weight of population at the older ages where the proportion tends to be increasingly in favour of the female sex.

The influence of physically exacting occupations is again seen in the low proportions recorded in the region associated with coal mining and other heavy industries, e.g., Northumberland and Durham (N.1.) and in South Wales (W.1.); contrary to the experience of the country as a whole, the proportions here have increased during the past ten years, a direct consequence, no doubt, of the prevailing depression, the fall in the demand for labour bearing most severely on the male element of the population. In Lancashire and Cheshire (N.4.) the proportion is high as might be expected from the concentration there of the textile industries which above all others have come to be associated with the employment of women. For this reason it is perhaps surprising that the proportion already high in 1921 should have risen still further in 1931 in view of the continued depression in the textile trade.

In regions of more rural type, the Northern Rural Belt (N.2.), Eastern Counties (E.) and North and Central Wales (W.2.), female excess is under average as a rule but the proportions are not so low as in the purely rural districts owing to the presence within the regions of seaside and health resorts which offer particular attractions to the retired and unoccupied classes (preponderantly female), an influence which is probably responsible for the high proportion recorded in the South West Counties (S.W.).

The effect of the several tendencies are more clearly brought out in Table XXXVIII in which metropolitan boroughs, county boroughs and administrative counties with the highest and lowest proportions are set out in order of their female predominance.

TABLE XXXVIII.—HIGHEST AND LOWEST PROPORTIONS OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN METROPOLITAN BOROUGH, COUNTY BOROUGH AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES

Highest			Lowest		
<i>Metropolitan Boroughs (average 1,151)</i>					
Hampstead	1,547	City of London	974		
Kensington	1,544	Woolwich	1,007		
St. Marylebone	1,517	Poplar	1,024		
Chelsea	1,465	Southwark	1,028		
Paddington	1,356	Bermondsey	1,032		
<i>County Boroughs (average 1,107)</i>					
Bournemouth	1,482	Barrow-in-Furness	945		
Eastbourne	1,452	St. Helens	958		
Hastings	1,436	Merthyr Tydfil	958		
Southport	1,393	Middlesbrough	982		
Bath	1,360	Rotherham	984		
Blackpool	1,315	Grimsby	991		
Southend-on-Sea	1,296	Barnsley	994		
Brighton	1,245	Warrington	1,011		
Wallasey	1,208	Coventry	1,018		
Halifax	1,200	Doncaster	1,019		
<i>Administrative Counties (average 1,079)</i>					
Sussex, East	1,246	Monmouth	936		
Sussex, West	1,203	Glamorgan	953		
Isle of Wight	1,191	Durham	965		
Surrey	1,171	Brecknock	972		
Cardigan	1,170	Lincoln, Kesteven	981		
Devonshire	1,156	Isle of Ely	982		
Westmorland	1,152	Southampton	985		
London	1,151	Wiltshire	1,004		
Cornwall	1,136	Derbyshire	1,009		
Middlesex	1,132	Staffordshire	1,013		

3. Sex Proportions in Other Countries.

A similar series of comparisons with other countries for which recent Census records are available, is given in Table XXXIX.

TABLE XXXIX.—COUNTRIES ARRANGED IN ORDER OF 1931 SEX PROPORTIONS, SHOWING ALSO 1921 COMPARISONS

	Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males			Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males	
	1931*	1921*		1931*	1921*
Dominion of Canada ...	931	940	Hungary	1,044	1,062
Indian Empire	941	945	Denmark	1,045	1,053
New Zealand	958	956	Italy	1,045	1,028
Union of South Africa ...	965	959	Spain	1,050	1,062
Commonwealth of Australia	969	967	Norway	1,051	1,053
United States of America ...	976	961	Germany	1,058	1,099
Japan	984	990	Czecho-Slovakia ...	1,062	1,075
Bulgaria	991	1,002	France... ..	1,071	1,103
The Netherlands	1,013	1,013	Switzerland	1,077	1,074
Belgium	1,019	1,033	Austria	1,081	1,089
Chili	1,020	1,012	Scotland	1,082	1,080
Sweden	1,031	1,037	England and Wales ...	1,088	1,096
Mexico	1,039	1,047	Portugal	1,096	1,113

* The figures relate to the census nearest these dates.

4. Ages.

Since 1911, when the introduction of mechanical sorting and counting devices superseded the more laborious hand tabulation processes which had been in use up to and including the Census of 1901, any physical obstacle there may have been to the presentation of the analyses of the householders' returns in the utmost desirable degree of detail has largely disappeared. The high speeds with which modern machines can handle the carded records and the reduction of the mental fatigue imposed upon the operator have enormously extended the potential field of tabulation with the advantage that the main consideration governing the design of the tabulation programme is not so much what or how much can be done, but how best shall the results be presented from the point of view both of degree of detail and complexity of combination in order to provide information of maximum value and practical service. On this occasion, however, current economic conditions imposed a certain measure of restriction upon the whole scale of the Census undertaking of 1931 and regard for this over-riding condition necessarily influenced the tabulation processes.

The published age statistics in respect of the 1931 Census are not quite so extensive as those of 1921 though it is believed that the slight curtailment has introduced no loss of any practical significance. Populations classified by individual years of age have been published in Table 17 of the General Tables Volume for the country as a whole, for national density aggregates of areas and for each of the twelve regions adopted for the display of general geographical features. For all lesser areas from county aggregates to individual urban and rural districts, individual age details are restricted to ages below 21 which are published in Table 16 of the County volume, with a summary in the conventional quinquennial groups of age (0-5, 5-10, etc.) covering the whole of life in Tables 14 and 15 of the same volumes.

Apart from the fact that the local area is of less relative importance than the country as a whole and to that extent is appropriately served with a less extensive type of record, a definite disability attaches to the age record derived from Census returns in that it is a record of statements rather than of facts, that is to say, that the age statements are subject to error, either wilful or accidental, to such an extent as to deprive the individual year tabulation of a great deal of its value as an exact measure of the age incidence of the population. The experience of earlier Censuses has been repeated in 1931 and as is described later on in the section in which the types of error are examined in greater detail or as may be observed from the graphs in which the record is shewn in pictorial form, there will be seen to be an unnatural heaping up of the numbers at

certain ages, more particularly those ending in the digit 0, e.g., 30, 40, 50, etc., from which it can only be inferred that over certain portions of the age field many of the ages have been returned in an approximate form. This preference for certain ages is experienced in all sections of the country and since the form of distortion it introduces is minimised if not eliminated by the aggregation of the individual years records into groups of age, the aggregation of the figures over all adult ages in which the error is most prominent may be regarded as an essential prerequisite to the use of the material either for administrative purposes or for purely statistical comparisons. And apart from the greater reliability of the records in this condensed form the occasions for which individual age records of the adult population may be required are comparatively rare and for all practical purposes the form of the published record will be adequate to the needs.

In the case of the infant and juvenile sections of the population the matter is rather different. Though this section is not wholly free from the type of error which affects the older ages, it is comparatively slight, the ages of children being stated on the whole far more accurately than those of adults. Further, the progression from age 0 to age 16 is subject to a real irregularity arising directly from the abnormal variations in the number of births during the years of the war and post-war periods and to telescope the records in this section of the age field would result in suppressing the inherent features of the curve, for which there would be no justification. Moreover, in their use and application the age record in the case of the young differs from that of the older sections in that it is here that individual years become critical for the many purposes such as infant and children's welfare schemes, elementary and higher education, legislative enactments relating to health and unemployment insurance, juvenile crime, employment conditions, etc., for all of which the facts derived from the Census record are of direct significance.

For these reasons the standard age distribution adopted for all areas of the country is one by individual years of age up to 21 and quinquennial groups (20-, 25-, etc.) thereafter up to a final group of 95 and over. The extended individual age tabulation shewn for the whole of life in respect of England and Wales as a whole and the large aggregates is mainly of statistical interest in providing the material for detecting and measuring the mis-statement tendencies and comparing them with the similar experiences of 1921 and 1911.

The form of the question in which the age was asked for at the 1931 Census was precisely similar to that used in 1921. It required that each person's age should be stated in years and months and was thus rather more precise than that adopted prior to 1921 when the statement was limited to years of age only except for children under 1. Neither in 1921 nor in 1931 was there any intention of tabulating by months of age—such detail would obviously be valueless having regard to the known tendencies in the matter of inaccurate age statement. The sole object was that of influencing the householder to give a critical instead of an approximate answer so as to avoid, or at any rate reduce, the looseness of statement experienced at preceding enumerations. Whether due to this device or to a growing appreciation of the value of these periodical counts, the records are steadily improving but it will obviously be a considerable time yet before the returns will be acceptable at their face value, notwithstanding the fact that the generations born prior to the introduction of compulsory birth registration in 1837 have all but passed away.

Reference must also be made to a small innovation introduced at the 1931 Census not specifically dealing with age, but of direct interest to the age analysis in the form of a general instruction inserted in the Census schedule to the effect that newly-born infants who had not been given a name should be described as "Baby". Examination of the age returns at previous Censuses has always revealed an apparent shortage in the returns of children under one year of age and it had been surmised that since the time lag between birth and registration of birth results in the existence at any time of many thousands of children whose births have not yet been registered, many of these children may possibly have deliberately been omitted in the past from the mistaken notion that they had not been given a name or formally placed upon the official roll. The effect of the special instruction was visible in the returns, for the description "Baby" was inserted on many schedules, but how far the numbers represent infants who would otherwise have been omitted altogether it is not possible to ascertain by any form of measurement; it can be said, however, that the shortage at age 0 in 1931 is much less than any previously noted, in fact the deficiency is now hardly greater in degree than the error attaching to other ages, so that it seems reasonable to assume that the view regarding the discrepancy in 1921 and earlier Censuses was not altogether unfounded.

The age distribution of the population enumerated in 1931, which may conveniently be visualized from its pictorial representation shewn in Diagrams E, F and G, covers practically 100 years of life and its shape has been determined by and, in fact, represents the resultant product of the combined forces of birth, death and migration which have operated over the whole

DIAGRAM E

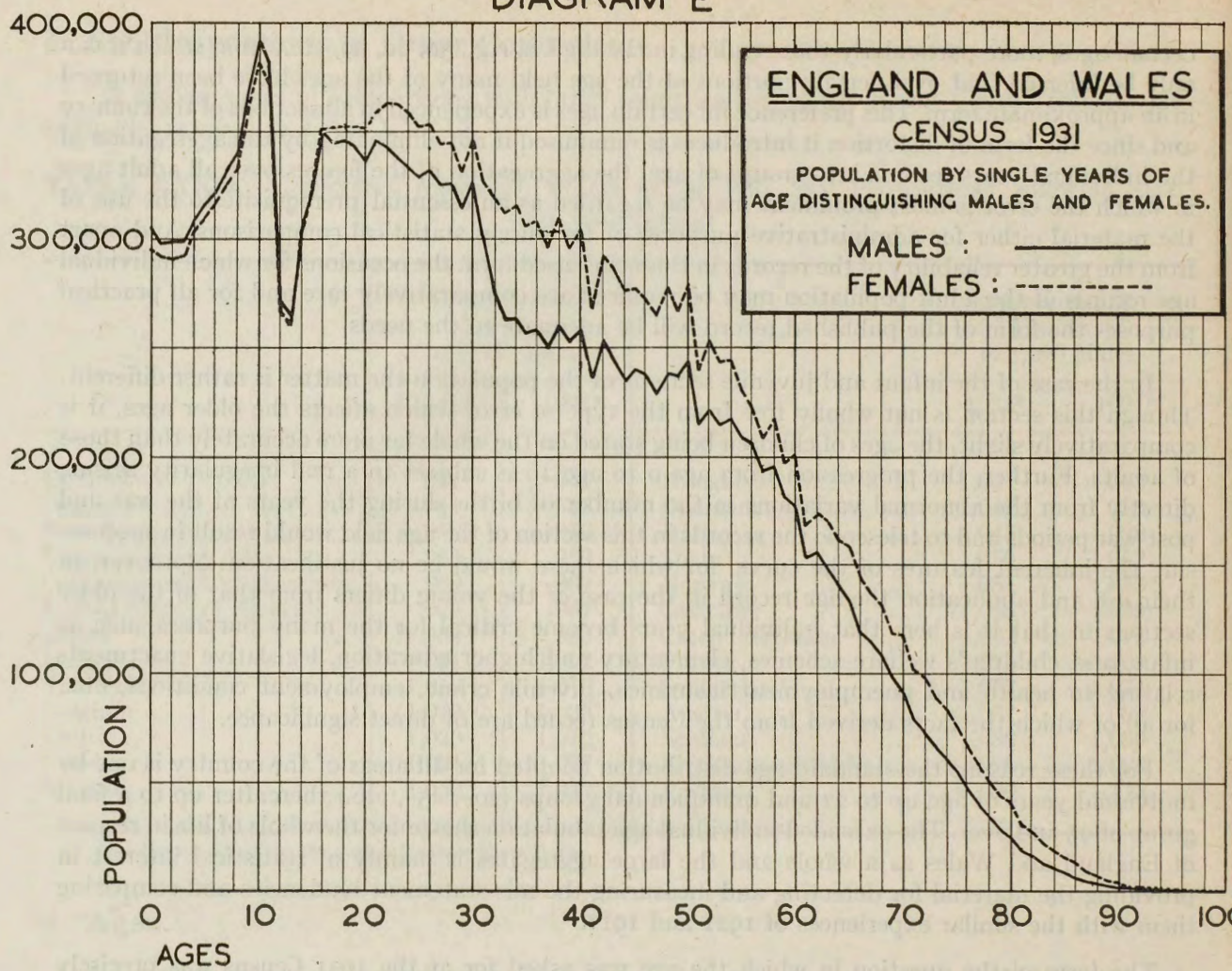


DIAGRAM F

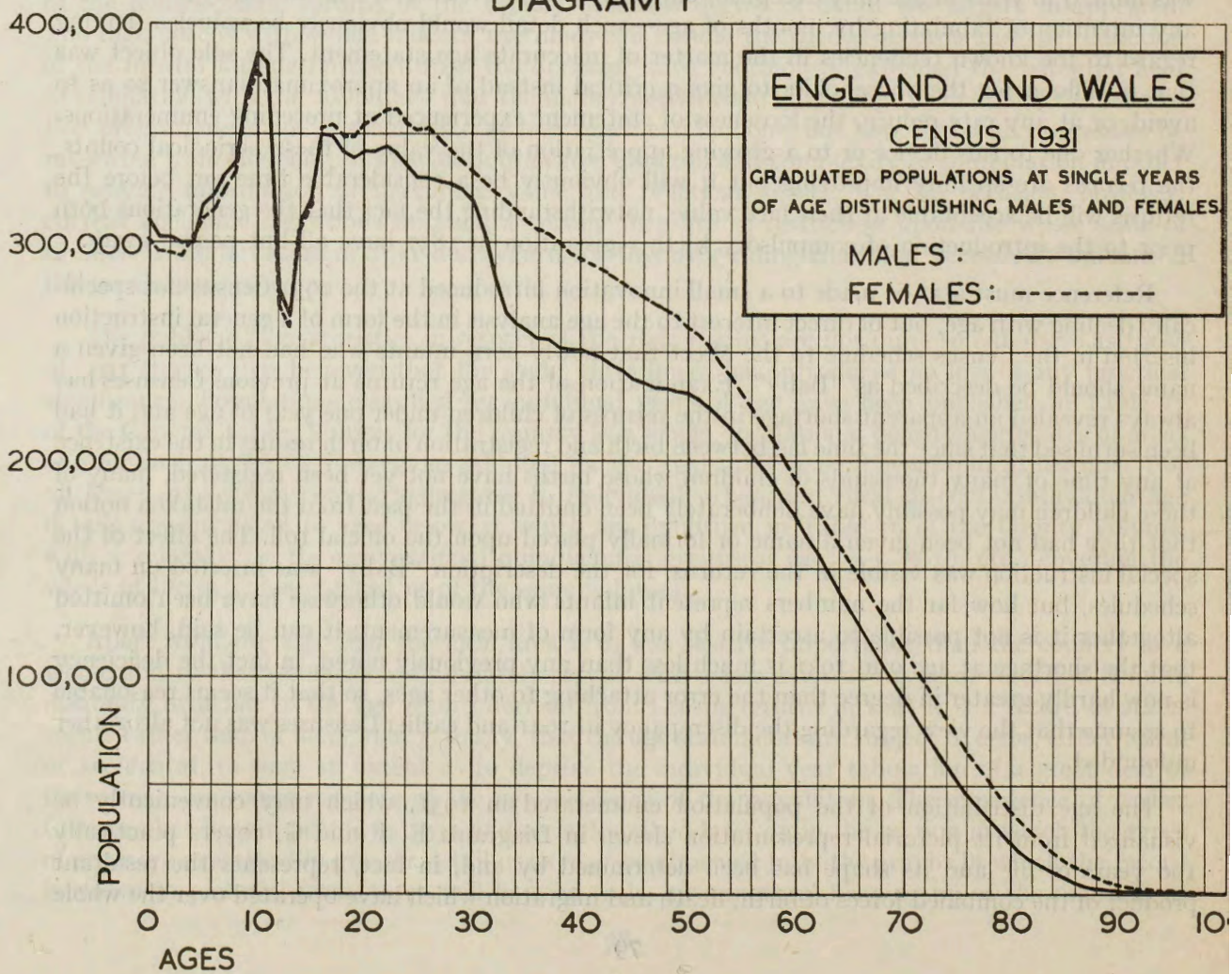
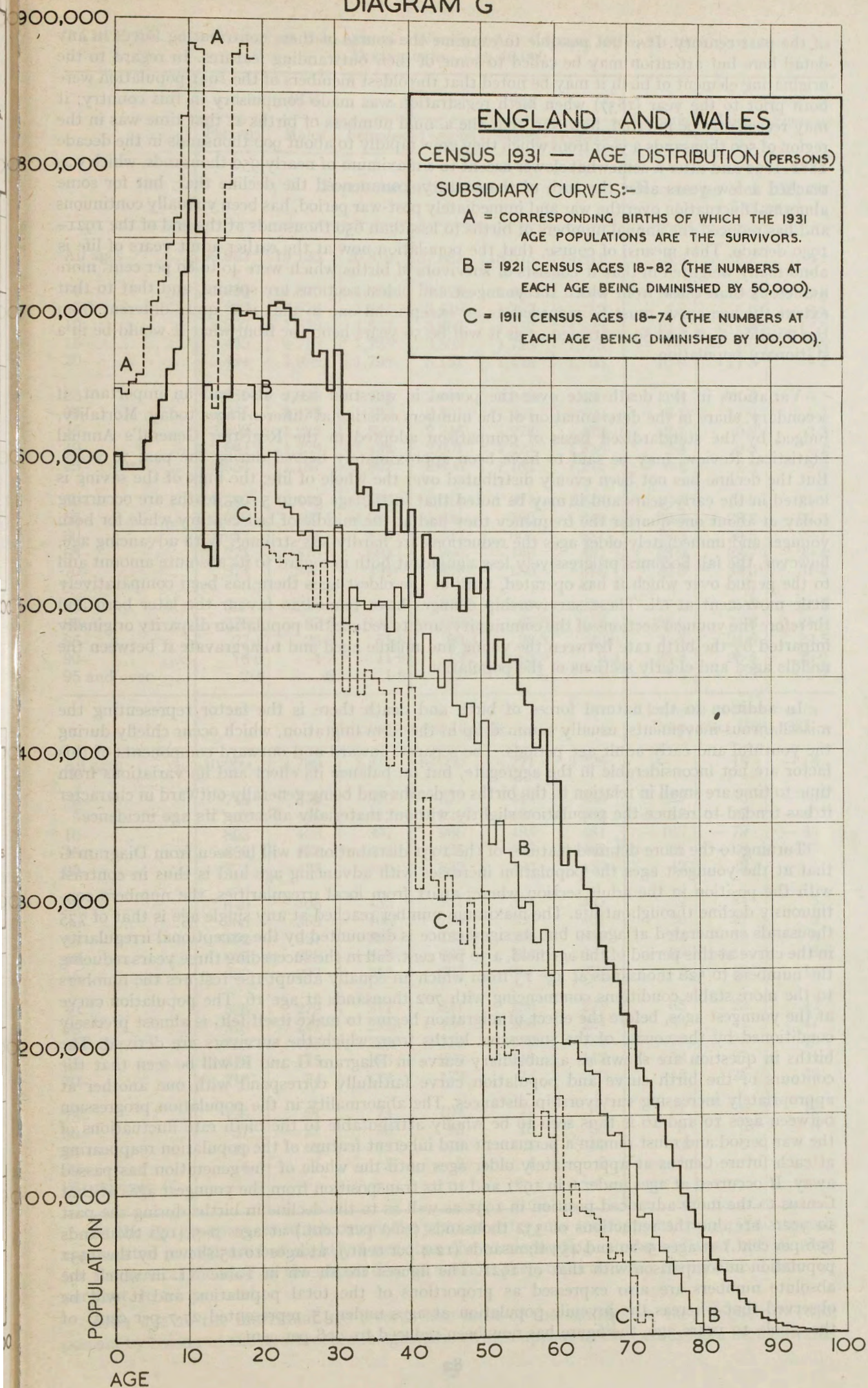


DIAGRAM G



of the past century. It is not possible to examine the course of these contributing forces in any detail here but attention may be called to some of their outstanding features. In regard to the originating element of birth it may be noted that the oldest members of the 1931 population were born prior to the year (1837) when birth registration was made compulsory in this country; it may reasonably be inferred, however, that the annual numbers of births at that time was in the region of 500 thousands a year from which they grew rapidly to about 900 thousands in the decade 1881-1890 and after a somewhat slower ascent to a maximum of nearly 950 thousands, which was reached a few years after the turn of the century, commenced the decline that, but for some abnormal fluctuation over the war and immediately post-war period, has been virtually continuous and has reduced the annual numbers of births to less than 650 thousands at the end of the 1921-1930 decade. That means, of course, that the population now at the earlier adult years of life is abnormally weighted in that it consists of survivors of births which were 40 to 80 per cent. more numerous than those from which the youngest and oldest sections are sprung, and that to that extent the age curve must be regarded as an exceptional one in that it is quite different from the position as it was 50 years ago or as it will be 50 years hence or from what it would be in a stationary population.

Variations in the death rate over the period in question have also had an important, if secondary, share in the determination of the numbers existing at different ages today. Mortality, judged by the standardized basis of comparison adopted in the Registrar General's Annual Statistical Review, may be said to have been approximately halved during the past 70 years. But the decline has not been evenly distributed over the whole of life; the bulk of the saving is located in the early years and it may be noted that in the age group 5-10, deaths are occurring today at about one-quarter the frequency they had at the middle of last century while for both younger and immediately older ages the reductions are hardly less striking. With advancing age, however, the fall becomes progressively less significant both in regard to its absolute amount and to the period over which it has operated, until at the oldest ages there has been comparatively little movement at all. These survivorship changes have tended to favour the later born and therefore the younger sections of the community, and to reduce the population disparity originally imparted by the birth rate between the young and middle aged and to aggravate it between the middle aged and elderly sections of the population.

In addition to the natural forces of birth and death there is the factor representing the miscellaneous movements, usually summed up in the term migration, which occur chiefly during the youthful and early adult age periods. The separate inward and outward components of this factor are not inconsiderable in the aggregate, but on balance its effect and its variations from time to time are small in relation to the births or deaths and being generally outward in character it has tended to reduce the population slightly without materially affecting its age incidence.

Turning to the more detailed features of the 1931 distribution it will be seen from Diagram G that at the youngest ages the population increases with advancing age and is thus in contrast with the position in the adult section where, apart from local irregularities, the numbers continuously decline throughout life. The maximum number reached at any single age is that of 775 thousands enumerated at age 10 but its significance is discounted by the exceptional irregularity in the curve at this period of the age field, a 30 per cent. fall in the succeeding three years reducing the numbers to 526 thousands at age 13 from which an equally abrupt rise restores the numbers to the more stable conditions commencing with 702 thousands at age 16. The population curve at the youngest ages, before the effect of migration begins to make itself felt, is almost precisely conditioned by the course of the successive births from which the survivors are derived. The births in question are shewn as a subsidiary curve in Diagram G and it will be seen that the contours of the birth curve and population curve faithfully correspond with one another at appropriately increasing survivorship distances. The abnormality in the population progression between ages 10 and 16 is thus seen to be wholly attributable to the birth rate fluctuations of the war period and must remain a permanent and inherent feature of the population reappearing at each future Census at appropriately older ages until the whole of the generation has passed away. It occurred at ages under 6 in 1921 and to its transposition from the youngest ages at that Census to the more advanced position in 1931 as well as to the decline in births during the past 10 years are due the reductions of 332 thousands (10.0 per cent.) at ages 0-5, 196 thousands (5.6 per cent.) at ages 5-10 and 453 thousands (12.4 per cent.), at ages 10-15 shewn by the 1931 population in comparison with that of 1921. The figures are shewn in Table XL in which the absolute numbers are also expressed as proportions of the total population and it will be observed that whereas the juvenile population at ages under 15 represented 27.7 per cent. of the whole 10 years ago, the figure has now been reduced to 23.8 per cent.

TABLE XL.—POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES IN AGE GROUPS, 1931 AND 1921, AND ITS
DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000

				1931			1921			Persons	Males	Females
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
				Population in thousands							Increase per cent. 1921-31 (— = Decrease)	
All ages	...	...	...	39,952	19,133	20,819	37,887	18,075	19,811	5.5	5.9	5.1
0-	...	...	...	2,990	1,510	1,480	3,322	1,681	1,640	— 10.0	— 10.2	— 9.8
5-	...	...	...	3,323	1,678	1,645	3,519	1,767	1,752	— 5.6	— 5.0	— 6.1
10-	...	...	...	3,207	1,620	1,587	3,660	1,837	1,823	— 12.4	— 11.8	— 12.9
15-	...	...	...	3,435	1,710	1,725	3,503	1,728	1,775	— 1.9	— 1.0	— 2.8
20-	...	...	...	3,494	1,699	1,795	3,151	1,448	1,703	10.9	17.3	5.4
25-	...	...	...	3,357	1,629	1,728	2,960	1,340	1,620	13.4	21.6	6.7
30-	...	...	...	3,055	1,433	1,622	2,801	1,281	1,520	9.1	11.9	6.7
35-	...	...	...	2,803	1,283	1,520	2,745	1,273	1,472	2.1	0.8	3.3
40-	...	...	...	2,664	1,229	1,434	2,601	1,223	1,378	2.4	0.5	4.1
45-	...	...	...	2,554	1,187	1,367	2,406	1,162	1,244	6.2	2.2	9.9
50-	...	...	...	2,382	1,116	1,265	2,014	971	1,043	18.3	14.9	21.3
55-	...	...	...	2,068	987	1,081	1,631	782	849	26.8	26.2	27.3
60-	...	...	...	1,657	778	879	1,282	601	681	29.3	29.5	29.1
65-	...	...	...	1,271	578	693	986	449	537	28.9	28.7	29.1
70-	...	...	...	871	376	494	657	280	376	32.6	34.3	31.4
75-	...	...	...	500	204	296	393	159	234	27.2	28.3	26.5
80-	...	...	...	226	83.6	142	180	67.0	113	25.6	24.8	25.7
85-	...	...	...	77.1	25.3	51.8	60.3	20.3	40.0	27.9	24.6	29.5
90-	...	...	...	16.6	4.7	11.9	13.2	3.9	9.3	25.8	20.5	28.0
95 and over	...	...	...	2.4	.6	1.8	2.3	.6	1.7	4.3	— 1.5	5.9
				Distribution per 10,000						Increase or Decrease in Proportion 1921-1931		
All ages	...	...	...	10,000	4,789	5,211	10,000	4,771	5,229	—	18	— 18
0-	...	...	...	748	378	370	877	444	433	— 129	66	— 63
5-	...	...	...	832	420	412	929	467	462	— 97	— 47	— 50
10-	...	...	...	803	406	397	966	485	481	— 163	— 79	— 84
15-	...	...	...	860	428	432	925	456	469	— 65	— 28	— 37
20-	...	...	...	874	425	449	832	382	450	42	43	— 1
25-	...	...	...	840	408	432	781	354	427	59	54	5
30-	...	...	...	765	359	406	739	338	401	26	21	5
35-	...	...	...	702	321	381	725	336	389	— 23	— 15	— 8
40-	...	...	...	667	308	359	687	323	364	— 20	— 15	— 5
45-	...	...	...	639	297	342	635	307	328	4	— 10	14
50-	...	...	...	596	279	317	531	256	275	65	23	42
55-	...	...	...	518	247	271	430	206	224	83	41	47
60-	...	...	...	415	195	220	339	159	180	76	36	40
65-	...	...	...	318	145	173	260	118	142	58	27	31
70-	...	...	...	218	94	124	173	74	99	45	20	25
75-	...	...	...	125	51	74	104	42	62	21	9	12
80-	...	...	...	57	21	36	48	18	30	9	3	6
85-	...	...	...	19	6	13	16	5	11	3	1	2
90-	...	...	...	4	1	3	3	1	2	1	—	1
95 and over	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

At the age group 15-20 which covers the years of entry into employment the 3,435 thousands enumerated in 1931 are but slightly fewer than the corresponding numbers of 1921 but allowing for the general increase in the population as a whole the proportion has been reduced from 9½ per cent. to 8.6 per cent.

After age 20 the individual age records lose most of the significance they might otherwise possess by reason of the saw toothed irregularities which appear in the curves from here onwards

DIAGRAM H

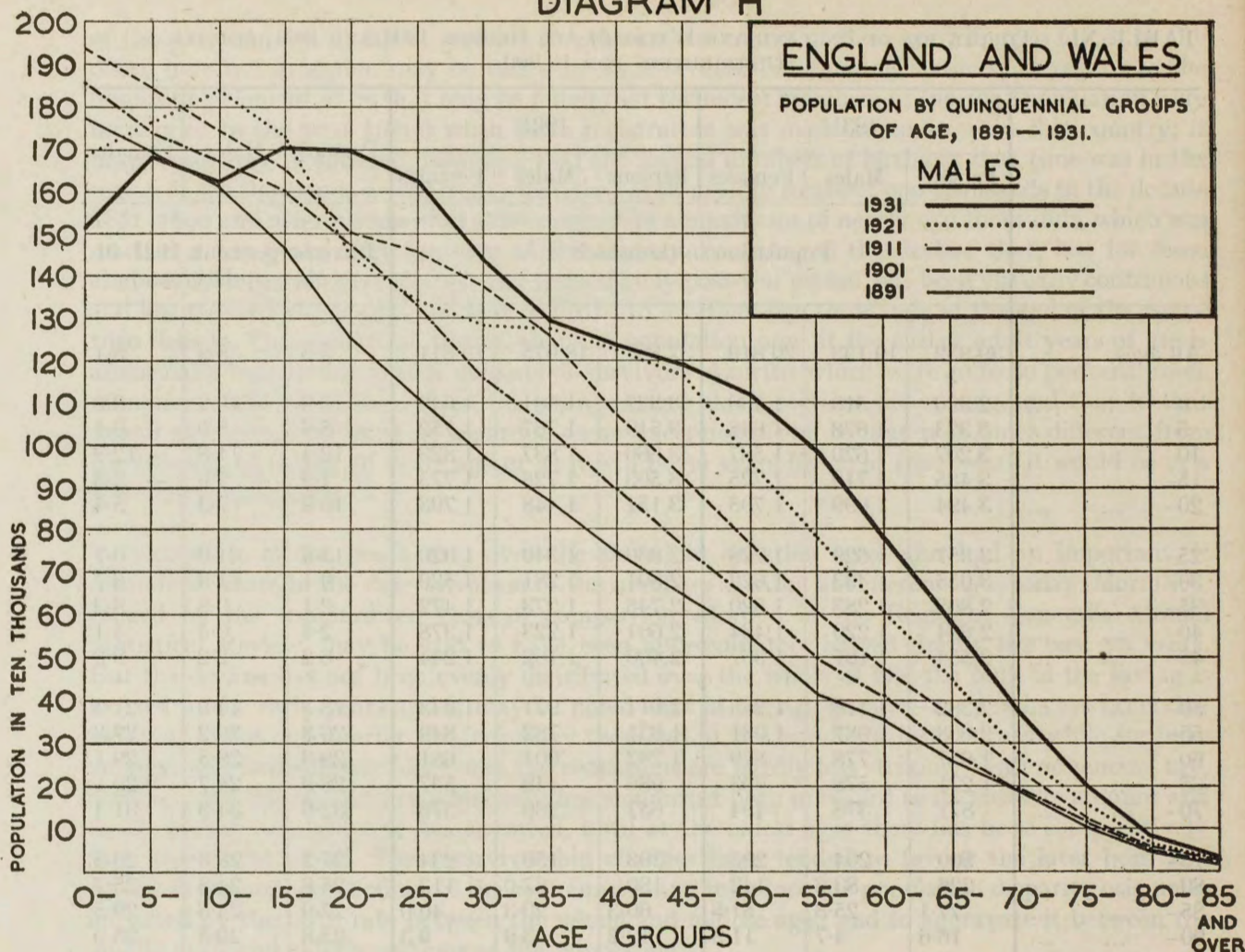
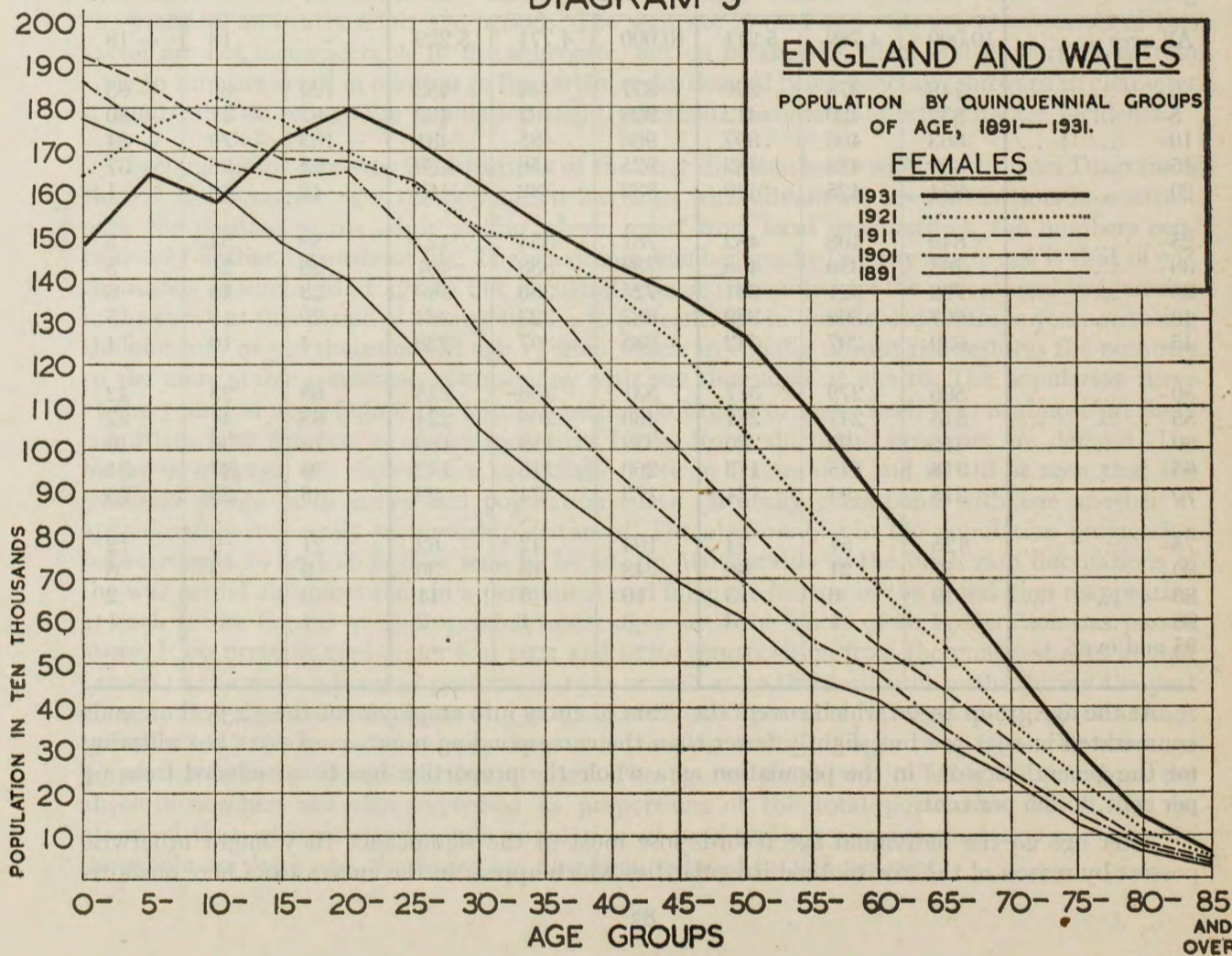


DIAGRAM J



throughout the major portion of life and which are largely attributable to the curious habits individuals exhibit in their statements of age. It will usually be found preferable in examining the remaining sections of the age field to have regard to the graduated record or to quinquennial or decennial groups of ages in which the local disturbances tend to be suppressed by mutual counteraction (Diagrams H. and J.).

Generally speaking, the maximum weight of population in 1931 is to be found in the age group 20-25. The numbers rise slightly within that group for the first few years but thereafter they commence the decline which, but for the irregularities referred to, is continuous over the remainder of the age field. The outstanding feature of the adult age distribution is the marked depression in the male section between the ages of 30 and 50 giving the impression of a bite taken out of the curve between these age points (Diagram H.). It is directly attributable to the exceptional loss of men during the war and is a permanent scar which, like the irregularities between 10 and 16, must disfigure the population curve, though at progressively advancing ages for many years to come. The displacement of this depression from its position at ages 10 years younger in 1921 is responsible for most of the disparity between the male and female intercensal movements at the earlier adult ages. Thus, in the age period 20-30, the males have increased by as much as 19.4 per cent. as compared with 6.0 per cent. only in the case of females. Between 30 and 40 the rates of growth are not significantly dissimilar at 6.3 per cent. males and 5.0 per cent. females, but in the two following age decades a complementary tendency is exhibited, males advancing at rates of 1.3 (40-50) per cent. and 20.0 per cent. (50-60) simultaneously with the larger female increments of 6.9 per cent. and 24.0 per cent.

The proportion of the population enumerated in the portion of the age field between 20 and 50 is slightly larger at 44.9 per cent. in 1931 than it was in 1921 (44.0 per cent.) the increase being located mainly in the male section where the numbers have advanced by 9.5 per cent. as compared with 5.9 per cent. in the case of females.

The growth at these ages is however completely overshadowed by that which has occurred at ages over 50. Between 50 and 60 the increase is of the order of 20 per cent. or more and is still greater in the next higher age groups 60-70 and 70-80 where it is nearer 30 per cent. and even reaches 32.1 per cent. in the male group 70-80. The effect of these high rates is discounted by the smaller weight of population in the later years of life but they have resulted nevertheless in raising the proportion of people aged over 50 from 19.0 to 22.7 per cent. between 1921 and 1931.

One hundred and fifty-six persons returned ages of 100 or more; 27 of the total were males and 129 were females, a weight and distribution which may be compared with 30 males and 80 females in 1921 or 36 and 92 in 1911. The general scale of increase in the numbers of centenarians from a total of 110 in 1921 to 156 in 1931 is not out of character with that which might have been expected having regard to the general shifting of weight from the younger to the older ages ; at the same time the irregularity shewn in the separate sex changes and experience generally of past Censuses suggests that there is a measure of unreliability in the statements at these advanced ages which is sufficient to obscure the real movement at this period of life.

In spite of the local efforts made at the enumeration itself to secure complete and intelligible returns, there remained about 10,000 persons in respect of whom the statement of age was either omitted altogether from the Census schedules or given in a form too indefinite for immediate classification. The statistical significance of these numbers, representing but a fraction per 1,000 of the total population, was not considered to be sufficient to justify the complication which would have been involved in their separate identification and record throughout the numerous classifications and sub-classifications in which the age incidence is featured and the procedure followed in the similar circumstances of previous Censuses has again been adopted, ages being assigned in accordance with other information on the schedule so far as was 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 further ageing of the population which continues the gradual transformation that has been taking place since about 1881 coincidently with the fall in the birth rate which dates approximately from that time. This may be illustrated by the following statement which sets out the average age of the population at each Census from 1881 to 1931 inclusive.

AVERAGE AGE				Persons	Males	Females
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
1931	...	...		32.6	31.8	33.4

It would appear from the trend of the foregoing series of average ages that the rate of ageing, or increase in the average age is accelerating rather than diminishing and that higher and increasing averages are to be expected at successive future Censuses. That may be said to be inevitable from the structure of the population in which early adult sections are abnormally weighted by reason of the fact that they are the survivors of births greatly in excess of those from

TABLE XLI.—POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS AND DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1881–1931

Age (last birthday)	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Persons, Numbers in thousands						
All ages	25,974	29,003	32,528	36,070	37,887	39,952
0-	3,521	3,553	3,717	3,854	3,322	2,990
5-	3,147	3,395	3,487	3,697	3,519	3,323
10-	2,800	3,224	3,342	3,500	3,660	3,207
15-	2,547	2,951	3,246	3,337	3,503	3,435
20-	4,376	4,997	5,945	6,255	6,112	6,851
30-	3,287	3,809	4,577	5,490	5,546	5,858
40-	2,551	2,884	3,424	4,158	5,007	5,217
50-	1,829	2,044	2,382	2,881	3,645	4,450
60-	1,230	1,345	1,520	1,827	2,268	2,928
70 and over	686	801	888	1,071	1,305	1,693
<i>Employment ages</i> ...	<i>15,317</i>	<i>17,458</i>	<i>20,464</i>	<i>23,141</i>	<i>25,095</i>	<i>27,469</i>
15-39 { Males	4,947	5,667	6,601	7,251	7,071	7,754
{ Females	5,263	6,090	7,167	7,831	8,090	8,390
40-64 { Males	2,429	2,708	3,202	3,854	4,739	5,298
{ Females	2,678	2,993	3,494	4,205	5,195	6,027
<i>Dependency ages</i> ...	<i>10,657</i>	<i>11,545</i>	<i>12,064</i>	<i>12,929</i>	<i>12,792</i>	<i>12,483</i>
Children under 15 ...	9,468	10,172	10,546	11,051	10,501	9,520
Old ages, 65 and over ...	1,189	1,373	1,518	1,878	2,291	2,963
<i>Childbearing ages</i> ...	<i>5,990</i>	<i>6,891</i>	<i>8,121</i>	<i>8,989</i>	<i>9,469</i>	<i>9,824</i>
Females { 15-29	3,562	4,124	4,783	4,978	5,099	5,248
{ 30-44	2,428	2,767	3,338	4,011	4,370	4,576
Persons, Distribution per 1,000 total population						
All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-	136	123	114	107	88	75
5-	121	117	107	102	93	83
10-	108	111	103	97	97	80
15-	98	102	100	93	93	86
20-	169	172	183	173	161	172
30-	127	131	141	152	146	147
40-	98	99	105	115	132	131
50-	70	71	73	80	96	111
60-	47	46	47	51	60	73
70 and over	26	28	27	30	34	42
<i>Employment ages</i> ...	<i>589</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>688</i>
15-39 { Males	190	196	203	201	187	194
{ Females	202	210	220	217	214	210
40-64 { Males	94	93	98	107	125	133
{ Females	103	103	108	117	137	151
<i>Dependency ages</i> ...	<i>410</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>312</i>
Children under 15 ...	364	351	324	306	277	238
Old ages, 65 and over ...	46	47	47	52	60	74
<i>Childbearing ages</i> ...	<i>231</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>246</i>
Females { 15-29	137	142	147	138	135	131
{ 30-44	94	95	103	111	115	115

which the younger or older sections of the population originated; the moving forward of the weighted section with the progress of time has steadily increased the average age and will continue to do so until it reaches the older ages where the higher mortality will reduce its prominence and so weaken its influence.

The general significance of the age trend disclosed by the Census records of the past 50 years will be better seen by the analyses in Table XLI; the upper half showing the actual numbers of population at each Census within a series of comparable age groups and the lower expressing the several numbers in each group as proportions of the total national population involved in each period.

In the employment or productive age field, conventionally taken as between ages 15 and 65 the proportion for both sexes combined which stands at 688 per 1,000 total population is higher than the corresponding proportion in 1921 (663) thus maintaining the rise which has been continuous since 1881, the first year shown in the table. At the same time as an index of production capacity the effect of the total proportion will be governed by its internal age structure and the increase in the total is to that extent partially offset by the ageing which has taken place within the group. This is noticeable in the comparison with 1901 or 1911 since when the proportions in the younger and more active ages 15-39 have declined at the expense of a considerable rise in the older half of the group; on the other hand, the position is no worse and is in some respects better than it was 10 years ago since the proportion of men 15-39 (194) has improved from that of 1921 (187) which had been abnormally depressed as a result of war casualties and thus more than compensates for the reduction in the female proportion at these ages. In the complementary dependant age fields the proportion in the under 15 section shows a substantial fall from 277 in 1921 to 238 per 1,000 in 1931 which is directly due to the fall in the birth rate and thus continues the marked decline observable since 1881; at advanced ages over 65, the rise in the proportion which commenced after 1901 has steepened from 60 in 1921 to 74 in 1931 and will continue to grow as the high numbers at the middle years of life resulting from the maximal births at the beginning of the century pass into the higher age groups.

The reproductive section of the community represented by the proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 45 has diminished slightly from 250 per 1,000 population in 1921 to 246 in 1931. In this form the change is not itself remarkable, for the current proportion does not depart materially from the general level which has been recorded since the beginning of the century and is definitely higher than the corresponding figures of the decades prior to 1901. The significant feature is the change taking place within the reproductive ages, the figures showing that the decline in proportion is located at the younger and more fertile section of the group, the proportion at ages 15-29 having fallen continuously from 1901 and now being increasingly below what it was in 1881 and 1891.

(a) Sections of the Country

Sex and age proportions within separate sections of England and Wales are shown in Table XLII. They present marked contrasts in their comparable features though to a large extent they maintain constitutional characteristics which have been recorded and commented upon at previous enumerations. Two types of divisional analysis are shown; one as a series of Density Aggregates having no particular geographical significance (except the Greater London Division) and the other a division according to the eleven self-contained geographical divisions employed as the major units of areal aggregation throughout the census analysis and presentation. The so called Density Aggregates are divisions according to degree of urbanization and the characteristics displayed are strictly those pertaining to this type of division. Even so the contrasts will tend to be blurred since many towns embrace areas of rural type, while a number of rural districts, particularly in mining areas, contain considerable populations living under urban conditions; again as between the towns, while the largest towns have generally acquired the status of County Boroughs, the latter also include a number of smaller units, less populous and less densely aggregated than many towns included in other urban areas.

As between urban and rural conditions generally the outstanding differences in their age distributions are to be seen in the higher proportions of young children and old people in the rural areas and their complementary lower proportions of adults, particularly females, at the middle years of life. The excess at the young ages, taken in conjunction with the deficiency of females at the reproductive ages, arises from the generally higher fertility in rural areas and is maintained up to adolescence, after which the marked reduction in the proportions, males just after 20 and females somewhat before that age, reflects the considerable migration from country to town which then takes place and which has long been recognised as a feature associated with the ages of entry into employment. The effect of this early migration diminishes with advancing age but it is not until the ages of retirement are reached that the balance is restored after which the proportions are increasingly in favour of the rural areas up to the end of life.

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

Area				Age (last birthday)										
				All ages	0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and over
(a) Proportionate Population per 10,000 in each section														
ENGLAND AND WALES				P 10,000	748	832	1,662	1,715	1,466	1,306	1,114	733	343	81
				M 4,789	378	420	833	833	680	605	527	339	145	29
				F 5,211	370	412	829	882	786	701	587	394	198	52
DENSITY DIVISIONS														
All Urban Areas				P 10,000	741	823	1,662	1,746	1,481	1,313	1,116	717	327	74
				M 4,747	374	415	825	836	682	604	524	328	134	25
				F 5,253	367	408	837	910	799	709	592	389	193	49
All Rural Areas				P 10,000	777	864	1,662	1,592	1,410	1,277	1,107	797	408	106
				M 4,958	394	438	868	821	674	608	537	386	189	43
				F 5,042	383	426	794	771	736	669	570	411	219	63
Greater London				P 10,000	703	774	1,621	1,862	1,518	1,328	1,097	695	323	79
				M 4,672	355	391	797	874	684	600	508	310	128	25
				F 5,328	348	383	824	988	834	728	589	385	195	54
County Boroughs outside Greater London				P 10,000	770	844	1,684	1,728	1,475	1,309	1,115	703	308	64
				M 4,744	388	425	830	823	680	603	525	323	126	21
				F 5,256	382	419	854	905	795	706	590	380	182	43
Other Urban Areas outside Greater London				P 10,000	737	836	1,666	1,681	1,463	1,308	1,129	748	350	82
				M 4,803	372	422	839	823	683	607	534	346	148	29
				F 5,197	365	414	827	858	780	701	595	402	202	53
Rural Areas outside Greater London				P 10,000	778	866	1,666	1,589	1,405	1,275	1,107	798	409	107
				M 4,962	395	439	870	821	672	608	537	387	190	43
				F 5,038	383	427	796	768	733	667	570	411	219	64
GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS														
S.E., South East				P 10,000	704	776	1,603	1,781	1,475	1,329	1,121	751	365	95
				M 4,701	356	393	798	854	669	600	515	336	148	32
				F 5,299	348	383	805	927	806	729	606	415	217	63
N.1., Northumberland and Durham				P 10,000	895	1,009	1,859	1,640	1,414	1,224	1,021	623	265	50
				M 4,964	452	510	953	812	678	591	511	311	125	21
				F 5,036	443	499	906	828	736	633	510	312	140	29
N.2., Northern Rural Belt				P 10,000	832	899	1,727	1,644	1,404	1,260	1,078	721	352	83
				M 4,882	420	451	877	823	667	591	518	344	158	33
				F 5,118	412	448	850	821	737	669	560	377	194	50
N.3., West Riding				P 10,000	742	835	1,652	1,714	1,516	1,321	1,150	716	299	55
				M 4,816	373	421	825	830	709	620	554	338	127	19
				F 5,184	369	414	827	884	807	701	596	378	172	36
N.4., Lancashire and Chehire				P 10,000	735	811	1,645	1,727	1,504	1,353	1,158	718	296	53
				M 4,728	370	407	815	823	687	618	540	329	121	18
				F 5,272	365	404	830	904	817	735	618	389	175	35
M.1., West-Midlands...				P 10,000	795	868	1,728	1,715	1,457	1,259	1,075	699	327	77
				M 4,822	402	438	864	837	682	591	514	328	139	27
				F 5,178	393	430	864	878	775	668	561	371	188	50
M.2., East Midlands				P 10,000	769	852	1,676	1,734	1,495	1,282	1,081	701	336	74
				M 4,859	389	430	840	851	705	605	524	334	152	29
				F 5,141	380	422	836	883	790	677	557	367	184	45
E., Eastern Counties				P 10,000	764	845	1,660	1,596	1,351	1,275	1,116	819	447	127
				M 4,903	387	429	850	812	641	602	539	391	203	49
				F 5,097	377	416	810	784	710	673	577	428	244	78
S.W., South West Counties				P 10,000	687	768	1,526	1,605	1,420	1,321	1,175	893	481	134
				M 4,744	349	388	770	790	662	600	539	399	200	47
				F 5,256	338	380	756	805	758	721	636	494	281	87
W.1., South Wales				P 10,000	807	976	1,871	1,622	1,471	1,270	1,030	637	263	53
				M 5,046	406	492	965	811	721	642	533	330	125	21
				F 4,954	401	484	906	811	750	628	497	307	138	32
W.2., North and Central Wales				P 10,000	740	833	1,654	1,564	1,394	1,257	1,166	854	433	105
				M 4,833	374	424	839	776	657	581	550	400	191	41
				F 5,167	366	409	815	788	737	676	616	454	242	64

TABLE XLII. (continued)—SEX AND AGE CONSTITUTION OF SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION

Area				Age (last birthday)											
				All ages	0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and over	
(b) Ratio of Proportionate Population in each section to that of England and Wales															
ENGLAND AND WALES				{ P M F	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 100			
DENSITY DIVISIONS															
All Urban Areas				{ P M F	100 99 101	99 99 99	99 99 101	100 99 101	102 100 103	101 100 102	101 100 101	100 99 101	98 97 99	95 92 97	91 86 94
All Rural Areas				{ P M F	100 104 97	104 104 104	104 104 103	100 104 96	93 99 87	96 99 94	98 100 95	99 102 97	109 114 104	119 130 111	131 148 121
Greater London				{ P M F	100 98 102	94 94 94	93 93 93	98 96 99	109 105 112	104 101 106	102 99 104	98 96 100	95 91 98	94 88 98	98 86 104
County Boroughs outside Greater London				{ P M F	100 99 101	103 103 103	101 101 102	101 100 103	101 99 103	101 100 101	100 100 101	100 100 101	96 95 96	90 87 92	79 72 83
Other Urban Areas outside Greater London				{ P M F	100 100 100	99 98 99	100 100 100	100 101 100	98 99 97	100 100 99	100 100 100	101 101 101	102 102 102	102 102 102	101 100 102
Rural Areas outside Greater London				{ P M F	100 104 97	104 104 104	104 105 104	100 104 96	93 99 87	96 99 93	98 100 95	99 102 97	109 114 104	119 131 111	132 148 123
GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS															
S.E., South East				{ P M F	100 98 102	94 94 94	93 94 93	96 96 97	104 103 105	101 98 103	102 99 104	101 98 103	102 99 105	106 102 111	117 110 121
N.1., Northumberland and Durham				{ P M F	100 105 97	120 120 120	121 121 121	112 114 109	96 97 94	96 100 94	94 98 90	92 97 87	85 92 79	77 86 71	62 72 56
N.2., Northern Rural Belt				{ P M F	100 102 98	111 111 111	108 107 109	104 105 103	96 99 93	96 98 94	96 98 95	97 98 95	98 101 96	103 109 98	102 114 96
N.3., West Riding				{ P M F	100 101 99	99 99 100	99 100 100	99 100 100	100 100 100	103 104 103	101 102 100	103 105 102	98 100 96	87 88 87	68 66 69
N.4., Lancashire and Cheshire				{ P M F	100 99 101	98 98 99	97 97 98	99 98 100	101 99 102	103 101 104	104 102 105	104 102 105	98 97 99	86 83 88	65 62 67
M.1., West Midlands...				{ P M F	100 101 99	106 106 106	104 104 104	104 104 104	100 100 100	99 100 99	96 98 95	96 98 96	95 97 94	95 96 95	95 93 96
M.2., East Midlands				{ P M F	100 102 99	103 103 103	102 102 102	101 101 101	101 102 100	102 104 101	98 100 97	97 99 95	96 99 93	98 105 93	91 100 87
E., Eastern Counties				{ P M F	100 102 98	102 102 102	102 102 101	100 102 98	93 97 89	92 94 90	98 99 96	100 102 98	112 115 109	130 140 123	157 169 150
S.W., South West Counties				{ P M F	100 99 101	92 92 91	92 92 92	92 92 91	93 95 91	97 97 96	101 99 103	105 102 108	122 118 125	140 138 142	165 162 167
W.1., South Wales				{ P M F	100 105 95	108 107 108	117 117 117	113 116 109	95 97 92	100 106 95	97 106 90	92 101 85	87 97 78	77 86 70	65 72 62
W.2., North and Central Wales				{ P M F	100 101 99	99 99 99	100 101 99	100 101 98	91 93 89	95 97 94	96 96 96	105 104 105	117 118 115	126 132 122	130 141 123

As between the grades of urban areas, the proportions of young adults are exceptionally high in the metropolis and are complementary in this respect to the low proportions in rural areas, though there is some evidence in the case of males that some part of the inward migration at the early ages comes from other towns as well as from rural areas; the movement of females at this period of life has a slightly differing incidence, mainly favouring London but in a lesser degree county boroughs as well at the expense both of smaller towns and rural districts.

The position of London is further exceptional in that, in spite of the fact that females at reproductive ages are relatively considerably more numerous than elsewhere, the numbers of young children are abnormally low. On the other hand the outward movement at retiring and later ages does not appear to be significant in London; the complement of the high increases over 60 in the rural areas being mainly found in the decline of the proportion in county boroughs.

Among the geographical regions identified in Table XLII the Northern Rural Belt (N.2.) Eastern Counties (E.) and North and Central Wales (W.2.) are predominantly rural in character and reflect conditions already referred to in respect of rural areas though with some differences. In all three there is evidence of material outward migration at early adult ages with a contrasting reversal at retiring ages resulting in abnormally high proportions after age 60, more especially in the Eastern and North Wales sections. But whereas the proportions of children are high in the Northern belt, they are only modestly so in the Eastern counties and in North Wales are little different from the average. By way of contrast the South West Counties (S.W.) also largely rural in character returns exceptionally low proportions of children with apparently little surplus for migration elsewhere at the employment ages; on the other hand its favourable climatic and residential features offer special attractions to the elderly, and the proportions are as outstandingly high at ages after 60 as they are low at the young ages.

Northumberland and Durham (N.1.) and South Wales (W.1.) have common features in their association with mining and other heavy industry which may not be unconnected with the similarity in the sex age constitutions of their populations. They are each weighted with a high proportion of children, particularly the northern area where the proportions are the highest shown in the table, which is heavily reduced in two successive stages, the first by outward migration at the early employment ages when the earlier supernormal proportions fall to sub-normal levels and again at the later retiring ages when the proportions are again reduced, this time to levels lower than in any other region, the position in this respect being especially marked in respect of respective female components. The scale of the general decline in the population proportions with advancing adult age has no doubt been aggravated by the recent prolonged unemployment and industrial depression which has fallen with special severity on these particular areas.

(b) Mis-statements of Age

The form of the question on the householders' schedule eliciting the age statistics derived from the 1931 enumeration was identical with that introduced at the previous Census of 1921, and consisted of a request for a statement of each person's age in years and months. At Censuses prior to 1921, the age returns were limited to statements in terms of integral ages alone in respect of all persons over the age of 1 and from the examination of the 1911 record—the first occasion in this country in which the analysis was made by individual years of age—it was obvious that the ages in this form were carelessly or approximately returned by a considerable element of the population. With the object of avoiding or lessening this type of mis-statement the question in 1921 was extended to cover months as well as years of age; it was never intended to make positive use of the more detailed record; it was a device solely intended as an indirect stimulant towards greater precision, to encourage a greater concentration upon the enquiry and avoidance of the looseness of statement evidenced in replies to the earlier enquiry.

How far the device succeeded in its object it is impossible to say. The age statements of 1921 were undoubtedly better than they were ten years before and they have again registered some further improvement in quality at the latest enumeration of 1931, but the defects are still present, and though they may not be of great consequence in the practical use and application of the Census age material, they have a wider significance from the fact that the age question is the most direct and least ambiguous of all Census enquiries and the one therefore in which the degree of statistical error is likely to be less than in other matters dealt with by the Census.

An innovation made in 1931 with the object of securing a greater degree of completeness in the enumeration, but with a direct bearing upon the age distribution, since the class affected was limited to a single year of age, was the general instruction that newly born children who had

not yet been given a name should be entered and described as "Baby". It had been repeatedly observed at preceding Censuses that the enumerated numbers of children under 1 year of age were markedly less than those that might have been expected from the survivors of the births of the preceding twelve months. It was realised, that, with the considerable time lag which was known to exist between the occurrence of a birth and its subsequent registration, there would always be many thousands of recently born children whose births had not yet been registered and in the absence of any better explanation it was conjectured that the apparent Census deficiency at this age might well be due to the fact that many such unregistered and possibly unnamed children were being withheld from the enumeration. The expectation seems to have been confirmed by the 1931 record for, as is seen hereafter, the deficiency has been reduced to small proportions and is only slightly in excess of corresponding deficiencies associated with the ages of slightly older children.

The error examination procedure generally follows that undertaken in 1921 and in so far as the methods and the results are to a large extent similar, the description below will be usefully amplified by reference to the somewhat more detailed account set out in the General Report of the 1921 Census.

The examination was undertaken in two stages, appropriate with two categories into which the errors may be expected to fall, viz., (1) those of a generally local and unbiased character such as may arise from looseness of statement or from ignorance of the precise facts and (2) wilful omissions or deliberate mis-statements. Intermediate between the two may be placed the form of mis-statement suspected at past enumerations and referred to as the "age next birthday" error, referring to the implied tendency on the part of some individuals within a short period of their next birthday, to return the higher age instead of their attained age asked for; the possible range of the error is limited to a single year in any individual case but it has the disadvantage of always operating in an upward direction.

(1) LOCAL ERRORS. These are identifiable from the observations themselves and their correction or elimination can be carried out by reference to the Census record alone, either by a smoothing process or by telescoping the individual age record in quinary or other suitably designed groups.

The nature of the 1931 disturbances of this character is to be seen from Diagrams E and G in which the numbers of the population at successive ages are shewn in graph form.

In considering the behaviour of the record at successive ages, care must be taken to distinguish between apparent irregularities which are essential features of the age distribution and those to which immediate attention is to be directed. For example, the greatest element of discontinuity is the prominent depression which occurs between the ages of 11 and 16, but from the subsidiary curve A shewn in Diagram G it will at once be appreciated that this is a more or less exact reproduction and result of the violent changes in the birth rate which occurred during the war and immediately succeeding years. It is not until after age 17 is reached that the present population can be regarded as survivors of a relatively even flow of births dating prior to 1915 and that the peculiarities of the curve can be associated with defects in age statements. From hereon will be observed the tendency toward a heaping up of the numbers at ages ending in the digit 0 and an apparent preference for ages in even, at the expense of odd, digits. From the subsidiary curves B and C in Diagram G it will be seen that the 1931 experience in this respect corresponds with remarkable consistency to that of 1921 and 1911 though with some diminution in the more outstanding prominences and depressions.

For a numerical expression of the cyclical tendencies associated with the digit of age, the method adopted in 1921 has been applied to the 1931 record. The male and female sections of the population over the 50-year age period 23 to 72 have each been divided into five decennial sections of age 23-32, 33-42, etc., and the numbers at individual ages aggregated in groups with common unit digits of age so that persons returned at 23, 33, 43, etc., form the first group, those at 24, 34, 44, etc., the second group and so on, making 10 groups in all. The series for each sex was then rateably modified so as to aggregate to a common total—10,000—and the resulting distribution is shewn in the first column of the subjoined statement.

The numbers so derived represent a progression by single years of age and as such would normally be expected to lie on smooth and continuously falling curves; and for a measure of the extent to which they do or do not comply with this expectation, graduated counterparts* of the enumerated distributions are shown for comparison in the second column of the statement. The differences between the enumerated and graduated records are shewn in adjoining columns and in further columns the corresponding differences from the 1921 and 1911 experiences are recorded for comparison.

* parabolas of second degree fitted by the method of least squares.

Ages ending in	1931 Experience				Corresponding Percentage Difference in	
	Proportionate Population		Excess or Deficiency (-) of Enumerated		1921	1911
	Enumerated	Graduated	Amount	Per cent. of Graduated		
MALES :						
3 ...	1,087	1,080	7	0.6	0.8	— 0.1
4 ...	1,072	1,070	2	0.2	—0.4	0.6
5 ...	1,051	1,058	— 7	—0.7	—0.1	1.1
6 ...	1,039	1,042	— 3	—0.3	—0.6	0.1
7 ...	1,000	1,024	—24	—2.3	—2.3	— 6.1
8 ...	1,018	1,002	16	1.6	1.5	3.0
9 ...	976	977	— 1	—0.1	0.3	— 1.5
0 ...	988	948	40	4.2	5.1	11.3
1 ...	887	917	—30	—3.3	—5.3	—10.9
2 ...	882	882	0	—	1.0	2.5
Total ...	10,000	10,000	±65	±0.6	±0.8	± 1.8
FEMALES :						
3 ...	1,092	1,089	3	0.3	0.5	—
4 ...	1,076	1,073	3	0.3	0.3	0.9
5 ...	1,051	1,055	— 4	—0.4	0.1	0.6
6 ...	1,034	1,037	— 3	—0.3	—1.0	— 0.5
7 ...	994	1,016	—22	—2.2	—3.3	— 5.7
8 ...	1,017	995	22	2.2	2.5	3.4
9 ...	962	972	—10	—1.0	—0.5	— 1.8
0 ...	991	947	44	4.6	7.3	12.1
1 ...	879	922	—43	—4.7	—7.4	—11.9
2 ...	904	894	10	1.1	1.6	3.0
Total ...	10,000	10,000	±82	±0.8	±1.2	± 1.9

From this test, conducted over the age field in which the bulk of the local type of mis-statements occur, it may be inferred that the general quality of the present age statements is somewhat better than it was ten years ago, the aggregate percentage error as shewn by the total lines having declined from ± 0.8 per cent. to ± 0.6 in the case of males and from ± 1.2 per cent. to ± 0.8 for females. The amount of the improvement was however distinctly greater in the previous decennium and as that synchronised with the change in asking for the age statement in years and months instead of in years alone it will probably be deemed desirable to maintain the question in its enlarged form in future Censuses or other enquiries at which the age is asked for rather than the date of birth. As between the sexes, the female record is somewhat inferior to that of males but the difference is not great and such recent improvement as is now registered is in favour of the female section.

As regards the incidence of the errors it will be seen that for each sex and for each of the three Census records the bulk is consistently associated with two pairs of ages which shew large and complementary variations accounting for between three-quarters and five-sixths of the total errors. The largest disturbance, as is already obvious from the diagrams, occurs at ages ending in 0 and 1 where the heavy excess at the former, customarily accounted to a particular attraction of these decennial round numbers, is obtained almost wholly from the ages next above, any evidence of understatement in the age below (ending in 9) being almost negligible in comparison. The other seat of disturbance is located in the 7 and 8 groups, the more outstanding difference here being the deficiency at ages ending in 7, complemented by an excess of nearly the same amount associated with ages ending in 8. The general magnitude of the distortion here is only about half that associated with the 0 and 1 group and is in contrast therewith in that the transfer of population which it reflects is upward from the lower age in the former and downward from the higher age in the latter case. The apparent transfer from 7 to 8 has in the past been ascribed to a preference for ages ending in even numbers but there is no material and consistent excess at other even numbers and it may well be that in this case it arises from the return of the age

next birthday with the possible desire of avoiding the digit 7. Outside these major seats of disturbance, the differences are of less consistency as between one experience and another and are hardly of sufficient consequence materially to impugn the validity of the age record.

The main advantage of the test so described is the evidence it provides of the progress recorded in the matter of age statement over the decades covered by the comparison. An alternative measure of the local irregularities without this advantage but identifying single years of age and extending to the younger and older sections outside the 23-72 range is that provided by the comparison of the enumerated and graduated populations shewn in Table XLV on page 98.

From this comparison it would seem that the overstatement at ages ending in 0, at the expense usually of the next higher age, is a feature extending practically throughout the whole range of ages, being in slight evidence as early as age 10 and at a maximum at age 50 where the excess may be as much as 7 per cent. in the case of each sex; the one exception to this rule worthy of note relates to age 20 where the enumerated numbers appear to be slightly deficient and where the presumably greater attraction of the maturity age of 21 appears to result in some transference from the lower to the higher age instead of vice versa as elsewhere. The apparent preference for ages ending in 8 at the expense of the preceding lower age is also in evidence throughout a large part of the range but at a much lower distortion level than that attaching to the 0 and 1 combination. Differences associated with other unit digits of age are not consistent either in sign or magnitude; they are generally no larger than would be expected in a comparison with an artificially smooth series and for that reason they cannot be read as necessarily implying defect in the enumeration record.

(2). OTHER AGE INCONSISTENCIES. In addition to the cyclical or local error it has been inferred in the past that the age records may have also been subject to a series of errors, not discernible, as are the local errors, from the distribution curve itself, but consisting either of the omission of substantial numbers altogether at some ages or of transfers from one part of the age field to another sufficient to lead to a sensible distortion of the true distribution. Such light as is to be thrown on them, if they do exist in any material degree, must be sought from such inference as can be drawn from a comparison of the Census record with some alternative distribution of independent merit. The procedure applied below follows that employed in the past and takes the form of comparing the enumerated population of each age group in 1931 with the numbers expected from the births of the years 1921-1931 or from the numbers recorded at appropriately younger ages at the 1921 Census after making such allowance as is possible for the mortality and migration to which they have been subject during the intervening period.

At the same time it must be expected that a test of this nature will be largely inconclusive since the expected numbers with which the enumerated are compared are themselves estimates only and from the mode of their construction will be subject to a degree of error which, in general, must be deemed to be far greater than that likely to attend the Census record. In the matter of the death record, for example, the age statement is supplied by a relative or other informant registering the death who may or may not be fully aware of the circumstances of the deceased, particularly at advanced ages where the majority of deaths occur; added to which is the methodological approximation introduced by the need of apportioning and debiting the recorded numbers at each age to population groups which are continuously and steadily ageing throughout the estimation period.

The greater difficulty which attends the estimation process however is the treatment of the balance of movement covered by the term migration. The component elements of this movement have been referred to on page 26 from which it may be seen to have been comprised approximately of a net loss of some 495 thousands permanent migrants to countries outside Europe offset by an inward civilian net balance from Europe and other parts of the United Kingdom of 240 thousands together with a further gain (on balance) of 55 thousands by a reduction in the numbers of the Armed Forces and merchant seamen serving outside England and Wales. In respect of migrants between England, Wales and countries outside Europe, records distinguishing sex and a series of broad age groups are regularly collected and published by the Board of Trade but in respect of the other elements no information is available beyond the bare numbers involved, and an arbitrary sex-age allocation of the total migration based on the coarse distribution available in respect of part of the movement predominantly outward in character may well introduce material error in respect of the other components of the movement, which on balance occurs in an inward and opposite direction.

For ages under 10 the error in the calculated survivors should be at a minimum since they are derived basically from the births registered in the decennium and they are shewn in comparison

with the enumerated at individual ages in the following statement, the separate sex records being amalgamated for simplicity as they shew no characteristic variation at this period of life. The differences revealed are supplemented with comparable figures for 1921 and 1911 so far as they are available.

COMPARISON OF 1931 CENSUS POPULATION AT AGES 0-9 (as projected to 30th June, 1931)
WITH SURVIVORS FROM PREVIOUS BIRTHS
(in thousands)

Original Births (July to June)*		Estimated net reduction by mortality and migration prior to mid 1931	Age (mid 1931)	Expected survivors (mid 1931)	1931 Census population carried forward to mid 1931	Differences as excess or deficiency (—) of Census population 1931		Comparable differences (Number)	
						Number	Per cent.	1921	1911
1930-1931	642	33	0	609	598	-11	-1.8	-24	-50
1929-1930	643	46	1	597	593	-4	-0.7	-22	-54
1928-1929	650	55	2	595	591	-4	-0.7	-3	-1
1927-1928	656	64	3	592	592	—	—	-7	-3
1926-1927	673	66	4	607	605	-2	-0.3	-5	+4
1925-1926	701	74	5	627	623	-4	-0.6	-2	—
1924-1925	718	79	6	639	637	-2	-0.3	0	—
1923-1924	740	87	7	653	653	—	—	+1	—
1922-1923	760	91	8	669	670	+1	+0.1	-2	—
1921-1922	816	99	9	717	711	-6	-0.8	—	—

*Births registered August to July, thus allowing for one month's registration delay.

The latest experience is similar to that of 1921 and 1911 in that the calculated survivors at the youngest ages are in excess of the enumerated but with a definite improvement at the ages of 0 and 1 where the differences were formerly markedly in excess of those applicable to older children. For 1931 the difference at age 1 is now less than one per cent. and thus falls more or less into line with later ages and the only remaining outstanding difference is that for age 0 where it is still nearly two per cent. notwithstanding its material improvement over 1921. It has already been stated that one of the explanations offered for the deficiency of the enumerated at age 0 in 1921 was the possible omission of very recent births and that to counter this a special instruction was included in the 1931 Census schedule that unnamed infants should be entered and described as "Baby"; as the latest improvement in the record appears to accord with the earlier anticipation it seems reasonable to assume that the view regarding the discrepancy in 1921 was not unfounded though it is not possible to test it in any direct way. At the same time the Census deficiency at age 0 appears to be still materially in excess of that at later ages and for this the only explanation that suggests itself is one which has been offered before, namely the return of the age next birthday on the part of a section of the community. It may be observed that one per cent. of the population are always within 3 or 4 days of their next birthday or two per cent. within a week, and that to many of them who have no appreciation of the statistical issue involved, the age so nearly attained will appear a truer representation of the position than that of an age apparently out of date; such error would be of the magnitude of that now emerging and it would only be visible at age 0 since for all later ages, the number wrongly transferred out to the next higher age would be offset by the similar number transferred in from below.

The discrepancy at childhood ages after the first, appears to be consistent and, though not of great size, is more than would ordinarily be expected to arise from error in the survivorship calculation having regard to the comparatively short intervals elapsing between birth and Census. On the other hand there seems no reason to account for the omission of such children from the Census or for the deliberate mis-statement of ages which must be precisely known by their parents or guardians, and in the absence of such explanation the small differences now disclosed can hardly be accepted as an adequate justification to dispute the validity of the Census record.

For ages over 10, the comparison becomes more involved, for the period over which the survivors are traced is never less than ten years and in addition to the difficulties attending the treatment of deaths and migration of this period, the survivorship construction is based upon the Census record of 1921 in which the errors, if they exist, will be as great if not greater than those attaching to the 1931 record which it is the object of the test to reveal.

The comparison is set out in the following table, the ages being grouped in quinary periods so chosen as to minimise the effect of the cyclical local irregularities associated with the unit digit of age.

TABLE XLIII.—COMPARISON OF 1931 CENSUS POPULATIONS AT AGE OVER 10 (as projected to 30th June, 1931) WITH SURVIVORS FROM THE 1921 CENSUS (as projected to 30th June, 1921)
(in thousands)

1921 Census population (carried to mid 1921)	Estimated net reduction by mortality and migration	Age (mid 1931)	Expected survivors mid 1931	1931 Census population (carried to mid 1931)	Difference as excess or deficiency (—) of Census population 1931		Comparable differences 1921		
					Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	
MALES									
0—	1,376	74	10—	1,302	1,329	27	2.0	38	2.1
4—	1,714	44	14—	1,670	1,657	—13	—0.8	—32	—1.8
9—	1,830	54	19—	1,776	1,710	—66	—3.9	}	?
14—	1,766	71	24—	1,695	1,652	—43	—2.6		
19—	1,503	75	29—	1,428	1,496	68	4.5		
24—	1,350	67	34—	1,283	1,295	12	0.9		
29—	1,295	73	39—	1,222	1,249	27	2.2		
34—	1,266	93	44—	1,173	1,183	10	0.8	1	0.1
39—	1,247	117	49—	1,130	1,140	10	0.9	7	0.7
44—	1,175	146	54—	1,029	1,023	—6	—0.6	19	2.3
49—	1,015	174	59—	841	822	—19	—2.3	—15	—2.4
54—	819	210	64—	609	623	14	2.2	24	5.0
59—	636	235	69—	401	415	14	3.4	12	3.8
64—	476.5	246.5	74—	230.0	238.1	8.1	3.4	4	2.2
69—	316.5	213.5	79—	103.0	102.4	—0.6	—0.6	—8	—10.0
74—	180.7	145.9	84—	34.8	33.0	—1.8	—5.5	—3	—11.0
79—	81.0	76.3	89—	4.7	6.9	2.2	}	—	—
84 and over	33.7	30.9	94 and over	2.8	1.0	—1.8			
FEMALES									
0—	1,340	64	10—	1,276	1,300	24	1.8	35	1.9
4—	1,699	38	14—	1,661	1,659	—2	—0.1	—14	—0.8
9—	1,812	46	19—	1,766	1,785	19	1.1	25	1.5
14—	1,789	59	24—	1,730	1,757	27	1.5	59	3.6
19—	1,714	71	29—	1,643	1,644	1	0.1	—9	—0.6
24—	1,645	74	34—	1,571	1,539	—32	—2.1	—52	—3.5
29—	1,538	74	39—	1,464	1,458	—6	—0.4	—9	—0.6
34—	1,478	84	44—	1,394	1,377	—17	—1.2	—2	—0.2
39—	1,410	100	49—	1,310	1,293	—17	—1.3	—19	—1.8
44—	1,269	121	54—	1,148	1,132	—16	—1.4	—6	—0.7
49—	1,084	143	59—	941	918	—23	—2.5	—27	—3.8
54—	890	176	64—	714	738	24	3.3	18	3.2
59—	712	211	69—	501	532	31	5.8	26	6.3
64—	562	245	74—	317	336	19	5.7	14	5.3
69—	412.7	246.6	79—	166.1	167.3	1.2	0.7	—5	—4.0
74—	263.1	197.5	84—	65.6	65.4	—0.2	—0.3	—3	—6.0
79—	131.3	121.3	89—	10.0	16.5	6.5	}	2	13.6
84 and over	66.8	62.6	94 and over	4.2	2.8	—1.4			

The differences between the enumerated and the expected are shown both for 1931 and 1921 in the last four columns of the table, the figures being shown as positive or negative according to whether the enumerated or the survivors are the greater. On the whole the 1931 differences are somewhat lower in magnitude than those associated with the 1921 record thereby suggesting that there has been some improvement either in the Census age statement or in the survivorship computation process. Subject to this general improvement the outstanding features of the distributions of the differences are similar for the two Censuses from which it is to be inferred that the causes responsible for them are much the same today as they were in 1921, the change being in their intensity rather than their nature. As between the sexes there is a common likeness in incidence of the differences at the youngest and oldest ages but not at the earlier adult period, thus again repeating the experience of 1921.

For both males and females at ages 10–13 the enumerated is in excess of the calculated survivors; and since the amount of the excess corresponds in magnitude with the accepted deficiency at ages 0–3 at the 1921 Census and would practically disappear if the 1931 survivors were traced from the survivors instead of the enumerated at the younger age group in 1921, the difference now brought out will probably be regarded as confirming the 1921 deficiency rather than throwing any doubt upon the 1931 record.

From age 14 up to the early fifties the male experience differs from the female and is characterised by two well-defined phases consisting of a marked excess of survivors up to age 29 followed by an equally marked excess of enumerated at subsequent ages of which the bulk is concentrated in the 29–34 group. Careful examination of all the relevant features of this section of the male age field indicates a strong probability that this two-phase alternation almost certainly arises

from an inadequate allowance in the survivorship construction for the special migration element associated with movements of the Armed Forces. Service establishments abroad, in respect of which the contribution from this country may be from 150 to 200 thousands at any time, are maintained by series of drafts sent out each year and returned some years later at appropriately older ages. The net migration loss or gain thereby over a decennium may be negligible in numbers but its disregard in the computation of expected survivors would result in precisely the type of age differences now disclosed and in view of their magnitude must be regarded as completely inhibiting inferences, adverse or otherwise, regarding the quality of the age statements themselves.

For females over this age period (14 to 53), the amounts of the differences are far less than those associated with males and with a contrary incidence, the enumerated being in excess at first followed by a rather larger deficiency in the latter half of the period. The differences are greater than would be expected from an inadequate treatment of migration in the survivorship construction and on their face, appear to lend some colour to the suggestion, made in the past, that they are evidence of a tendency for females to understate their ages when approaching the middle years of life; but whatever may have been the position in the past it is almost impossible to establish the existence of any significant distortion from this cause in the latest record, since the differences proceed from errors in both the 1921 and 1931 enumeration and on the assumption that age statements have generally improved over the course of time, the bulk of those now disclosed could be assigned to defects in the 1921 record. For example it was explained in the 1921 report that the apparent Census excess of 35 thousands at ages 9-13 in 1921 would have been converted into a deficiency if the then survivors had been traced from births instead of from the Census figures of 1911 and that there were good grounds for thinking that the 1921 population was under-represented at these ages; and if, as is not unlikely, the amount of that under-representation were of an order of magnitude similar to that of the apparent Census excess of 19 thousands at ages 19-23 in 1931 it would largely explain the latter, and would thus tend to support the 1931 Census record at 19-23 rather than to dispute it. At most age groups under 53, a difference in 1931 is associated with a difference of opposite sign at the group 10 years less in 1921, the conjunction going far towards destroying the possibility of identifying the real Census error, if any, concealed within either.

At ages over 54 the male and female experiences are not dissimilar in that the survivors are in excess between 54 and 63 and the enumerated between 64 and 78 after which the differences are reduced to small amounts for each sex. At these ages the mortality and migration flux used in the survivorship construction becomes increasingly large in relation to the resulting differences and having regard to the practical difficulties in assigning the recorded deaths amongst the steadily ageing population groups, it becomes virtually impossible to arrive at any acceptable conclusion regarding the meaning of the differences or their apportionment as between errors in either of the terminal Census records or in the estimate of the survivorship movement between them.

Whatever justification there may have been for suspecting biased statements of age in the past, the evidence provided by the survivorship comparison would appear to be quite inconclusive regarding omissions or widespread misplacements in the 1931 record with the single exception at age 0 at which a probable deficiency in the enumerated appears to be sufficiently established to warrant a preference for the slightly larger number of calculated survivors at that age.

(c) Graduation of Ages.

The effect of local mis-statements in the ages as given on the Census schedules to which attention has been drawn in the immediately preceding pages, and which are visible over the major portion of the total age field from the pictorial representation of Diagrams E and G, will be largely reduced when the individual age records are telescoped into quinquennial or decennial groups and for many of the purposes for which the Census records are required in practice, where comparatively broad groupings of age are sufficient, their disregard will occasion little difficulty. For some purposes, however, the numbers at individual ages are significant, and for such circumstances a record is required from which the major superficial irregularities have been eliminated by a process of smoothing or graduation. The steps taken towards that end are briefly set out below together with a table shewing the graduated numbers and the differences between them and the corresponding enumerated.

It will be recognised that the true age progression of the population, if it could be established, would not be a perfectly smooth series since it is derived fundamentally from a succession of births of which the numbers are known to vary from year to year; the original unevenness imparted at birth may be modified by subsequent deaths or migration but it will not be eliminated so that a smoothing process applied directly to the enumerated numbers will only be effective in producing a series more closely corresponding to the true underlying numbers if the irregularities to be removed are in excess of those associated with the birth record.

From an inspection of the birth and enumeration records, the latter conditions could be accepted as applying in respect of ages from about 16 upwards in respect of which all the relevant births had occurred prior to the 1914-18 war. But at younger ages the condition was not fulfilled where the population variations were obviously dominated by the violent changes in the annual numbers of births over the war and post-war years, the influence of which would need to be eliminated before any lesser unwanted irregularities could be seen and removed. This object was obtained by applying the graduation process, not to the populations direct, but to the ratios of the population at each age to the births with which they were associated and obtaining adjusted populations by multiplying the said births by the graduated survivorship ratios.

In the procedure actually employed, the graduation based upon survivors covered the age field from 0 to 30 and this was accompanied by a graduation based directly upon the enumerated populations from age 26 to the end of life, the overlap being available to effect a smooth junction between the two.

The Census was taken on the 26/27th April 1931, and the survivorship ratios at successive ages employed as the medium of graduation for the younger section of the experience were accordingly ascertained by reference to the births which occurred during regressively preceding calendar years ending on the 26th April, as estimated from the published Quarterly registration records of births. In this process it was assumed that an average interval of a month elapsed between the occurrence of a birth and its registration except in 1918 when the registration time lag was temporarily reduced (as a result of food rationing) to rather less than 3 weeks.

Since the objective in the case of each of the two graduations was solely that of passing a smooth and continuous curve through the ungraduated age series, the type of graduation explained on pages xxxix-xlii of Vol. VII of the 1911 Census was deemed appropriate and was followed in principle on the present occasion; graduated pivotal values being first ascertained at quinary age points from successive sections of the ungraduated data and the intermediate values being thereafter determined and inserted by the method of osculatory interpolation.

The pivotal values were each calculated as the central point of a third difference curve fitted by the method of moments to $2x + 1$ consecutive values of the ungraduated functions (i.e. x terms on each side of the pivot age). For the survivorship ratio graduation covering ages 0-30, the ages selected for the pivotal values were those ending in the digits 0 and 5, the graduated values for ages 5, 10 and 15 being obtained from 7 successive terms of the ungraduated series (i.e., $2x + 1 = 7$), and those for ages 20, 25 etc., from 13 terms; for the commencing age 0 the estimated number of survivors was regarded as a truer representation of the population than the enumerated and the adopted survivorship ratio was based upon such survivors. For the population graduation from age 26 upwards, the pivotal ages chosen were those ending in the digits 1 and 6 and the graduated functions were derived from 17 terms of the ungraduated.

The pivotal values having been computed at 5 year intervals, a third difference osculatory interpolation formula was employed to determine the values at the four intermediate ages between each pair of pivotal values; except between 0 and 5 where the method was inapplicable and an ordinary 3rd difference formula was used based upon the previously ascertained values at ages 0, 5, 7 and 9.

The two overlapping series of constructed populations were seen to be almost identical at age 26 in the case of each sex and a simple junction was effected at this age without further refinement, the values for earlier ages thus being derived from the graduation of the survivorship ratios and the values for later ages from the graduation of the population numbers.

Two final adjustments were made to the graduated numbers. The first was applicable to each sex and was of insignificance in itself; when the graduated numbers were aggregated for all ages, the totals were found to be slightly different from the enumerated numbers in respect of each sex and the differences were in each case eliminated by a rateable modification of the graduated at each age. The second, of more significance, was the correction of an obvious defect in the male graduation; comparison of the enumerated and graduated age by age clearly shewed that the graduation, in smoothing out the local irregularities, was also tending to obliterate an inherent feature of the distribution, viz., that reflecting the loss due to casualties in the 1914-18 war which should have resulted in a somewhat sharp depression in the age curve from about age 31 and have continued with an ultimately diminishing influence for 20 years or more; allowance was made for this by the superimposition of a hand adjustment, smooth in itself but conforming more nearly to the progression of the enumerated. The resulting graduated functions are shewn side by side with the original unadjusted data in Tables XLIV and XLV.

TABLE XLIV.—UNGRADUATED AND GRADUATED SURVIVORSHIP RATIOS—AGES 0-30, 1931

(Ratios of populations at each age in 1931 to relevant births of earlier years)

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Ungradu- ated	Gradu- ated	Ungradu- ated	Gradu- ated		Ungradu- ated	Gradu- ated	Ungradu- ated	Gradu- ated
0	0.923	0.9416	0.940	0.9560	15	0.803	0.7983	0.830	0.8250
1	0.913	0.9235	0.932	0.9404	16	0.788	0.7880	0.818	0.8196
2	0.899	0.9086	0.919	0.9275	17	0.769	0.7785	0.812	0.8169
3	0.893	0.8966	0.914	0.9171	18	0.779	0.7692	0.823	0.8153
4	0.887	0.8871	0.910	0.9087	19	0.771	0.7600	0.817	0.8134
5	0.879	0.8797	0.899	0.9022	20	0.741	0.7503	0.800	0.8096
6	0.874	0.8733	0.899	0.8964	21	0.748	0.7402	0.810	0.8037
7	0.872	0.8697	0.895	0.8931	22	0.728	0.7298	0.801	0.7967
8	0.871	0.8671	0.895	0.8905	23	0.713	0.7194	0.794	0.7890
9	0.862	0.8636	0.883	0.8870	24	0.708	0.7088	0.788	0.7808
10	0.867	0.8574	0.890	0.8810	25	0.696	0.6983	0.773	0.7724
11	0.847	0.8478	0.872	0.8714	26	0.694	0.6882	0.765	0.7635
12	0.818	0.8359	0.845	0.8592	27	0.671	0.6786	0.737	0.7540
13	0.820	0.8229	0.844	0.8461	28	0.678	0.6687	0.744	0.7442
14	0.807	0.8100	0.829	0.8341	29	0.663	0.6578	0.726	0.7348
					30	0.699	0.6452	0.770	0.7262

TABLE XLV.—ENUMERATED AND GRADUATED POPULATIONS—CENSUS 1931

(The graduated population at ages 0-25 have been obtained via the medium of the survivorship ratios of Table XLIV.)

Population (hundreds)		Excess or Deficiency (—) of Enumerated		Age last birthday	Population (hundreds)		Excess or Deficiency (—) of Enumerated	
Enumerated	Graduated	Amount	Per cent.		Enumerated	Graduated	Amount	Per cent.
MALES					FEMALES			
191,330	191,330			All Ages	208,194	208,194		
3,050	3,111	— 61	—2.0	0	2,967	3,021	— 54	—1.8
2,988	3,024	— 36	—1.2	1	2,936	2,965	— 29	—1.0
2,993	3,023	— 30	—1.0	2	2,929	2,958	— 29	—1.0
2,990	3,002	— 12	—0.4	3	2,930	2,940	— 10	—0.3
3,082	3,082	—	—	4	3,038	3,036	2	0.1
3,168	3,170	— 2	—0.1	5	3,107	3,119	— 12	—0.4
3,218	3,215	3	0.1	6	3,162	3,155	7	0.2
3,319	3,310	9	0.3	7	3,258	3,254	4	0.1
3,401	3,385	16	0.5	8	3,338	3,322	16	0.5
3,673	3,679	— 6	—0.2	9	3,583	3,602	— 19	—0.5
3,921	3,877	44	1.1	10	3,827	3,793	34	0.9
3,823	3,824	— 1	— .0	11	3,725	3,725	—	—
2,724	2,784	— 60	—2.2	12	2,672	2,720	— 48	—1.8
2,653	2,661	— 8	—0.3	13	2,612	2,622	— 10	—0.4
3,083	3,096	— 13	—0.4	14	3,032	3,051	— 19	—0.6
3,227	3,207	20	0.6	15	3,187	3,169	18	—0.6
3,509	3,509	—	—	16	3,519	3,526	— 7	—0.2
3,452	3,493	— 41	—1.2	17	3,517	3,541	— 24	—0.7
3,464	3,419	45	1.3	18	3,519	3,490	29	0.8
3,442	3,393	49	1.4	19	3,507	3,491	16	0.5
3,375	3,417	— 42	—1.2	20	3,503	3,547	— 44	—1.2
3,452	3,418	34	1.0	21	3,598	3,572	26	0.7
3,433	3,439	— 6	—0.2	22	3,635	3,618	17	0.5
3,382	3,412	— 30	—0.9	23	3,635	3,613	22	0.6
3,350	3,353	— 3	—0.1	24	3,583	3,553	30	0.8
3,295	3,303	— 8	—0.2	25	3,523	3,524	— 1	0.0
3,325	3,298	27	0.8	26	3,537	3,527	10	0.3
3,251	3,287	— 36	—1.1	27	3,449	3,476	— 27	—0.8
3,269	3,273	— 4	—0.1	28	3,453	3,425	28	0.8
3,149	3,247	— 98	—3.0	29	3,320	3,375	— 55	—1.6
3,263	3,187	76	2.4	30	3,471	3,327	144	4.3
3,015	3,030	— 15	—0.5	31	3,279	3,280	— 1	0.0
2,769	2,803	— 34	—1.2	32	3,196	3,235	— 39	—1.2
2,641	2,688	— 47	—1.7	33	3,122	3,191	— 69	—2.2
2,645	2,638	7	0.3	34	3,153	3,148	5	0.2
2,575	2,603	— 28	—1.1	35	3,068	3,107	— 39	—1.3
2,596	2,569	27	1.1	36	3,085	3,069	16	0.5
2,509	2,552	— 43	—1.7	37	2,973	3,033	— 60	—2.0
2,617	2,527	90	3.6	38	3,102	3,000	102	3.4
2,533	2,518	15	0.6	39	2,971	2,969	2	0.1
2,594	2,511	83	3.3	40	3,049	2,938	111	3.8
2,361	2,497	—136	—5.4	41	2,698	2,907	— 209	—7.2
2,532	2,472	60	2.4	42	2,949	2,877	72	2.5

TABLE XLV.—Cont.—ENUMERATED AND GRADUATED POPULATIONS—CENSUS 1931

Population (hundreds)		Excess or Deficiency (—) of Enumerated		Age last birthday	Population (hundreds)		Excess or Deficiency (—) of Enumerated		
Enumerated	Graduated	Amount	Per cent.		Enumerated	Graduated	Amount	Per cent.	
MALES					FEMALES				
2,448	2,442	6	0.2	43	2,873	2,848	25	0.9	
2,358	2,410	— 52	— 2.2	44	2,773	2,819	— 46	— 1.6	
2,404	2,379	25	1.1	45	2,782	2,789	— 7	— 0.3	
2,383	2,355	28	1.2	46	2,749	2,758	— 9	— 0.3	
2,295	2,338	— 43	— 1.8	47	2,661	2,727	— 66	— 2.4	
2,394	2,328	66	2.8	48	2,795	2,698	97	3.6	
2,390	2,318	72	3.1	49	2,687	2,666	21	0.8	
2,457	2,302	155	6.7	50	2,802	2,629	173	6.6	
2,160	2,277	— 117	— 5.1	51	2,408	2,583	— 175	— 6.8	
2,221	2,239	— 18	— 0.8	52	2,541	2,526	15	0.6	
2,155	2,194	— 39	— 1.8	53	2,447	2,459	— 12	— 0.5	
2,170	2,141	29	1.4	54	2,456	2,387	69	2.9	
2,099	2,083	16	0.8	55	2,317	2,313	4	0.2	
2,065	2,023	42	2.1	56	2,247	2,237	10	0.4	
1,931	1,957	— 26	— 1.3	57	2,099	2,162	— 63	— 2.9	
1,967	1,886	81	4.3	58	2,176	2,084	92	4.4	
1,812	1,811	1	0.1	59	1,971	2,005	— 34	— 1.7	
1,774	1,732	42	2.4	60	2,010	1,926	84	4.4	
1,539	1,654	— 115	— 7.0	61	1,691	1,847	— 156	— 8.4	
1,564	1,572	— 8	— 0.5	62	1,748	1,768	— 20	— 1.1	
1,488	1,486	2	0.1	63	1,714	1,689	25	1.5	
1,417	1,398	19	1.4	64	1,626	1,610	16	1.0	
1,331	1,311	20	1.5	65	1,590	1,532	58	3.8	
1,206	1,227	— 21	— 1.7	66	1,446	1,453	— 7	— 0.5	
1,159	1,145	14	1.2	67	1,372	1,375	— 3	— 0.2	
1,096	1,065	31	2.9	68	1,320	1,297	23	1.8	
987.3	985.1	2.2	0.2	69	1,199	1,220	— 21	— 1.8	
923.0	907.0	16.0	1.8	70	1,186	1,142	44	3.9	
800.6	830.2	— 29.6	— 3.6	71	1,027	1,064	— 37	— 3.5	
744.6	753.7	— 9.1	— 1.2	72	985.7	983.7	2.0	0.2	
676.9	677.5	— 0.6	— 0.1	73	902.3	902.3	—	—	
619.6	603.2	16.4	2.7	74	842.3	821.0	21.3	2.6	
545.9	532.2	13.7	2.6	75	758.1	741.7	16.4	2.2	
471.8	466.3	5.5	1.2	76	670.0	666.1	3.9	0.6	
392.9	404.9	— 12.0	— 3.0	77	575.6	593.1	— 17.5	— 3.0	
343.7	347.1	— 3.4	— 1.0	78	508.6	521.5	— 12.9	— 2.5	
287.5	293.4	— 5.9	— 2.0	79	444.5	453.0	— 8.5	— 1.9	
254.8	244.6	10.2	4.2	80	411.9	389.1	22.8	5.9	
189.8	201.2	— 11.4	— 5.7	81	312.5	331.4	— 18.9	— 5.7	
162.3	163.9	— 1.6	— 1.0	82	275.2	280.3	— 5.1	— 1.8	
126.4	132.1	— 5.7	— 4.3	83	227.5	234.7	— 7.2	— 3.1	
103.1	105.1	— 2.0	— 1.9	84	194.8	194.0	0.8	0.4	
81.3	82.0	— 0.7	— 0.9	85	157.2	158.0	— 0.8	— 0.5	
65.4	61.9	3.5	5.7	86	130.4	126.1	4.3	3.4	
46.9	45.6	1.3	2.9	87	99.3	99.0	0.3	0.3	
34.0	33.7	0.3	0.9	88	75.5	76.9	— 1.4	— 1.8	
25.0	24.9	0.1	0.4	89	55.9	58.9	— 3.0	— 5.1	
19.2	18.1	1.1	6.1	90	42.9	44.0	— 1.1	— 2.5	
11.5	12.1	— 0.6	— 5.0	91	30.0	31.1	— 1.1	— 3.6	
7.9	8.5	— 0.6	— 7.1	92	21.2	21.6	— 0.4	— 1.9	
5.2	6.0	— 0.8	— 13.3	93	14.7	14.6	0.1	0.7	
3.7	4.3	— 0.6	— 14.0	94	9.9	9.5	0.4	4.2	
2.4	2.8	— 0.4	— 14.3	95	6.8	6.2	0.6	9.7	
1.3	1.5	— 0.2	— 13.3	96	4.0	4.3	— 0.3	— 7.0	
1.0	1.0	—	—	97	2.9	2.9	—	—	
0.5	0.5	—	—	98	2.0	2.0	—	—	
0.7	0.7	—	—	99 & over	2.7	2.7	—	—	
Summary conventional in Quinary Groups of age									
15,103.0	15,242.0	— 139.0	— 0.9	0—	14,800	14,920	— 120	— 0.8	
16,779.0	16,759.0	20.0	0.1	5—	16,448	16,452	— 4	— 0.0	
16,204.0	16,242.0	— 38.0	— 0.2	10—	15,868	15,911	— 43	— 0.3	
17,094.0	17,021.0	73.0	0.4	15—	17,249	17,217	32	0.2	
16,992.0	17,039.0	— 47.0	— 0.3	20—	17,954	17,903	51	0.3	
16,289.0	16,408.0	— 119.0	— 0.7	25—	17,282	17,327	— 45	— 0.3	
14,333.0	14,346.0	— 13.0	— 0.1	30—	16,221	16,181	40	0.2	
12,830.0	12,769.0	61.0	0.5	35—	15,199	15,178	21	0.1	
12,293.0	12,332.0	— 39.0	— 0.3	40—	14,342	14,389	— 47	— 0.3	
11,866.0	11,718.0	148.0	1.3	45—	13,674	13,638	36	0.3	
11,163.0	11,153.0	10.0	0.1	50—	12,654	12,584	70	0.5	
9,874.0	9,760.0	114.0	1.2	55—	10,810	10,801	9	0.1	
7,782.0	7,842.0	— 60.0	— 0.8	60—	8,789	8,840	— 51	— 0.6	
5,779.3	5,733.1	46.2	0.8	65—	6,927	6,877	50	0.7	
3,764.7	3,771.6	— 6.9	— 0.2	70—	4,943.3	4,913	30.3	0.6	
2,041.8	2,043.9	— 2.1	— 0.1	75—	2,956.8	2,975.4	— 18.6	— 0.6	
836.4	846.9	— 10.5	— 1.2	80—	1,421.9	1,429.5	— 7.6	— 0.5	
252.6	248.1	4.5	1.8	85—	518.3	518.9	— 0.6	— 0.1	
47.5	49.0	— 1.5	— 3.2	90—	118.7	120.8	— 2.1	— 1.7	
5.9	6.5	— 0.6	— 9.2	95 & over	18.4	18.1	0.3	— 1.7	

5. Marital Condition.

Of the 39,952,377 persons enumerated in England and Wales in 1931, 20,324,878 or 50·9 per cent. were returned as single, 17,093,411 (42·8 per cent.) as married, 2,501,373 (6·3 per cent.) as widowed, and 32,715 (0·1 per cent.) as divorced. Among the single of all ages, there were 1,051 females to 1,000 males, the proportion having declined from 1,065 in 1921, but being still well in excess of the 1911 proportion of 1,029. As usual the number of wives enumerated in the country exceeded the corresponding numbers of husbands, the excess of 113,785 wives representative of 1,013 wives per 1,000 husbands comparing with 114,956 (1,015 per 1,000) in 1921 and 134,498 (1,021 per 1,000) in 1911. Widows numbered 1,782,517 against 718,856 widowers, the ratio of 2·48 widows per widower comparing with 2·52 in 1921 and 2·22 in 1911. The divorced, so returned, which according to the instructions governing the returns should have included both parties to a divorce provided that each was still within the country and had not remarried numbered 13,546 males and 19,169 females as compared with the far fewer and more nearly equal numbers of 8,464 males and 8,218 females in 1921.

In the following table, the numbers returned under each condition in 1931 are set out in age groups and the intercensal increases or decreases in the several groups show where the principal changes in the distributions have occurred.

TABLE XLVI.—DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION, 1931
(a) *Population in thousands* 1931*

	MALES					FEMALES				
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
All ages	19,133	9,911	8,490	719	14	20,819	10,414	8,604	1,783	19
Under 15	4,808	4,808	—	—	—	4,712	4,712	—	—	—
15-19	1,710	1,705	5	0	0	1,725	1,694	31	0	0
20-24	1,699	1,463	235	1	0	1,795	1,332	461	2	0
25-29	1,629	767	855	7	1	1,728	702	1,014	10	1
30-34	1,433	312	1,106	13	2	1,622	403	1,189	27	3
35-44	2,512	315	2,147	46	4	2,954	573	2,222	152	7
45-54	2,303	250	1,951	98	4	2,633	431	1,897	301	5
55-64	1,766	181	1,404	179	2	1,960	306	1,213	438	2
65-74	954	88	643	223	1	1,187	187	488	511	1
75 and over	318	22	145	151	0	503	74	88	341	0

(b) *Intercensal Increase or Decrease (—) in thousands, 1921-1931**

	MALES				FEMALES			
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced
All ages	1,058	— 38	1,015	82	1,008	—177	1,014	172
Under 15	— 477	—477	—	—	— 503	—503	—	—
15-19	— 18	— 16	— 2	— 0	— 50	— 50	— 0	— 0
20-24	251	273	— 21	— 0	92	95	1	— 4
25-29	289	169	121	— 1	108	38	93	— 23
30-34	152	16	137	— 1	102	9	129	— 36
35-44	16	— 60	82	— 6	104	25	98	— 19
45-54	170	— 6	179	— 3	346	56	247	42
55-64	383	37	322	24	430	72	296	62
65-74	225	21	165	38	274	60	129	85
75 and over	68	4	32	31	105	21	20	64

(c) *Intercensal Increase or Decrease (—) per cent., 1921-1931†*

	MALES				FEMALES			
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced
All ages	5·9	— 0·4	13·6	12·5	5·1	— 1·7	13·4	10·5
Under 15	— 9·0	— 9·0	—	—	— 9·7	— 9·7	—	—
15-19	— 1·1	— 0·9	—31·4	—70·2	— 2·8	— 2·9	0·2	—57·4
20-24	17·3	22·9	— 8·3	—25·4	5·4	7·7	0·3	—62·1
25-29	21·6	28·3	16·5	—12·4	6·7	5·7	10·1	—66·9
30-34	11·9	5·4	14·2	— 7·8	6·7	2·2	12·2	—54·7
35-44	0·6	—16·0	4·0	—10·7	3·7	4·6	4·6	—10·6
45-54	8·0	— 2·4	10·1	— 2·7	15·1	15·0	15·0	16·0
55-64	27·7	26·0	29·7	15·2	28·1	30·8	32·2	16·4
65-74	30·8	32·0	34·6	20·5	30·0	47·0	35·9	20·0
75 and over	27·2	23·8	28·7	26·2	26·5	40·5	29·3	23·2

* Figures shown to the nearest thousand for each age group. No adjustment has been made to totals.

† Calculated on the correct differences between 1921 and 1931 and not on the differences shown at (b).

From the nature of this record it will be apparent that the actual numbers of persons enumerated as single, married, widowed or divorced, or the decennial increases or decreases in the numbers, have not been determined solely or even mainly by the forces governing marriage, widowhood and divorce, but are conditioned to a large extent by the common age factors affecting all marital conditions alike. The latter have already been described in the preceding "Ages" section of the report; originating, as they mainly do, from the steady rise in the annual number of births over the years prior to 1903 and their decline thereafter, coupled at the same time with a generally improving survivorship condition, they are responsible for the recent declines in the population at ages below 20 and the increases at the later years of life; superimposed on these changes in the case of males, is the further and special effect of the incidence of the war losses registered by a serious depression in the 1921 population at ages 20-35 which in 1931, ten years later, has been transferred to ages 30-45, the effect of such transfer being to produce an abnormal increase at ages 20-30 complemented by an equally abnormal decrease in the 35-45 age period. These changes will have affected each of the condition groups though with a varied incidence according to the extent to which the more specific marriage and widowhood factors have operated to modify them.

Though marriages fluctuated during the war and immediately succeeding years, the general effect was to raise the general level of the rate in the 1911-21 decennium; the higher average for that period has not been maintained except at the youngest female ages below 20 and the reduction, though not large, has exercised a depressing effect upon other tendencies affecting the marriage section of the age field. The effect is observable in the figures at male ages 20-29 and female ages 20-24, where the rates of increase are lower for the married than for the single, the reductions in the married at later ages due to fewer 1921-1931 marriages being offset by the increase in the marriages at ages 10 years younger which occurred prior to 1921.

Widowhood rates, like mortality with which they are synonymous, have declined, the effect of the decline being most marked at the older ages where the percentage increases in the numbers married of both sexes are at a maximum and are materially in excess of the corresponding increases in the widowed sections. Further, in the case of younger females, the numbers of widows in 1921 were unduly swollen as a result of the heavy war casualties amongst married men and to this feature is to be accounted the largest percentage decline in the widowed at ages 20-35.

As a result of all the marital condition changes amongst women, the proportion of married women at the reproductive ages, 15-45 has risen from 121 per 1,000 total population in 1921 to 123 in 1931 while the corresponding proportions of the non-married at the same ages have fallen from 128 to 123; at the same time any increase in fertility potentiality which might be inferred from the rise in the married proportion is more than discounted by the fact that the proportion are probably at a maximum at the present time and are bound to fall in the near future as the present numbers are replaced from the smaller generations now entering the reproductive field.

As regards the sex incidence in what may be called the marriageable population—here regarded as the single, widowed and divorced sections at ages 20 and over—the excess of females is now 1,680,196 as compared with 1,667,846, ten years ago. As will be seen, however, from the subjoined statement, the vast bulk of the excess is located at the older ages where females, through their greater longevity, have always outnumbered males. In the age group 20-30, at which marriages mainly take place, females are fewer than males, the female excess of 1921, which was a direct consequence of the heavy male war casualties of 1914-18, having now given place to a relative deficiency, with existing proportions of 911 and 922 females per 1,000 males at ages 20-24 and 25-29 which are markedly lower even than they were in 1911 (984 and 990). After about age 30, the position is reversed, non-married females outnumbering corresponding males in proportions which quickly rise to the extent of giving the former a 2 to 1 predominance after about age 45.

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		
	1931	1921	1931	1921	Increase 1921-1931
20-24	911	1,043	- 130,199	50,808	- 181,007
25-29	922	1,154	- 60,272	93,194	- 153,466
30-34	1,322	1,470	105,499	147,148	- 41,649
35-44	2,005	1,683	367,008	294,577	72,431
45-54	2,094	1,768	384,493	277,132	107,361
55-64	2,065	2,038	385,036	311,930	73,106
65 and over ...	2,295	2,263	628,631	493,057	135,574

TABLE XLVII.—MARITAL CONDITIONS : PROPORTIONS BY SEX IN AGE GROUPS, ENGLAND AND WALES (1891-1931) AND GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS (1931)

		Proportions per 1,000																				
		England and Wales					Density Aggregates, 1931				Geographical Regions, 1931											
		1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	Greater London	County Boroughs Outside Greater London	Other Urban Areas Outside Greater London	Rural Districts Outside Greater London	South East	N.1	N.2	N.3	N.4	M.1	M.2	East	South West	W.1	W.2	
102	MALES																					
	Ages last Birthday :																					
	15 and over	{ Single ... Married ... Widowed ...	406 540 54	411 536 53	403 545 52	365 584 51	356 593 51	360 595 45	349 598 53	350 598 52	371 575 54	359 594 47	370 575 55	378 567 55	340 607 53	353 593 54	352 598 50	336 612 52	356 589 55	349 597 54	379 566 55	399 539 62
	15-19	{ Single ... Married ... Widowed ...	996 4 0	997 3 0	998 2 0	996 4 0	997 3 0	997 3 0	997 3 0	997 3 0	998 2 0	997 3 0	998 2 0	996 4 —	997 3 0	997 3 0	997 3 —	997 3 0	997 3 0	997 3 0	997 3 0	998 2 —
	20-24	{ Single ... Married ... Widowed ...	805 193 2	826 173 1	857 142 1	822 177 1	861 138 1	862 137 1	851 148 1	860 139 1	876 123 1	867 132 1	851 148 1	860 139 1	848 151 1	860 139 1	853 146 1	837 162 1	865 134 1	876 123 1	865 134 1	909 90 1
	25-34	{ Single ... Married ... Widowed ...	343 645 12	359 631 10	386 606 8	341 649 10	352 641 7	353 640 7	336 656 8	342 651 7	393 601 6	359 634 7	345 646 9	374 618 8	319 673 8	350 642 8	338 655 7	311 682 7	366 628 6	381 613 6	376 615 9	468 525 7
	35-44	{ Single ... Married ... Widowed ...	147 818 35	158 812 30	169 806 25	150 827 23	125 855 20	118 863 19	116 862 22	121 859 20	154 828 18	124 858 18	127 848 25	146 831 23	111 867 22	121 858 21	112 869 19	108 872 20	141 841 18	144 839 17	151 824 25	200 778 22
	45-54	{ Single ... Married ... Widowed ...	100 827 73	110 819 71	121 818 61	120 831 49	108 848 44	100 859 41	102 849 49	106 850 44	131 829 40	105 856 39	118 827 55	135 816 49	101 852 47	105 846 49	100 856 44	95 861 44	118 841 41	117 846 37	131 815 54	151 803 46
	55-64	{ Single ... Married ... Widowed ...	84 771 145	89 764 147	99 762 139	104 782 114	102 796 102	94 810 96	98 789 113	101 796 103	120 788 92	98 812 90	116 762 122	129 764 107	100 789 111	101 781 118	95 801 104	90 807 103	109 801 90	101 812 87	124 754 122	134 756 110
	65-74	{ Single ... Married ... Widowed ...	78 630 292	85 630 285	91 654 255	92 673 235	91 685 224	86 660 254	89 673 238	102 682 216	91 696 213	96 635 269	114 648 238	87 655 258	90 638 272	85 679 236	78 680 242	92 697 211	88 707 205	116 620 264	125 635 240	
	75-84	{ Single ... Married ... Widowed ...	73 590 337	66 443 491	69 443 488	73 468 459	72 474 454	76 489 435	66 437 477	70 468 462	78 487 435	73 502 425	82 422 496	96 459 445	64 434 502	70 420 510	69 474 457	58 464 478	65 504 431	68 517 415	92 419 489	95 445 460
	85 and over	{ Single ... Married ... Widowed ...	62 263 675	61 258 681	70 272 658	56 268 676	65 280 655	52 254 694	55 265 680	54 273 673	57 289 654	68 213 719	63 276 661	55 217 728	56 226 718	55 267 678	48 246 706	40 262 698	45 294 661	74 224 702	97 253 648	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	

				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
FEMALES																							
Ages last Birthday :																							
15 and over	{	Single ...	...	387	395	390	368	354	380	354	347	335	371	322	353	338	363	348	332	328	351	313	380
		Married ...	...	499	497	506	520	534	506	529	543	562	515	570	534	553	523	544	567	560	528	584	498
		Widowed ...	...	114	108	104	112	112	114	117	110	103	114	108	113	109	114	108	101	112	121	103	122
15-19	{	Single ...	...	981	985	988	982	982	985	982	981	980	984	975	978	981	985	984	980	978	979	974	986
		Married ...	...	19	15	12	18	18	15	18	19	20	16	25	22	19	15	16	20	22	21	26	14
		Widowed ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
20-24	{	Single ...	...	701	726	757	726	742	766	746	733	715	756	683	718	731	769	742	716	711	743	685	787
		Married ...	...	296	272	242	270	257	233	253	266	284	243	315	280	268	230	257	283	288	256	313	212
		Widowed ...	...	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
25-34	{	Single ...	...	326	340	355	337	330	359	329	319	312	349	281	322	309	352	314	294	307	337	280	403
		Married ...	...	653	643	632	631	658	628	657	669	678	638	704	665	679	636	675	695	682	651	706	587
		Widowed ...	...	21	17	13	32	12	13	14	12	10	13	15	13	12	12	11	11	11	12	14	10
35-44	{	Single ...	...	164	185	196	192	194	218	185	188	191	217	142	193	177	202	174	168	178	216	134	239
		Married ...	...	761	751	753	746	752	725	755	760	766	728	798	752	771	742	774	784	772	734	815	713
		Widowed ...	...	75	64	51	62	54	57	60	52	43	55	60	55	52	56	52	48	50	50	51	48
45-54	{	Single ...	...	124	136	158	164	164	180	152	162	168	186	116	170	143	165	145	136	154	193	101	201
		Married ...	...	706	705	709	721	720	692	718	729	743	695	762	715	743	709	742	760	751	703	786	692
		Widowed ...	...	170	159	133	115	116	128	130	109	89	119	122	115	114	126	113	104	95	104	113	107
55-64	{	Single ...	...	110	117	132	153	156	168	141	160	163	182	105	162	131	152	136	123	150	195	88	191
		Married ...	...	573	569	584	600	619	584	610	626	658	593	650	615	639	602	643	673	667	609	676	591
		Widowed ...	...	317	314	284	247	225	248	249	214	179	225	245	223	230	246	221	204	183	196	236	218
65-74	{	Single ...	...	111	121	139	158	169	143	165	157	183	103	157	131	149	142	123	146	194	88	184	
		Married ...	...	368	375	393	411	376	386	412	478	399	416	410	406	371	429	462	482	427	445	393	
		Widowed ...	...	521	504	468	431	455	471	423	365	418	481	433	463	480	429	415	372	379	467	423	
75-84	{	Single ...	...	108	111	120	132	147	161	134	157	139	172	93	144	116	136	136	108	128	182	74	158
		Married ...	...	319	176	177	187	192	170	167	192	245	190	176	192	169	155	200	225	246	213	197	184
		Widowed ...	...	573	713	703	681	661	669	699	651	616	638	731	664	715	709	664	667	626	605	729	658
85 and over	{	Single ...	...	119	126	130	142	162	134	152	124	163	95	128	113	131	133	114	114	166	69	128	
		Married ...	...	59	55	67	61	56	51	60	76	60	49	63	48	48	57	65	81	69	64	72	
		Widowed ...	...	822	819	803	797	782	815	788	800	777	856	809	839	821	810	821	805	765	867	800	

At the same time the actual numbers of males and females involved diminish, and when account is taken of the fact that husbands, on average, are somewhat older than their brides, the numerical disparity between the respective elements in the two sexes over their reproductive years of life is probably of little significance, either way.

Persons returned in 1931 as divorced numbered 13,546 males and 19,169 females, representing increases of 5,082 or 60 per cent. in the case of males and 10,951 or 133 per cent. females over the corresponding numbers in 1921, the first occasion in this country in which an attempt was made to obtain separate records of this class. Rather more than half the numbers so enumerated were between the age of 35 and 55 and nearly 90 per cent. between 25 and 65. From contemporary evidence however it is quite obvious that the enumerated returns bear little relation to the facts; the numbers of marriages terminated by dissolution or annulment during the years 1921-1930 numbered 60,914 and during the same period 19,180 divorced men and 15,654 divorced women remarried, so that even when full allowance is made for the further decrement by mortality the true increase in the numbers between 1921 and 1931 must have been several times as great as that recorded and there can be no doubt that disproportionately large numbers of both males and females have failed to return the desired information. In view of the misleading character of the figures, the divorced have been retained as a separate class only in the section of the tables devoted to age and marital condition; in all other sections they have been merged with the widowed with whom from a statistical point of view they may be usually associated.

Table XLVII which has been extracted from Tables 23D and 25 of the General Tables Volume furnishes a comparative summary of the incidence of the several marital condition sections in a series of successive age groups for each sex, both for the country as a whole over the series of Censuses back to 1891, and for the principal divisions of the country in 1931 represented by the density aggregates and main geographical regions adopted for the purpose throughout this report.

PART V - OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

NOTE.—The volumes of the Census reports containing statistics on occupation and industry are :

Occupation Tables, 1934. *

Industry Tables, 1934, price £1 12s. 6d. net.

The details of classification are dealt with in :

Classification of Occupations, 1934. *

Classification of Industries, 1934. *

Brief definitions of some 29,000 occupational terms are given in :

A Dictionary of Occupational Terms, 1927. *

All of these are published by H.M. Stationery Office.

1. Introductory.

When the population of a country is considered in its working aspects, the first questions which naturally arise are—what are the people doing; how are the different kinds of work distributed with reference to geographical position and climatic conditions and to the sex and age of the workers; where do particular kinds of activities attain their greatest development; and in what ways and to what extent do the workers arrange themselves into groups for the production of such commodities and services as can only be produced by the combined efforts of a number of persons? It is the chief object of the Census reports on occupation and industry to provide answers to questions of this kind. The variety and complexity of the work done in a highly developed country like England and Wales is such that no report, however lengthy, could include detailed particulars of every kind of activity, and it is thus necessary to reduce to manageable size the amount of material printed. This is done in two ways. In the first place, the inquiry is limited to work that is done for monetary gain or profit: thus all children under 14 years of age (few of whom are now so occupied) and all women whose only employment is in domestic duties at home and who receive no wages in respect of such employment, are excluded; and no cognizance is taken of the many voluntary activities engaged in by men and women apart from their work for a living. In the second place, the number of separate headings or titles under which the workers are classified is curtailed. An inspection of the volume entitled "Classification of Occupations" is sufficient to show that no other course would have been possible. The number of different occupations found in this country is of the order of 17,000. These are classified under some 600 headings, according to the nature of the materials used, the commodities produced, or the services rendered. The object of this grouping is to make each heading as homogeneous as circumstances permit. For some headings this is achieved without difficulty, e.g., hewers and getters of coal (042) piano tuners (553) and architects (813). In others, a few allied occupations are grouped together, e.g., the owners, agents and managers connected with coal and shale mines (040), tool setters (181)

* These volumes are now out of print but may be referred to in any good public library or the library at the General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.

and advertising agents (723). But in many headings, the logical cohesion of the constituent members is weak, and the highly composite grouping can be defended only on the grounds that compression of the material is inevitable, and that the allocation of an occupation to some other heading might have been open to even greater objection than the allocation actually adopted. Such headings are the 'other skilled workers' (e.g., 238, 248, 278), 'brokers' agents, factors' (690), and other persons engaged in scientific pursuits (819). The heading 'other unskilled workers (class of work specified) (940) which includes some 4,000 distinct occupations, is the despair of the classifier. It is of little use in itself and serves chiefly to complete the total and thus to provide some check on the numerical accuracy of the whole. Subject to such necessary limitations as those to which reference has just been made, and to the further limitations imposed by time and cost, it is the object of those responsible for the Census to set out the material in as detailed and informative a manner as is possible.

A secondary grouping of the headings into orders and sub-orders is carried out on the same general principles as those observed in devising the headings. This grouping, by the suppression of detail, and the reduction of error arising from the combination of small into comparatively large groups, facilitates broad comparisons and general views of the subject.

A second set of questions that arise are those which ask how the occupations of the people have changed in past years. These questions are sometimes of the highest interest, and may at times be even more important than those in the first series, but, in the nature of things, the answers can seldom be so definite and detailed. The social organism is continually changing, new inventions and discoveries, new tastes and fashions, new habits and pursuits, all tend to withdraw effort from certain directions and to transfer it to others. It may be supposed that few people could have foreseen in 1841 the decline of agriculture, or in 1891 the development of the motor-car, or in 1901, that of radio engineering. This constant change tends to impair the value of comparisons between the results of one Census and those of its predecessors.

Then, too, new ways of making long familiar articles, or new methods of treating well known materials entail changes in the nature of an occupation that are not always indicated by a change of name. The operations of wood finishing, for example, may at present involve very different processes and risks from those of 50 years ago. The very fact that grouping is necessary makes impossible the tracing, in earlier Census records, of the small beginnings and early history of occupations or industries that have since become large and important. It follows, therefore, that comparisons with the past, even under the most favourable conditions, should usually be limited to the larger groups and occupations and that great caution should be exercised in attempting to deal with occupations that are numerically small, or with groups that are separated by more than one or two decades.

A third set of questions that arise are those concerning the future. What, it may be asked, is likely to be the numerical strength of an occupation in ten or twenty years time; or what will be the distribution of industry in a certain area 50 years hence. But here, even more than in the case of the past, the material must be used with care and discretion. Valid answers can be expected only in respect of comparatively large groups and short periods, after any available evidence as to current conditions and trends has been taken into account.

2. Scope of Inquiry.

At the Census particulars were required to be furnished in respect of each person aged 14 or over who followed some occupation or calling for payment or profit (whether working or out of work at the time) or who had formerly followed such an occupation and was then wholly retired. These particulars were separated into two categories, the personal occupation of the worker and the industry with which that occupation was connected. The nature and limitations of the information demanded are indicated by the headings of the columns in the Census Schedule in which it was required to be recorded. These were as follows:

COLUMN K

Personal Occupation

State *occupation* or calling followed. If out of work or wholly retired, add "*Out of work*," or "*Retired*" as the case may be, after the statement of occupation.

The occupation must be stated precisely: vague or indefinite terms must not be used. See Instructions.

Where the occupation is connected with *Trade or Manufacture* the reply should show the *particular kind of Work done*—the *Material* worked in or *Article* made or dealt in, if any.

In the case of *Profession or Service* the precise branch must be stated.

If more than one paid occupation is followed, state *only* that by which the living is mainly earned.

Apprentices and Articled Clerks should be included here.

See Instructions generally, and as to Special Cases.

COLUMN L

Employer worked for in occupation stated in column K, and Employer's Business
State *Name, Business and Business Address* of present employer (person, firm, company or public body) or, if out of work or wholly retired, of last employer.
The nature of the business should be fully described, and the product or kind of service stated, where applicable. Vague and indefinite terms must not be used.
If the employer carries on more than one kind of business, manufacture or service, the business and business address given should be that of the particular works, etc., where the person in question is employed.
But for Domestic Servants and others in *private* personal service, write only "*Private.*" For an occupied person who does not work for an employer, but employs others for purposes of his or her own business, write "*Employs Others,*" stating also nature of business unless identical with occupation returned.
For an occupied person who neither works for an employer nor employs others for business purposes, write "*Own Account.*"

The information in column K provides the material for the volume of Occupation Tables, while that in column L provides the material for the volume of Industry Tables.

An additional column (M) was provided for persons, aged 14 and over, who were neither usually following an occupation for payment or profit nor were retired from such an occupation. These persons were coded with the letter X and were included, for convenience, in occupational order XXXII although they had no occupation within the definition adopted. Their numbers serve to complete the total of persons of 14 years of age and over, and thus form a check on the accuracy of the whole.

In order to give guidance to those responsible for filling in the schedules and to help them to do so carefully and intelligently, detailed instructions, followed by a series of Examples, were printed thereon. These are reproduced below.

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY: Columns K, L and M.

Columns K and L relate only to persons aged 14 years and over who follow some occupation or calling for payment or profit or have retired from such an occupation. No entry may be made in these columns for wives or other relatives chiefly occupied in unpaid domestic duties at home, young people at school, or studying or preparing for a particular calling, persons permanently incapacitated by illness, etc., who have never followed any paid occupation, or persons dependent upon their own or others' private means. For persons in these classes an entry should be made in column M instead. But apprentices, artied clerks and persons training on similar terms should be entered in columns K and L as following the occupations for which they are being trained.

A member of a household who is chiefly occupied in giving unpaid help in a *business* carried on by the head of the household or other relative should state the occupation in column K, and should give the required particulars in column L, treating the head of the business as employer.

In columns K and L the occupation, and the name, business and business address of the employer must be stated. The particulars about the employer are required solely for the purpose of identifying the industry, and will not be published. If the employer carries on more than one kind of business, manufacture or service, state the particular branch of the employer's business in which the employee is occupied (see Nos. 7 and 8 below).

Subject to the special cases mentioned below, the usual occupation should be stated. A person does not cease to have an occupation solely because he is for the time being unemployed. A carpenter remains a carpenter, even though he is temporarily out of work. In column K therefore the occupation must be stated whether the person is at work or out of work at the time. If a man who follows the calling of a carpenter is in work at Census time he will enter "*Carpenter*". If he happens to be out of a job at Census time he should enter "*Carpenter, out of work*" and the particulars given in column L should be those of *last* employer (see No. 20 below).

Special Cases.—But cases may occur where a man has not been employed at his original occupation for a very long time. The question is—what is the occupation by which he is seeking to earn a livelihood. If he is still seeking a living at his original occupation, he should enter that occupation (adding "*out of work*") even if he has been for a long time unemployed at it. If, on the other hand, he has no prospect of making a living by that occupation and is getting and relying upon some other work for his means of livelihood, he should state the occupation by which he is at present getting a livelihood. But if a man has done no paid work of any kind since he ceased to be employed at his original occupation, he should in

any case state that occupation, adding "out of work" if still seeking to earn a living, or "retired" if no longer seeking to work for a living.

How to describe the personal occupation and employer's business.—Describe both fully and definitely. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name.

Do not use vague or indefinite terms. For example, the following terms are too vague, and must not be used by themselves:—column K, Foreman, Overlooker, Overseer (see No. 24 below), Operative, Factory-Hand, Mill-Hand, Machinist, Assistant, Collector, Polisher, etc., etc. Similarly in column L it is useless to enter Manufacturer, Merchant, Engineering, Tube Makers.

Labourer.—Do not use this term by itself. For an unskilled worker usually employed on one sort of work alone distinguish the sort of work done, as Steel Works Labourer. If accustomed to work on different kinds of jobs, write "General Labourer". (See Nos. 16 to 19 below).

Shop Keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants.—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, add "Dealer" (if principal), or "Shop Assistant" or "Salesman" (if assisting). If, however, mainly making, though also selling, add "Maker". (See Nos. 30 and 31 below.) For Shop Assistants and Salesmen in Co-operative Stores and other departmental shops, state the particular Department in which engaged (see No. 32 below).

Coal, etc., Mine Workers.—State the occupation precisely and add whether above or below ground (see Nos. 25 to 27 below).

Domestic Servants.—If in private service it will be sufficient to write the word "Private" only in column L. But for Cooks, Waitresses, Chamber-maids, etc., employed in Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding-houses, the name, business and business address of the employer or employing firm must be stated.

Farm Workers.—A person following a definite occupation upon a Farm (such as cowman, carter, dairymaid) should be so described whether he or she is a relative of the farmer or not or whether paid or unpaid. For a relative assisting the farmer in the general work or management of the farm write "Assisting Father (or Brother, etc., as the case may be) in General Farm Work." (See Nos. 11 and 12 below).

EXAMPLES SHOWING THE KIND OF DESCRIPTION WHICH SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH OF THE OCCUPATION AND THE INDUSTRY

COLUMN K

COLUMN L

I. CLERKS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Estimating clerk | Wright & Simpson, Building Contractors,
619, High Street, Plaistow. |
| 2. Chief clerk (Passenger Department) ... | Adriatic Shipping Company, Shipowners,
208, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. |

II. ENGINEERING AND METAL TRADES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 3. Loom fitter (out of work) | C. Jones & Co., Textile Machinery Makers,
Broad Works, Oldham. |
| 4. Iron moulder | Hipsons, Ltd., Iron Pipe Manufacturers,
The Lion Foundry, Walsall. |
| 5. Brass caster | Dudley & Sons, Gas Fittings Makers, 5,
Back Lane, Darlaston. |
| 6. Press stamp operator | Higgs & Billings, Aluminium Hollow ware
Manufacturers, Light Street, Birming-
ham. |
| 7. Turret lathe hand... .. | Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.,
Locomotive Engineers, Newcastle-on-
Tyne. |
| 8. Tin box maker | Co-operative Wholesale Society, Blacking
Making Department, Pelaw. |

III. FARMING

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9. Market gardener | Own account. |
| 10. Fruit farmer | Employs others. |
| 11. Cowman | J. Watts, Farmer, Broadacres, Oulton. |
| 12. Assisting father in general farm work ... | J. Watts, Farmer, Broadacres, Oulton. |
| 13. Hind, spade hand... .. | O. Jenkins, Farmer, Close Farm, Norwich. |
| 14. Garden labourer | E. Stetson, Nurseryman, Malden. |
| 15. Farm labourer | J. Brown, Farmer, Waters Farm, Honiton. |

IV. LABOURERS

16. Dock labourer	...	...	...	Philips, Ltd., Wharfingers, Murray Wharf, Wapping.
17. Market labourer	...	...	...	Wing & Co., Wholesale Fruit Merchants, Covent Garden Market.
18. General labourer	...	...	...	T. Hodges, Ltd., Alkali Manufacturers, Rush Works, St. Helens.
19. Brass foundry labourer	...	...	...	Stead & Co., General Mechanical Engineers, High Street, Gloucester.

V. TEXTILE OPERATIVES, DYERS, BLEACHERS

20. Fly frame tenter (out of work)	...	...	Jenks Spinning Co., Cotton Spinners, Edge Lane, Oldham.
21. Rag grinder	...	...	Slaithwaite & Co., Shoddy Manufacturers, High Mills, Dewsbury.
22. Card pegger	...	...	Green & Strong, Worsted Weavers, Grand Road, Batley.
23. Dyer's labourer	...	...	J. Blake, Ltd., Bleachers and Dyers, High Road, Wigan.
24. Foreman beetler	...	...	T. Horlock & Co., Bleachers and Finishers, 3, Round Street, Oldham.

VI. MINERS AND QUARRIERS

25. Onsetter (below)	...	...	Llanfan Colliery Co., Colliery Owners, Llanfan.
26. Colliery lampman (above) (out of work)	...	...	Llanfan Colliery Co., Colliery Owners, Llanfan.
27. Roadman (below)...	...	...	Burtens, Ltd., Colliery Owners, Rhondda.
28. Roadstone quarrier	...	...	Stratton Rural District Council, Stratton.
29. Rockman	...	...	Penryn Slate Quarry Co., Slate Quarriers, Penryn.

VII. GENERAL

30. Confectioner (cake maker)	...	...	Wm. Smith, Baker and Confectioner, 18, Wyatt Street, Hull.
31. Jeweller (dealer)	...	...	Employs others.
32. Shop assistant (Grocery Department)	...	...	County Co-operative Stores, 16, Dow Street, Taunton.
33. Milk roundsman	...	...	W. Jones, Dairyman, 18, Stone Road, Canterbury.

3. Classification and Analysis of Material.

The system of classification of occupations used for the 1931 Census is substantially that employed in 1921. Such revision as has been embodied in the current arrangement has been made upon the recommendation of the Census Sub-Committee which devised the 1921 classification and on which were represented the Board of Trade, the Home Office, the Ministry of Labour and the General Register Office. The principal features of this revision, so far as it affects occupations, are set out in Table G of the volume of Occupation Tables, pages 673-680, and which, in addition, provides a general comparison of the results of the two Censuses. Two changes to which attention may be drawn are the inclusion of the bulk of the unskilled workers in a single group under the title "Other unskilled workers, (class of work specified)" and the transfer to definitely occupational headings of certain occupations, the previous assignment of which was considered to be of an industrial rather than of an occupational character, e.g., coal gas workers included in 1921 in an Order entitled "Persons Employed Gas, etc., undertakings", but now included in Order IV (workers

in the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products). The principle upon which the classification is based is the nature of the work performed though in the case of the productive occupations the nature of the material worked in has been embodied in the scheme as a factor essentially determining the character of the operations. The various considerations involved in devising the classification were dealt with in some detail in the General Report in the Census of 1921 and need not be described again in the present volume. Full details of the classification together with an alphabetical index of about 35,000 occupational terms is published in a volume entitled "Classifications of Occupations". Concise descriptions of most of the occupations named therein appear in "A Dictionary of Occupational Terms".

Two relatively minor changes have been made in the subordinate analyses of the figures. In the first place the age period covered by the statistics is now age 14 and over instead of age 12 and over as in 1921, and secondly a modification has been made in the terms describing the status divisions in which the occupied population is classified. With the growth of joint stock companies the old distinction between "Employer" and "Employee" has lost much of its significance and in place of these somewhat ambiguous classes the categories "Managerial" and "Operative" have been substituted.

The system of classification of industries as devised for the Census of 1921 and, with certain alterations and amplifications recommended by the Sub-Committee, to which reference has already been made, is the system followed in 1931. The principal changes in classification which altogether are few in number are indicated by foot-notes to Table B of the volume of Industry Tables, pages 714-719. There is, however, a change in principle to which reference should be made. This relates to the classification of persons employed in a branch of a business which is engaged either in the maintenance of the plant, etc., or in the production of articles used in that business and for which no special provision by means of sub-divided headings has been made. Previously these persons were classified in all cases to the main business or service to which their employment ultimately contributed. Now, however, if the branch is carried on in a separate factory or works, etc., the nature of the factory or works as an industrial unit is held to be the criterion of the industry to which they are to be assigned.

Subject to this qualification the industry to which each individual is classified is determined by reference to the business in, or for the purposes of which his occupation is followed, no matter what that occupation may be. Where, however, the individual is himself an employer or is working on his own account, regard is paid only to his business or profession in deciding to what industry he belongs. The tendency of modern business organisation is to become increasingly complex in structure and general character and the determination of the appropriate industrial assignment for a given individual is often difficult and involved. For example, a hand compositor is readily classified occupationally but it is a matter of some difficulty to allocate him to his appropriate industry when he may be employed, say, in the advertising department of the London sales office of a motor car manufacturing company. Again, a clerk in a business manufacturing motor car hoods, rope, twine and canvas goods or in any company carrying on more than one industry, cannot be coded industrially without some knowledge of the relative importance of the firm's manufactures. In cases of this nature the practice adopted has been to allocate the worker to that industry to which the majority of his firm's employees belong. In order to obtain the necessary information on this and similar points, employers of labour throughout the country were freely consulted. Their ready co-operation has materially assisted in securing more reliable returns and a better evaluation of industries has undoubtedly been the result.

Full details of the classification together with an alphabetical index of about 8,000 terms used to denote industries are published in a volume entitled "Classification of Industries"

In common with the occupational statistics the identification of the status of the individuals comprising the various industry groups or units has been supplied under the descriptions "Managerial", "Operative" and "Own Account". The managerial division consists of employers, directors, managers, superintendents and other persons of like status. This group has been further sub-divided as far as the returns would permit into managers of primary operations and managers of subsidiary departments

An innovation has been introduced by the inclusion on this occasion of Census statistics of persons out of work at the date of the Census. Much space is devoted to this subject in the volumes of Occupational and Industrial Tables. Reference to the tables in which the figures appear and some comments on certain aspects thereof are set out on page 156.

The areal description in respect both of occupation and industry is based throughout upon the individual's area of enumeration which may or may not be that of his place of business. Information regarding the latter was not obtained in 1931 and its inevitable disregard may for some purposes introduce an element of incongruity. This is not likely to be material in respect of the larger divisions of the country such as regions, but it may sometimes be of significance in the case of such smaller areas as are subject to a large daily flow and ebb of working population.

The method of presenting the occupational statistics of the 1931 Census differs considerably from that employed in 1921. In 1921 local statistics were given according to the full list of occupations in each County Volume for the county (with and without any county boroughs) for the separate aggregates of urban and rural districts, for any county boroughs and for each urban area with a population of more than 20,000 persons and according to the several orders of occupations for each of the smaller urban and rural administrative areas with the addition of particulars as to the numbers engaged in the separate occupations of greatest numerical importance. In the general volume of Occupation Tables the local information was completed by the addition of statistics for each occupation in the national aggregates of county boroughs, urban districts and rural districts and the whole were combined to produce the Tables for England and Wales. Statistics analysed according to the industrial classification were not given in the county volumes but appeared in a volume of Industrial Tables in which, in addition to the Tables for England and Wales, figures in the same detail of industry were given for six specially selected industrial areas.

In the 1931 series of County Volumes no statistics of occupation and industry were included. Such statistics were presented in two special volumes, Occupational Tables and Industry Tables, both of which were published in 1934. In the volume of Occupation Tables statistics were given according to the full list of occupations for each county (with and without any county boroughs) for each county borough and other urban areas with populations exceeding 50,000 persons and for a number of regions which, with two exceptions,—Greater London (the City and Metropolitan Police districts) and North 3 (the West Riding of Yorkshire with the County Borough of York)—differ from the industrial areas used in 1921. The local information provided in respect of the smaller urban and of the rural areas was similar in scope to that of 1921 but the several orders were supplemented throughout by the addition of certain numerically important occupations and groups of occupations. Some saving of space was effected in the statistics regarding females by the combination of certain orders in which they are relatively unimportant. In the volume of Industry Tables the analysis according to the industrial areas of 1921 was abandoned and in its place the same general plan of presenting local statistics as that used for occupations was followed so that for the first time statistics for counties and large towns are available both for occupations and industries. In addition, a number of special tables were introduced setting out the distribution of workers in retail businesses and amplifying in certain other directions the statistics previously presented.

Such changes as these just described tend to impair the comparability of the statistics of one Census with those of another and thus to detract from their historic interest and utility. It is to be hoped that the advantages which may be supposed to arise from a more completely logical scheme of classification and from an improved regional division will outweigh the disadvantages that inevitably accompany all such changes.

4. General Analysis by Occupation and Industry.

The occupational and industrial data that emerge from the Census, after the various processes of coding, sorting and tabulation have been completed, are the enumerated numbers of males and females classified by occupation and industry, according to age, locality and other variables. These data form the statistics printed in the volumes of the Census Report relating to Occupations and Industries. But since the relations of such numbers, one to another and to the appropriate totals, are difficult to understand when thus expressed it is usual to facilitate their study by

reducing them to the form of rates per hundred or per thousand. Where the degree of detail in which the figures are printed is too great for the needs of the particular inquiry that is being undertaken, the combination of the smaller into larger and more suitable groups is carried out as a preliminary to the calculation of rates. The object of such treatment is to bring out the important features of the statistics with the minimum of detail consistent with the nature of the figures and the purpose of the inquiry. But as different degrees of detail are required for different purposes, the basic material is produced in as great a degree of sub-division as circumstances allow, so as to admit of combination in a variety of ways according to the requirements of the various objects of inquiry. In dealing with occupational data two types of rates are of especial use.

The first expresses the numerical strength of an occupation in any area to the number of males, females, or persons of working age enumerated in the area, and thus provides a measure of the local importance of any occupations in relation to the others. The second expresses the numerical strength of an occupation in any area, e.g., a county or other administrative area, in relation to the total number who follow the same occupation in a larger area, e.g., the entire country. Extensive use is made of rates of these kinds in this section of the present Report, though others are introduced whenever they seem to be of sufficient interest.

In dealing with occupations in the General Report of the Census of 1921, the areal unit to which attention was chiefly directed was the county; the constituent administrative areas having been the subject of comment in the County series of Reports. In the County series for the 1931 Census, no occupational material was included and though the county is the unit normally dealt with in the notes which follow, mention is made of smaller areas where the local importance of an occupation seems to justify it, but the detailed treatment of such areas on the scale of the 1921 reports has not been possible on the present occasion. Attention must also be drawn to another change.

In the General Report of the Census of 1921, the occupations of males and females were discussed in separate sections. Certain occupations are still followed mainly or exclusively by men or by women: for example, fishermen, locomotive engine drivers and underground workers in coal mines among men, and dressmakers and midwives among women. There is a general tendency, however, towards the gradual weakening of the influences that restrict an occupation to the members of one sex, especially the male sex, with the result that the range of occupations in which women engage has been extended, and their proportions have increased in occupations formerly followed chiefly by men. On the other hand, men are now found in certain occupations—e.g., dress-designing—from which at one time they were virtually excluded; but the numbers involved in such cases are insignificant as compared with those of women now working in what used to be regarded as men's occupations. Since, therefore, there are now few occupations in which both men and women do not find a place, it has seemed expedient in the present Report to follow the observed phenomena and to deal in a single section with all those who follow a given occupation, rather than to attempt a separate occupational treatment for each sex. In dealing thus with the material, it is believed that a more comprehensive view of the subject may be obtained, and that the relative share taken by each sex may be understood more easily.

In any study, however, of the occupational relations of the sexes it should be noted that though women are now found in most occupations and their numerical importance in relation to men is increasing, there are substantial differences in their relative position and importance that are not expressed by their total numerical proportions.

In the nature of things, there will always be a tendency for women, on marriage or shortly after, to leave any occupation they may have entered, and the expectation of marriage must necessarily affect in some degree the choice of an occupation and their subsequent attitude towards it. It follows, therefore, that women in general will be found to occupy the more junior or routine and less responsible posts and that few of them will rise to positions of importance and responsibility. At the other end of life, women who become widows, who have never learned an industrial craft or have forgotten their skill, etc., will tend to become charwomen, office cleaners or lodging house keepers because in many cases these are the only ways of earning a living that are open to them.

The occupation results of the Census of 1931 are summarised in some of their aspects in the following tables.

TABLE XLVIII.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 14 AND OVER: PROPORTIONS ACCORDING TO MARITAL CONDITION AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1931

NOTE.—Where the numbers occupied are small, e.g., females engaged in fishing, the percentage distributions are omitted.
The percentage of retired is calculated on the total occupied (including out of work), but the number of retired is not included in the total.

II2	Males, Aged 14 and Over									Occupational Orders and Sub-Orders, and certain numerically important Occupations	Females, Aged 14 and Over								
	Marital Condition per cent. of Total			Industrial Status per cent. of Total			Retired per cent. of Total Occupied (Col. i)	Total Occupied (including Out of Work, but excluding Retired)	Total Occupied (including Out of Work, but excluding Retired)		Marital Condition per cent. of Total			Industrial Status per cent. of Total			Retired per cent. of Total Occupied (Col. k)		
	Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Managerial	Operative	Working on own Account	Out of Work	j	k		l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	
37.0	58.0	5.0	—	—	—	11.5	5.5	14,632,859	Population, Aged 14 and Over.	16,410,894	36.6	52.4	11.0	—	—	—	2.9	1.1	
36.6	59.8	3.6	7.0	74.0	6.3	12.7	6.1	13,247,333	I-XXXI Occupied (14 Years and Over)	5,606,043	77.1	16.0	6.9	2.5	83.2	5.7	8.6	3.1	
40.2	41.3	18.5	—	—	—	—	57.9	1,385,526	XXXII Unoccupied and Retired (14 Years and Over).	10,804,851	15.6	71.3	13.1	—	—	—	—	1.6	
30.7	64.5	4.8	3.8	60.0	20.8	15.4	8.5	26,945	I. Fishermen.	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40.0	55.3	4.7	14.2	68.1	12.2	5.5	7.5	1,116,573	II. Agricultural Occupations.	55,683	62.0	15.3	22.7	22.0	60.0	14.7	3.3	6.9	
15.9	78.1	6.0	60.3	—	39.1	0.6	12.8	230,879	011 Farmers.	17,367	28.5	11.4	60.1	66.1	—	33.5	0.4	17.1	
29.6	64.5	5.9	4.9	74.0	16.0	5.1	8.0	216,569	013 Gardeners, nurserymen, seedsmen, florists.	4,402	70.8	15.8	13.4	12.4	69.4	14.3	3.9	4.3	
49.2	46.5	4.3	—	91.2	—	8.8	6.5	476,984	020-023 Agricultural labourers, farm servants.	17,769	75.8	19.2	5.0	—	93.0	—	7.0	3.0	
35.6	60.3	4.1	0.6	81.1	—	18.3	5.4	966,210	III. Mining and Quarrying Occupations.	2,561	73.9	19.4	6.7	1.8	82.2	—	16.0	4.6	
35.9	60.1	4.0	0.4	81.3	—	18.3	5.3	891,853	1 In coal and shale mines.	2,433	75.0	19.2	5.8	0.5	83.4	—	16.1	4.4	
27.3	68.5	4.2	—	79.7	—	20.3	6.3	438,664	042 Hewers and getters.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65.3	33.0	1.7	—	86.8	—	13.2	1.1	159,928	043 Persons conveying material to the shaft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24.5	69.1	6.4	—	81.5	—	18.5	7.1	66,155	044 Persons making and repairing roads.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31.7	62.8	5.5	—	78.5	—	21.5	6.3	86,046	047 Other workers below ground.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
48.5	47.3	4.2	—	80.7	—	19.3	4.8	101,684	049 Other workers above ground.	2,408	75.3	19.1	5.6	—	84.0	—	16.0	4.4	
30.0	65.2	4.8	1.2	58.8	—	40.0	10.1	14,106	2 In metalliferous mines and workings.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32.1	63.6	4.3	3.3	84.0	0.4	12.3	4.8	60,251	3 In other mines and quarries and at brine and oil wells.	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33.4	62.3	4.3	—	87.5	0.4	12.1	5.1	31,846	062 Stone miners, quarriers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16.5	79.2	4.3	7.1	85.2	0.3	7.4	8.3	23,242	IV. Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.	1,205	88.5	9.7	1.8	1.9	85.4	—	12.7	0.4	
9.8	85.2	5.0	3.5	88.8	—	7.7	10.4	14,820	1 Makers of coal gas, coke and by-products (excluding tar distilling).	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28.4	68.6	3.0	13.4	78.8	0.9	6.9	4.7	8,422	2 Makers of other products.	1,200	88.6	9.7	1.7	1.7	85.7	—	12.6	0.3	
36.4	59.8	3.8	5.9	80.9	0.5	12.7	4.4	72,076	V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass.	25,418	59.0	37.1	3.9	0.3	82.4	0.2	17.1	1.7	
33.8	62.2	4.0	6.4	81.8	0.2	11.6	4.2	48,749	1 Makers of bricks, tiles and pottery.	20,648	52.9	42.7	4.4	0.3	80.8	0.1	18.8	1.9	
41.8	54.8	3.4	5.0	78.8	1.0	15.2	4.7	23,327	2 Makers of glass and glass ware.	4,770	85.3	12.7	2.0	0.6	89.3	0.4	9.7	0.9	
22.1	74.5	3.4	16.9	74.3	0.7	8.1	5.0	39,596	VI. Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.	4,224	81.3	13.2	5.5	5.6	85.4	0.5	8.5	1.9	
21.8	75.1	3.1	13.2	77.2	0.6	9.0	4.5	25,550	1 Workers in chemical processes.	3,088	82.9	12.7	4.4	4.7	85.6	0.6	9.1	1.9	
22.7	73.5	3.8	23.7	69.1	0.9	6.3	5.9	14,046	2 Makers of paints, oils (not mineral), etc.	1,136	77.0	14.6	8.4	8.3	84.4	0.5	6.8	2.0	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)
36.4	60.3	3.3	3.5	75.5	2.3	18.7	4.7	1,349,774	VII. Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals).	96,120	75.2	21.4	3.4	0.6	83.4	0.1	15.9	1.2
9.1	86.6	4.3	56.6	41.0	—	2.4	5.6	82,935	1 Employers, managers, foremen.	1,364	49.9	19.9	30.2	44.3	51.5	—	4.2	1.8
29.5	66.1	4.4	—	74.6	—	25.4	5.3	60,006	2 Furnacemen (not annealing or foundry), rollers, and their assistants.	463	94.6	4.3	1.1	—	85.5	—	14.5	1.5
35.5	60.5	4.0	—	73.8	0.1	26.1	4.6	113,432	3. Foundry workers.	3,075	75.5	21.7	2.8	—	80.9	—	19.1	1.0
36.7	59.6	3.7	—	73.8	0.0	26.2	4.5	60,449	151 Metal moulders (not brass, or blast furnace).	2,234	76.0	21.5	2.5	—	80.7	—	19.3	0.9
26.2	68.5	5.3	—	71.7	8.6	19.7	10.2	100,105	4 Smiths and skilled forge workers.	848	49.1	42.1	8.8	—	73.3	1.7	25.0	10.3
41.3	56.0	2.7	—	77.4	0.1	22.5	3.2	136,274	5 Metal machinists.	19,434	75.6	21.6	2.8	—	83.1	—	16.9	0.7
41.3	56.1	2.6	—	81.6	2.6	15.8	4.1	418,111	6 Fitters.	1,079	78.0	18.3	3.7	—	84.2	1.9	13.9	2.5
36.7	60.5	2.8	—	80.6	0.2	19.2	4.1	176,653	180 Erectors, fitters.	490	79.6	17.7	2.7	—	85.3	0.2	14.5	2.9
42.8	54.5	2.7	—	84.0	3.4	12.6	8.5	70,352	185 Mechanical engineers; engineers (not engine drivers).	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57.2	41.8	1.0	—	82.1	7.8	10.1	0.9	83,472	187 Motor mechanics (so returned).	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.7	58.0	3.3	—	77.0	2.7	20.3	4.4	438,911	7 Other workers.	69,857	75.7	21.3	3.0	—	84.2	0.1	15.7	1.1
31.2	64.5	4.3	—	63.8	0.1	36.1	10.9	34,921	192 Boiler makers, platers and iron shipwrights.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.0	53.3	2.7	—	77.0	9.9	13.1	3.8	64,415	215 Plumbers (not chemical plumbers).	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.5	42.4	2.1	—	82.8	0.6	16.6	2.2	8,460	217 Press workers and stampers (not hot or hydraulic); drawers (not wire or tube).	31,425	77.4	19.9	2.7	—	84.8	0.0	15.2	1.2
40.1	56.7	3.2	—	81.1	3.7	15.2	4.5	38,732	225 Tinsmiths, sheet metal workers.	2,196	81.3	16.7	2.0	—	87.2	0.4	12.4	1.2
31.3	64.3	4.4	11.3	68.6	5.6	14.5	6.5	23,321	VIII. Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate.	11,511	65.5	29.4	5.1	1.0	81.4	0.9	16.7	2.1
44.3	54.1	1.6	4.3	84.2	2.7	8.8	1.9	186,134	IX. Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians.	28,445	88.2	10.5	1.3	0.5	87.7	0.1	11.7	0.2
49.5	49.0	1.5	—	85.6	3.7	10.7	1.5	110,890	261 Electrical engineers and fitters; electricians and wiremen.	612	86.3	11.6	2.1	—	86.9	1.6	11.4	0.5
35.5	60.2	4.3	8.6	56.2	28.6	6.6	6.5	20,711	X. Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments.	1,568	83.7	11.3	5.0	4.1	87.8	3.1	5.0	1.1
33.0	62.3	4.7	10.6	68.2	7.2	14.0	7.1	46,841	XI. Workers in Skins and Leather and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not Boots or Shoes).	24,049	76.9	18.9	4.2	1.1	83.9	1.5	13.5	1.7
36.8	59.2	4.0	10.3	73.5	1.9	14.3	6.1	26,382	1 Furriers, skimmers, tanners and leather dressers.	9,780	73.1	21.3	5.6	1.3	81.7	2.6	14.4	2.4
28.1	66.3	5.6	11.0	61.4	14.0	13.6	8.3	20,459	2 Makers of leather and leather substitute goods (not boots or shoes).	14,269	79.4	17.3	3.3	0.9	85.5	0.7	12.9	1.1
33.8	62.2	4.0	5.2	75.9	0.2	18.7	6.1	301,552	XII. Textile Workers.	574,094	59.9	35.6	4.5	0.1	78.6	0.1	21.2	2.8
34.9	60.8	4.3	—	81.6	—	18.4	5.2	11,181	313 Card, comb and frame tenters (not ring, cap or flyer frame); box minders.	66,156	52.3	42.4	5.3	—	76.3	—	23.7	2.5
48.8	48.2	3.0	—	74.4	0.0	25.6	4.5	55,391	315 Spinners and piecers (mule, ring, cap or flyer).	47,809	61.3	35.7	3.0	—	75.2	0.0	24.8	1.8
42.0	53.9	4.1	—	82.1	0.1	17.8	5.2	7,348	317 Winders, reelers, beamers, warpers, silk doublers.	111,073	62.9	32.6	4.5	—	79.5	—	20.5	2.7
36.4	59.3	4.3	—	74.2	0.2	25.6	6.6	53,833	320 Weavers.	216,737	54.0	41.1	4.9	—	74.0	0.0	26.0	3.7
41.8	54.9	3.3	—	87.3	0.8	11.9	4.6	10,067	322 Hosiery frame tenters and machine knitters.	32,887	73.2	24.6	2.2	—	89.1	1.3	9.6	1.0
25.9	70.0	4.1	—	79.4	0.2	20.4	4.9	5,721	326 Lookers and examiners; burlers and menders.	32,974	70.4	25.1	4.5	—	91.5	0.1	8.4	1.6
32.0	64.0	4.0	—	85.4	0.2	14.4	5.5	22,950	328 Dyers.	966	69.0	26.8	4.2	—	84.9	0.2	14.9	2.0
33.9	61.6	4.5	11.5	62.8	17.0	8.7	5.9	276,738	XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress.	542,809	78.5	16.8	4.7	1.7	83.3	9.5	5.5	2.8
36.9	58.4	4.7	—	72.5	18.3	9.2	7.3	68,886	344 Tailors; tailors' pressers and machinists.	136,907	77.0	18.4	4.6	—	92.4	1.9	5.7	2.0
37.7	56.8	5.5	—	68.0	21.8	10.2	7.1	763	345 Dress and blouse makers.	115,793	87.2	7.7	5.1	—	60.9	35.1	4.0	5.4
50.9	45.8	3.3	—	71.8	21.3	6.9	9.3	334	348 Milliners.	32,678	86.9	10.9	2.2	—	84.1	10.1	5.8	3.8
33.2	60.9	5.9	—	38.6	52.8	8.6	7.8	60,936	352 Boot and shoe makers and repairers (so returned).	1,122	67.3	21.6	11.1	—	74.3	15.6	10.1	4.3

TABLE XLVIII (continued).—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 14 AND OVER: PROPORTIONS ACCORDING TO MARITAL CONDITION AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1931

NOTE.—Where the numbers occupied are small, e.g., females engaged in fishing, the percentage distributions are omitted.
The percentage of retired is calculated on the total occupied (including out of work), but the number of retired is not included in the total.

Males, Aged 14 and Over									Females, Aged 14 and Over										
Marital Condition per cent. of Total			Industrial Status per cent. of Total				Retired per cent. of Total Occupied (Col. i)	Total Occupied (including Out of Work, but excluding Retired)	Occupational Orders and Sub-Orders, and certain numerically important Occupations	Total Occupied (including Out of Work, but excluding Retired)	Marital Condition per cent. of Total			Industrial Status per cent. of Total				Retired per cent. of Total Occupied (Col. k)	
			In Work			Out of Work								In Work			Out of Work		
Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Manager- ial	Operative	Working on Own Account							Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Manager- ial	Operative		Working on Own Account	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	
114	41.5	55.0	3.5	—	87.4	0.6	12.0	3.9	67,107	XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress.—(Continued).	44,238	67.4	29.0	3.6	—	93.6	0.0	6.4	1.3
	56.5	40.8	2.7	—	85.1	5.6	9.3	5.1	1,617	353-355 Boot, shoe, slipper—clickers and cutters, factory operatives.	126,963	78.8	16.8	4.4	—	91.5	3.0	5.5	2.0
	33.5	63.0	3.5	17.0	68.6	5.6	8.8	7.0	167,989	XIV. Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco.	74,888	80.0	15.3	4.7	6.8	79.5	5.5	8.2	2.1
	34.7	61.9	3.4	16.7	68.1	6.5	8.7	6.4	140,363	1 Makers of foods.	55,570	78.9	15.9	5.2	8.8	76.0	7.3	7.9	2.1
	44.8	52.3	2.9	—	80.0	9.1	10.9	7.0	78,114	373 Bakers and pastrycooks (including biscuit makers).	26,079	82.3	14.0	3.7	—	77.8	14.6	7.6	2.7
	29.2	66.4	4.4	14.7	74.3	0.6	10.4	10.0	19,243	2 Makers of alcoholic drinks.	4,354	75.8	20.8	3.4	2.0	85.8	0.3	11.9	0.8
	19.0	75.8	5.2	55.7	36.1	4.1	4.1	9.6	2,994	3 Makers of non-alcoholic drinks.	421	59.9	24.2	15.9	18.3	76.0	—	5.7	2.6
	26.1	70.8	3.1	12.7	78.8	0.5	8.0	9.0	5,389	4 Makers of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff.	14,543	86.0	10.9	3.1	0.3	91.3	0.0	8.4	2.1
	39.1	57.2	3.7	4.1	74.7	6.0	15.2	6.1	500,632	XV. Workers in Wood and Furniture	19,734	80.0	14.4	5.6	2.2	85.2	4.4	8.2	2.0
	38.4	57.9	3.7	4.1	74.7	5.8	15.4	6.3	464,844	1 Workers in wood.	7,418	78.3	16.2	5.5	4.2	83.2	2.9	9.7	1.8
	51.6	45.4	3.0	—	73.6	9.2	17.2	5.4	45,407	413 Cabinet makers.	478	83.7	14.0	2.3	—	85.2	2.5	12.3	1.9
	39.3	56.9	3.8	—	77.5	6.1	16.4	6.7	246,807	414 Carpenters.	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40.2	57.1	2.7	—	81.8	1.6	16.6	2.9	35,665	425 Wood turners and machinists.	1,384	82.3	15.5	2.2	—	89.6	0.6	9.8	0.6
	48.0	49.3	2.7	4.7	75.1	8.2	12.0	3.0	35,788	2 Upholsterers, etc.	12,316	81.0	13.3	5.7	1.0	86.4	5.3	7.3	2.1
	35.1	61.9	3.0	8.9	82.6	0.8	7.7	4.6	37,427	XVI. Makers of and Workers in Paper and Cardboard; Bookbinders, etc.	63,994	83.5	13.2	3.3	0.4	92.0	0.2	7.4	1.7
	33.5	64.2	2.3	6.0	87.9	0.0	6.1	4.5	13,923	1 Makers of paper and cardboard.	5,509	77.7	18.3	4.0	0.5	91.3	0.1	8.1	1.8
	36.1	60.4	3.5	10.7	79.5	1.2	8.6	4.6	23,504	2 Makers of stationery and cardboard boxes; bookbinders and other workers in paper.	58,485	84.0	12.8	3.2	0.4	92.1	0.2	7.3	1.7
	38.8	58.3	2.9	9.9	80.1	3.1	6.9	5.5	152,288	XVII. Printers and Photographers.	37,958	88.3	9.5	2.2	2.0	89.1	1.3	7.6	1.0
	26.9	68.4	4.7	6.6	76.7	2.5	14.2	5.9	692,123	XVIII. Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors.	775	46.8	18.9	34.3	50.6	39.9	2.8	6.7	3.7
	33.6	62.0	4.4	—	84.0	2.9	13.1	5.3	118,299	484 Bricklayers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	38.8	57.5	3.7	—	77.1	4.4	18.5	4.7	32,971	486 Plasterers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	29.3	64.6	6.1	—	79.6	8.0	12.4	9.7	38,269	490 Masons, stone-cutters, dressers and carvers.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16.7	79.0	4.3	—	95.7	—	4.3	11.0	45,391	493 Platelayers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	81.0	64.9	4.1	5.1	73.4	8.1	13.4	4.3	261,145	XIX. Painters and Decorators.	36,091	68.8	26.8	4.4	0.6	84.4	0.4	14.6	1.8
	34.6	61.9	3.5	8.5	75.4	2.4	13.7	4.4	29,666	XX. Workers in other Materials.	19,071	75.5	21.1	3.4	0.8	85.7	0.4	13.1	1.9
	33.7	63.4	2.9	6.0	77.6	1.1	15.3	2.8	17,020	1 Workers in rubber.	9,851	76.5	20.8	2.7	0.6	84.5	0.0	14.9	1.1
	43.6	53.3	3.1	8.0	76.1	1.8	14.1	4.8	4,668	2 Workers in bone, horn, ivory, celluloid, vulcanite.	2,477	82.7	15.1	2.2	0.8	88.6	0.1	10.5	0.9
	31.4	63.5	5.1	14.0	70.2	5.6	10.2	7.7	7,978	3 Workers in other materials.	6,743	71.3	24.0	4.7	1.2	86.3	0.9	11.6	3.3
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	

TABLE XLVIII (continued).—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 14 AND OVER: PROPORTIONS ACCORDING TO MARITAL CONDITION AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1931

NOTE.—Where the numbers occupied are small, e.g., females engaged in fishing, the percentage distributions are omitted.
The percentage of retired is calculated on the total occupied (including out of work), but the number of retired, is not included in the total.

Males, Aged 14 and Over									Occupational Orders and Sub-Orders, and certain numerically important Occupations	Total Occupied (including Out of Work, but excluding Retired)	Females, Aged 14 and Over								
Marital Condition per cent. of Total			Industrial Status per cent. of Total				Retired per cent. of Total Occupied (Col. i)	Total Occupied (including Out of Work, but excluding Retired)			Marital Condition per cent. of Total			Industrial Status per cent. of Total				Retired per cent. of Total Occupied (Col. k)	
			In Work			Out of Work								In Work			Out of Work		
Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Managerial	Operative	Working on Own Account									Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced			Managerial
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	
33.1	63.8	3.1	10.7	72.6	14.5	2.2	10.5	356,726	XXV. Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff).	389,359	87.2	7.6	5.2	1.6	84.3	11.4	2.7	10.5	
26.5	68.2	5.3	1.9	95.2	2.6	0.3	13.6	20,038	770 Clergymen (Anglican Church).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
99.5	—	0.5	1.2	96.0	2.7	0.1	2.4	3,965	771 Roman Catholic priests; monks, nuns.	8,580	99.5	—	0.5	0.7	99.3	—	0.0	0.9	
13.2	82.4	4.4	0.2	97.4	1.8	0.6	16.7	10,256	772 Ministers of other religious bodies.	204	82.3	10.3	7.4	—	92.6	4.9	2.5	13.2	
24.1	71.1	4.8	65.0	21.2	13.1	0.7	13.2	15,777	781 Solicitors.	116	82.7	16.4	0.9	33.6	39.7	25.0	1.7	3.4	
25.1	71.4	3.5	13.7	25.7	60.0	0.6	12.9	26,490	790 Physicians, surgeons, registered medical practitioners.	2,810	72.3	24.6	3.1	4.8	48.8	44.5	1.9	7.5	
29.6	67.4	3.0	2.1	82.8	4.3	10.8	6.2	3,867	794 Sick nurses.	118,909	89.5	3.4	7.1	1.5	84.4	9.7	4.4	9.2	
32.6	65.4	2.0	2.1	94.6	2.1	1.2	16.1	79,465	800 Teachers (not music teachers).	181,806	87.3	9.2	3.5	1.8	93.5	3.1	1.6	13.9	
37.4	59.4	3.2	12.1	58.1	12.1	17.7	3.4	91,654	XXVI. Persons Professionally engaged in Entertainments, and Sport.	22,369	66.5	26.0	7.5	4.7	44.2	22.2	28.9	4.7	
37.9	57.6	4.5	1.6	46.0	15.2	37.2	5.7	8,210	835 Actors.	9,620	66.5	28.1	5.4	0.4	48.9	10.2	40.5	6.0	
33.1	63.4	3.5	1.4	45.9	14.6	38.1	4.7	19,612	836 Musicians.	6,268	69.3	23.8	6.9	0.4	36.8	30.7	32.1	5.8	
32.4	63.7	3.9	14.1	58.4	19.3	8.2	5.3	462,935	XXVII. Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.).	1,926,978	74.1	15.1	10.8	2.3	86.5	4.4	6.8	3.3	
56.0	41.1	2.9	—	88.2	—	11.8	4.7	78,489	850 Domestic servants (indoor).	1,332,224	84.9	8.2	6.9	—	93.0	—	7.0	3.4	
4.4	89.9	5.7	47.4	1.2	47.9	3.5	11.3	68,734	864 Inn, hotel-keepers; publicans, beersellers.	21,618	16.1	41.0	42.9	61.7	2.2	33.7	2.4	10.0	
60.1	37.0	2.9	—	82.0	—	18.0	1.9	27,667	865 Barmen.	27,693	73.0	20.4	6.6	—	86.8	—	13.2	0.9	
45.9	51.5	2.6	—	81.6	0.3	18.1	2.4	24,777	866 Waiters.	70,515	78.3	18.1	3.6	—	85.7	0.1	14.2	0.7	
37.7	59.1	3.2	24.1	63.8	6.0	6.1	4.4	15,593	870 Laundry workers; washers, ironers, manglers; dry cleaners.	127,647	66.9	24.0	9.1	2.9	86.6	4.9	5.6	3.3	
41.4	55.7	2.9	17.0	46.7	30.2	6.1	2.8	49,283	872 Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists, chiropodists.	33,636	84.0	12.3	3.7	7.4	66.3	22.0	4.3	0.5	
23.1	70.3	6.6	—	91.1	4.1	4.8	4.1	5,430	874 Charwomen, office cleaners.	140,146	21.8	46.0	32.2	—	91.8	1.3	6.9	4.7	
48.9	49.4	1.7	3.3	91.3	0.1	5.3	4.6	795,486	XXVIII. Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists.	579,945	93.8	4.9	1.3	0.3	95.3	0.1	4.3	0.9	
38.2	58.6	3.2	1.2	87.8	0.1	10.9	3.9	254,963	XXIX. Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers.	155,784	87.8	10.3	1.9	0.1	91.1	0.0	8.8	0.7	
33.1	63.4	3.5	3.0	86.4	0.1	10.5	4.6	103,736	890 Warehousemen.	6,071	75.3	19.0	5.7	3.3	88.1	—	8.6	2.6	
26.4	69.9	3.7	—	90.0	—	10.0	4.8	46,644	891 Storekeepers.	2,601	82.6	12.3	5.1	—	92.4	—	7.6	1.8	
20.4	75.1	4.5	—	86.2	0.0	13.8	5.1	157,107	XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants.	409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13.9	81.0	5.1	—	86.3	—	13.7	5.0	49,592	903 Boiler firemen and stokers.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38.4	57.0	4.6	0.2	70.6	0.2	29.0	5.2	1,448,008	XXXI. Other and Undefined Workers.	219,482	81.2	14.9	3.9	0.1	77.2	0.2	22.5	1.4	
11.9	76.2	11.9	—	79.0	—	21.0	9.8	30,474	913 Watchmen.	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35.1	60.0	4.9	—	64.0	—	36.0	4.9	638,289	920 General labourers (so described).	3,206	76.8	17.4	5.8	—	71.0	—	29.0	2.5	
44.0	51.0	5.0	—	67.7	—	32.3	9.0	148,545	930 Labourers (so described).	1,090	75.4	18.3	6.3	—	72.7	—	27.3	2.4	
43.4	52.9	3.7	—	84.4	—	15.6	4.3	494,679	940 Other unskilled workers (class of work specified).	178,749	83.9	13.2	2.9	—	88.3	—	11.7	1.5	
40.2	41.3	18.5	—	—	—	—	—	1,385,526	XXXII. Retired or not Gainfully Occupied.	10,804,851	15.6	71.3	13.1	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE XLIX.—INDUSTRY : ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND CERTAIN NUMERICALLY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1931.

NOTE.—Employers (including Directors and Managers), Operative Employees and those working on own account are included in the total.
The Out-of-Work (all classes) are excluded from the total.

Males					Industry	Females				
Percentage of Total of			Number out of work as per cent of number in work	Total		Total	Percentage of Total of			Number out of work as per cent. of number in work
Em- ployers, etc.	Opera- tive Em- ployees	Working on Own Account					Em- ployers, etc.	Opera- tive Em- ployees	Working on Own Account	
8.0	84.8	7.2	14.6	11,563,591	All Industries.	5,122,979	2.7	91.0	6.3	9.4
3.1	80.5	16.4	16.7	34,134	I. Fishing.	1,401	0.9	97.7	1.4	13.6
17.3	67.6	15.1	6.0	905,181	II. Agriculture.	56,109	21.7	63.7	14.6	3.6
18.4	70.6	11.0	5.6	750,547	010 Farming (not fruit or poultry) and stockrearing.	41,637	26.4	61.3	12.3	3.5
20.2	45.9	33.9	10.0	50,265	012 Market gardening and fruit farming.	3,790	13.0	77.0	10.0	5.4
10.3	83.1	6.6	7.4	41,973	013 Flower and seed growing and nursery gardening.	5,853	3.3	94.4	2.3	4.9
0.9	99.1	0.0	21.8	974,866	III. Mining and Quarrying and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.	9,148	1.0	99.0	—	10.8
0.7	99.3	0.0	21.9	927,025	1. Mining and quarrying.	6,462	1.0	99.0	—	11.0
0.5	99.5	—	21.9	841,114	030 Coal mines (including all minerals obtained from coal mines).	4,168	0.6	99.4	—	1.4
3.2	96.4	0.4	13.1	40,414	043 Stone quarries and mines (not owned by local authorities).	333	4.8	95.2	—	4.8
3.5	96.3	0.2	21.0	47,841	2. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products (excluding gas works).	2,686	1.0	99.0	—	10.4
3.4	96.3	0.3	15.7	135,300	IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	49,089	0.2	99.7	0.1	17.9
2.8	97.2	0.0	13.6	65,668	060 Bricks and tiles (not glazed tiles) fire bricks and fire clay goods.	3,920	0.7	99.3	0.0	2.1
4.3	95.5	0.2	14.9	36,087	063 Earthenware, china, porcelain, terra cotta, glazed tiles.	37,651	0.2	99.7	0.1	18.9
6.3	93.3	0.4	15.0	142,593	V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease.	49,919	0.8	99.1	0.1	6.7
6.0	93.6	0.4	19.6	66,401	1. Chemicals.	22,646	0.9	99.0	0.1	6.1
2.5	97.4	0.1	10.6	5,785	2. Explosives.	2,866	—	100.0	0.0	11.0
9.1	90.6	0.3	9.7	20,069	3. White lead, paints and varnish.	4,942	0.7	99.3	—	6.3
5.5	94.1	0.4	12.1	43,083	4. Oils, greases, glue, etc.	13,126	0.8	99.2	0.0	7.9
8.4	90.6	1.0	7.9	7,255	5. Miscellaneous.	6,339	0.6	99.4	0.0	4.6
4.5	92.8	2.7	25.8	1,503,620	VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches.	258,180	0.6	99.3	0.1	13.6
1.8	98.2	—	36.0	125,092	1. Smelting, converting, refining and rolling of iron and steel.	3,764	0.8	99.2	—	11.0
1.8	98.2	—	36.2	114,633	112 Puddling furnaces, steel works, and iron and steel rolling mills.	3,560	0.8	99.2	—	11.0
4.0	95.9	0.1	38.1	11,409	2. Extracting and refining of other metals and alloys.	1,105	0.7	99.3	—	13.9
4.9	90.3	4.8	25.3	188,786	3. Founding and other secondary processes in metal working.	19,850	1.1	98.8	0.1	17.1
3.5	96.5	0.0	30.7	50,766	130 General iron and steel foundries.	3,475	0.9	99.1	—	17.0
4.0	95.1	0.9	24.0	348,056	4. Engineering (not marine or electrical).	32,694	0.7	99.2	0.1	9.8
0.2	99.8	—	9.7	42,629	151 Railway company.	647	0.2	99.8	—	1.2
2.4	97.3	0.3	46.4	30,239	154 Textile machinery.	1,041	1.0	98.6	0.4	16.3
5.5	91.6	2.9	15.1	173,800	5. Electrical installations, cables and apparatus.	61,140	0.3	99.7	0.0	11.6
4.9	91.0	4.1	17.6	290,342	6. Construction and repair of vehicles.	35,946	0.6	99.3	0.1	13.2
0.9	99.1	0.0	20.9	50,597	180-183 Tram cars and railway rolling stock.	1,842	0.7	99.3	—	11.5
5.6	89.7	4.7	17.3	167,008	184-186 Self-propelled road vehicles (not steam) and cycles.	18,379	0.6	99.3	0.1	12.7
1.3	98.7	0.0	15.2	17,158	190,191 Aeroplanes, airships and balloons.	1,857	0.3	99.7	—	12.5
1.5	98.2	0.3	71.5	115,267	7. Ship building and repairing; marine engineering.	2,829	0.8	99.2	0.0	10.9
7.9	88.9	3.2	24.5	28,730	8. Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools).	13,358	0.7	99.2	0.1	18.2
5.1	92.9	2.0	19.3	190,824	9. Other metal industries (not precious metals, jewellery or plate).	72,738	0.4	99.5	0.1	15.2
2.5	97.4	0.1	24.8	27,502	227 Constructional engineering; bridge and girder works, dies, seals, coins, medals.	1,021	1.3	98.7	—	6.1
11.5	66.7	21.8	12.3	31,314	10. Precious metals, jewellery, plate.	14,756	1.3	97.8	0.9	14.8
4.7	95.0	0.3	21.2	408,530	VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose.	555,475	0.2	99.6	0.2	24.3
3.3	96.6	0.1	30.7	162,094	1. Cotton.	261,394	0.0	100.0	0.0	37.5
2.4	97.6	0.0	29.1	71,244	260 Carding, spinning and doubling mills.	94,131	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.3
3.7	96.2	0.1	33.1	85,450	262 Weaving.	155,938	0.0	100.0	0.0	43.5
5.1	94.8	0.1	14.0	87,558	2. Wool, worsted and shoddy.	113,349	0.1	99.9	0.0	13.2
3.7	96.2	0.1	25.0	25,650	3. Silk, natural and artificial.	32,742	0.1	99.9	0.0	17.1
12.5	86.8	0.7	18.6	1,140	4. Flax, hemp and jute.	1,144	0.5	99.5	—	25.1
7.7	89.5	2.8	15.6	5,528	5. Other or mixed fibres.	3,113	0.3	98.8	0.9	15.8
10.1	88.7	1.2	11.2	56,843	6. Miscellaneous products.	124,297	0.5	98.5	1.0	10.2
9.6	89.9	0.5	10.0	26,478	310 Hosiery and other knitted goods.	73,619	0.4	98.7	0.9	9.7
3.0	96.9	0.1	15.8	69,717	7. Textile dyeing, printing, bleaching, calendering, finishing.	19,436	0.6	99.3	0.1	16.1
10.1	83.2	6.7	15.5	50,554	VIII. Preparation of Skins and Leather and Manufacture of Goods of Leather and Leather Substitute (not Clothing or Footwear).	23,814	1.2	97.4	1.4	14.4
8.6	89.8	1.6	15.9	33,718	1. Furs, skins, leather.	10,628	1.3	96.4	2.3	14.8
13.2	69.9	16.9	14.8	16,836	2. Saddlery, harness bags, trunks and other goods of leather and leather substitute (not clothing or footwear).	13,186	1.0	98.3	0.7	14.1

TABLE XLIX (continued).—INDUSTRY: ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND CERTAIN NUMERICALLY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1931.

NOTE.—Employers (including Directors and Managers), Operative Employees and those working on own account are included in the total.

The Out-of-Work (all classes) are excluded from the total.

Males					Industry	Females				
Percentage of Total of			Number out of work as per cent of number in work	Total		Total	Percentage of Total of			Number out of work as per cent. of number in work
Em- ployers, etc.	Opera- tive Em- ployees	Working on Own Account					Em- ployers, etc.	Opera- tive Em- ployees	Working on Own Account	
11.3	72.5	16.2	9.8	289,919	IX. Manufacture of Clothing (not knitted).	487,848	1.9	87.5	10.6	5.5
15.5	73.2	11.3	8.7	111,522	340, 341 Tailoring; government and other.	153,899	0.8	97.4	1.8	6.4
6.0	69.4	24.6	10.9	131,839	353 Boots, shoes, slippers (not rubber).	52,895	0.8	98.8	0.4	6.1
9.0	88.3	2.7	11.1	352,616	X. Manufacture of Food, Drink, Tobacco.	206,356	3.0	95.0	2.0	8.9
10.2	86.1	3.7	11.6	249,873	1. Food.	159,363	3.8	93.6	2.6	8.7
7.4	90.8	1.8	9.3	30,969	360 Grain milling.	3,573	1.9	97.8	0.3	7.3
14.5	79.2	6.3	10.7	114,202	364 Bread and flour confectionery.	50,933	10.3	82.3	7.4	6.5
6.6	93.1	0.3	10.5	85,038	2. Drink.	17,565	1.2	98.7	0.1	12.9
5.0	94.8	0.2	9.6	59,638	381 Beer breweries.	9,888	1.3	98.7	—	11.1
4.7	95.1	0.2	7.4	17,705	3. Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff.	29,428	0.2	99.8	0.0	7.4
8.8	77.8	13.4	16.2	210,930	XI. Wood Working; Manufacture of Cane and Basket Ware, Furniture, Fittings (not elsewhere enumerated).	27,873	1.6	95.1	3.3	10.1
9.8	71.4	18.8	15.6	90,695	1. Wood working and basket ware.	6,471	2.2	95.5	2.3	10.8
8.5	89.9	1.6	16.3	37,238	400 Saw mills and joinery works.	1,302	2.6	97.3	0.1	12.1
13.0	37.7	49.3	12.3	27,388	401 General and jobbing carpentry.	149	12.1	87.2	0.7	9.4
8.0	82.7	9.3	16.6	120,235	2. Furniture (not metal or basket); fittings.	21,402	1.4	95.0	3.6	9.9
7.7	83.2	9.1	16.9	90,137	410 Cabinet and furniture making and upholstering.	14,820	1.2	94.0	4.8	10.7
7.6	90.2	2.2	8.2	270,664	XII. Paper Making Manufacture of Stationery and Stationery Requisites; Printing, Bookbinding and Photography.	140,457	0.8	98.7	0.5	7.9
2.7	97.2	0.1	9.3	33,431	1. Paper making.	10,021	0.2	99.8	0.0	8.2
9.2	90.1	0.7	8.2	28,638	2. Paper goods, stationery and stationery requisites.	48,269	0.4	99.5	0.1	8.0
8.1	89.1	2.8	8.0	208,595	3. Printing, bookbinding and photography.	82,167	1.2	98.1	0.7	7.8
7.8	87.1	5.1	20.8	836,408	XIII. Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting and Dressing and Contracting.	10,385	6.5	92.5	1.0	6.3
7.7	87.8	4.5	15.6	119,242	XIV. Other Manufacturing Industries.	65,678	0.8	98.5	0.7	11.6
4.8	94.6	0.6	20.4	29,577	1. Rubber.	15,749	0.3	99.7	0.0	14.9
6.2	82.8	11.0	22.8	21,580	2. Musical instruments.	5,822	0.6	99.2	0.2	13.7
9.4	86.5	4.1	11.2	68,085	3. Other manufacturing industries.	44,107	1.0	98.0	1.0	10.1
1.5	98.4	0.1	8.9	202,892	XV. Gas, Water, Electricity.	6,815	0.9	99.0	0.1	2.6
1.7	98.3	—	7.5	106,315	510, 516 Gas works.	3,360	0.7	99.3	—	2.7
1.2	98.8	—	11.9	26,762	518-521 Waterworks and hydraulic power.	617	1.0	99.0	—	2.1
1.3	98.5	0.2	9.9	69,815	523-529 Electricity supply.	2,838	1.1	98.7	0.2	2.6
3.5	92.8	3.7	12.0	1,113,527	XVI. Transport and Communication.	38,501	3.1	96.1	0.8	6.1
0.7	99.3	—	3.8	464,089	1. Railways.	13,872	0.4	99.6	—	3.3
7.1	83.9	9.0	10.1	400,981	2. Road.	13,527	7.7	90.3	2.0	5.2
14.5	70.4	15.1	9.6	74,353	540 Motor garages, livery stables and hiring establishments.	3,295	12.4	82.8	4.8	4.5
10.0	73.5	16.5	16.3	141,931	541 Cartage and haulage contracting.	3,133	15.1	81.8	3.1	7.4
2.1	97.3	0.6	5.7	105,475	543, 544 Omnibus service.	4,030	2.4	97.5	0.1	5.8
0.6	99.4	—	4.2	68,601	545, 546 Tramway service.	2,008	0.9	99.1	—	1.6
4.5	93.4	2.1	43.3	121,014	3. Water.	6,887	1.1	98.7	0.2	12.1
1.2	98.6	0.2	18.9	106,350	4. Docks, lighthouses, canals, etc.	1,918	0.4	99.2	0.4	7.3
5.4	90.4	4.2	15.7	1,280	5. Air.	165	—	98.2	1.8	3.6
5.3	94.3	0.4	19.1	8,780	6. Storage.	1,324	1.4	98.2	0.4	11.1
2.7	78.3	19.0	8.9	11,083	7. Other transport communication.	808	0.4	98.9	0.7	4.8
15.8	68.0	16.2	7.8	1,935,407	XVII. Commerce and Finance.	833,959	5.3	80.5	14.2	6.2
15.6	67.0	17.4	13.8	79,794	604 Dealing in coal.	5,128	10.4	83.0	6.6	5.3
16.9	68.2	14.9	6.9	203,533	610, 611 Dealing in grocery and provisions.	74,339	5.3	72.5	22.2	4.8
12.6	67.3	20.1	6.6	72,944	612, 613 Dealing in milk and dairy products.	17,130	10.1	80.9	9.0	4.8
17.5	68.6	13.9	8.0	141,156	614, 615 Dealing in meat.	16,239	9.6	81.5	8.9	4.5
15.5	63.0	21.5	8.6	44,636	616, 617 Dealing in fish and poultry.	6,899	9.7	77.0	13.3	7.5
14.8	54.9	30.3	8.0	79,220	618, 619 Dealing in vegetables and fruit.	22,879	9.5	69.0	21.5	6.3
14.5	82.7	2.8	8.6	28,498	624 Dealing in building materials.	5,137	6.6	91.3	2.1	5.3
21.8	69.3	8.9	5.9	40,362	626, 627 Dealing in drugs and druggists' sundries.	21,542	2.9	95.4	1.7	5.3
15.0	76.9	8.1	10.8	66,123	635 Dealing in textiles and clothing (wholesale).	20,844	1.8	97.1	1.1	8.2
22.8	60.8	16.4	7.5	104,277	636 Dealing in drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, hats and millinery (retail).	179,583	5.6	84.9	9.6	6.4
10.7	85.5	3.8	19.8	44,877	641 Dealing in timber.	3,016	3.3	95.6	1.1	6.6
14.8	74.4	10.8	10.4	44,941	642 Dealing in furniture.	13,199	4.2	89.3	6.5	7.1
19.0	50.7	30.3	4.0	43,334	645 Dealing in books, newspapers, stationery (retail).	25,267	10.1	73.7	16.2	4.4
12.6	75.4	12.0	5.9	174,273	652 Departmental stores, general shops, and like mixed businesses.	98,520	4.4	72.5	23.1	4.6
2.6	9.7	87.7	5.1	62,771	660 Hawking and street selling.	11,269	2.0	13.3	84.7	3.1
21.2	66.5	12.3	8.1	35,318	680 Auctioneering and valuing; house and estate agencies.	7,865	1.5	96.7	1.8	4.3
12.6	87.3	0.1	1.1	71,850	684 Banking and bill discounting houses.	18,522	0.2	99.7	0.1	1.4
9.8	89.2	1.0	4.4	113,546	685 Insurance.	33,981	0.4	99.5	0.1	2.3
0.6	99.4	—	9.1	1,023,675	XVIII. Public Administration and Defence.	354,384	1.2	98.8	—	1.9
0.3	99.7	—	2.1	229,444	1. Defence.	5,968	4.8	95.2	—	5.3
1.4	98.6	—	3.6	236,939	2. Central civil government (British and Imperial).	78,966	4.5	95.5	—	1.9
0.3	99.7	—	14.3	557,292	3. Local government.	269,450	0.2	99.8	—	1.8
0.1	99.9	—	0.5	61,707	720 Police.	1,503	0.3	99.7	—	2.8
0.3	99.7	—	1.5	75,516	722 Education.	160,866	0.0	100.0	—	0.9
13.1	69.2	17.7	3.4	293,619	XIX. Professions.	273,959	2.6	81.4	16.0	3.9
1.2	96.7	2.1	1.7	50,060	730 Religion.	22,772	0.4	98.1	1.5	1.5
30.5	61.7	7.8	2.6	46,542	731 Law.	17,120	0.5	99.0	0.5	2.2

TABLE XLIX (continued).—INDUSTRY: ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND CERTAIN NUMERICALLY IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1931.

NOTE.—Employers (including Directors and Managers), Operative Employees and those working on own account are included in the total.

The Out-of-Work (all classes) are excluded from the total.

Males					Industry	Females				
Percentage of Total of			Number out of work as per cent of number in work	Total		Total	Percentage of Total of			Number out of work as per cent. or number in work
Em- ployers, etc.	Opera- tive Em- ployees	Working on Own Account					Em- ployers, etc.	Opera- tive Em- ployees	Working on Own Account	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
9.3	51.0	39.7	3.9	44,234	XIX. Professions.—continued.	116,099	2.2	82.1	15.7	5.2
4.1	82.8	13.1	3.8	43,089	732 Medicine and care of the sick and infirm (not government or local authority).	82,239	4.8	70.7	24.5	3.1
19.2	70.9	9.9	2.5	35,266	735 Education (not government or local authority).	7,879	0.5	98.8	0.7	2.7
					738 Accountancy and actuarial practice (consultant).					
12.1	78.8	11.1	21.7	100,859	XX. Entertainments and Sport.	48,166	2.8	86.1	11.1	19.5
10.6	75.1	14.2	9.2	628,117	XXI. Personal Service (including Hotels, and Catering, but excluding Government and Local Authority).	1,617,599	2.8	92.0	5.2	7.4
0.6	99.4	—	7.8	261,914	760 Private domestic service (indoor and outdoor).	1,119,133	0.0	100.0	—	7.4
17.0	61.5	21.5	10.9	64,652	772–774 Restaurants, catering, eating and coffee houses.	110,950	9.1	84.0	6.9	11.9
24.2	51.3	24.5	13.1	134,342	775–777 Hotels, inns, public houses and beer houses.	105,225	12.8	80.3	6.9	11.8
11.7	85.4	2.9	8.4	32,828	779 Laundries, job dyeing, and dry cleaning.	119,324	3.3	91.8	4.9	5.9
17.4	50.2	32.4	6.5	46,126	781 Hairdressing, manicure and chiropody.	33,320	7.5	70.3	22.2	4.2
4.6	91.6	8.8	274.2	30,938	XXII Other Industries, or Industry not stated.	7,864	2.3	94.6	3.1	322.9

TABLE L.—PERCENTAGES OCCUPIED AND OUT OF WORK IN REGIONS, COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGH, AND OTHER URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

NOTE.—For the constitution of the several regions see p. 195. A.C. = administrative county; Met.B. = metropolitan borough; C.B. = county borough; M.B. = municipal borough; U.D. = urban district.

Area	Occupied i-xxxi (including out of work) as percentage of population aged 14 years and over		Out of work as percentage of occupied	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
a	b	c	d	e
England and Wales	90.5	34.2	12.7	8.6
South East	89.7	36.1	8.8	5.7
Greater London (included in South East)	91.1	39.9	9.8	6.0
North 1	91.1	23.1	24.3	9.6
North 2	90.3	27.5	14.6	7.7
North 3	92.3	35.4	13.7	9.1
North 4	91.7	41.9	16.6	15.4
Midland 1	91.8	36.0	12.8	9.2
Midland 2	91.8	34.9	10.1	7.1
East	89.1	26.4	10.7	6.8
South West	86.8	27.4	7.8	5.2
Wales 1	90.8	19.5	20.9	8.4
Wales 2	88.3	24.8	12.3	6.1
Bedford A.C.	91.2	34.0	7.3	4.0
Luton M.B.	93.9	45.2	7.5	2.5
Berkshire A.C. (with associated C.B.)	87.7	31.7	7.2	4.9
Berkshire A.C.	87.0	30.9	6.8	4.9
Reading C.B.	89.3	33.5	8.0	5.1
Buckingham A.C.	90.1	29.3	6.4	4.3
Cambridge A.C.	81.2	29.8	6.5	3.9
Cambridge M.B.	72.9	38.2	5.6	2.9
Chester A.C. (with associated C.B.'s)	90.6	35.8	13.6	10.2
Chester A.C.	90.2	35.0	11.4	9.8

TABLE L (continued).—PERCENTAGES OCCUPIED AND OUT OF WORK IN REGIONS, COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGH, AND OTHER URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000.

NOTE.—For the constitution of the several regions see p. 195. A.C. = administrative county; Met.B. = metropolitan borough; C.B. = county borough; M.B. = municipal borough; U.D. = urban district.

Area	Occupied i-xxxi (including out of work) as percentage of population aged 14 years and over		Out of work as percentage of occupied	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
a	b	c	d	e
Birkenhead C.B....	91.5	32.7	25.2	11.1
Chester, City and County of C.B. ...	91.3	36.2	12.4	5.6
Stockport C.B. ...	92.8	46.8	13.0	13.2
Wallasey C.B. ...	88.6	32.0	12.9	7.9
Cornwall A.C. ...	86.3	22.9	11.2	4.8
Cumberland A.C. (with associated C.B.)...	89.3	27.3	14.4	7.6
Cumberland A.C. ...	89.1	23.8	14.8	7.7
Carlisle, City of C.B. ...	90.2	38.9	12.9	7.3
Derby A.C. (with associated C.B.) ...	91.6	28.8	11.1	9.2
Derby A.C. ...	91.9	27.7	10.3	9.4
Derby C.B. ...	90.4	33.4	14.3	8.9
Chesterfield M.B. ...	92.7	28.9	13.9	7.0
Devon A.C. (with associated C.B's.) ...	85.5	27.6	7.4	5.4
Devon A.C. ...	84.3	27.7	5.5	4.5
Exeter, City and County of, C.B. ...	86.2	32.7	8.1	4.3
Plymouth, City of, C.B. ...	87.8	25.6	10.9	8.3
Dorset A.C....	87.4	27.6	6.7	5.0
Poole M.B. (County of a Town) ...	87.4	30.8	7.7	5.8
Durham A.C. (with associated C.B's.) ...	91.0	20.9	26.1	10.0
Durham A.C. ...	90.8	16.9	22.8	9.0
Darlington C.B. ...	90.5	27.5	18.7	7.6
Gateshead C.B. ...	91.3	29.4	27.2	12.9
South Shields C.B. ...	90.7	22.7	35.9	11.0
Sunderland C.B....	92.3	28.1	36.6	11.4
West Hartlepool C.B. ...	92.0	25.7	34.7	9.8
Stockton-on-Tees M.B....	92.8	25.1	30.4	9.3
Ely, Isle of, A.C. ...	91.2	22.0	7.6	6.1
Essex A.C. (with associated C.B's.) ...	90.4	31.0	9.1	6.2
Essex A.C. ...	89.9	29.2	7.7	5.9
East Ham C.B. ...	92.5	33.8	9.5	6.1
Southend-on-Sea C.B. ...	86.2	31.8	7.4	6.1
West Ham C.B. ...	93.1	36.8	14.8	7.3
Barking Town U.D. ...	93.8	31.1	8.5	7.3
Dagenham U.D....	96.2	23.6	7.5	9.4
Ilford M.B. ...	88.6	29.2	5.1	4.4
Leyton M.B. ...	91.1	35.3	9.8	5.9
Walthamstow M.B. ...	92.9	36.4	10.1	6.2
Gloucester A.C. (with associated C.B's.)...	89.3	32.5	12.0	6.4
Gloucester A.C. ...	87.5	29.0	10.4	6.1
Bristol, City and County of, C.B. ...	90.7	35.4	12.9	6.5
Gloucester, City and County of, C.B....	89.7	32.3	16.0	7.1
Hereford A.C. ...	87.8	28.1	10.3	6.4
Hertford A.C. ...	88.5	32.2	6.2	3.8
Watford M.B. ...	90.8	33.1	7.2	4.7
Huntingdon A.C. ...	90.1	23.8	9.8	8.1
Kent A.C. (with associated C.B.) ...	88.2	29.1	8.2	5.8
Kent A.C. ...	88.2	29.0	8.2	5.8
Canterbury, City and County of, C.B....	89.3	31.5	7.9	4.7
Gillingham M.B....	89.0	20.5	6.2	9.0
Lancaster A.C. (with associated C.B's.)...	91.9	43.2	17.2	16.3
Lancaster A.C. ...	91.1	42.9	13.9	17.0
Barrow-in-Furness C.B. ...	92.9	23.8	17.2	14.0
Blackburn C.B. ...	91.9	62.2	25.4	41.6
Blackpool C.B. ...	86.2	38.4	15.8	12.8
Bolton C.B. ...	93.2	47.0	16.7	12.4
Bootle C.B. ...	92.8	34.9	24.3	14.2
Burnley C.B. ...	92.9	60.6	19.9	29.5
Bury C.B. ...	93.3	51.0	15.2	19.5
Liverpool, City of, C.B. ...	92.1	36.3	22.4	13.3

TABLE L (continued).—PERCENTAGES OCCUPIED AND OUT OF WORK IN REGIONS, COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGH, AND OTHER URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

NOTE.—For the constitution of the several regions see p. 195. A.C. = administrative county; Met.B. = metropolitan borough; C.B. = county borough; M.B. = municipal borough; U.D. = urban district.

Area	Occupied i-xxxi (including out of work) as percentage of population aged 14 years and over		Out of work as percentage of occupied	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
a	b	c	d	e
Manchester, City of, C.B. ...	93.1	45.5	17.1	11.5
Oldham C.B. ...	94.2	52.2	24.0	21.0
Preston C.B. ...	93.0	52.7	17.0	20.9
Rochdale C.B. ...	94.0	52.8	16.9	16.3
St. Helens C.B. ...	90.7	26.2	17.6	10.7
Salford, City of, C.B. ...	93.8	47.1	16.7	12.8
Southport C.B. ...	86.0	36.1	10.3	5.9
Warrington C.B. ...	93.4	36.2	13.9	10.4
Wigan C.B. ...	92.0	40.2	21.4	13.7
Ashton under Lyne M.B. ...	93.7	49.9	20.7	27.9
Stretford U.D. ...	93.0	37.6	8.7	7.2
Leicester A.C. (with associated C.B.) ...	92.2	43.7	8.2	7.1
Leicester A.C. ...	91.8	37.5	7.0	6.9
Leicester, City of, C.B. ...	92.7	48.7	9.7	7.3
Lincolnshire : Parts of Holland A.C. ...	91.7	25.3	6.9	4.7
Lincolnshire : Parts of Kesteven A.C. ...	89.2	22.1	11.3	7.7
Lincolnshire : Parts of Lindsey A.C. ... (with associated C.B.'s.) ...	91.4	24.3	12.4	7.7
Lincolnshire : Parts of Lindsey A.C. ...	90.9	21.3	11.1	7.0
Grimsby C.B. ...	92.9	27.8	12.2	8.9
Lincoln, City and County of, C.B. ...	90.9	27.2	18.2	8.3
London A.C. (including City of London) ...	91.4	44.4	11.7	6.6
City of London (County Corporate) ...	90.8	60.4	7.4	2.8
Battersea Met. B. ...	91.7	39.7	11.0	6.5
Bermondsey Met. B. ...	93.9	44.9	14.9	8.6
Bethnal Green Met. B. ...	94.4	48.6	15.8	7.8
Camberwell Met. B. ...	91.4	40.7	10.3	6.5
Chelsea Met. B. ...	85.4	55.0	11.1	5.1
Deptford Met. B. ...	92.5	37.6	13.2	7.2
Finsbury Met. B. ...	94.6	53.0	15.5	9.1
Fulham Met. B. ...	91.8	41.7	10.7	6.9
Greenwich Met. B. ...	90.2	35.9	11.4	6.4
Hackney Met. B. ...	93.0	44.5	11.7	6.4
Hammersmith Met. B. ...	92.9	43.0	11.4	7.3
Hampstead Met. B. ...	86.4	50.1	7.1	4.0
Holborn Met. B. ...	87.8	58.7	11.4	6.2
Islington Met. B. ...	92.4	44.9	12.3	7.7
Kensington Met. B. (Royal Borough) ...	87.4	52.0	10.2	5.3
Lambeth Met. B. ...	92.3	41.8	11.1	7.5
Lewisham Met. B. ...	90.5	33.4	6.8	4.8
Paddington Met. B. ...	89.1	49.4	11.1	7.5
Poplar Met. B. ...	93.0	40.3	18.9	7.8
St. Marylebone Met. B. ...	89.3	57.5	11.9	5.3
St. Pancras Met. B. ...	91.6	48.3	13.1	7.4
Shoreditch Met. B. ...	94.0	52.0	17.2	10.2
Southwark Met. B. ...	93.8	48.3	14.4	8.3
Stepney Met. B. ...	93.8	45.8	14.4	7.0
Stoke Newington Met. B. ...	91.7	43.3	10.3	5.5
Wandsworth Met. B. ...	89.2	37.6	8.3	5.3
Westminster, City of, Met. B. ...	86.5	58.9	9.7	4.5
Woolwich Met. B. ...	90.6	30.8	9.5	7.6
Middlesex A.C. ...	91.2	35.6	6.9	4.7
Acton M.B. ...	92.5	40.0	8.4	5.0
Brentford and Chiswick U.D. ...	91.2	39.1	7.4	4.5
Ealing M.B. ...	90.1	35.5	6.0	4.2
Edmonton U.D. ...	92.3	34.8	10.3	5.9
Enfield U.D. ...	91.0	34.0	8.0	6.0
Finchley U.D. ...	89.6	36.7	4.3	3.0
Hendon U.D. ...	91.1	38.9	4.7	3.4

TABLE L (continued).—PERCENTAGES OCCUPIED AND OUT OF WORK IN REGIONS, COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGH, AND OTHER URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

NOTE.—For the constitution of the several regions see p. 195. A.C. = administrative county; Met.B. = metropolitan borough; C.B. = county borough; M.B. = municipal borough; U.D. = urban district.

Area	Occupied i-xxxi (including out of work) as percentage of population aged 14 years and over		Out of work as percentage of occupied	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
a	b	c	d	e
Heston and Isleworth U.D.	91.2	30.5	6.8	7.5
Hornsey M.B.	89.0	39.1	6.0	4.0
Southgate U.D.	88.6	34.1	3.8	3.5
Tottenham U.D.	93.4	38.0	10.2	5.5
Willesden U.D.	93.1	39.2	7.8	4.9
Wood Green U.D.	91.4	34.6	6.4	4.4
Norfolk A.C. (with associated C.B's.) ...	89.0	28.4	10.4	6.6
Norfolk A.C.	88.5	23.2	8.7	6.5
Great Yarmouth C.B.	88.7	33.8	17.5	8.9
Norwich, City and County of, C.B. ...	90.3	38.0	12.0	5.8
Northampton A.C. (with associated C.B.)	91.0	34.9	8.7	4.8
Northampton A.C.	90.6	33.0	8.6	4.3
Northampton C.B.	92.1	39.3	9.1	5.8
Northumberland A.C. (with associated C.B's.)	91.1	27.2	20.8	9.0
Northumberland A.C.	90.6	22.8	15.4	6.8
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City and County of, C.B.	91.6	33.4	26.9	11.0
Tynemouth C.B.	92.2	27.8	28.3	10.0
Nottingham A.C. (with associated C.B.)	92.1	34.9	11.1	6.3
Nottingham A.C.	92.1	29.0	9.5	6.6
Nottingham, City and County of, C.B.	92.3	43.7	13.7	6.0
Oxford A.C. (with associated C.B.) ...	84.5	30.7	6.7	4.2
Oxford A.C.	87.7	27.1	7.4	5.2
Oxford, City of, C.B.	79.5	36.3	5.4	3.1
Peterborough, Soke of, A.C.	90.2	26.6	9.8	8.4
Rutland A.C.	89.6	26.8	8.8	5.9
Salop A.C.	89.9	26.6	10.4	7.1
Somerset A.C. (with associated C.B.) ...	87.4	31.0	8.3	5.0
Somerset A.C.	87.5	29.9	7.9	5.1
Bath, City of, C.B.	86.9	36.3	10.3	4.4
Southampton A.C. (with associated C.B's.)	88.0	28.3	8.2	5.8
Southampton A.C.	88.9	26.6	6.1	5.4
Bournemouth C.B.	82.0	36.9	6.7	4.1
Portsmouth, City of, C.B.	87.1	26.8	9.0	6.9
Southampton C.B. (County of a Town)	90.4	27.6	13.7	7.2
Stafford A.C. (with associated C.B's.)	93.1	37.0	15.0	11.5
Stafford A.C.	92.5	32.3	13.1	10.3
Burton-upon-Trent C.B.	89.9	27.7	13.3	8.4
Smethwick C.B.	94.0	38.5	13.4	9.9
Stoke on Trent, City of, C.B.	94.5	50.4	17.3	14.0
Walsall C.B.	93.4	38.2	18.7	14.0
West Bromwich C.B.	93.9	35.0	15.7	9.1
Wolverhampton C.B.	93.3	35.4	18.4	11.5
Suffolk, East A.C. (with associated C.B.)	88.8	27.4	12.8	7.4
Suffolk, East A.C.	88.3	25.5	12.6	8.7
Ipswich C.B.	90.0	31.6	13.2	5.1
Suffolk, West A.C.	88.0	26.3	10.8	7.4
Surrey A.C. (with associated C.B.) ...	88.0	34.0	5.7	4.1
Surrey A.C.	87.4	34.1	5.4	4.0
Croydon C.B.	90.5	33.6	6.8	4.9
Mitcham U.D.	94.2	32.9	7.7	5.5
Wimbledon M.B.	87.9	40.2	6.9	4.0
Sussex, East A.C. (with associated C.B's.)	85.7	34.4	6.9	5.1
Sussex, East A.C.	85.4	32.2	5.6	4.0
Brighton C.B.	87.6	35.9	9.0	6.7
Eastbourne C.B.	86.0	40.4	6.9	4.4
Hastings C.B.	82.3	34.7	7.9	5.9
Hove M.B.	81.6	37.3	6.0	3.8

TABLE L (continued).—PERCENTAGES OCCUPIED AND OUT OF WORK IN REGIONS, COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGH, AND OTHER URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

NOTE.—For the constitution of the several regions see p. 195. A.C. = administrative county; Met.B. = metropolitan borough; C.B. = county borough; M.B. = municipal borough; U.D. = urban district.

Area	Occupied i-xxxi (including out of work) as percentage of population aged 14 years and over		Out of work as percentage of occupied	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
a	b	c	d	e
Sussex, West A.C.	85.7	30.2	5.6	4.5
Warwick A.C. (with associated C.B's.)	92.6	39.1	12.1	9.3
Warwick A.C.	91.3	32.3	7.6	7.2
Birmingham, City of, C.B.	92.6	42.1	13.4	9.9
Coventry, City of, C.B.... ..	94.8	35.0	13.9	9.2
Westmorland A.C.	88.9	32.5	5.2	3.2
Wight, Isle of A.C.	83.2	29.2	7.7	5.0
Wiltshire A.C.	89.1	25.5	6.0	5.5
Swindon M.B.	90.0	25.1	5.0	6.1
Worcester A.C. (with associated C.B's.)	91.1	35.8	11.0	7.7
Worcester A.C.	90.7	35.4	9.4	7.2
Dudley C.B.	93.8	35.4	18.9	10.6
Worcester, City and County of, C.B. ...	90.6	39.1	11.9	7.5
Yorkshire, East Riding A.C. (with associated C.B.)	90.9	28.8	13.1	7.9
East Riding A.C.	88.2	26.4	9.2	5.9
Kingston-upon-Hull, City and County of, C.B.	92.5	30.2	15.2	9.0
Yorkshire, North Riding A.C. (with associated C.B.)	90.3	25.5	17.3	8.4
North Riding A.C.	89.6	25.6	13.0	7.3
Middlesbrough C.B.	92.1	25.3	27.7	11.2
Yorkshire, West Riding A.C. (with associated C.B's., and York, City and County of, C.B.)	92.3	35.4	13.7	9.1
West Riding A.C.	92.1	31.2	11.1	8.7
Barnsley C.B.	93.7	27.6	19.5	12.3
Bradford, City of, C.B.... ..	91.9	45.2	14.0	11.6
Dewsbury C.B.	93.1	41.4	15.6	14.7
Doncaster C.B.	90.9	27.1	10.0	8.6
Halifax C.B.	92.3	43.8	12.7	8.0
Huddersfield C.B.	93.1	41.3	10.5	6.9
Leeds, City of, C.B.	92.0	44.1	15.9	6.7
Rotherham C.B.	93.1	22.1	15.6	11.1
Sheffield, City of, C.B.	93.8	32.7	19.5	11.4
Wakefield, City of, C.B.	87.7	31.1	11.1	6.4
York, City and County of, C.B. ...	90.1	34.9	12.2	6.0
Anglesey A.C.	86.2	22.8	13.7	6.7
Brecknock A.C.	89.4	21.3	14.8	4.7
Caernarvon A.C.	88.3	25.4	11.1	6.0
Cardigan A.C.	83.7	26.0	9.0	3.3
Carmarthen A.C.	90.1	20.5	12.9	5.0
Denbigh A.C.	89.2	24.3	11.8	7.1
Flint A.C.	89.2	25.9	19.7	7.5
Glamorgan A.C. (with associated C.B's.)	90.8	19.8	22.6	9.1
Glamorgan A.C.... ..	90.9	15.7	21.7	8.8
Cardiff, City of, C.B.	90.0	30.9	20.1	9.4
Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	91.7	15.3	35.8	10.7
Swansea C.B.	90.8	23.5	24.1	8.7
Rhondda U.D.	92.4	11.4	25.9	9.6
Merioneth A.C.	88.5	24.0	8.2	4.9
Monmouth A.C. (with associated C.B.)	91.3	17.9	20.3	8.4
Monmouth A.C.	91.3	15.5	20.7	8.3
Newport C.B.	91.4	26.2	18.7	8.7
Montgomery A.C.	89.2	25.5	7.5	5.8
Pembroke A.C.	88.4	23.7	12.9	5.3
Radnor A.C.	89.6	26.1	5.3	4.0

**TABLE LI.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE BY OCCUPATIONAL ORDER AND REGION PER 100,000 OF POPULATION OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE IN
ENGLAND AND WALES**

		England and Wales	South East	Greater London (included in previous column)	North 1	North 2	North 3	North 4	Midland 1	Midland 2	East	South West	Wales 1	Wales 2
MALES														
I-XXXII	Aged 14 and over	100,000	33,597	20,322	5,522	3,207	8,684	15,204	11,252	6,011	4,668	5,239	4,858	1,758
I-XXXI	Occupied, 14 and over	90,531	30,140	18,509	5,028	2,894	8,013	13,943	10,324	5,517	4,159	4,549	4,411	1,553
I	Fishermen	184	16	1	14	31	0	19	1	0	60	27	4	12
II	Agricultural occupations	7,631	2,001	281	193	459	322	557	858	438	1,225	952	228	400
III	Mining and quarrying occupations	6,603	83	11	1,333	139	1,211	594	614	877	22	129	1,426	176
IV	Workers in the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	159	50	28	10	5	15	24	18	15	5	8	7	2
V	Makers of bricks, pottery and glass	493	106	55	18	5	49	58	184	34	11	15	7	7
VI	Workers in chemical processes; makers of paints, oils, etc.	271	80	63	16	12	19	62	34	23	5	6	6	9
VII	Metal workers (not electroplate or precious metals)	9,224	2,235	1,395	656	275	1,015	1,483	1,926	525	295	311	430	74
VIII	Workers in precious metals and electroplate	159	49	43	1	1	29	6	68	3	1	1	1	0
IX	Electrical apparatus makers and fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and electricians	1,272	555	381	60	26	82	204	159	59	33	47	35	11
X	Makers of watches, clocks and scientific instru- ments	142	73	55	4	3	10	15	14	5	6	6	3	2
XI	Workers in skins and leather and makers of leather and leather substitute goods (not boots or shoes)	320	136	111	5	6	29	48	36	29	10	15	4	3
XII	Textile workers	2,061	42	25	3	8	611	1,069	63	220	11	23	4	5
XIII	Makers of textile goods and articles of dress	1,891	633	474	35	36	160	283	152	378	90	72	34	18
XIV	Makers of foods, drinks and tobacco	1,148	410	243	31	32	80	164	145	68	79	79	42	19
XV	Workers in wood and furniture	3,421	1,362	821	157	97	239	478	428	180	157	195	84	45
XVI	Makers of and workers in paper and cardboard; bookbinders, etc.	256	130	75	6	3	13	50	21	15	5	10	2	1
XVII	Printers and photographers	1,041	552	418	23	20	65	143	97	53	31	35	15	7
XVIII	Builders, bricklayers, stone and slate workers; contractors	4,730	1,656	929	221	153	382	612	575	287	243	306	181	115
XIX	Painters and decorators	1,785	849	554	59	38	115	232	209	79	61	84	42	17
XX	Workers in other materials	203	67	54	2	2	10	54	42	11	4	11	1	0
XXI	Workers in mixed or undefined materials (not elsewhere enumerated)	457	185	133	38	14	34	59	46	24	13	18	21	4
XXII	Persons employed in transport and communication	10,701	4,197	2,849	529	428	697	1,808	979	481	443	490	494	154
XXIII	Commercial, finance and insurance occupations (excluding clerks)	10,023	4,038	2,643	412	276	805	1,587	987	523	412	455	382	146
XXIV	Persons employed in public administration and defence (excluding professional men, clerical staff and typists)	1,983	1,132	395	40	84	68	125	96	39	79	262	36	22
XXV	Professional occupations (excluding clerical staff)	2,438	1,043	661	105	67	169	324	231	113	97	129	109	50
XXVI	Persons professionally engaged in entertainments and sport	626	281	189	27	17	47	94	53	27	24	27	22	7
XXVII	Persons engaged in personal service (including institutions, clubs, hotels, etc.)	3,164	1,542	1,009	101	80	197	406	262	139	138	176	81	42
XXVIII	Clerks and draughtsmen; typists	5,436	2,630	2,026	194	121	365	866	520	239	145	160	153	42
XXIX	Warehousemen, storekeepers and packers	1,742	667	531	44	28	182	383	198	106	43	44	38	9
XXX	Stationary engine drivers, dynamo and motor attendants	1,074	235	148	89	42	135	183	115	71	32	32	125	16
XXXI	Other and undefined workers	9,896	3,108	1,908	602	388	857	1,953	1,194	455	379	424	396	138
XXXII	Retired or not gainfully occupied	9,469	3,457	1,813	494	312	671	1,261	928	494	509	690	447	206
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

FEMALES

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I-XXXII Aged 14 and over	100,000	35,078	21,505	5,059	3,057	8,547	15,633	11,082	5,808	4,417	5,350	4,249	1,721
I-XXXI Occupied, 14 and over	34,160	12,673	8,581	1,169	841	3,024	6,552	3,989	2,028	1,164	1,464	829	427
I Fishermen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II Agricultural occupations	339	70	17	22	19	13	35	36	14	46	33	20	32
III Mining and quarrying occupations	16	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV Workers in the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	7	2	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
V Makers of bricks, pottery and glass	155	12	11	4	—	4	6	121	5	—	1	1	—
VI Workers in chemical processes; makers of paints, oils, etc.	26	10	8	1	1	1	5	5	2	—	—	—	—
VII Metal workers (not electro plate or precious metals)	586	101	84	8	10	54	48	328	20	5	3	8	1
VIII Workers in precious metals and electro plate	70	7	6	—	—	24	2	36	—	—	—	—	—
IX Electrical apparatus makers and fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and electricians	173	90	78	1	—	4	31	39	4	2	1	—	—
X Makers of watches, clocks and scientific instruments	10	5	5	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
XI Workers in skins and leather and makers of leather and leather substitute goods (not boots or shoes)	147	75	71	2	1	8	17	32	6	2	3	—	—
XII Textile workers	3,498	60	38	9	17	826	1,932	145	438	28	30	2	12
XIII Makers of textile goods and articles of dress	3,308	1,300	1,041	53	44	343	628	279	387	95	115	46	17
XIV Makers of foods, drinks and tobacco	456	124	102	25	20	48	128	54	21	13	11	9	3
XV Workers in wood and furniture	120	57	41	3	2	9	16	15	7	4	4	1	—
XVI Makers of and workers in paper and carboard; bookbinders, etc.	390	173	132	8	6	23	74	55	31	8	9	3	1
XVII Printers and photographers	231	97	74	7	7	21	41	31	12	6	6	3	1
XVIII Builders, bricklayers, stone and slate workers; contractors	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
XIX Painters and decorators	220	35	29	2	—	7	11	156	5	1	1	1	—
XX Workers in other materials	116	45	39	1	1	4	30	26	4	2	3	—	—
XXI Workers in mixed or undefined materials (not elsewhere enumerated)	90	54	49	2	—	5	8	17	2	1	1	—	—
XXII Persons employed in transport and communication	420	188	144	21	11	30	61	41	22	14	16	11	5
XXIII Commercial, finance and insurance occupations (excluding clerks)	3,686	1,274	801	228	121	280	662	406	166	146	194	155	53
XXIV Persons employed in public administration and defence (excluding professional men, clerical staff and typists)	18	9	7	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
XXV Professional occupations (excluding clerical staff)	2,373	971	576	102	70	161	318	247	114	106	141	99	44
XXVI Persons professionally engaged in entertainments and sport	136	76	57	5	3	9	18	9	4	4	5	4	1
XXVII Persons engaged in personal service (including institutions, clubs, hotels, etc.)	11,742	5,208	3,048	493	402	715	1,446	1,109	472	549	755	362	231
XXVIII Clerks and draughtsmen; typists	3,534	1,839	1,467	113	59	216	479	411	162	77	98	64	17
XXIX Warehousemen, storekeepers and packers	949	345	297	28	20	79	206	168	67	17	12	8	1
XXX Stationary engine drivers, dynamo and motor attendants	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXI Other and undefined workers	1,337	442	357	32	26	137	329	218	61	37	21	30	5
XXXII Retired or not gainfully occupied	65,840	22,405	12,924	3,889	2,216	5,523	9,081	7,093	3,780	3,252	3,886	3,420	1,294

The degree of detail shown in these tables will probably suffice for a review of the subject such as is appropriate to a General Report. If it be desired to make studies for which a greater degree of detail is required it can be obtained from the volumes of Occupation and Industry Statistics. Table XLVIII shows the percentage distribution according to marital condition and industrial status, and the percentages out of work and retired for all the occupational orders and sub-orders and for a considerable number of separate occupations. Table XLIX presents in a similar form, an analysis of the industry groups, but without distinction of marital condition and without reference to the retired population. Table L shows the total proportions occupied and out of work in the regions, in counties (both with and without any associated county boroughs) and in county boroughs. In Tables A and B of the Occupation Tables Volume (pp. 660-667) the proportions of the occupied are shown for occupational orders and certain groups, in regions and counties (with any associated county boroughs), and in Table LI is given the distribution, per 100,000 in England and Wales, of the population aged 14 and over according to region and occupational order. Age analysis in thirteen groups and in considerable sub-division of occupation is provided in Tables C and D of the Occupation Tables Volume (pp. 668-670).

The notes on the several occupational groups that appear in the following pages are based largely on the information contained in the aforesaid tables.

Order 1. Fishermen.—The fishermen enumerated at the Census include those who were on shore, or were in port, at midnight of 26th/27th April, 1931, and those who, within the following fortnight, arrived in port, having been in some other port in Great Britain, or on a coastwise or fishing voyage, on Census day. Fishermen on a coastwise or fishing voyage were allocated according to the position of their vessel at midnight of 26th/27th April. In considering the numbers recorded the special circumstances of the occupation and any differences in practice that may exist between one port and another must be taken into account. In many cases, especially where fishing grounds are near to the home port, it is usual for vessels to come into port for the week-end; in others the vessels may remain at sea continuously for several weeks. Again the number of men engaged in fishing may depend on the weather, the season, the movements of profitable shoals or the attractiveness of other occupations. In this connection it is to be noted that in 1921 the Census was taken in June and in 1931 in April and that many men normally employed in fishing are employed in the summer on yachts or in the entertainment of holiday visitors. For these and for other reasons the numbers enumerated are unlikely to measure the full strength of the occupation. For the country as a whole and for many of the county areas local variations will tend to cancel each other and so make valid comparisons possible between one area and another and between one Census and another, but for single administrative areas and particularly for the smaller ports, variation in the numbers enumerated cannot be relied on to correspond to changes in the strength of the occupation.

Table LII has been drawn up to show the distributions recorded in 1921 and 1931. The county areas being arranged in order of decreasing numerical importance in 1931. Among county areas the first place is taken by Lincolnshire, the parts of Lindsey, with 4,957 or 18 per cent. of the fishermen in the entire country. Then follow in order Yorkshire, East Riding (15 per cent.), Lancashire (10 per cent.), Cornwall (9 per cent.) and East Suffolk (8 per cent.).

Of the 4,957 enumerated in Lindsey 4,902, or 99 per cent., are concentrated in Grimsby and its immediate neighbourhood. This constitutes the best example of large scale industry. Concentrations, similar in character but smaller in size, are to be found at Kingston-upon-Hull, Fleetwood, Lowestoft, Milford Haven, Tynemouth and Great Yarmouth. Small scale industry, characterized by smaller vessels and smaller and more scattered ports, is found typically in Cornwall and Devon, which together account for 14 per cent. of the country's fishermen.

Among individual areas, remarkable proportions (per 1,000 males over 14) are found in Paul U.D. (Cornwall) 333 Milford Haven U.D. (Pembroke) 304, Padstow U.D. (Cornwall) 221 and Fleetwood U.D. (Lancashire) 216. The largest proportion in a county is that of 49 per 1,000 in Pembroke.

Table LIII shows how the recorded numbers have varied in certain county areas from 1891 to 1931. Where increases or decreases have shown consistent trends over long periods, advances or declines in the fishing industry may be inferred. Thus, advances are indicated in Lincolnshire, the East Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Pembroke and Glamorgan, and declines in Cornwall, Devon, Kent and the North Riding of Yorkshire. The counties included in this table together account for a large percentage of the national total—from 84 in 1891 to 92 in 1931.

TABLE LII.—FISHERMEN : DISTRIBUTION IN 1921 AND 1931

Note.—In 1921 the proportions are per 1,000 aged 12 and over; in 1931, aged 14 and over.

Area	Number enumerated		Proportion per 1,000 Males		Proportion per 1,000 total in the occupation in England and Wales	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
ENGLAND AND WALES...	28,808	26,945	2	2	1,000	1,000
Lincolnshire, Lindsey ...	4,527	4,957	30	31	157	184
Grimsby C.B. ...	3,519	4,267	112	122	122	158
Cleethorpes U.D. ...	833	592	85	60	29	22
Grimsby R.D. ...	75	43	16	11	3	2
Yorkshire, East Riding ...	2,163	3,955	13	22	75	147
Kingston-upon-Hull C.B. ...	1,620	3,573	15	32	56	133
Filey U.D. ...	217	134	162	110	8	5
Bridlington M.B. ...	141	125	19	19	5	5
Bridlington R.D. ...	103	64	31	21	4	2
Lancashire ...	1,884	2,597	1	1	65	96
Fleetwood U.D. ...	1,056	2,034	130	216	37	75
Liverpool C.B. ...	119	124	0	0	4	5
Morecambe and Heysham M.B. ...	141	102	17	12	5	4
Blackpool C.B. ...	96	78	3	2	3	3
Ulverston R.D. ...	75	51	11	8	3	2
Southport C.B. ...	99	46	4	2	3	2
Cornwall ...	2,775	2,392	24	21	96	89
Paul U.D. ...	534	860	261	333	19	32
St. Ives M.B. ...	513	296	219	129	18	11
St. Austell R.D. ...	298	233	25	23	10	9
Helston R.D. ...	327	203	56	35	11	8
Padstow U.D. ...	64	186	99	221	2	7
Looe U.D. ...	227	164	218	160	8	6
Liskeard R.D. ...	143	80	26	15	5	3
Truro R.D. ...	146	77	21	11	5	3
Suffolk, East ...	3,651	2,237	34	21	127	83
Lowestoft M.B. ...	2,499	1,581	160	110	87	59
Mutford and Lothingland R.D. ...	561	296	133	71	19	11
Blything R.D. ...	255	110	38	18	9	4
Pembroke ...	1,005	1,581	29	49	35	59
Milford Haven U.D. ...	673	1,322	219	304	23	49
Haverfordwest R.D. ...	96	95	12	14	3	4
Northumberland ...	1,647	1,506	6	5	57	56
Tynemouth C.B. ...	1,047	965	45	42	36	36
Berwick-upon-Tweed M.B. ...	135	134	29	30	5	5
Norham and Islandshires R.D. ...	131	108	57	59	5	4
Belford R.D. ...	106	96	54	57	4	4
Newbiggin-by-the-Sea U.D. ...	59	71	23	28	2	3
Alnwick R.D....	95	70	17	15	3	3
Norfolk ...	2,365	1,432	13	8	82	53
Great Yarmouth C.B. ...	1,069	566	51	29	37	21
East and West Flegg R.D. ...	486	381	129	103	17	14
King's Lynn M.B. ...	187	103	25	13	6	4
Devon ...	1,705	1,356	6	5	59	50
Brixham U.D. ...	429	399	164	137	15	15
Plymouth C.B. ...	370	339	4	4	13	13
Kingsbridge R.D. ...	118	110	27	26	4	4
St. Thomas R.D. ...	129	76	13	7	4	3
Kent ...	1,294	672	3	1	45	25
Folkestone M.B. ...	237	169	19	14	8	6
Whitstable U.D. ...	342	144	108	39	12	5
Ramsgate M.B. ...	334	89	27	8	12	3

TABLE LII (*continued*).—FISHERMEN : DISTRIBUTION IN 1921 AND 1931

Note.—In 1921 the proportions are per 1,000 aged 12 and over ; in 1931, aged 14 and over.

Area	Number enumerated		Proportion per 1,000 Males		Proportion per 1,000 total in the occupation in England and Wales	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
Essex	843	626	2	1	29	23
Southend-on-Sea C.B.	273	170	8	4	9	6
Maldon R.D.	143	105	22	16	5	4
Brightlingsea U.D.	54	104	32	68	2	4
West Mersea U.D.	—	77	—	97	—	3
Yorkshire, North Riding	696	489	4	3	24	18
Scarborough M.B.	421	300	28	22	15	11
Whitby U.D.	136	105	34	29	5	4
Durham	510	484	1	1	18	18
Hartlepool M.B.	282	317	36	43	10	12
Sunderland C.B.	75	82	1	1	3	3
South Shields C.B.	85	54	2	1	3	2
Glamorgan	374	458	1	1	13	17
Swansea C.B.	255	258	4	4	9	10
Cardiff C.B.	103	192	1	2	4	7

TABLE LIII.—FISHERMEN : DISTRIBUTION IN CERTAIN COUNTY AREAS, 1891–1931

	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
ENGLAND AND WALES	24,895	23,725	25,139	28,808	26,945
Lincolnshire, entire	3,208	2,544	2,846	4,803	5,091
Yorkshire, East Riding	1,685	1,841	1,964	2,163	3,955
Lancashire	1,263	1,183	1,283	1,884	2,597
Cornwall	3,136	3,734	3,491	2,775	2,392
Suffolk	1,187	2,083	2,419	3,658	2,238
Pembroke	416	718	598	1,005	1,581
Northumberland	1,338	1,202	1,175	1,647	1,506
Norfolk	2,501	1,912	2,573	2,365	1,432
Devon	2,610	2,028	1,725	1,705	1,356
Kent	1,189	1,235	1,355	1,294	672
Yorkshire, North Riding	1,050	694	599	696	489
Essex	960	876	1,041	843	626
Durham	379	241	426	510	484
Glamorgan	113	107	229	374	458
TOTAL, in above County areas ...	21,035	20,398	21,724	25,722	24,877
Per cent. of National Total	84	86	86	89	92

Order II. Agricultural Occupations. The number of workers assigned to these occupations in England and Wales is 1,172,256, of whom 1,116,573 are males and 55,683 females; the proportions being respectively 76 and 3·4 per 1,000 of all over 14 years of age, and 84 and 9·9 per 1,000 of the total occupied. Of the 31 orders into which the occupations are grouped, agriculture occupies numerically the seventh place, the numbers engaged therein being exceeded by those of metal workers (Order VII), transport workers (Order XXII), commercial occupations (Order XXIII), workers in personal service (Order XXVII), clerks, etc. (Order XXVIII) and other and undefined workers (Order XXXI). In 1921, the corresponding numbers of agricultural workers were 1,165,052 males and 82,722 females; the decreases in 1931 are 4·2 per cent. for males and 32·7 for females. In 1931, females form 4·8 per cent. of the total: in 1921, the corresponding figure was 6·6 and in 1911, 7·6.

The proportions of male agricultural workers (per 1,000 total males aged 14 years and over) which are shown for each region and county in Table A (page 660) of the 1931 Occupation Volume, range from 480 in Lincoln, Holland, 457 in Radnor and 446 in Montgomery

to 23 in Middlesex, 22 in Glamorgan and 4 in London. It is evident that these proportions must depend largely on the degree to which non-agricultural occupations have been developed and on the extent and nature of the land available for agricultural work, and that these, in turn, depend largely on the degree of urbanisation that has been reached.

TABLE LIV.—AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921 AND 1931

NOTE.—The figures given below refer to workers aged 14 and over in 1931, but to workers aged 12 and over in 1921. In 1921 there were 6,246 males and 330 females aged 12 and 13; so that the total number of males of 14 and over (in thousands) should be reduced from 1,171 to 1,165. It is impossible to adjust the 1921 numbers shown for urban and rural districts for workers under 14 years of age.

Year of Census	Numbers (in thousands) of Agricultural Workers						Percentages of Agricultural Workers			
	Total		Urban Districts		Rural Districts		Urban Districts		Rural Districts	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1921	1,171	83	248	19	924	64	21	23	79	77
1931	1,117	56	263	15	854	41	24	27	76	73

While the information provided by the Census does not admit of a detailed examination of the connection between urbanisation and agriculture, a general idea of the relation may be had by dividing the workers according to the two classes of area that are defined administratively as urban and rural districts (the former including London, the county boroughs, the municipal boroughs and the urban districts). In so doing it is to be remembered that most urban districts include land used for agricultural purposes, that portions of many rural districts are of an urban character, that the Census classification is according to area of enumeration and that many persons live in the one class of area and work in the other.

The figures in Table LIV set out in broad outline the distribution of agricultural workers as between the two classes of area in the years 1921 and 1931. The changes shown therein are closely connected with the transfers of area that are continually taking place from the rural to the urban districts. In 1931, rather less than a quarter of the males and rather more than a quarter of the females are enumerated in urban districts. For both sexes there is an increase of the percentage over that of 1921, thus continuing the trend observed between 1911 and 1921. Of the male agricultural workers in urban areas 50 per cent. are gardeners (013) or gardeners' labourers (030), 29 per cent. agricultural labourers (021-023) and 16 per cent. farmers (011) or their relatives (012). In the rural districts, the corresponding percentages are 16, 46 and 31.

Although the proportion of agricultural workers enumerated in urban areas is large and, mainly by reason of the extension of the boundaries of such areas, tends to increase, agriculture is essentially a rural pursuit, and the distribution of the workers is most appropriately studied in the statistics of the rural districts. For this reason, Tables (LV and LVI) have been prepared. In these the areas considered are the aggregates of rural districts in each county. Table LV shows the proportions of male agricultural workers in 16 groups per 1,000 males over 14 years of age; and Table LVI the actual numbers assigned to the more important occupations (columns 4 to 7) and a series of ratios designed to throw light on the kind of work done (columns 9 to 12), and the share taken by female workers (columns 13 and 14).

A comparison of the columns showing the proportions of male agricultural workers in administrative counties, including county boroughs (Table A of the Occupation Volume, page 660) and in the rural aggregates in counties (Table LV) shows a substantial correlation—of the 19 counties having the highest proportions in each table, 16 are common.

Of the several occupations distinguished in Table LV, farmers (011) show very high proportions in some of the Welsh counties, six of which—Montgomery (242), Radnor (239), Cardigan (224), Pembroke (194), Merioneth (176), and Anglesey (173) yield rates higher than any found in the English counties. For gardeners (013) on the other hand the highest proportions occur in England, Surrey (100), East Sussex (94), West Sussex (86), Worcester (84), and Berkshire (72) having figures more than twice the average of England and Wales: the highest figure in Wales, that in Monmouth (33), being a little lower than the average. The proportions of foresters and woodmen (016) reach double figures in only four counties, Montgomery (14), Monmouth (12), Hereford (11) and West Sussex (10). Shepherds are returned in a very high proportion in Northumberland (28 per 1,000) the next highest being only 12 in the East Riding of Yorkshire. In Wales, the highest

TABLE LV.—PROPORTIONS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE RURAL PARTS OF COUNTIES,
1931

The Proportions are per 1,000 aged 14 and over

Aggregates of Rural Districts	Total Agricultural Workers	Land and Estate Agents, etc.	Farmers	Farmers' Sons, etc.	Gardeners, Nurserymen, etc.	Agricultural and Forestry Pupils	Farm Bailiffs	Foresters and Woodmen	Agricultural Machine Proprietors, etc.	Farm Foremen	Agricultural Labourers, etc.				Gardeners' Labourers	Estate Labourers	Other Agricultural Occupations
											Shepherds	Employed in Tending Cattle, etc.	Employed in Charge of Horses	Not otherwise distinguished.			
Code Numbers ...	010-039	010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	020	021	022	023	030	031	038-9
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	282	1	66	21	35	0	3	4	2	2	3	17	20	91	9	1	6
ENGLAND (excluding Monmouth) ...	285	1	61	19	38	0	3	3	2	2	3	18	21	95	10	2	6
Bedford ...	319	1	43	12	49	1	2	4	4	2	2	19	14	138	21	2	4
Berkshire ...	263	1	27	8	72	1	3	5	2	2	4	23	21	67	19	3	5
Buckingham ...	232	1	43	12	54	0	2	3	1	1	1	17	9	68	13	1	4
Cambridge ...	421	0	66	13	45	0	3	1	9	5	6	20	26	192	25	1	8
Cheshire ...	261	1	63	24	38	0	3	2	1	0	0	18	15	82	7	2	4
Cornwall ...	332	0	126	35	29	0	1	2	1	0	0	8	12	100	8	1	7
Cumberland ...	370	1	131	50	20	0	4	5	1	0	7	15	22	100	4	2	7
Derby ...	122	0	39	15	14	0	1	1	1	0	0	6	5	32	4	1	2
Devon ...	394	1	125	45	42	0	2	4	2	0	1	14	20	120	8	2	9
Dorset ...	371	1	78	24	48	0	3	6	2	1	9	38	32	104	10	4	10
Durham ...	62	0	18	7	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	5	19	1	0	1
Ely, Isle of ...	646	0	145	32	24	0	2	—	10	11	1	14	54	309	34	—	8
Essex ...	285	0	40	9	40	0	3	2	6	3	2	26	29	105	14	1	6
Gloucester ...	241	0	51	16	41	1	3	5	1	1	3	16	14	73	8	2	4
Hereford ...	523	1	142	42	48	1	6	11	3	0	5	32	33	182	9	3	5
Hertford ...	261	1	28	6	62	0	3	4	4	3	2	22	16	78	24	2	5
Huntingdon ...	483	0	86	21	34	0	3	2	9	7	4	22	35	232	17	1	9
Kent ...	284	1	40	10	52	0	5	3	2	2	5	18	18	103	20	1	4
Lancashire ...	232	1	70	30	25	0	2	1	1	1	0	8	11	63	4	1	14
Leicester ...	177	0	48	14	23	0	2	1	1	1	2	9	10	55	4	1	4
Lincolnshire:																	
Holland ...	641	0	135	31	16	1	2	0	10	14	2	11	63	339	10	—	8
Kesteven ...	441	1	83	24	18	1	2	4	9	10	5	18	51	199	6	1	9
Lindsey ...	491	0	111	32	19	0	1	4	8	13	7	22	55	202	4	1	11
Middlesex ...	43	0	3	1	27	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	3	0	0
Norfolk ...	458	1	69	17	41	1	6	4	6	3	5	30	40	206	18	1	11
Northampton ...	276	1	54	16	30	0	2	6	2	2	7	21	15	107	8	2	5
Northumberland ...	298	1	69	23	26	1	7	9	1	1	28	12	24	81	3	3	8
Nottingham ...	186	0	45	15	22	0	1	3	2	2	1	10	16	59	5	1	4
Oxford ...	341	1	56	17	51	5	3	4	3	2	7	27	28	117	12	2	8
Peterborough, Soke of ...	383	1	79	22	21	—	3	2	7	9	6	18	41	161	7	1	6
Rutland ...	378	1	80	17	46	0	4	5	7	4	10	17	32	139	9	2	7
Shropshire ...	425	1	108	37	31	1	5	5	2	0	5	35	35	141	6	5	8
Somerset ...	331	1	90	27	44	0	3	3	1	0	3	17	18	106	8	2	10
Southampton ...	257	1	36	9	65	0	2	7	3	1	4	23	24	56	17	2	8
Stafford ...	222	0	65	21	24	0	2	3	1	0	1	14	13	68	5	1	3
Suffolk, East ...	437	0	60	17	39	1	5	3	6	3	4	42	50	184	13	1	11
Suffolk, West ...	484	1	59	19	34	0	6	8	11	5	7	29	44	237	12	2	13
Surrey ...	210	1	19	4	100	0	2	3	1	1	1	16	11	27	18	1	4
Sussex, East ...	344	1	51	12	94	1	5	4	2	2	3	37	23	72	21	2	14
Sussex, West ...	328	1	37	9	86	1	3	10	3	2	5	37	31	68	24	2	9
Warwick ...	194	0	41	12	34	0	2	2	1	1	2	13	12	62	6	1	3
Westmorland ...	403	1	160	61	27	0	4	3	0	1	7	13	17	95	3	2	7
Wight, Isle of ...	255	0	45	15	59	0	2	4	1	0	5	24	18	67	11	0	3
Wiltshire ...	325	0	58	19	35	1	3	6	2	2	6	31	27	118	9	2	6
Worcester ...	389	1	68	21	84	1	4	4	2	1	1	18	19	144	14	2	7
Yorks, East Riding ...	488	1	102	38	28	1	2	3	5	17	12	30	72	162	6	2	9
Yorks, North Riding ...	366	1	113	47	25	1	2	5	2	4	5	18	29	102	5	3	5
Yorks, West Riding ...	150	0	47	17	13	0	1	2	1	2	1	7	12	40	2	1	3
WALES AND MONMOUTH ...	261	0	105	36	13	0	3	4	0	0	2	13	14	63	3	1	3
Anglesey ...	436	0	173	42	18	—	5	1	1	2	1	22	25	136	4	0	6
Brecknock ...	280	0	111	46	16	—	4	5	0	0	5	14	14	60	3	1	1
Caernarvon ...	267	0	108	28	13	0	3	5	1	2	2	15	17	66	2	1	4
Cardigan ...	487	0	224	72	9	0	2	4	0	0	6	27	27	108	3	1	3
Cardarthen ...	259	0	122	51	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	6	6	61	1	0	2
Denbigh ...	212	0	77	24	13	0	2	2	1	0	2	15	18	50	3	2	3
Flint ...	182	0	63	21	18	0	2	2	1	0	1	12	10	44	4	1	3
Glamorgan ...	78	0	27	10	9	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	21	2	0	1
Merioneth ...	411	0	176	51	19	0	4	9	1	1	10	21	31	83	2	0	2
Monmouth ...	283	1	94	33	33	1	3	12	0	0	1	11	8	75	7	1	4
Montgomery ...	589	1	242	86	12	0	9	14	1	0	8	37	49	122	2	3	3
Pembroke ...	455	0	194	70	12	0	2	2	1	0	0	16	22	122	3	1	9
Radnor ...	573	1	239	90	18	0	9	5	1	—	8	26	52	116	3	4	1

proportion recorded is 10 in Merioneth. It may be doubted whether the proportion of shepherds, as returned, constitutes a reliable index to the extent of sheep farming. Further information is provided in Table LVI, column 12, which gives the proportion of shepherds among all agricultural labourers.

An index to the intensity of agricultural effort, as measured by the number of male workers per 10,000 acres, is given in Table LVI (column 9). Large numbers are recorded in Lincoln, Holland (554), the Isle of Ely (518), and in three counties adjacent to London, Middlesex (497), Surrey (455), and Kent (433). At the other end of the scale are Brecknock (97), Merioneth (99), Westmorland (115), and Radnor (117).

Some information as to the scale of agricultural operations is found in the ratio of the numbers of labourers to farmers (Table LVI column 10) and the average acreage per farmer (column 11). For the former exceptionally high ratios occur in Suffolk, Hertford, Berkshire and Essex. In Wales they are consistently low. The average acreage per farmer provides an index to the relative size of agricultural holdings: among the English counties it is highest in Northumberland (452), and lowest in Lincoln, Holland and the Isle of Ely (86). The average in Wales is rather lower than in England and the range of area considerably less.

TABLE LVI.—AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE AGGREGATES OF RURAL DISTRICTS IN COUNTIES, 1931

Aggregates of Rural Districts	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Male Population aged 14 and over.	Male Agricultural Workers (010-039)	Farmers (011)	Gardeners and their Labourers (013,030)	Agricultural Labourers (020-023)	Agricultural Workers (010-039), per 1,000 Males aged 14 and over	Male Agricultural Workers (010-039), per 10,000 acres	Agricultural Labourers (020-023), per 100 Farmers and Relatives (011, 012)	Area in Acres per Farmer (011)	Shepherds (020), per 1,000 Agricultural Labourers (020-023)	Female Agricultural Workers (010-039)	Female Agricultural Workers per 1000 Total Agricultural Workers.
Column 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ENGLAND AND WALES...	32,834,392	3,024,843	854,141	198,577	134,953	400,326	282	260	153	165	24	41,411	46
Bedford	279,847	30,489	9,734	1,326	2,144	5,270	319	348	310	211	11	199	20
Berkshire	439,184	53,518	14,056	1,427	4,899	6,159	263	320	336	308	31	346	24
Buckingham	439,821	56,670	13,122	2,418	3,799	5,429	232	298	175	182	13	405	30
Cambridge	309,711	28,636	12,043	1,896	2,019	6,973	421	389	306	163	24	244	20
Cheshire	534,099	77,652	20,238	4,928	3,531	8,943	261	379	132	108	3	1,569	72
Cornwall	808,627	64,231	21,352	8,089	2,393	7,736	332	264	75	100	2	989	44
Cumberland	906,465	34,065	12,605	4,477	804	4,896	370	139	79	202	47	987	73
Derby	548,113	113,252	13,843	4,452	2,003	4,915	122	253	81	123	3	733	50
Devon... ..	1,540,361	87,084	34,344	10,903	4,384	13,412	394	223	91	141	6	1,542	43
Dorset... ..	601,196	40,249	14,915	3,146	2,325	7,344	371	248	179	191	48	617	40
Durham	542,689	148,625	9,220	2,645	910	3,986	62	170	108	205	16	925	91
Ely, Isle of	155,159	12,460	8,043	1,807	722	4,719	646	518	214	86	2	598	69
Essex	819,046	105,806	30,192	4,188	5,663	17,187	285	369	333	196	12	985	32
Gloucester	744,130	83,848	20,220	4,301	4,121	8,926	241	272	158	173	31	718	34
Hereford	522,592	26,096	13,647	3,697	1,487	6,570	523	261	137	141	19	673	47
Hertford	334,472	45,168	11,787	1,253	3,896	5,326	261	352	347	267	20	277	23
Huntingdonshire	204,226	11,641	5,620	997	594	3,409	483	275	273	205	15	153	27
Kent	842,640	128,424	36,453	5,154	9,244	18,527	284	433	289	163	33	1,775	46
Lancashire	706,641	100,984	23,445	7,065	2,944	8,338	232	332	83	100	4	2,015	79
Leicestershire	482,861	67,116	11,876	3,238	1,849	5,125	177	246	124	149	32	439	36
Lincolnshire:													
Holland	222,745	19,269	12,348	2,602	499	7,985	641	554	250	86	4	1,177	87
Kesteven	443,066	27,150	11,960	2,248	649	7,426	441	270	255	197	20	385	31
Lindsey	907,811	51,194	25,139	5,701	1,184	14,602	491	277	198	159	25	958	37
Middlesex	15,359	17,672	763	46	526	142	43	497	245	334	7	25	32
Norfolk	1,260,936	99,968	45,805	6,869	5,852	28,079	458	363	327	184	172	1,156	25
Northampton	538,891	43,873	12,120	2,371	1,658	6,546	276	225	214	227	43	263	21
Northumberland	1,204,477	38,547	11,479	2,664	1,094	5,592	298	225	157	452	196	1,541	118
Nottingham	461,548	64,613	12,029	2,877	1,734	5,540	186	261	144	160	14	456	37
Oxford	452,676	35,228	12,021	1,973	2,218	6,304	341	266	247	229	39	270	22
Peterborough, Soke of	43,442	3,250	1,244	257	91	733	383	286	224	169	26	44	34
Rutland	95,023	5,357	2,027	426	295	1,059	378	213	206	223	50	48	23
Shropshire	813,400	49,159	20,880	5,312	1,813	10,621	425	257	149	153	25	1,216	55
Somerset	988,496	85,850	28,424	7,741	4,415	12,325	331	288	123	128	19	1,224	41
Southampton... ..	877,669	99,350	25,566	3,615	8,169	10,508	257	291	235	243	35	934	35
Stafford	610,353	80,279	17,862	5,178	2,317	7,750	222	293	112	118	12	908	48
Suffolk, East	521,292	46,635	20,388	2,776	2,385	13,037	437	391	365	188	16	374	18
Suffolk, West... ..	371,300	25,272	12,239	1,487	1,152	7,998	484	330	409	250	23	227	18
Surrey... ..	313,078	67,718	14,232	1,264	8,004	3,715	210	455	237	248	18	430	29
Sussex, East	467,078	49,507	17,010	2,540	5,675	6,658	344	364	211	184	19	611	35
Sussex, West... ..	383,292	39,499	12,952	1,449	4,352	5,554	328	338	309	265	36	444	33
Warwick	505,650	70,421	13,666	2,916	2,884	6,230	194	270	165	173	19	528	37
Westmorland... ..	473,345	13,517	5,445	2,168	415	1,793	403	115	60	218	56	407	70
Wight, Isle of	86,250	11,550	2,941	525	805	1,309	255	341	188	164	43	121	40
Wiltshire	831,863	63,796	20,746	3,717	2,821	11,629	325	249	237	224	34	432	20
Worcester	395,543	39,147	15,209	2,648	3,846	7,111	389	385	204	149	6	868	54
Yorkshire:													
East Riding	706,702	37,622	18,359	3,843	1,267	10,348	488	260	197	184	42	393	21
North Riding	1,254,211	59,745	21,842	6,736	1,792	9,146	366	174	96	186	30	881	39
West Riding	1,258,840	164,958	24,689	7,718	2,544	9,980	150	196	95	163	15	1,126	44
WALES AND MONMOUTH													
Anglesey	165,001	11,341	4,941	1,966	241	2,086	436	299	85	84	8	465	86
Brecknock	462,240	16,029	4,489	1,776	295	1,496	280	97	60	262	58	325	68
Caernarvon	334,954	21,778	5,812	2,345	346	2,195	267	174	74	143	24	475	76
Carmarthen	573,537	39,481	10,235	4,815	262	2,875	259	178	42	119	7	1,893	156
Cardigan	434,697	14,025	6,828	3,135	173	2,360	487	157	57	139	38	980	126
Denbigh	404,076	38,744	8,214	2,972	624	3,289	212	203	85	136	21	573	65
Flint	148,913	24,865	4,534	1,564	512	1,665	182	304	80	95	12	369	75
Glamorgan	285,379	68,207	5,353	1,843	759	1,725	78	188	68	155	5	363	64
Merioneth	367,528	8,896	3,655	1,567	184	1,295	411	99	64	235	67	242	62
Monmouth	249,430	20,391	5,762	1,915	800	1,933	283	231	75	130	8	297	49
Montgomery	469,048	11,818	6,960	2,856	162	2,548	589	148	66	184	35	540	72
Pembroke	380,375	17,131	7,791	3,318	256	2,739	455	205	61	115	2	1,103	124
Radnor	292,998	5,977	3,427	1,431	122	1,210	573	117	62	205	40	150	42

The numbers of female agricultural workers is shown in Table LVI, column 13, and their percentage of the total in column 14. The average is 46 per 1,000; of the English counties, Northumberland (118 per 1,000), Durham (91), Lincoln, Holland (87), Lancashire (79), Cumberland (73), Cheshire (72), Westmorland (70), and the Isle of Ely (69), return rates of 50 per cent. or more above average, while in Suffolk (18), Wiltshire (20), Bedford (20), Cambridge (20), Northampton (21) and Oxford (22), the rates are less than half the average. In Wales, the average proportion (82) is about twice that in England (42); very high figures are returned in Carmarthen (156), Cardigan (126), and Pembroke (124).

Order III. Mining and Quarrying Occupations.—The workers assigned to this group of occupations number 968,771 and show a decrease of 8.9 per cent. as compared with their number in 1921, namely 1,063,229. Of these workers, 2,561 or 2.6 per 1,000 of the total, are women. Of these women 94 per cent. are “other workers above ground” (code number 049) about coal and shale mines, and are chiefly employed in Lancashire. As the women in this order form a small and decreasing fraction of the total, they need not be further considered. The males, on the other hand, are numerous and important. They number 966,210 and form a proportion of 66 per 1,000 males over 14 in England and Wales, the proportions for the various regions and counties being given in Table A on page 660 of the Occupation Volume. They fall into three sub-orders, those working in (1) coal and shale mines, (2) metalliferous mines and workings and (3) other mines and quarries, and at brine and oil wells.

In Table LVIII are shown the numbers assigned at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931 to each of these sub-orders and the corresponding proportions in each of the counties of England and Wales and the percentage increase or decrease between one Census and the other.

Coal and Shale Mines.—Of the three sub-orders, the first—workers in coal and shale mines—is much the most important, the members numbering 891,853 or 92.3 per cent. of the entire order. The occupational distribution of males aged 14 and over in 1921 and 1931 is shown in the following table.

TABLE LVII.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES IN AND ABOUT COAL AND SHALE MINES, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921 AND 1931

	1921		1931		Increase or Decrease (—) % 1921–1931
	Number	Distribution per 1,000	Number	Distribution per 1,000	
TOTAL in coal and shale mines... ..	988,580	1,000	891,853	1,000	— 9.8
040 Owners, agents, man- agers	6,221	6	3,951	4	—36.5
041 Subordinate superinten- ding staff	40,955	41	35,425	40	—13.5
042 Hewers and getters ...	524,940	532	438,664	493	—16.4
043 Persons conveying material to the shaft	156,895	159	159,928	179	1.9
044 Persons making and repairing roads ...	57,582	58	66,155	74	14.9
047 Other workers below ground	91,779	93	86,046	96	— 6.2
049 Others workers above ground	110,208	111	101,684	114	— 7.7

TABLE LVIII.—MINING AND QUARRYING OCCUPATIONS : MALES : 1921 AND 1931.

Area		Total	In Coal and Shale Mines (040-049)		In Metalliferous Mines, etc. (050-056)		In Other Mines and Quarries, etc. (060-069)	
			Number	Percent- age of Total in England and Wales	Number	Percent- age of Total in England and Wales	Number	Percent- age of Total in England and Wales
ENGLAND AND WALES	 1921	1,061,749	990,409	100.0	22,350	100.0	48,990	100.0
	 1931	966,210	891,853	100.0	14,106	100.0	60,251	100.0
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	— 9.0	— 10.0	—	— 36.9	—	23.0	—
Bedfordshire	 1921	304	30	0.0	3	0.0	271	0.6
	 1931	452	37	0.0	2	0.0	413	0.7
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	48.7	23.3	—	— 33.3	—	52.4	—
Berkshire	 1921	139	88	0.0	—	—	51	0.1
	 1931	209	36	0.0	—	—	173	0.3
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	50.4	— 59.1	—	—	—	239.2	—
Buckinghamshire	 1921	83	30	0.0	2	0.0	51	0.1
	 1931	203	92	0.0	—	—	111	0.2
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	144.6	206.7	—	— 100.0	—	117.6	—
Cambridgeshire	 1921	95	25	0.0	2	0.0	68	0.1
	 1931	109	18	0.0	—	—	91	0.2
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	14.7	— 28.0	—	— 100.0	—	33.8	—
Cheshire	 1921	3,225	2,866	0.3	8	0.0	351	0.7
	 1931	2,029	1,494	0.2	3	0.0	532	0.9
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	— 37.1	— 47.9	—	— 62.5	—	51.6	—
Cornwall	 1921	9,108	152	0.0	3,246	14.5	5,710	11.7
	 1931	8,307	51	0.0	2,435	17.3	5,821	9.7
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	— 8.8	— 66.4	—	— 25.0	—	1.9	—
Cumberland	 1921	16,348	10,807	1.1	4,691	21.0	850	1.7
	 1931	14,465	10,446	1.2	3,035	21.5	984	1.6
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	— 11.5	— 3.3	—	— 35.3	—	15.8	—
Derbyshire	 1921	66,772	63,651	6.4	210	0.9	2,911	5.9
	 1931	61,163	57,258	6.4	324	2.3	3,581	5.9
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	— 8.4	— 10.0	—	54.3	—	23.0	—
Devonshire	 1921	2,465	329	0.0	101	0.5	2,035	4.2
	 1931	2,528	94	0.0	45	0.3	2,389	4.0
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	2.6	— 71.4	—	— 55.4	—	17.4	—
Dorsetshire	 1921	931	90	0.0	2	0.0	839	1.7
	 1931	1,381	51	0.0	—	0.0	1,330	2.2
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	48.3	— 43.3	—	— 100.0	—	58.5	—
Durham	 1921	160,508	157,787	15.9	221	1.0	2,500	5.1
	 1931	145,355	142,931	16.0	153	1.1	2,271	3.8
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	— 9.4	— 9.4	—	— 30.8	—	— 9.2	—
Ely, Isle of	 1921	131	12	0.0	2	0.0	117	0.2
	 1931	49	12	0.0	—	—	37	0.1
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	— 62.6	0.0	—	— 100.0	—	— 68.4	—
Essex	 1921	327	67	0.0	6	0.0	254	0.5
	 1931	748	97	0.0	8	0.1	643	1.1
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	128.7	44.8	—	33.3	—	153.1	—
Gloucestershire	 1921	11,452	10,532	1.1	51	0.2	869	1.8
	 1931	8,109	6,784	0.8	19	0.1	1,306	2.2
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	— 29.2	— 35.6	—	— 62.7	—	50.3	—
Herefordshire	 1921	805	665	0.1	1	0.0	139	0.3
	 1931	354	196	0.0	—	—	158	0.3
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	— 56.0	— 70.5	—	— 100.0	—	13.7	—
Hertfordshire	 1921	148	34	0.0	1	0.0	113	0.2
	 1931	477	90	0.0	2	0.0	385	0.6
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	222.3	164.7	—	100.0	—	240.7	—
Huntingdonshire	 1921	65	7	0.0	—	—	58	0.1
	 1931	90	4	0.0	—	—	86	0.1
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	38.5	— 42.9	—	—	—	48.3	—
Kent	 1921	2,939	1,904	0.2	6	0.0	1,029	2.1
	 1931	6,842	5,355	0.6	22	0.2	1,465	2.4
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	132.8	181.3	—	266.7	—	42.4	—
Lancashire	 1921	110,347	106,862	10.9	1,283	5.7	2,202	4.5
	 1931	84,906	81,451	9.1	475	3.4	2,980	4.9
	<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	— 23.1	— 23.8	—	— 63.0	—	35.3	—

TABLE LVIII (continued).—MINING AND QUARRYING OCCUPATIONS: MALES: 1921 and 1931

Area	Total	In Coal and Shale Mines (040-049)		In Metalliferous Mines, etc. (050-056)		In Other Mines and Quarries, etc. (060-069)	
		Number	Percentage of Total in England and Wales	Number	Percentage of Total in England and Wales	Number	Percentage of Total in England and Wales
Leicestershire 1921	14,377	11,781	1.2	391	1.7	2,205	4.5
... .. 1931	12,439	9,954	1.1	447	3.2	2,038	3.4
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 13.5	— 15.5	—	14.3	—	— 7.6	—
Lincolnshire :							
Holland 1921	29	27	0.0	—	—	2	0.0
... .. 1931	7	5	0.0	—	—	2	0.0
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 75.9	— 81.5	—	—	—	0.0	—
Kesteven 1921	368	51	0.0	214	1.0	103	0.2
... .. 1931	461	57	0.0	285	2.0	119	0.2
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	25.3	11.8	—	33.2	—	15.5	—
Lindsey 1921	902	201	0.0	536	2.4	165	0.3
... .. 1931	1,081	293	0.0	510	3.6	278	0.5
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	19.8	45.8	—	— 4.9	—	68.5	—
London 1921	477	389	0.0	29	0.1	59	0.1
... .. 1931	645	552	0.1	27	0.2	66	0.1
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	35.2	41.9	—	— 6.9	—	11.9	—
Middlesex 1921	181	104	0.0	3	0.0	74	0.2
... .. 1931	414	188	0.0	9	0.1	217	0.4
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	128.7	80.8	—	200.0	—	193.2	—
Norfolk 1921	386	70	0.0	3	0.0	313	0.6
... .. 1931	759	138	0.0	2	0.0	619	1.0
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	96.9	97.1	—	— 33.3	—	97.8	—
Northamptonshire 1921	2,259	76	0.0	2,050	9.2	133	0.3
... .. 1931	1,350	54	0.0	1,049	7.4	247	0.4
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 40.2	— 28.9	—	— 48.8	—	85.7	—
Northumberland 1921	55,817	54,861	5.5	104	0.5	852	1.7
... .. 1931	49,648	48,431	5.4	81	0.6	1,136	1.9
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 11.1	— 11.7	—	— 22.1	—	33.3	—
Nottinghamshire 1921	50,459	49,705	5.0	17	0.1	737	1.5
... .. 1931	53,362	52,402	5.9	16	0.1	944	1.6
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	5.8	5.4	—	— 5.9	—	28.1	—
Oxfordshire 1921	406	90	0.0	217	1.0	99	0.2
... .. 1931	364	19	0.0	82	0.6	263	0.4
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 10.3	— 78.9	—	— 62.2	—	165.7	—
Peterborough, Soke of 1921	28	8	0.0	—	—	20	0.0
... .. 1931	59	8	0.0	—	—	51	0.1
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	110.7	0.0	—	—	—	155.0	—
Rutlandshire 1921	234	8	0.0	188	0.8	38	0.1
... .. 1931	234	3	0.0	153	1.1	78	0.1
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	0.0	— 62.5	—	— 18.6	—	105.3	—
Shropshire 1921	6,120	4,640	0.5	134	0.6	1,346	2.7
... .. 1931	5,130	3,851	0.4	24	0.2	1,255	2.1
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 16.2	— 17.0	—	— 82.1	—	— 6.8	—
Somersetshire 1921	9,018	7,748	0.8	17	0.1	1,253	2.6
... .. 1931	6,315	4,188	0.5	18	0.1	2,109	3.5
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 30.0	— 45.9	—	5.9	—	68.3	—
Southampton 1921	227	102	0.0	2	0.0	123	0.3
... .. 1931	441	137	0.0	—	—	304	0.5
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	94.3	34.3	—	— 100.0	—	147.2	—
Staffordshire 1921	67,507	64,459	6.5	1,246	5.6	1,802	3.7
... .. 1931	57,324	54,513	6.1	112	0.8	2,699	4.5
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 15.1	— 15.4	—	— 91.0	—	49.8	—
Suffolk, East 1921	58	23	0.0	3	0.0	32	0.1
... .. 1931	168	38	0.0	—	—	130	0.2
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	189.7	65.2	—	— 100.0	—	306.3	—
Suffolk, West 1921	43	6	0.0	—	—	37	0.1
... .. 1931	194	64	0.0	2	0.0	128	0.2
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	351.2	966.7	—	—	—	245.9	—
Surrey 1921	389	59	0.0	4	0.0	326	0.7
... .. 1931	707	184	0.0	9	0.1	514	0.9
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	81.7	211.9	—	125.0	—	57.9	—

TABLE LVIII (continued).—MINING AND QUARRYING OCCUPATIONS: MALES: 1921 and 1931

Area		Total	In Coal and Shale Mines (040-049)		In Metalliferous Mines, etc. (050-056)		In Other Mines and Quarries, etc. (060-069)	
			Number	Percentage of Total in England and Wales	Number	Percentage of Total in England and Wales	Number	Percentage of Total in England and Wales
Sussex, East	1921	255	78	0.0	1	0.0	176	0.4
	1931	347	56	0.0	—	—	291	0.5
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	36.1	— 28.2	—	— 100.0	—	65.3	—
Sussex, West	1921	185	8	0.0	—	—	177	0.4
	1931	217	12	0.0	—	—	205	0.3
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	17.3	50.0	—	—	—	15.8	—
Warwickshire	1921	18,989	18,086	1.8	16	0.1	887	1.8
	1931	16,529	15,393	1.7	—	—	1,136	1.9
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 13.0	— 14.9	—	— 100.0	—	28.1	—
Westmorland	1921	427	69	0.0	37	0.2	321	0.7
	1931	591	29	0.0	51	0.4	511	0.8
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	38.4	— 58.0	—	37.8	—	59.2	—
Wight, Isle of	1921	52	4	0.0	—	—	48	0.1
	1931	58	—	—	—	—	58	0.1
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	11.5	— 100.0	—	—	—	20.8	—
Wiltshire	1921	511	246	0.0	6	0.0	259	0.5
	1931	300	38	0.0	—	—	262	0.4
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 41.3	— 84.6	—	— 100.0	—	1.2	—
Worcestershire	1921	3,669	3,212	0.3	3	0.0	454	0.9
	1931	2,347	1,771	0.2	2	0.0	574	1.0
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 36.0	— 44.9	—	— 33.3	—	26.4	—
Yorkshire :								
East Riding	1921	304	178	0.0	5	0.0	121	0.2
	1931	336	114	0.0	—	—	222	0.4
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	10.5	— 36.0	—	— 100.0	—	83.5	—
North Riding	1921	7,706	435	0.0	6,581	29.5	690	1.4
	1931	4,889	143	0.0	4,105	29.0	641	1.1
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 36.6	— 67.1	—	— 37.6	—	— 7.1	—
West Riding and City of York ...	1921	159,492	155,254	15.8	86	0.4	4,152	8.5
	1931	177,164	171,496	19.3	54	0.4	5,614	9.3
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	11.1	10.5	—	— 37.2	—	35.2	—
Anglesey	1921	534	254	0.0	20	0.1	260	0.5
	1931	507	42	0.0	15	0.1	450	0.7
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 5.1	— 83.5	—	— 25.0	—	73.1	—
Brecknockshire	1921	6,441	6,209	0.6	2	0.0	230	0.5
	1931	5,712	5,481	0.6	3	0.0	228	0.4
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 11.3	— 11.7	—	50.0	—	— 0.9	—
Caernarvonshire	1921	6,032	672	0.1	79	0.4	5,281	10.8
	1931	5,689	123	0.0	26	0.2	5,540	9.2
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 5.7	— 81.7	—	— 67.1	—	4.9	—
Cardiganshire	1921	1,669	1,477	0.1	114	0.5	78	0.2
	1931	378	184	0.0	39	0.3	155	0.3
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 77.4	— 87.5	—	— 65.8	—	28.7	—
Carmarthenshire	1921	14,573	14,244	1.4	11	0.0	318	0.6
	1931	13,723	13,260	1.5	28	0.2	435	0.7
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 5.8	— 6.9	—	154.5	—	36.8	—
Denbighshire	1921	13,334	12,529	1.3	23	0.1	782	1.6
	1931	12,574	11,239	1.3	14	0.1	1,321	2.2
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 5.7	— 10.3	—	— 39.1	—	68.9	—
Flintshire	1921	4,481	4,059	0.4	103	0.5	319	0.7
	1931	3,325	2,862	0.3	95	0.7	368	0.6
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 25.8	— 29.5	—	— 7.8	—	15.4	—
Glamorganshire	1921	160,949	159,753	16.3	169	0.8	1,027	2.1
	1931	136,240	134,789	15.2	300	2.1	1,151	1.9
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 15.4	— 15.6	—	77.5	—	12.1	—
Merionethshire	1921	2,447	251	0.0	57	0.3	2,139	4.4
	1931	1,925	40	0.0	5	0.0	1,880	3.1
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 21.3	— 84.1	—	— 91.2	—	— 12.1	—
Monmouthshire	1921	61,486	61,074	6.2	8	0.0	404	0.8
	1931	53,057	52,585	5.9	5	0.0	467	0.8
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i>	...	— 13.7	— 13.9	—	— 37.5	—	15.6	—

TABLE LVIII (continued).—MINING AND QUARRYING OCCUPATIONS: MALES: 1921 AND 1931.

Area	Total	In Coal and Shale Mines (040-049)		In Metalliferous Mines, etc. (050-056)		In Other Mines and Quarries, etc. (060-069)	
		Number	Percentage of Total in England and Wales	Number	Percentage of Total in England and Wales	Number	Percentage of Total in England and Wales
Montgomeryshire 1921	806	466	0.0	35	0.2	305	0.6
... .. 1931	381	58	0.0	13	0.1	310	0.5
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 52.7	— 87.5	—	— 62.9	—	1.6	—
Pembrokeshire 1921	1,647	1,331	0.1	—	—	316	0.6
... .. 1931	903	552	0.1	2	0.0	349	0.6
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 45.2	— 58.5	—	—	—	10.4	—
Radnorshire 1921	283	174	0.0	—	—	109	0.2
... .. 1931	140	10	0.0	—	—	130	0.2
<i>Increase or decrease (—) per cent.</i> ...	— 50.5	— 94.3	—	—	—	19.3	—

It is to be noted that there is an all over decrease of 9.8 per cent., that five of the occupations show decreases, the greatest, 36.5 per cent., being among owners, agents and managers (040), and that two show increases, viz., 1.9 per cent. in respect of men conveying material to the shaft (043) and 14.9 per cent. in respect of men making roads (044). The change in distribution is also of interest, the proportions of owners, superintending staff and hewers and getters having declined and those of the other occupations having increased.

The geographical distribution may be studied in the summary provided in Table LVIII, or if detail is required, in Table 16 of the Occupation Tables. The counties in which there are the largest number of coal miners are, in order, the West Riding of Yorkshire (171,496; 135 per 1,000 males aged 14 years and over in the county), Durham (142,931; 268 per 1,000), Glamorgan (134,789; 295 per 1,000), Lancashire (81,451; 45 per 1,000), Derby (57,258; 202 per 1,000), Stafford (54,513; 105 per 1,000), Monmouth (52,585; 321 per 1,000), Nottingham (52,402; 202 per 1,000) and Northumberland (48,431; 176 per 1,000). In these and in the less important coal mining counties the general rule is one of decrease in numbers as compared with 1921. On the average this is 10 per cent., and, among the counties recording more than 5,000 miners each, ranges from 3.3 in Cumberland to 35.6 in Gloucester.

In three counties, however, those of Kent, the West Riding of Yorkshire and Nottingham, increases of 181.3, 10.5 and 5.4 per cent. respectively are recorded. The increase in Kent is especially noteworthy; in 1911 the number of all grades of coal miners enumerated was 168, in 1921 it had risen to 1,904 and in 1931 to 5,355. The districts mainly concerned are Eastry Rural District and Dover, Deal and Ramsgate Municipal Boroughs.

The presence of an increased number of miners in certain counties where, so far as is known, no coal mining operations are in progress, probably indicates that some of them have migrated there in search of work in other industries.

The distribution by occupation of the miners in the counties in which totals of more than 10,000 are recorded in 1931 are set out in Table LIX. These counties contain about 844,000 out of a total of about 892,000 or 95 per cent. of the coal miners in England and Wales. The largest numbers are found in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Durham and Glamorganshire. The differences in the proportions are of interest: thus owners, agents and managers (040) vary from 7 per 1,000 in Lancashire to 3 in Durham, Nottingham and Denbigh; the subordinate superintending staff from 63 in Warwick to 21 in Denbigh; hewers and getters from 603 in Monmouth to 393 in Northumberland; and men making and repairing roads from 128 in Warwick to 44 in Lancashire. These differences may be due mainly to differences in the conditions and methods of mining: but the possibility that they may be due partly to variations in the way in which the workers describe their occupations is not to be excluded. As evidence of the former, reference may be made to the wide variations in the amount of coal produced per man employed: in 1931 this ranged from 176 tons in the Cumberland and Westmorland district to 321 tons in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire district, the average for the whole of England and Wales being 244 tons (*see* Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, Cmd. 5353, 1937 Tables, 202, 203).

The national percentage of coal and shale miners stated to be out of work in each sub-order (see Occupation Tables, pps. 1 or 87) is as follows:—

040	Owners, agents, managers	7.2
041	Subordinate superintending staff	7.4
042	Hewers and getters	20.3
043	Persons conveying material to the shafts	13.2
044	Persons making and repairing roads	18.5
047	Other workers below ground	21.5
049	Other workers above ground	19.3

TABLE LIX.—COAL AND SHALE MINERS: OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN CERTAIN COUNTIES

	England and Wales	Cumberland	Derbyshire	Durham	Lancashire	Northumberland	Nottinghamshire	Staffordshire	Warwickshire	Yorks, West Riding	Cardiganshire	Denbighshire	Glamorganshire	Monmouthshire
Number of men in coal and shale mines (thousands) ...	892	10	57	143	81	48	52	55	15	171	13	11	135	53
Total in coal and shale mines	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
040 Owners, agents, managers	4	5	4	3	7	4	3	4	5	4	6	3	4	4
041 Subordinate superintending staff	40	38	51	48	35	51	53	32	63	41	22	21	27	30
042 Hewers and getters	493	562	524	397	412	393	530	521	469	499	543	553	549	603
043 Persons conveying material to the shafts ...	179	120	170	202	227	195	169	176	137	209	121	170	144	116
044 Persons making and repairing roads	74	112	72	81	44	98	64	70	128	72	79	90	78	64
047 Other workers below ground... ..	96	52	45	157	149	141	56	62	37	57	103	52	110	101
049 Other workers above ground... ..	114	111	134	112	126	118	125	135	161	118	126	111	88	82

Metalliferous Mines and Workings.—The male workers in metalliferous mines (050–056) number 14,106 and show a decrease of 37 per cent. as compared with 1921. In four counties they form a proportion of over 20 per 1,000 males over 14 years of age, namely Cumberland (32), Rutland (23), the North Riding of Yorkshire (23) and Cornwall (21). Proportions of a different order but of local significance occur in six other counties: Northampton, Lincoln, Lindsey, Lancaster, Leicester, Derby and Glamorgan. In these ten counties 91 per cent. of the national total were enumerated. Only three of these counties record increases as compared with 1921—Derby 54 per cent., Leicester 14 per cent. and Glamorgan 78 per cent. The most serious reduction seems to have occurred in Staffordshire, where there were 1,246 of these workers in 1921 but only 112 in 1931.

The Industry Tables (page 545) show that, out of the total of 14,106, 10,209 (72 per cent.) are iron miners, 948 (7 per cent.) lead miners, and 2,464 (17 per cent.) tin and copper miners. Most of the remaining 4 per cent. seem to have been employed by coal, iron and steel companies, and hence to have been engaged in mining iron ore. From the same volume it appears (Table 2) that iron mining is chiefly carried on in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in Cumberland, in Derbyshire, and in Northamptonshire; lead mining in Derbyshire and Durham, and tin and copper mining in Cornwall.

These industries are all remarkable for the large proportions out of work (see Industry Tables, p. 1), and especially so in tin and copper mining.

The particulars are as follows:—

METAL MINING INDUSTRIES—MALES, ENGLAND AND WALES.

Industry Code No.	Industry	Total workers	Out of work	
			Number	Percentage
039	Coal, iron and steel companies ...	5,030	1,380	27
040	Iron ore mines and quarries ...	12,942	3,735	29
041	Lead mines	1,473	474	32
042	Tin and copper mines	3,478	2,550	73

Other Mines and Quarries.—The workers in other mines and quarries (060–069) number 60,251, and, in contrast with the workers in coal and metalliferous mines, show an increase—of 23 per cent. Apart from the slate workers their distribution is much less uneven, so that, while most of the counties show a significant number, the proportions are usually much lower. They fall into three main occupations according as they work in stone (062), slate (063) or in chalk, clay, sand and gravel (064). The first occupation (062) consists of 31,846 workers, or rather more than half the number assigned to the sub-order. The highest English proportions occur in Westmorland (15 per 1,000), Cornwall (14), Dorset (11), Somerset (11), Shropshire (10), Derby (9) and

Rutland (9). In Wales a much higher average is found: Caernarvon (30), Anglesey (15), Denbigh (15), Merioneth (15), Radnor (15), Montgomery (13), Brecknock (9) and Pembroke (9).

Slate quarriers (063) have a very restricted distribution. Out of a total of 6,863, 5,587 or 81 per cent. are located in two counties: 1,555 in Merioneth and 4,032 in Caernarvon, where the proportions attained are respectively 96 and 91 per 1,000. Small numbers are recorded in Cornwall (203), Cumberland (97), Lancashire (260), Westmorland (65), the West Riding of Yorkshire (86), Anglesey (164) and Denbigh (154).

Workers in chalk, clay, sand and gravel (064) number 14,637, and form a national proportion of 1 per 1,000. The only high proportion—32 per 1,000—is found in Cornwall, where they number 3,649 and are mostly engaged in the china clay industry of St. Austell and neighbourhood. Out of the total of 14,637, 66 per cent. are attached industrially to clay, sand, gravel and chalk pits (I:045), 2 per cent. to cement manufacture, lime kilns (I:053,055), 22 per cent. to brick, tile, etc., manufacture (I:060) and 3 per cent. to earthenware and china manufacture (I:063) (*see* Table 6, Industry Tables).

Order IV. Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (070-088) number 23,242 males and 1,205 females. They are divided into two sub-orders, makers of coal-gas, coke, etc., 14,820 males and 5 females (all of the females are employers or managers), and makers of other products 8,422 males and 1,200 females. In both sub-orders the largest occupational group is described as "other skilled workers": in the first, this consists of 12,462 males (078) of whom 12.7 per cent. are in the coke oven and by-product industry (I:050), and 81.7 per cent. in the gas industry (I: 510-6). In the second (088) it consists of 5,247 males and 1,134 females; of the males 49 per cent. are makers of concrete and artificial stone (I:051, 054, 056-059), 17 per cent. are salt makers (I:046-049) and 9 per cent. are makers of cement (I:053, 055); and of the females, 602 are in the first group of industries. Of the kiln men and lime burners (082) who number 1,210, about 75 per cent. are in the cement industry (I:053, 055).

The geographical distribution of the workers in this order is remarkably even, the only counties that have outstanding proportions being Rutland, with 7 per 1,000, and Leicester with 5 per 1,000.

Order V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass. This order consists of 72,076 males and 25,418 females, the latter having a proportion much larger than that in any of the orders so far dealt with. The order is divided into two sub-orders (1) makers of bricks, tiles and pottery, with about two-thirds of the males and four-fifths of the females, and (2) makers of glass and glass ware. The makers of bricks, tiles and pottery form outstanding proportions in Staffordshire (36 per 1,000 males and 32 per 1,000 females over 14) and Huntingdon (24 per 1,000 males), and smaller but still important male proportions in the Soke of Peterborough (13), Bedford (10), Denbigh (10), Derby (8), Flint (8), Dorset (7), Isle of Ely (7), Shropshire (7) and West Sussex (7). In Staffordshire the workers belonging to this sub-order number 18,880 males and 17,335 females, of whom 14,585 males and 14,653 females were enumerated in Stoke-on-Trent County Borough, the proportions being 149 and 137 per 1,000 respectively. About 93 per cent. of these male and 99 per cent. of these female workers are included among the several occupations embraced under pottery making. Industrially (*see* Industry Tables, page 123) workers connected with pottery making in Stoke form 26 per cent. among males and 64 per cent. among females of the total in employment there.

The makers of glass and glass ware (100-108) are most numerous in the following six counties—

MAKERS OF GLASS AND GLASS WARE

	Males	Females		Males	Females
Lancashire	5,411	603	Total in Six Counties ...	18,102	3,757
Yorks, West Riding ...	4,057	538	England and Wales 1931	23,327	4,770
London	3,923	911	Percentage in Six Counties	78	79
Staffordshire	2,019	807			
Warwick	1,361	532			
Middlesex	1,331	366			

Most of the workers are employed industrially in the manufacture of glass bottles (I:065) or other forms of glass ware (I:064). Important centres of the latter industry are St. Helens (Lancashire), and Birmingham (Warwickshire); and of the former St. Helens (Lancashire), Barnsley and Leeds (West Riding) and West Ham (Essex).

Order VI. Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, etc. The first sub-order, workers in chemical processes (110-118) consists of 25,550 males and 3,088 females, and includes workers in a great variety of materials and processes, many of which have little in common. The following ten counties account for 72 per cent. of the national total, for members of each sex.

WORKERS IN CHEMICAL PROCESSES

County	Males	Females	County	Males	Females
Lancashire	3,933	504	Warwick	1,597	482
London	2,534	577	Cheshire	1,381	48
Derby	2,097	150	Essex	1,355	168
Durham	1,735	82	Flint	1,139	39
Yorks, West Riding ...	1,603	128	Stafford	1,021	141

The male workers reach the highest proportions in Flint (27 per 1,000); other counties worthy of mention being Derby (7), Dorset (5), Chester (3), Durham (3), Warwick (3) and the North Riding of Yorkshire (3).

The industries in which chemical workers are numerically important are set out in the following table which covers rather more than 80 per cent. of the males and rather less than 80 per cent. of the females following these occupations in England and Wales.

MAIN INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING WORKERS IN CHEMICAL PROCESSES (110-118),
WITH THE NUMBER OF SUCH WORKERS THEREIN

Industry Code No.		Males	Females
070, 073, 079	Manufacture of Alkalis, Heavy Acids, Drugs and Fine Chemicals	9,486	1,128
071	Tar and Wood Distillation	976	—
072	Manufacture of Dyes	961	16
074	Manufacture of Fertilizers, Sheep Dips and Disinfectants	817	45
080-083	Manufacture of Explosives	1,988	441
097	Mineral Oil Refining	557	—
280	Artificial Silk Spinning	3,732	425
281	Silk Throwing, Silk Spinning, Silk (including Artificial Silk) Weaving	2,588	296
	Chemical Workers in the above Industries	21,105	2,351

The development of the artificial silk spinning industry (I:280) in Flint is remarkable; of the 40,488 persons in employment in that county, 3,559 or 9 per cent. are engaged in this industry. The chief centres of the industry are Flint Municipal Borough and Holywell Rural District. In Stafford and Warwick, the industry is largely concentrated in Wolverhampton and Coventry County Boroughs respectively.

In Lancashire, the numbers engaged in the industry are considerable (2,495 males, and 2,759 females) but their distribution is much more widespread. Silk throwing, spinning and weaving (I:281) are important in Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire and Warwickshire.

Makers of paints, oils (not mineral) etc. (120-128) number 14,046 males and 1,136 females in England and Wales. The distribution is fairly widespread. The six counties with the largest numbers are, in order, Lancashire (2,804 males, 188 females), London (2,128 males, 249 females), the West Riding of Yorkshire (1,247 males, 87 females), Essex (1,190 males, 83 females) Cheshire (883 males, 89 females) and the East Riding of Yorkshire (771 males, 65 females). The last named county has the highest proportion of males over 14 years of age, 4 per 1,000, and Kingston-upon-Hull County Borough, where most of the work is done, one of 5.6 per 1,000.

Order VII. Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals) (130-238). The workers included in this order number 1,349,774 males and 96,120 females with proportions per 1,000 over 14 years of age of 92 and 6 respectively. Reference to Table A of the Occupation Tables Volume (page 660) shows that the distribution of the males is widespread but very irregular. In the regions it varies from 169 in Midland 1 to 42 in Wales 2, and in the counties, from 226 in Warwick to 22 in Cardigan. Judged by this standard the chief metal-working counties are Warwick (226), Stafford (190), Worcester (177) and the Soke of Peterborough (131). In Wales, the only county with a proportion over 100 is Carmarthen (123). For females (see Table B of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 664]) the three counties Warwick (48), Stafford (33) and Worcester (31) are in the same order, and have proportions that are more than four times as high as the next following counties: Nottingham (7), the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and Carmarthen (each 6). They tend to be employed as machine operators in the lighter occupations.

For males, the distributions of a few large selected occupations are shown in Table A of the Occupation Tables Volume (page 660). Furnacemen, puddlers, etc. (140-142), who number 21,641 in England and Wales, form high proportions in Carmarthen (13 per 1,000 males aged 14 and over), Flint (10), Glamorgan and the North Riding of Yorkshire (8), Monmouth and Stafford (6). Metal rollers (144) are most important in the four Welsh counties: Carmarthen (22 per 1,000), Flint (13), Monmouth (12) and Glamorgan (10).

Foundry workers (150-159) number 113,432, and attain high proportions in many counties but especially in Stafford (31 per 1,000), Derby (23), Soke of Peterborough (20), Worcester (19), Warwick (18) and Bedford, Shropshire and the North Riding of Yorkshire (17 each). Smiths are rather less numerous than foundry workers, and have high proportions in Worcester (23), Stafford (17), Durham (14) and Northumberland, Wiltshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire (11), but their distribution is much more even than that of foundry workers. Metal machinists (170), 136,274 in number, show great variations, from 38 per 1,000 in Warwick, 23 in the Soke of Peterborough, 20 in Stafford, 19 in Bedford and 18 in Worcester to less than 1 per 1,000 in some of the Welsh counties. Erectors, fitters (180), with 176,653, form the largest single occupation shown among the metal workers. They have a national proportion of 12 per 1,000, and a somewhat more even distribution than metal machinists. The proportions range from 28 per 1,000 in the Soke of Peterborough, 22 in Warwick and Wiltshire, 20 in Northumberland and 19 in Durham to 3 in Lincoln, Holland, and West Sussex, 2 in Hereford, and 1 in Cardigan and Radnor. The highest proportions in the Welsh counties, 10 in Glamorgan and Monmouth, are below the average of England and Wales.

Mechanical engineers, etc. (185), 70,352 in number and 5 per 1,000 in England and Wales, show comparatively little range of variation. The proportion in the North tends to the average of 5 per 1,000, in the London area rather more, and in the rest of the country rather less. The highest proportion, 7 per 1,000, occurs in Bedford, Middlesex and Northumberland. Boiler makers, etc., with their labourers (192, 193) have an all over proportion of only 3 per 1,000, but 15 per 1,000 in Durham, 13 in Northumberland, 10 in the North Riding of Yorkshire and 8 in Devon, Southampton and Wiltshire. Metal grinders, polishers, etc. (205, 206) who number 32,632, show proportions in Warwick (16 per 1,000), in Worcester (9) and Stafford (6) that contrast strongly with the national proportion (2). These three counties together comprise 41 per cent. of the total. Riveters and their labourers (218, 219) whose national proportion is 2 per 1,000, have proportions of 11 in Durham, 9 in Northumberland, 5 in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 4 in Wiltshire and 3 in Cheshire and the Isle of Wight. Tinsmiths, sheet metal workers (225), who number 38,732 have proportions of 10 per 1,000 in Warwick, 9 in Worcester and 8 in Oxford. Tool makers (226) form a proportion of 12 per 1,000 in Warwick, with 6,526 or more than one-third of the national total of 18,331.

Metal workers are found in most of the industries (*see* Industry Tables, Table 6), but naturally in the highest proportions in those grouped together under Order VI, which consists of industries that are engaged directly in the manufacture of metals or of articles made entirely or largely of metal.

Order VIII. Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate (240-248) number 23,321 males and 11,511 females. The most important occupations are electro and nickel platers (242), 4,317 males, 1,904 females; goldsmiths and gem setters (244), 4,446 males, 805 females; polishers and scratch brushers (245), 2,667 males, 5,922 females, and silver and white metal smiths and mounters (247), 4,852 males, 795 females.

Taken as a whole, the order has declined numerically since 1921 by about 20 per cent., the greatest reduction being among goldsmiths and gem setters (41 per cent. males, 57 per cent. females). The only occupation showing large increase is that of electro and nickel platers (242) with 54 and 49 per cent. respectively for males and females.

Males form proportions of 15 per 1,000 in Warwick, 3 in Middlesex and the West Riding of Yorkshire and 2 in London, Stafford and Worcester, these six counties together including 86 per cent. of the whole. The same counties include 93 per cent. of the total of females, but the only outstanding proportion is 8 per 1,000 in Warwick. About 72 per cent. of the males and 73 per cent. of the females who follow these occupations are attached to the industries included under the heading "Manufacture of precious metals, jewellery and plate" (I:250-259).

Order IX. Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (Not Elsewhere Enumerated) and Electricians (250-269). Of the 214,579 persons assigned to this order, 186,134 (87 per cent.) are males and 28,445 (13 per cent.) are females. The largest occupation distinguished is that of electrical engineers and fitters, electricians and wiremen (261) which consists of 110,890 males and 612 females; the next being linemen and cable jointers (268) numbering 25,616 males, 254 females. The chief occupations followed by women are instrument makers and assemblers (260), 8,871, coil winders (253), 5,687, inspectors, viewers and testers (259), 3,249, insulated cable and wire

machine assistants (256), 2,100 and electric lamp and valve-stemmers, sealers and exhausters (257), 1,192. The last is very largely a female occupation, only 144 males being assigned to it.

As compared with 1921, (*see* Table G of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 675]) the all-over increase is 47 per cent. for males and 112 per cent. for females. For males, large increases occur among accumulator makers and pasters (252) 173 per cent., instrument makers and assemblers (260) 98 per cent. and foremen and overlookers (251) 91 per cent. For females the increases are much greater, especially among accumulator makers, etc. (252) and instrument makers, etc. (260), in which there are respectively $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as many occupied in 1931 as in 1921.

The distribution of males (*see* Table A of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 660]) is widespread and in only two counties does the proportion per 1,000 approach twice the national average of 13—namely Middlesex 24, and Warwick 22. Females, with an average of 2 per 1,000, have proportions in three counties which are more than twice this figure—Warwick 7, Cambridge 5, Middlesex 5.

Order X. Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments, (270–278) form a small order consisting of 20,711 males and 1,568 females. The largest occupation, that of watch, clock and chronometer makers and repairers (273) numbers 12,391 males and 321 females; the next is that of scientific instrument makers and repairers (272) with 5,748 males and 823 females. In general the workers are widely scattered, and most counties have a male proportion of 1 per 1,000, which is also the average. Exceptional proportions occur in Cambridge (4 per 1,000, mostly scientific instrument makers) and in London and Middlesex (3 per 1,000, scientific instrument makers somewhat in excess of watch and clock makers). The female proportion nowhere exceeds 0.5 per 1,000.

The numbers of watch and clock makers and repairers (273) have decreased by 16 per cent. since 1921, and the scientific instrument makers and repairers (272) have increased by only 4 per cent., the net change in the entire order being a decrease of 14 per cent.

Order XI. Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not boots or shoes) (280–298). This order which includes 46,841 males and 24,049 females, is divided into two sub-orders. The first consists of 26,382 males and 9,780 females, who are occupied as furriers, skinners, tanners and leather dressers (280–288). The numbers are 6 per cent. among males and 22 per cent. among females greater than in 1921. The male members of the sub-order form a proportion of 2 per 1,000 in England and Wales; of 18 in Northampton, of 5 in London and of 4 in Somerset. Although the proportion in Northampton is so high, the number enumerated (2,108) is much less than that in London (7,413), Lancashire (3,251) or the West Riding of Yorkshire (2,385). The five London Boroughs of Stepney (1,511), Hackney (1,174), Bermondsey (905), Islington (531) and Camberwell (449) together include rather more than 60 per cent. of the county total. In only one of the occupations distinguished—furriers, fur sewers and machinists (282)—does the number of females (6,102) in England and Wales exceed that of males (5,183). 90 per cent. of the males and 86 per cent. of the females in this sub-order are attached to the tanning, currying, fellmongering, leather and fur dressing industries (I:330–332).

The second sub-order is described as makers of leather and leather substitute goods (not boots or shoes) (290–298) and numbers 20,459 males and 14,269 females. The averages per 1,000 for England and Wales are respectively males 1.4, females 0.9. The male distribution is very even compared with that of the first sub-order, and reaches 3 per 1,000 in only two counties, namely London and Stafford. In common with the first sub-order, a fall in the numbers of males (19 per cent.) since 1921 has been accompanied by a rise in the numbers of females (23 per cent.); makers of bags and trunks (295) being specially noticeable in this respect; the males having fallen by 12 per cent. and the females risen by 95 per cent.

Order XII. Textile Workers (300–338). This order consists of 875,646 persons of whom 301,552 or rather more than one-third are males and 574,094 or rather less than two-thirds are females. The change in numbers between 1921 and 1931 is not large but its direction has been similar to that observed in Order XI, namely a decrease in males (1 per cent.) and an increase in females (3 per cent.). These are merely the resultants of a number of movements, many of which are of considerable size; thus among males considerable increases occur in hosiery frame tenters, etc., (322) 51 per cent., foremen of winding, warping, etc., (305) 16 per cent., and lookers and examiners, etc., (326) 13 per cent.; and decreases in rag and wool carbonisers, etc., (311) 24 per cent., sizers, etc., (319) 20 per cent., lace machine tenters, etc., (324) 38 per cent. and scollopers, etc., (330) 63 per cent. Among females noteworthy increases occur in hosiery frame tenters etc., (322) 37 per cent., doublers and doubling frame tenters, etc., (316) 26 per cent., and winders, reelers, etc., (317) 12 per cent.; and decreases in hand knitters (323) 59 per cent., scollopers, clippers, etc., (330) 46 per cent., weavers (320) 7 per cent., and spinners and piecers (315) 6 per cent. (*see* Table G of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 673]).

A summary of the textile workers in the counties and occupations in which they are most numerous is given in Table LX. For fuller details the Occupation Tables may be consulted. The nine counties included in Table LX, together comprise 95 per cent. of all the textile workers. The proportions per 1,000 in these counties vary from 3 in Warwick to 78 in Lancaster for males, and from 14 in Stafford to 138 in Lancaster for females; the national proportions being 21 and 35 respectively. The relative proportions by sex assigned to each occupation vary very widely (see Table 16 of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 154]). In England and Wales males predominate in employers and managers (300), in superintending staff (301-309), wool-sorters (310), breakers, rag grinders, etc., (312), strippers and grinders, etc., (314) and dyers (328); while in card, comb and frame tenters, etc., (313), doublers, etc. (316), winders, etc. (317), weavers (320), hosiery frame tenters, etc. (322), lookers and examiners, etc. (326), women are much larger in number than men. These variations are reproduced in varying degrees in the counties and other areas shown in Table 16 of the Occupation Tables Volume (page 154).

The industrial distribution of the textile workers is given in Table 6 of the Industry Tables Volume. The approximate numbers attached to the more important industries shown in the following table cover about 93 per cent. of the males and 95 per cent. of the females.

Industry Code No.		Textile Workers			
		Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
260, 261	Cotton carding, spinning, etc. ...	60,188	20.0	105,692	18.0
262	Cotton weaving	80,815	27.0	210,228	37.0
270-279	Manufacture of wool, worsted and shoddy	64,655	21.0	114,398	20.0
280	Artificial silk spinning	575	0.2	6,070	1.1
281	Silk throwing, spinning, weaving ...	8,113	3.0	21,507	4.0
310	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted goods	16,847	6.0	56,801	10.0
311	Lace manufacture	4,190	1.4	6,623	1.2
312	Manufacture of carpets and rugs ...	4,572	1.5	8,746	1.5
320-323	Textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, finishing	40,260	13.0	10,371	1.8

The great importance of the cotton industries (I:260-269) in Lancashire is shown by the proportions engaged therein; of the males returned as being employed, 9.4 per cent. and of the females 27.8 are engaged in these industries (see Industry Tables, page 355). The comparable figures for the woollen industries (I:270-279) in the West Riding of Yorkshire are 7.4 per cent. for males and 22.3 per cent. for females (page 439). In Leicestershire the industries grouped under the heading "hosiery and other knitted goods" (I:310) yield percentages of 7.8 for males and 35.6 for females (page 76).

Order XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (340-368) form a group comparable in size with that of textile workers: they number 276,738 males and 542,809 females, and form proportions in England and Wales of 19 and 33 per 1,000, respectively. But whereas textile workers are employed typically in factories, many of the workers included in the present order follow occupations in which the work is done singly or in comparatively small groups. Thus tailors, etc., (344), dress and blouse makers (345), milliners (348), boot and shoe makers and repairers (352), who usually work in such groups, in direct contact with their customers, tend to have a geographical distribution in rough proportion to the numbers of the population. On the other hand, glove makers, etc., (351) and boot and shoe factory operatives (353, 354 and 355) work in large units and have a very unequal distribution. The occurrence of a high local proportion (see Tables A or B of the Occupation Tables Volume [pp. 660 to 667]), in an occupation which normally belongs to the former type, usually indicates that factory work has been developed in the area concerned. Thus, among males, the high proportion of tailors in London (15 per 1,000, as compared with 5 for England and Wales) or among females, the high proportion of milliners in Bedfordshire (49 per 1,000 as compared with the national figure of 1 per 1,000) show that the organisation of the occupations in these areas differs to some extent from that usually found.

Table LXI, summarises some of the locally salient features of certain of the occupations included in the order and brings out the relative importance of tailors in London, Northampton and the West Riding of Yorkshire, of dress and blouse makers in London, of milliners and hat formers, etc., in Bedfordshire, and of boot and shoe makers in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Norfolk and Westmorland.

TABLE LX.—TEXTILE WORKERS: GEOGRAPHICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

County	All Textile Workers				Card, Comb and Frame Tenters, etc. (313)		Spinners and Piecers (315)		Winders, Reelers, etc. (317)		Weavers (320)		Hosiery Frame Tenters, etc. (322)		Dyers (328)		Scourers, etc. (329)	
	Numbers		Proportions per 1,000 over 14		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.														
ENGLAND AND WALES	301,552	574,094	21	35	11,181	66,156	55,391	47,809	7,348	111,073	53,833	216,737	10,067	32,887	22,950	966	23,686	7,213
Cheshire	13,739	26,209	35	57	251	4,308	3,499	2,928	509	9,225	1,254	6,093	129	393	1,037	14	862	400
Derby	9,023	19,477	32	67	128	642	623	645	727	5,246	809	3,895	1,522	3,502	552	43	571	438
Lancaster	142,757	290,880	78	138	2,361	42,645	40,645	23,907	2,298	58,178	36,025	145,503	174	2,095	5,378	382	7,300	2,016
Leicester	12,437	29,546	63	131	35	223	97	724	225	4,032	410	789	4,413	14,262	981	43	1,922	1,038
Nottingham	10,558	22,473	41	79	56	102	134	408	457	3,798	93	126	2,874	5,720	1,142	29	1,377	1,053
Stafford	3,267	7,771	6	14	60	87	192	135	126	2,859	250	720	173	936	955	40	184	310
Warwick	1,922	9,351	3	15	36	102	296	195	119	3,444	109	2,049	138	1,187	144	32	152	228
Worcester	2,688	4,421	18	26	48	62	77	243	62	733	1,156	1,482	4	60	148	3	92	27
Yorkshire, W.R.	89,444	135,533	70	97	7,793	17,327	9,021	16,880	2,382	19,418	11,956	49,819	121	472	11,218	136	9,828	919
TOTAL OF NINE COUNTIES ...	285,835	545,661	—	—	10,768	65,498	54,584	46,065	6,905	106,933	52,062	210,476	9,548	28,627	21,555	722	22,288	6,429
Percentage in nine Counties out of total England and Wales ...	95	95	—	—	96	99	99	96	94	96	97	97	95	87	94	75	94	89

The correspondence between the occupational and industrial grouping of the persons in this order is much closer than in some of the other orders. While metal workers or clerks for example are spread over many industries, a large proportion of the workers in these occupations belong to one industry. Thus, of 68,886 male and 136,907 female tailors, etc., (344) 96 per cent. are in the tailoring industries (I:340, 341); of the 115,793 female dress and blouse makers (345) 103,239 or 89 per cent. are in the dress, etc., making industries (I:342, 343); and of the 60,936 male boot and shoe makers, etc. (352), 95 per cent. are in the boot and shoe, etc., industries (I:353, 354).

TABLE LXI.—MAKERS OF TEXTILE GOODS AND ARTICLES OF DRESS : DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY

County	XIII Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (340-368)				Tailors; Tailors' Pressers and Machinists (344)		Dress and Blouse Makers (345)		Mil-liners (348)		Hat Formers, Sewers, etc. (349-350)		Boot and Shoe Makers, etc. (352-355)		Sewers, Stitchers etc. (360)	
	Numbers		Proportion per 1,000 over 14		Proportions per 1,000 over 14											
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	
ENGLAND AND WALES	276,738	542,809	19	33	5	8	7	2	1	1	9	3	8			
Bedfordshire ...	4,082	10,502	49	114	3	1	6	49	27	43	6	2	4			
Cheshire ...	7,326	15,260	18	33	3	8	5	1	5	4	5	0	10			
Essex ...	8,707	25,213	14	36	3	7	8	3	0	0	5	1	12			
Gloucestershire ...	6,924	10,363	24	31	4	13	5	1	0	0	15	4	4			
Lancashire ...	34,130	87,865	19	42	5	11	5	2	1	2	7	2	15			
Leicestershire ...	22,174	22,516	113	100	3	7	4	1	0	0	95	45	25			
London ...	49,857	121,875	31	64	15	15	18	5	1	1	7	2	15			
Norfolk ...	8,334	8,213	45	40	3	5	5	1	0	0	37	24	3			
Northampton ...	27,498	20,030	233	156	7	29	5	1	0	0	207	103	8			
Nottingham ...	2,898	14,083	11	49	2	4	5	1	0	0	5	2	26			
Somerset ...	4,099	8,483	24	41	4	4	6	1	0	—	9	2	10			
Westmorland ...	711	613	30	22	3	0	6	0	—	0	24	12	1			
Yorkshire, West Riding	23,372	56,348	18	40	6	24	5	1	0	0	6	1	7			

Order XIV. Makers of Food, Drinks and Tobacco (370-408) together form an order of 167,989 males and 74,888 females, and proportions of 11 and 5 respectively per 1,000 over 14 years of age. Of the four sub-orders into which the order is divided, the first, makers of foods (370-378) is by far the largest, and includes 84 per cent. of the males and 74 per cent. of the females. The national male average of this sub-order is 10 per thousand over 14; among the counties, the rate varies within the limits of 16 (in Berkshire and West Suffolk) and 4 (in Durham). Of the 62 counties shown (See Tables A and B of Occupation Tables), the proportions in only 23 fall outside the range of 8 and 12 per 1,000. The occupation of greatest numerical importance is that of bakers and pastrycooks including biscuit makers (373) who number 78,114 males (5 per 1,000) and 26,079 females. High proportions of males occur in Berkshire (11 per 1,000), Rutland and the Isle of Wight (10 each); and of females in Cumberland, Lancashire (where they number 9,826 and exceed the males by 9 per cent.) and Westmorland. Industrially, 90 per cent. of the males in this occupation and 88 per cent. of the females belong to the making of bread, flour, confectionery and biscuits industries (I:364, 365, Industry Table, pages 634.).

Makers of drinks (380-398), who constitute the second and third sub-orders, number 22,237 males and 4,775 females, and have a distribution generally similar to that of makers of foods. In most counties the male proportion is 1 or 2 per 1,000, but it rises to 4 in Hertford and (Lincoln) Kesteven. Males predominate largely in all the occupations except that of beer-bottling (384) in which females are more than twice as numerous as males (3,607 females to 1,772 males).

Makers of drinks, which in 1921 constituted a single sub-order, are in 1931 divided into two, namely, makers of alcoholic drinks (380-388) and makers of non-alcoholic drinks (390-398). This division and the transfer of the large number of unskilled workers to a separate heading (940) makes comparison of the figures for 1921 and 1931 a matter of some difficulty. If the numbers of male maltsters (382)—3,028 in 1921, 2,995 in 1931, can be taken as an index to the change in the numbers of persons making alcoholic drinks, there is little difference. The industrial classification provides evidence on a much larger scale. In 1921 the number of persons attached to the malting, brewing and distilling industries (I:380, 381, 383) was 90,401. In 1931, the corresponding number is 86,395, but this includes 7,857 persons stated to be out of work (see Industry Tables, page 716, and page 5). Although the number of persons who were out of work in 1921 is unknown, it is not likely to be as large as this. It appears, therefore, that the numerical strength of the alcoholic drink industries experienced some decrease in the ten years 1921-1931.

Makers of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff (400-408) form the fourth sub-order. They number 5,389 males and 14,543 females and show a reduction of about 10 per cent. as compared with 1921. The distribution is very uneven; the following seven counties accounting for 83 per cent. of the males and 84 per cent. of the females:—Essex (372 males, 735 females); Gloucester (966 males, 3,082 females, nearly all in Bristol County Borough); London (1,270 males, 3,400 females); Nottingham (841 males, 1,596 females, 80 per cent. of the total in Nottingham County Borough); Wiltshire (135 males, 396 females, mostly in Swindon); Middlesex (205 males, 163 females); Lancashire (660 males, 2,801 females, mostly in Liverpool and Manchester). Of the total workers enumerated, 95 per cent. of the males and 99 per cent. of the females are stated to belong to the tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff industries (I:390, Industry Tables page 640).

Order XV. Workers in Wood and Furniture (410-438) form a group of occupations in which females, on the whole, are numerically unimportant, there being only 19,734 females to 500,632 males. The only occupations in which females reach four figures are basket making (412), packing case making (417), wood turning and machining (425), and upholstering, coach trimming (438), in the last of which they number 11,132.

The most prominent male occupations are cabinet makers, (413) 45,707; carpenters (414), 246,807; coach, etc., builders (415), 26,751; wood turners and machinists (425), 35,665 and upholsterers, etc. (438), 29,250.

Workers in wood, who form the first sub-order (410-428) have an average proportion of 32 per 1,000 in England and Wales; it rises to 89 per 1,000 in Buckinghamshire, but, apart from this, the highest figure, 42, occurs in Middlesex, Oxford, East Suffolk, Warwick and the Isle of Wight, Among the English counties, the lowest proportion, 22, is found in the Isle of Ely and Lincoln, Holland, whilst in Wales, the range is from 30 in Anglesey to 14 in Monmouth.

Upholsterers, etc. (the second sub-order 430-438) have a proportion of 12 per 1,000 in Buckinghamshire, and, in general, tend to a distribution similar to that of wood workers.

The male increase over the entire order between 1921 and 1931 is 13 per cent., 11 per cent. for workers in wood, and 50 per cent. for upholsterers, etc. As female upholsterers also show a large increase (of 41 per cent.) there seems to be evidence that the standard of comfort has risen considerably in the decade.

Male workers in wood, etc., (410-438) are distributed over a large number of industries, of which the following (together covering 73 per cent. of the total) are the most important:

Industry Code No.	Industry	Number of Males	Percentage of Total
030	Coal mines	6,253	1.2
154, 155	Manufacture of textile machinery	3,124	0.6
180-183	Building and repairing of rolling stock	10,375	2.1
184-186	Manufacture of self-propelled road vehicles	14,021	2.8
187, 188	Building of carriages, coach and motor-car bodies, carts, vans, etc.	23,925	4.8
200-209	Shipbuilding and repairing	13,804	2.8
400	Saw mills and joinery works	26,789	5.4
402	Cooperages	2,754	0.6
403	Manufacture of wooden boxes, etc.	6,134	1.2
401,	Other woodworking industries (not furniture) and basket making	42,699	8.5
404-409	Cabinet and furniture making and upholstering	73,350	14.7
410	Manufacture of house and shop fittings (not elsewhere enumerated), shop fitting	10,229	2.0
412	Building, decorating, stone and slate cutting, etc.	131,529	26.3
460-469			

Order XVI. Makers of and Workers in Paper and Cardboard; Bookbinders, etc. (440-458). This order, which includes 37,427 males and 63,994 females, is made up of two sub-orders (1) makers of paper and cardboard (440-448) who number 13,923 males and 5,509 females and (2) makers of stationery and cardboard boxes, book binders and other workers in paper (450-458) who number 23,504 males and 58,485 females. The first sub-order, in which the males are about two and a half times as numerous as the females, has a male proportion of 9 per 1,000 in Kent and 2 per 1,000 in Lancashire, the numbers being 3,867 and 2,936 respectively. Other counties have fairly high proportions, e.g., Westmorland 6, Buckingham 4, Hertford 3 and Flint 3, but the numbers are relatively small. In Kent the most noteworthy areas are those about Sittingbourne,

Maidstone, Northfleet, Gravesend and Dartford. The numbers assigned to this sub-order are about 20 per cent. higher in 1931 than in 1921.

The second sub-order has a much less uneven distribution than the first. With an average male proportion of 2 per 1,000, the highest county proportion is 6 in Hertford, followed by 4 in London and 3 in Bedford, Essex, Gloucester, Leicester, Middlesex and Nottingham. Females are two and a half times as numerous as males, and have a national average of about 4 per 1,000. For the most part, their proportions are high in the same counties as the males. The increase recorded for the sub-order between 1921 and 1931 is 24 per cent. for males and 25 per cent. for females: and increase is found in both sexes of all occupations except that of bookbinders, the male portion of which shows a decrease of 8 per cent.

The industry entitled paper and board making, coating, enamelling (I:420) absorbs about 92 per cent. of the males and 87 per cent. of the females in the first sub-order. Two groups of industries include the bulk of the workers in the second sub-order: the manufacture of other articles of paper (I:431-3, 439), 31 per cent. of the males and 51 per cent. of the females; and printing, bookbinding and photography (I:440-459), a further 50 per cent. of males and 18 per cent. of females.

Order XVII. Printers and Photographers (460-478) form an order consisting of 152,288 males and 37,958 females. In most of the occupations distinguished, the males are largely in excess of the females: in only one are the females in a majority, that of letterpress or lithographic printing machine assistants (469), their excess being 13 per cent.

A comparison with 1921 (*see* Table G of the Occupation Table Volume [page 676]) shows an overall male increase of 20 per cent. and a female increase of 12 per cent. Among males, the most noteworthy change is in the relative numbers of hand and machine compositors (462 and 463); while the former have decreased by 8,082 or 29 per cent., the latter have increased by 12,375 or 215 per cent.; and, in addition, there are an unknown number of type casting machine operators included among stereotypers and electrotypers (464), an occupation in which an increase of 44 per cent. is recorded. Among the other occupations process engravers (465) have increased by 81 per cent., wall paper printers (473) by 63 per cent., letterpress or litho printing machine assistants (469) by 39 per cent. and the minders and setters of such machines (468) by 29 per cent. Among females, the two last-named occupations (469 and 468) have increased by 24 and 70 per cent. respectively; and there is a large increase (of 112 per cent.) in forewomen and overlookers (461) which contrasts with a male increase of only 16 per cent. The change in the methods of type-composition is reflected in the relative numbers of women occupied in hand and machine work, but the numbers are not large, and, taken together, show a decrease from 960 to 749, or 22 per cent.

The highest proportions among males occur in London and the adjacent counties: thus Hertford 26 per 1,000, London 21, Middlesex 19, Surrey 18 and Essex 17. These five counties comprise 66,666 males and 12,976 females or 44 and 34 per cent. respectively of the workers included in the order. Considerable numbers, but lower proportions are recorded for Gloucester, 14 per 1,000, Kent 11, Lancashire 10, Warwick 9 and the West Riding of Yorkshire 7. The average proportion in England and Wales is 10 per 1,000.

The printing, bookbinding and photographic industries (I:440-459) absorb 88 per cent. of the males and 76 per cent. of the females in the order.

Order XVIII. Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors (480-499) form an order of 692,123 males and 775 females. The females are relatively few and may be ignored.

The numbers in the order show a substantial increase (of 37.5 per cent.) over those of 1921. Of the more important occupations, considerable increases are shown for employers and managers (480) 48 per cent., foremen and gangers (481) 51 per cent., builders' labourers (483) 40 per cent., plasterers (486) 67 per cent. and plasterers' labourers (487) 75 per cent. Bricklayers (484) have increased by 35 per cent. but their labourers have decreased by 19 per cent., the net increase in the two occupations taken together being 14 per cent. The relative movements in the numbers of bricklayers and their labourers seem to suggest some change in their method of working, a change not shared by plasterers, whose labourers show a greater increase than their own. Masons, etc. (490) and masons' labourers (491) exhibit movements similar to those of bricklayers and their labourers, but the percentages are smaller.

The geographical distribution of the workers in this order is remarkably even, the average being 47 per 1,000, and, in the English counties, the range being between 69 in Rutland and 67 in West Sussex and 39 in Lancashire and Northumberland, that is to say from 47 per cent. above, to 17 per cent. below, the mean. In the Welsh counties the range is much wider and extends from 107 in Merioneth and 105 in Caernarvon to 36 in Glamorgan and Monmouth. The high figures in Merioneth and Caernarvon are due chiefly to the extensive development of slate quarrying.

The building, decorating, stone and slate cutting, etc., industries (I:460-9) employ 59 per cent. of the workers in the order, the remainder being scattered over many other industries.

Order XIX. Painters and Decorators (500-518) number 261,145 males and 36,091 females and show increases over the corresponding numbers in 1921 of 23 and 41 per cent. respectively. The occupations having the largest increases are jannners and enamellers of metal (504) males 49 per cent., females 14 per cent., pottery dippers and glazers (506) males 46 per cent., females 56 per cent. and french polishers (503) males 42 per cent., females 51 per cent. Most of the male workers in the order—203,759 or 78 per cent.—fall into the occupations grouped as other painters and decorators (518): the corresponding percentage for females (7) shows that few of them are engaged on the same kinds of work as the majority of the male workers.

Females are in excess of males among aerographers and paint sprayers (502), jannners and enamellers of metal (504), pottery dippers and glazers (506), and pottery painters and decorators (507). In the last-named occupation females number 16,483 out of a total of 17,294, or 95 per cent. On the other hand the males among sign-writers (508) number 5,513 out of a total of 5,691, or 97 per cent., and among french polishers (503) are more than three times as numerous as females, and predominate among employers and managers (500), foremen and overlookers (501) and paper-hangers (505).

The average male proportion of 18 per 1,000 in England and Wales compares with 31 in Buckingham, 28 in London, Middlesex and East Sussex; 9 in Cornwall and 8 in the Isle of Ely and Lincoln, Holland. In the Welsh counties the extremes are 12 in Caernarvon and 6 in Brecknock, Montgomery and Pembroke.

Of the french polishers (503) 61 per cent. of the males, and 57 per cent. of the females work in the cabinet and furniture making and upholstering industries (I:410). Pottery dippers and glazers (506) and pottery painters and decorators (507), to the extent of 97 per cent., are attached to the earthenware, china, porcelain, etc., industries, (I:063) and mostly live in Staffordshire. Of the 203,759 male painters and decorators (518) 143,849 or 71 per cent., are members of the building, decorating, etc., industries (I:460-9).

Order XX. Workers in Other Materials (520-548) form an order consisting of 29,666 males and 19,071 females, who work in a large variety of materials. Of these, the workers in rubber (520-528) are the most important, numbering 17,020 males and 9,851 females, or 57 and 52 per cent. respectively of the totals in the order. The male proportion of rubber workers per 1,000, which is 1 for England and Wales as a whole, is 2 in Middlesex and Stafford and 3 in Lancashire and Leicestershire and rises to 5 in Warwick and 9 in Wiltshire. These counties, together with London, account for 13,547 (80 per cent.) of the males and 8,082 (82 per cent.) of the females. Numerically, Lancashire, with 5,757 males and 3,982 females, occupies the first place, followed by Warwickshire 2,576 males, 1,686 females and London 1,358 males, 945 females.

The national totals of rubber workers show an increase of 16 per cent. among males and 19 per cent. among females as compared with the figures of 1921. Most rubber workers (males 86 per cent., females 87 per cent.) are associated industrially with the industries grouped under the heading, manufacture of rubber goods (I:470-1). This heading includes rubber boots and shoes, tyres, etc., but excludes rubber clothing and belting.

Order XXI. Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials (Not Elsewhere Enumerated) (550-588) together number 66,836 males and 14,801 females. The order is divided into four sub-orders, of which the best defined is the first, makers of musical instruments (not piano, etc. case makers) (550-558), to which 13,397 males and 1,232 females are assigned. Sub-orders two and three are respectively makers of vehicles (560-568) and builders of ships and boats (570-578) who are returned neither as metal or wood-workers. The fourth sub-order, makers of other products (580-588), includes dental mechanics (582), other surgical or dental instrument and appliance makers (583) and a host of diverse occupations (*see Classification of Occupations*, page 75) none of which is of much numerical importance.

The first, second and fourth sub-orders have increased somewhat since 1921, but the third, builders of ships and boats, has decreased by more than 50 per cent. (*see Table G of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 677]*). Much of this decrease is doubtless genuine, but some appears to be due to a greater exactness in the description of occupation leading to assignment to other headings.

Of the makers of musical instruments, 49 per cent. of the males and 81 per cent. of the females, were enumerated in three counties—London, Middlesex and Essex. Males form 92 per cent. of the sub-order as a whole; and one occupation therein, that of piano tuner, is almost exclusively followed by males, who number 5,382 as against 14 females. Among makers of vehicles and ships, the proportion of males is even greater than among makers of musical instruments.

Ship and boat builders (570-578) form male proportions of 3 per 1,000 in Cornwall, Southampton and Pembroke, 4 in Durham, Northumberland and the East Riding of Yorkshire, and 7 in the Isle of Wight.

Order XXII. Persons Employed in Transport and Communication (590-669) form a large order comprising 1,565,846 males and 68,899 females. It is divided into four sub-orders, (1) railway transport workers (590-609), (2) road transport workers (610-629), (3) water transport workers (630-649) and (4) other workers in transport and communication (650-669). In the first three sub-orders females are very small in numbers: in the last, they are about 15 per cent. of the total.

Comparison of the numbers of males for 1921 and 1931 shows (Table G of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 677]) that railway workers have decreased by 14 per cent., and water transport workers by 2 per cent., while road transport workers have increased by 29 per cent. Among railway workers decrease is recorded in each occupation distinguished, the range being from 4 per cent. for shunters, pointsmen, etc., (597) to about 23 per cent. for officials, station-masters, etc., (590). Evidence of the decline in horse transport is abundant: thus, livery stable proprietors and managers (611) have decreased by 65 per cent., drivers of coaches, horse omnibuses, etc., (615) by 72 per cent., drivers of horse-drawn lorries, vans, etc., (616) by 31 per cent. and horse foremen, grooms, etc., (622) by 30 per cent. On the other hand there have been large increases in the numbers of workers engaged in motor transport: thus, motor garage proprietors and managers (612) have increased by 99 per cent., drivers of self-propelled vehicles (617, 618) by 129 per cent., and omnibus and tram conductors (621) by 112 per cent. As the numbers of tram drivers (619) show a slight decrease, it may be inferred that the increase in 621 is among conductors of omnibuses.

The geographical distribution of the several sub-orders presents a few points of interest. Male railway transport workers, whose mean proportion in England and Wales is 18 per 1,000 males over 14, have a somewhat extended range of variation. A proportion of 92—five times the mean—occurs in the Soke of Peterborough; the next highest rates are 48 in the Isle of Ely, 36 in Cumberland and 32 in Monmouth. At the other end of the scale are 8 per 1,000 in West Suffolk, 10 in the Isle of Wight, Southampton, West Sussex and Cardigan, and 11 in Bedford, Dorset and Surrey. Among road transport workers, the range is much less; with a national mean of 47 per 1,000 males over 14, the county proportions vary from 70 in London, 61 in Rutland and 60 in Berkshire and West Suffolk to 28 in Montgomery, 27 in Brecknock, Monmouth and Pembroke, and 26 in Carmarthen. The lowest proportion in the English counties is 29 in the Isle of Ely. Water transport workers, whose national proportion—18 per 1,000—is the same as that of railway workers, have county proportions that differ very widely, not merely as between maritime and non-maritime counties, but between maritime counties among themselves. The highest proportion, 99, occurs in the East Riding of Yorkshire; this is followed by 66 in Anglesey, 59 in Pembroke, 55 in Lincoln, Lindsey, 38 in Essex, 37 in Glamorgan and 36 in Southampton. Coastal counties that have comparatively low proportions are Cumberland (9), Somerset (5), East Sussex (7) and Merioneth (4).

The decrease in the numbers in many of the occupations grouped under water transport workers is probably due largely to the general depression existing in 1931. Especially noticeable are the decreases in wharfingers and master stevedores (632)—19 per cent., petty officers, seamen and deck hands (635)—12 per cent., and bargemen and boatmen (639)—10 per cent. The most important increase is among engineering officers (634)—8 per cent. The proportionate increase of lock keepers, bridge, etc., men (642) is much larger—26 per cent.—but the number in the occupation is much less.

Among other male workers in transport and communication a decrease of 5.5 per cent. in other telegraph operators (655) contrasts with an increase of 35 per cent. in telephone operators (656). Lift attendants (657) have increased by 18 per cent. and messengers (658) by 17 per cent. The increase in postmen and post office sorters (653) of 15 per cent. is concurrent with a decrease among females in the same occupation of 50 per cent.; but the number of males (69,906) is enormously greater than the number of females (1,512). Of the two large female occupations in the sub-order, one, that of telephone operators (656) had an increase of 41 per cent., and the other, that of messenger (658), a decrease of 21 per cent. Aviators (652) increased from 417 to 457 or 10 per cent. This heading excludes aviators who belong to the Royal Air Force (764, 765).

Other workers in transport and communication have a local range of variation that on the whole departs less from the mean (24) than either railway or water transport workers. Apart from London, where they have a proportion of 50 per 1,000, the highest rates are 34 in Essex and 33 in Middlesex; the lowest in the English counties are 12 in Derbyshire and Staffordshire and 13 in Durham and Northampton. The very low rate of 9 per 1,000 is found in Carmarthen.

The county distributions of certain of the more important occupations included in the order are set out in Tables A and B of the Occupation Tables Volume.

Order XXIII. Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (Excluding Clerks) form an order consisting of 1,466,587 males and 604,833 females, or 11.1 and 10.8 per cent. respectively of the occupied population over 14 years of age. As compared with 1921 (*see* Table G of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 678]) there is an all-over increase in numbers of 37 per cent. of males and 20 per cent. of females. With only one exception, that of money lenders and pawn-brokers (737), all of the male occupations show increases, the largest being among canvassers (693), from 4,300 in 1921 to 27,340 in 1931—or more than sixfold—and roundsmen and van salesmen (720)—from 32,280 in 1921 to 83,214 in 1931—between two and threefold. Increases on a much lower scale are recorded for newspaper sellers (722)—61 per cent.; bankers and bank officials (731)—57 per cent.; costermongers and hawkers (721)—52 per cent.; advertising agents (723)—51 per cent.; commercial travellers (692)—48 per cent.; salesmen and shop assistants (700–719)—46 per cent. and insurance agents, etc., (735)—44 per cent. Among female canvassers (693) the increase is more than fourfold (from 1,577 in 1921 to 6,784 in 1931). Other female occupations showing substantial increases are buyers (691)—56 per cent.; proprietors and managers of businesses (670–689)—26 per cent.; and brokers, agents, etc., (690)—23 per cent. On the other hand female commercial travellers (692) show little change in numbers, and reductions are recorded among roundswomen, etc., (720)—14 per cent.; and insurance agents, etc., (735)—41 per cent.

TABLE LXII.—PROPRIETORS AND ASSISTANTS IN RETAIL BUSINESSES, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1931.

Business	Proprietors and Managers of Retail Businesses	Sales-people and Shop Assistants	Sales- people etc., per 100 Pro- prietors, etc.	Proprie- tors, etc. Females per 100 Males	Shop Assistants, etc. Females per 100 Males
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Coal	26,647	2,788	10	4	8
Sugar Confectionery (sweets) ...	31,549	24,960	79	160	984
Grocery and Provisions ...	92,750	148,772	160	31	33
Milk and Dairy Products ...	26,258	10,658	41	15	171
Meat	49,431	88,853	180	7	6
Fish and Poultry	17,471	17,752	102	11	21
Greengrocery	40,881	33,565	82	22	78
Tobacco	14,348	11,854	83	46	264
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries ...	10,111	20,829	206	9	89
Ironmongery	12,045	19,045	158	16	37
Boots and Shoes	12,898	25,622	199	18	196
Textiles and other Clothing ...	73,973	176,448	239	69	282
Paper, Stationery, etc. ...	28,946	26,937	93	33	156
Furniture	12,812	18,279	143	12	26
General and Mixed Businesses ...	45,348	25,051	55	101	142
Other Retail Businesses ...	73,659	143,526	195	40	227
TOTAL RETAIL BUSINESSES ...	569,127	794,939	140	36	99

In the Occupation Tables for 1931, the proprietors and managers of the more important retail businesses and the assistants engaged therein are classified according to the commodity sold. Table LXII provides in summary form information as to certain general aspects of these businesses. The number of persons who are described respectively as proprietors and managers and as shop assistants are given in columns (2) and (3) and the number of assistants per 100 proprietors in column (4). The average is 140 and the range extends from 10 in coal businesses to 239 in textile and other clothing businesses. The sex-ratios of proprietors and assistants in columns (5) and (6) show similar diversity. Among proprietors, 4 females per 100 males are found in coal businesses, 7 in those retailing meat and 9 in businesses dealing in drugs and druggists' sundries, as compared with 160 in sweet shops and 101 in general and mixed businesses. Among shop assistants, females are relatively scarce in coal and meat businesses, numerous in businesses retailing tobacco, textiles, boots and shoes, and are in a proportion of nearly 10 to 1 in sweet shops.

In wholesale businesses the female proprietors etc., form only 3 per cent. of the total, and the female assistants 19 per cent.

In all the occupations that form the second sub-order in Order XXIII—Persons employed in finance and insurance (730–739)—males predominate, and in some of them, bankers and bank officials (731), stockbrokers (732) and stock jobbers (733), to the virtual exclusion of females.

Among insurance officials (734) women are 4 per cent., and among insurance agents, etc., (735) 3 per cent.

The local distribution of the members of the order (*see* Tables A and B of the Occupation Tables Volume [pp. 661 and 665]) is widespread and shows no remarkable extremes. Among males, the proportion has an average of 100 per 1,000 of 14 and over, and ranges from 144 in Middlesex and 139 in Surrey to 66 in Durham and Brecknock and 63 in Carmarthen. Among females the average is 37 and the range from 48 in Northumberland to 21 in Radnor.

Order XXIV. Persons Employed in Public Administration and Defence (Excluding Professional men, Clerical Staff and Typists) are divided into two sub-orders: (1) public administration (740-751) consisting of civil servants, the officials of local authorities, and the police, and (2) defence (760-765) consisting of officers and men of the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force.

The male members of the first sub-order have an average national proportion of 7 per 1,000 over 14 years of age. Large proportions are found in London (13) and in the home counties: Middlesex (13), Surrey (14), Hertford (10), Essex (9), and Kent (9). The high proportions in these areas are due to the presence of civil servants (740, 741) many of whom naturally live in and about London; the six counties just named account for about half of the national total.

It may be noted that clerks and manual workers etc., employed in the civil and local government services are assigned to their appropriate headings and are not included in Order XXIV. The numbers of persons employed in these services together with information regarding their occupations are given in the Industry Tables, Table 6 (code numbers 710-729).

Owing to changes in classification (*see* Table G of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 679]) none of the several occupations grouped under public administration in 1931 are comparable with those of 1921.

In the second sub-order, defence, the total numbers—204,774 in 1921 and 180,931 in 1931—show a decrease of nearly 12 per cent. In the first three occupations in the sub-order, naval officers (760), other naval ratings (761) and army officers (762), the decreases are respectively 24.33, and 20 per cent.; while in the remaining three occupations, army ranks other than officers (763), airmen officers (764) and airmen, other ranks (765), there are increases of 2, 31 and 22 per cent. respectively. Naval officers and men have large proportions in Devon (54 per 1,000 of 14 and over), chiefly in Plymouth, Southampton 51, (chiefly in Portsmouth), Dorset 31, (chiefly in Portland), Kent (24) and East Suffolk (12). In these five counties 48,932 naval men out of a national total of 57,132, or 86 per cent., were enumerated. These numbers exclude men serving on foreign stations at the time of the Census, and given in Appendix B of the General Tables.

Army officers and men, whose national proportion is 7 per 1,000 males over 14, have high rates in Southampton (71), Wiltshire (53), the North Riding of Yorkshire (46), Dorset (32), the Isle of Wight (21) and Kent (20). The distribution is more widespread than that of naval men, and the six counties just named comprise only about 53 per cent. of the total.

The members of the air force, whose total is 22,105, form proportions of 63 per 1,000 in Lincoln, Kesteven, 35 in Buckingham, 16 in Bedford, 11 in the Soke of Peterborough and Flint, 9 in Wiltshire, 8 in East Suffolk and 7 in Lincoln, Holland, Oxford and Southampton; these counties together accounting for 13,675 or 62 per cent. of the entire number.

Order XXV. Professional Occupations (Excluding Clerical Staff) form an order consisting of 356,726 males and 389,359 females. Several of the headings have been subject to changes in classification, and the numbers shown are not comparable with those of 1921 (*see* Table G of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 679]). Of the headings that are properly comparable for 1921 and 1931, the largest increases among males have occurred among social welfare workers (824)—216 per cent., librarians (821)—110 per cent., laboratory attendants (817)—109 per cent., chartered and other accountants (815)—92 per cent., and sick nurses (794)—83 per cent. Moderate increases are recorded among Roman Catholic priests (771)—27 per cent., church, etc., officials (774)—25 per cent., medical practitioners (796)—15 per cent., dental practitioners (791)—24 per cent., teachers (800)—15 per cent., analytical chemists (816)—39 per cent., authors, editors, journalists (820)—41 per cent. and painters, sculptors, etc., (825)—26 per cent. Decreases have occurred among Anglican clergymen (770)—9 per cent., ship designers, etc., (814)—19 per cent., and industrial and trade association officials (823)—11 per cent. Among females, there are large increases in the numbers of medical practitioners (790)—124 per cent., laboratory attendants (817)—81 per cent., librarians (821)—313 per cent., and social welfare workers (824)—82 per cent. Solicitors have increased nearly sevenfold, from 17 to 116. The decrease among female teachers (800), although only 3 per cent., is of interest in contrast with the increase (of 15 per cent.) among male teachers.

Most professional workers, by reason of the nature of their occupations, come into personal contact with the people they serve, and thus tend to form local proportions that differ much less widely than those formed by many other workers. Thus, the male workers with an average

proportion of 24 per 1,000 of 14 years and over, range from 15 in Lincoln, Holland, 16 in Stafford and the Isle of Ely and 17 in Durham to 36 in Cardigan, 38 in Cambridge and Hertford, 39 in Middlesex and 47 in Surrey. Professional women form the same average proportion as men (24 per 1,000), but have a rather narrower range, from 17 in Lincoln, Holland, 18 in the Isle of Ely and 19 in Durham, Leicester, Stafford and the West Riding of Yorkshire to 31 in Berkshire, 32 in Surrey, 33 in Oxford and West Sussex, and 36 in East Sussex. Since 36 per cent. of these women are nurses (including midwives and mental attendants), and a further 51 per cent. are teachers (including music teachers) a more restricted range than that of men is to be expected.

For both men and women the occupation which has the largest number of members is that of teaching. Male teachers (800, 801) number 84,346 and form a national proportion of 6 per 1,000 over 14. In the counties (*see* Table A of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 663]) the highest proportions are in Cambridge (14), Oxford (12), Caernarvon (10) and Cardigan (14); the lowest are in Bedford, the Isle of Ely, Lincoln, Holland and the Soke of Peterborough (4 each). The average proportion in Wales is somewhat higher than that in England. The proportion of female teachers (800, 801), which, on the average is 12, ranges from 9 in London to 18 in Huntingdon, Oxford and Brecknock. The members of the other large female profession, sick nursing (794), are relatively most common in East Sussex (15 per 1,000), West Sussex (12), London (11) and Berkshire, Southampton, Surrey, the Isle of Wight and Denbigh (10 each).

Order XXVI. Persons Professionally engaged in Entertainments and Sport from a comparatively small order, but one that has increased considerably since 1921. Its male members, as a whole, have increased by 45 per cent., and its female members by 13 per cent., the numbers being 91,654 and 22,369 respectively in 1931. Of the several occupations distinguished, noteworthy increases occur among bookmakers (839), the males by more than threefold and the females by more than fivefold; proprietors and managers of other entertainments and sports (834)—males 95 per cent., females 48 per cent.; stage hands, etc., (837)—males 73 per cent.; and film producers etc., (832)—males 64 per cent., females 136 per cent. Actors show very little change in numbers for either sex. Decreases are recorded for male theatrical agents etc. (831)—32 per cent.; showmen, etc., (833)—males 8 per cent., females 31 per cent. and male race horse trainers, etc., (838)—28 per cent. The numbers shown under the last named heading are not precisely comparable for 1921 and 1931, grooms having been excluded in 1931. Reference to the Industry Tables, (page 719), shows an increase of about 21 per cent. in the corresponding industry (I:753) (on the assumption that any contribution made by dog-racing and coursing to the 1921 figure was negligible).

The county distribution provided by Table A of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 661] shows that the male members of the order are 6 per 1,000 in England and Wales, 11 in West Suffolk and East Sussex, 10 in Berkshire and London, but only 2 in Lincoln, Holland and Cardigan. Race horse trainers, etc. (838) form proportions of 7 per 1,000 in West Suffolk, 3 in Berkshire and Wiltshire and 1 in Cambridge, Surrey, Sussex and the North Riding of Yorkshire; these counties together accounting for two-thirds of the national total of 2,360.

Order XXVII. Persons Engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.) (850-879). Greater numbers of occupied persons are assigned to this group than to any other single order but the number of males, 462,935, while itself considerable, was outnumbered by the females, 1,926,978, by more than four to one. Indeed, among occupied females this order contains more than three times as many as any other.

The largest individual occupation in the group is, of course, that of indoor domestic servants (850) which includes 17 per cent. of the males and 69 per cent. of the females, the next largest among males being inn and hotel keepers, etc., (864) with 15 per cent. and among females, charwomen, office cleaners (874) with 7 per cent.

The numbers in the order have increased since 1921 by 36 per cent. among males and 15 per cent. among females. Every male occupation shows an increase except inn and hotel keepers, etc., (864) the greatest among those with ten thousand or more employed being hall and hotel porters, etc., (869) with 136 per cent. and carpet beaters, etc., (875) with 119 per cent. Male domestic servants increased by 29 per cent. The only decreases in females occurred among inn and hotel keepers etc., as in the case of males, and among lodging and boarding house keepers (862), the numbers in the former falling by 39 per cent. and in the latter by 37 per cent. Female domestic servants increased by 16 per cent. and hairdressers, manicurists, etc. (872) showed a remarkable increase from 5,843 in 1921 to 33,636, nearly 6 times as many.

The distribution throughout the counties shows considerable variation, ranging as might be expected, from low proportions in industrial areas to high ones in the more wealthy and mainly residential counties. For females the distribution is governed by and closely follows that of domestic servants. Males with an average of 32 per 1,000 aged 14 and over range from 16 in Monmouth to 66 in London whilst females with an average of 117 range from 73 in Leicester to

207 in Sussex East. In the Metropolitan Borough of Westminster the female proportion is as high as 384, of which about three quarters are domestic servants.

Domestic Servants (Indoor) (850). 78,489 males and 1,332,224 females were classified to this occupation heading which includes both resident and non-resident servants. These numbers represent 6 per cent. of the total occupied population in the case of males and 23·8 per cent. in the case of females, the proportions being slightly greater than in 1921.

Of the totals so classified, 35,693 males and 1,142,655 females were described as being in private domestic service; numbers which represent ·3 per cent. of the male and 20·4 per cent. of the female occupied population (which compare with ·2 and 19·0 in 1921).

The published Census figures do not distinguish servants living with their employer's household but some information has become available from a small sample from the Census record, taken for the purposes of a special committee of inquiry in another connection. The sample was one of about 50,000 private family schedules selected at random from the whole of the Census records and represents one 200th part of the total ten million private families enumerated. Although subject to the degree of error associated with a sample, it is believed to display the main features in the incidence of resident service.

The percentages of private families with resident servants to total private families derived from the sample are shown in Table LXIII from which it will be seen that 3·7 per cent. of all private families employ one resident domestic and 1·1 per cent. employ more than one. From these figures it may reasonably be assumed that nearly half a million private families employ resident domestics, of which about 375,000 have one servant each.

The total servants enumerated with the sample families numbered 133 males and 3,401 females, which, when multiplied by 200 represent about 27,000 male and 680,000 female resident servants in the whole population. These numbers suggest that of the combined total of resident and non-resident servants employed in private domestic service about 76 per cent. of the males and 60 per cent. of the females live in. The rather larger proportion of males is partly due to the inclusion in the sample of a few gardeners and chauffeurs who were not classed to the "domestic service" group in the Census classification.

TABLE LXIII.—PERCENTAGES OF PRIVATE FAMILIES WITH RESIDENT DOMESTIC SERVANTS TO TOTAL PRIVATE FAMILIES, ENGLAND AND WALES, CENSUS 1931
(Based on a 1/200th sample)

Size of family (persons)*	Families with one servant only	Families with more than one servant	All families with servants
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
2-3	3·0	0·2	3·2
4-5	4·8	1·4	6·2
6	4·8	3·2	8·0
7	3·7	3·6	7·3
8	3·3	3·7	7·0
9	1·3	4·4	5·7
10	1·1	4·8	5·9
11-12	—	10·8	10·8
13 or more	—	24·4	24·4
TOTAL	3·7	1·1	4·8

*The size of family is inclusive of the servant(s); e.g. a group of 4 persons employing 2 resident servants is classed as a 6 person family.

Order XXVIII. Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists (880-889) together make an order of 795,486 males and 579,945 females; the apparent increases since 1921 being 40 and 35 per cent. respectively. As the order includes, in 1931, the clerical staffs of the civil service and of local authorities which were excluded in 1921, the actual increases are probably less than half these percentages. Among the six occupations (or groups of occupations) that form the order, the largest percentage increase has occurred in heads or managers of commercial office departments (881) (males 89, females 152 per cent.); these are followed by draughtsmen (882) (males 68, females 56 per cent.) and secretaries of companies, etc., (880) (males 51, females 64 per cent.). By far the largest occupation is that of other clerks (889) and typists (884), which are shown separately for 1931, but together for 1921. Male clerks under this heading are 84 per cent. of the order total; female clerks are 61 per cent., or, if typists (884) be included, 97 per cent. Typists are mainly female, the numbers being 212,296 females to 5,155 males. Since clerks form so large a percentage

of the order, their local distribution may be taken as being very similar. Males in the order, with an average proportion of 54 per 1,000 of 14 and over (*see* Table A of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 661]), have high rates in Middlesex (122), Surrey (106), Essex (95) and London (81), and low ones in most of the agricultural counties—for example, Isle of Ely (20), Lincoln Holland (23), Rutland (17), West Suffolk (21). In Wales, the average is much lower than in England, and the range is from 35 per 1,000 in Glamorgan to 15 in Radnor.

Females in the order (*see* Table B of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 665]) whose national average proportion is 35 per 1,000, have high rates in Middlesex (76), London (65), Essex (56), Surrey (56) and Warwick (55). In the rural counties and in Wales, their relative frequency agrees closely with that of male clerks.

In a number of the urban areas near London, very high proportions occur. Thus, for males, in Middlesex, Southgate Urban District has 222 and Hornsey Municipal Borough 184 per 1,000 of 14 and over; in Essex, Ilford Municipal Borough has 204 and in Surrey, Coulsdon and Purley Urban District has 183, Carshalton Urban District 180 and Beddington and Wallington Urban District 174 per 1,000. For females, Hornsey Urban District and Southgate Urban District record 115 and 112 per 1,000 respectively. Finchley Urban District has 87 and Acton Municipal Borough 84; Ilford Municipal Borough 94, Leyton Municipal Borough 91, Barnes Urban District 89; Merton and Morden Urban District 89, the Maldens and Coombe Urban District 81 and Wimbledon Municipal Borough 80.

The proportions just quoted are those which result from comparing the clerks and typists with the population aged 14 and over. Even more striking figures result for females by limiting the comparison to the gainfully occupied. Thus, among the areas named the proportions range from 235 in Barnes Urban District to 329 in Southgate Urban District; in other words those women who follow clerical pursuits constitute from nearly a quarter to a third of the gainfully employed female population.

Order XXIX. Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers (890–899) form a group of 254,963 males and 155,784 females, and show increases over the 1921 numbers of 15 and 21 per cent. respectively. For males, (*see* Table G of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 680]) the increases in the several occupations distinguished range from 8 per cent. for other packers, etc., (899) to 43 per cent. for hookers, lappers, etc., (893); for females, the range is from a decrease of 6 per cent. for warehousewomen (890) to an increase of 55 per cent. for hookers, lappers, etc., (893).

The proportion of the male workers in England and Wales is 17 per 1,000 of 14 and over. Among the counties, it shows wide variations, from 1 or 2 per 1,000 in the Welsh counties of Merioneth, Cardigan and Radnor to 27 in Lancaster, 30 in Leicester and 31 in London. The female proportion, which is 9 for England and Wales, is 14 in Lancaster, 16 in Leicester and 17 in London, and rises to 20 in Warwick.

Order XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants (900–909) number 157,107 males and 409 females. The males show little increase as compared with 1921; the females show large increase, but even so, their numbers are negligible in comparison with those of the males. The proportion of the males is 11 per 1,000 in England and Wales, and varies from 1 to 6 in most of the rural and residential counties, and about 12 to 18 in the English coal mining counties, up to 24 in Carmarthen, 26 in Glamorgan and 27 in Monmouth. Of the total, 79,587 (51 per cent.) are stationary engine and crane drivers (900, 901), 49,592 (32 per cent.) are boiler firemen and stokers (903) and 10,405 (7 per cent.) are dynamo, motor and switchboard attendants (906, 907).

The workers in this order are naturally associated chiefly with those industries in which the movement of large quantities of heavy materials and goods is a necessary feature. Thus we find 23 per cent. of them engaged in coal mining (I:030), 8 per cent. in puddling furnaces (I:112), 6 per cent. in electricity supply (I:523–9), and smaller percentages in shipbuilding and repairing (I:200–9), building (I:460–9), gas works (I:510–6), railways (I:530), harbours and docks (I:560–4) and local government (I:720–9).

Order XXXI. Other and Undefined Workers (910–959) who number 1,448,008 males and 219,482 females, include, in addition to workers whose occupations are well-defined, a large number of labourers (930), general labourers (920) and other gainfully employed persons who, on the principles of classification adopted, could not be assigned to any of the occupational groups included in earlier orders.

The males in the order show an increase of 11 per cent.; the females, a decrease of 10 per cent. Having regard to the numerous and substantial transfers arising out of changes in classification, the accuracy of these figures is open to doubt. It seems, however, that the male increases among employers and managers (910) 58 per cent., watchmen (913) 27 per cent., sand blasters (916) 130 per cent. and rag, bone, etc., sorters (918) 24 per cent. are genuine.

The male members of the order, whose national average is 99 per 1,000 are relatively most numerous in the North Riding of Yorkshire (140), Flint (139), Lancaster (130), Cheshire (125)

and Stafford (125), and least numerous in Rutland (56), Montgomery (53), Lincoln, Holland (51), Brecknock (49), Cardigan (46) and Radnor (42).

Order XXXII. Retired or Not Gainfully Occupied. This order consists of 1,385,526 males and 10,804,851 females. It includes students etc., in educational institutions (960), those who have retired from a previous gainful occupation (Y), and other persons in respect of whom no gainful occupation is stated (X). Persons who had at any time followed an occupation or calling for payment or profit but who were no longer so occupied or seeking to work for a living were asked to indicate the fact by recording their former occupation followed by the statement "Retired". The obligation was however qualified in respect of women by the more general instructions that particulars of occupation (for payment or profit) and industry were not required of wives or other relatives chiefly occupied in unpaid domestic duties at home: so that in the case of women, notwithstanding that the majority of them undertake some form of paid employment prior to marriage, the record of those who had done so but had retired from such employment on marriage would not normally be included in the Census record.

The total numbers of each sex thus returned and classified in 1931 as retired were 802,876 males and 172,416 females, numbers representing 5.5 per cent. of the males and 1.1 per cent. of the females in the total population from age of 14 upwards; the large disparity between the sexes is explained by the fact that most females marry and relinquish their former occupations in favour of domestic duties in which event they would, as already described, be largely excluded from the present reckoning.

Of the "Retired" males, the numbers and proportions returned at successive ages are shewn in the following statement. Normal retirement is predominantly a feature associated with attainment of the more advanced ages and this is reflected by the distribution which shews that of the total retired class, 72.3 per cent. were above 65 years of age, while 16.2 per cent. were between 55 and 65 and only 11.4 per cent. younger than 55.

Retired Males, 1931	Total 14 and over	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over
Numbers (in thousands) ...	802.9	3.8	13.1	23.2	51.7	45.5	84.9	180.6	192.8	207.3
Distn. per 1,000 total ...	1,000	5	16	29	64	57	106	225	240	258
Percentage of total males in each age group ...	5.5	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.2	4.6	10.9	31.2	51.2	65.1

1921/1931 Comparison, the Retired in each case being exclusive of men returning their previous occupation as members of the Armed Forces

	Total 14 and over	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over
Numbers (thousands) :										
1931 ...	760.5	3.1	9.7	16.5	42.0	40.3	79.9	176.0	189.3	203.7
1921 ...	392.4	2.6	7.2	14.0	30.5	25.9	44.7	64.1	89.4	114.0
Percentage of total males in each age group :										
1931 ...	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.8	4.1	10.3	30.4	50.2	64.0
1921 ...	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	3.3	7.4	14.3	31.9	45.5

In relation to the total population in each age group the percentages "Retired" are shewn to increase continuously with age. Below age 45 they do not reach 1 per cent. and must be ascribed almost exclusively to the inevitable element of premature invalidity which will always be present even at the youngest ages. Thereafter the rise steepens reaching 10.9 per cent. between 60 and 65 and proceeding thence to a maximum at the final age period identified, viz., 75 and over where 65.1 per cent. of the population are so returned. The interest in the proportion at the higher ages lie not so much in the incidence of retirement as of the complementary evidence it provides of the large proportions of men who remain in active employment; it is undoubtedly a fact of social significance that 87 per cent. of the male population between the ages of 60 and 65 were actually in work or seeking work and that at the even higher age groups 65-70 and 70-75 the proportions were as high as 65 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively.

The comparable trend from the preceding Census of 1921 is obscured by the fact that that Census was taken during the transitional resettlement period which followed the 1914-1918 war and that abnormal proportions of men at the early adult ages were then returned as having left the Armed Forces without as yet having acquired a civilian occupation. In such circumstances this class was entirely excluded from the "Retired" and for such comparison as is possible with the 1931 records, the ex-Service class must likewise be excluded from the latter as is done in the comparative 1921/1931 statement given in the tabular statement above. In this form the total numbers retired at all ages were 392 thousands in 1921 as compared with 760 thousands in 1931 denoting the very substantial increase of 94 per cent. in the 10 years. Part of the increase can be accounted for by the changes in the general population; not only has it increased in overall size (the 1931 total male population over age 14 is 11 per cent. greater than that of 1921) but it has also aged, that is to say, the increases at the old ages where most retirements take place have been relatively greater than the increases at younger ages, a change which again would lead to an expectation of corresponding addition to the retired class. Application of the 1921 age percentages of retired to the 1931 units of population, would lead to an expectation of some 496 thousands retired; so that of the total 368 thousands increase in the decennium, 104 thousands (496-392) can be attributed to changes in the population structure and only the balance, viz., 264 thousands or 53 per cent. (of 496) to more indefinable factors of the social and economic situation.

The influence of the latter is best seen in the last two lines of the tabular statement in which the comparable 1921 and 1931 percentages are set out for each age. It will be seen that all the large increases are located at the advanced ages from which it may be inferred that the general increase and range in pension allowances and other amenities for the aged have been responsible for considerable increases in the numbers able and willing to take advantage of them. At the same time, the increases in proportions are not confined to the high ages and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the proportions at all ages might have been lower in 1931 but for the intense industrial depression and that many who would have been prepared to work, preferred to return themselves as "Retired" rather than as seeking work of which there was no prospect.

For females, the 1921/31 comparison is as follows :—

	Total 14 and over	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over
Numbers (in thousands) :										
1931	172.4	3.0	7.7	10.0	18.1	14.6	23.4	34.1	30.6	30.9
1921	73.4	2.3	5.2	6.5	9.5	6.4	8.6	9.7	11.4	13.8
Percentage of total occupied and retired females (in- cluding out of work) at each age :										
1931	3.0	0.1	0.6	1.4	3.2	6.7	14.0	28.6	46.1	61.5
1921	1.4	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.9	3.6	6.5	10.6	26.1	43.2

At all ages the total females in the class (172 thousands) are less than 23 per cent. of the corresponding male total while at the older ages associated with normal retirement the disparity is even greater, retired females being but 18 per cent. of the male class at ages above 60. As indicated earlier the difference is due to the exclusion from the record of women who relinquish paid employment on marriage and on this account it has been deemed preferable in displaying the age incidence in the last two lines of the statement to relate the "Retired" to the combined total of "Occupied" and "Retired" rather than to the total females in the community. In this form the principal features of the incidence parallel those of men, with low percentages at the lower ages suggesting a somewhat higher degree of early invalidity than amongst males but probably due in large part to the selective effect of the withdrawal of married women, and a continuous and steepening rise in the proportions to the oldest ages identified, the interest in the percentages at the old ages likewise being as much in the light they throw on the high complementary proportions still at work as upon the retired themselves.

Compared with 1921 the overall numbers of retired show an increase of 99 thousands (135 per cent.) in the decennium of which about 24 thousands may be ascribed to the general ageing of the population and the balance to the increased inducements in favour of retirement whether positive in the shape of improved pensions and amenities or negative in the reduction of employment opportunities.

The county distribution of the males in the whole order (*see* Table A of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 660]) shows that the highest proportion, 188 per 1,000, occurs in Cambridge, and that this is followed by the Isle of Wight (168), Cardigan (163), Oxford (156), Devon and West Sussex (144) and East Sussex (142). The high figures in Cambridge and Oxford are due to the large numbers of students enumerated there. The retired (Y) are relatively most numerous in the Isle of Wight (120 per 1,000), but there are also substantial proportions in West Sussex (90), Devon (89), Cornwall (86), East Sussex (83), Somerset (80) and West Suffolk (80). The former occupations of males and females are set out in detail for England and Wales in Tables 12 and 13 of the Occupation Tables Volume.

The female members of the order form a national proportion of 661 per 1,000 aged 14 and over (*see* Table B of the Occupation Tables Volume [page 664]). The proportions are highest in those coal mining counties in which other industries make little demand for female labour—Monmouth (820), Glamorgan (804), Carmarthen (797), Durham (792) and Brecknock (788). The predominantly agricultural counties have rates that are somewhat lower—Lincoln: Holland (748), Kesteven (779), Lindsey (758), Suffolk East (726), West (738) and the Isle of Ely (780), etc. At the other end of the range are London (557), Leicester (563) and Lancaster (568).

The Welsh counties have consistently high proportions varying from 820 in Monmouth to 739 in Radnor.

5 Persons Temporarily “Out of Work”.

Census records of persons temporarily “out of work” were tabulated for the first time in 1931. For a number of reasons the subject of unemployment does not readily lend itself to statistical treatment by the Census method. In the first place it is normally a seasonal feature varying in its incidence according to the time of year and in this respect varying differently as between one occupation and another; an instantaneous picture taken on a particular day in April may be quite unrepresentative of the year as a whole or of its normal incidence among the various occupations distinguished. Secondly the general concept of unemployment or non-employment is not so definite and unambiguous as to ensure a uniformity of response in a general population inquiry; a certain degree of unemployment, like sickness, is a normal concomitant of all occupations and apart from those who are chronically and unmistakably “out of work” there will always be an additional number whose temporary unemployment for a short time should rather be regarded as an inseparable feature of the occupation rather than an avoidable social evil.

Notwithstanding the difficulties to be anticipated from the inquiry, the unprecedented scale of the economic depression of 1931 was such that it was felt that a Census picture of the occupation and industry position would be incomplete and misleading without some measure, however approximate, of the more serious degree of unemployment to which it was subject; and there was some additional confidence in making the attempt in that it was the chronic element in unemployment that was known to have assumed alarming proportions and the record less likely therefore to be seriously distorted by the inclusion of some temporary or casual element which it might be unable to avoid.

The general Census approach and objective is to be inferred from the way the question was asked and the instructions printed on the Census schedule. (*See* page 193).

The direct question to which a positive reply was expected in respect of every person aged 14 or over who was following or had previously followed some occupation or calling for payment or profit was as follows—

State occupation or calling followed. If out of work or wholly retired add “Out of work” or

“Retired” as the case may be, after the statement of occupation.

and the direction both as to the unemployment condition and to the occupation with which it was to be associated was amplified in the following instructions—

Subject to the special cases mentioned below, the usual occupation should be stated. A person does not cease to have an occupation solely because he is for the time being unemployed. A carpenter remains a carpenter, even though he is temporarily out of work . . . but cases may occur where a man has not been employed at his original occupation for a very long time. The question is—what is the occupation by which he is seeking to earn a livelihood. If he is still seeking a living at his original occupation, he should enter that occupation (adding “out of work”) even if he has been for a long time unemployed at it. If, on the other hand, he has no prospect of making a living by that occupation and is getting and relying upon some other work for his means of livelihood, he should state the occupation by which he is at present getting a livelihood. But if a man has done no paid work of any kind since he ceased to be employed at his original occupation, he should in any case state that occupation, adding “out of work” if still seeking to earn a living, or “retired” if no longer seeking to work for a living.

Some light on the nature and reliability of the records obtained from the Census inquiry is forthcoming in an appendix to a Report of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee published in 1935 (Cmd. 4786) in which an attempt was made to compare the Census record of unemployment in a series of industries with corresponding items in the series regularly obtained by the Ministry of Labour in respect of persons falling within the statutory insurance classes. The Ministry of Labour statistics distinguish between persons wholly unemployed and those who are temporarily stopped or are casual workers not working on the particular day of ascertainment and the difference between the "wholly unemployed" and the "total unemployed" varies materially in different industries. It was anticipated that the Census figures would correspond more closely to the "wholly unemployed" of the Ministry of Labour records and the comparison accorded almost exactly with this expectation, the Census percentage of unemployment in the various industries lying between the two Ministry of Labour percentages but much nearer to that of the "wholly unemployed" than to the "total unemployed". The comparison that it was possible to make was limited to males and covered about two-thirds of the occupied male population (or about half of the combined total of occupied males and females); and the general percentages of unemployment disclosed in the test were 16.6 from the Census returns as compared with 15.4 wholly unemployed and 21.3 total unemployed in the Ministry of Labour returns. The outstanding feature of the comparison, however, was not so much the total comparison as the close resemblance, industry by industry, between the Census proportion and the "wholly unemployed" percentages of the Ministry of Labour. The Committee conclude that the Census returns "have real value as an indication of the comparative levels of unemployment in different industries."

The unemployment statistics derived from the Census are extensive and appear, in their relevant place, in most of the tables in the published 1931 Census Volumes of Occupation and Industry statistics.

For the country as a whole 2,166,806 of the population aged 14 and over was returned and classified as being "out of work" and seeking work at the date of the Census. Of these 1,683,742 were men and 483,064 women and the proportions these numbers bear to the total occupied, i.e., inclusive of the out of work but excluding the retired are 11.5 per cent. in respect of both sexes combined or 12.7 per cent. in the case of males and 8.6 per cent. females.

Within successive age sections of the population, the corresponding percentages out of work were as follows:—

	All ages over 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over
Males ...	12.7	4.9	7.6	11.5	14.5	12.5	11.1	10.8	12.7	15.9	20.4	22.0	18.4	12.0
Females ...	8.6	5.0	6.8	8.2	9.1	10.0	10.1	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.7	7.4	4.7	3.6

In the case of males the age curve is double humped, the proportions rising at the younger ages to an initial peak at ages 21-24 followed thereafter by a marked depression over the middle years of active life and a more substantial rise thereafter to a maximum at 65-69. The distribution is not an unexpected one since a natural reaction of the industrial depression would be a tendency to slow up the recruitment of new entrants at the young ages and a simultaneous discharge of the less efficient workers at the higher ages. The lower incidence of unemployment at the intermediate ages is complementary to the higher percentages on either side of them but it may also be specifically affected by the fact that the male populations between 30 and 44 are themselves abnormally low owing to their being the classes depleted by heavy casualties of the 1914-18 war. Any tendency to retain a naturally progressing age distribution amongst employed workers would thus itself involve some reduction in the scale of unemployment at the middle groups apart from any selection on grounds of productive efficiency. It may be doubted whether the lower proportions at ages below 21 and after 70 are to be interpreted as reflecting a diminished incidence of unemployment at these extremes of working life. It is probable that in addition to those who returned themselves in the "out of work" category, there were many others who would have taken a job if one had been available but who, in the hopelessness of the situation, could not regard themselves as seriously seeking work, the juvenile element taking advantage of extended educational facilities as an alternative and the elderly section anticipating a state of retirement which in any event would have been inevitable for them within a year or two.

For females the variations with age are far less marked than they are amongst males. As with the latter, the proportions rise over the adolescent ages but thereafter they only vary between a maximum of 10.1 and a minimum of 8.8 between the ages of 21 and 64. The question as to whether they should regard themselves as seeking work may well have been influenced not so much by their willingness to undertake remunerative work as by whether there was in fact any such work available for them.

The general incidence of unemployment by industry will be seen from Table LXIV attached which shews the percentages out of work in 21 industrial orders (and a few separate industries within them) both for males and females in a series of age groups.

TABLE LXIV.—PERCENTAGES OUT OF WORK AMONG OCCUPIED PERSONS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND INDUSTRIES, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1931

Order or Code Number	Industry	Total 14 and over	14 and 15	16 and 17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over
MALES														
I	Fishing	14.3	11.3	15.5	15.7	13.6	11.3	10.3	11.8	14.7	18.9	22.2	25.3	17.2
II	Agriculture	5.7	2.9	4.4	5.7	5.6	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.9	6.7	8.7	12.9	10.5
III	Mining and quarrying etc. ...	17.9	3.7	5.9	11.0	14.2	14.8	15.5	17.2	21.0	28.1	36.6	35.1	30.0
030	Coal mines	18.0	3.5	5.6	10.4	13.8	14.7	15.6	17.4	21.6	29.0	37.9	36.6	31.4
041, 042	Lead, tin and copper mines ...	61.1	25.5	37.3	53.0	64.3	62.2	62.5	64.0	60.4	64.8	64.2	68.2	47.4
IV	Manufacture of bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	13.6	3.8	6.7	11.8	15.4	12.3	11.3	11.8	14.6	19.7	27.7	26.3	19.5
V	Manufacture of chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease	13.0	3.6	6.4	11.9	17.9	14.0	12.2	10.6	11.3	15.0	22.5	23.3	17.1
VI	Manufacture of metals, machines, implements, conveyances, jewellery, watches	20.5	5.2	9.9	16.0	25.0	20.7	18.5	18.3	21.6	26.7	34.1	35.7	28.1
112	Puddling furnaces, steel works and iron and steel rolling mills	26.6	6.7	12.5	22.2	28.5	24.2	23.6	23.6	27.6	32.3	40.7	42.9	37.9
130	General iron and steel foundries...	23.5	6.3	10.3	18.8	27.6	22.8	19.5	21.0	25.6	33.1	40.9	39.6	33.7
154, 155	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	29.7	9.4	14.2	20.0	37.9	31.3	26.7	28.2	30.3	33.6	38.3	39.6	33.3
200-9	Shipbuilding and repairing; mar- ine engineering	41.7	20.3	23.3	25.7	51.8	49.6	47.1	37.8	36.9	42.5	61.4	59.6	46.7
222	Manufacture of boilers and tanks	22.8	3.8	9.5	14.9	27.0	23.7	19.2	19.8	25.0	30.5	38.2	42.1	31.2
VII	Manufacture of textile, and textile goods (not dress); cellulose ...	17.5	4.8	9.4	16.2	19.7	17.3	15.7	15.4	18.2	22.2	27.1	27.2	20.9
260, 261	Cotton carding, spinning and doubling, and thread mills ...	22.2	6.4	10.7	18.5	24.6	24.4	23.0	20.5	23.6	27.8	33.8	35.1	29.5
262	Cotton weaving	24.9	8.2	15.1	23.0	26.5	24.1	21.8	22.0	25.1	30.7	37.3	36.3	33.0
VIII	Preparation of skins and leather and manufacture of goods of leather and leather substitute (not clothing or footwear) ...	13.4	4.5	8.3	15.3	15.6	12.4	11.0	10.3	13.2	16.3	22.0	22.3	16.6
IX	Manufacture of clothing (not knitted)	8.9	2.6	5.4	9.2	10.8	8.3	7.3	6.6	8.5	11.6	15.6	15.6	11.9
X	Manufacture of food, drink, tobacco	10.0	3.6	7.5	11.9	12.8	9.5	8.3	7.7	9.1	12.1	17.0	19.0	14.8
XI	Wood working; manufacture of cane and basket ware, furni- ture, fittings (not elsewhere enumerated)	13.9	3.7	6.8	13.3	19.1	15.0	12.4	12.1	13.5	18.0	20.2	21.9	18.6
XII	Paper making; manufacture of stationery and stationery requi- sites; printing, bookbinding and photography	7.6	2.3	4.3	6.8	10.9	8.1	6.6	5.8	7.0	9.1	13.0	14.5	12.5
XIII	Building, decorating, stone and slate cutting and dressing and contracting	17.2	3.5	6.5	12.7	17.4	16.0	15.8	15.1	16.5	21.9	28.5	33.3	31.9
XIV	Other manufacturing industries ...	13.5	3.8	7.0	14.7	17.6	13.9	12.2	11.0	13.3	16.9	21.0	21.0	15.5
XV	Gas, water, electricity	8.2	1.5	2.5	5.0	8.3	7.5	7.2	7.4	8.1	10.0	13.0	20.6	17.9
XVI	Transport and communication ...	10.7	4.0	9.0	15.0	16.9	11.4	8.6	8.0	9.0	10.7	14.2	27.3	20.7
550, 1	Shipping service (excluding those employed in repair yards and marine engineering shops) ...	32.5	11.5	22.2	33.5	38.5	34.3	32.0	30.3	30.0	32.4	36.2	40.0	27.9
569	Loading and discharging of vessels	22.2	4.1	17.2	30.0	30.2	23.5	19.2	17.2	19.3	23.8	29.4	32.7	30.0
XVII	Commerce and finance	7.2	3.1	6.0	8.3	8.8	7.0	6.0	5.9	7.0	9.0	11.4	11.3	7.1
XVIII	Public administration and defence	8.3	1.9	2.2	2.5	5.0	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.3	11.4	16.8	20.4	14.5
XIX	Professions	3.3	1.7	2.9	3.7	4.4	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.6
XX	Entertainments and sport	17.8	4.4	9.3	14.2	16.4	16.6	16.7	17.4	20.5	23.9	26.1	26.1	24.0
XXI	Personal service (including hotels and catering, but excluding government and local authority)	8.4	3.6	7.4	10.7	11.1	8.7	7.6	6.5	7.4	8.7	10.9	11.8	9.4
FEMALES														
I	Fishing	11.9	6.8	10.5	15.2	12.4	12.9	13.6	12.2	4.0	11.1	8.3	35.7	20.0
II	Agriculture	3.5	4.1	5.8	5.1	4.3	4.0	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.8	0.8
III	Mining and quarrying, etc. ...	9.8	6.9	6.9	8.3	10.6	12.3	7.9	11.2	10.0	12.8	14.0	6.0	10.0
IV	Manufacture of bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	15.2	3.5	5.7	11.4	18.0	20.3	19.9	19.1	19.9	23.5	23.2	17.1	9.0
V	Manufacture of chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, oils, grease	6.3	4.0	4.1	5.6	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.6	10.2	9.7	11.9	4.9
VI	Manufacture of metals, machines, implements, conveyances, jewellery, watches	11.9	5.3	7.4	11.0	13.1	14.8	14.3	14.3	15.8	17.1	19.3	12.7	9.3
VII	Manufacture of textiles and textile goods (not dress); cellulose ...	19.6	4.1	7.3	12.0	17.9	23.2	24.5	25.0	27.6	29.5	31.9	24.7	20.6
260, 261	Cotton carding, spinning and doubling, and thread mills ...	22.6	5.1	7.3	13.3	22.4	29.8	28.8	27.0	29.6	30.2	34.0	28.1	24.9
262	Cotton weaving	30.3	6.8	12.6	19.6	27.3	32.8	33.8	34.7	38.3	41.6	44.8	38.3	35.0
VIII	Preparation of skins and leather and manufacture of goods of leather and leather substitute (not clothing or footwear) ...	12.6	5.2	8.5	11.7	13.1	14.9	15.5	14.1	16.2	20.0	19.0	21.1	18.6
IX	Manufacture of clothing (not knitted)	5.2	2.0	3.7	4.9	5.2	6.3	6.1	5.4	6.3	7.8	9.1	8.0	5.6
X	Manufacture of food, drink, tobacco	8.2	4.1	6.2	7.9	8.8	10.1	10.2	9.0	9.9	8.7	11.4	6.7	3.4
XI	Wood working; manufacture of cane and basket ware, furni- ture, fittings (not elsewhere enumerated)	9.2	3.6	5.5	8.6	9.9	11.8	13.0	11.7	11.7	11.2	13.3	9.1	4.9
XII	Paper making; manufacture of stationery and stationery requi- sites; printing, bookbinding and photography	7.3	3.0	4.4	6.8	7.6	9.5	9.8	9.3	10.6	11.9	12.2	9.3	5.5
XIII	Building, decorating, stone and slate cutting and dressing and contracting	5.9	5.0	6.5	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.1	6.2	8.1	4.5	6.4	7.0	4.8
XIV	Other manufacturing industries ...	10.4	5.0	6.3	9.1	11.5	12.7	12.7	12.0	13.9	18.3	20.0	17.5	14.0
XV	Gas, water, electricity	2.5	1.9	2.1	3.0	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.9	3.8	10.9	9.5
XVI	Transport and communication ...	5.7	7.0	5.6	4.9	4.3	5.0	5.7	6.8	7.6	8.0	7.1	6.5	2.7
XVII	Commerce and finance	5.9	3.3	5.8	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.2	2.6	1.2
XVIII	Public administration and defence	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.3
XIX	Professions	3.8	2.3	3.3	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.3	4.4	2.6
XX	Entertainments and sport	16.3	10.0	11.9	15.4	17.7	17.3	17.4	16.7	16.2	16.0	17.5	18.0	10.1
XXI	Personal service (including hotels and catering, but excluding government and local authority)	6.9	4.7	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.5	7.3	8.0	6.5	3.8

For males the average percentage which, as already stated, was 12.7 for all industries ranges from 5.7 in agriculture (II), to 20.5 in metal, etc., manufacture (VI). Among the separate industries shown, the manufacture of textile machinery etc. (154, 155), shipping service (550, 1), cotton weaving (262), shipbuilding etc. (200-9), puddling furnaces, etc., (112) and lead, tin and copper mining (041, 042) have very high proportions of unemployment. The proportions among the age-groups show some variation, but in the main, the largest percentages appear in the higher groups.

For females, with a national average of 8.6 per cent., the lowest proportion of unemployment among the orders is found in public administration (XVIII), 1.8 per cent., and the highest in the manufacture of textiles (VII), 19.6 per cent. In common with the males, high rates occur in cotton weaving (262) and cotton carding, etc., (260, 261).

Amongst the individual occupations contributing to the several industries and services the lowest percentages "out of work" in the case of males are returned by farmers (0.6), signalmen (0.5), males engaged in public administration (0.5), Anglican clergymen (0.3), Roman Catholic priests (0.1), medical men (0.6), and the defence forces in which no unemployment is returned. At the other end of the scale are boiler makers (36.2), builders of ships and boats (33.3), actors (37.2), musicians (38.0), and general labourers (36.0). Among females the lowest places are filled by farmers (0.4 per 1,000 occupied), managers of retail grocery and provision businesses (0.4) and Roman Catholic nuns (no unemployment), and the highest places by smiths, etc., (25.0), spinners and piecers (24.8), weavers (26.0), water transport workers (24.9), actresses (40.5), musicians (32.1), general labourers (29.0), and labourers (so specified) (27.3).

The sex and age incidence amongst the types of occupations chiefly affected will be observed from Table LXV.

TABLE LXV.—PERCENTAGES OUT OF WORK AMONG OCCUPIED PERSONS IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1931

Order or Code Number	Occupations	Total 14 and over	14 and 15	16 and 17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over
MALES															
II	Agricultural occupations	5.5	2.8	4.4	5.6	5.3	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.7	6.3	8.2	12.2	11.4	7.9
III	Mining and quarrying occupations ...	18.3	3.5	5.8	10.7	14.0	14.8	15.7	17.8	22.0	29.6	38.7	37.5	34.8	24.0
III 1	In coal and shale mines	18.3	3.5	5.6	10.4	13.9	14.8	15.7	17.8	22.5	30.2	39.7	38.8	36.0	25.2
042	Hewers and getters	20.3	5.3	7.0	12.7	14.4	14.1	15.0	18.0	24.7	36.2	50.6	54.5	48.2	31.0
043	Persons conveying material to the shaft	13.2	2.9	4.1	7.5	11.9	15.2	17.7	20.9	25.5	32.2	41.7	39.1	48.1	29.9
044	Persons making and repairing roads ...	18.5	1.8	3.6	6.9	10.1	13.8	15.0	16.6	19.7	24.3	30.5	26.6	27.7	15.0
047	Other workers below ground	21.5	2.9	7.0	13.8	15.5	18.1	19.4	20.4	22.9	28.4	37.2	32.2	31.7	26.2
049	Other workers above ground	19.3	3.3	7.2	13.8	19.2	18.7	21.1	21.8	23.3	26.6	31.8	29.9	25.6	23.5
III 2	In metalliferous mines and workings ...	40.0	7.8	24.2	30.4	38.3	41.0	39.8	42.0	38.4	44.5	49.7	48.8	38.5	29.3
V	Makers of bricks, pottery and glass ...	12.7	3.3	4.9	9.2	12.6	10.7	9.8	11.2	14.0	19.8	27.0	27.9	18.6	9.6
VII	Metal workers (not electroplate or precious metals)	18.7	4.7	8.2	13.8	23.7	18.8	16.6	16.5	19.7	24.8	31.5	33.7	28.7	19.3
VII 4	Smiths and skilled forge workers	19.7	4.0	8.1	15.0	23.1	20.3	16.8	16.4	18.3	22.8	29.8	31.8	28.9	20.2
VII 5	Metal machinists	22.5	5.3	10.6	18.5	30.9	21.3	18.6	20.8	25.5	30.4	37.7	43.1	40.4	26.3
VII 6	Fitters	15.8	3.0	5.8	10.3	20.9	16.0	14.1	13.9	17.7	23.2	30.7	35.7	31.7	25.2
192	Boilermakers, platers and iron shipwrights	36.2	8.1	12.9	15.1	46.8	41.4	40.4	33.3	34.7	43.7	56.6	63.8	50.9	24.8
218	Riveters	49.2	11.9	17.2	29.1	49.8	48.0	50.5	49.7	51.9	55.5	63.4	71.1	60.9	40.7
IX	Electrical apparatus makers and fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and electricians	8.8	3.3	5.5	8.9	14.1	9.5	7.1	6.8	8.1	9.7	18.8	25.4	23.3	11.5
XII 315	Textile workers	18.7	4.5	9.2	15.6	20.3	18.2	17.0	16.5	19.3	23.3	27.9	28.4	23.9	14.0
320	Spinners and piecers	25.6	5.0	9.5	17.2	26.3	27.5	27.8	26.1	30.4	32.4	41.8	44.4	41.3	40.3
	Weavers	25.6	9.3	16.8	24.4	25.3	22.7	22.6	23.4	27.3	33.2	36.2	31.0	28.5	26.8
XIII	Makers of textile goods and articles of dress	8.7	2.0	4.4	8.1	10.2	8.0	7.1	6.3	8.1	11.3	15.0	15.2	12.8	9.9
XIV	Makers of foods, drinks and tobacco ...	8.8	2.4	5.5	9.1	10.4	7.8	6.7	6.5	8.3	11.1	15.6	17.9	14.8	10.2
XIV 2	Makers of alcoholic drinks	10.4	4.2	6.0	11.2	13.1	10.3	9.4	7.8	9.2	12.4	15.7	14.2	13.2	7.5
XV	Workers in wood and furniture	15.2	2.7	5.2	10.4	20.1	16.3	13.5	12.8	14.1	19.0	23.7	28.1	28.6	18.1
XVII	Printers and photographers	6.9	1.5	2.5	5.0	10.8	7.6	5.6	4.9	6.2	8.4	12.7	14.6	14.3	10.4
XVIII	Builders, bricklayers, stone and slate workers; contractors	14.2	3.7	7.0	13.1	15.0	13.4	12.6	12.3	12.7	15.8	20.5	26.4	25.2	18.5
XIX	Painters and decorators	13.4	2.9	5.2	9.8	14.6	12.0	11.2	10.4	12.1	16.4	22.1	31.1	34.0	28.8
XXII	Persons employed in transport and communication	10.6	3.6	9.3	14.9	15.7	11.3	8.9	8.4	9.7	12.0	17.0	25.7	22.1	15.8
XXII 1	Railway transport workers	3.2	2.6	5.9	12.4	9.9	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	3.0	16.7	8.8	4.2
XXII 2	Road transport workers	9.3	3.2	8.0	12.2	12.0	8.8	7.1	6.8	8.9	12.4	17.7	22.6	22.2	17.9
XXII 3	Water transport workers	26.4	11.8	23.9	35.2	36.3	29.6	25.7	22.7	21.9	24.7	29.2	35.3	29.8	21.0
XXVI 835	Persons professionally engaged in entertainments and sport	17.7	3.6	8.3	13.5	16.2	16.6	16.5	17.4	19.9	23.9	25.3	26.0	26.6	20.2
836	Actors	37.2	25.5	28.7	26.4	30.1	30.9	30.8	34.0	43.7	52.2	49.0	55.0	61.5	47.1
	Musicians	38.0	11.7	40.5	40.1	39.0	33.3	34.2	35.7	40.7	45.7	47.4	44.6	36.5	30.2
XXXI 920	Other and undefined workers	29.0	17.6	19.8	30.0	33.4	29.5	27.3	26.3	27.9	30.8	36.6	39.7	36.2	30.9
930	General labourers (so described) ...	36.0	12.5	22.8	35.9	38.8	35.7	34.4	33.5	35.2	38.2	44.2	46.6	42.3	33.3
	Labourers (so described)	32.2	9.4	18.4	30.5	34.3	31.8	31.5	31.0	31.9	34.9	41.1	45.4	40.9	36.2

TABLE LXV (continued).—PERCENTAGES OUT OF WORK AMONG OCCUPIED PERSONS IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1931

Order or Code Number	Occupations	Total 14 and over	14 and 15	16 and 17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over
FEMALES															
V	Makers of bricks, pottery and glass ...	17.1	3.0	6.0	12.3	18.7	21.9	22.0	19.9	21.6	26.4	31.5	17.1	4.3	—
VII	Metal workers (not electroplate or precious metals)	15.9	4.8	7.6	13.0	17.2	22.2	21.5	21.9	23.4	26.3	27.6	17.5	14.6	10.5
XII	Textile workers	21.2	4.7	8.0	12.7	18.9	24.0	25.6	25.9	28.5	30.8	33.9	26.4	25.0	18.7
313	Card comb and frame tenters, etc. ...	23.7	5.9	7.5	13.3	22.2	27.8	26.5	26.4	29.2	31.1	34.1	31.5	32.8	27.3
315	Spinners and piecers	24.8	3.8	4.8	12.2	24.0	32.8	34.2	35.6	38.5	42.2	46.2	35.5	26.3	21.7
317	Winders, reelers, etc.	20.5	4.6	7.6	12.7	18.2	21.6	24.7	26.3	28.8	30.7	34.2	28.6	24.0	23.7
320	Weavers	26.0	6.7	12.2	17.4	22.9	27.4	29.0	28.8	32.1	35.5	39.5	29.4	32.6	23.8
XIII	Makers of textile goods and articles of dress	5.5	1.9	3.6	5.0	5.4	6.5	6.4	5.8	6.6	8.3	9.6	8.3	5.8	6.8
XIV	Makers of foods, drinks and tobacco...	8.2	3.0	5.6	7.6	9.5	11.1	10.6	8.1	8.6	7.6	7.5	3.9	3.2	1.2
XIV	2 Makers of alcoholic drinks	11.9	1.4	5.3	6.8	12.5	16.9	17.3	14.0	13.0	12.5	15.4	14.3	—	—
XIX	Painters and decorators*	14.6	3.9	5.7	10.9	17.1	19.3	19.3	18.3	21.2	24.1	23.0	19.0	14.7	8.1
XXVI	Persons professionally engaged in enter- tainments and sport	28.9	21.5	27.4	28.7	30.7	28.7	29.7	28.6	29.8	26.6	27.9	29.5	12.9	8.9
835	Actresses	40.5	26.3	33.9	37.9	40.1	39.5	41.5	41.2	51.7	48.0	58.0	63.5	47.4	30.0
836	Musicians	32.1	16.7	32.1	37.7	36.3	30.8	31.6	32.1	33.0	27.4	26.5	23.2	6.9	5.9
XXVII	Persons engaged in personal service ...	6.8	4.6	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.3	6.6	6.0	6.3	7.0	7.7	6.4	4.2	3.2
850	Domestic servants (indoor)	7.0	5.0	7.6	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	7.2	8.4	9.6	8.4	5.9	4.6
865	Barmaids	13.2	3.0	6.3	10.7	12.2	13.8	14.2	14.8	17.6	18.3	17.0	11.9	4.0	5.0
866	Waitresses	14.2	4.8	9.1	12.9	14.6	15.1	15.9	15.8	17.7	20.5	23.5	15.7	14.3	13.3
870	Laundry-workers, etc.	5.6	2.3	3.2	4.3	5.3	7.1	7.1	6.6	7.4	8.1	9.0	6.9	5.2	5.8
874	Charwomen, office cleaners	6.9	4.6	6.7	9.4	7.1	8.0	5.7	5.5	6.5	8.0	9.4	8.9	8.1	10.3

* Largely french polishers and pottery painters and decorators.

It will be observed that the variations with age previously referred to for all classes combined, is reflected by similar gradations in many of the individual types shewn in the table. And where, in such cases the overall rate of unemployment is high, the proportions reach exceptional heights at their peak ages; for example, among males, boiler makers out of work are 63.8 per cent. of the occupied at ages 65-69, riveters are 71.1 at 65-69 and actors 51.5 at 70-74; among females, weavers are 39.5 at age 60-64 and actresses 63.5 at 65-69. In some callings, however, unemployment is less definitely affected by age, and labourers and musicians may be cited as examples of occupations where a high overall percentage of "out of work" is maintained practically throughout the whole age range.

The general geographical incidence of unemployment in 1931 is indicated in Table LXVI.

TABLE LXVI.—PERCENTAGES OUT OF WORK AMONG OCCUPIED PERSONS BY REGIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHES AND LARGE TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

Area	Males	Females	Area	Males	Females
England and Wales	12.7	8.6	Cambridgeshire A.C.	6.5	3.9
			Cambridge M.B.	5.6	2.9
Regional Summary :—			Cheshire A.C.	11.4	9.8
South East	8.8	5.7	Birkenhead C.B.	25.2	11.1
North, 1	24.3	9.6	Chester C.B.	12.4	5.6
North, 2	14.6	7.7	Stockport C.B.	13.0	13.2
North, 3	13.7	9.1	Wallasey C.B.	12.9	7.9
North, 4	16.6	15.4	Cornwall A.C.	11.2	4.8
Midland, 1	12.8	9.2	Cumberland A.C.	14.8	7.7
Midland, 2	10.1	7.1	Carlisle C.B.	12.9	7.3
East	10.7	6.8	Derbyshire A.C.	10.3	9.4
South West	7.8	5.2	Derby C.B.	14.3	8.9
Wales, 1	20.9	8.4	Chesterfield M.B.	13.9	7.0
Wales, 2	12.3	6.1	Devonshire A.C.	5.5	4.5
Bedfordshire A.C.	7.3	4.0	Exeter C.B.	8.1	4.3
Luton M.B.	7.5	2.5	Plymouth C.B.	10.9	8.3
Berkshire A.C.	6.8	4.9	Dorsetshire A.C.	6.7	5.0
Reading C.B.	8.0	5.1	Poole M.B.	7.7	5.8
Buckinghamshire A.C.	6.4	4.3	Durham A.C.	22.8	9.0
			Darlington C.B.	18.7	7.6
			Gateshead C.B.	27.2	12.9
			South Shields C.B.	35.9	11.0
			Sunderland C.B.	36.6	11.4
			West Hartlepool C.B.	34.7	9.8
			Stockton-on-Tees M.B.	30.4	9.3
			Ely : Isle of, A.C.	7.6	6.1

TABLE LXVI (*continued*).—PERCENTAGES OUT OF WORK AMONG OCCUPIED PERSONS BY REGIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGH AND LARGE TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

Area	Males	Females	Area	Males	Females
Essex A.C.	7.7	5.9	London A.C.— <i>continued</i> .		
East Ham C.B.	9.5	6.1	Stoke Newington Met. B. ...	10.3	5.5
Southend-on-Sea C.B. ...	7.4	6.1	Wandsworth Met. B.	8.3	5.3
West Ham C.B.	14.8	7.3	Westminster, City of, Met. B.	9.7	4.5
Barking Town U.D.	8.5	7.3	Woolwich Met. B.	9.5	7.6
Dagenham U.D.	7.5	9.4			
Ilford M.B.	5.1	4.4	Middlesex A.C.	6.9	4.7
Leyton M.B.	9.8	5.9	Acton M.B.	8.4	5.0
Walthamstow M.B.	10.1	6.2	Brentford & Chiswick U.D. ...	7.4	4.5
Gloucestershire A.C.	10.4	6.1	Ealing M.B.	6.0	4.2
Bristol C.B.	12.9	6.5	Edmonton U.D.	10.3	5.9
Gloucester C.B.	16.0	7.1	Enfield U.D.	8.0	6.0
Herefordshire A.C.	10.3	6.4	Finchley U.D.	4.3	3.0
Hertfordshire A.C.	6.2	3.8	Hendon U.D.	4.7	3.4
Watford M.B.	7.2	4.7	Heston & Isleworth U.D. ...	6.8	7.5
Huntingdonshire A.C.	9.8	8.1	Hornsey M.B.	6.0	4.0
Kent A.C.	8.2	5.8	Southgate U.D.	3.8	3.5
Canterbury C.B.	7.9	4.7	Tottenham U.D.	10.2	5.5
Gillingham M.B.	6.2	9.0	Willesden U.D.	7.8	4.9
Lancashire A.C.	13.9	17.0	Wood Green U.D.	6.4	4.4
Barrow-in-Furness C.B. ...	17.2	14.0	Norfolk A.C.	8.7	6.5
Blackburn C.B.	25.4	41.6	Great Yarmouth C.B.	17.5	8.9
Blackpool C.B.	15.8	12.8	Norwich C.B.	12.0	5.8
Bolton C.B.	16.7	12.4	Northamptonshire A.C.	8.6	4.3
Bootle C.B.	24.3	14.2	Northampton C.B.	9.1	5.8
Burnley C.B.	19.9	29.5	Northumberland A.C.	15.4	6.8
Bury C.B.	15.2	19.5	Newcastle-upon-Tyne C.B. ...	26.9	11.0
Liverpool C.B.	22.4	13.3	Tynemouth C.B.	28.3	10.0
Manchester C.B.	17.1	11.5	Nottinghamshire A.C.	9.5	6.6
Oldham C.B.	24.0	21.0	Nottingham C.B.	13.7	6.0
Preston C.B.	17.0	20.9	Oxfordshire A.C.	7.4	5.2
Rochdale C.B.	16.9	16.3	Oxford C.B.	5.4	3.1
St. Helens C.B.	17.6	10.7	Peterborough : Soke of, A.C. ...	9.8	8.4
Salford C.B.	16.7	12.8	Rutlandshire A.C.	8.8	5.9
Southport C.B.	10.3	5.9	Shropshire A.C.	10.4	7.1
Warrington C.B.	13.9	10.4	Somersetshire A.C.	7.9	5.1
Wigan C.B.	21.4	13.7	Bath C.B.	10.3	4.4
Ashton-under-Lyne M.B. ...	20.7	27.9	Southampton A.C.	6.1	5.4
Stretford U.D.	8.7	7.2	Bournemouth C.B.	6.7	4.1
Leicestershire A.C.	7.0	6.9	Portsmouth C.B.	9.0	6.9
Leicester C.B.	9.7	7.3	Southampton C.B.	13.7	7.2
Lincolnshire : Parts of Holland			Staffordshire A.C.	13.1	10.3
A.C.	6.9	4.7	Burton-upon-Trent C.B.	13.3	8.4
Lincolnshire : Parts of Kesteven			Smethwick C.B.	13.4	9.9
A.C.	11.3	7.7	Stoke-on-Trent C.B.	17.3	14.0
Lincolnshire : Parts of Lindsey			Walsall C.B.	18.7	14.0
A.C.	11.1	7.0	West Bromwich C.B.	15.7	9.1
Grimsby C.B.	12.2	8.9	Wolverhampton C.B.	18.4	11.5
Lincoln C.B.	18.2	8.3	Suffolk : East A.C.	12.6	8.7
London A.C.	11.7	6.6	Ipswich C.B.	13.2	5.1
City of London C.C.	7.4	2.8	Suffolk : West A.C.	10.8	7.4
Battersea Met. B.	11.0	6.5	Surrey A.C.	5.4	4.0
Bermondsey Met. B.	14.9	8.6	Croydon C.B.	6.8	4.9
Bethnal Green Met. B. ...	15.8	7.8	Mitcham U.D.	7.7	5.5
Camberwell Met. B.	10.3	6.5	Wimbledon M.B.	6.9	4.0
Chelsea Met. B.	11.1	5.1	Sussex : East A.C.	5.6	4.0
Deptford Met. B.	13.2	7.2	Brighton C.B.	9.0	6.7
Finsbury Met. B.	15.5	9.1	Eastbourne C.B.	6.9	4.4
Fulham Met. B.	10.7	6.9	Hastings C.B.	7.9	5.9
Greenwich Met. B.	11.4	6.4	Hove M.B.	6.0	3.8
Hackney Met. B.	11.7	6.4	Sussex : West A.C.	5.6	4.5
Hammersmith Met. B. ...	11.4	7.3	Warwickshire A.C.	7.6	7.2
Hampstead Met. B.	7.1	4.0	Birmingham C.B.	13.4	9.9
Holborn Met. B.	11.4	6.2	Coventry C.B.	13.9	9.2
Islington Met. B.	12.3	7.7	Westmorland A.C.	5.2	3.2
Kensington Met. B.	10.2	5.3	Wight : Isle of, A.C.	7.7	5.0
Lambeth Met. B.	11.1	7.5			
Lewisham Met. B.	6.8	4.8			
Paddington Met. B.	11.1	7.5			
Poplar Met. B.	18.9	7.8			
St. Marylebone Met. B. ...	11.9	5.3			
St. Pancras Met. B.	13.1	7.4			
Shoreditch Met. B.	17.2	10.2			
Southwark Met. B.	14.4	8.3			
Stepney Met. B.	14.4	7.0			

TABLE LXVI (*continued*).—PERCENTAGES OUT OF WORK AMONG OCCUPIED PERSONS BY REGIONS ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGH AND LARGE TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000.

Area	Males	Females	Area	Males	Females
Wiltshire A.C.	6.0	5.5	Brecknockshire A.C.	14.8	4.7
Swindon M.B.	5.0	6.1	Caernarvonshire A.C.	11.1	6.0
Worcestershire A.C.	9.4	7.2	Cardiganshire A.C.	9.0	3.3
Dudley C.B.	18.9	10.6	Carmarthenshire A.C.	12.9	5.0
Worcester C.B.	11.9	7.5	Denbighshire A.C.	11.8	7.1
Yorkshire : East Riding A.C. ...	9.2	5.9	Flintshire A.C.	19.7	7.5
Kingston-upon-Hull C.B. ...	15.2	9.0	Glamorganshire A.C.	21.7	8.8
Yorkshire : North Riding A.C. ...	13.0	7.3	Cardiff C.B.	20.1	9.4
Middlesbrough C.B.	27.7	11.2	Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	35.8	10.7
Yorkshire : West Riding A.C. ...	11.1	8.7	Swansea C.B.	24.1	8.7
Barnsley C.B.	19.5	12.3	Rhondda U.D.	25.9	9.6
Bradford C.B.	14.0	11.6	Merionethshire A.C.	8.2	4.9
Dewsbury C.B.	15.6	14.7	Monmouthshire A.C.	20.7	8.3
Doncaster C.B.	10.0	8.6	Newport C.B.	18.7	8.7
Halifax C.B.	12.7	8.0	Montgomeryshire A.C.	7.5	5.8
Huddersfield C.B.	10.5	6.9	Pembrokeshire A.C.	12.9	5.3
Leeds C.B.	15.9	6.7	Radnorshire A.C.	5.3	4.0
Rotherham C.B.	15.6	11.1			
Sheffield C.B.	19.5	11.4			
Wakefield C.B.	11.1	6.4			
York C.B.	12.2	6.0			
Anglesey A.C.	13.7	6.7			

With a national average among males of 12.7 per cent. of occupied, the proportions in the regions range from 7.8 in the South West and 8.8 in the South East to 20.9 in Wales 1 and 24.3 in North 1. Among the counties, county boroughs and other large urban areas shown in this table, the range of variation is very much wider, and extends from 3.8 per cent. in Southgate U.D. to 36.6 in Sunderland C.B., that is, from 0.30 to 2.9 of the average. Among females, whose average is 8.6 per cent., the regional range extends from 5.2 in the South West to 15.4 in North 4; and in the other areas named in the table from 2.5 in Luton M.B. to 41.6 in Blackburn C.B., that is, from 0.29 to 4.8 of the average. The following list shows, in order, the areas returned as having the lowest and highest percentages of unemployed to occupied (including unemployed) population.

MALES				FEMALES			
Lowest Area	%	Highest Area	%	Lowest Area	%	Highest Area	%
Southgate U.D. ...	3.8	Rhondda U.D. ...	25.9	Luton M.B. ...	2.5	Bootle C.B. ...	14.2
Finchley U.D. ...	4.3	Newcastle-upon-Tyne		London City ...	2.8	Dewsbury C.B. ...	14.7
Hendon U.D. ...	4.7	C.B. ...	26.9	Cambridge M.B. ...	2.9	Rochdale C.B. ...	16.3
Swindon M.B. ...	5.0	Gateshead C.B. ...	27.2	Finchley U.D. ...	3.0	Lancaster A.C. ...	17.0
Ilford M.B. ...	5.1	Middlesbrough C.B. ...	27.7	Oxford C.B. ...	3.1	Bury C.B. ...	19.5
Westmorland A.C. ...	5.2	Tynemouth C.B. ...	28.3	Westmorland A.C. ...	3.2	Preston C.B. ...	20.9
Radnor A.C. ...	5.3	Stockton-on-Tees		Cardigan A.C. ...	3.3	Oldham C.B. ...	21.0
Oxford C.B. ...	5.4	M.B. ...	30.4	Hendon U.D. ...	3.4	Ashton under Lyne	
Surrey A.C. ...	5.4	West Hartlepool C.B. ...	34.7	Southgate U.D. ...	3.5	M.B. ...	27.9
Devon A.C. ...	5.5	Merthyr Tydfil C.B. ...	35.8	Hertford A.C. ...	3.8	Burnley C.B. ...	29.5
		South Shields C.B. ...	35.9	Hove M.B. ...	3.8	Blackburn C.B. ...	41.6
		Sunderland C.B. ...	36.6				

For males it will be noticed that of the areas with the lowest degree of unemployment 5 are in the neighbourhood of London, and of those with the highest degree, 9 are in the North of England and 1 in South Wales; and that, for females, of the areas of lowest percentages 4 are in or near London, and of those with the highest percentages 9 are in Lancashire and 1 in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

6. Comparison of the Results of 1911, 1921 and 1931 by reference to Sex, Age and Marital Condition.

In comparing the occupational results of the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931, it is desirable to recall the chief relevant circumstances of the period of twenty years between 1911 and 1931. The decennium 1911-1921 was dominated by the European war of 1914-1918, and to it are traceable most of the outstanding differences between the results of the Censuses of 1911 and 1921. In 1921, many men who had been released from service with the colours during the war had not found employment; some who had found employment discovered that it was unsuitable and so desired to change it. A large number of young men whose attendance at college or university had been prevented or interrupted by hostilities, undertook courses of professional or other training for civilian life. Of those who had been wounded, many were still undergoing treatment. The end

of the war brought about the discharge of large numbers of munition workers: many of these, in common with demobilised combatants, returned to the building and other industries that had been partially suspended during the war; others remained for some time in the labour market, and were only slowly absorbed by industry; while still others, mostly females, returned to non-gainful domestic and other duties in which they had been engaged before taking up munition work. As the war progressed, the younger men were gradually taken for military service, and their civilian posts were filled either by elderly men or by women, who, after the cessation of hostilities, relinquished them very slowly. Many women, especially those whose actual or prospective husbands had been killed or incapacitated, were obliged to continue to work because their economic status or prospects had been altered; others, who were not compelled by economic necessity to continue to work in a paid occupation had become accustomed to their new life and wished to continue it. Both classes showed very considerable reluctance to give up their work in favour of unknown men whose abilities and needs might not be greater than their own.

In whatever way the period about the Census of 1921 be considered, it must be regarded as very abnormal. It was a period of high hopes and prices, intense activity, much restlessness and great fluidity of movement. During the following years, the national effort was directed consciously and unconsciously, to the building up of a new social and industrial order in which the ill effects of the war were to be swept away, its lessons regarding mass production and organisation were

TABLE LXVII.—PROPORTIONS OCCUPIED PER 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES ENUMERATED, BY AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911, 1921 AND 1931

NOTE.—The numbers of married and widowed women under 18 years of age are comparatively small, and the proportions are therefore omitted.

		Total aged 14 and over	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
Persons (males and females together) ...	1931	607	575	821	871	808	660	584	563	525	305	112
	1921	608	551	810	861*	782†	628	579	575	537	377	132
	1911	628	610	806	847*	787†	646	599	584	530	363	158
All males ...	1931	905	641	887	954	973	985	982	967	910	557	228
	1921	917	654	914	965*	969†	978	978	967	917	691	270
	1911	926	740	920	957*	974†	986	983	967	896	645	311
Married males...	1931	933	996				995	990	975	919	581	256
	1921	949	988				990	986	975	927	643	
	1911	955	995				996	991	976	918	641	
All females ...	1931	342	509	756	790	651	363	245	211	178	102	38
	1921	337	448	709	763*	622†	335	229	210	193	126	46
	1911	356	480	693	739*	620†	338	241	230	204	138	57
Single females...	1931	719	509	759	830	841	805	728	645	510	254	88
	1921	683	448	710	789*	805†	763	682	604	490	271	86
	1911	677	480	707	756*	777†	740	661	589	462	260	94
Married females	1931	104	—	—	196	193	138	105	88	66	33	12
	1921	91	—	—	150*	132†	99	93	88	76	49	20
	1911	103	—	—	137*	129†	106	106	105	88	57	23
Widowed females ...	1931	216	—	—	490	599	556	457	360	256	113	35
	1921	261	—	—	445*	504†	468	458	411	294	147	44
	1911	301	—	—	500*	592†	664	623	470	321	170	58

* Ages 18 and 19.
† Ages 20-24.

to receive general application and in which progress was to be made at an even greater pace than that which would have resulted from the continuation of pre-war trends. Concurrently, industrial disputes tended to increase and culminated in the General Stoppage of 1926. Social and industrial conditions appeared to be changing with such rapidity that the best efforts of the community could only achieve a degree of adjustment to them that fell far short of what is usually possible under normal conditions. As time went on, many of the hopes with which the decennium commenced proved to be ill-founded, much of the activity was ill-conceived, and by 1931 the boom of 1921 had given place to a slump that was accompanied by widespread disillusion, unemployment and distress. Among other important circumstances of the period were the gradually decreasing birth-rate and death-rate, the extension of old-age pensions and the encouragement given to young people to continue their schooling or training beyond the age of 14 years. All of these, it may be supposed, had an effect in one direction or the other, on the proportions of the occupied population.

In Table LXVII are given the proportions occupied per 1,000 population enumerated at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931, for a total composed of people aged 14 years and over, and for the members of each of ten age-groups. A comparison of the proportions for persons—i.e., males

and females together—for all ages over 14 in combination, shows that there were 607 occupied per 1,000 enumerated in 1931 and 608 in 1921. Judged on this broad basis it might be inferred that there had been but little difference in occupational incidence between the two Censuses, but the analysis by age shows that there had been substantial changes, and the further analysis by sex and marital condition shows that almost every group had been affected. The main feature of a comparison limited to persons is that in all groups up to age 45, the proportions occupied increased, and that in all groups after that age they diminished.* The extension of the comparison to 1911, shows that, in five out of the ten groups distinguished the proportions in 1921 do not lie between those of 1911 and 1931—ages 14-15, 25-34, 35-44, 55-64 and 65-74—and thus emphasises the abnormal nature of the results of 1921. But, apart from the lowest age-group 14-15, there is agreement in the general trend that young people tend to be occupied more and elderly people less in 1931 than in 1911 and 1921.

For all males, between 1911 and 1931, there is a decrease in the proportions in the total and in all age-groups up to age 44, equality at 45-54, increase at 55-64 and decrease thereafter. In four of the groups, 25-34, 35-44, 55-64 and 65-74, the proportions in 1921 lie outside the proportions in 1911 and 1931, thus showing a departure from the 1911-1931 trend. The virtual constancy of the proportions in 1911 and 1931 over the 30 years of age, 25-54, is worthy of notice. So far as the grouping of married males is comparable with that of all males, the results are similar, and the practical equality of the proportions in 1911 and 1931 for ages 25-54 extends below to the combined group under age 25, and above to the group 55-64. It is thus only in old-age that the proportions of occupied married men have decreased appreciably. The degree of abnormality in the proportions in 1921 is similar to that found for all males.

For all females, there is a decrease between 1911 and 1931 in the total proportion and in the proportions after age 45, but in all groups under 45 there are increases. The 1921 proportions fail to conform to the 1911-1931 trend at ages 14-15, 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54. For single females, there are substantial increases in the total proportions and in all groups up to 55-64, and unimportant decreases thereafter. In only two groups, the first aged 14-15 and the last, aged 75 and over, does the 1921 proportion lie outside the proportions for 1911 and 1931. The very considerable rise in the total proportion, from 677 per 1,000 in 1911 to 683 in 1921 and 719 in 1931, and in the proportions in most of the age-groups is a feature of great interest. Married women have proportions that show little change between 1911 and 1931 in the total, but large increases in the lower ages and large decreases in the higher ages. The higher proportions of young occupied married women may perhaps be associated with the reduction in the marriage-rate (from 16.6 persons married per 1,000 population in 1911-1920 to 15.5 in 1921-1930) and with the still greater reduction in the birth-rate (from 21.8 per 1,000 population in 1911-1920 to 18.3 in 1921-1930). The variations in the proportions of young occupied widows as between 1921 on the one hand and 1911 and 1931 on the other, at all ages under 35, and especially at ages under 25, may be related to the special circumstances existing in 1921. At ages 18-25, there were enumerated 2,553 widows in 1911, 5,970 in 1921 and 2,167 in 1931. At ages 25-34 these were, respectively, 40,868, 98,331 and 36,887.

The outstanding occupational features of the period of 20 years covered by Table LXVII are the largely increased proportions among single women, the decreased proportions among widowed women and the aged of both sexes, the constancy in the proportions of married men over the main working period of life and the generally exceptional character of the results of the Census of 1921.

PART VI - BIRTHPLACE AND NATIONALITY

1. Scope of Inquiry.

The questions on these subjects in the Census schedules were formulated with a view to ascertaining in respect of *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;

whilst information as to nationality, e.g. British born, naturalised British subject, French, German, Polish, etc., was sought in respect of all *persons born in a foreign country or at sea*.

Information asked for at the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 as to whether persons born elsewhere than in England and Wales or the United Kingdom respectively were residents or visitors in the

* The two groups into which persons aged 18-24 are divided are not severally comparable, since, in 1931, the division was at age 21, while in earlier Censuses, it was at age 20. For the entire group aged 18-24, the proportion occupied was 835 in 1931, 806 in 1921 and 805 in 1911. For males the corresponding proportions are 965, 967 and 969, and for females, 710, 663 and 654.

country was obtainable from the "Usual Residence" column of the 1931 schedule, and did not need, therefore, to be the subject of a specific question in connection with the Birthplace and Nationality columns. The only other respect in which in 1931 questions differed from those of 1911 and 1921 was that the nationality was required to be stated with regard to persons born at sea.

Before it was finally decided to repeat the birthplace and nationality inquiries at the 1931 Census, serious consideration was given to the question whether the continuance of the birthplace inquiry, included first in 1841 and thereafter at each subsequent Census, could be justified on its own merits, in view of the already congested condition of the Census schedule and the need for restricting the scope of each Census in view of the likelihood that one would be taken quinquennially instead of decennially as heretofore.

The birthplace inquiry was, as stated above, originally inserted in 1841 and was designed to elicit (1) whether the person was born in the country in which he was enumerated, or (2) if born outside England and Wales, whether in Scotland, Ireland or foreign parts, the main object being to obtain some statistical evidence of the amount of migration from country to town which was a feature of the middle years of the nineteenth century.

Provision was made at the Census of 1851 for greater detail in the birthplace reply, the name of the town or parish being required in addition to the name of the county of birth in respect of those born in England and Wales, and the name of the country only in respect of those born outside England and Wales. Further, a statement was required that those born in foreign parts were British subjects, if such was the case.

The scope of the question remained substantially unaltered up to 1891 inclusive, but it was decided in 1901 to induce a greater degree of attention to the inquiry in order to reduce, as much as possible, the numbers of persons wrongly classified as aliens because of their failure specifically to claim British nationality. Provision was accordingly made for a statement as to nationality to be made in respect of every person enumerated, this device being adopted not with any intention of classifying aliens by nationality, but solely with a view to ensuring more satisfactory replies being given to the question than had hitherto been the case. The same question was repeated in 1911, again with no apparent intention of classifying aliens according to their nationalities.

At the Census of 1921, however, the first to be taken after the war, in connection with which public attention had been focused upon the status of aliens in the country, a dual classification of aliens was undertaken at the request of the Government Departments interested in the subject, one by birthplace and the other by nationality as returned in response to an inquiry similar to that made in 1901 and 1911.

The comparable distributions in respect of those who supplied information with regard to both birthplace and nationality were found, with one or two exceptions, to be very similar in general respects. In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that in 1921 between 14 and 15 per cent. of the total foreign born omitted to furnish any statement with regard to nationality in spite of efforts to secure more satisfactory replies whereas omissions to reply to the birthplace inquiry numbered less than one per cent. of the total, the classification of aliens by nationality as well as by birthplace did not appear to justify the additional coding, recording and tabulating processes involved in producing an alternative classification almost indistinguishable from that by birthplace only. Consequently, no classification of the alien population by nationality appears in the Census publications for 1931, the classification of aliens by birthplace being supplemented merely by statistics of the numbers of aliens born in particular countries whose nationality did not correspond to the country of birth.

The statistical results obtained from the replies to the Census questions on birthplace and nationality have been published in Tables 30 to 38, inclusive, of the General Tables Volume and Tables 15 and 19 of the Occupations Volume, no statistics having been included, as distinct from 1921, in the County volumes for reasons given on page 10.

It will be observed that the restricted classification of birthplace imposed by considerations of economy at the Census of 1921 was in great measure and for similar reasons continued in connection with the 1931 Census, since, although information was obtained as to the particular county, town or parish in which birth had occurred, classification was restricted in the case of natives of the British Islands to the six main divisions of the Islands, viz., England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Some amplification of the 1921 classification was, however, made in the case of persons born in the respective counties of England and Wales, the 1921 statistics having shown for each county merely the numbers of *persons* born in England (or Wales) as a whole without distinction of county, whereas the corresponding 1931 statistics give *males and females separately*, distinguishing those born within the county of enumeration and those born in counties—grouped together as a whole—other than that of enumeration.

The following table relates to males and females, separately distinguished, born in England and Wales and enumerated therein at the 1931 Census, giving numbers and proportions respectively of those born within the county of enumeration and those born in counties other than that of enumeration. The counties include any associated county boroughs.

TABLE LXVIII.—BIRTHPLACES: NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS BORN
(a) *Within the County of Enumeration, and (b) In Counties other than that of Enumeration*

Area of Enumeration	Number of Persons born in England and Wales		Number of Persons born in				Proportions per 1,000 born in			
			County of Enumeration		County other than that of Enumeration		County of Enumeration		County other than that of Enumeration	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>
ENGLAND AND WALES	18,433,663	20,058,371	13,597,524	14,356,723	4,836,139	5,701,648	738	716	262	284
Bedford	103,391	110,856	69,255	72,016	34,136	38,840	670	650	330	350
Berkshire	142,844	156,306	84,299	85,895	58,545	70,411	590	550	410	450
Buckingham	128,558	133,820	72,326	69,209	56,232	64,611	563	517	437	483
Cambridge	66,528	68,447	45,524	46,539	21,004	21,908	684	680	316	320
Chester	492,933	552,343	340,562	360,515	152,371	191,828	691	653	309	347
Cornwall	143,843	163,364	117,672	133,623	26,171	29,741	818	818	182	182
Cumberland	121,306	128,401	105,714	110,086	15,592	18,315	871	857	129	143
Derby	369,220	376,501	277,351	275,811	91,869	100,690	751	733	249	267
Devon	331,673	370,752	248,915	273,063	82,758	97,689	750	737	250	263
Dorset	111,035	118,647	70,692	71,822	40,343	46,825	637	605	363	395
Durham	722,090	726,727	619,427	621,240	102,663	105,487	858	855	142	145
Ely, Isle of	38,818	38,166	26,829	25,076	11,989	13,090	691	657	309	343
Essex	815,723	879,290	466,731	464,832	348,992	414,458	572	529	428	471
Gloucester	361,801	406,001	274,901	296,758	86,900	109,243	760	731	240	269
Hereford	52,676	56,688	34,767	35,435	17,909	21,253	660	625	340	375
Hertford	182,147	200,962	94,738	95,831	87,409	105,131	520	477	480	523
Huntingdon	27,430	27,979	17,711	16,827	9,719	11,152	646	601	354	399
Kent	557,885	603,371	353,341	369,238	204,544	234,133	633	612	367	388
Lancaster	2,282,756	2,557,007	1,975,839	2,190,836	306,917	366,171	866	857	134	143
Leicester	253,446	278,463	195,670	207,165	57,776	71,298	772	744	228	256
Lincoln:										
Holland	45,306	46,077	36,717	37,271	8,589	8,806	810	809	190	191
Kesteven	53,840	52,949	39,730	39,173	14,110	13,776	738	740	262	260
Lindsey	203,789	210,282	161,534	163,053	42,255	47,229	793	775	207	225
London	1,905,261	2,191,726	1,474,681	1,606,468	430,580	585,258	774	733	226	267
Middlesex	727,977	821,781	286,942	305,482	441,035	516,299	394	372	606	628
Norfolk	239,166	256,245	198,855	208,728	40,311	47,517	831	815	169	185
Northampton	147,135	156,327	114,376	117,670	32,759	38,657	777	753	223	247
Northumberland	351,268	369,749	280,481	288,560	70,787	81,189	798	780	202	220
Nottingham	338,166	361,435	238,902	252,335	99,264	109,100	706	698	294	302
Oxford	98,167	102,711	61,314	62,566	36,853	40,145	625	609	375	391
Peterborough, Soke of	24,936	26,070	13,560	13,863	11,376	12,207	544	532	456	468
Rutland	8,295	8,745	4,816	4,455	3,479	4,290	581	509	419	491
Salop	118,470	121,037	88,828	87,119	29,642	33,918	750	720	250	280
Somerset	215,098	247,441	155,090	165,184	60,008	82,257	721	668	279	332
Southampton	463,047	493,592	281,707	298,962	181,340	194,630	608	606	392	394
Stafford	694,924	720,598	586,443	605,933	108,481	114,665	844	841	156	159
Suffolk, East	140,084	148,230	108,672	112,350	31,412	35,880	776	758	224	242
Suffolk, West	51,560	52,590	39,166	38,213	12,394	14,377	760	727	240	273
Surrey	512,712	592,922	224,752	224,348	287,960	368,574	438	378	562	622
Sussex, East	229,495	291,401	144,994	155,518	84,501	135,883	632	534	368	466
Sussex, West	96,993	114,810	58,014	57,890	38,979	56,920	598	504	402	496
Warwick	717,180	779,364	523,381	557,909	193,799	221,455	730	716	270	284
Westmorland	29,410	33,848	19,676	20,589	9,734	13,259	669	608	331	392
Wight, Isle of	38,706	45,659	27,998	30,995	10,708	14,664	723	679	277	321
Wiltshire	146,696	147,324	103,433	98,084	43,263	49,240	705	666	295	334
Worcester	198,321	215,506	141,925	149,613	56,396	65,893	716	694	284	306
Yorks, East Riding	227,457	242,950	199,406	212,798	28,051	30,152	877	876	123	124
Yorks, North Riding	223,856	230,237	177,710	182,625	46,146	47,612	794	793	206	207
Yorks, West Riding	1,616,509	1,745,038	1,372,615	1,481,715	243,894	263,323	849	849	151	151
Anglesey	23,140	24,863	19,309	19,925	3,831	4,938	834	801	166	199
Brecknock	28,668	27,875	18,252	17,529	10,416	10,346	637	629	363	371
Caernarvon	55,685	62,837	41,514	43,585	14,171	19,252	746	694	254	306
Cardigan	25,082	29,460	18,577	21,964	6,505	7,496	741	746	259	254
Carmarthen	87,816	89,469	68,665	72,016	19,151	17,453	782	805	218	195
Denbigh	76,001	78,448	54,151	51,158	21,850	27,290	713	652	287	348
Flint	53,566	56,749	35,438	34,229	18,128	22,520	662	603	398	397
Glamorgan	599,232	598,445	454,055	466,913	145,177	131,532	758	780	242	220
Merioneth	20,647	22,004	14,730	15,161	5,917	6,843	713	689	287	311
Monmouth	217,807	209,079	156,514	152,955	61,293	56,124	719	732	281	268
Montgomery	23,834	24,243	18,856	18,486	4,978	5,757	791	763	209	237
Pembroke	41,829	43,568	32,680	35,112	9,149	8,456	731	806	219	194
Radnor	10,429	10,596	6,801	6,404	3,628	4,192	652	604	348	396

Although as already stated, the above statistics represent some amplification of the classification undertaken in respect of the 1921 material, they fall short of those produced in connection with the birthplace question of the 1911 Census. On that occasion statistics were produced giving the numbers of persons, distinguishing sex, born in each county, and showing their distribution by county or other specified area throughout the country. From such figures it was therefore possible to determine the constitution of the enumerated population of each county by county of birthplace, and so to obtain information as to the extent to which migration had taken place between counties, such migration necessarily extending over an indefinite period limited only by the age of the oldest migrant.

On this occasion, however, no information is available with regard to the number of persons born in the respective counties of England and Wales, information on the subject being restricted

to statistics giving the numbers of persons born within the country, who were born within the county in which they were enumerated, and the numbers of those who were born in unspecified counties other than that of enumeration.

Thus, although it is not possible to measure the volume of migration from any particular county to other counties, it is possible to obtain statistics showing the amount of migration into the respective counties, by calculating the proportion which the number of persons born in a particular county and enumerated within that county bears to the total number of persons of English or Welsh birth enumerated within the county. Such statistics, however, have no regard either to the period during which the migration into the area has occurred or to the counteracting effect of migration from the area which may have been simultaneously taking place. From the figures in the above table it will be seen that 738 out of every 1,000 males born in England and Wales were enumerated in the county of their birth, the remaining 262 per 1,000 being enumerated in some county other than that of birth, the corresponding figures in respect of females being 716 and 284. Similarly it will be seen that out of 103,391 males of English or Welsh birth enumerated in Bedfordshire 69,255 (or 670 per 1,000) were born within the county of Bedford, whilst 34,136 (or 330 per 1,000) were born in counties other than Bedford. The male population of Bedfordshire was therefore dependent upon other counties for nearly a third of its numbers, whilst the figures relating to females show that the female population of the same county was dependent upon other counties for a little over one third of its numbers. In the absence, however, of figures showing the total number of persons born in Bedfordshire it is not possible to determine the extent to which emigration of persons born in Bedfordshire had taken place from that county to other counties.

Counties showing proportions of native born inhabitants in excess of 80 per cent. of their enumerated populations of English or Welsh birth were ten in number, their names and percentages being as follows: Yorks, East Riding—88, Cumberland, Lancashire and Durham—86 each, Yorks, West Riding—85, Stafford—84, Anglesey, Norfolk and Cornwall—82 each, and Lincoln, Holland—81.

On the other hand there were ten counties in which the proportion of native born was less than 60 per cent. of those of English or Welsh birth enumerated within the county, these counties with the percentages being: Middlesex—38, Surrey—41, Hertford—50, Soke of Peterborough, Buckingham and Rutland—54 each, Essex and Sussex West—55 each, Berkshire—57 and Sussex East—58.

The counties with high proportions of native born are expected to show low rates of immigration and, conversely, those with low proportions to show high rates of immigration. Actually the counties referred to above as showing proportions of native born in excess of 80 per cent. show, between 1921 and 1931, losses of population by migration ranging from 10 per cent. downwards after allowance has been made for natural increase through excess of births over deaths. On the other hand the counties above referred to, with low proportions of native born, show gains of population by migration ranging from 24 per cent. downwards after allowance for natural increase, the only exception being Rutland, which showed a loss of nearly 9 per cent., due mainly to Uppingham School being in residence in 1921 but on vacation in 1931.

It may be of service to review in outline the circumstances in which population migrates from one place to another. Broadly, it may be said that, as a rule, migration is causally connected, directly or indirectly, with the search for the means of making a livelihood. In a country such as England and Wales, in which for many years, there has been relative decline in agriculture and rural pursuits, and long-continued industrial development, mainly localised in urban areas, the trend of internal migration has been chiefly from the rural to the urban areas. Thus, on the one hand, counties that have been and still are agricultural in character, or in which other ancient industries have declined, tend to lose population, and consequently, to show a high percentage of native-born inhabitants; while, on the other hand, counties in which an intense industrial development has been in progress during the last generation, tend to gain population, and so to have a low percentage of native-born. Instances of the former may be found in Norfolk, which remains essentially agricultural, or in Cornwall where declining metal-mining and fishing are associated with agriculture; or in Cumberland and Durham where former prosperity in coal-mining has been replaced by depression due to contracting markets; and, of the latter, in Warwickshire and some other counties where new and rapidly expanding industries have arisen. The region of London forms the most outstanding example of inward migration. Here a host of industries have developed rapidly, and there has been much expansion in commercial and financial pursuits, causing an enormous inflow of population, which, being mostly housed in the surrounding counties, results in high proportions of migrants being located in Berkshire, Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey. A compensating type of migration, the direction of which is mainly from urban to rural areas, is that of pea, hop and fruit pickers; but the scale of this is small, and its character temporary; and, as most of such work is done during the summer and autumn, it leaves little trace on a Census taken in the spring.

Among other migrations on a minor scale are those of children and young people attending residential schools, universities or similar institutions; and those of elderly people who, on retirement, leave the areas in which their working lives have been spent, and settle in other areas, or in institutions, according to their preference or means.

In making an analysis of the Census material with respect to areas such as the English and Welsh counties, which differ widely in area and population, it is to be remembered that much migration may take place without any trace being shown therein, since the only migration tabulated is that in which the county of birth differs from the county of enumeration. Any migration from one part of a county to another or any series of migrations of which the last movement takes the form of a return to the county of birth, do not affect the figures here shown. The larger the county, the greater must be the proportionate movement that takes place, for a given percentage to be recorded in these figures. Thus, large counties, such as Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire tend to show a high native-born population, and small counties, such as the Isle of Ely, Rutland and the Soke of Peterborough, a correspondingly low proportion. These figures, in fact, merely provide an indication of the limiting minimum of migration.

Finally, since the Census enumeration is with respect to residence, the migration which forms the subject of these tables is of the permanent or quasi-permanent type, and leaves out of account such daily movements of population as are caused by journeys to and from the place of work.

2. Birthplaces.

It will be observed from the statistics contained in Table LXIX that over 96 per cent. of the total population of England and Wales were born within the limits of the two countries. Taking the countries separately 95 per cent. of the enumerated population of England were born in England and over 84 per cent. of the enumerated population of Wales were born in Wales. As at the Census of 1921, nearly 2 per cent. of the total population of England and Wales were born in the remainder of the British Islands, viz. Scotland, Ireland, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, a proportion somewhat in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in other British Dominions, Colonies, etc., whilst a little over $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. were born in foreign countries or at sea. As regards those in respect of whom no statement as to place of birth was entered on the schedule it will be observed from Table LXXI that the proportions were 917, 577 and 349 per 100,000 at the respective Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931, showing successive reductions of 37.1 and 39.5 per cent. at the last two Censuses.

The number of females born outside England and Wales will be seen to be in excess of the number of males in respect of every defined area specified in the table. The number of males born in the unstated parts of Ireland, exceeds the number of females by 8 per cent., although for the whole of Ireland females are in excess of males by 24,609 or 14 per cent.

The excess of females over males ranges from 38 per cent. in respect of those born at sea to 2 per cent. in respect of those born in foreign countries, other cases of high percentage being the Channel Islands (29), the Isle of Man (18), and the Irish Free State (17). The countries showing a low percentage are Scotland (3) and Northern Ireland (2).

In spite, however, of this excess in the number of females it will be seen that in relation to the total population of each sex the proportion of males born outside England and Wales is higher by 55 per 100,000, whilst the excess of females in the case of Scotland, Northern Ireland, the

TABLE LXIX.—BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES
and Proportion per 100,000 of the Total Population of Each Sex, 1931

	Enumerated Population			Proportions per 100,000			Ratio of Male proportions per cent. of Female proportions
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
TOTAL POPULATION ...	39,952,377	19,133,010	20,819,367	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Born in England and Wales	38,492,034	18,433,663	20,058,371	96,345	96,345	96,345	100
Born elsewhere ...	1,321,095	638,121	682,974	3,306	3,335	3,280	102
Birthplace not stated ...	139,248	61,226	78,022	349	320	375	85
Born in Scotland ...	366,486	180,766	185,720	917	944	892	106
Born in Ireland ...	381,089	178,240	202,849	954	931	973	96
Northern Ireland ...	70,056	34,720	35,336	175	181	170	106
Irish Free State ...	303,676	139,685	163,991	761	730	786	93
Part not stated ...	7,357	3,835	3,522	18	20	17	118
Born in the Isle of Man ...	14,918	6,838	8,080	37	36	39	92
Born in the Channel Islands	21,376	9,352	12,024	54	49	58	84
Born in British Dominions, Colonies, etc. ...	225,684	109,166	116,518	565	571	560	102
Born in Foreign Countries ...	307,570	152,091	155,479	770	795	747	106
Born at Sea ...	3,972	1,668	2,304	10	9	11	82

British Dominions and foreign countries is not sufficiently large to give females a preponderance in relation to the total sex population.

The proportion of native born to total population again shows a small increase over the corresponding figure for the previous Census, making the present proportion the highest of any recorded in the tables. (See Table LXXI). This would have been shown to be the case had the practice prior to 1911 (referred to at the foot of Table LXX) of including persons of unstated birthplace with those born in England and Wales been continued, since the proportions per 100,000 for the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931 would have been respectively 96,462, 96,632 and 96,693.

The Scottish born numbered 366,486 as against 333,517 in 1921, an increase of nearly 10 per cent., the proportion per 100,000 rising from 880 to 917. The Irish born who between 1861 and 1921 had shown a continuous diminution both in numbers and proportions show an increase of 16,342 on the 1921 figure of 364,747, but the proportion continues to decline, falling from 963 in 1921 to 954 in 1931.

The number of persons born in the Islands of the British Seas, which has shown a continuous increase since 1851, fell between 1921 and 1931 from 38,862 to 36,294, the proportion, which had fluctuated from Census to Census, likewise showing a decrease, viz., from 103 to 91 per 100,000 population, the latter being the lowest figure since that of 1851, viz., 77.

The numbers and proportions respecting the above-mentioned and others to whom reference will be made later, viz., the Colonial and Foreign born, those born at sea and those of unstated birthplace, are contained in the tables that appear on the following pages.

TABLE LXX.—BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1851-1931.

Where Born	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
TOTAL POPULATION ...	17,927,609	20,066,224	22,712,266	25,974,439	29,002,525	32,527,843	36,070,492	37,886,699	39,952,377
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	17,165,656	19,120,052	21,692,165	24,855,822	27,882,629	31,269,203	34,464,059	36,391,971	38,492,034
Elsewhere ...	761,953	946,172	1,020,101	1,118,617	1,119,896	1,258,640	1,606,433	1,494,728	1,460,343
Scotland ...	130,087	169,202	213,254	253,528	282,271	316,838	321,825	333,517	366,486
Ireland ...	519,959	601,634	566,540	562,374	458,315	426,565	375,325	364,747	381,089
Isle of Man ...	13,753	18,423	25,655	29,316	30,370	35,763	36,762	38,862	14,918
Channel Islands ...									21,376
Other British Dominions, Colonies, etc. ...	33,688	51,572	70,812	94,399	111,627	136,092	161,502	204,466	225,684
Foreign Countries:*	11,419	17,742	38,807	56,373	34,895	77,653	66,687	52,596	63,533
British Subjects by Birth ...									
British Subjects by Naturalisation ...	50,289	84,090	100,638	117,999	198,113	247,758	284,830	228,266	179,559
Alien or not stated Nationality ...									
At Sea ...	2,758	3,509	4,395	4,628	4,305	3,946	6,805	5,651	3,972
Birthplace not stated†	—	—	—	—	—	—	330,698	218,844	139,248

* 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.

TABLE LXXI.—BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1851-1931
(Proportions per 100,000 Persons)

Where Born	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
TOTAL POPULATION	100,000								
England and Wales	95,750	95,285	95,509	95,694	96,139	96,131	95,545	96,055	96,345
Elsewhere	4,250	4,715	4,491	4,306	3,861	3,869	3,538	3,368	3,306
Scotland	726	843	939	976	973	974	892	880	917
Ireland	2,899	2,999	2,493	2,165	1,580	1,311	1,041	963	954
Isle of Man	77	92	114	113	105	110	102	103	37
Channel Islands									54
Other British Dominions, Colonies, etc.	188	257	312	363	385	418	448	540	565
Foreign Countries†	64	88	171	217	120	239	185	139	159
British Subjects by Birth									
British Subjects by Naturalisation†	281	419	443	454	683	762	790	602	449
Alien or not stated Nationality									
At Sea	15	17	19	18	15	12	19	15	10
Birthplace not stated†	—	—	—	—	—	—	917	577	349

† See notes at foot of Table LXX.

3. Natives of Scotland.

As previously stated the number of Scottish born persons enumerated in England and Wales was 366,486, of whom 180,766 were males and 185,720 females, and the following table gives the administrative counties (with associated County Boroughs) and the large towns in which were enumerated the largest numbers of persons of Scottish birth in proportion to their total population in 1931.

TABLE LXXII.—REGIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGHS) AND LARGE TOWNS WITH HIGHEST PROPORTIONS OF NATIVES OF SCOTLAND

Area	Proportions per 10,000 of each sex		Area	Proportions per 10,000 of each sex	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	94	89	COUNTIES		
REGIONS			Region		
South East	122	117	Cumberland ... N.2	333	377
London and five surround- ing counties	124	120	Northumberland ... N.1	328	292
Greater London	126	122	Westmorland ... N.2	193	190
London Administrative County	124	124	Southampton ... S.E.	163	129
North	110	101	Middlesex ... S.E.	149	135
N.1	194	176	Surrey ... S.E.	131	139
N.2	152	154	London ... S.E.	124	124
N.3	64	58	Durham ... N.1	127	116
N.4	96	88	Hertfordshire ... S.E.	112	124
Midland	51	48	LARGE TOWNS		
M.1	51	47	Carlisle ... N.2	664	711
M.2	52	48	Barrow-in-Furness N.4	407	302
East	59	53	Newcastle-upon- Tyne ... N.1	337	285
South West	69	64	Tynemouth ... N.1	292	221
Wales	38	33	Hendon ... S.E.	213	214
W.1	36	30	Gillingham ... S.E.	204	210
W.2	42	41	Hornsey ... S.E.	225	175
			Finchley ... S.E.	196	200
			Stretford ... N.4	233	155
			Gateshead... N.1	197	177
			Wallasey ... N.4	183	188
			South Shields ... N.1	196	171
			Birkenhead ... N.4	189	171

It will be observed on reference to the Regional figures in the above table that the proportions per 10,000 population of each sex for the South East and the North Regions are appreciably higher than those for England and Wales as a whole, viz., 94 for males and 89 for females.

This of course is to be expected so far as the North Region is concerned since the geographical position in relation to Scotland of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, combined, in the case of Northumberland and Durham, with the industrial attraction of the Tyne and Tees areas, must hitherto have had considerable influence in increasing the proportion of Scottish born in those counties. The very considerable extent to which geographical proximity is responsible for high proportions of Scottish born is shown by the figures for the N.1 and N.2 sub-regions which are for the most part comprised of the counties above-mentioned. These show in respect of the N.1 sub-region particularly, proportions which are 100 per cent. higher than those for the country as a whole, being 194 for males and 176 for females, whilst individual towns within the N.1 and N.2 sub-regions, viz., Carlisle County Borough and the Tyne ports of Newcastle, Tynemouth, Gateshead and South Shields show very much higher proportions in comparison with those for the whole country, ranging from 664 for males and 711 for females in the case of Carlisle to 196 for males and 171 for females in the case of South Shields. Certain areas within Lancashire and Cheshire, i.e., the N.4 sub-region, appear to offer attraction to Scotsmen, Barrow-in-Furness having high proportions of 407 males and 302 females, whilst others prominent in this respect are Stretford Urban District, Wallasey and Birkenhead County Boroughs.

The relatively high proportion of Scottish born in the South East Region is doubtless due to the attractiveness of the County of London from social and industrial points of view, particular

boroughs within the county having proportions greatly in excess of the male and female proportion of 124 for the county itself, prominent among these being Westminster, (348 males, 376 females), St. Marylebone (243 males, 316 females), Holborn (290 males, 258 females), Chelsea (211 males, 308 females), Kensington (213 males, 307 females) and Hampstead (259 males, 242 females). Areas within the South East Region but outside the County of London contributing materially to the relatively high proportion for the Region are what may be regarded as the dormitory areas of Hendon, Hornsey, Finchley, Wimbledon, Southgate, Ealing and Wood Green, the ports of Gillingham, Southampton and Portsmouth and the seaside resort of Bournemouth.

Comparison of the proportions of Scottish born for the various areas referred to in Table LXXII with those for the 1921 Census shows that there have been fairly considerable decreases in the proportions for the northern counties of Cumberland, Northumberland and Durham, and increases in respect of London and the surrounding counties, this doubtless being a reflection of the severity of the industrial depression in the north as compared with that in the south. In this connection it may be stated that the number of persons of Scottish birth enumerated in the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland decreased by 13 per cent. or 7,923, i.e., from 60,004 to 52,081 between 1921 and 1931, whereas the number enumerated in London and the five surrounding counties increased by 26 per cent. or 26,811, i.e., from 101,930 to 128,741 in the same period, an increase of 68 per cent. being recorded in respect of the county of Hertford and over 50 per cent. being recorded in respect of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey.

The number of natives of England and Wales enumerated in Scotland at the 1931 Census was 168,640, as compared with the 366,486 Scottish born enumerated in England and Wales, the difference of 197,846 corresponding to the similarly ascertained difference of 139,241 in 1921; so that between 1921 and 1931 England and Wales gained 58,605 population on the movement between the two countries, these figures comparing with a loss of 17,842 between 1911 and 1921.

4. Natives of Ireland.

The number of Irish born persons enumerated in England and Wales at the 1931 Census was 381,089, of whom 178,240 were males and 202,849 females, and the following table gives the areas in which the largest numbers in proportion to their total population were enumerated.

From the Regional figures it will be seen that, compared with a proportion for the whole country of 93 males and 97 females per 10,000 population, the North Region has proportions of 123 males and 104 females and the South East Region proportions of 102 males and 133 females.

The high figure for the Northern Region is due to the large numbers of persons of Irish birth enumerated in the highly industrialised sub-region in closest proximity to Ireland, viz., N.4, consisting of the administrative counties of Lancaster and Chester, proportions of 185 males and 163 females being found in the former, and 156 males and 140 females in the latter county. These proportions will be found to be greatly exceeded by those of the nine individual towns specified in the table, which, apart from Barrow-in-Furness, are centred around either Liverpool or Manchester, and have proportions ranging from 462 males and 392 females in the case of Bootle County Borough to 255 males and 141 females in the case of St. Helens County Borough.

With regard to the South East Region, that part consisting of London Administrative County appears to be even more attractive to the Irish than to the Scottish born, particular metropolitan boroughs having proportions appreciably in excess of those relating to Scottish born. The boroughs with the highest proportions are Westminster (309 males, 439 females), Kensington (231 males, 430 females), Chelsea (277 males, 375 females), St. Marylebone (246 males, 393 females), Holborn (276 males, 320 females), Paddington (233 males, 348 females) and Hampstead (201 males, 360 females). Other areas within the South East Region with considerable numbers of Irish born are the suburban areas of Wimbledon, Hendon and Willesden, the naval or sea ports of Portsmouth, Gillingham and Southampton and the health resorts of Hove and Bournemouth, whilst prominent in other Regions are the naval port of Plymouth in the South West Region and Merthyr Tydfil in that of Wales.

The decline since 1921 in the numbers and proportions of persons of Scottish birth in the northern counties and the concurrent increase in their number and proportions in the area comprising London and the five surrounding counties are even more pronounced in the case of those of Irish birth, the numbers of the latter having decreased by 6,610 (29 per cent.) i.e., from 22,612 to 16,002 in the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland and increased by 32,434 (34 per cent.) i.e., from 94,289 to 126,723, in the case of London and the five surrounding counties. In the counties of Lancaster and Chester there was between 1921 and 1931 a decrease of 12,980 persons of Irish birth as against a decrease of 2,887 persons of Scottish birth, representing decreases of 11 and 5 per cent. respectively.

TABLE LXXIII.—REGIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGH)S AND LARGE TOWNS WITH HIGHEST PROPORTIONS OF NATIVES OF IRELAND

Area	Proportions per 10,000 of each sex		Area	Proportions per 10,000 of each sex	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
England and Wales ...	93	97	COUNTIES Region		
REGIONS			Lancashire ... N.4	185	163
South East	102	133	Cheshire N.4	156	140
London and five surround- ing counties	102	135	Southampton ... S.E.	138	153
Greater London	107	144	London S.E.	120	167
London Administrative County	120	167	Surrey S.E.	107	150
North	123	104	Middlesex S.E.	109	135
N.1	70	49	Anglesey W.2	115	115
N.2	78	57	Sussex, East ... S.E.	84	141
N.3	76	55	Devonshire ... S.W.	109	114
N.4	180	159	Wight, Isle of ... S.E.	98	117
Midland	46	49	Sussex, West ... S.E.	79	128
M.1	48	52	Berkshire S.E.	103	101
M.2	43	42	Kent S.E.	86	105
East	35	36	Hertfordshire ... S.E.	85	102
South West	79	86	Dorsetshire ... S.W.	85	97
Wales	78	57	Cumberland ... N.2	98	78
W.1	84	53	Yorkshire, North Riding ... N.2	102	65
W.2	62	65	LARGE TOWNS		
			Bootle N.4	462	392
			Birkenhead N.4	319	311
			Liverpool N.4	325	304
			Barrow-in-Furness ... N.4	314	266
			Wallasey N.4	263	280
			Stretford N.4	263	217
			Manchester N.4	218	205
			Salford N.4	218	205
			St. Helens... ... N.4	255	141
			Plymouth ... S.W.	211	179
			Wimbledon ... S.W.	167	222
			Hendon S.E.	126	216

With regard to sex distribution it will be observed that male proportions are appreciably higher than female in the industrial regions of the North and Wales, whilst in the South East Region the female proportions are considerably higher than the male, this being particularly noticeable in the case of the metropolitan boroughs for which proportions are stated above.

5. Natives of Islands of the British Seas.

Natives of the Isle of Man enumerated in England and Wales numbered 14,918, viz., 6,838 males and 8,080 females, the largest numbers being found in the counties in close proximity to and in direct communication with the Island, viz., Lancashire and Cheshire (N.4 Region) which together contained 4,627 males and 5,266 females of Manx birth, the South East Region being next in order with 849 males and 1,077 females. The towns containing the largest numbers were Liverpool (3,962), Manchester (803), Birkenhead (648), London (599) and Barrow-in-Furness (560).

Natives of the Channel Islands numbered 21,376, viz., 9,352 males and 12,024 females and are widely distributed throughout the country with no such pronounced tendency to settle in particular localities as appears to be the case with those born in the Isle of Man, except that the counties of Southampton, Devon and Dorset, being most directly in communication with the Islands, and London and the five surrounding counties contained proportions in excess of the average, the former having a total of 5,151 persons and the latter 8,705.

The age constitution, by sex and quinquennial groups of age, of natives of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, enumerated in England and Wales, is contained in Table 35 of the General Tables Volume.

6. Natives of British Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies.

The number of persons enumerated in England and Wales who were born in British Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies outside the British Islands was 225,684 (viz., 109,166 males and 116,518 females). This number represents an increase of 21,218 (viz., 10,814 males and 10,404 females) over the corresponding figure of 1921 and continues a series of figures which on reference to Tables LXX and LXXI will be seen to show for successive Censuses since 1851 increases of appreciable but varying magnitude resulting in the 1851 figure of 33,688 being increased to 225,684 in 1931. The age constitution of the males and females making up this total of 225,684 is given by quinquennial groups of ages in Table 35 of the General Tables Volume, the total including 9,267 persons described as visitors to this country, a decrease of 6,769 on the 1921 figure of 16,036.

The distribution of the Colonial born by country of birth together with variation in the several numbers since 1921 is as follows:

TABLE LXXIV.—PERSONS BORN IN DOMINIONS, COLONIES, ETC.

Country of Birth	Number, 1931			Increase or Decrease (—) 1921–1931 Persons
	Persons	Males	Females	
TOTAL	225,684	109,166	116,518	21,218
<i>Europe:</i>				
Gibraltar	5,391	2,395	2,996	394
Malta	8,000	3,985	4,015	1,264
Cyprus	1,059	880	179	725
<i>Asia:</i>				
Indian Empire	86,963	42,452	44,511	12,744
Ceylon	4,564	2,253	2,311	684
Malaya	4,445	2,184	2,261	} 2,565
Other Colonies in Asia	5,670	3,715	1,955	
<i>Africa:</i>				
Union of South Africa	23,804	10,764	13,040	814
Colonies in Africa	5,232	2,998	2,234	289
<i>America:</i>				
Canada	32,001	15,309	16,692	2,526
Newfoundland	864	394	470	— 281
West Indies	8,595	4,301	4,294	— 459
Other Colonies in America... ..	1,873	829	1,044	22
<i>Australasia:</i>				
Australia	28,319	12,612	15,707	1,971
New Zealand	8,621	3,979	4,642	1,364
Colonies in Australasia	283	116	167	101

* The 1921 total of persons born in the Dominions and Colonies includes 3,474 persons giving Egypt as the country of birth and 31 with Dominion or Colony unspecified; in 1931 there were none unspecified and persons born in Egypt were included in the total of foreign born.

From the above figures it will be observed that the total increase of 21,218 is contributed to largely by an increase since 1921 of 15,993 in the number of persons born in India, Ceylon and other colonies of Asia, the Dominion of Canada being the next largest contributor to the increase with a figure of 2,526 which is, however, considerably smaller than the increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 10,588.

With regard to the distribution of the Colonial born in this country reference to Table LXXXV will show that whereas for the whole country the proportions per 1,000 of the population of each sex are 57 for males and 56 for females, the Regional figures indicate that in two only of the Regions, viz., the South East (males 99, females 102) and the South West (males 83, females 99) are the proportions considerably higher than those for the country as a whole. The first mentioned of these regions contains London and the surrounding counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex and Hertfordshire, and although the proportion of Colonial born for both males and females is 94 per 10,000 for this area as a whole, particular areas, more especially Metropolitan Boroughs, situated therein, have proportions very considerably in excess of the average, noteworthy examples being the Metropolitan Boroughs of Kensington (males 315, females 379), Holborn (males 376, females 202), Hampstead (males 311, females 232), Paddington (males 258, females 278), Westminster (males 285, females 237) and St. Marylebone (males 248, females 240). Other towns situated within the South East Region have relatively high proportions of Colonial born, amongst

TABLE LXXV.—REGIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTY BOROUGHS) AND LARGE TOWNS WITH HIGHEST PROPORTIONS OF COLONIAL BORN

Area	Proportions per 10,000 of each sex		Area	Proportions per 10,000 of each sex	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	57	56	COUNTIES	Region	
REGIONS			Sussex, West ...	S.E.	132 166
South East	99	102	Southampton ...	S.E.	140 152
London and five surroun- ding counties	94	94	Sussex, East ...	S.E.	124 154
Greater London	92	91	Wight, Isle of ...	S.E.	114 142
London Administrative County	103	99	Surrey	S.E.	117 133
North	32	23	Devon	S.W.	102 114
N.1	27	17	Dorset	S.W.	94 116
N.2	51	28	Oxford	S.E.	116 94
N.3	22	20	Kent	S.E.	99 108
N.4	35	26	Cambridge ...	S.E.	135 69
Midland	30	31	London	S.E.	103 99
M.1	33	34	LARGE TOWNS		
M.2	24	24	Hove	S.E.	197 205
East	42	38	Gillingham ...	S.E.	160 172
South West	83	99	Wimbledon ...	S.E.	162 170
Wales	35	19	Oxford	S.E.	206 124
W.1	39	17	Cambridge ...	E.	242 87
W.2	26	26	Eastbourne ...	S.E.	156 170
			Bournemouth ...	S.E.	145 174
			Portsmouth ...	S.E.	154 159
			Ealing	S.E.	126 153
			Hastings	S.E.	120 155
			Hendon	S.E.	136 138
			Poole	S.W.	82 134
			Brighton	S.E.	101 114
			Cardiff	W.1	167 31

them being residential and health resorts, viz., Hove, Eastbourne, Bournemouth, Hastings and Brighton, prominent sea-port towns such as Gillingham and Portsmouth and the University City of Oxford.

The relatively high figures for the South West Region, viz., males 83, females 99, are doubtless due to the attractiveness of the counties comprising the region as residential areas, whilst the popular resorts of Bath and Poole, as well as the sea-port town of Plymouth, each with relatively high proportions of Colonial born, are comprised therein.

The proportion figures in respect of the remaining regions and their sub-divisions are very considerably below the average, the proportions in some sub-divisions, however, being increased by reason of the presence of large numbers of seamen at such ports as Cardiff, Newport and South Shields and of University students at Cambridge.

7. Persons Born in Foreign Countries.

As previously stated, statistics relating to the foreign born population were not, as distinct from 1921, included in the County Part series of volumes, but in the General Tables and Occupation Volumes.

Tables 30 and 32 of the former give numbers and proportions of foreign born, enumerated in the whole country and in each region, administrative county, metropolitan borough, county borough and other urban area with population exceeding 50,000, residents and visitors being distinguished in Table 30. In Table 31 of the same volume the foreign born population (residents and visitors together but exclusive of those in respect of whom no country of birth was stated) is analysed by country of birth and nationality for the whole country, for each region and for urban areas in which the foreign born population exceeded 5,000, whilst the total foreign born population of alien and unstated nationality is, in Table 33, analysed by country of birth, age and marital condition for England and Wales, and in Table 34, by age and marital condition only for England and Wales and each region.

Occupation statistics relating to the total foreign born of alien and unstated nationality (aged 14 years and over) area contained in Tables 15 and 19 of the Occupation Tables Volume, the former giving the numbers for the whole country engaged in a condensed list of occupations by country of birth, and the latter the total numbers for each region without distinction as to country of birth.

TABLE LXXVI.—PERSONS BORN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING BRITISH SUBJECTS AND FOREIGNERS, AND ENUMERATED IN ENGLAND AND WALES AT EACH CENSUS, 1851–1931

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
1931	312,095	—5·0	7·8	128,301	27·8	3·2	183,794	—19·5	4·6

It will be seen from the above table that the pronounced decrease between 1911 and 1921 in the number of persons of foreign birth enumerated in England and Wales continued between 1921 and 1931 but at a less rapid rate, the percentage decrease having fallen from 12 to 5. The number of foreign born persons enumerated in England and Wales at the 1931 Census was 312,095 or 7·8 per thousand of the total population as compared with a maximum number in 1911 of 373,516 or 10·4 per thousand. The foreign born are shown as consisting of two elements, viz., British subjects and foreigners, the former having increased in number from 100,375 to 128,301 or 27·8 per cent. since 1921, whilst the latter have decreased from 228,266 to 183,794 or 19·5 per cent. in the same period.

British subjects born in foreign countries may be divided into two categories (a) British subjects by birth and (b) British subjects by naturalisation, the latter including, for Census purposes, women of foreign nationality who, by marrying British husbands, have acquired a British status by marriage.

(a) **British Subjects by Birth.** Of the 128,301 British subjects born in foreign countries, viz., 53,673 males and 74,628 females, 63,533, viz., 28,650 males and 34,883 females were returned as British by birth. These figures compare with a total of 52,596, viz., 23,518 males and 29,078 females at the 1921 Census and represent an increase of 20·8 per cent., the male and female figures representing 0·15 per cent. and 0·17 per cent. respectively of the total population of each sex in this country.

The continents in the order of their contribution to the numbers of persons of British birth were as follows:—

	Males	Females
America	12,719	15,998
Europe	10,337	12,971
Asia	3,104	3,288
Africa	2,440	2,569
Australasia	50	57

The United States of America—as for 1921—contributed far more than any other single country, viz., 8,958 males and 11,155 females, or nearly one-third of the whole, whilst the 1921 total figures for Argentina, Brazil and Chile, viz., 2,421, 1,466 and 1,295 were increased in 1931 to 2,984, 1,745 and 1,537 respectively. The European countries mainly contributing to the 10,337 males and 12,971 females of British birth were, in order, France—2,889 males, 3,852 females, Germany—1,919 males, 2,286 females, Russia—1,125 males, 1,422 females, Belgium—715 males, 895 females, Spain—594 males, 742 females, and Italy—549 males, 682 females. The only other countries returning over 1,000 persons were Egypt—2,022 males, 2,085 females, and China—1,858 males and 2,049 females.

(b) British Subjects by Naturalisation. The number of persons classified as naturalised British subjects, inclusive of those who gave no country of birth, was 64,768, viz., 25,023 males and 39,745 females. These figures compare with a total of 47,779, viz., 19,718 males and 28,061 females at the 1921 Census and represent an increase of 36 per cent., the male and female figures representing 0.13 per cent. and 0.19 per cent. respectively of the total population of each sex. As previously stated, the figures relating to females include those of foreign nationality who have acquired a British status by marriage and this accounts for the number of females being considerably in excess of the males. The intercensal increase on the number of females, viz., 42 per cent. is, however, considerably greater than that for the males, viz., 27 per cent.

The continent of Europe contributed the great majority of the naturalised British subjects, viz., 56,378, or 22,827 males and 33,551 females, these figures representing 87 per cent. of the total number of such subjects or 92 per cent. of the males and 85 per cent. of the females.

The respective European countries which made the largest contributions to the numbers were, in order, Poland—6,190 males, 5,896 females, Russia—4,463 males, 4,965 females, Germany—3,166 males, 5,696 females, France—1,020 males, 5,786 females, Belgium—511 males, 1,911 females, Italy—853 males, 1,061 females and Switzerland—455 males, 1,331 females, and from these figures it will be observed that there was a high preponderance of women from France particularly, and from Belgium and Switzerland, the excess in the case of Germany being noteworthy also.

The United States of America is the only country outside Europe from which any considerable numbers of naturalised British subjects originated, the females in that case, viz., 4,785 being greatly in excess of the males, viz., 1,302.

8. Persons Born at Sea.

The number of persons enumerated in England and Wales who were returned as "born at sea" was 3,972, viz., 1,668 males and 2,304 females, these numbers comparing with 5,651 persons in 1921, viz., 2,498 males and 3,153 females, the proportion per 100,000 of the total population being 10 in 1931 compared with 15 in 1921. Of the total, more than 99 per cent. of whom were returned as residents in this country, 96 per cent., viz., 3,809 persons (1,595 males and 2,214 females) were described as British by birth, 2.2 per cent., viz., 88 persons (35 males and 53 females) as British by naturalisation, and 1.9 per cent., viz., 75 persons (38 males and 37 females) as of alien nationality. Particulars relating to the age distribution and the marital condition of the alien population born at sea will be found in Table No. 33 of the General Tables Volume.

9. Foreign Born Persons of Alien Nationality.

It will be seen from Table LXXVI that 183,794 persons (100,509 males and 83,285 females) are described as foreigners, this number being inclusive of 4,235 foreign born persons (1,939 males and 2,296 females) in respect of whom no country of birth was stated, but exclusive of 75 persons (38 males and 37 females) of alien nationality born at sea. These figures show that whereas at the Census of 1911 foreigners comprised 7.9 per 1,000 of the total population of this country, the proportion fell to 4.6 per 1,000 at the Census of 1931 being lower than at any Census since that of 1881.

The successive decreases by nearly 20 per cent. in the number of foreigners enumerated at each of the Censuses of 1921 and 1931 however, have been accompanied by appreciable increases of 13.2 and 27.8 per cent. respectively in the number of British subjects born in foreign countries at the last two Censuses, the proportionate increase between 1921 and 1931 in the number of one of the constituents of this category, viz., naturalised British subjects being as high as 36 per cent.

For reasons already stated no attempt has been made on this occasion to classify the alien population by nationality as well as by country of birth: Table 31 of the General Tables Volume providing (1) a classification by birthplace of the 179,559 persons who stated a place of birth and at the same time either gave or failed to give their nationality and (2) statistics as to the numbers of those whose nationalities did not correspond to the country of birth as stated. The remainder of the foreign born of alien or unstated nationality, viz., 4,235 persons (1,939 males and 2,296 females) gave no place of birth and are therefore omitted from this table.

Of the 179,559 foreign born persons above referred to, 91 per cent. of whom were described as residents of this country and 9 per cent. as visitors, 159,556 or 89 per cent. of the whole gave Europe as their birthplace, Poland heading the list of individual countries with 31,423, followed by Russia (including Finland)—24,959, Italy—16,878, France—15,628, and Germany—14,981. The only other country with a number in excess of 10,000 was the United States of America

with 11,220. The numbers and the proportions per cent. of the total foreigners from the principal countries concerned are shown in the following table with figures for 1911 and 1921 for purposes of comparison.

TABLE LXXVII.—BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS OF FOREIGN NATIONALITY 1911, 1921 and 1931

Birthplace	Number			Per cent. of Total Foreigners		
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
Poland	32,679*	35,536	31,423	11.5	15.4	17.0
Russia (including Finland) ...	62,862	49,360	24,959	22.0	21.5	13.6
Italy	20,389	19,098	16,878	7.2	8.3	9.2
France	28,827	23,659	15,628	10.1	10.4	8.5
Germany	53,324	12,358	14,981	18.7	5.4	8.1
Switzerland	10,267	8,965	9,762	3.6	3.9	5.3
Belgium	4,657	9,681	6,047	1.6	4.2	3.3
Netherlands	7,643	7,426	5,927	2.7	3.2	3.2
Denmark	4,557	4,700	4,219	1.6	2.0	2.3
Sweden	5,953	4,425	3,267	2.1	1.9	1.8
Norway	5,697	3,534	3,098	2.0	1.5	1.7
Spain	3,635	3,292	2,522	1.3	1.4	1.4
Greece	1,278	2,432	1,469	0.4	1.1	0.8
Turkey (excluding Armenia) ...	2,651†	899	873	0.9	0.4	0.5
Portugal	740	968	369	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other European Countries ...	18,494	10,677	18,134	6.4	4.6	9.9
China	1,319	2,419	1,934	0.5	1.1	1.1
Other Asiatic Countries ...	1,741	4,511	3,450	0.6	2.0	1.9
Africa	1,035	655	1,171	0.4	0.3	0.6
United States of America ...	13,637	19,171	11,220	4.8	8.3	6.1
Other American Countries ...	3,223	3,559	2,196	1.1	1.5	1.2
Australasia	—	—	32	—	—	0.0
At Sea†	230	1,868‡	75	0.1	0.8‡	0.0
Not stated	222	941	4,235	0.1	0.4	2.3
TOTAL	285,060	230,134	183,869	100.0	100.0	100.0

* The figures for 1911 refer to the area then described as Russian Poland.

† This figure refers to Asiatic as well as European parts of Ottoman Empire.

‡ 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 shown 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.

From the above table it will be observed that the 1931 figures relating to Russia (including Finland), viz., 24,959, compares with 49,360 in 1921, but it should be explained that the apparent decrease is due to the inclusion in 1931 of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania with "Other European Countries," causing considerable increase in that category, whereas they were included with Russia in 1921. Comparability between the figures of 1911 and 1921 in respect of European countries was very considerably disturbed by changes arising out of the war as will be seen by the very large variations between the figures relating to those countries most directly affected thereby. No such abnormal variations appear as between the Censuses of 1921 and 1931, the considerable decrease in 1931 in the total number of foreigners being distributed over the whole range of European countries, the only countries in respect of which any appreciable increase between 1921 and 1931 is shown being Germany, Austria and Switzerland with percentage increases of 21, 11 and 9 respectively. Countries in respect of which the largest numerical decreases were shown are France, with a decrease of 8,031 or 34 per cent., Belgium—3,634 or 38 per cent., Poland—4,113 or 12 per cent., and Italy—2,220 or 12 per cent. Other countries such as Portugal and Greece have much higher percentage decreases but they are in respect of much smaller numbers. With regard to countries outside Europe, citizens of the United States of America show a decrease of 7,951 or 41 per cent., as compared with an increase of 5,534 or 41 per cent. between 1911 and 1921.

TABLE LXXVIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGNERS (INCLUDING PERSONS BORN ABROAD OF UNSTATED NATIONALITY) IN ENGLAND AND WALES, CLASSIFIED BY REGIONS AND IN CERTAIN LARGE TOWNS WITH HIGH PROPORTIONS

Area	Proportions per 10,000 of each sex		Area	Proportions per 10,000 of each sex	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	53	40			
<i>Regions</i>					
South East	107	89	Midland	12	10
London and five surrounding counties	129	104	Midland 1	14	12
Greater London	158	125	Midland 2	8	6
London Administrative County	239	184	East	18	9
North	31	17	South West	22	15
North 1	29	10	Wales	39	15
North 2	39	13	Wales 1	49	19
North 3	21	15	Wales 2	11	7
North 4	36	22			
<i>Towns</i>					
London S.E.	239	184	Willesden S.E.	120	102
Stepney "	1,140	1,110	Hornsey S.E.	129	91
Holborn "	1,012	558	Cardiff W.1	147	39
Westminster... .. "	716	427	Wimbledon S.E.	81	98
Bethnal Green "	429	406	Manchester N.4	99	73
Hampstead "	427	354	Oxford S.E.	95	74
St. Marylebone "	427	329	Brentford and Chiswick	94	69
City of London "	580	175	Leeds N.3	86	66
Stoke Newington "	387	303	Tottenham S.E.	85	66
Hackney "	351	272	Salford N.4	84	65
St. Pancras "	371	221	Hove S.E.	72	73
Kensington "	308	260	Grimsby E.	113	20
Paddington "	278	194	Tynemouth N.1	116	17
Finsbury "	226	148	Acton S.E.	74	55
Chelsea "	141	164	Southend-on-Sea S.E.	84	45
Shoreditch "	142	111	Ealing S.E.	71	56
Hammersmith "	141	99	East Ham S.E.	88	35
Lambeth "	149	72	Bournemouth... .. S.E.	66	51
Islington "	135	84	Newport (Mon.) W.1	99	18
Fulham "	101	74	Kingston-upon-Hull N.2	85	28
Poplar "	97	55	Swansea W.1	87	26
Wandsworth "	86	64	Brighton S.E.	65	43
Bermondsey "	90	22	Hastings S.E.	58	50
Southwark "	71	37	Cambridge E.	76	31
Hendon "	235	230	Liverpool N.4	69	36
Finchley "	105	117	South Shields N.1	87	17
			Middlesbrough N.2	86	17

TABLE LXXIX.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGNERS
(Including Persons Born Abroad of Unstated Nationality)

Country of Birth	Total Persons	REGIONS														
		South East	Greater London	North	N.1	N.2	N.3	N.4	Mid- land	M.1	M.2	East	South West	Wales	W.1	W.2
Austria	2,777	2,151	1,844	421	14	13	83	311	82	68	14	41	33	49	42	7
Belgium	6,047	4,288	3,508	724	141	77	166	340	325	201	124	91	428	191	122	69
Denmark	4,219	2,594	1,939	872	350	179	78	265	124	99	25	351	102	176	162	14
France	15,628	12,088	9,288	1,186	181	134	237	634	813	596	217	238	737	566	465	101
Germany	14,981	11,255	9,524	2,200	373	319	551	957	676	476	200	216	344	290	231	59
Italy	16,878	12,235	10,975	2,244	615	294	381	954	655	498	157	133	217	1,394	1,284	110
Netherlands ...	5,927	4,542	3,829	770	94	116	158	402	183	112	71	201	135	96	82	14
Norway	3,098	1,373	1,072	1,158	592	228	32	306	60	47	13	116	85	306	301	5
Poland	31,423	25,851	25,220	4,529	225	285	1,251	2,758	545	439	106	92	57	349	333	16
Russia (incl. Finland)	24,959	18,413	17,813	5,606	312	303	1,419	3,572	356	272	84	61	80	443	426	17
Spain... ..	2,522	1,077	847	542	96	102	40	304	55	32	23	11	44	793	791	2
Sweden	3,267	1,874	1,500	808	299	237	66	206	83	64	19	191	51	260	246	14
Switzerland ...	9,762	8,197	6,346	651	48	57	149	397	444	316	128	91	310	69	42	27
China... ..	1,934	706	568	852	50	105	46	651	100	70	30	31	62	183	171	12
Japan	1,336	836	750	360	51	217	4	88	10	6	4	14	23	93	93	—
United States ...	11,220	6,920	5,326	2,211	274	189	429	1,319	873	639	234	271	594	351	271	80
Other Countries and at Sea	23,656	15,550	13,969	5,826	576	418	1,055	3,777	538	409	129	195	468	1,079	1,021	56
TOTAL	179,634*	129,950	114,318	30,960	4,291	3,283	6,145	17,241	5,922	4,344	1,578	2,344	3,770	6,688	6,083	605

* Excluding 4,235 of unstated foreign birthplace

The first table (LXXVIII) shows the proportion per 10,000, of the foreign born, by sex, of alien and unstated nationality, irrespective of country of birth, enumerated in (1) England and Wales, (2) each region, and (3) areas, such as metropolitan boroughs and large towns, in which the proportions of either or both sexes are appreciably higher than those for the country as a whole.

The second table (LXXIX) shows the total number of persons without distinction of sex of particular foreign countries of birth enumerated in (1) the whole country, and (2) each region.

From the first of these tables it will be seen (1) that for the country as a whole there were 53 per 10,000 males and 40 per 10,000 females of alien or unstated nationality, (2) that for the South East Region the proportions were more than double of those for the whole country and (3) that for Greater London the proportions were treble and for London Administrative County more than four times the average for the whole country.

The Administrative County of London, which contained about 92,000 foreign persons of alien or unstated nationality or 50 per cent. of the total of this class, contained areas with proportions much in excess of the average for the county, the most prominent in this respect being Stepney, with 25,341 aliens, i.e., over 27 per cent. of the total aliens in the county, and over 11 per cent. of the local population. Other metropolitan boroughs with relatively large numbers of aliens were Holborn—(2,992 or 8 per cent. of the borough population), Westminster (7,165 or 5 per cent.), Bethnal Green (4,513), Hampstead (3,401), and St. Marylebone (3,592), each with 4 per cent.

The South East Region, apart from London, contains several areas which, for varied reasons, appear to possess attractions as places of residence of the foreign population of this country. Suburban areas of the Metropolis such as Hendon, Finchley, Willesden, Hornsey and Wimbledon will be seen to have proportions ranging from five times to twice those for the whole country, whilst the seaside resorts of Hove, Southend-on-Sea, Bournemouth, Brighton, Hastings and the University City of Oxford are prominent also in this respect.

The remaining regions of the country have proportions ranging from about one-half to one quarter of the normal, the prominence amongst these of the sub-regions W.1, N.4 and N.2, being due to the relatively high numbers found (1) in the administrative counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth with their sea-port towns of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport; (2) in Lancashire with the important industrial centres of Manchester and Salford and the great sea-port of Liverpool; (3) the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire with the sea-ports of Kingston-upon-Hull and Middlesbrough.

The second table (LXXIX) as above-stated, shows how the actual numbers of foreigners, according to their country of birth, are distributed through the several regions and sub-regions.

From the figures it will be seen that Greater London, which contained 114,318 (or 62 per cent.) of the total number of foreigners, had a very considerable representation from each of the countries referred to, the percentage of the total from each country ranging from 29 in the case of China to 80 in that of Poland, and being in excess of 50 in respect of ten of the sixteen countries.

Natives of Poland, Russia (including Finland), Italy, Germany, France and Switzerland are located in the greatest numbers in the South East Region, particularly Greater London. Outside London and the South East Region, Poles and Russians are to be found mainly in the towns of Leeds (N.3 sub-region) and Manchester, Liverpool and Salford (N.4 sub-region), Italians in Manchester and Liverpool also, as well as in Glamorganshire (W.1 sub-region). Germans, French

and Swiss are more or less evenly distributed throughout the remaining regions apart from a tendency for each to predominate in the North Region, with not inconsiderable numbers of each in the Midland and South West Regions.

Sex, Age, and Marital Condition of Foreigners. Persons of alien and unstated nationality enumerated in England and Wales numbered 183,869, i.e., 100,547 males and 83,322 females.

Table 33 of the General Tables Volume gives for *all* foreign countries the constitution by sex and age—by quinquennial groups—of the single, married, widowed and divorced, but for *each* country the sex and age constitution of the total persons and the married only.

Table 34 of the same volume analyses the foreign born of alien and unstated nationality, for the whole country and for each region, by sex, marital condition and quinquennial groups of age.

From the first of these tables it will be seen that males, which constitute 54·7 of the foreign population, as against 56·3 in 1921, were in excess of females in respect of every country but three, viz., Austria, France and Switzerland. The proportions of males in these cases were 47·7, 38·8 and 47·8 respectively, the proportions of males in respect of the principal countries with an excess of males being as follows:—

Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·1 per cent.
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·7 "
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·1 "
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·1 "
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·4 "

The sex, age and marital condition distribution of the foreigners enumerated in this country present some important differences from the like distribution of the total population of England and Wales as will be seen from the following tables in which comparative distributions per 10,000 persons are set forth:

TABLE LXXX.—DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION PER 10,000 PERSONS OF POPULATION BORN IN ENGLAND AND WALES COMPARED WITH FOREIGN BORN POPULATION

Age last Birthday	Sex	Total		Single		Married		Widowed and Divorced		
		Country of Birth								
		E. & W.	Foreign	E. & W.	Foreign	E. & W.	Foreign	E. & W.	Foreign	
All ages	...	Males ...	4,789	5,469	2,481	1,652	2,125	3,506	183	311
		Females	5,211	4,531	2,607	1,829	2,153	1,971	451	731
		Persons	10,000	10,000	5,088	3,481	4,278	5,477	634	1,042
0-4	...	Males ...	378	34	378	34	—	—	—	—
		Females	370	40	370	40	—	—	—	—
		Persons	748	74	748	74	—	—	—	—
5-14	...	Males ...	825	154	825	154	—	—	—	—
		Females	809	149	809	149	—	—	—	—
		Persons	1,634	303	1,634	303	—	—	—	—
15-44	...	Males ...	2,249	2,718	1,142	1,213	1,088	1,473	19	32
		Females	2,459	2,317	1,178	1,327	1,230	913	51	77
		Persons	4,708	5,035	2,320	2,540	2,318	2,386	70	109
45-64	...	Males ...	1,018	2,028	108	206	839	1,690	71	132
		Females	1,150	1,505	185	231	778	925	187	349
		Persons	2,168	3,533	293	437	1,617	2,615	258	481
65 and over	...	Males ...	319	535	28	45	198	343	93	147
		Females	423	520	65	82	145	133	213	305
		Persons	742	1,055	93	127	343	476	306	452

TABLE LXXXI.—SEX, AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION—DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 PERSONS

(Selected Foreign Countries)

	Total		Married only		Total		Married only	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
FRANCE					GERMANY			
TOTAL	3,884	6,116	2,153	1,470	5,215	4,785	3,016	1,090
Marital Conditions :								
Single	1,551	3,928	—	—	1,682	2,761	—	—
Married	2,153	1,470	2,153	1,470	3,016	1,090	3,016	1,090
Widowed and Divorced	180	718	—	—	517	934	—	—
Ages last Birthday :								
0-4	40	56	—	—	21	31	—	—
5-14	148	201	—	—	94	114	—	—
15-44	2,128	3,405	978	855	2,004	2,542	631	407
45-64	1,194	1,749	959	534	1,942	1,111	1,644	496
65 and over	374	705	216	81	1,154	987	741	187
ITALY					POLAND			
TOTAL	6,407	3,593	4,425	2,168	5,211	4,789	4,105	3,028
Marital Conditions :								
Single	1,654	990	—	—	745	784	—	—
Married	4,425	2,168	4,425	2,168	4,105	3,028	4,105	3,028
Widowed and Divorced	328	435	—	—	361	977	—	—
Ages last Birthday :								
0-4	32	31	—	—	3	4	—	—
5-14	186	174	—	—	21	31	—	—
15-44	3,213	2,044	2,073	1,319	2,113	1,971	1,483	1,178
45-64	2,503	1,096	2,046	772	2,424	2,135	2,168	1,608
65 and over	473	248	306	77	650	648	454	242
RUSSIA					UNITED STATES			
TOTAL	5,042	4,958	3,940	3,049	5,469	4,531	2,808	1,556
Marital Conditions :								
Single	787	784	—	—	2,433	2,260	—	—
Married	3,940	3,049	3,940	3,049	2,808	1,556	2,808	1,556
Widowed and Divorced	315	1,125	—	—	228	715	—	—
Ages last Birthday :								
0-4	9	10	—	—	158	206	—	—
5-14	56	41	—	—	589	497	—	—
15-44	1,998	1,966	1,391	1,197	2,943	2,212	1,460	959
45-64	2,468	2,336	2,195	1,655	1,409	1,152	1,111	525
65 and over	511	605	354	197	370	464	237	72

From the above table LXXX it will be seen that whereas only 47·9 of the total population of this country are males, 54·7 of the foreign population are of that sex.

The figures relating to age distribution show that the proportion of foreign children at ages 0-4 is only one tenth of the proportion which all children of that age bear to the general population, whilst the proportion of those aged 5-14 is less than one fifth. It is of course natural to expect that the proportion of foreign children will be low, one of the main reasons being that children born to alien parents in this country are British subjects. As immigration into this country from any particular country, which has already a considerable representation here, declines, so will the proportion of children become relatively smaller, e.g., the proportion of children of Russian birth under 15 years of age, which at the Census of 1911 was 1,039 per 10,000, fell successively to 269 and 116 respectively at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931, that of Poland falling from 858 in 1911 to 420 in 1921, and 59 in 1931. On the other hand, as the proportions at the lower age decrease those at the higher ages necessarily increase, the proportions of foreigners at age groups 15-44,

45-64 and 65 and over, to total foreigners, being in excess of the proportions of like age groups to total population by 7, 63 and 42 per cent. respectively.

With regard to marital condition it will be observed that, arising out of the relatively low numbers of foreigners at the earlier ages, the proportion of single foreigners is much lower, and that of married, widowed and divorced foreigners higher than in the general population, foreign married males being very considerably in excess of the married females at each age group.

PART VII - WELSH LANGUAGE

1. Scope of Inquiry.

The Census Act, 1920, specifically mentioned language as one of the matters in respect of which particulars may be required to be stated in Census Returns, and provision was made in the Order in Council of 1931 for information on this subject to be stated in returns made in Wales and Monmouthshire.

The Census of 1891 was the first at which an inquiry with regard to language was made, and the inquiry has been repeated at each subsequent Census. At each Census prior to that of 1931 the Census schedule provided for information to be stated thereon as to whether the person was able to speak English only, Welsh only, or both English and Welsh, but the Order in Council for the Census of 1931 omitted any reference to those able to speak English only, and consequently no inquiry on the point was included in the schedule for the 1931 Census.

The omission of this particular category was deliberate, it having been included at previous Censuses *not* with any intention of obtaining and publishing statistics respecting persons able to speak English and no other language, as might be implied from the form of the question, but rather with a view to making the questions as to ability to speak Welsh or not exhaustive and obtaining *some* reply in the case of every individual. A person able to speak English but no Welsh who was, however, able to speak some foreign language, would have been justified in making no reply to such an inquiry since it could not truthfully be stated that English only could be spoken. The number of cases in which no statement was made in reply to the language question was over 98,000 at the Census of 1921, and it is possible that a considerable proportion of these cases related, not, as might normally be expected, to persons who accidentally omitted to reply to the question, but rather to those who, though unable to speak Welsh, were able to speak some foreign language as well as English, or some foreign language only, and could not therefore enter any of the three terms of reply, viz., "English", "Welsh", "Both" in the Census schedule.

The new form of question adopted at the 1931 Census sought to elicit merely the information that was required, viz., whether the person was able to speak Welsh only or Welsh and English, a dash (-) being inserted in respect of all children under three years of age and all other persons unable to speak Welsh. Thus, no attempt was made to make the questions exhaustive, the insertion of a dash being accepted as a proper response to the question and as signifying that whatever other language a person might be able to speak he or she could not speak Welsh.

Some consideration was given to the question of furnishing guidance with regard to the degree of acquaintance with the language which would justify a person's claim to be able to speak it, but it was ultimately decided to leave the interpretation of the words "able to speak" to the discretion of the individuals responsible for making the returns and the statistics will accordingly be comparable, in this respect, with those of previous Censuses. The returns themselves will, as in the past, lack uniformity, some persons regarding the subject of inquiry to be the extent of the use of the language for the ordinary purposes of life whilst others would regard it as intended to elicit information as to proficiency in the use of the language from a literary or educational standpoint.

It should be stated that the inquiry as to language was only made of persons who were enumerated on Census night in Wales and Monmouthshire and included, therefore, visitors and persons of other than Welsh domicile, whilst residents of Wales and Monmouthshire enumerated in England or elsewhere were excluded. As previously stated no return was required to be made with regard to children under three years of age, this practice having been followed at each Census since that of 1891, when only, from this inquiry, children under two years of age were excluded.

Census schedules printed in Welsh were provided, as at previous Censuses, for the use of those householders who were unable to speak English and care was taken to appoint enumerators able to write and speak Welsh for duty in those parts of Wales in which such persons were likely to be enumerated. It was not contemplated, at this or any previous Census, that schedules printed in Welsh would be demanded for use by persons able to speak both English and Welsh, yet such was the case at the 1931 Census.

The use of such a schedule serves no purpose in connection with the inquiry as to ability to speak Welsh since the statistics on this subject are derived solely from replies to the question which appears on all the schedules issued in Wales and Monmouthshire whether printed in the English or Welsh language.

The fact that a particular householder fills up a schedule printed in the Welsh language is not recorded and is not the subject of any Census statistics, and compliance with the suggestion that the distribution of schedules printed in Welsh should be extended to individuals who, though able to speak Welsh, are equally able to speak English, would have involved an unnecessary burden upon the Census administration without any compensating advantage. In cases, therefore, where a concession was made and schedules printed in Welsh were supplied to individuals speaking both English and Welsh, it was made a condition that the return itself should be written in English in order that both the enumerator whose duty it was to examine and correct the schedule, and the householder whose duty it was to supply particulars capable of being understood, might be saved the unnecessary trouble that would have been involved if the enumerator had been unable to speak Welsh, Welsh-speaking enumerators having been appointed with certainty only in those districts where Welsh monoglots were expected.

Statistics respecting the Welsh language are given in Tables 17 and 18, of Part I, of the series of County Volumes for Wales and Monmouthshire, and in Tables 39—42 of the General Tables Volume.

Table 17 of the County series gives, by sex and groups of age, the total population and the numbers of persons able to speak Welsh only or both English and Welsh in the respective administrative counties, in each of the areas with populations exceeding 20,000 and in the combined areas making up the remainder of the county; Table 18 giving similar statistics, without distinction of age, in respect of administrative counties, municipal boroughs, urban and rural districts and civil parishes.

The age group statistics above-referred to are summarised for the whole of Wales and Monmouthshire in Table 39 of the General Tables Volume whilst Table 40 of the same volume gives for Wales and Monmouthshire as a whole the proportions per 1,000 of persons in grouped ages returned as able to speak Welsh only or both English and Welsh at the Censuses of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 respectively.

Table 41 of the General Tables Volume gives for each county, county borough and urban area with more than 50,000 population, the total population, aged three years and over, and the numbers of persons, distinguishing males and females, in that age category able to speak Welsh only or both English and Welsh, whilst Table 42 gives for the same areas the proportion per 1,000 population aged three years and over of persons returned as able to speak Welsh only or both English and Welsh at the respective Censuses of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

The returns show that of a total population of 2,472,378 persons aged three years and over, viz., 1,232,580 males and 1,239,798 females, 97,932 persons, viz., 48,629 males and 49,303 females claimed to be able to speak Welsh only and 811,329 persons, viz., 407,428 males and 403,901 females both English and Welsh.

At the Census of 1921 the total population aged three years and over was 2,486,740, viz., 1,243,768 males and 1,242,972 females, of whom 155,989 persons, viz., 76,591 males and 79,398 females claimed to be able to speak Welsh only and 766,103, viz., 381,966 males and 384,137 females, both English and Welsh.

From these figures it will be found that in a general population which has decreased by 63,142 persons or 2.4 per cent. since 1921 the number of persons returned as speaking Welsh only has decreased from 155,989 to 97,932, i.e., by 58,057 or 37 per cent., whilst the number returned as speaking both English and Welsh has increased from 766,103 to 811,329, i.e., by 45,226 or 6 per cent. A percentage decrease of 18 in the number of Welsh monoglots between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 has thus become a percentage decrease of 37 between 1921 and 1931, whilst a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number of bi-linguists between 1911 and 1921 has become an increase of 6 per cent. between 1921 and 1931.

The difference, viz., 1,563,117, between the figure of 2,472,378, which represents the number of persons three years and over in Wales and Monmouthshire, and the total number of persons, viz., 909,261, able to speak either Welsh only, viz., 97,932, or both English and Welsh, viz., 811,329, represents those persons in respect of whom no statement as to language spoken was entered on increase of 6 per cent. between the Census schedule.

This figure of 1,563,117 therefore relates to persons (1) able to speak English only, (2) able to speak only some language other than English or Welsh, or (3) who failed to indicate ability to speak either Welsh only or both English and Welsh. It corresponds closely with the 1921 figure of 1,564,648, which represents persons returned at that Census as able to speak English only, viz., 1,466,211, and those who failed to make any statement as to ability to speak English only,

Welsh only or both English and Welsh, viz., 98,437. This latter number was made up of 79,816 cases of persons over 15 years of age who either justifiably failed to answer the inquiry or inadvertently omitted to do so (the respective proportions of these being unknown), together with 18,621 children aged 3—15 years in respect of whom no statement was made but in whose case the head of the household was returned as speaking English only, Welsh only, or both English and Welsh. No provision was made at the 1931 Census for identifying the children aged 3—15 who made no statement as to language, and it is not possible to determine the number who inadvertently omitted to reply to it, action taken being confined to eliminating those cases where in view of the terms of the question, no reply was possible.

The proportion per 1,000 of the Welsh speaking population aged three years and over tabulated at each of the last four Censuses is shown in the following table :—

TABLE LXXXII.—PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS SPEAKING WELSH ONLY AND BOTH ENGLISH AND WELSH, WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, 1901–1931

	Per 1,000 aged three years and upwards			
	1901	1911	1921	1931
Welsh only	151	85	63	40
Both English and Welsh ...	348	350	308	328

From these figures it will be seen that there has been a progressive decline in the numbers of the Welsh speaking population since 1901, the percentage of those aged three years and over returned as able to speak Welsh only or both English and Welsh being respectively 49·9, 43·5, 37·1 and 36·8 at the Censuses of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931, the decline between the last two Censuses being appreciably smaller than those recorded in respect of previous intercensal periods.

The decline has been most pronounced and most persistent in respect of those returned as able to speak Welsh only, Welsh monoglots comprising only about 4 per cent. of the total population as compared with about 15 per cent. in 1901.

Bi-linguists at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 comprised about 35 per cent. of the total population. Their numbers fell to about 31 per cent. at the Census of 1921 but at the 1931 Census recovered to about 33 per cent.

2. Age Distribution.

The following table shows the age distribution of the Welsh speaking population giving for seven groups of ages the proportion which the numbers in the respective groups bear to the total number living in those groups.

TABLE LXXXIII.—PROPORTION PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION AGED THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS RETURNED AS ABLE TO SPEAK WELSH ONLY AND BOTH ENGLISH AND WELSH, WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, 1911, 1921 and 1931

Ages	Welsh only			Both English and Welsh		
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
Aged 3 years and upwards	85	63	40	350	308	328
3 and 4	130	112	96	174	155	125
5 to 9	97	78	61	265	216	205
10 „ 14	60	47	29	337	275	275
15 „ 24	46	36	20	360	309	315
25 „ 44	62	42	21	378	327	353
45 „ 64	126	83	46	403	366	396
65 and over	224	166	108	378	353	391

From the above figures it will be seen that, as at previous Censuses, the age incidence of persons speaking Welsh only is relatively high at the earliest ages, viz., 3 to 9, decreasing rapidly to a minimum at ages 15–24, remaining almost constant at ages 25–44, and thereafter rising until at ages 65 and upwards it is appreciably higher than at any other period of life. The decrease in the numbers speaking Welsh only as compared with 1921 is spread over the whole of the age groups but the proportional decrease is greatest at ages 25–44 amounting to as much as 50 per

cent., whilst at age groups 15-24 and 45-64 the proportional decreases are 44 and 45 per cent. respectively. The lowest decrease is at ages 3-4, viz., 14 per cent.

The frequency of bi-linguists will be seen to be highest at ages 45-64, the proportion of persons speaking both Welsh and English rising from 125 per 1,000 at ages 3-4 to 396 per 1,000 at ages 45-64. The increase between 1921 and 1931 in the numbers of bi-linguists is not spread over the whole range of age groups as was the decrease in the numbers speaking Welsh only, age groups 3-4 and 5-9 showing a proportional decrease of 19 and 5 per cent. respectively, whilst increases range progressively from 2 to 11 per cent. in the remaining age groups, other than that of 10-14 which remains constant.

3. Local Distribution of the Welsh Speaking Population.

The distribution of the Welsh speaking population has hitherto been discussed for Wales and Monmouthshire as a whole but in the following table the distribution is extended to the individual counties and to the large towns. The areas are arranged in the order of the frequency of the total Welsh speaking element in the population, and comparable figures for 1921 are included with those for 1931.

TABLE LXXXIV.—WELSH SPEAKING POPULATION, PROPORTION PER 1,000 PERSONS AGED THREE YEARS AND OVER IN COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGH, AND URBAN AREAS WITH MORE THAN 50,000 POPULATION

					Total Welsh Speaking		Welsh only		Both English and Welsh	
					1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
WALES AND MONMOUTH					368	371	40	63	328	308
Counties :										
Anglesey					874	849	239	310	635	539
Cardigan					871	821	200	261	671	560
Merioneth					861	821	221	297	640	524
Carmarthen					823	824	92	165	731	659
Caernarvon					792	750	214	262	578	488
Denbigh					485	484	54	85	431	399
Montgomery					407	423	68	89	339	334
Brecknock					373	372	20	45	353	327
Flint					317	327	10	23	307	304
Pembroke					306	303	40	58	266	245
Glamorgan					305	316	8	22	297	294
Monmouth					60	64	1	2	59	62
Radnor					47	63	0	5	47	58
Large Towns :										
Rhondda Urban District					465	455	11	30	454	425
Merthyr Tydfil County Borough					398	414	9	23	389	391
Swansea County Borough					273	285	5	17	268	268
Cardiff County Borough					51	50	1	3	50	47
Newport County Borough					21	21	0	0	21	21

The decrease of 58,057 in the number of persons able to speak Welsh only was shared in varying degrees by each of the thirteen counties, proportional decreases varying from 64 per cent.—the maximum—in the case of Glamorgan and 56 per cent. each in the case of Flint and Brecknock to 18 per cent.—the minimum—in the case of Caernarvon. The greatest numerical decrease, viz., 16,411 occurred in respect of Glamorgan followed by Carmarthen—11,335— and Caernarvon—7,828—, these figures comparing with reductions between 1911 and 1921 of 9,396—the maximum—in Caernarvon, 6,179 in Glamorgan and fewer than 5,000 for any other county. The proportion of persons speaking Welsh only to the total Welsh speaking population was less than one ninth in 1931 as compared with about one sixth in 1921.

With regard to persons able to speak both English and Welsh there was an increase in numbers between 1921 and 1931 of 45,226 as compared with a decrease of 20,971 between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921. The increase was spread over ten of the counties, three showing decreases of small magnitude. The largest increase, viz., 16,986 was shown by the county of Carmarthen which also had the largest increase, viz., 11,893 between 1911 and 1921. Denbigh showed an increase of 6,805, against a decrease of 5,050 in the previous decade, and Caernarvon an increase of 6,038, whilst three counties had increases varying between 3,000 and 4,000, two between 2,000 and 3,000, and two of less than 1,000. Glamorgan which showed between 1911 and 1921 a decrease of

18,616 compared with an increase of nearly 70,000 between 1901 and 1911, registered a small increase of 2,887 between 1921 and 1931.

The geographical distribution of the Welsh speaking population will be seen to have been predominantly in the five counties, Anglesey, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Merioneth and Caernarvon, in that order of frequency in 1921. The same counties with a slightly varied order of frequency had, in 1931, a high proportion of their population, varying from 79 to 87 per cent., able to speak Welsh, either alone or in conjunction with English.

At the other end of the scale are the counties of Radnor and Monmouth with populations speaking almost exclusively English, the Welsh speaking element comprising only about 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively of the population of those counties.

The counties of Denbigh and Montgomery again occupy an intermediate position, the Welsh speaking populations comprising between 40 and 50 per cent. of the total, whilst in the remaining counties of Brecknock, Flint, Pembroke and Glamorgan the language spoken is predominantly English, between 30 and 40 per cent. only speaking Welsh.

Table XIV of the Text portion of the respective County Parts (Volume I) gives proportion per 1,000 of the population aged three years and over in urban and rural districts returned as able to speak Welsh only and both English and Welsh, with comparative proportions for the two previous Censuses.

From the figures contained therein it will be seen that, in some of the rural areas particularly, the proportion of Welsh monoglots is high compared with the figure representing the county proportion in the table above.

The highest proportions of persons speaking Welsh only were found in:

Penllyn Rural District	(Merioneth) ...	...	...	493 per 1,000
Lleyrn	" "	(Caernarvon) ...	...	486 " "
Uwchaled	" "	(Denbigh) ...	...	474 " "
Glaslyn	" "	(Caernarvon) ...	...	445 " "
Gwyrfa	" "	(Caernarvon) ...	...	414 " "
Dwyran	" "	(Anglesey) ...	...	401 " "

the proportions in respect of these areas in the same order having ranged from 573 to 512 per 1,000 at the 1921 Census.

The highest proportions of persons speaking Welsh, viz., monoglots and bi-linguists combined were found in:

Llanfyrnach Rural District	(Pembroke) ...	...	...	973 per 1,000
Aberayron	" "	(Cardigan) ...	...	959 " "
Newcastle in Emlyn	" "	(Carmarthen) ...	...	958 " "
Uwchaled	" "	(Denbigh) ...	...	948 " "
Tregaron	" "	(Cardigan) ...	...	947 " "
Machynlleth	" "	(Montgomery) ...	...	944 " "
Lleyrn	" "	(Caernarvon) ...	...	943 " "
Gwyrfa	" "	(Caernarvon) ...	...	941 " "
Llandyssil	" "	(Cardigan) ...	...	937 " "
Dwyran	" "	(Anglesey) ...	...	936 " "
Twrcelyn	" "	" "	...	936 " "
Llanybyther	" "	(Carmarthen) ...	...	935 " "
Lampeter	" "	(Cardigan) ...	...	934 " "
Bethesda Urban District	(Caernarvon) ...	...	...	933 " "

The highest figure, viz., 973 is in respect of an area situated in Pembrokeshire in which county only 306 per 1,000 of the population as a whole are able to speak Welsh.

PART VIII - USUAL RESIDENCE

At the Census of 1931, a question was included for the first time asking that for each person whose usual residence was elsewhere than with the householders with whom he or she was enumerated, the address of usual residence should be returned as part of his or her Census record. The classified statistics derived from this inquiry are published in Tables 9A, 9B and 9C of the 1931 Census General Tables Volume.

With the exception of inquiries themselves involving specific area identification such as those relating to birthplace or to workplace, the only criterion of location hitherto identified or employed

in analyses of Census records has been the area of enumeration, under which each member of the population is assigned to the area—region, county town, parish, etc.—with which he happened to be associated on Census night. Though the association is theoretically an accidental one, statistical analyses of populations based upon this assignment have been regarded and generally accepted as equivalent to distributions according to the home areas of the population. It has never been intended to imply that no people are away from home on Census night but merely that the difference between the numbers temporarily present and absent at the time are sufficiently small in relation to the total populations of the bulk of the areas identified not to invalidate the general equivalence of the two concepts to any material degree; and in order to secure that this condition shall be secured, and the area of enumeration shall coincide as far as possible with the home area, Censuses in this country since 1841 have, with the unavoidable exception of 1921, invariably been taken in the early spring, when occasional population movements can be expected to be at a low level and not affected by the larger displacements associated with the summer holiday months.

The 1921 Census was exceptional in this respect as indicated, for though originally planned to be taken in April, it had at the last moment to be postponed on account of industrial disturbance and could not be carried out until the 19th June; while that date succeeded in avoiding the worst of the summer migration, the latter movement had begun and there is no doubt that the populations of the towns and areas usually affected by this movement would have been sensibly lower at the earlier date.

With this recent experience in mind, coupled with a recognition of the fact that transport development was progressively increasing the chance of populations being absent from their homes at weekends outside the principal holiday season, it was felt that a test was desirable to ascertain how far Census analyses of local populations based on the enumerated might be regarded as continuing to meet needs and problems more specifically associated with residents.

It was in these circumstances that the usual residence question was asked for the first time in 1931. In the unanticipated circumstances of an emergency such as that which presented itself in 1921, the new information would provide a sound basis for the identification and classification of local populations. But it was not intended so to use it otherwise; the administrative advantages of retaining the area of enumeration as the basis of local classifications is too great to be sacrificed without substantial statistical justification since the local tabulation processes which are put in train immediately the Census schedules are received would be indefinitely held up if and until the non-residents in all areas of the country were identified, extracted, sorted and replaced in their several residence areas. If the returns had demonstrated an outstanding statistical justification for such wholesale redistribution, the lesson would have been available for use at future Censuses. So far as 1931 is concerned, the record is of positive value in supplying adjustments which are taken into account by the Registrar General in the construction of his annual estimates of resident populations and as regards the 1931 Census record itself, it serves an important function in demonstrating the general scale of approximation attaching to the de facto records and at the same time specifically identifying those areas in which the population representation is abnormally affected by the presence of temporary visitors.

The form in which the question was asked in column C of the 1931 Census schedule was as follows:—

Usual Residence
(1) For persons included in this Schedule who usually reside at this dwelling or establishment, write "Here."
(2) For those who have a more usual residence elsewhere, give full postal address of usual residence.
(3) For those who have no settled place of residence, write "None."
See Instructions.

The term "usual residence", though free from ambiguity in the case of the bulk of the population, is not however of formal or statutory significance and to provide for consistent treatment

in the occasional exceptional circumstances in which doubt would have been experienced, the question was supplemented by the following instructions printed on the back of the schedule:—

USUAL RESIDENCE: Column C.

Visitors.—Persons described in column B as “Visitor” cannot, of course, be usually resident at the premises to which the schedule relates: and the reply “Here” would be wrong in such cases. All persons enumerated while on a visit to either a private family or to an Hotel, Club, Boarding House or Lodging-house should give the full postal address of their usual residence, viz., their home address. This applies also to the case of visitors from abroad, who should give their full home postal address in the country overseas from which they have come.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.—See above—“Visitors.” But persons enumerated at a private or other Hotel, Boarding House or Residential Club at which they have a settled residence, and who have no more usual place of residence elsewhere, should regard the Hotel, Club, etc., as their usual residence and write “Here.” Persons who move from one Hotel to another and have no settled residence anywhere should write “None.”

Resident Domestic Servants, Shop Assistants, etc., who live in should regard their “situation” (the private family, Hotel or Boarding House, etc., at which they are employed), or the living-in premises, as their usual residence. Such persons, if enumerated at the place of employment or living-in premises, should write “Here.” If enumerated while staying elsewhere with friends or relatives, they should give the address of the place of employment or living-in premises as their usual residence. But “daily” domestic servants should regard their own home as their usual residence and reply accordingly.

Scholars, Students, Undergraduates, etc., of a residential school, college or university who happen to be enumerated at their home address should state in column C the name and address of the residential school or college in which they usually reside during term time. University students who reside in term time in lodgings in the university town should regard such lodgings as their usual place of residence.

How far the instructions concerning these special classes of population were complied with it is not possible to ascertain with any finality, though evidence of unevenness in response is not lacking from the classified results. Where the individuals concerned would naturally have regarded themselves as within the status of temporary “visitors”, there should have been little objection to giving their home address and there is no reason to suppose that failure to do so in such straightforward cases was of any significance.

But in some cases, the interpretation of “usual residence” may have occasioned real doubt and where the person responsible for the return failed to read the special instruction, or having read it found difficulty in accepting its apparent implication, some of the replies may have departed from the strict intention of the Census convention, particularly in cases where the individual happened not to be enumerated at the “usual residence” indicated by the Census direction.

Thus a resident domestic or a shop assistant might well be reluctant to return her employer’s house or living-in premises as being a preferable usual residence to the more permanent anchorage of her own home.

It is not thought that the misinterpretation will have materially influenced the statistical record except in one particular class of cases, viz., the resident scholars of educational institutions who, in spite of the specific Census direction, failed in large measure to return their school address as their usual residence. Public schools in general were in vacation on Census day and it is clear, from the records of those areas where the proportion of school residents is known to be large in relation to the local population, that the Census assignments in respect of the special class are definitely fewer than they would have been had the instruction regarding usual residence been fully complied with. In constructing annual estimates of population on the basis of the Census record, the latter has been adjusted so as to remedy the Census deficiency in those areas where it is likely to have been of consequence.

Of the total numbers enumerated away from their homes only those whose usual residence was outside the borough or county district in which they were enumerated have been taken into account in the Census analysis. The identification and rearrangement of this section of the returns was a considerable undertaking in itself and to have extended it to cover the shorter range and less important displacements within the several Local Authority areas would have added to the complexity of the proceedings without commensurate addition to the value of the record.

Of the total population enumerated in England and Wales, 836,185 persons (2·1 per cent. of the whole) stated that their "usual residence" was elsewhere than in the borough, urban or rural district in which they were enumerated. Of this figure 77,849 were foreign or other visitors to England and Wales with their homes outside while the balance of 758,336 represents the amount of the displacements within the national boundary on the Census night of 26th April.

So far as concerns the numbers whose normal residence was outside England and Wales it will be seen from column g of Table 9 of the General Tables Volume that they were widely dispersed over the country generally, there being comparatively few areas in which none were recorded; generally speaking however, their incidence was insignificant in relation to the total populations of the areas, the proportions rarely exceeding one or two per thousand except for a few well defined concentrations mainly associated with the metropolitan area. The highest number and proportion to total occurs in the Metropolitan Borough of Westminster where 4,581 individuals so identified represent 3·5 per cent. of the enumerated population; in Holborn Metropolitan Borough with a far smaller total population, the non-resident element from other countries amounts to 1,478 or 3·8 per cent. of the total. In Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone the numbers exceeded 1,000 and were between 1 and 2 per cent. of the total while in Hampstead and St. Pancras the numbers were substantial though slightly below 1 per cent. Outside London, moderate concentrations are returned from Southampton C.B. (1,006 or ·6 per cent.) and Bournemouth (834 or ·7 per cent.), the only other borough in which the number exceeds 1,000 being Liverpool with 2,132 representing less than ·3 per cent. of its total population.

In respect of displacements within England and Wales, columns c and d of Table 9 (General Tables Volume) show that in practically every area identified, some visitors from other areas of the country were present on Census night and at the same time some of their residents were enumerated elsewhere in England and Wales; the difference between the two representing either an excess of the enumerated over residents or vice versa. So far as the validity of the enumerated record is concerned it is only this net difference that is of concern and this is shown both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the enumerated population in columns e and f of Table 9.

Amongst the 1,793 separate boroughs, urban districts and rural districts identified at the Census, the difference either way amounted to less than 1 per cent. of the enumerated in 1,236 of the areas, between 1 and 2 per cent. in a further 327 areas and was in excess of 2 per cent. in the remaining 230 areas. The latter are individually distinguished in the following extracts from Table 9 in which the two types of displacement are displayed in diminishing order for the different categories of areas.

TABLE LXXXV.—AREAS WITH ENUMERATED POPULATION IN EXCESS OF RESIDENT POPULATION

Area	Percent- age Excess	Area	Percent- age Excess	Area	Percent- age Excess
(a) <i>Administrative Counties</i> (excess ·5% or over) :		(c) <i>Other Urban Districts</i> (excess 2% or over) :		(c) <i>Urban Districts (contd.)</i>	
Sussex, West	3·0	Grasmere	17·6	Paul	5·2
Isle of Wight	2·8	Grange	17·3	Holborn Met. B.	4·9
Devon	1·8	Padstow	15·0	Llandrindod Wells	4·9
Caernarvon	1·5	Skegness	14·4	Clacton	4·8
Westmorland	1·4	New Hunstanton	14·1	Weston-super-Mare	4·7
Sussex, East	1·3	Lynton	12·8	Cottingham	4·6
Merioneth	1·3	Frinton-on-Sea	10·5	Dawlish	4·6
Cornwall	1·2	Barmouth	10·4	The Matlocks	4·5
Radnor	1·2	Sidmouth	9·7	Worthing M.B.	4·4
Dorset	1·1	Wardle	9·7	Seaton	4·3
Pembroke	1·0	New Romney M.B.	9·6	Herne Bay	4·2
Brecknock	0·8	Shanklin	9·0	Kirklington cum Upsland	4·2
Denbigh	0·8	Droitwich M.B.	8·7	Looe	4·1
Flint	0·7	Llandudno	8·6	Chislehurst	4·1
Somerset	0·6	Bognor Regis	8·6	Morecambe and Heysham	
Yorks, East Riding	0·6	Bettws-y-Coed	8·3	M.B.	4·1
Kent	0·5	Broadstairs and St. Peters	8·2	Colwyn Bay	4·1
Suffolk, West	0·5	Conway M.B.	7·8	Newquay	4·0
Montgomery	0·5	Milford Haven	7·8	Stratton and Bude	3·9
		Mablethorpe and Sutton	7·6	Cromer	3·9
		Ventnor	7·4	Filey	3·9
(b) <i>County Boroughs</i> (excess ·5% or over) :		Canvey Island	7·2	Towyn	3·9
Bournemouth	5·4	Salcombe	7·1	Rhyl	3·7
Eastbourne	3·5	Lyme Regis M.B.	6·9	Milton	3·7
Hastings	3·4	Torquay M.B.	6·8	Stanhope	3·6
Blackpool	2·4	Sandown	6·6	Bourne	3·6
Brighton	2·2	Margate M.B.	6·1	Littlehampton	3·6
Southport	1·4	Walton-on-the-Naze	5·9	Scalby	3·6
Southend-on-Sea	1·2	Fowey M.B.	5·4	Newhaven	3·5
Grimsby	1·0	Southwold M.B.	5·4	Falmouth M.B.	3·3
Bath	0·6	Swanage	5·4	North Bromsgrove	3·2
				Budleigh Salterton	3·1

**TABLE LXXXV. (continued)—AREAS WITH ENUMERATED POPULATION IN EXCESS OF
RESIDENT POPULATION**

Area	Percent- age Excess	Area	Percent- age Excess	Area	Percent- age Excess
<i>(c) Urban Districts (contd.)</i>		<i>Urban Districts (contd.)</i>		<i>Rural Districts (contd.)</i>	
Bexhill M.B. ...	3.1	Battle ...	2.0	Hendon ...	2.5
Fleetwood ...	3.0	Llanfyllin M.B. ...	2.0	Rye ...	2.5
St. Helens (I.O.W.) ...	3.0	Lytham St. Annes M.B. ...	2.0	South Westmorland ...	2.5
Madron ...	2.9			Glaslyn ...	2.5
St. Ives M.B. ...	2.9	<i>(d) Rural Districts :</i>		St. Columb Major ...	2.4
Keswick ...	2.9	Blore Heath ...	10.5	South Stoneham ...	2.4
Ilfracombe ...	2.9	Westhampnett ...	8.1	West Ward ...	2.4
Clevedon ...	2.9	Hay ...	8.0	Marlborough ...	2.4
Shoreham-by-Sea ...	2.9	East Preston ...	7.8	Castle Ward ...	2.3
Withernsea ...	2.9	Romney Marsh ...	6.7	Lymington ...	2.3
Llanfairfechan ...	2.9	Isles of Scilly ...	5.7	Conway ...	2.3
Tenby M.B. ...	2.9	Kingsbridge ...	4.2	Ruthin ...	2.3
Fulwood ...	2.8	Hartlepool ...	4.1	Cookham ...	2.2
Little Crosby ...	2.8	Midhurst ...	4.1	Truro ...	2.2
Fleet ...	2.8	Isle of Thanet ...	4.0	Bridport ...	2.2
West Mersea ...	2.7	Wheatenhurst ...	3.9	Maldon ...	2.2
Folkestone M.B. ...	2.7	Blean ...	3.9	Hollingbourne ...	2.2
Felixstowe ...	2.6	Dulverton ...	3.8	Oswestry ...	2.2
Windermere ...	2.6	Havant ...	3.8	Christchurch ...	2.2
Prestatyn ...	2.6	Hastings ...	3.8	Cerne ...	2.1
Marple ...	2.5	Eastbourne ...	3.6	Williton ...	2.1
Paignton ...	2.5	Berkhampstead ...	3.5	Melford ...	2.1
Church Stretton ...	2.5	Bradford-on-Avon ...	3.4	Tendring ...	2.0
Chepstow ...	2.5	Thetford ...	3.4	Lancaster ...	2.0
Hythe M.B. ...	2.4	Isle of Wight ...	3.3	New Forest ...	2.0
Porthcawl ...	2.4	Billesdon ...	3.1	Chertsey ...	2.0
Minehead ...	2.3	Tavistock ...	2.9	Ramsbury ...	2.0
Shelf ...	2.3	Dover ...	2.9		
Criccieth ...	2.3	Brandon ...	2.9	City of London ...	3.5
Penmaenmawr ...	2.3	Middlesbrough ...	2.9		
Holme Cultram ...	2.2	Wharfedale ...	2.9	Number of other U.D.s with differences of 1% and under 2% ...	67
Thornton Cleveleys ...	2.2	Barnstaple ...	2.8		
Alton ...	2.2	Aysgarth ...	2.8	Number of R.D.s with dif- ferences of 1% and under 2% ...	128
Teignmouth ...	2.1	Dolgelley ...	2.8		
Ilkley ...	2.1	Weardale ...	2.7		
Baslow and Bubnell ...	2.0	Newton Abbot ...	2.5		
Poulton-le-Fylde ...	2.0	Sheppey ...	2.5		

TABLE LXXXVI.—AREAS WITH RESIDENT POPULATION IN EXCESS OF ENUMERATED POPULATION

Area	Percent- age Excess	Area	Percent- age Excess	Area	Percent- age Excess
<i>(a) Administrative Counties (excess 5% or over) :</i>		<i>Urban Districts (contd.)</i>		<i>Urban Districts (contd.)</i>	
Rutland ...	2.4	Llandilo ...	5.5	Hedon M.B. ...	2.3
Peterborough ...	0.7	Brackley M.B. ...	4.4	Narberth ...	2.3
London ...	0.5	Caerleon ...	4.2	Bangor M.B. ...	2.3
		Harrow-on-the-Hill ...	4.2	Alvaston and Boulton ...	2.2
<i>(b) County Boroughs (excess 5% or over) :</i>		Wantage ...	4.1	Kingsbridge ...	2.1
Canterbury ...	1.1	Ellesmere ...	4.1	Newnham ...	2.1
South Shields ...	1.0	Chatham M.B. ...	3.9	Huyton-with-Roby ...	2.1
West Hartlepool ...	0.9	Neyland ...	3.8	Leatherhead ...	2.1
Gloucester ...	0.8	Saxmundham ...	3.7	Cheltenham M.B. ...	2.0
Rochdale ...	0.8	Bungay ...	3.4	Bishop's Stortford ...	2.0
Merthyr Tydfil ...	0.8	Amlwch ...	3.4	Harpden ...	2.0
Newport ...	0.8	Great Berkhamstead ...	3.3	Richmond (Yorks) M.B. ...	2.0
Darlington ...	0.7	Carnforth ...	3.3		
Gateshead ...	0.7	Wellington (Salop) ...	3.3	<i>(d) Rural Districts (excess 2% or over) :</i>	
York ...	0.7	Saffron Walden M.B. ...	3.3	Uppingham ...	6.6
Chester ...	0.6	Llandovery M.B. ...	3.2	Sedbergh ...	5.7
Great Yarmouth ...	0.6	Oakham ...	3.1	Sefton ...	5.5
Reading ...	0.5	Handforth ...	2.9	Stockton ...	5.0
Birkenhead ...	0.5	Dolgelley ...	2.8	Uttoxeter ...	3.8
Sunderland ...	0.5	Truro M.B. ...	2.7	Headington ...	3.7
Bolton ...	0.5	Bala ...	2.7	Horsham ...	3.1
Ipswich ...	0.5	Durham M.B. ...	2.6	Helmsley ...	2.6
Middlesbrough ...	0.5	Sevenoaks ...	2.6	Mutford and Lothingland ...	2.5
		Aberaryon ...	2.6	Hunslet ...	2.5
<i>(c) Other Urban Districts (excess 2% or over) :</i>		Hayle ...	2.5	Bredwardine ...	2.4
Eton ...	21.8	Walton-le-Dale ...	2.5		
Oundle ...	14.5	Crediton ...	2.5	Number of other U.D.s with differences of 1% and under 2% ...	108
Marlborough M.B. ...	10.7	Cleethorpes ...	2.5		
Lampeter M.B. ...	8.8	Kirkby Lonsdale ...	2.5	Number of R.D.s with dif- ferences of 1% and under 2% ...	19
Rishworth ...	6.3	Malvern ...	2.5		
Cowbridge M.B. ...	5.6	Bowdon ...	2.4		
		Halesworth ...	2.4		
		Wivenhoe ...	2.3		
		Tonbridge ...	2.3		

These extracts indicate that the largest differences in the two categories are mainly associated with a particular type of area in the case of each. The areas in which the principal excesses of enumerated over resident occur are almost exclusively seaside towns or holiday resorts, the excess rising to as much as of 17 per cent. in the urban districts of Grasmere and Grange; neither here nor elsewhere however can the temporary visitor element which the percentages reflect, bear much relation to the corresponding proportions which would be met with at the height of the summer and the classification serves mainly to indicate that incidence of the said visitor element in this class of area is not negligible and may be quite considerable during periods of the year outside the normal holiday months.

Amongst the areas in which the enumerated population was less than the resident population (as defined for the Census inquiry), the maximum recorded differences are largely associated with smallish areas in which public schools or other residential educational institutions furnish a considerable element of the local population, the outstanding examples of the list being the urban districts of Eton, Oundle and Marlborough in respect of which the residents recorded as absent on Census night amounted to 21.8, 14.5 and 10.7 per cent. respectively of the enumerated totals. As pointed out above however, it is known that many absent school residents failed to return the school address as their usual residence and the tabular figures in respect of areas associated with this type of population must accordingly be read as materially understating the differences which otherwise should have been registered.

CENSUS, ENGLAND, 1931.



SCHEDULE.

Prescribed by Regulations under the Census Act, 1920, as the form to be used in England (excluding Monmouth), for the purpose of returns in respect of (a) Private Households, (b) Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses or Common or other Lodging Houses, and (c) Other persons in respect of whom no other form of schedule is prescribed.

This space to be filled up by the Enumerator.

No. of Registration District.

No. of Registration Sub-District.

No. of Enumeration District.

Name of householder or other person responsible for making the return.

Postal Address

NOTICE.

- The Head, or person acting as Head, of a private Household is required by law to make a return in this Form, stating the particulars asked for in respect of all persons forming part of the household for Census purposes. See top left-hand corner within.
- N.B.—Any one or more persons separately occupying separate lodgings in a house or a separate part of a house will be regarded as forming a separate household. But boarders are to be regarded as part of the household with which they board.
- The manager or other person in charge of an hotel, club, boarding house, or common or other lodging house, is required by law to make a return in this Form with respect to all persons falling to be included as inmates of the establishment for Census purposes. See top left-hand corner within.
- Every such person is required by law to give to the person responsible for making the return such information as may be necessary to enable the return to be made. No use may, however, be made of such information by the person to whom it is given except for the purpose of making the return.
- A person who has applied in the prescribed manner to make a separate confidential return will not be liable to give information to the Head or Manager; and in such case the person responsible for making the return will only be liable to include in his return in respect of that person the particulars required in Columns A and B within.
- The Schedule will be called for on Monday, April 27th, by the appointed enumerator; in order that he may not be delayed it must be ready with the answers written in the proper columns early on the morning of that day. If the answers are incomplete or inaccurate, the enumerator must ask any questions necessary to enable him to correct the Schedule.
- The person responsible for making the return may, if unable to deliver the Schedule to the enumerator personally, arrange for some other person to do so on his behalf. If desired, the Schedule may be handed to the enumerator under cover.
- If any person whose duty it is to make a return or to give information refuses to do so, or wilfully gives false information, or uses otherwise than for the purpose of making the return any information given him for that purpose, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds.

S. P. VIVIAN,
Registrar-General.

EXAMPLES OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

		1st Example		2nd Example		3rd Example		4th Example		5th Example		6th Example	
Name and Surname.	Relationship to Head of Household.	Usual Residence.	Sex	Age.	Condition as to Marriage.	Birthplace.	Nationality.	Personal Occupation.	Employment.	Not gainfully occupied.			
1	Alice L. Smith ...	Here 10, 12th Avenue, New York, U.S.A.	D	E	Widowed D	France, Meuse U.S.A., Maine	British born U.S.A.	Boarding House Keeper Reporter	Employs Others "New York Times" Newspaper Publishers, New York.	—			
2	Harold E. Dick ...		F	M							60 0		
3	Arthur O. Brett...		M	70							2		
4	Mary Blake ...		F	21							6		
1	Isaac Cohen ...	Here	M	35	6	Poland, Warsaw	Naturalized British Subject	Butcher (Shop Keeper)	Own Account	—			
2	Rebecca Cohen ...	Here	F	32	4	London, Whitechapel	—	—	—	Home duties			
3	Benjamin Cohen...	Here	M	14	6	London, Stepney	—	—	—	School			
4	Abraham Cohen...	Here	M	67	2	Poland, Warsaw	Polish	Gold Engraver (Retired)	J. Abrabams, Watchmaker, 16, Hyde Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.	—			
1	John A. Jones ...	Here	M	50	2	Glanorganshire, Rhonda	—	Coal Miner, Haulier, (Below ground), Out of work	Llanfai Colliery Co., Rhonda	—			
2	Sarah M. Jones ...	Here	F	48	6	Renfrewshire, Greenock	—	Road Labourer	Middlesex County Council, Roads Dept., Brentford Depot	Home duties			
3	Abel J. Jones ..	5, Crane Court, Brent- ford, Middlesex	M	25	8	Glanorganshire, Rhonda	—	—	—	—			
1	George H. Smith	Here	M	38	2	Lancashire, Oldham	—	Loom Tuner	Messrs. Bright, Ltd., Cotton Goods Works, Mill Lane, Oldham	—			
2	Louisa M. Smith	Here	F	37	0	Irish Free State, Cork	—	Jack Frame Tenter	Briggs & Wells, Cotton Spinners, High Road, Oldham	Home duties			
3	Annie L. Smith ...	Here	F	15	11	Lancashire, Rochdale	—	—	—	—			
4	"Baby" Smith...	Here	M	Under 1 year.	—	Lancashire, Oldham	—	—	—	—			
1	William P. Brown	Here	M	50	11	Warwickshire, Coventry	—	Solicitor	Employs Others	Dental Student			
2	Henry W. Brown	Here	M	22	3	At sea	British born	Manager (Accounts Dept.)	Pamphillon Bros., Stockbrokers, Bishopsgate, E.C.2	—			
3	Ernest G. F. Webb	22, John's Hill, London, S.E.26	M	45	3	Attrim, Portrush	—	General Domestic Servant	Private	—			
4	Lilian S. Edwards	Here	F	30	6	Middlesex, Acton	—	Tube Drawer	Brown & Co., Rubber Makers, River Street, Birmingham	—			
1	Robert N. Allison	Here	M	24	2	Warwickshire, Birmingham	—	Cook	T. Dyson, Restaurant Proprietor, 6, Ditch Lane	—			
2	Rose B. Allison ...	Here	F	23	0	Canada, Quebec	—	—	—	—			

Please read the Column Headings and the Instructions and Examples overleaf, and then fill up the Schedule carefully in Ink.

To be filled up by the Enumerator.

No. of Schedule.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

The Persons to be included in this schedule are all those who are alive at midnight on the Night of Sunday, 26th April, 1931, and who, whether as members of the family or as visitors, boarders or servants :— (1) pass the night in the dwelling of this household or in this establishment, or (2) arrive and are received into the household or establishment on Monday, 27th April, 1931, before the collection of the schedule, not having already been enumerated elsewhere. No one else may be included.			Sex.	Age.	Condition as to Marriage.	Birthplace.	Nationality.	Occupation and Industry.		
								In Columns K and L, give required particulars for every person aged 14 or over who follows some occupation or calling for payment or profit (whether working or out-of-work at the time of the Census), or who formerly followed some such occupation and is now wholly retired.		
								Personal Occupation.	Employer worked for in occupation stated in column K, and Employer's Business.	
								State occupation or calling followed. If out of work or wholly retired, add "Out of work," or "Retired" as the case may be, after the statement of occupation. The occupation must be stated precisely: vague or indefinite terms must not be used. See Instructions. Where the occupation is connected with Trade or Manufacture the reply should show the particular kind of Work done—the Material worked in or Article made or dealt in, if any. In the case of Profession or Service the precise branch must be stated. If more than one paid occupation is followed, state only that by which the living is mainly earned. Apprentices and Articled Clerks should be included here. See Instructions generally, and as to Special Cases.	State Name, Business and Business Address of present employer (person, firm, company or public body) or, if out of work or wholly retired, of last employer. The nature of the business should be fully described, and the product or kind of service stated, where applicable. Vague and indefinite terms must not be used. If the employer carries on more than one kind of business, manufacture or service, the business and business address given should be that of the particular works, etc., where the person in question is employed. But for Domestic Servants and others in private personal service, write only "Private." For an occupied person who does not work for an employer, but employs others for purposes of his or her own business, write "Employs Others," stating also nature or business unless identical with occupation returned. For an occupied person who neither works for an employer nor employs others for business purposes, write "Own Account."	
									See Instructions.	
								K	L	M
				years. months.						
				years. months.						
				years. months.						
				years. months.						
				years. months.						
				years. months.						
				years. months.						
				years. months.						

To be filled up by the Enumerator.				Enumerator's Initials.
Rooms.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	

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 B

The Constitution of the Geographical Regions at the Census of 1931, England and Wales

SOUTH EAST

Bedfordshire
Berkshire
Buckinghamshire
Essex
Hertfordshire
Kent
London
Middlesex
Oxfordshire
Southampton
Surrey
Sussex, East
Sussex, West
Wight, Isle of

GREATER LONDON (included also in the South East Region)

The City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts—comprising an area of about 15 miles radius from Charing Cross, the details of which are set out in the Preliminary Report of the 1931 Census and also in the County of London Census Volume, 1931.

NORTH 1

Durham
Northumberland

NORTH 2

Cumberland
Westmorland
Yorkshire, East Riding
Yorkshire, North Riding

NORTH 3

Yorkshire, West Riding
York C.B.

NORTH 4

Cheshire
Lancashire

MIDLAND 1

Gloucestershire
Herefordshire
Shropshire

MIDLAND 1—(continued)

Staffordshire
Warwickshire
Worcestershire

MIDLAND 2

Derbyshire
Leicestershire
Northamptonshire
Nottinghamshire
Peterborough, Soke of

EAST

Cambridgeshire
Ely, Isle of
Huntingdonshire
Lincolnshire :
Parts of Holland
Parts of Kesteven
Parts of Lindsey
Norfolk
Rutlandshire
Suffolk, East
Suffolk, West

SOUTH WEST

Cornwall
Devonshire
Dorsetshire
Somersetshire
Wiltshire

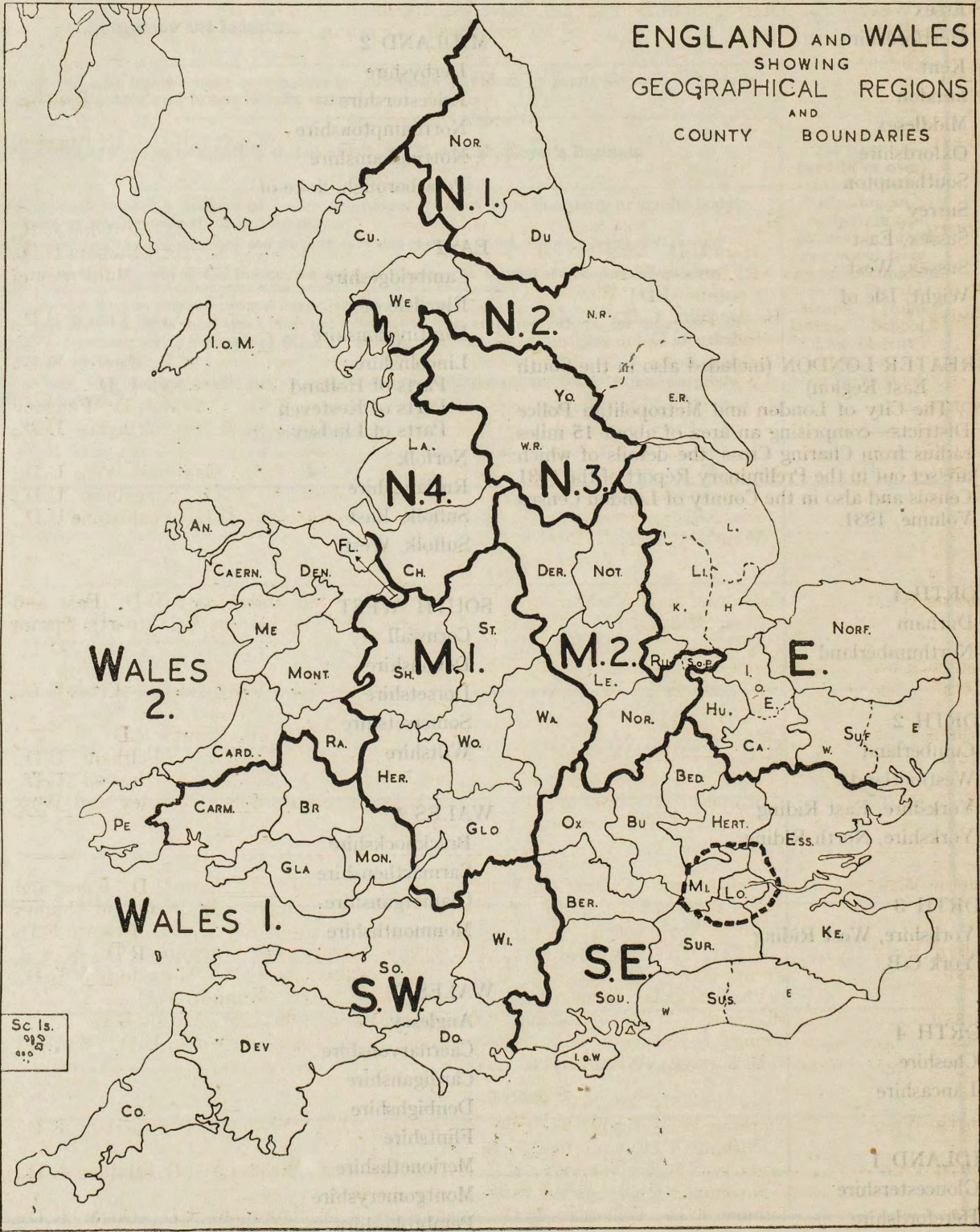
WALES 1

Brecknockshire
Carmarthenshire
Glamorganshire
Monmouthshire

WALES 2

Anglesey
Caernarvonshire
Cardiganshire
Denbighshire
Flintshire
Merionethshire
Montgomeryshire
Pembrokeshire
Radnorshire

APPENDIX B (continued)



APPENDIX C

*Constitution of Metropolitan Zones and Sectors (in terms of areas as existing in 1931)
referred to on pages 43 to 48*

NUCLEUS

City of London, and Metropolitan Boroughs of Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Finsbury, Holborn, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney, Westminster.

ZONE 1

SOUTH WEST	...	Metropolitan Boroughs of	Battersea, Lambeth, Wandsworth.
SOUTH EAST	...	"	Camberwell, Deptford, Greenwich, Lewisham, Woolwich.
EAST	...	"	Hackney, Poplar.
NORTH	...	"	Hampstead, Islington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Stoke Newington.
WEST	...	"	Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington, Paddington.

ZONE 2

SOUTH WEST	...	Barnes U.D., Beddington and Wallington U.D., Carshalton U.D., Croydon C.B., Ham U.D., Kingston-on-Thames M.B., Merton and Morden U.D., Mitcham U.D., Richmond M.B., Surbiton U.D., Sutton and Cheam U.D., The Maldens and Coombe U.D., Wimbledon M.B.
SOUTH EAST	...	Beckenham U.D., Bexley U.D., Bromley M.B., Chislehurst U.D., Penge U.D., Sidcup U.D.
EAST	...	Barking Town U.D., Chingford U.D., East Ham C.B., Ilford M.B., Leyton M.B., Walthamstow M.B., Wanstead U.D., West Ham C.B., Woodford U.D.
NORTH	...	Barnet U.D., East Barnet Valley U.D., Edmonton U.D., Enfield U.D., Finchley U.D., Friern Barnet U.D., Hendon U.D., Hornsey M.B., Southgate U.D., Tottenham U.D., Wood Green U.D.
WEST	...	Acton M.B., Brentford and Chiswick U.D., Ealing M.B., Hampton Wick U.D., Harrow-on-the-Hill U.D., Heston and Isleworth U.D., Kingsbury U.D., Southall Norwood U.D., Teddington U.D., Twickenham M.B., Wealdstone U.D., Wembley U.D., Willesden U.D.

ZONE 3

SOUTH WEST	...	Caterham and Warlingham U.D. (part), Coulsdon and Purley U.D., East and West Molesey U.D., Epsom U.D., Esher and The Dittons U.D. (part), Epsom R.D. (part), Godstone R.D. (part).
SOUTH EAST	...	Crayford U.D., Erith U.D., Bromley R.D. (part).
EAST	...	Buckhurst Hill U.D., Dagenham U.D., Loughton U.D., Waltham Holy Cross U.D., Epping R.D. (part).
NORTH	...	Cheshunt U.D., Barnet R.D., Hatfield R.D. (part), South Mimms R.D.
WEST	...	Bushey U.D., Watford M.B. (part), Watford R.D. (part), Feltham U.D., Hampton U.D., Hayes and Harlington U.D., Ruislip Northwood U.D., Staines U.D., Sunbury-on-Thames U.D., Uxbridge U.D., Yiewsley and West Drayton U.D., Hendon R.D.

ZONE 4

SOUTH WEST	...	Caterham and Warlingham U.D. (part), Chertsey U.D., Egham U.D., Esher and The Dittons U.D. (part), Leatherhead U.D., Reigate M.B., Walton-upon-Thames U.D., Weybridge U.D., Epsom R.D. (part), Godstone R.D. (part), Reigate R.D.
SOUTH EAST	...	Dartford U.D., Swanscombe U.D., Bromley R.D. (part), Dartford R.D.
EAST	...	Brentwood U.D., Epping U.D., Grays Thurrock U.D., Hornchurch U.D., Purfleet U.D., Romford U.D., Epping R.D. (part), Romford R.D.
NORTH	...	Hoddesdon U.D., St. Albans M.B., Hatfield R.D. (part), St. Albans R.D.
WEST	...	Slough U.D., Eton R.D., Chorleywood U.D., Rickmansworth U.D., Watford M.B. (part), Watford R.D. (part).

ZONE 5

SOUTH WEST	...	Dorking U.D., Guildford M.B., Windlesham U.D., Woking U.D., Chertsey R.D., Dorking R.D., Guildford R.D.
SOUTH EAST	...	Gravesend M.B., Northfleet U.D., Sevenoaks U.D., Wrotham U.D., Malling R.D., Sevenoaks R.D., Strood R.D., Tonbridge R.D.
EAST	...	Tilbury U.D., Billericay R.D., Chelmsford R.D., Dunmow R.D., Ongar R.D., Orsett R.D., Stansted R.D.
NORTH	...	Harpenden U.D., Hertford M.B., Sawbridgeworth U.D., Ware U.D., Welwyn Garden City U.D., Hadham R.D., Hertford R.D., Hitchin R.D., Ware R.D., Welwyn R.D.
WEST	...	Maidenhead M.B., New Windsor M.B., Cookham R.D., Easthampstead R.D., Windsor R.D., Beaconsfield U.D., Chesham U.D., Eton U.D., Amersham R.D., Wycombe R.D., Great Berkhamstead U.D., Hemel Hempstead M.B., Berkhamstead R.D., Hemel Hempstead R.D.

THE METROPOLITAN AREA
SHOWING
ZONAL AND SECTOR DIVISIONS,
BOROUGH AND COUNTY DISTRICTS
(AS EXISTING IN 1931)

