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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Fertility Statistics 1931. Tables A - H.

The 1931 fertility records set out in Tables A to H are of two kinds, derived from separate and independent sources of data.

Those of Table A, which correspond to the 1921 records published in Part II of the Registrar General's Decennial Supplement of 1921, are based upon the relationship between the births registered in 1931 and the population enumerated at the census of that year. Prior to the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, the ages of parents were not recorded at birth registrations and fertility rates by age are not therefore available from this record; further, the general validity of the analysis depends upon the correspondence of census and registration data in the matter of descriptions of occupations, etc.

The records of Tables B, C and D are derived from census data alone and are analogous to the 1921 records published in the Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility Volume of the 1921 Census. The fertility index in this analysis is the ratio of the number of children under 1 year of age enumerated with their parents to the number of married men or women enumerated and is relative rather than absolute in that it is based not upon total births but upon survivors enumerated with parents at a point of time 6 months later on average. In contrast to the analysis of Table A the records are available by age of parent and at the same time are exposed to no danger from possible lack of correspondence in the occupation, etc., allocations of parents and children. Tables F, G and H are also derived from census data.

The detailed composition of Social Classes and Occupational Orders may be ascertained from Table A.

The constitutions of geographical regions are as follows:-

Greater London	North I	Midland II	Wales I
The area coincident with the City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts - approximately 15 miles radius from Charing Cross	Durham Northumberland	Derbyshire Leicestershire Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire Peterborough, Soke of	Brecknockshire Carmarthenshire Glamorganshire Monmouthshire
	North II		Wales II
	Cumberland Westmorland Yorkshire, E. Riding Yorkshire, N. Riding	East	Anglesey Caernarvonshire Cardiganshire Denbighshire Flintshire Merionethshire Montgomeryshire Pembrokeshire Radnorshire
	North III		
	Yorkshire, W. Riding York, C.B.	Cambridgeshire Ely, Isle of Huntingdonshire Lincolnshire - Parts of Holland Parts of Kesteven Parts of Lindsey	
	North IV		
	Cheshire Lancashire	Norfolk Rutland Suffolk, East Suffolk, West	
	Midland I	South West	
	Gloucestershire Herefordshire Shropshire Staffordshire Warwickshire Worcestershire	Cornwall Devon Dorset Somerset Wiltshire	

The Married Women's fertility record is limited to those married women who were enumerated on the same schedule as their husbands at the census.

The social class and occupation category is that of the father in both the Married Man's and Married Woman's analyses and of the mother in the Spinster's and Widows analysis.

The standard births referred to in columns 3 and 8 of Table E were obtained by applying standard fertility age rates to the appropriate age sections of the populations at risk, the standard rates being as follows:-

for column (3) The rates* shown for Married Males: All classes (including unoccupied) in Table D.
for column (8) The rates† shown for Married Women: All Classes (including unoccupied) in Table D.

* at ages under 20		† at ages under 20
20-24	35-39	20-24
25-29	40-44	25-29
30-34	45-54	30-34
		35-39
		40-44

While the data have been shown in detail throughout, rates and comparative figures have not been calculated in any case where the number of births (or infants under 1 year of age) is less than 20, but where in such cases, the actual number differs from the number expected on the basis of the corresponding national rate by the order of 5 or more, the letter "E" or "D" is inserted in the rate position, indicating that the group experience rate may be significantly in excess or defect of the national rate.

Fertility Statistics, 1939. Tables J - Q.

The 1939 fertility data shown in Tables J - P are derived from the birth registration records. Since the operation of the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, additional information, regarding the age of the mother, and in the case of legitimate births, the duration of marriage, the number of previous children and whether alive, dead or stillborn, has been obtained at birth registration.

Table Q corresponds to Table SS of the Registrar General's Statistical Review, Tables, Part II, Civil, but in the present volume, the further analysis by the father's occupation has been included, being obtained from the normal birth registration records.

The data shown in Tables Q1 and Q2 are derived from the death registration records of 1939.

INTRODUCTORY

This volume is the last in the series of Decennial Supplements to be issued in connection with the Census of 1931. Its earlier publication has been prevented by various difficulties. First, there was the intervention of the Second World War with its restrictions on printing and many other activities. Then, at the end of the war, the considerable arrears of publications of all kinds which had accumulated and the current programme of publications presented the General Register Office with a task which has taken years to complete.

In view of these delays, opportunity has been taken to include in the volume the special tabulations of the 1939 registrations of births, stillbirths and infant deaths prepared by the General Register Office for the Royal Commission on Population, together with an analysis of this material prepared by Mr. W.A.B. Hopkin, Assistant Secretary to the Statistics Committee of the Royal Commission, and Mr. J. Hajnal, Research Assistant on the Royal Commission staff. This analysis was first published in "Population Studies, Vol. I, Nos. 2 & 3".

It is hoped that the publication of the volume will provide an invaluable link in the series of national fertility data begun at the Census of 1911 and continued to the present time.

ANALYSIS OF THE BIRTHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1939, BY FATHER'S OCCUPATION.

By W.A.B. Hopkin and J. Hajnal

In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Statistics Committee of the Royal Commission on Population, maternities and infant deaths registered in England and Wales in 1939, in respect of which the occupation of the father had been coded and punched, were retabulated by the General Register Office by groups of occupations. A scheme of twenty-six type groups of occupations was adopted. For purposes of analysis it has been found convenient, in general, to aggregate these twenty-six groups in thirteen main types.

The thirteen main groups will be referred to as 'types' in contrast to the twenty-six 'groups'. The 'groups' have been given Arabic and the 'types' Roman numerals. The arrangement of the material may be seen in Table 1 which gives, first, a general picture of the distribution of the thirteen main types, indicated by short titles, and, secondly, a somewhat fuller description of the twenty-six groups of which the types consist. Data enabling the occupations included in each type to be identified in the official classification are given in Appendix 1, p.88.

It will be noted that even the thirteen types provide a more detailed occupational analysis than has in general been used for the analysis of differential fertility. The full classification into twenty-six groups

TABLE 1

A. Thirteen main types of occupations and number of maternities assigned to each

Type no.	Title	Maternities assigned to type
I	Professional and Administrative	23,459
II	Employers	41,907
III	Skilled Manual Workers	195,445
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	47,521
V	Unskilled Labourers	114,475
VI	Textile Workers	7,324
VII	Miners	41,124
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	16,986
IX	Farmers	10,496
X	Clerks	21,707
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	42,972
XII	Foremen	13,929
XIII	Other Ranks in Police and Armed Forces	30,180
	Occupation of father not stated	1,631
	All registered legitimate maternities	809,138

B. Description of groups comprised by each type

Type no.	Group no.	Description of principal elements in group	Maternities assigned to group
I	1	Professions (Lawyers, Doctors, etc.) except Teachers	8,850
	2	Higher Ranks in Banking, Insurance, Transport, Shipping Company Secretaries, Officers in the Armed Forces	6,220
	3	Civil Servants and Local Government Officials of Ranks above Clerks and some professions assigned lower rank than group 1 (e.g. Subordinate Medical Service)	4,586
II	4	Teachers	3,803
	5	Employers and Managers in Building	1,934
	6	Owners and Managers of other Industrial and Commercial Enterprises (including Proprietors and Managers of Retail Businesses)	39,973
III	7	Skilled Workers in Agricultural Occupations (Gardeners, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc.)	7,821
	8	Skilled Workers in Building (Bricklayers, Plasterers, etc.)	13,685
	9	All Skilled Workers (but not Foremen) other than those in Agriculture and Building (7 and 8 above) or Textiles and Mining (13 and 15 below). (The largest groups are Smiths and Skilled Forge Workers, Erectors and Fitters in Metal Works, Electrical Engineers, Carpenters, Drivers of self-propelled Vehicles, Warehousemen)	173,939
IV	10	Semi-skilled Manual Workers other than in Textiles and Mining (e.g. Metal Mechanics, Engineers' and Mechanics' Labourers, Omnibus and Tram Conductors, Packers, Labellers, Ticketers)	47,521
V	11	Building Labourers other than 'Navvies'	13,248
	12	Other Unskilled Labourers (except Agriculture)	101,227
VI	13	Skilled Textile Workers other than Foremen	4,299
	14	Semi-skilled Textile Workers	3,025
VII	15	Skilled Mine Workers other than Foremen (i.e. Hewers and Getters)	24,561
	16	Semi-skilled Mine and Quarry Workers (persons conveying material to the shaft, etc.)	16,563
VIII	17	Agricultural Labourers	16,986
IX	18	Farmers and Farmers' Sons	10,496
X	19	Clerks and Draughtsmen, Typists	21,707
XI	20	Shop Assistants (Salesmen, also Roundsmen, Vanmen) and Higher Ranks of Personal Service (e.g. Insurance Agents, Actors, Musicians, Writers)	34,337
	21	Lower Ranks of Personal Service (e.g. Caretakers, Hall and Hotel Porters)	8,635
XII	22	Foremen in Mines and Quarries	1,082
	23	Foremen in Textiles	807
XIII	24	Other Foremen	12,040
	25	'Other Ranks' in Police, Navy, and Air Force	14,038
	26	'Other Ranks' in Army	16,122

makes possible certain special comparisons, some of which are probably not immediately obvious from Table 1. Thus employers and managers in building have been separated from other employers and managers, and building labourers from other labourers. It is thus possible to compare the fertility of various sections of the building industry of varying social status.¹

In this paper only figures for the main types are given except where the special detail supplied by the full classification seemed of interest. It will be seen that the numbers of maternities assigned to some groups are small.

1. The pattern of differential fertility in 1939

To throw light on differential fertility the maternities assigned to each group of occupations were analysed by mothers' age, numbers of previous children and duration of marriage (see Table 0 on page 58).² The number of persons in each occupational group in 1939 is not known. The only indication of fertility differences is provided by the distribution within each occupational group of births of different order.³ The general features of the distribution of births by parity in the occupational types are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2. Proportionate distribution of maternities by parity in each occupation type

Type no.	Title	No. of previous children						Total
		0	1	2	3-4	5-6	7+	
I	Professional and Administrative	0.535	0.310	0.102	0.043	0.007	0.003	1.000
II	Employers	0.487	0.300	0.116	0.069	0.018	0.010	1.000
III	Skilled Manual Workers	0.451	0.266	0.128	0.100	0.035	0.022	1.000
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	0.412	0.251	0.131	0.121	0.048	0.037	1.000
V	Unskilled Labourers	0.318	0.231	0.146	0.159	0.079	0.067	1.000
VI	Textile Workers	0.461	0.272	0.124	0.096	0.032	0.015	1.000
VII	Miners	0.318	0.240	0.153	0.162	0.072	0.055	1.000
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	0.336	0.243	0.148	0.151	0.072	0.050	1.000
IX	Farmers	0.380	0.269	0.160	0.127	0.043	0.021	1.000
X	Clerks	0.582	0.271	0.085	0.044	0.012	0.006	1.000
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	0.511	0.269	0.112	0.074	0.022	0.012	1.000
XII	Foremen	0.400	0.273	0.137	0.114	0.044	0.032	1.000
XIII	Police and Services, other ranks	0.492	0.255	0.125	0.087	0.027	0.014	1.000
I-XIII	All occupations	0.425	0.260	0.129	0.110	0.044	0.032	1.000

It will be seen that there are clear indications of differences in fertility between occupations, and that the general pattern of these differences follows the general pattern revealed in past studies. Thus among Professional Occupations and Employers the proportion of first maternities is high while the frequency of sixth and higher order children is negligible (about 1% of all maternities in the Professional classes). At the other extreme, the proportion of first maternities is lowest among Unskilled Labourers, Miners, and Agricultural Labourers, while the proportion of sixth and higher order births is substantial (between 12 and 13%).

The crude distribution of all legitimate maternities by parity is, however, open to serious objection as an indication of differential fertility. The distribution of births by order in an occupation is dependent not only on the marriage and family-building habits of that occupation. It may also be affected by 'accidental' influences independent of the marriage and fertility habits of the occupational group in question - which may cause an abnormal distribution of men in the occupation by age and marriage duration. There is, in fact, reason to believe that such influences may have an important bearing on the figures in Table 2. It is well known that, in the years before 1939, a change in the occupational structure of the country was in process. Broadly speaking, the numbers of workers engaged in heavy manual work - agricultural occupations, mining, quarrying, navying - were declining, while the numbers of skilled workers and those in distributive trades and 'white-collar' occupations were increasing. Occupations in which the proportion of new entrants is heavy are likely to contain an abnormal proportion of young and recently married men. The births attributed to such an occupation would therefore be abnormally weighted with births of low parity, independently of the fertility of the occupation. Inspection of Table 2 suggests evidence of such bias, for example, the very high percentages of first maternities among the maternities attributed to 'Clerks' and 'Shop Assistants and Personal Service' (58 and 51% respectively).

It should also be remembered that the married population in England and Wales as a whole was abnormally weighted with recently married couples owing to the sharp increase in the number of marriages between 1932 and 1938. The increase in marriage rates which lay behind this movement was probably not exactly the same for men of different occupations.

The material for taking full account of such sources⁴ of bias is not available. As has been said above, the distribution of the population over the occupation types is not known and, *a fortiori*, the distribution of the men in any one occupation by age and marital status is not known. It is, however, possible to allow to some extent for the bias introduced into the birth-order statistics by differing distributions by age and marriage duration as the 1939 maternities have been tabulated by age of mother and duration of marriage as well as by parity. It is thus possible to restrict comparison to a group of maternities born to mothers of given marriage duration and age. For example, one may investigate the distribution, by number of previous children, of the maternities of mothers aged 20-39 and married more than 5 years. It is, however, cumbersome to deal with the distribution of maternities over all the various numbers of 'previous children'. To provide a convenient single index of fertility the proportion of maternities occurring after four or more previous children may be considered.

¹ Some apparently unimportant groups were separately identified, as it was desired to keep separate occupations included in different 'social classes' according to the classification of five social classes which is normally used by the General Register Office. Thus 'other ranks' in the Police, Navy and Air Force are separated from 'other ranks' in the Army, because the former are assigned by customary classification to Social Class IV, and the latter to Social Class V.

² The form of tabulation is similar to that of Table SS in the fertility tabulations published in *The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales*, Tables, Part II, Civil, annually since 1938. The criterion of 'number of previous children' is accordingly 'Total previous children (surviving, dead or still-born) by present husband'. The tabulation by occupation of father was not as full as the normal tables - for example, no breakdown by marriage duration was made for maternities to mothers under 20 or over 40.

³ For this method of analysing differential fertility, cf. E. Grebenik, 'Some aspects of population in Bristol', *J. Roy. Statist. Soc.* 1940.

⁴ Another relevant phenomenon is the fact that some men advance in occupational status in the course of their lives. A man might have his first child as a 'clerk' and his fourth child when a member of some 'professional occupation'.

This proportion among marriages of over 5 years' duration, is shown for the various occupation types in Table 3. For convenience of comparison a similar index, derived from Table 2, has been added: the proportion of all maternities in each occupation occurring after three or more previous children. This choice of number of 'previous children' gives figures of comparable order of magnitude for the two columns.

Table 3. A. Maternities occurring after four or more previous children per 1,000 maternities of women aged 20-39 and married 5 or more years. B. Maternities occurring after three or more previous children per 1,000 total maternities

Type no.	Title	A	B
I	Professional and Administrative	42	53
II	Employers	89	97
III	Skilled Manual Workers	194	157
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	259	206
V	Unskilled Labourers	380	305
VI	Textile Workers	160	143
VII	Miners	338	289
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	365	273
IX	Farmers	198	191
X	Clerks	64	62
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	136	108
XII	Foremen	190	190
XIII	Police and Services, other ranks	193	128
I-XIII	All occupations	234	186

It is obvious that the proportion of births of high parity to marriages of over 5 years' duration is very little affected by differences in the proportion of young and recently married men in different occupations. It will be seen that the picture of fertility differences given is substantially the same as that of Table 2. It is possible in the same way to consider a variety of different groups of births (defined by age of mother and duration of marriage) and obtain an index of differential fertility from the proportion of births of high parity. The number of 'previous children' which it is convenient to use will, of course, vary in accordance with the group of maternities considered - e.g. for maternities at marriage duration '10 years and over' the proportion of fifth and higher order births is convenient, for the second year of marriage the proportion of second births may be used (there are, of course, mis-statements at registration apart, no fifth births at such early duration).

Table 4 compares a series of measures of high-order births for different durations of marriage in each occupation type. The definition of a 'high-order birth' used for each duration is indicated at the top of the table.

It will be seen that though the general level of the figures varies from one column to another, the same pattern of high and low is apparent throughout. It is desirable to obtain a clearer picture, and a more accurate measure, of the consistency of the various indices of differential fertility shown in Table 4. For this purpose a 'relative score' was calculated for each figure in Table 4 by forming the deviations from the mean¹ of all the figures relating to the same duration group and expressing these deviations in terms of their average (i.e. the 'mean deviation'). For example,

TABLE 4. Maternities of high parity per 1,000 all maternities at various marriage durations and for maternities to women aged over 40

The figures give the proportion of maternities in which the number of previous children was x or more (as shown at the head of each column)

Type no.	Title	Mothers aged 20-39, the duration of marriage (in completed years) being						Mothers aged 40 or more
		1	2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10 or more	
		x=1	x=1	x=2	x=2	x=3	x=4	
I	Professional and Administrative	43	259	67	197	122	132	100
II	Employers	72	289	85	222	154	225	232
III	Skilled Manual Workers	141	419	175	364	280	403	419
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	177	472	215	434	340	472	506
V	Unskilled Labourers	264	627	331	577	491	631	616
VI	Textile Workers	171	440	167	316	207	338	308
VII	Miners	259	624	318	554	440	570	583
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	286	652	355	595	523	613	537
IX	Farmers	148	503	234	418	330	401	285
X	Clerks	55	235	61	165	110	198	189
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	121	378	148	308	229	318	338
XII	Foremen	127	379	148	299	244	360	421
XIII	Police and Services, other ranks	157	520	224	439	319	416	380
I-XIII	All occupations	158	449	199	395	322	462	458

the mean of the figures given for duration '1' is 155. The deviations 43-155=-112, 72-155=-83, etc., were formed and their average is 59 (signs being disregarded). Then (-112)÷59=-1.90; (-83)÷59=-1.41, etc., giving the 'relative scores'. These 'relative scores' are shown in Table 5.

The fertility of each occupation type expressed in this way is very much the same at whatever marriage duration it is measured. There can be no doubt that there were substantial and consistent differences between the fertility of different occupation types in 1939. The general pattern is also clear. It is very much what would have been expected on the basis of previous experience.

¹ It might be thought that the deviations should be measured from the figure for England and Wales as a whole. There would then, however, appear a systematic shift in the relative position of occupation types as the eye passes from shorter to longer marriage durations, occupation types of high fertility moving nearer the average and occupations of low fertility away from it. This is because, in occupations with a larger average size of family child-bearing, on the whole, goes on longer than in other occupations. Therefore, the maternities of high-fertility types represent a larger proportion of all maternities at long durations, than at short durations of marriage.

Two sets of occupation types stand out as distinct from the rest: (a) There are three types of low fertility, whose 'relative scores' are below -0.13. They are the Professional and Administrative Classes, Employers and Clerks (nos. I, II and X). (b) At the other extreme are three types of high fertility - Unskilled Labourers, Miners and Agricultural Labourers (nos. V, VII and VIII). Their 'relative scores' are above +1.4.¹

The 'relative scores' of all other types fall between -0.8 and +0.7. There is thus a clear gap between the fertility of the majority of the occupation types and the two sets of high- and low-fertility occupations singled out above.

TABLE 5. Fertility measured by 'relative scores'

Type no.	Title	Mothers aged 20-39, the duration of marriage (in completed years) being						Mothers aged 40 or more
		1	2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10 or more	
I	Professional and Administrative	-1.90	-1.70	-1.63	-1.53	-1.58	-2.21	-2.21
II	Employers	-1.41	-1.43	-1.40	-1.32	-1.28	-1.42	-1.16
III	Skilled Manual Workers	-0.24	-0.25	-0.24	-0.10	-0.10	+0.10	+0.33
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	+0.37	+0.24	+0.24	+0.50	+0.46	+0.69	+1.02
V	Unskilled Labourers	+1.85	+1.65	+1.76	+1.72	+1.87	+2.05	+1.89
VI	Textile Workers	+0.27	-0.05	-0.35	-0.51	-0.79	-0.45	-0.56
VII	Miners	+1.76	+1.61	+1.59	+1.52	+1.39	+1.53	+1.63
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	+2.22	+1.87	+2.06	+1.87	+2.17	+1.90	+1.26
IX	Farmers	-0.12	+0.52	+0.51	+0.36	+0.36	+0.09	-0.74
X	Clerks	-1.69	-1.92	-1.71	-1.80	-1.69	-1.65	-1.50
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	-0.58	-0.62	-0.59	-0.58	-0.58	-0.62	-0.32
XII	Foremen	-0.47	-0.61	-0.59	-0.66	-0.44	-0.26	-0.34
XIII	Police and Services, other ranks	+0.03	+0.49	+0.38	+0.54	+0.26	+0.21	+0.02

The occupations falling into the centre group can be distinguished, though far less clearly, into three categories, which are listed below in ascending order of fertility:

(1) Textile Workers, Shop Assistants and Personal Service, and Foremen (nos. VI, XI and XII, relative scores between -0.8 and 0.0).

(2) Skilled Manual Workers (no. III, relative scores between -0.2 and +0.1).

(3) Semi-skilled Manual Workers, Farmers, 'Other ranks' of Police and Services (nos. IV, IX and XIII, relative scores between +0.1 and +0.7).

These relationships may now be examined in greater detail with the help of the full classification into twenty-six occupation² groups. The measure of fertility used is a 'relative score' based on the index given in Table 3 above, i.e. the proportion of maternities occurring after four or more previous children to women aged 20-39 married 5 years or more.

The following figures and statements are intended to do no more than classify occupation groups by their fertility as shown by women having a maternity in 1939. The comparisons made should not be taken as implying any view as to the 'causes' of differential fertility.

A convenient major distinction arising out of the figures already presented is that between workers in manual and non-manual occupations. The types whose occupation is unquestionably non-manual, namely, I, II and X, are also the three types marked out from all the others by their very much lower fertility. The groups which are in some sense intermediate between manual and non-manual work, 'Shop Assistants and Personal Service' (XI) and 'Foremen' (XII), are also intermediate in fertility.

TABLE 6. Fertility of professions, employers and non-manual workers

Type no.	Group no.	Title	Relative scores
I	1	Professions	-1.86
	2	Higher Grades in Banking and Commerce	-1.98
	3	Civil Service and Local Government Employees	-1.71
	4	Teachers	-1.82
II	5	Employers in Building	-0.94
	6	Other Employers	-1.32
X	19	Clerks	-1.58
XI	20	Shop Assistants and Higher Ranks of Personal Service	-0.95
	21	Lower Ranks of Personal Service	0.0

Table 6 gives the 'relative scores' relating to these non-manual occupations and shows that the groups making up type I ('Professional and Administrative') are all of uniformly low fertility. The separation of group 5 ('Employers in Building') from other employers reveals that the type of 'Employer' is not really homogeneous. The 'Employers in Building', whose fertility is higher than that of other 'Employers', are probably not a really 'non-manual' group. Many of them are small men who do a good deal of physical work themselves. There must be included in group 6 other kinds of employers who are, like Builders, not really 'black-coated'. It is probable that genuinely 'black-coated' workers have uniformly a very low fertility.

¹ The 'relative score' based on 'duration "I"' and on 'Mothers aged over 40', though in general they agree well with the others given, present some exceptional features, and the limits of the ranges of scores assigned above to occupation types in some cases do not hold for the scores based on duration 'I' and 'mothers over 40'. It is, indeed, surprising that these scores are, on the whole, in such excellent agreement with the rest, i.e. that the exact place of an occupation type in the range of fertility can be predicted so well on the basis of its performance in the second year of marriage.

² In Tables 6 and 7 the groups are designated by short titles. For more detailed descriptions see Table 1.

Next, the relationship of the various groups of manual workers is illustrated in Table 7. The first panel of Table 7 summarizes the fertility of manual workers other than miners and textile workers. The other panels show certain selected groups of workers. The occupation of building has been specially selected for investigation because, owing to the large numbers of small builders, it is to some extent a homogeneous group from the unskilled workman to the employers.

Section A of Table 7 shows that, over manual occupations in general, there is a strong association between fertility and the degree of 'skill' involved in the work. The fertility of semi-skilled workers is considerably higher than that of skilled workers, and the fertility of unskilled workers is much higher still. The fertility of 'foremen' is slightly less than that of skilled workers. The groups here considered each include very heterogeneous sections of workers (as may be seen from Table 1), but on the average they can be marked fairly clearly, beginning with the foremen and skilled workers and ending with the unskilled in respect of a number of characteristics. For example, the responsibility of the work, the wage, the social status, etc., decrease as we pass down the scale, while the physical strenuousness of the work increases.

Section B brings together the figures for different groups within a single industry, building. In this industry the skilled workers have a somewhat higher fertility than skilled workers in general. The fertility of employers and managers in building is very much lower, that of labourers very much higher than that of skilled workers. Thus within the industry the inverse relation of fertility with the degree of 'skill' is very well marked.

Section C of the table gives figures for occupations in the textile industry. In the relation between the fertility of foremen, skilled and semi-skilled workers these figures follow the general pattern; their striking feature is the much lower figure in each group, compared with the corresponding group in section A.

TABLE 7. The pattern of fertility among manual workers
A. General (excluding Miners and Textile Workers)

Type no.	Group no.	Title	Relative scores
-	24	Foremen	-0.13
III	7, 8, 9	Skilled Workers	-0.05
IV	10	Semi-skilled Workers	+0.71
V	11, 12	Unskilled Labourers	+2.14

B. Building

Group no.	Title	Relative score
5	Employers* and Managers	-0.94
8	Skilled Workers	+0.44
11	Labourers	+1.77

C. Textiles

Group no.	Title	Relative score
23	Foremen*	-1.01
13	Skilled Workers	-0.79
14	Semi-skilled Workers	+0.01

D. Miners

Group no.	Title	Relative score
32	Foremen*	+0.76
15	Skilled Miners (Hewers and Getters)	+1.82
16	Semi-skilled Workers	+1.38

Section D gives the figures for occupations in mining. Here the normal relation between the fertility of skilled and unskilled workers is reversed, the skilled workers (hewers and getters) having the higher fertility. If the figures are compared with those of section A, it is found that foremen and semi-skilled workers in the mining industry have considerably higher fertility than those in industry in general, while the fertility of skilled workers is far higher than that of skilled workers in general. The fact that in this industry the skilled work is also the heaviest physically may have relevance to this point.

¹ For the sake of comparability, the 'Foremen' group in Table 7 is confined to group 24, thus excluding the small groups of Mining and Textile Foremen (22 and 23) which are included in main type XII.

* The numbers in the groups of Building Employers, and Textile and Mining Foremen, are small (see Table 1). The significance of fertility differences between each of these groups and the group next below it in Table 7 may be tested. (It will be recalled that the relative scores in the table are based on the proportion of maternities occurring after four or more previous children to mothers married 5 years or more.) The ratio of the differences to their standard errors is as follows:

Building (groups 5 and 8 compared)	10.1
Textiles (groups 23 and 13 compared)	1.0
Mining (groups 32 and 15 compared)	4.7

In the case of Building Employers and Mining Foremen the differences are therefore significant at a high level. In the case of Textile Foremen, this is not so, but it can be shown that they are consistently more fertile than skilled Textile Workers, if comparisons relating to different groups of maternities are made (as in Tables 4 and 5).

Indeed, different occupations seem to rank in fertility much as they rank in respect of the heaviness of the physical work involved. Thus, the three occupations which, as was pointed out above, stand out as having a distinctively high fertility are 'Unskilled Labourers', 'Miners' and 'Agricultural Labourers'. Within the general pattern of fertility among manual workers, illustrated in section A of Table 7, the association between heavier physical work and higher fertility holds, for fertility increases as we pass from 'foremen' and skilled workers to the semi-skilled and unskilled. Within each of the other sections of Table 7 this association also holds and it applies to the relation between the sections, miners having the highest and textile workers the lowest fertility of the three industrial groups studied separately. That the fertility of non-manual workers is uniformly low, has already been pointed out.

It must be emphasized again that this description of fertility differentials is not intended to provide any 'explanation', but its purpose is purely classificatory. From this point of view, an attempt may be made to apply to the fertility differences as revealed in these figures more usual criteria, such as income or social status. No statistics of the average earnings in the occupations here used are available, and social status is a vague term. Nevertheless, the occupation groups used can be ranked sufficiently precisely in respect of income or social status to show that the association of these criteria with fertility is by no means perfect. In the broad sense, of course, fertility in these figures does appear to be inversely associated with income and social status. The low fertility of professional and other black-coated workers, and the inverse association of fertility with 'skill' within the field of manual workers, are illustrations. But there are several conspicuous instances where this well-known inverse association does not hold. Thus the fertility of Clerks (type X) is as low as that of other black-coated workers (types I and II) of very much higher income and social status; the fertility of Farmers (type IX) is much higher than that of urban workers of roughly similar social status (owners of businesses, shops, etc., type II); textile workers have a very low fertility; miners have a high fertility, and skilled miners have a higher fertility than the semi-skilled.¹

It should be remembered that the figures presented take no account of the differential incidence of childlessness between occupation groups. On the whole, differences in childlessness would accentuate the fertility differences here revealed. It is highly probable, for example, that the incidence of childlessness is far lower among unskilled labourers than among professional workers. It is not, however, possible to be certain that the relative position in the scale of fertility of one or two of the occupations studied might not be somewhat altered if childlessness could be taken into account.

The data described may be used in a variety of ways to illustrate aspects of the family building habits of numbers of different occupations. Two examples are given below: the age at marriage and the incidence of antenuptially conceived maternities.

2. Age at marriage

The age at marriage of a group of women who registered maternities in a given year may be obtained by subtracting the average duration of marriage at maternity from the average age at maternity. The figure thus obtained is not very suitable for comparing the age at marriage in occupation groups as a whole for two reasons. (1) Women having children in any one year are not an unbiased sample of married women. The more fertile women are represented more frequently than the less fertile among women who have children, and the more fertile are on the whole those who married earlier. The extent of this bias of course differs considerably between occupational types. (2) Occupations in which numbers have been increasing are likely to contain a disproportionate number of men who married young. It is possible to avoid this biased sampling to a large extent by confining attention to the average age at first maternity and the average duration at first maternity, and thus obtaining the age at marriage of women registering a first maternity in 1939. Figures thus computed are given in Table 8.

TABLE 8. • Average age of mother and duration of marriage at first maternity, and average age at marriage derived therefrom by occupation groups, 1939

Type no.	Title	Age at first maternity	Duration of marriage at first maternity	Age at marriage
I	Professional and Administrative	28.6	2.7	25.9
II	Employers	28.1	2.8	25.3
III	Skilled Manual Workers	28.4	2.3	24.1
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	26.0	2.1	23.9
V	Unskilled Labourers	25.7	1.8	23.9
VI	Textile Workers	26.7	2.7	24.0
VII	Miners	25.1	1.8	23.3
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	25.6	1.8	23.8
IX	Farmers	28.3	2.3	26.0
X	Clerks	28.2	2.7	25.7
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	26.6	2.3	24.3
XII	Foremen	27.6	2.8	24.8
XIII	Police and Services, other ranks	25.3	1.7	23.6
I-XIII	All occupations	26.5	2.3	24.3

However, neither source of bias is completely eliminated by this procedure. (1) The figures do not take account of childless women. These probably on the whole marry later than other women and they are more heavily represented in the less fertile groups, i.e. those who marry later. (2) An occupation that has recently grown rapidly by attracting new recruits, mostly young men, is not only likely to contain a larger proportion of couples having first births in a given year, but the mothers of first births are likely to be abnormally weighted towards those who married early. Some of the occupations where the age at marriage is later are likely to be most heavily biased by recent entrants (see Table 11 below), which would tend to depress the age at marriage.

For these reasons it seems probable that the figures in Table 8 tend on the whole to understate differences in the average age at marriage between occupations.

¹ The fertility of some of the twenty-six groups distinguished in Table 1 has not been separately discussed. (a) The group of skilled workers in agricultural and horticultural occupations (no. 7, Gardeners, Nurserymen, etc.) have a relative score of -0.05. They are thus less fertile than 'Farmers' (IX) and very much less fertile than Agricultural Labourers (VIII). It should be remembered, however, that this group (no. 7) is not really rural. (b) The fertility of the two groups included in type XIII may be distinguished. The 'other ranks' of the Police, Navy and Air Force (group 25) have a relative score of -0.88, the 'other ranks' of the Army a relative score of +0.76. The higher fertility of soldiers is in good accord with the fact that they must, on the whole, have been recruited from lower social strata than the other services.

It will be seen that the differences in age at marriage between occupations follow closely the differences in fertility, as was to be expected. As Stevenson put it: 'Those whose fertility is lowest when they marry also give themselves least opportunity by marrying latest.' A conspicuous exception is provided by the 'farmers' who marry later, although their fertility is high. This also is in accordance with past experience. Textile workers, on the other hand, marry very early compared with other types whose fertility is equally low.

It will also be observed that the differences between occupations in the age of the mother at the birth of the first child are greater than the differences in the age at marriage. This is due to the differences in the average marriage duration at the birth of the first child. Those who marry latest and have the smallest families also postpone their first child for the longest period after marriage.

It may be of interest to refer, by way of comparison, to calculations of the average age at marriage in occupational groups, made by the Registrar General in the last century. These calculations give the average age of spinsters who in 1884-5 married bachelors in certain occupational groups.¹ Table 9 reproduces the figures.

TABLE 9. Average age of spinsters married to bachelors in stated occupation groups, 1884-5

Title	Age at marriage
Miners	22.5
Textile Hands	23.4
Shoemakers, Tailors	24.3
Artisans	23.7
Labourers	23.7
Commercial Clerks	24.4
Shopkeepers, Shopmen	24.2
Farmers and Sons	26.9
Professional and Independent Classes	26.4
All occupations	24.6

It will be seen that many of the occupational classifications are broadly similar, in both the data of Table 9 and the 1939 groupings. In making comparisons between Tables 8 and 9 it should be remembered that the nineteenth-century figures relate to spinsters only. It is accidental that various changes which have taken place since the nineteenth century have, in spite of differences in the scope of the figures,² brought the figures for 'all occupations' in Tables 8 and 9 to about the same level.

The most striking feature of a comparison between Tables 8 and 9 is the narrowing of the differences between the occupational groups. The average age at marriage in the groups who marry youngest would seem to have risen, while the age at marriage in the professional classes and among farmers has fallen. In view of the qualifications (relating to the age at marriage as obtained from the 1939 data) which were mentioned above, this comparison is not conclusive. It would be surprising, however, if the qualification completely removed the apparent approximation between the occupational classes.³

3. Antenuptially conceived maternities

The distribution of antenuptial conceptions is illustrated in Table 10 by means of two indices: (1) The ratio of the number of first maternities in the first year of marriage to the number of first maternities in the second year of marriage (the calculation is confined to mothers aged 20-39). It is clear that, except for antenuptial conceptions, far more first maternities would occur in the second than in the first year of marriage. (2) The proportion of first maternities occurring to mothers under 20. A large proportion of brides under 20 are known, for the country as a whole,⁴ to be pregnant at marriage. It would therefore be expected that the

¹ Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar General (1886), p. viii.

² The 1884-5 data and the figures derived from 1939 birth registration differ in several respects which are not connected with the changes in marriage habits:

(1) The 1884-5 data relate to spinsters marrying at all ages. 1939 figures relate to women registering a maternity as occurring after 'no previous children (live or stillborn) by present husband'. Correspondingly, the duration of marriage is the duration of the present marriage. The 1939 data therefore differ from those of 1884-5 by (a) excluding marriages of spinsters remaining childless and thus all marriages where the bride is above child-bearing age, (b) including some marriages of widows and divorced women. The exclusion of childless marriages lowers, while the inclusion of widowed and divorced women raises, the age at marriage derived from first maternities as compared with the age of all spinsters marrying. As the number of widowed and divorced women marrying young enough to bear children is small in relation to the number of spinster marriages, the first of these effects predominates. In fact, the average age at marriage of spinsters marrying in 1934-8 (the years in which the majority of those having first children in 1939 married) was 25.6, while the figure for all occupations in Table 8 is 24.3.

(2) The whole population aged considerably between the two periods considered. The fact that average age at marriage of the spinsters marrying in 1934-8 was higher than in 1884-5 reflects this change in age distribution and not a change in marriage habits. The average age of spinsters' marriages under 50 according to gross nuptiality was 24.5 for 1938 marriage rates. It has fallen from a maximum of 26.0 in 1900-2. It was certainly less than 26 in 1884-5, probably about 25.5 (the high proportion of marriages in the last century for which the age was not stated renders the calculation inexact). See J. Hajnal, 'Some aspects of recent trends in marriage in England and Wales', *Population Studies*, no. 1, June 1947, Table 3).

Comparison of the differences, between occupations, in the age at marriage at the two dates would remain unaffected if the differences between the two sets of figures affected all occupations to the same extent. In fact, of course, the occupations were affected to varying extents. In particular, the classes who marry latest are also the classes in which childlessness has increased most, and it is possible that changes in age distribution and the rate of entry have also tended to narrow the differences in age at marriage as recorded in Table 8, as compared with Table 9. It is unlikely, however, that the whole of the approximation between the ages at marriage of different social classes can be explained in this way. For example, the group of 'Farmers' (which for both dates includes farmers' sons) shows a decrease in the age at marriage which is unlikely to be due to bias in that direction in the age distribution of farmers.

³ If this phenomenon of approximation is a fact, it is of very great interest. If the lowering of the age at marriage that has occurred in the present century in the population as a whole has been most pronounced among the groups with a low fertility, who postpone their first birth most, it would suggest that younger marriage is connected with the possibility of postponing child-bearing. Association between the fall in the age at marriage and social class was also found in a comparison between areas within London, by J.W. Innes, *Class Fertility Trends in England and Wales, 1876-1934* (Princeton, 1938), p. 97.

⁴ Registrar General's Statistical Review for 1938, Tables, Part II, Civil, p. 146.

frequency of antenuptially conceived maternities would be high in those occupations where the proportion of first maternities born to mothers under 20 is high.

TABLE 10. A. Ratio of first maternities at duration '0' to first maternities at duration '1' mothers 20-39. B. Proportion of first maternities occurring to mothers under 20

Type no.	Title	A	B
I	Professional and Administrative	0.63	0.010
II	Employers	0.77	0.023
III	Skilled Manual Workers	1.05	0.077
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	1.16	0.099
V	Unskilled Labourers	1.15	0.125
VI	Textile Workers	1.25	0.080
VII	Miners	1.54	0.147
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	1.65	0.135
IX	Farmers	1.03	0.035
X	Clerks	0.72	0.026
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	1.03	0.069
XII	Foremen	0.94	0.046
XIII	Police and Services, other ranks	1.35	0.128
I-XIII	All occupations	1.11	0.081

Column A of Table 10 suggests that the frequency of antenuptial conception varies greatly between the occupational types. The phenomenon of antenuptial conception would seem to be very prevalent in groups of low social status while almost non-existent in the middle-class groups.¹ Similar results were obtained by Stevenson by relating the number of marriages returned at the 1911 fertility census² as of duration 0-1 to those at 2-4 years.

The variations in the second set of figures in Table 10, the proportion of first maternities under 20, can be seen to be closely correlated with the figures in column (A). Both sets of figures follow closely the trend of fertility differences. A high frequency of antenuptial conception is associated with high fertility. It is to be noted again that the fertility habits of the 'clerks' are identical with those of the professional and employer classes.

Farmers and Textile workers stand out again in Table 9, as in their age at marriage. The farmers have a lower proportion of maternities to mothers under 20 than would correspond to their fertility or to their figure in column (A) of Table 10. In the case of Textile workers the frequency of antenuptial conceptions is apparently high compared with their fertility and the proportion of mothers under 20.

4. Comparison with 1921 and 1931 data

For 1921³ and 1931⁴ an analysis of legitimate births registered by the occupation of the father is available. These tabulations have been used repeatedly, both by the Registrar General and by other demographers, in conjunction with the classification by occupation of the married men enumerated at the census in order to throw light on occupational fertility. It is tempting to compare the 1939 figures discussed in this paper with the earlier data. The measure of differential fertility yielded by relating the number of births in an occupation to the number of married men is not readily comparable with the indications of differential fertility that can be derived from the 1939 data. The distribution of births by occupation of father is, however, in itself of considerable interest, as it shows how the distribution of births between fathers of different occupations is changing over time. These data make it possible to answer such a question as: Is the proportion of children at present being born to middle-class parents greater or smaller than it used to be?

For this purpose the 1921 and 1931 births have, as far as possible, been grouped into the groups used for 1939. For 1931 this presents no difficulties, as the tabulation of the 1939 data was based on the occupational classification adopted at the 1931 census. For 1921 every effort was made to obtain comparable figures. The changes in classification were, in general, so small that they make no significant difference to the total maternities in each type. In the case of type X ('Clerks'), however, a difficulty arose. In 1921, clerks employed in local government service were included with Local Government Officers. For this reason, in making comparison between the numbers of births in 1921 and 1931, types I and X have been combined. The various occupation groups of which type I is composed have been shown separately at the head of the table because the inclusion of 'clerks' affects only Local Government Officials (group 3).

¹ From the Registrar General's Statistical Review, Tables, Part II, Civil, Table QQ, it is possible to calculate what the ratio of the first maternities at duration '0' to those at duration '1' would have been for England and Wales as a whole, if no antenuptial maternities are included in the first maternities at duration '0'. There were 64,049 first maternities registered at duration '1', and 28,379 first maternities registered at duration '0-11 months'. The ratio of the second total to the first was 0.44. As some of the maternities registered at 7 or 8 months' duration must have been conceived after marriage, it is of interest to calculate the ratio on the assumption that all the 20,929 maternities registered at '6-8 months' were postnuptially conceived. On this assumption the ratio works out at 0.77. It should be remembered, however, that the number of first maternities of duration '9-11 months' would be higher if there were no wives who, having had a maternity of duration '0-8 months', are prevented from having another at duration '9-11 months'. It may be computed that, of the marriages relevant to the births in the first year of marriage in 1939, 0.14 had an antenuptially conceived maternity. Assuming that if these brides had not been pregnant at marriage, they would have conceived at the same rate as other brides, and that the number of maternities in duration '1' is not affected by the elimination of antenuptial conceptions, the ratios 0.44 and 0.77 would be raised to 0.51 and 0.90 respectively. In fact, however, brides pregnant at marriage are probably particularly fecund, so that the elimination of antenuptial conceptions would increase the maternities at duration '9-11 months' by more than the above allowance suggests. Secondly, the concentration of all maternities at the end of the first year of marriage would reduce the number of maternities in the second year of marriage. For both these reasons the figures of 0.51 and 0.90 should probably be raised further. The figure of 0.63 for type I therefore suggests that there can have been very few cases of antenuptial conception in occupation type I. (All figures in this footnote relate only to maternities to mothers aged 20-39.)

² See Census of England and Wales, 1911, vol. XIII, Part II, p. lxxxix.

³ The Registrar General's Decennial Supplement for 1921, Part IV, Occupational Mortality and Fertility.

⁴ See Tables A and E, pages 14 and 42 respectively.

To compare the rate at which the contribution to the birth-rate of different occupations was changing between 1921 and 1931 and between 1931 and 1939, it is desirable to eliminate the influence of changes in the total number of births between those dates. While the number of legitimate births fell from 805,000 in 1921 to 603,000 in 1931, it remained nearly constant between 1931 and 1939 (the number of legitimate maternities registered in 1939 was in fact 608,000).¹ The following procedure was adopted: The proportionate increase in the number of births from 1921 to 1931 for any one type group was expressed as a percentage of the increase in the total births. Similarly for the period from 1931 to 1939. Thus there were 7212 live births in 1921 classified as in group I. In 1931 there were 6441, i.e. 89% of the 1921 figure. But as the total number of births in 1931 was 75% of that in 1921, the 'comparative rate of increase' of the births in group I between 1921 and 1931 was 89/75 = 119%. The 'comparative rates of increase' of the births in each occupation type are given in Table 11.

TABLE 11. Comparative rates of increase 1921-39 in legitimate births and married men under 55 assigned to each occupation group

No.	Title	Births 1921-31	Births 1931-9	Married males 1921-31
1	Professions	119	136	107
2	Higher Grades in Banking and Commerce	107	136	102
3	Civil Service and Local Government Officers	96	107	100
19	Clerks	103	141	101
4	Teachers	101	118	102
I and X	Professional, Administrative and Clerks	94	97	100
II	Employers	104	111	101
III	Skilled Manual Workers	77	86	81
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	128	95	125
V	Unskilled Labourers	79	82	85
VI	Textile Workers	76	72	83
VII	Miners	97	75	83
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	84	88	81
IX	Farmers	152	110	130
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	79	82	92
XII	Foremen	102	170	106
XIII	Police and Services, other ranks			

It is clear that the number of births in occupations of low fertility has dropped far less on the whole than the number of births in occupations of high fertility. This tendency was noticeable between 1921 and 1931. Between 1931 and 1939 it is universally true that the types whose fertility is below average show a figure of over 100 in Table 11. The relative share of the three occupations of lowest fertility in the total births has increased. Main types I, II and X (i.e. Professional and Administrative Workers, Employers and Clerks) contributed 13.7% of all legitimate births in 1921, 13.4% in 1931 and 14.3% in 1939. By contrast Miners, for example (type VII), contributed 12.4% in 1921, 9.4% in 1931 and 6.8% in 1939. Skilled Manual Workers (III) contributed 27.9% in 1921, 29.0% in 1931 and 32.1% in 1939. The last column of Table 11 shows similar 'comparative rates of increase' between 1921 and 1931 for the number of married men under 55 in each occupation. These figures agree closely with those relating to the changes in the number of births between 1921 and 1931. This suggests that the shifts in the proportion of births contributed by different occupation groups resulted from changes in the distribution of married men between occupation groups, rather than changes in the fertility of occupations relative to one another. No precisely comparable occupation data are available to illustrate the changes between 1931 and 1939. The changes in the occupational structure of the country in that period were broadly in the directions which would tend to explain the changes in the relative distribution of births between 1931 and 1939, even if the fertility of each occupation remained the same.

We may now proceed to confirm this conclusion as far as possible by a tentative comparison of the pattern of differential fertility, as described in § I, with the distribution of fertility differences between occupation groups given by the 1921 and 1931 material. It is not possible to obtain reliable comparisons of the absolute level of fertility in occupations between 1931 and 1939 because no measure of fertility can be derived from the 1939 data which is comparable with 'births (or infants under 1) per 1000 married men'. The relation of the fertility of occupations to one another can, however, be compared.² For this purpose the fertility of each occupation as measured by the 'number of births per 1000 married men under 55' has been expressed as a 'relative score' in the manner adopted in Part I. The figures are given in Table 12 together with 'relative scores'

TABLE 12.³ Occupational fertility measured by relative scores in 1921, 1931 and 1939

Type no.	Titles	1921	1931	1939
I	Professional and Administrative	-1.36	-1.20	-1.69
II	Employers	-1.47	-1.56	-1.20
III	Skilled Manual Workers	+0.19	+0.34	-0.08
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	+0.82	+0.47	+0.61
V	Unskilled Labourers	+1.53	+1.60	+1.89
VI	Textile Workers	-0.49	-0.75	-0.44
VII	Miners	+2.63	+1.87	+1.45
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	+0.82	+1.73	+1.73
IX	Farmers	-0.24	-0.03	-0.03
X	Clerks	-0.45	-0.74	-1.45
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	-0.76	-0.06	-0.69
XII	Foremen	-1.22	-1.65	-0.12

¹ These totals relate only to births assigned to 'occupied' fathers.

² Unfortunately, even this can only be done very approximately. From the 1939 material no unique index of the distribution of fertility can be derived. The relative scores in Table 5 vary somewhat between different durations of marriage; though only one set of scores will be given below in comparison with indices based on 1931 material, this variation should always be borne in mind. Moreover, the relative score of any one occupation depends on those of the others. As it will be necessary to omit some of the occupation types (but not always the same) in several of the comparisons made in this section, the relative scores based on the 1939 maternities given in each table are based only on the types to which that table relates. This means that the relative scores of individual occupations are not necessarily the same in successive tables even though the index of fertility used (proportion of maternities occurring after four or more previous children to mother married 5 years or more) is kept constant. Moreover, supposing it were the case that the pattern of fertility in 1939 was exactly the same as in 1931, but for one or two occupations, the relative scores would not show the exact correspondence, because the relative score of every occupation would be affected by the changes in the fertility of one or two. Thus only the very general features of the pattern of fertility can be compared between 1939 and earlier periods.

³ Type XIII, 'Other Ranks', in police and services has been omitted as, owing to the absence of members of the services overseas, the fertility of this group measured by the number of births per 1000 married men enumerated at the census is absurdly high.

derived from the 1939 maternities (the scores are based on data shown in Table 3, i.e. the proportion occurring after four or more previous children of the maternities to women aged 20-39 and married 5 or more years).

It is obvious that in general outline the figures for 1921 and 1931 are similar to those for 1939. There are, however, several respects in which the 1921 and 1931 figures agree, but are strikingly different from the 1939 data (the fertility of type II is lower than that of type I in 1921 and 1931, the fertility of type X, 'Clerks', is far higher in 1921 and 1931 than that of types I and II, while in 1939 'Clerks' are among the groups of lowest fertility, etc.).

Since the 1921 and 1931 data are of the same kind (registered births by occupation of father related to men enumerated at the census), but the 1939 measures of fertility differentials derive from a very different sort of material (the distribution of maternities by parity), it is natural to suspect that the greater agreement between 1921 and 1931 than between either and 1939 is the result of the technique of measurement and not an indication that the pattern of fertility, while remaining the same between 1921 and 1931, has changed radically between 1931 and 1939. This suspicion is confirmed by the fact that in one case at least the picture presented by the 1921 and 1931 figures is scarcely credible. It would seem from Table 12 that 'Foremen' (type XII) had a fertility which in 1921 was almost as low as, and in 1931 actually lower than, the fertility of the Professional and Administrative class. In view of the way in which 'Foremen' are recruited from among the Manual Workers this seems scarcely plausible.

It is tempting to suppose that that inveterate disturber of fertility comparisons - the age distribution - is responsible. Men often become 'Foremen' late in life, and the low fertility of the 'Foremen' which appears in Appendix 2 might be due to their high average age.

The rates of births per married man under 55 for 1931 were therefore standardized¹ for the distribution of married men in each occupation between the age groups. The results were again expressed in terms of 'relative scores'. They are given in Table 13.

TABLE 13. Relative scores based on numbers of births per married man under 55 standardized for age

Type no.	Title	Relative score
I	Professional and Administrative	-0.35
II	Employers	-1.00
III*	Skilled Manual Workers	+0.04
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	+0.05
V	Unskilled Labourers	+1.52
VI	Textile Workers	-1.40
VII	Miners	+1.41
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	+1.59
IX	Farmers	+1.39
X	Clerks	-1.12
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	-0.69
XII	Foremen	-1.43

It will be seen that standardization, so far from improving matters, has resulted in a picture of fertility differential even more radically at variance with the 1939 data and with commonly accepted generalizations. 'Foremen' (XII) and 'Textile Workers' (VI) emerge as the groups of lowest fertility. On the other hand, the 'Professional and Administrative Class' has shifted its position and is now in the middle of the scale, instead of standing out as a group of low fertility. Its fertility would seem to be higher than that of 'Foremen' (XII), 'Textile Workers' (VI), 'Employers' (II), 'Clerks' (X), and 'Shop Assistants and Personal Service' (XI).

Another source of error, besides the age distribution, which may disturb the measurement of occupational fertility by means of births related to men enumerated at the census, is the fact that the occupational details obtained at census and at registration do not reach an equal standard of accuracy. It has been shown in the Registrar General's report that there are systematic discrepancies between the occupational statements at census and at registration.²

Fortunately it is possible to derive for 1931 a set of fertility indices unaffected by this source of bias. For at the 1931 census a tabulation was made of children under 1 enumerated with married men of different age and occupation groups. The classification of occupations used is sufficiently full to enable an analysis in terms of the types used in this paper to be made, except that the 'Foremen' (type XII) could not be identified.³ In the following comparisons the Foremen in Textiles and Mining (groups 22 and 23) have had to be included in types VI and VII respectively, and other Foremen (24) in type III. These enlarged types are denoted III*, VI* and VIII*. As the numbers in the Foremen groups are very small, the enlarged types are, for all practical purposes, identical with the original types. The results of measuring occupational fertility by the number of children under 1 per married man under 55 are shown in Table 14. The figures have again been expressed in terms of 'relative scores', and a second column has been added showing the results of standardizing for the age distribution. 'Relative scores' based on the 1939 data are also given.

It will be seen that the unstandardized figures in Table 12 present substantially the same picture as that given by the 1939 data. There are, however, still some notable differences: (1) the fertility of type I (Professional and Administrative) is higher than that of type II (Employers). (2) The fertility of class X (Clerks) is substantially higher than that given in the 1939 data, according to which 'Clerks' are no more fertile than the professions. (3) Textile Workers (VI*) have a fertility substantially lower than that indicated by the 1939 data.

¹ 'Indirect Standardization' was used. The age-specific fertility rates were based on the tabulation of children under 1 enumerated with married men of different age groups (see below). The rates were adjusted to yield the total of births for England and Wales in 1931.

² The evidence for these discrepancies, and their probable causes, are discussed in Appendix 3.

³ The reason is that the tabulation of children under 1 is by order of occupation and social class. The 'Foremen' type is the only type of the thirteen which cannot be identified on these two criteria alone, but require recourse to individual occupation code numbers (see Appendix 1). The tabulation of children under 1 at the 1921 census (published in the volume on *Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility*) does not separate the occupation orders into the elements assigned to each social class. (See Appendix 6.)

It will be seen that, as already noted, standardization increases the discrepancy between the 1931 and 1939 data by further increasing the apparent fertility of the 'Professions' (I) in relation to 'Employers' (II) and reducing the fertility of Textile Workers (VI*).

TABLE 14. 'Relative scores' of fertility by occupation groups as measured by infants under 1 per married man under 55 enumerated at the 1931 census compared with 'relative scores' based on 1939 maternities

Type no.	Description	Unstandardized 1931	Standardized 1931	1939
I	Professional and Administrative	-1.62	-0.91	-1.77
II	Employers	-1.76	-0.89	-1.25
III*	Skilled Manual Workers	-0.05	-0.11	-0.09
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	+0.71	+0.47	+0.65
V	Unskilled Labourers	+1.76	+1.81	+2.00
VI*	Textile Workers	-1.01	-1.35	-0.52
VII*	Miners	+1.67	+1.42	+1.53
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	+1.60	+1.54	+1.83
IX	Farmers	-0.41	+0.94	+0.03
X	Clerks	-1.03	-1.37	-1.53
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	-0.10	-0.58	-0.07
XIII	Police and Service, other ranks	+0.27	-1.02	-0.09

The reason for the strange results obtained by standardization is suggested by the great differences in the age at marriage between occupation groups. The effect of this may be seen by considering a hypothetical example. Consider two occupations each recruited from a constant annual number of entrants (say at age 18) and subject to the same mortality. The only difference between the two occupations is that the men in occupation A marry earlier, marry younger wives and have larger families than the men in occupation B. It is then perfectly compatible with these assumptions that the fertility (measured in fertility rates per married men) of group A, who have the larger families, should at each age be lower than the fertility of group B, because the couples of group A altogether spend more years of their reproductive period in the married state.

Moreover, differences in the age at marriage affect the relationship between legitimate fertility rates at different ages, because they alter the average duration of marriage of the married men in a given age group. Thus the average duration of marriage of the married men aged 30-34 in the professional classes is far less than in the population as a whole, and therefore among professional men the fertility of the age group 30-34 would be expected to be higher relative to the age group 25-29 than in the population as a whole. Textile Workers, on the other hand, marry relatively early, and correspondingly the average marriage duration of men aged 30-34 is above that of the population as a whole. The relationships between the fertility rates of these occupations are illustrated in Table 15. In order to extend the comparison to the age-specific legitimate fertility rates for 1921 as well as 1931, the fertility of all occupations within the orders of occupations adopted by the Registrar General are shown. The figures do not therefore refer to exactly the same groups as the corresponding types used elsewhere in this paper.¹

The picture of the distribution of fertility by age given by Table 15 is exactly what would be expected on the basis of the differences in ages at marriage between the occupation groups.² The comparison between the Professions and Textile Workers is particularly instructive. It will be seen that in older age groups the fertility of the Professions is higher at both dates. In 1931 the fertility of the 'Professions' actually exceeds the figure for all occupations in age groups 30-34. It is clear therefore, that to adopt a procedure which compares the level of fertility rates age by age and ignores the distribution of the married population by age will produce strange results, such as those noted above.

TABLE 15.³ Age-specific legitimate fertility rates (infants under 1 per 1,000 married men) for selected orders of occupation

Age group	1921			1931		
	All occupations	Order XII Textile Workers	Order XXV Professions	All occupations	Order XII Textile Workers	Order XXV Professions
Under 25 ⁴	307	296	206	257	235	170
25-29	248	221	180	186	145	147
30-34	193	165	165	130	97	132
35-39	136	103	111	84	58	76
40-44	81	54	61	50	31	39
45-54	29	15	22	15	8	12

¹ See footnote 3 to page 10

² The 1921 figures are from Census of England and Wales *Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility*, pp. 241, 248 and 251. The 1931 figures are from Table D on page 40

³ It might be supposed on the basis of the traditional belief in the paramount influence on fertility of the age of the wife that the higher fertility rates of Professional Workers at the higher ages relative to those of Textile Workers are caused by the fact that, for example, the wives of Professional Workers aged 30-34 are probably younger on average than the wives of Textile Workers in the same age groups. Nevertheless, differences in the age distribution of the wives do not account for the features of Table 15. The infants under 1 in 1931 (enumerated on the same schedule as a married couple) were also tabulated by the age of the married women and the occupation of their husbands. Rates based on this tabulation also show that the fertility rates in the professional group are relatively high at the older ages. The rates (infants per 1,000 married women) are as follows:

Age group	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
All occupations			349	251	175	120	77	34
Order XII, Textile Workers			360	215	135	89	53	21
Order XXV, Professions			(176)	179	154	117	58	19

⁴ In the 1931 figures this age group means 20-24 only.

Though it is necessary to reject standardization for the age distribution of married men, it is nevertheless desirable to take account in comparisons of occupational fertility of certain influences on the age distribution, influences which, unlike those connected with the age at marriage, are extraneous to the fertility habits of the various occupations. Such influences, e.g. differing rates of recruitment in different occupations, were mentioned on page 2. As a matter of fact, in 1931, some occupations were much more heavily weighted with older men than others (Appendix 5).

It is therefore of interest to give the results of comparing occupational fertility by means of paternal total fertility rates.¹ Total fertility rates eliminate differences in the age distribution of men of all conjugal conditions between occupations, but do not remove the results of differences in the proportions married at different ages. Total fertility rates, based on the distribution of infants under 1, were calculated² and are shown below, expressed as 'relative scores'.

It will be seen that some of the peculiarities noted above in the standardized figures of Tables 13 and 14 (in particular, the higher fertility of type I than type II) no longer appear in Table 16. There are, however, also some discrepancies between the total fertility rates and the 1939 data which did not appear in Table 12 (the fertility of type II as measured by paternal total fertility rate is relatively far higher than in the 1939 data, that of types VI* and VIII far lower).

TABLE 16. 'Relative scores' of total fertility rates,³ 1931, compared with 'relative scores' based on 1939 maternities

Type no.	Description	1931	1939
I	Professional and Administrative	-1.33	-1.64
II	Employers	-0.83	-1.16
III*	Skilled Manual Workers	+0.21	-0.09
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	+0.99	+0.59
V	Unskilled Labourers	+1.74	+1.83
VI*	Textile Workers	-1.02	-0.48
VII*	Miners	+1.82	+1.40
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	+0.73	+1.87
IX	Farmers	-0.19	-0.04
X	Clerks	-1.62	-1.41
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	-0.71	-0.87

Total fertility rates cannot, however, be expected to yield a pattern precisely similar to that shown in the indices derived from the distribution of the 1939 legitimate maternities by parity. For these latter indices can only reflect the differences in family size, whereas total fertility rates must also reflect differences in the extent to which members of different occupations marry. An attempt may be made to take account of differences in the proportion who marry (without resorting to methods of standardizing which, as described above, distort the picture) by dividing the total fertility rates by the proportion of men who have married once or more in the course of their lives, say by the proportion of ever-married men in the age group 45-54. The resulting figure measures the average number of children born per married man in a community subject to the age-specific fertility rates of a given occupation (the number of men who have been married being defined as the proportion recorded as 'ever married' in 1931 at ages 45-54 in the occupation in question).⁴ Relative scores based on what may be called the total legitimate fertility of married men are given in Table 17.

TABLE 17. 'Relative scores' based on total legitimate fertility of married men, 1931, compared with 'relative scores' based on 1939 maternities

Type no.	Description	1931	1939
I	Professional and Administrative	-1.29	-1.64
II	Employers	-0.85	-1.16
III*	Skilled Manual Workers	-0.03	-0.09
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	+0.76	+0.59
V	Unskilled Labourers	+1.89	+1.83
VI*	Textile Workers	-1.03	-0.48
VII*	Miners	+1.63	+1.40
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	+1.19	+1.87
IX	Farmers	-0.11	-0.04
X	Clerks	-1.48	-1.41
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	-0.69	-0.87

It will be seen that the pattern of fertility in 1931 as measured by the third column of Table 17 approximates more closely in several respects to the pattern shown by the 1939 data than the 'relative scores' based on the total legitimate fertility of all men (Table 16) - for example, the fertility of Employers (type II), Skilled Workers (type III*) and Semi-skilled Workers (type IV) appears lower when marriage proportions are taken into account, that of Agricultural Labourers (type VIII), on the other hand, appears far higher. All these changes serve to bring the picture more in line with that suggested by the 1939 maternities. However, there are some striking respects in which the third column of Table 17 differs from the last. In particular, the fertility of Employers (type II) is far higher than in the 1939 figures, while the fertility of Textile Workers (type VI) is far lower. Indeed, as measured by the total Legitimate Fertility of married men the fertility of Textile Workers in 1931 was far lower than that of the Employers, whereas according to the 1939 data the latter had the far lower fertility. Another, though milder, discrepancy between the 1931 and 1939 figures is the fact that Agricultural Labourers (type VIII) in 1931 seem to have a fertility far lower than that of Unskilled Labourers (type V) and Miners (type VI), whereas the fertility of Agricultural Labourers in 1939 is on the same level as that of the other groups mentioned.

¹ Such rates were used, for the same reason, by C. Tietze, 'Differential Reproduction in England', *Milbank Mem. & Quart. Bull.*, vol. XVII, no. 3, July 1939, p. 280.

² See Appendix 6.

³ These relative scores may be regarded as based on paternal gross reproduction rates - a concept which is perhaps more familiar. The sex ratio at birth being fairly constant, gross reproduction rates have an almost constant ratio to total fertility rates. Relative scores are not affected if every member of the series on which they are based is multiplied by a constant factor.

⁴ As the numbers of widowed and divorced men are not separated from the single in the census tabulation of occupation and age, it is necessary to use the proportions married, instead of the proportions 'ever married'. To get absolute figures representing the numbers of legitimate children per married man in the sense described above, it is necessary to divide also by the ratio of the proportion ever married to the proportion married in the population as a whole. (See Appendix 6).

A possible explanation of the high level of Employers' fertility when measured as in Table 17 is suggested by the popular belief that men are often enabled to marry by being economically successful, i.e. men marry when they become Employers. If this is the case to any considerable extent, the figure obtained by adding the fertility rates of different age groups of Employers, i.e. the number of births that would be born to a generation of men subjected throughout their lifetime to the fertility rates of Employers at each age group, has no significance. The fertility rates of Employers at the high ages are high precisely because of the new accessions of men, who at younger ages would be recorded as belonging to some other occupation group and come to marry (or to have children) upon becoming employers. On the other hand, fertility as measured by the distribution of maternities by parity would not be swollen by this phenomenon, since the births of persons recently married are births of low parity order.

This hypothesis is supported by the facts that, first, Employers are more heavily represented among the older than among the younger age groups of the population (i.e. many men evidently become employers late in life), and secondly, at all age groups the proportion married among Employers is very high.¹ This is particularly striking at the younger ages where the proportions married among Employers are far higher than in the Professions (type I), and higher even than among Shop Assistants (type XI),² and almost as high as among Skilled Workers (type III). Similar considerations may apply to some extent to other occupations.³

It will, therefore, be seen that it cannot be concluded that the pattern of differential fertility revealed in the 1939 data was different from the pattern as it had been in 1931. It is not possible to derive from the 1931 data an index which measures precisely what is measured by indices derived from the distribution of maternities by parity. Discrepancies between indices derived from the 1931 data and the 1939 pattern have been shown in several cases to be due to the technique of measurement. So far as it is possible to judge it would seem that the pattern of differential fertility in 1939 was in conformity with earlier experience.

A most important conclusion, however, which does emerge very clearly from this investigation, is that far more care than is usual needs to be exercised in measuring 'differential fertility'. Attention must be given both to distinguishing between the various meanings which may be given to the vague term 'differential fertility', and to eschewing methods of measurement which are definitely misleading (e.g. relating births registered to married men enumerated at the census). Several of the methods applied in the past in England and Wales are definitely to be avoided (see also Appendix 4).

¹ See Appendix 5 for the age distribution of the occupational types in 1931 and proportions married.

² It will be recalled that 'Employers' (type II) includes 'Proprietors and Managers of Retail Businesses'.

³ An influence of the same kind but in the opposite direction may apply for example, to Agricultural Labourers (type VIII) and this may explain why their 'relative score' as measured in Table 17 on the basis of the 1931 data is far lower than that given by the 1939 maternities. Proportions married in this occupation are relatively very low.

TABLE A - LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1931 AND CORRESPONDING BIRTH RATES.
 (a) Legitimate by Social Class and Occupation of father in relation to Married Men under 55 years of age.
 (b) Illegitimate by Social Class and Occupation of mother in relation to Spinsters and Widows 16-45 years of age.

(See Notes on page V)

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)					ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)							
Number of Married Males under 55	Legitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Married Males under 55	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including unoccupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births	Code	Social Class	Occupation (embracing Active, Out of Work and Retired)	Number of Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Illegitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including unoccupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6,298,552	603,995	95.9	100.0	1,048			All Classes (including unoccupied)	4,588,565	28,086	6.1	100.0	1,059
28,296	876	31.0	32.3	1,000			Unoccupied	960,955	8,158	8.5	139.3	1,055
6,270,256	603,119	96.2	100.3	1,048			All Classes (excluding unoccupied)	3,627,610	19,928	5.5	90.2	1,060
152,393	10,974	72.0	75.1	1,055			Social Class I	11,562	10	0.9	14.8	-
938,656	60,804	64.8	67.6	1,022			Social Class II	190	0.8	0.8	13.1	863
3,129,256	298,166	95.3	99.4	1,052			Social Class III	2,728,566	16,320	6.0	98.4	1,064
1,069,103	113,313	106.0	110.5	1,052			Social Class IV	451,110	2,241	5.0	82.0	1,092
980,848	119,856	122.2	127.4	1,050			Social Class V	198,725	1,167	5.9	96.7	981
13,545	1,850	136.6	142.4	1,051	000	IV	I. FISHERMEN	33	-	-	-	-
13,545	1,850	136.6	142.4	1,051			Fishermen	33	-	-	-	-
445,836	41,816	100.6	104.9	1,050	010	II	II. AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS	28,015	329	11.7	191.8	1,253
1,108	147	132.7	138.4	1,050			Land and Estate Agents and Managers (not Auctioneers and Estate Agents)	19	-	-	-	-
117,048	11,079	94.7	98.7	1,024	011	II	Farmers	2,622	5	D	D	-
7,907	239	30.2	31.5	94.3	012	II	Farmers' Sons, Daughters, or Other Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm	6,178	19	D	D	-
85,430	7,211	84.4	88.0	1,041	013	III	Gardeners, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists	2,509	2	D	D	-
40	4	-	-	-	014	II	Agricultural and Forestry Pupils (not at Colleges)	123	-	-	-	-
5,413	415	75.7	80.0	995	015	II	Farm Bailiffs	46	-	-	-	-
5,125	532	103.8	108.2	970	016	III	Foresters and Woodmen	32	-	-	-	-
4,330	425	98.2	102.4	1,104	017	III	Agricultural Machine, Tractor - Proprietors, Foremen, Drivers, Attendants	27	1	-	-	-
4,570	267	58.4	60.9	1,363	018	III	Farm Foremen	6	-	-	-	-
158,519	20,051	126.5	131.9	1,069	020	IV	Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants: Shepherds	11,902	282	23.7	388.5	1,350
4,651	390	83.9	87.5	931	021	IV	Employed in tending Cattle, Dairying, etc.	4,832	30	6.2	101.6	1,500
26,772	2,486	92.9	96.9	1,096	022	IV	Employed in charge of Horses	72	2	-	-	-
31,368	3,305	105.4	109.9	1,002	023	IV	Not otherwise Distinguished	6,985	249	35.7	585.2	1,371
95,728	13,870	144.9	151.1	1,084	024	IV	Gardeners' Labourers	40,776	7	D	D	-
16,032	653	40.7	42.4	1,022	031	V	Estate Labourers	2,074	6	E	E	-
1,953	186	95.2	99.3	1,241	032	V	Pea and Fruit Pickers	87	6	E	E	-
12	1	-	-	-	038	V	Other Agricultural Occupations	2,384	7	D	D	-
8,349	606	72.6	75.7	1,034	039	IV	Other Agricultural Occupations	2,384	7	D	D	-
480,291	58,777	122.4	127.6	1,045			III. MINING AND QUARRYING OCCUPATIONS	1,754	9	-	-	-
442,361	54,718	123.7	129.0	1,043			1. In Coal and Shale Mines	1,689	9	-	-	-
2,332	97	41.6	43.4	940	040	II	Owners, Agents, Managers	5	-	-	-	-
2,176	1,322	54.7	57.0	1,037	041	III	Subordinate Superintending Staff (including Inspectors, Contractors and Foremen)	5	-	-	-	-
260,142	36,744	141.2	147.2	1,040	042	III	Hewers and Getters	-	-	-	-	-
47,462	5,498	115.8	120.8	1,056	043	IV	Persons conveying Material to the Shaft	-	-	-	-	-
32,447	2,911	89.7	93.5	1,076	044	IV	Persons making and Repairing Roads	-	-	-	-	-
40,502	4,666	115.2	120.1	1,016	047	IV	Other Workers below Ground	1,679	9	-	-	-
3,300	3,480	98.6	102.8	1,063	049	IV	Other Workers above Ground	1,679	9	-	-	-
7,182	818	113.9	118.8	1,141			2. In Metalliferous Mines and Workings	6	-	-	-	-
95	4	-	-	-	050	II	Owners, Agents, Managers	-	-	-	-	-
387	13	D	D	-	051	III	Subordinate Superintending Staff (including Inspectors, Contractors and Foremen)	-	-	-	-	-
5,038	718	142.5	148.6	1,131	054	III	Other Workers below Ground	6	-	-	-	-
1,662	83	49.9	52.0	1,306	056	IV	Other Workers above Ground and in Open Workings	6	-	-	-	-
30,748	3,241	105.4	109.9	1,047			3. In other Mines and Quarries and at Brine and Oil Wells	59	-	-	-	-
1,137	57	50.1	52.2	839	060	II	Owners, Agents, Managers	9	-	-	-	-
1,183	67	56.6	59.0	1,094	061	III	Subordinate Superintending Staff (including Inspectors, Contractors and Foremen)	-	-	-	-	-
16,246	1,939	119.4	124.5	1,001	062	IV	Stone Miners, Quarriers	-	-	-	-	-
3,055	355	116.2	121.2	1,006	063	IV	Slate Miners, Quarriers	-	-	-	-	-
7,581	678	89.4	93.2	1,201	064	V	Chalk, Clay, Sand, Gravel - Pit Workers	43	-	-	-	-
1,546	145	93.8	97.8	1,197	069	IV	Other Workers	7	-	-	-	-
14,757	1,213	82.2	85.7	1,008			IV. WORKERS IN THE TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS	981	3	-	-	-
9,956	824	82.8	86.3	1,015			1. Makers of Coal, Gas, Coke and By-Products (excluding Tar Distilling)	1	-	-	-	-
347	18	D	D	-	070	II	Employers and Managers	1	-	-	-	-
1,140	37	32.5	33.9	1,176	071	III	Foremen and Overlookers	-	-	-	-	-
8,469	769	90.8	94.7	997	078	IV	Other Skilled Workers	-	-	-	-	-
4,801	389	81.0	84.5	995			2. Makers of Other Products	980	3	-	-	-
712	30	42.1	43.9	997	080	II	Employers and Managers	9	-	-	-	-
577	42	72.8	75.9	556	081	III	Foremen and Overlookers	32	-	-	-	-
749	58	77.4	80.7	1,148	082	IV	Kiln Men and Lime Burners	-	-	-	-	-
2,763	259	93.7	97.7	1,039	088	IV	Other Skilled Workers	939	3	-	-	-
34,667	3,551	102.4	106.8	1,044			V. MAKERS OF BRICKS, POTTERY AND GLASS	13,816	74	5.4	88.5	1,387
24,209	2,342	96.7	100.8	995			1. Makers of Bricks, Tiles and Pottery	10,165	67	6.6	108.2	1,393
1,696	86	50.7	52.9	564	090	II	Employers and Managers	16	-	-	-	-
1,057	50	47.3	49.3	667	091	III	Foremen and Overlookers	50	-	-	-	-
5,659	654	115.6	120.5	1,050	092	IV	Pressers and Cutters	1,168	11	-	-	-
228	20	87.7	91.4	818	093	III	Furnace and Crucible Pot Makers	27	-	-	-	-
994	68	68.4	71.3	889	094	IV	Potters' Mill Workers; Slip Makers and Arkmen	99	2	-	-	-
4,196	382	91.0	94.9	939	095	III	Potters; Ware-Makers, Casters and Finishers	4,863	32	6.6	108.2	1,133
8,338	891	106.9	111.5	1,030	096	III	Kiln and Oven Men; Kiln Setters and Placers	348	5	-	-	-
2,041	191	93.6	97.6	1,195	098	IV	Other Skilled Workers	3,594	17	-	-	-
10,468	1,209	115.6	120.5	1,147			2. Makers of Glass and Glass Ware	3,651	7	D	D	-
704	39	55.4	57.8	625	100	II	Employers and Managers	11	1	-	-	-
500	31	62.0	64.7	1,385	101	III	Foremen and Overlookers	84	1	-	-	-
460	41	89.1	92.9	953	102	III	Teasers and Founders	16	-	-	-	-
250	46	184.0	191.8	1,556	103	III	Gatherers	4	-	-	-	-
1,845	252	136.6	142.4	1,210	104	III	Blowers and Finishers (not Machine Hands)	206	-	-	-	-
1,190	178	149.6	156.0	1,342	105	III	Moulders and Pressers	88	1	-	-	-
5,509	622	112.9	117.7	1,094	108	III	Other Skilled Workers	3,242	5	D	D	-

TABLE A (Contd.). - LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1931 AND CORRESPONDING BIRTH RATES.
 (a) Legitimate by Social Class and Occupation of father in relation to Married Men under 55 years of age.
 (b) Illegitimate by Social Class and Occupation of mother in relation to Spinsters and Widows 16-45 years of age.

(See Notes on page V)

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)					ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)							
Number of Married Males under 55	Legitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Married Males under 55	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including unoccupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births	Code	Social Class	Occupation (embracing Active, Out of Work and Retired)	Number of Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Illegitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including unoccupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
24,341	2,107	86.6	90.3	1,064			VI. WORKERS IN CHEMICAL PROCESSES; MAKERS OF PAINTS, OILS, ETC.	3,113	5	D	D	-
16,150	1,458	90.3	94.2	1,132			1. Workers in Chemical Processes	2,317	5	D	D	-
2,000	111	55.5	57.9	1,523	110	II	Employers and Managers	54	-	-	-	-
1,610	78	48.4	50.5	1,515	111	III	Foremen and Overlookers	247	-	-	-	-
907	65	71.7	74.8	711	112	III	Distillers and Still Men	30	-	-	-	-
8,149	1,047	123.9	129.2	1,119	113	III	Process Men and Furnacemen	719	2	-	-	-
3,184	157	49.3	51.4	1,039	118	III	Other Skilled Workers	1,267	3	-	-	-
8,191	649	79.2	82.6	926			2. Makers of Paints, Oils (not Mineral) Etc.	796	-	-	-	-
2,003	135	67.4	70.3	957	120	II	Employers and Managers	30	-	-	-	-
4,964	55	57.1	59.5	897	121	III	Foremen and Overlookers	151	-	-	-	-
2,739												

TABLE A (Contd.). - LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1931 AND CORRESPONDING BIRTH RATES.
 (a) Legitimate by Social Class and Occupation of father in relation to Married Men under 55 years of age.
 (b) Illegitimate by Social Class and Occupation of mother in relation to Spinsters and Widows 16-45 years of age.
 (See Notes on page V)

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)					ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)							
Number of Married Males under 55	Legitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Married Males under 55	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including un-occupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births	Code	Social Class	OCCUPATION (embracing Active, Out of Work and Retired)	Number of Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Illegitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including un-occupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
							VII. METAL WORKERS (NOT ELECTRO PLATE OR PRECIOUS METALS) (Contd.)					
							7. Other Workers (Contd.)					
1,223	115	94.0	98.0	51.9	224	IV	Timmers.. .. .	104	-	-	-	-
17,791	1,689	94.9	99.0	1,075	225	III	Tinsmiths, Sheet Metal Workers.. .. .	1,516	8	-	-	-
9,179	867	94.5	98.5	998	226	III	Tool Makers (so returned).. .. .	79	-	-	-	-
1,654	256	154.8	161.4	1,016	227	III	Tube Drawers and Welders.. .. .	123	-	-	-	-
3,694	336	91.0	94.9	988	228	III	Wire Drawers and Makers.. .. .	370	3	-	-	-
1,198	122	101.8	106.2	1,110	229	III	Wire Weavers and Wire Rope Makers.. .. .	1,119	4	-	-	-
32,319	2,652	82.1	85.5	1,040	238	III	Other Skilled Workers.. .. .	9,679	21	2.2	36.1	909
							VIII. WORKERS IN PRECIOUS METALS AND ELECTRO PLATE.. .. .	6,670	35	5.2	85.2	1,188
11,133	766	68.8	71.7	1,065			Employers and Managers.. .. .	40	-	-	-	-
1,477	72	48.7	D	1,118	240	II	Foremen and Overlookers.. .. .	945	-	-	-	-
1,784	185	103.7	108.1	989	242	III	Electro Platers, Nickel Platers.. .. .	1,276	10	-	-	-
1,474	29	61.2	63.8	933	243	III	Engravers and Chasers.. .. .	123	-	-	-	-
2,081	113	54.3	56.6	948	244	III	Goldsmiths and Gem Setters.. .. .	503	-	-	-	-
1,408	135	95.3	100.0	1,077	245	III	Polishers and Scratch Brushers.. .. .	3,042	16	-	-	-
113	22	53.3	55.6	2,667	246	III	Pressers, Saw Piercers, and Stampers.. .. .	498	-	-	-	-
2,285	112	62.1	64.8	1,119	247	III	Silver and White Metal Smiths; Mounters.. .. .	506	2	-	-	-
909	60	66.0	68.8	1,069	248	III	Other Skilled Workers.. .. .	654	4	-	-	-
							IX. ELECTRICAL APPARATUS MAKERS AND FITTERS (NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED) AND ELECTRICIANS.. .. .	23,359	68	2.9	47.5	1,125
91,602	9,092	99.3	103.5	1,055			Employers and Managers.. .. .	79	-	-	-	-
5,683	320	56.3	58.7	1,078	250	II	Foremen and Overlookers.. .. .	498	-	-	-	-
6,084	223	36.7	38.3	1,186	251	III	Accumulator Makers and Fitters.. .. .	778	-	-	-	-
663	47	70.9	73.9	1,136	252	III	Coil Winders.. .. .	4,778	14	D	D	-
1,440	120	83.3	86.9	1,034	253	III	Coil Insulators.. .. .	335	1	-	-	-
67	5	-	-	254	III	Insulated Cable and Wire Machine Drivers and Setters-up.. .. .	659	8	-	-	-	-
1,699	148	87.1	90.8	1,691	255	III	Insulated Cable and Wire Machine Assistants.. .. .	1,793	8	-	-	-
369	45	122.0	127.2	1,250	256	IV	Electric Lamp and Valve - Stammers, Sealers, and Exhausters.. .. .	974	3	-	-	-
58	8	-	-	257	IV	Filament, Grid, and Anode Makers and Mounters.. .. .	612	1	-	-	-	-
54	4	-	-	258	IV	Inspectors, Viewers, and Testers.. .. .	2,734	7	D	D	-	-
2,322	154	66.3	69.1	1,200	259	III	Instrument Makers and Assemblers.. .. .	7,286	19	D	D	-
3,199	248	77.5	80.8	1,033	260	III	Electrical Engineers and Fitters; Electricians and Wiremen.. .. .	483	1	-	-	-
49,570	5,573	112.4	117.2	1,041	261	III	Linemen and Cable Jointers.. .. .	204	-	-	-	-
17,044	1,702	100.0	104.3	1,048	268	III	Other Skilled Workers.. .. .	2,152	14	-	-	-
3,380	195	116.4	121.7	1,004	269	III						
							X. MAKERS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.. .. .	1,170	4	-	-	-
8,975	628	70.0	73.0	1,000			Employers and Managers.. .. .	10	-	-	-	-
984	7	79.3	82.7	1,108	270	II	Foremen and Overlookers.. .. .	441	-	-	-	-
244	3	D	D	1,032	271	III	Scientific Instrument Makers and Repairers.. .. .	226	-	-	-	-
2,490	252	101.2	105.5	1,036	272	III	Watch, Clock and Chronometer Makers and Repairers.. .. .	218	1	-	-	-
5,103	286	56.0	58.4	946	273	III						
184	9	-	-	278	III							
							XI. WORKERS IN SKINS AND LEATHER, AND MAKERS OF LEATHER AND LEATHER SUBSTITUTE GOODS (NOT BOOTS OR SHOES).. .. .	15,921	50	3.1	50.8	1,063
20,973	1,556	74.2	77.4	1,003			1. Furriers, Skinners, Tanners, and Leather Dressers.. .. .	6,356	26	4.1	67.2	1,600
12,032	1,028	85.4	89.1	947			Employers and Managers.. .. .	40	-	-	-	-
1,670	91	54.5	56.8	896	280	II	Foremen and Overlookers (including Head Warehousemen and Chief Sorters).. .. .	28	-	-	-	-
482	17	D	D	281	III							
1,547	190	122.8	128.0	881	282	III	Furriers, Fur Sewers and Machinists.. .. .	4,100	10	D	D	-
969	77	79.5	82.9	1,081	283	III	Lime and Tan Yard Workers (not Labourers).. .. .	60	1	-	-	-
3,399	361	106.2	110.7	931	284	III	Curriers and Leather Dressers.. .. .	575	4	-	-	-
888	78	87.8	91.6	814	285	III	Enamellers, Japanners, Dyers, Stainers, and Finishers.. .. .	489	3	-	-	-
3,077	214	69.5	72.5	1,058	288	III	Other Skilled Workers.. .. .	1,064	8	-	-	-
8,941	528	59.1	61.6	1,120			2. Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not Boots or Shoes).. .. .	9,565	24	2.5	41.0	714
1,202	78	64.9	67.7	857	290	II	Employers and Managers.. .. .	35	-	-	-	-
299	7	D	D	291	III							
717	52	72.5	75.6	1,167	292	III	Foremen and Overlookers.. .. .	339	6	-	-	-
1,129	75	66.4	69.2	1,083	293	III	Cutters-out.. .. .	266	-	-	-	-
2,192	89	35.7	37.2	1,119	294	III	Saddlers and Harness Makers.. .. .	245	1	-	-	-
1,036	82	79.2	82.6	1,929	295	III	Makers of Bags and Trunks.. .. .	2,287	4	D	D	-
2,066	145	70.2	73.2	1,014	298	III	Other Skilled Workers.. .. .	6,330	13	D	D	-
							XII. TEXTILE WORKERS.. .. .	298,331	1,331	4.5	73.8	1,023
144,778	10,233	70.7	73.7	1,005			Employers and Managers.. .. .	229	-	-	-	-
9,383	493	52.5	54.7	1,071	300	II	Foremen and Overlookers:					
							Blowing Room.. .. .	11	-	-	-	-
314	15	D	D	301	III		Sorting and Blending.. .. .	12	-	-	-	-
98	4	D	D	302	III		Carding, Combing, and Drawing.. .. .	20	-	-	-	-
2,716	100	36.8	38.4	1,128	303	III	Spinning and Doubling (not Silk Doubling).. .. .	39	-	-	-	-
2,728	131	48.0	50.1	1,183	304	III	Winding, Warping, Slashing, or Sizing; Silk Doubling.. .. .	154	1	-	-	-
1,275	49	38.4	40.0	1,042	305	III	Weaving.. .. .	106	-	-	-	-
8,189	278	33.9	35.3	866	306	III	Other or Undefined.. .. .	1,109	4	-	-	-
4,389	326	74.3	77.5	812	309	III						
1,169	80	54.5	56.8	2,200	310	III	Wool Sorters.. .. .	23	-	-	-	-
452	32	70.8	73.8	2,200	311	III	Rag and Wool Carbonisers and Washers.. .. .	318	6	-	-	-
3,962	373	94.1	98.1	937	312	IV	Breakers, Ra. Grinders, Hacklers, and Willowers.. .. .	736	-	-	-	-
5,302	553	104.3	108.8	875	313	IV	Card, Comb, and Frame Tenters (not Ring, Cap, or Flyer Frame); Box Minders.. .. .	31,283	199	6.4	104.9	990
1,685	281	50.0	52.6	1,097	314	IV	Strippers and Grinders; Card Grinders, Card Room Jobbers.. .. .	145	13	E	E	-

TABLE A (Contd.). - LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1931 AND CORRESPONDING BIRTH RATES.
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 (b) Illegitimate by Social Class and Occupation of mother in relation to Spinsters and Widows 16-45 years of age.
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
							XII. TEXTILE WORKERS (Contd.)					
							Spinners and Piecers (Mule, Ring, Cap, or Flyer)	27,259	266	9.8	160.7	1,198
							Doublers and Doubling Frame Tenters (not Silk); Silk Throwers.. .. .	11,496	42	3.7	60.7	1,625
							Winders, Reelers, Beamers, Warpors, Silk Doublers.. .. .	59,517	214	3.6	59.0	1,119
							Drawers-in and Twisters-in.. .. .	1,600	43	26.9	441.0	870
							Sizers, Slashers, and Tapers.. .. .	388	-	-	-	-
							Weavers.. .. .	99,440	309	3.1	50.8	956
							Rope Makers, Layers, and Stranders.. .. .	814	6	-	-	-
							Hosiery Frame Tenters and Machine Knitters.. .. .	21,065	77	3.7	60.7	750
							Hand Knitters.. .. .	414	1	-	-	-
							Lace Machine Tenters and Warp Hands.. .. .	604	4	-	-	-
							Felt Formers, Batters, and Hardeners (not Hats)	92	-	-	-	-
							Lookers and Examiners; Burlers and Menders.. .. .	20,022	46	2.3	37.7	704
							Bleach Croft Workers (not Labourers).. .. .	165	-	-	-	-
							Dyers.. .. .	582	2	-	-	-
							Scourers (Woolen Cloth, Worsteds, and Hosiery), Calenderers, and Finishers.. .. .	4,193	26	6.2	101.6	1,889
							Scallopers, Clippers, and Lace Warehouse Hands.. .. .	1,366	17	E	E	-
							Other Skilled Workers in Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, Etc.. .. .	2,887	17	-	-	-
							Other Workers in Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, Etc.. .. .	1,878	3	D	D	-
							Head Knitters.. .. .	574	2	-	-	

TABLE A (Contd.). - LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1931 AND CORRESPONDING BIRTH RATES.
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
XV. WORKERS IN WOOD AND FURNITURE (Contd.)												
1. Workers in Wood (Contd.)												
3,805	323	84.9	88.5	1,006	416	III	Coopers, Hoop Makers and Benders..	57	-	-	-	-
3,754	364	97.0	101.1	989	417	IV	Packing Case Makers ..	987	4	-	-	-
5,948	441	74.1	77.3	1,042	418	III	Pattern Makers (Wood or Undefined) ..	7	-	-	-	-
7,306	712	97.5	101.7	1,034	419	IV	Sawyers ..	15	-	-	-	-
1,679	119	88.7	92.5	817	420	III	Shipwrights and Boat and Barge Builders (Wood) ..	17	-	-	-	-
725	103	144.1	150.3	981	421	III	Shop Fitters (so returned) ..	17	-	-	-	-
181	13	-	-	-	422	III	Walking and Umbrella Stick Makers, Benders, Dressers ..	35	-	-	-	-
4,193	253	60.3	62.9	916	423	III	Wheelwrights ..	13	-	-	-	-
1,585	95	59.4	62.6	900	424	III	Wood Carvers, Picture Frame Makers ..	349	-	-	-	-
16,211	1,633	96.6	100.7	1,041	425	I	Wood Turners and Machinists ..	1,025	1	D	D	-
3,583	293	81.8	85.3	1,307	428	III	Other Skilled Workers ..	661	-	-	-	-
14,165	1,332	94.0	98.0	1,006	430	II	2. Upholsterers, Etc. ..	8,268	22	2.7	44.3	833
1,051	87	82.8	86.3	1,023	431	III	Employers and Managers ..	43	-	-	-	-
455	10	-	-	-	431	III	Foremen and Overlookers ..	83	-	-	-	-
762	81	109.2	113.9	1,077	432	III	Bedding and Mattress Makers ..	576	5	-	-	-
1,274	97	76.1	79.4	830	433	III	Carpet and Linoleum Planners ..	29	-	-	-	-
10,643	1,057	99.3	103.5	1,025	438	III	Upholsterers, Coach Trimmers, Etc. ..	7,519	16	D	D	-
18,268	1,458	79.8	83.2	995	440	III	XVI. MAKERS OF AND WORKERS IN PAPER AND CARDBOARD; BOOKBINDERS, ETC.	44,543	97	2.2	36.1	902
7,525	749	99.5	103.8	911	440	II	1. Makers of Paper and Cardboard ..	3,752	7	D	D	-
479	26	54.3	56.6	2,714	441	III	Employers and Managers ..	104	-	-	-	-
515	19	11.0	102.0	777	442	III	Foremen and Overlookers ..	109	1	D	D	-
1,707	167	97.8	116.1	898	448	III	Yatmen and Machine Men ..	3,521	6	D	D	-
4,824	537	111.3	116.1	898	448	III	Other Skilled Workers ..	3,521	6	D	D	-
10,743	709	66.0	68.8	1,091	450	II	2. Makers of Stationery and Cardboard Boxes; Bookbinders and Other Workers in Paper ..	40,791	90	2.2	36.1	915
1,434	55	38.4	40.0	897	451	III	Employers and Managers ..	91	-	-	-	-
944	26	27.4	28.7	1,364	451	III	Foremen, Overlookers, and Form Setters ..	640	-	-	-	-
252	28	78.7	82.1	867	452	III	Pressers, Stampers, Scorers, and Punchers ..	2,067	7	D	D	-
316	20	94.3	98.3	818	453	III	Envelope and Paper Bag Makers ..	5,295	14	D	D	-
697	63	90.4	94.3	1,520	454	III	Cardboard Box Makers ..	17,515	41	2.3	37.7	640
3,491	247	70.8	73.8	1,205	455	III	Bookbinders ..	8,685	17	D	D	-
3,609	270	74.8	78.0	985	458	III	Other Skilled Workers ..	6,498	11	D	D	-
67,388	4,981	73.9	77.1	1,007	460	II	XVII. PRINTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS..	29,116	80	2.7	44.3	1,105
8,587	424	49.4	51.0	945	460	III	Employers and Managers ..	283	-	-	-	-
3,021	87	28.8	30.5	977	461	III	Foremen and Overlookers ..	938	-	-	-	-
8,305	534	64.3	67.0	1,136	462	III	Compositors - Hand ..	331	2	D	D	-
9,097	719	79.0	82.4	1,020	463	III	Compositors - Machine Operatives..	258	1	-	-	-
2,523	205	81.3	84.8	1,010	464	III	Stereotypers and Electrotypers ..	30	-	-	-	-
2,039	140	68.7	71.6	867	465	III	Process Engravers ..	132	2	-	-	-
3,892	295	75.8	79.0	1,077	466	III	Photographers ..	5,878	24	4.1	67.2	600
1,467	93	63.4	66.1	1,231	467	III	Lithographic Artists and Transferers..	258	1	-	-	-
12,113	1,175	97.0	101.1	988	468	III	Letterpress or Litho Printing Machine Minders and Setters ..	1,720	4	D	D	-
5,469	505	52.3	56.2	1,110	469	IV	Letterpress or Litho Printing Machine Assistants..	11,516	39	3.4	55.7	1,600
4,392	402	91.5	95.4	839	470	III	Printers (so returned) ..	2,779	1	D	D	-
791	53	67.0	69.9	893	471	III	Machine Rulers ..	488	-	-	-	-
1,105	69	82.4	85.1	725	472	III	Textile Printers..	329	-	-	-	-
340	28	82.4	85.9	867	473	III	Wall Paper Printers ..	319	1	-	-	-
92	8	-	-	-	474	III	Oil or Floor Cloth Printers ..	9	-	-	-	-
481	28	58.2	60.7	1,154	475	III	Gold and Silver Blockers and Stampers, Bronzers ..	555	2	-	-	-
3,674	216	58.8	61.3	1,077	478	III	Other Skilled Workers ..	3,313	2	D	D	-
363,954	39,065	107.3	111.9	1,050	480	II	XVIII. BUILDERS, BRICKLAYERS, STONE AND SLATE WORKERS; CONTRACTORS..	311	3	-	-	-
28,871	1,654	57.3	59.8	1,034	481	III	Employers and Managers ..	61	-	-	-	-
18,421	935	50.8	53.0	964	481	III	Foremen and Gangers ..	481	-	-	-	-
1,675	111	24.5	25.5	952	482	II	Clerks of Works ..	-	-	-	-	-
4,733	8,384	177.1	184.7	1,026	483	V	Builders' Labourers ..	-	-	-	-	-
56,063	6,693	119.4	124.5	1,090	484	III	Bricklayers ..	-	-	-	-	-
23,258	3,494	150.2	156.6	1,047	485	V	Bricklayers' Labourers ..	-	-	-	-	-
15,464	2,179	110.9	116.9	1,058	486	III	Plasterers ..	-	-	-	-	-
5,267	755	139.5	145.5	1,053	487	V	Plasterers' Labourers ..	-	-	-	-	-
1,721	216	112.4	118.5	870	488	III	Glaziers..	96	-	-	-	-
3,720	594	159.7	166.5	1,014	489	III	Slaters and Tilers ..	-	-	-	-	-
1,405	85.0	86.5	89.0	1,030	490	III	Masons' Stone Cutters, Dressers, and Carvers ..	24	-	-	-	-
4,770	551	115.5	120.4	1,079	491	V	Masons' Labourers ..	-	-	-	-	-
1,479	111	75.1	78.3	820	492	III	Slate Workers and Slate Masons ..	43	-	-	-	-
29,065	2,696	92.8	96.8	1,080	493	IV	Platelayers ..	-	-	-	-	-
5,010	557	111.2	116.0	1,086	494	IV	Paviours and Street Masons, Concretors and Asphalters ..	-	-	-	-	-
643	79	122.9	128.2	1,135	495	III	Wall, Mine - Sinkers, Borers..	75	1	-	-	-
12,172	1,062	87.2	90.9	1,082	498	III	Other Skilled Workers ..	4	2	-	-	-
32,075	7,650	85.1	86.7	1,053	499	V	Other Workers (mainly Navvies) ..	4	2	-	-	-
129,153	12,183	94.7	98.3	1,051	500	II	XIX. PAINTERS AND DECORATORS	21,821	84	3.8	62.3	1,049
8,306	651	78.4	81.8	1,041	501	III	Employers and Managers ..	55	-	-	-	-
2,187	60	27.4	28.6	1,308	501	III	Foremen and Overlookers ..	91	-	-	-	-
1,090	105	96.3	100.4	694	502	IV	Aerographers and Paint Sprayers ..	1,751	2	D	D	-
9,952	1,094	109.9	114.6	1,084	503	III	French Polishers ..	4,917	30	6.1	100.0	2,000
1,849	210	113.6	118.5	1,333	504	IV	Japanners and Enamellers of Metal (including Stoves) ..	3,187	11	D	D	-
1,608	74	46.0	48.0	1,056	505	III	Paper Hangers ..	5	-	-	-	-
488	56	114.8	119.7	1,000	506	III	Pottery Dippers and Glazers ..	8	-	-	-	-
252	39	154.8	161.4	773	507	III	Pottery Painters and Decorators ..	9,245	30	3.2	52.5	875
2,178	180	82.6	86.1	1,308	508	III	Signwriters ..	140	-	-	-	-
101,243	9,714	95.9	100.0	1,043	518	III	Other Painters and Decorators ..	1,802	3	D	D	-

TABLE A (Contd.). - LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1931 AND CORRESPONDING BIRTH RATES.
 (a) Legitimate by Social Class and Occupation of father in relation to Married Men under 55 years of age.
 (b) Illegitimate by Social Class and Occupation of mother in relation to Spinsters and Widows 16-45 years of age.

(See Notes on page V)

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)							ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)					
Number of Married Males under 55	Legitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Males under 55	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including un-occupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births	Code No.	Social Class	Occupation (embracing Active, Out of Work and Retired)	Number of Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Illegitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including un-occupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
15,109	1,405	93.0	97.0	1,016	520	II	XX. WORKERS IN OTHER MATERIALS..	12,664	57	4.5	73.8	1,111
9,442	1,002	106.1	110.6	1,024	521	III	1. Workers in Rubber ..	6,757	38	5.6	91.8	1,235
670	33	49.3	51.4	1,538	521	III	Employers and Managers ..	36	-	-	-	-
707	57	80.6	84.0	1,375	522	III	Foremen and Overlookers ..	200	-	-	-	-
2,974	580	127.9	133.4	1,043	522	III	Mixers, Spreaders, and Moulders ..	733	6	-	-	-
569	48	84.4	88.0	778	523	III	Vulcanizers ..	68	-	-	-	-
4,525	484	107.0	111.6	976	528	III	Other Skilled Workers ..	5,720	32	5.6	91.8	1,462
2,039	162	79.5	82.9	1,000	530	II	2. Workers in Bone, Horn, Ivory, Celluloid, Vulcanite ..	1,819	7	-	-	-
226	7	D	D	-	531	III	Employers and Managers ..	24	-	-	-	-
131	10	25	28.4	81.8	532	III	Foremen and Overlookers ..	47	-	-	-	-
319	25	78.4	81.8	923	532	III	Turners ..</					

TABLE A (Contd.) - LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1931 AND CORRESPONDING BIRTH RATES.
 (a) Legitimate by Social Class and Occupation of father in relation to Married Men under 55 years of age.
 (b) Illegitimate by Social Class and Occupation of mother in relation to Spinsters and Widows 16-45 years of age.

(See Notes on page V)

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)					ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)							
Number of Married Males under 55	Legitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Married Males under 55	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including un-occupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births	Code No.	Social Class	Occupation (embracing Active, Out of Work and Retired)	Number of Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Illegitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including un-occupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births
XXII. PERSONS EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION (Contd.)												
3. Water Transport Workers (Contd.)												
							Bargemen and Boatmen	105	2	-	-	-
10,877	1,178	108.3	112.9	1,014	639	IV	Marine and Engineering Superintendents .. .	1	-	-	-	-
42	22	53.4	55.7	1,750	640	I	Harbour, Dock, and Stevedoring Foremen .. .	12	-	-	-	-
2,323	77	33.1	34.5	925	641	III	Lock Keepers; Bridge, Stage, and Pier Men .. .	-	-	-	-	-
2,066	153	74.1	77.3	962	642	IV	Stevedores	-	-	-	-	-
2,735	344	125.8	131.2	1,036	643	IV	Coal Loaders and Dischargers	17	-	-	-	-
4,774	317	66.4	69.2	1,248	644	V	Other Dock Labourers	16	-	-	-	-
50,046	7,176	143.4	149.5	1,037	645	V	Other Workers	39,911	60	1.5	24.6	1,222
2,441	167	68.4	71.3	1,141	646	IV	4. Other Workers in Transport and Communication	871	2	-	-	-
107,091	8,099	75.6	78.8	1,038	650	II	Employers and Managers	1,462	-	-	-	-
3,438	162	47.1	49.1	1,025	651	III	Foremen and Supervisors	16	4	-	-	-
3,911	97	24.8	25.9	1,256	652	II	Aviators	52	-	-	-	-
250	27	108.0	112.6	688	653	III	Postmen and Post Office Sorters	4,446	-	-	-	-
46,836	3,163	67.5	70.4	1,053	654	III	Wireless Operators (not seagoing)	7,718	35	1.4	23.0	944
451	66	146.3	152.6	833	655	III	Other Telegraph Operators	25,337	4	-	-	-
9,361	426	45.5	47.4	868	656	III	Telephone Operators	1,383	10	-	-	-
2,950	217	73.6	76.7	1,192	657	V	Lift Attendants	5,221	1	-	-	-
2,787	200	71.8	74.9	1,128	658	V	Messengers	358	23	-	-	-
9,181	549	59.8	62.4	1,153	659	V	Porters (not Railway, Dock, or Domestic) .. .	388,127	1,119	2.9	47.5	960
27,408	3,140	114.6	119.5	1,022	669	IV	Other Workers	386,439	1,117	2.9	47.5	963
518	52	100.4	104.7	793	670	II	XXIII. COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND INSURANCE OCCUPATIONS (EXCLUDING CLERKS) .. .	34,956	58	1.7	27.9	758
694,803	52,955	76.2	79.5	1,040	671	II	1. Commercial Occupations	171	14	D	D	-
620,939	48,085	77.4	80.7	1,040	672	II	Proprietors and Managers of Retail Businesses for the sale of:-	5,317	7	D	D	-
251,332	16,674	66.3	69.1	1,024	673	II	Coal	3,892	1	D	D	-
14,472	1,195	82.6	86.1	1,057	674	II	Sugar Confectionery (Sweets)	1,162	1	D	D	-
7,157	252	35.2	36.7	1,016	675	II	Grocery and Provisions	523	4	D	D	-
44,831	2,497	55.7	58.1	1,077	676	II	Milk and Dairy Products	324	1	D	D	-
14,093	1,184	84.0	87.6	957	677	II	Meat	1,790	2	D	D	-
29,779	2,270	76.2	79.5	1,030	678	II	Greengrocery	1,270	2	D	D	-
10,022	769	76.7	80.0	1,040	679	II	Tobacco	334	2	-	-	-
20,456	1,906	93.2	97.2	1,057	680	II	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries	374	1	-	-	-
5,550	352	63.4	66.1	1,095	681	II	Ironmongery	643	1	-	-	-
5,494	391	71.2	74.2	862	682	II	Boots and Shoes	8,176	12	D	D	-
5,990	331	55.3	57.7	1,119	683	II	Paper, Stationery, Books, and Periodicals .. .	1,636	2	-	-	-
6,856	368	53.7	56.0	1,022	684	II	Furniture	241	6	-	-	-
25,375	1,392	54.3	57.2	1,026	685	II	General and Mixed Businesses	3,691	6	D	D	-
13,001	859	66.1	68.9	930	686	II	Other Retail Businesses	5,442	6	-	-	-
6,721	373	55.5	57.9	1,038	687	II	Proprietors and Managers of Wholesale Businesses	794	1	-	-	-
12,516	1,014	81.0	84.5	917	688	II	Proprietors and Managers of Wholesale and Retail Businesses	165	-	-	-	-
29,023	1,521	52.4	54.6	991	689	II	Brokers, Agents, Factors (miscellaneous, not elsewhere enumerated)	745	1	-	-	-
43,424	2,583	59.5	62.0	985	690	II	Buyers	2,450	1	D	D	-
4,382	352	80.3	83.7	1,301	691	II	Commercial Travellers	1,132	4	-	-	-
16,233	795	49.0	51.1	968	692	II	Canvassers (not Book, Insurance, or Railway) .. .	2,831	18	-	-	-
8,381	437	52.1	54.3	1,081	693	IV	Salesmen and Shop Assistants retailing:- .. .	320,993	883	2.8	45.9	993
69,430	4,942	71.2	74.2	1,024	694	III	Coal	144	-	-	-	-
14,596	939	64.3	67.0	1,154	695	III	Sugar Confectionery (Sweets)	18,101	90	5.0	82.0	957
104,031	12,106	116.4	121.4	1,057	696	III	Bread and Flour Confectionery	19,081	59	3.1	50.8	967
1,006	67	66.6	69.4	1,161	697	III	Paper, Stationery, Books, and Periodicals .. .	30,290	87	2.9	47.5	1,175
477	52	109.0	113.7	1,000	698	III	Grocery and Provisions	5,281	10	D	D	-
805	41	50.9	53.1	783	699	III	Milk and Dairy Products	3,464	11	D	D	-
26,638	2,897	108.8	113.5	1,050	700	III	Meat	2,115	16	-	-	-
1,246	106	85.1	88.7	797	701	III	Fish and Poultry	11,213	46	4.1	67.2	1,091
22,737	3,072	135.1	140.9	1,067	702	III	Greengrocery	6,999	24	3.4	55.7	1,000
5,110	752	147.2	153.5	933	703	III	Tobacco	8,441	19	D	D	-
4,814	880	182.8	190.6	1,090	704	III	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries	4,032	11	D	D	-
846	87	102.8	107.2	813	705	III	Ironmongery	14,207	27	1.9	31.1	1,077
2,436	223	91.5	95.4	973	706	III	Boots and Shoes	106,670	230	2.2	36.1	1,000
3,803	383	100.7	105.0	1,379	707	III	Textiles and other Clothing	13,246	29	2.2	36.1	933
1,698	194	114.9	119.8	1,021	708	III	Paper, Stationery, Books, and Periodicals .. .	2,911	2	D	D	-
11,563	1,113	96.3	100.4	1,057	709	III	Furniture	11,598	79	6.8	111.5	1,633
2,034	198	97.3	101.5	1,021	710	III	General and Mixed Businesses	63,167	143	2.3	37.7	625
5,283	534	101.1	105.4	1,000	711	III	Other Retail Businesses	10,062	5	D	D	-
1,962	160	81.5	85.0	1,133	712	III	Salesmen and Shop Assistants in Wholesale Businesses	1,255	4	-	-	-
11,583	1,347	116.3	121.3	1,111	713	III	Salesmen and Shop Assistants in Wholesale and Retail Businesses	1,243	4	-	-	-
23,856	1,211	50.8	53.0	995	714	III	Roundsmen and Van Salesmen	1,260	113	35.1	575.4	712
1,401	108	77.1	80.4	1,204	715	V	Costermongers and Hawkers	210	-	-	-	-
36,656	4,075	111.2	116.0	1,073	716	V	Newspaper Sellers	224	-	-	-	-
28,239	2,441	86.5	90.2	1,065	717	V	Advertising Agents	6,154	29	4.7	77.0	1,071
2,790	365	130.8	136.4	962	718	V	Other Commercial Occupations	1,688	2	D	D	-
4,446	301	67.7	70.6	1,090	719	V	2. Persons employed in Finance and Insurance .. .	33	1	-	-	-
11,762	756	64.3	67.0	1,060	720	V	Company Directors (so returned)	30	-	-	-	-
73,864	4,870	65.9	68.7	1,040	721	I	Bankers, Bank Officials (Heads of Departments, Managers, Inspectors)	7	-	-	-	-
1,137	303	266.5	277.9	1,090	722	I	Stock Brokers	1	-	-	-	-
10,001	397	39.7	41.4	995	723	I	Stock Jobbers	588	-	-	-	-
2,675	174	65.0	67.8	871	724	I	Insurance Officials (Heads of Departments, Managers, Inspectors)	698	1	-	-	-
523	20	36.2	39.8	3,000	725	I	Insurance Agents, Brokers, Canvassers	147	-	-	-	-
14,966	884	59.1	61.6	1,115	726	I	Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers	37	-	-	-	-
33,152	2,537	76.5	79.8	998	727	III	Money Lenders and Pawnbrokers	147	-	-	-	-
8,269	429	51.9	54.1	1,211	728	I	Other Finance and Insurance Occupations .. .	57	-	-	-	-
2,015	77	38.2	40.5	925	729	II						
1,126	49	43.5	45.4	1,130	730	II						

TABLE A (Contd.) - LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1931 AND CORRESPONDING BIRTH RATES.
 (a) Legitimate by Social Class and Occupation of father in relation to Married Men under 55 years of age.
 (b) Illegitimate by Social Class and Occupation of mother in relation to Spinsters and Widows 16-45 years of age.

(See Notes on page V)

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)					ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)							
Number of Married Males under 55	Legitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Married Males under 55	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including un-occupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births	Code No.	Social Class	Occupation (embracing Active, Out of Work and Retired)	Number of Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Illegitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including un-occupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births
157,887	19,055	120.7	125.9	1,071			XXIV. PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE (EXCLUDING PROFESSIONAL MEN, CLERICAL STAFF, AND TYPISTS)	1,589	2	D	D	-
85,173	6,003	70.5	73.5	1,094	740	II	1. Public Administration	1,589	2	D	D	-
14,139	785	55.5	57.9	929	741	III	Civil Service Administrative, Executive, and Higher Clerical Officers	709	-	-	-	-
4,459	264	58.0	60.5	970	742	III	Other Civil Service Officials (excluding Clerical Staff)	228	-	-	-	-
9,681	517	53.4	55.7	966	743	II	Local Authority Administrative and Executive Officers	383	1	-	-	-
1,753	71	40.5										

TABLE A (Contd.). - LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1931 AND CORRESPONDING BIRTH RATES.
 (a) Legitimate by Social Class and Occupation of father in relation to Married Men under 55 years of age.
 (b) Illegitimate by Social Class and Occupation of mother in relation to Spinsters and Widows 16-45 years of age.

(See Notes on page V)

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)							ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (1931 Registrations)					
Number of Married Males under 55	Legitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Married Males under 55	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including un-occupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births	Code No.	Social Class	OCCUPATION (embracing Active, Out of Work and Retired)	Number of Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Illegitimate Live Births registered in 1931	Crude live birth rate per 1,000 Spinsters and Widows aged 16-45	Crude rate compared with that for all Classes (including un-occupied) taken as 100	Male Births per 1,000 Female Births
XXVII. PERSONS ENGAGED IN PERSONAL SERVICE (INCLUDING INSTITUTIONS, CLUBS, HOTELS, ETC.) (Contd.)												
7,230	619	85.6	89.3	1,259	870	IV	Laundry Workers; Washers, Ironers, Manglers; Dry Cleaners..	68,176	385	5.6	91.8	995
1,931	165	85.4	89.1	1,260	871	III	Managers, Attendants of Baths and Wash-houses ..	710	3	-	-	-
22,261	1,754	78.8	82.2	986	872	III	Barbers, Hair Dressers, Manicurists, Chiropodists ..	26,036	67	2.6	42.6	1,577
16,797	669	39.8	41.5	956	873	IV	Caretakers and Office Keepers ..	2,547	16	-	-	-
2,731	101	37.0	38.6	1,104	874	V	Charwomen, Office Cleaners..	28,061	316	11.3	185.2	927
16,401	1,866	113.8	118.7	950	875	IV	Carpet Beaters, Vacuum Cleaners, Window Cleaners	258	2	-	-	-
2,861	227	79.3	82.7	1,183	876	III	Chimney Sweeps..	1	-	-	-	-
1,798	107	59.5	62.0	845	877	III	Undertakers ..	36	-	-	-	-
18,398	1,378	74.9	78.1	994	879	IV	Others in Personal Service..	18,224	99	5.4	88.5	800
XXVIII. CLERKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN; TYPISTS ..												
335,479	23,770	70.9	73.9	1,078	880	I	Secretaries and Registrars of Companies, Institutions, and Charities ..	503,969	614	1.2	19.7	1,193
12,443	615	49.5	51.6	1,212	881	II	Heads or Managers of Commercial Office Departments ..	1,503	-	D	D	-
21,049	343	16.3	17.0	1,042	882	II	Draughtsmen ..	1,732	2	D	D	-
19,248	1,570	81.6	85.1	1,077	883	II	Costing and Estimating Clerks ..	4,472	2	D	D	-
10,941	412	37.7	39.3	1,050	884	III	Typists ..	4,288	4	D	D	-
1,254	47	37.5	39.1	567	885	III	Other Clerks ..	193,663	201	1.0	16.4	1,365
270,574	20,783	76.8	80.1	1,077	889	III	Other Clerks ..	298,311	407	1.4	23.0	1,120
XXIX. WAREHOUSEMEN, STOREKEEPERS, AND PACKERS ..												
117,018	9,379	80.2	83.6	1,093	890	III	Warehousemen ..	114,519	321	2.8	45.9	1,032
50,728	4,085	80.5	83.9	1,069	891	III	Storekeepers ..	3,865	14	D	D	-
25,451	2,003	78.7	82.1	1,089	892	V	Warehouse and Storekeepers' Assistants (so returned - not Lace Warehouse Hands)..	1,955	10	-	-	-
9,880	616	62.3	65.0	1,177	893	IV	Packers: Hooks, Lappers, Makers-up, and Plaiters ..	17,514	36	2.1	34.4	1,400
4,270	220	51.5	53.7	1,075	894	IV	China and Glass Packers ..	5,687	10	D	D	-
1,193	128	107.3	111.9	1,065	895	IV	Furniture Packers ..	1,023	6	-	-	-
2,391	211	88.2	92.0	1,198	896	IV	Other Packers, Wrappers, Labellers, Ticketers	76	-	-	-	-
23,105	2,116	91.6	95.5	1,112	899	IV	Other Packers, Wrappers, Labellers, Ticketers	84,399	245	2.9	47.5	1,008
XXX. STATIONARY ENGINE DRIVERS, DYNAMO AND MOTOR ATTENDANTS ..												
93,605	7,719	82.5	86.0	1,049	900	III	Stationary Engine and Crane Drivers: Underground in Mines..	296	3	-	-	-
5,795	631	108.9	113.6	991	901	III	Other ..	-	-	-	-	-
39,636	3,052	77.0	80.3	1,016	902	IV	Boiler Firemen and Stokers..	158	1	-	-	-
32,096	2,754	85.8	89.5	1,066	903	IV	Boiler Scalpers..	4	-	-	-	-
4,222	537	127.2	132.6	1,114	904	IV	Gas Producer Men ..	-	-	-	-	-
1,574	142	90.2	94.1	893	905	IV	Dynamo, Motor, and Switchboard Attendants: Underground in Mines..	-	-	-	-	-
492	34	69.1	72.1	-	906	III	Other ..	72	1	-	-	-
6,055	315	52.0	54.2	1,423	907	IV	Oilers and Greasers of Engines and Machinery: Underground in Mines..	-	-	-	-	-
124	4	D	D	-	908	IV	Other ..	62	1	-	-	-
3,611	250	69.2	72.2	1,033	909	IV	Other ..	-	-	-	-	-
XXXI. OTHER AND UNDEFINED WORKERS ..												
635,586	79,784	125.5	130.9	1,051	910	II	Employers and Managers..	141,737	669	4.7	77.0	1,033
1,583	70	44.2	46.1	1,000	911	III	Foremen and Overlookers ..	95	1	-	-	-
13,641	773	56.7	59.1	1,045	912	IV	Time Keepers ..	438	-	-	-	-
7,337	409	55.7	58.1	966	913	V	Watchmen ..	348	1	-	-	-
10,933	585	53.5	55.8	970	914	III	Fire Brigade Officers and Men ..	22	-	-	-	-
4,862	365	75.1	78.3	931	915	IV	Slingers and Riggers ..	-	-	-	-	-
3,148	311	98.8	103.0	968	916	IV	Sand Blasters ..	75	-	-	-	-
817	109	133.4	139.1	1,271	917	III	Skilled Labourers (Occupation not determinable)	-	-	-	-	-
3,598	285	79.2	82.6	1,065	918	V	Rag, Bone, Bottle, Etc., Sorters ..	3,388	42	12.4	203.3	1,625
762	84	110.2	114.9	1,100	920	V	General Labourers (so described) ..	2,036	1	D	D	-
300,603	39,920	132.8	138.5	1,059	930	V	Labourers (so described) ..	651	7	-	-	-
57,420	6,987	121.7	126.9	1,057	940	V	Other Unskilled Workers (Class of Work specified)	119,589	615	5.1	83.6	1,010
207,623	28,839	138.9	144.8	1,044	950	V	Out of Work (Usual Occupation not specified) ..	14,083	-	D	D	-
10,570	4	D	D	-	951	I	Officials (not Clerks) of Foreign Governments ..	14	-	-	-	-
360	42	116.7	121.7	909	959	IV	All Other Occupations ..	998	2	-	-	-
12,329	1,001	81.2	84.7	1,051	960	I	Scholars, Students, Etc., not remuneratively occupied..	960,955	8,158	8.5	139.3	1,055
XXXII. NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (RETIRED ARE INCLUDED WITH THE OCCUPIED IN ORDERS I TO XXXI)												
28,296	876	31.0	32.3	1,000	961	VI	Persons following an Occupation outside the United Kingdom In the Irish Republic ..	100,053	5	D	D	-
1,305	81	62.1	64.8	976	962	VI	Elsewhere ..	112	2	-	-	-
217	7	D	D	-	962	X	Other Persons (no Gainful Occupation stated) ..	1,421	2	D	D	-
5,949	296	49.8	51.9	987	962	X	Other Persons (no Gainful Occupation stated) ..	859,369	8,149	9.5	155.7	1,054
20,825	492	23.6	24.6	1,016								

TABLE B (Contd.).- MARRIED MALES IN SEVEN AGE GROUPS UNDER AGE 55, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1951 CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, OCCUPATION AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Number of Married Men aged (last birthday)								Social Class	POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (ii), (iv) and (vi), but excluded in Sections (iii) and (v).)	Number of Infants under 1 year of age enumerated with Married Men (fathers) aged (last birthday)							
Total under age 55	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54			Total under age 55	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(v) Social Classes by Occupations (excluding Unoccupied and Retired): (Contd.)																	
Social Class III: (Contd.)																	
9,592	12	317	1,173	1,222	1,659	1,743	3,466		Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate (VIII) ..	671	2	69	202	141	131	85	41
85,107	59	3,082	14,971	18,798	16,014	13,126	19,057		Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians (IX) ..	7,091	14	661	2,390	2,105	1,145	519	257
7,916	2	150	1,017	1,309	1,490	1,414	2,534		Makers of Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments (X) ..	534	-	37	173	141	114	47	22
18,003	22	721	2,511	2,895	3,008	2,938	5,908		Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not Boots and Shoes) (XI) ..	1,147	6	144	374	274	181	114	54
91,439	66	3,900	12,926	15,822	15,814	15,470	27,441		Textile Workers (XII) ..	5,660	22	302	1,820	1,416	890	437	173
95,761	73	3,220	11,298	15,710	17,224	16,325	31,911		Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (XIII) ..	6,903	18	788	1,882	1,766	1,330	719	400
56,247	67	2,888	9,269	9,183	9,376	9,377	16,087		Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco (XIV) ..	4,988	25	709	1,663	1,174	755	419	243
178,046	131	8,280	25,347	26,199	25,828	29,434	62,823		Workers in Wood and Furniture (XV) ..	13,483	54	2,035	4,464	3,148	1,883	1,213	686
16,313	13	673	2,653	2,919	2,828	4,561	1,302		Makers of and Workers in Paper and Cardboard; Bookbinders, etc. (XVI) ..	1,302	3	148	430	344	232	97	48
53,117	34	2,000	6,867	8,133	9,939	9,299	16,845		Printers and Photographers (XVII) ..	3,609	9	443	1,107	865	661	333	191
125,931	137	8,660	18,899	17,006	15,007	17,247	48,975		Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors (XVIII) ..	11,911	66	2,372	3,840	2,352	1,509	976	796
117,413	100	5,635	14,736	17,467	19,177	20,043	40,255		Painters and Decorators (XIX) ..	10,259	31	1,443	2,919	2,334	1,743	1,095	694
42,326	38	1,742	6,948	7,804	7,260	6,789	11,745		Workers in Other Materials (XX); Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials (not elsewhere enumerated) (XXI) ..	3,669	11	447	1,256	956	587	281	131
442,514	330	18,602	65,894	88,712	81,542	75,212	112,222		Persons employed in Transport and Communication (XXII) ..	38,901	107	4,626	12,070	11,030	6,261	3,302	1,505
209,923	366	13,912	40,718	41,353	36,223	30,795	46,556		Commercial, Finance, and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) (XXIII) ..	19,117	134	3,101	6,841	4,818	2,599	1,135	489
82,079	14	3,575	16,672	20,028	18,657	12,583	10,550		Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men, Clerical Staff and Typists) (XXIV) ..	6,828	-	544	2,567	1,973	1,172	420	152
13,344	5	271	1,755	2,710	2,501	2,242	3,860		Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff) (XXV) ..	1,090	1	58	290	377	198	103	63
37,962	35	1,671	5,835	6,821	6,458	6,270	10,872		Persons professionally engaged in Entertainments and Sport (XXVI) ..	2,584	10	289	822	698	396	222	147
87,582	86	3,600	10,774	13,633	15,165	15,631	28,693		Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.) (XXVII) ..	6,095	23	802	1,813	1,496	1,038	563	360
270,428	127	5,548	34,389	61,417	55,709	45,152	68,086		Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists (XXVIII) ..	17,872	37	1,049	4,653	6,511	3,612	1,352	658
75,917	57	2,309	9,418	12,949	13,651	13,141	24,392		Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers (XXIX) ..	5,355	18	513	1,578	1,486	970	550	240
51,840	18	1,208	5,737	8,909	9,354	9,357	17,257		Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants (XXX) ..	4,078	2	332	1,090	1,139	792	485	238
21,946	2	263	1,937	3,536	4,187	4,081	7,940		Other and Undefined Workers (XXXI) ..	1,348	1	52	309	403	312	174	97
Social Class IV:																	
13,476	32	772	2,099	2,330	2,096	2,232	3,915		Fishermen (I) ..	909	7	148	280	200	133	88	53
166,187	226	8,670	25,486	28,039	25,812	26,718	51,236		Agricultural Occupations (II) ..	18,954	69	2,582	5,709	4,523	2,831	1,901	1,339
177,539	220	10,609	28,174	30,548	28,202	27,333	52,453		Mining and Quarrying Occupations (III) ..	19,654	75	3,223	6,026	4,496	2,959	1,752	1,123
11,946	4	302	1,430	2,170	2,174	2,071	3,795		Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (IV) ..	1,123	1	82	310	309	213	121	87

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
8,666	18	737	1,653	1,515	1,329	1,237	2,177		Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass (V) ..	960	5	165	316	205	141	79	49
141,840	148	6,341	22,316	26,518	24,800	22,556	39,161		Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals) (VII) ..	13,282	56	1,715	4,198	3,512	2,035	1,168	598
479	1	30	104	105	87	52	100		Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians (IX) ..	52	-	7	19	14	9	2	1
43,445	51	2,043	7,050	8,281	7,257	6,854	11,909		Textile Workers (XII) ..	3,279	20	501	1,065	869	442	266	116
6,688	8	364	1,258	965	981	1,991	981		Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (XIII) ..	522	4	86	159	137	82	40	14
8,147	8	410	1,351	1,524	1,285	1,292	2,277		Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco (XIV) ..	872	3	98	298	241	124	67	41
27,878	37	1,478	4,593	4,691	4,419	4,450	8,210		Workers in Wood and Furniture (XV) ..	2,416	11	382	826	549	340	218	90
5,449	8	297	957	1,049	959	845	1,334		Printers and Photographers (XVII) ..	546	4	74	179	122	87	44	36
33,977	7	811	3,789	6,446	6,318	6,000	10,606		Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors (XVIII) ..	3,036	2	209	782	917	560	372	194
2,937	6	230	553	610	533	393	612		Painters and Decorators (XIX) ..	361	4	58	125	80	61	25	8
199,559	161	7,454	35,288	46,124	33,057	27,891	49,584		Persons employed in Transport and Communication (XXII) ..	20,645	48	1,939	6,765	6,090	3,193	1,648	962
14,554	8	525	2,043	2,989	2,735	2,365	3,889		Commercial, Finance, and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) (XXIII) ..	1,157	4	123	359	329	199	101	42
20,792	57	2,563	6,208	5,226	4,177	1,877	684		Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men, Clerical Staff and Typists) (XXIV) ..	2,305	2	255	908	684	344	97	15
80,166	104	3,264	10,124	12,832	12,772	14,082	26,988		Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.) (XXVII) ..	6,238	34	801	1,891	1,600	936	603	373
30,886	51	1,387	4,864	5,706	5,299	4,817	8,762		Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers (XXIX) ..	2,621	22	356	864	622	379	268	110
41,487	14	809	4,065	6,997	7,663	7,922	14,017		Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants (XXX) ..	3,650	4	233	801	1,026	745	541	300
23,531	17	512	2,325	3,666	4,049	4,249	8,713		Other and Undefined Workers (XXXI) ..	1,843	4	120	479	494	353	240	153
Social Class V:																	
17,956	18	1,015	2,972	3,208	2,772	2,543	5,428		Agricultural Occupations (II) ..	2,013	6	285	640	506	302	138	136
7,566	7	385	1,262	1,469	1,296	1,129	2,018		Mining and Quarrying Occupations (III) ..	869	1	111	263	228	122	96	48
10,187	6	587	1,881	2,096	1,679	1,454	2,484		Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals) (VII) ..	1,302	4	146	444	356	195	90	67
172,299	134	6,933	24,823	32,914	29,140	27,117	51,238		Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors (XVIII) ..	20,620	34	2,134	5,698	5,599	3,507	2,248	1,400
139,618	145	5,355	18,767	24,030	22,962	24,023	44,336		Persons employed in Transport and Communication (XXII) ..	14,252	44	1,500	4,016	3,648	2,478	1,654	912
30,801	51	1,683	4,256	4,790	4,888	5,209	9,924		Commercial, Finance, and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) (XXIII) ..	3,246	18	468	883	712	520	270	275
3,295	1	65	264	495	555	574	1,341		Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.) (XXVII) ..	239	-	19	45	76	44	35	20
9,859	17	1,444	4,551	1,881	1,779	1,536	2,751		Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers (XXIX) ..	850	3	100	289	205	161	64	28
584,742	619	28,007	86,898	106,851	96,707	92,027	173,633		Other and Undefined Workers (XXXI) ..	67,286	219	8,382	19,470	16,960	10,990	6,922	4,343
(vi) Social Classes by Density and Region (excluding Unoccupied):																	
Social Class I:																	
44,075	3	413	3,605	6,474	7,864	8,716	17,000		South East .. Greater London ..	2,376	-	62	499	838	499	305	173
6,403	-	39	866	1,051	1,234	1,234	2,763		Other County Boroughs ..	324	-	7	77	102	73	32	33
13,607	1	101	996	1,901	2,277	2,699	5,632		Other Urban Areas ..	726	-	12	156	217	138	113	60
9,336	-	75	596	1,158	1,474	1,812	4,221		Rural Districts ..	535	-	11	113	156	120	73	62
2,301	-	13	141	360	378	473	936		North 1 .. County Boroughs ..	118	-	2	14	41	31	25	5
2,175	-	8	153	358	380	457	819		Other Urban Areas ..	140	-	1	26	50	33	21	9
914	-	9	67	123	174	184	357		Rural Districts ..	67	-	3	10	14	19	1	

TABLE B (Contd.). - MARRIED MALES IN SEVEN AGE GROUPS UNDER AGE 55, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1931 CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, OCCUPATION AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Total under age 55	Number of Married Men aged (last birthday)							Social Class	POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (11), (1v) and (vi), but excluded in Section (111) and (v).)	Number of Infants under 1 year of age enumerated with Married Men (fathers) aged (last birthday)							
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54			Total under age 55	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
151,295	141	6,254	22,736	28,435	26,033	24,080	43,616	IV	(vi) Social Classes by Density and Region (excluding Unoccupied): (Contd.)								
17,231	16	707	2,626	3,094	2,818	2,848	5,122		Social Class IV:								
45,800	52	2,396	8,002	8,999	7,805	6,783	11,763		South East... ..	13,732	56	1,540	4,319	3,563	2,215	1,307	732
57,217	58	2,355	8,184	9,675	9,544	9,382	18,019		Greater London	1,546	4	180	511	381	237	155	78
24,817	37	1,296	3,990	4,794	4,079	3,747	6,874		Other County Boroughs.. .	4,315	17	438	1,468	1,179	664	357	192
29,318	36	1,845	4,424	5,029	4,927	4,519	8,538		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	5,331	11	549	1,580	1,369	855	565	402
21,840	26	1,418	3,291	3,492	3,415	3,513	6,685		Rural Districts	3,061	11	403	921	826	468	271	161
14,591	26	797	2,426	3,058	2,495	2,169	3,620		North 1	2,433	16	579	1,037	770	488	347	198
7,922	11	336	1,328	1,532	1,293	1,175	2,247		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	2,550	8	450	777	585	357	230	143
12,062	28	781	2,202	2,294	2,043	1,736	2,978		Rural Districts	1,509	6	196	458	424	226	141	58
61,193	64	2,588	9,446	11,793	10,257	9,386	17,659		North 2	857	2	111	275	225	146	55	43
38,920	31	1,922	6,267	7,231	6,075	5,960	11,434		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	1,428	5	183	473	349	225	110	83
15,006	29	929	2,516	2,665	2,472	2,225	4,170		Rural Districts	5,247	25	673	1,672	1,429	782	440	226
92,660	124	4,058	14,218	17,475	14,888	15,522	26,445		North 3	3,420	10	515	1,131	873	479	252	160
57,770	50	2,581	9,095	10,600	9,657	9,102	16,685		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	1,707	8	282	538	387	249	148	95
13,201	14	667	2,165	2,347	2,440	1,934	3,634		Rural Districts	9,250	45	1,091	2,852	2,459	1,491	870	442
65,294	69	3,294	11,021	12,776	10,590	9,918	17,626		North 4	4,659	15	667	1,512	1,241	689	369	166
26,635	29	1,290	4,379	5,329	4,570	3,900	7,138		County Boroughs	2,777	7	341	844	748	438	259	140
32,095	30	1,451	4,891	5,902	5,214	5,101	9,506		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	3,616	11	422	1,061	919	574	354	275
19,986	33	1,145	3,533	4,060	3,205	2,698	5,312		Rural Districts	1,890	12	303	636	467	264	137	71
26,286	27	1,303	4,319	4,224	3,862	7,169	8,444		County Boroughs	2,385	6	349	774	583	322	223	128
28,147	34	1,420	4,462	5,205	4,661	4,325	8,040		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	2,843	11	387	841	718	461	260	165
12,029	16	586	1,974	2,214	1,977	1,864	3,398		Rural Districts	1,077	5	150	363	291	125	92	51
14,229	21	748	2,310	2,560	2,202	2,191	4,197		East	1,283	9	180	398	311	182	113	90
43,861	46	2,174	6,546	7,750	6,705	7,078	13,562		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	4,881	17	665	1,372	1,220	726	501	380
5,315	6	206	791	1,003	873	773	1,663		Rural Districts	396	1	42	129	105	65	33	21
16,336	21	614	2,269	3,144	2,560	2,559	5,169		South West.. . . .	1,324	7	136	414	378	204	117	68
32,799	44	1,521	4,885	5,967	5,521	5,418	9,443		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	3,616	9	455	996	951	573	387	245
13,645	11	510	2,045	2,826	2,389	2,200	3,664		Rural Districts	1,306	1	132	370	376	221	136	70
42,871	21	1,241	5,454	7,591	7,458	7,582	13,524		Wales 1	4,086	7	366	1,138	1,002	774	481	318
10,518	18	416	1,594	1,952	1,782	1,760	2,996		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	1,164	7	113	352	286	194	133	79
6,478	7	214	989	1,199	1,214	975	1,880		Rural Districts	615	1	59	196	158	114	60	27
11,736	12	496	1,661	2,122	1,994	1,802	3,649		Wales 2	1,372	3	147	404	369	234	125	90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
214,543	281	11,135	32,755	38,034	33,697	33,927	64,714	V	Social Class V:								
24,307	22	969	3,244	3,929	3,732	3,967	8,444		South East... ..	23,861	101	3,167	7,075	5,874	3,668	2,420	1,556
53,701	62	2,302	7,893	9,377	8,559	8,595	16,913		Greater London	2,628	7	314	726	663	443	279	196
42,207	37	1,858	5,974	7,270	6,706	6,801	13,561		Other County Boroughs.. .	5,870	22	675	1,762	1,488	937	613	373
29,181	32	1,342	4,382	5,672	5,183	4,557	8,013		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	4,648	12	570	1,305	1,165	723	499	374
19,451	17	829	2,815	3,852	3,523	3,147	5,268		North 1	4,430	12	454	1,248	1,131	726	491	368
6,826	2	245	950	1,308	1,323	1,068	1,930		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	2,772	6	288	767	725	503	290	193
22,077	29	1,263	3,556	4,344	3,488	3,344	6,053		Rural Districts	823	1	74	221	202	162	102	61
11,667	9	511	1,958	2,171	1,963	1,737	3,318		North 2	3,125	9	421	931	796	492	297	179
6,428	8	274	939	1,211	1,121	1,022	1,853		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	1,443	2	154	456	396	227	116	92
48,183	45	2,092	6,919	9,122	7,925	7,439	14,641		Rural Districts	757	2	88	199	192	136	86	54
19,209	12	826	2,723	3,522	3,190	2,944	5,992		North 3	4,721	11	566	1,413	1,223	763	448	297
6,864	6	286	1,044	1,270	1,161	1,056	2,041		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	1,799	3	240	519	483	276	174	104
115,253	107	5,349	16,676	21,640	19,623	18,406	33,452		Rural Districts	797	1	97	226	208	128	82	55
52,927	58	2,240	7,247	9,737	9,123	8,692	15,830		North 4	4,994	20	620	1,428	1,259	867	500	300
10,429	12	373	1,320	1,871	2,072	1,686	3,095		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	963	6	121	263	265	158	94	56
65,230	52	2,577	9,313	11,887	10,835	10,509	20,057		Rural Districts	7,516	11	719	1,981	2,006	1,412	877	510
30,181	30	1,223	4,346	5,585	4,895	4,880	9,232		Midland 1	3,473	12	350	934	941	582	396	258
17,181	12	698	2,443	3,109	2,873	2,684	5,362		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	1,886	4	196	536	472	334	192	152
17,249	16	766	2,595	3,133	2,903	2,748	5,088		Rural Districts	1,924	7	212	596	454	318	186	151
15,456	9	682	2,165	2,740	2,565	2,401	4,894		Midland 2	1,516	1	186	427	379	245	164	114
13,252	9	586	1,945	2,471	2,259	2,126	3,856		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	1,436	5	146	419	360	252	154	100
12,671	6	586	1,792	2,233	2,042	1,988	4,024		Rural Districts	1,475	2	225	427	347	248	134	92
14,334	12	777	2,118	2,637	2,334	2,181	4,275		East	1,661	3	201	497	410	249	178	123
14,658	22	690	2,172	2,739	2,382	2,282	4,371		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	890	1	93	233	216	160	124	63
8,419	8	306	1,082	1,374	1,271	1,585	2,793		Rural Districts	1,911	3	239	518	509	320	194	128
18,020	17	766	2,512	3,251	3,000	2,868	5,606		Wales 1	1,828	9	186	506	476	324	203	124
17,723	23	674	2,419	3,059	3,086	3,060	5,402		Other Urban Areas.. . . .	2,107	8	281	594	506	362	218	138
18,146	23	829	2,646	3,201	3,267	2,979	5,201		Rural Districts	1,755	2	212	531	416	301	186	107
15,517	11	632	2,298	2,789	2,782	2,530	4,415		Wales 2	735	2	87	180	191	135	74	66
6,609	4	276	882	1,196	1,189	1,053	2,009		Urban Areas	673	1	71	179	181			

TABLE C (Contd.). - MARRIED FEMALES IN SIX AGE GROUPS UNDER AGE 45, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1931, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Number of Married Women aged (last birthday)							Social Class	POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (ii), (iv) and (vi), but excluded in Sections (iii) and (v).)	Number of Infants under 1 year of age enumerated with Married Women aged (last birthday)						
Total under age 45	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44			Total under age 45	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(vi) Social Classes by Density and Region (excluding Unoccupied):															
I Social Class I:															
31,004	51	1,527	5,512	7,682	8,137	8,095	I	South East .. Greater London ..	2,373	6	262	780	789	420	116
4,206	8	373	683	978	1,133	1,231		Other County Boroughs ..	324	1	32	107	100	65	19
9,560	17	431	1,486	2,226	2,626	2,774		Other Urban Areas ..	728	2	77	245	235	119	50
6,604	8	316	982	1,516	1,879	1,903		Rural Districts ..	549	1	61	171	187	93	36
1,624	2	55	255	399	464	449		North 1 .. County Boroughs ..	121	-	6	36	48	25	6
1,596	3	50	268	394	440	441		Other Urban Areas ..	137	-	8	50	47	23	9
653	2	28	118	156	175	174		Rural Districts ..	67	1	5	22	19	14	6
930	-	25	165	233	264	243		North 2 .. County Boroughs ..	81	-	6	27	21	20	7
1,086	1	34	161	231	273	326		Other Urban Areas ..	88	1	5	23	37	18	4
775	3	34	118	171	212	237		Rural Districts ..	74	1	8	22	23	17	3
3,984	3	152	685	1,030	1,023	1,091		North 3 .. County Boroughs ..	298	-	23	95	107	61	12
1,934	3	73	309	456	568	525		Other Urban Areas ..	155	-	17	47	53	26	12
722	-	24	120	176	199	203		Rural Districts ..	71	-	6	23	22	15	5
6,735	10	253	1,041	1,698	1,852	1,881		North 4 .. County Boroughs ..	565	2	54	188	180	118	23
4,887	2	149	764	1,222	1,402	1,348		Other Urban Areas ..	391	-	23	119	152	71	26
1,371	1	45	226	376	340	383		Rural Districts ..	112	-	5	44	38	16	9
4,398	2	200	789	1,070	1,164	1,173		Midland 1 .. County Boroughs ..	356	1	32	124	117	63	19
2,448	1	93	399	601	675	679		Other Urban Areas ..	209	-	15	68	71	41	14
1,960	2	84	304	452	554	574		Rural Districts ..	146	-	9	37	52	31	17
1,295	1	54	180	303	378	379		Midland 2 .. County Boroughs ..	86	1	7	15	34	20	9
1,710	1	77	284	403	490	490		Other Urban Areas ..	137	1	12	41	51	20	12
1,392	-	61	247	364	368	352		Rural Districts ..	123	-	12	42	44	18	7
1,171	1	34	192	316	302	326		East .. County Boroughs ..	85	-	6	31	30	15	3
1,256	4	55	234	297	321	345		Other Urban Areas ..	99	1	15	32	30	18	3
1,347	4	58	191	299	381	414		Rural Districts ..	104	-	7	32	31	29	5
1,049	1	52	182	267	262	285		South West .. County Boroughs ..	79	1	11	29	25	9	4
2,903	1	126	442	705	787	842		Other Urban Areas ..	230	-	19	75	75	47	14
2,281	3	97	351	524	594	712		Rural Districts ..	158	1	14	56	56	20	11
1,360	3	39	175	333	419	391		Wales 1 .. County Boroughs ..	127	-	3	29	48	34	13
1,670	3	54	225	441	483	464		Other Urban Areas ..	132	-	6	42	47	25	12
852	2	26	106	241	241	236		Rural Districts ..	34	-	4	11	30	7	2
1,101	1	30	142	289	311	328		Wales 2 .. Urban Areas ..	90	-	7	28	26	17	12
727	-	24	111	162	209	221		Rural Districts ..	60	-	2	17	25	9	7
II Social Class II:															
136,747	271	7,263	23,864	32,901	35,867	36,581	II	South East .. Greater London ..	10,653	61	1,281	3,531	3,159	1,943	678
18,034	35	889	2,859	4,786	5,467	5,467		Other County Boroughs ..	1,286	10	158	396	376	244	102
36,682	52	1,675	5,915	8,462	9,787	10,791		Other Urban Areas ..	2,783	10	287	882	847	564	193
32,664	53	1,474	5,001	7,489	9,706	9,706		Rural Districts ..	2,927	15	321	838	900	592	261
9,793	33	490	1,651	2,303	2,675	2,641		North 1 .. County Boroughs ..	866	10	101	277	255	166	57
8,013	24	376	1,262	1,965	2,221	2,221		Other Urban Areas ..	691	7	79	195	229	132	47
5,311	6	225	853	1,240	1,456	1,531		Rural Districts ..	535	3	59	166	156	104	49
6,520	13	364	1,090	1,573	1,759	1,721		North 2 .. County Boroughs ..	575	5	80	196	166	101	27
6,096	7	285	901	1,332	1,867	1,867		Other Urban Areas ..	495	5	59	150	131	106	44
10,340	24	561	1,659	2,436	2,812	2,848		Rural Districts ..	1,266	11	154	372	361	267	101
28,645	32	1,294	4,597	6,852	7,868	8,002		North 3 .. County Boroughs ..	2,107	10	233	666	661	406	131
14,825	22	592	2,285	3,536	4,108	4,183		Other Urban Areas ..	1,183	4	118	365	395	221	80
7,234	15	332	1,112	1,756	1,993	2,026		Rural Districts ..	701	4	87	203	220	133	54
48,022	78	2,092	7,241	11,452	13,092	14,067		North 4 .. County Boroughs ..	3,835	18	427	1,130	1,189	770	301
31,359	39	1,145	4,773	7,424	8,715	9,263		Other Urban Areas ..	2,391	10	221	723	790	460	187
12,573	16	622	2,100	3,021	3,418	3,796		Rural Districts ..	1,235	5	143	370	397	228	92
33,652	57	1,565	5,549	8,093	9,129	9,259		Midland 1 .. County Boroughs ..	2,692	13	306	874	838	464	197
15,889	20	685	2,570	3,881	4,242	4,491		Other Urban Areas ..	1,267	6	141	396	398	240	86
19,354	33	1,023	3,189	4,445	5,236	5,768		Rural Districts ..	1,981	9	203	586	604	417	162
10,905	14	503	1,715	2,529	3,111	3,033		Midland 2 .. County Boroughs ..	831	3	90	259	279	153	47
12,272	19	521	2,011	2,914	3,433	3,433		Other Urban Areas ..	952	6	95	285	305	194	56
14,398	24	756	2,365	3,476	3,874	3,944		Rural Districts ..	1,300	9	155	391	380	260	105
7,520	14	350	1,252	1,792	1,984	2,128		East .. County Boroughs ..	668	8	62	208	208	134	48
8,337	22	410	1,282	1,971	2,220	2,432		Other Urban Areas ..	705	3	91	201	213	144	53
18,162	46	944	2,810	4,165	4,768	5,429		Rural Districts ..	1,765	13	220	501	497	379	155
4,511	11	230	727	1,055	1,181	1,307		South West .. County Boroughs ..	319	3	43	106	97	60	10
14,088	25	666	2,238	3,101	3,788	4,270		Other Urban Areas ..	1,061	8	125	334	315	204	75
22,816	52	1,209	3,670	5,394	6,085	6,406		Rural Districts ..	2,291	18	248	701	643	461	220
7,785	24	358	1,158	1,773	2,223	2,249		Wales 1 .. County Boroughs ..	646	8	85	178	205	124	46
9,585	21	437	1,411	2,202	2,691	2,823		Other Urban Areas ..	742	8	89	203	234	144	64
7,420	23	397	1,188	1,772	1,999	2,041		Rural Districts ..	726	6	109	202	218	134	57
5,177	11	208	721	1,135	1,437	1,665		Wales 2 .. Urban Areas ..	456	2	52	127	141	96	38
10,522	12	462	1,535	2,537	2,947	3,029		Rural Districts ..	1,285	6	143	320	375	304	137
III Social Class III:															
521,424	2,876	53,547	117,154	127,314	115,833	104,700	III	South East .. Greater London ..	54,707	931	11,399	18,513	13,603	7,453	2,808
66,680	432	6,811	14,670	15,621	14,991	14,155		Other County Boroughs ..	7,186	141	1,543	2,363	1,732	1,019	388
132,847	786	13,041	29,207	31,916	29,697	28,200		Other Urban Areas ..	14,252	248	3,070	4,710	3,496	1,935	793
85,737	500	8,179	18,396	20,577	19,452	18,633		Rural Districts ..	9,842	188	1,968	3,234	2,455	1,458	539
49,169	363	4,816	10,364	11,762	11,240	10,624		North 1 .. County Boroughs ..	6,523	132	1,383	2,004	1,581	988	435
51,859	408	5,408	11,185	12,409	11,770	11,240		Other Urban Areas ..	6,840	139	1,484	2,133	1,607	1,047	430
31,705	206	3,063	6,775	7,717	7,588	6,566		Rural Districts ..	4,301	71	852	1,303	1,054	723	298
24,602	200	2,434	5,035	5,928	5,688	5,317		North 2 .. County Boroughs ..	2,992	64	656	987	715	401	169
20,670	172	2,046	4,280	4,910	4,777	4,485		Other Urban Areas ..	2,609	62	548	804	653	353	189
11,887	79	1,146	2,451	2,809	2,809	2,701		Rural Districts ..	1,436	29	319	427	338	232	91
117,865	727	11,509	24,796	29,248	27,332										

TABLE C (Contd.), - MARRIED FEMALES IN SIX AGE GROUPS UNDER AGE 45, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1931, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Number of Married Women aged (last birthday)							Social Class	POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (ii), (iv) and (vi), but excluded in Sections (iii) and (v))	Number of Infants under 1 year of age enumerated with Married Women aged (last birthday)						
Total under age 45	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44			Total under age 45	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(vi) Social Classes by Density and Region (excluding Unoccupied): (Contd.)															
Social Class III: (Contd.)															
161,307	941	16,029	35,015	39,760	37,069	32,493		Midland 1 ... County Boroughs	19,053	308	3,997	5,949	4,824	2,810	1,165
73,512	417	7,194	16,154	18,049	16,818	14,880		Midland 1 ... Other Urban Areas	8,934	137	1,801	2,776	2,243	1,405	572
42,448	234	4,049	9,129	10,463	9,758	8,815		Midland 1 ... Rural Districts	5,216	87	1,020	1,606	1,276	875	352
49,036	399	5,323	10,412	11,660	11,089	10,153		Midland 2 ... County Boroughs	5,181	138	1,204	1,612	1,233	717	277
60,183	400	6,159	13,287	14,940	13,527	11,870		Midland 2 ... Other Urban Areas	6,702	145	1,395	2,134	1,662	996	370
50,505	356	5,235	11,324	12,495	11,488	9,607		Midland 2 ... Rural Districts	5,919	122	1,277	1,868	1,492	847	313
26,743	187	2,629	5,550	6,343	6,179	5,855		East ... County Boroughs	2,835	70	651	882	660	414	158
22,686	160	2,397	4,896	5,316	5,088	4,829		East ... Other Urban Areas	2,453	56	565	787	573	337	135
27,048	179	2,693	5,713	6,368	6,127	5,968		East ... Rural Districts	3,186	64	645	1,028	767	473	209
21,353	150	2,129	4,700	5,028	4,882	4,464		South West ... County Boroughs	2,135	50	459	724	501	296	105
45,568	298	4,248	9,711	10,962	10,432	9,917		South West ... Other Urban Areas	4,665	118	985	1,473	1,178	645	266
32,692	222	3,003	6,640	7,872	7,543	7,413		South West ... Rural Districts	3,664	74	752	1,117	919	574	228
30,579	231	2,977	6,196	7,361	7,269	6,545		Wales 1 ... County Boroughs	3,472	77	805	1,066	782	537	205
63,456	696	7,303	13,619	14,823	14,543	12,472		Wales 1 ... Other Urban Areas	7,814	242	2,033	2,281	1,657	1,100	501
20,057	156	1,928	4,079	5,025	4,698	4,371		Wales 1 ... Rural Districts	2,265	53	502	647	545	357	159
12,310	65	1,088	2,660	3,067	2,910	2,520		Wales 2 ... Urban Areas	1,471	17	263	469	395	233	94
13,913	73	1,227	2,814	3,420	3,361	3,018	Wales 2 ... Rural Districts	1,864	28	354	576	473	314	119	
Social Class IV:															
111,496	708	11,155	24,369	27,575	25,081	22,608	IV South East ... Greater London	13,601	236	2,838	4,289	3,302	2,031	905	
12,288	109	1,354	2,719	2,929	2,705	2,472	IV South East ... Other County Boroughs	1,532	38	338	489	366	214	87	
33,052	294	3,747	7,657	8,222	7,038	6,094	IV South East ... Other Urban Areas	4,291	109	952	1,402	1,038	561	229	
14,329	137	1,437	3,549	4,406	3,912	3,987	IV South East ... Rural Districts	5,312	200	1,124	1,549	1,196	850	393	
18,594	197	2,212	4,285	4,470	3,934	3,496	North 1 ... County Boroughs	3,036	69	696	973	697	414	187	
22,342	353	2,934	4,831	5,034	4,844	4,346	North 1 ... Other Urban Areas	3,423	114	947	975	708	460	219	
16,597	252	2,322	3,557	3,564	3,564	3,454	North 1 ... Rural Districts	2,540	81	724	752	502	333	148	
9,730	128	1,091	2,148	2,450	2,144	1,769	North 2 ... County Boroughs	1,495	55	337	448	375	201	79	
5,802	57	709	1,322	1,399	1,209	1,106	North 2 ... Other Urban Areas	851	25	205	264	192	114	51	
8,760	100	1,149	2,050	2,061	1,800	1,600	North 2 ... Rural Districts	1,416	39	376	438	315	172	76	
45,197	324	4,499	9,960	11,349	10,229	8,836	North 3 ... County Boroughs	5,209	114	1,138	1,731	1,218	707	301	
29,025	262	3,283	6,468	7,033	6,474	5,805	North 3 ... Other Urban Areas	3,420	95	836	1,107	761	435	186	
11,455	191	1,530	2,609	2,671	2,339	2,115	North 3 ... Rural Districts	1,696	67	442	520	345	229	93	
68,109	518	6,947	14,819	16,708	15,186	13,931	North 4 ... County Boroughs	9,177	162	1,891	2,821	2,302	1,447	534	
11,807	230	4,146	9,194	10,243	9,593	8,401	North 4 ... Other Urban Areas	4,636	92	1,018	1,456	1,156	655	229	
9,601	66	1,060	2,210	2,371	2,064	1,830	North 4 ... Rural Districts	1,273	25	292	398	302	185	71	
Social Class V:															
49,846	371	5,509	11,550	12,375	10,549	9,492	V Midland 1 ... County Boroughs	6,756	121	1,412	2,195	1,624	977	427	
20,503	167	2,193	4,646	5,205	4,499	3,793	V Midland 1 ... Other Urban Areas	2,762	61	578	858	406	187		
24,271	208	2,683	5,225	5,858	5,366	4,931	V Midland 1 ... Rural Districts	3,596	89	767	1,019	533	263		
15,449	139	1,845	3,594	3,788	3,203	2,880	V Midland 2 ... County Boroughs	1,878	54	467	591	429	239	98	
20,057	189	2,340	4,482	5,088	4,215	3,743	V Midland 2 ... Other Urban Areas	2,375	59	568	729	324	173		
21,456	213	2,414	4,787	5,230	4,605	4,207	V Midland 2 ... Rural Districts	2,825	79	624	842	407	189		
8,268	59	882	1,870	1,942	1,806	1,709	East ... County Boroughs	1,078	23	246	350	248	137	74	
9,732	116	1,205	2,208	2,253	1,988	1,962	East ... Other Urban Areas	1,286	35	321	386	286	183	75	
33,242	338	4,140	7,297	7,507	7,112	6,848	East ... Rural Districts	4,860	136	1,182	1,404	1,082	700	356	
3,722	31	339	860	900	820	772	South West ... County Boroughs	392	12	69	148	89	49	25	
11,071	90	1,106	2,413	2,678	2,445	2,369	South West ... Other Urban Areas	1,329	30	276	418	318	195	92	
24,445	218	2,647	5,150	5,831	5,173	4,605	South West ... Rural Districts	3,612	77	803	987	911	557	277	
10,143	71	1,072	2,350	2,562	2,259	1,829	Wales 1 ... County Boroughs	1,301	26	282	435	294	200	64	
32,710	241	3,207	6,757	7,818	7,787	6,900	Wales 1 ... Other Urban Areas	4,049	101	893	1,172	936	636	311	
8,081	76	928	1,812	1,934	1,799	1,532	Wales 1 ... Rural Districts	1,162	29	284	333	251	192	73	
4,389	26	423	971	1,123	1,003	843	Wales 2 ... Urban Areas	613	11	115	193	163	90	41	
6,587	72	917	1,834	2,051	1,927	1,786	Wales 2 ... Rural Districts	1,376	27	278	446	335	212	78	
Social Class V:															
158,290	1,582	18,963	34,205	37,614	34,171	31,755	V South East ... Greater London	23,610	565	5,298	7,024	5,370	3,635	1,718	
17,088	186	1,892	3,536	3,904	3,824	3,746	V South East ... Other County Boroughs	2,604	72	571	777	578	420	186	
39,263	430	4,504	8,454	9,154	8,592	8,129	V South East ... Other Urban Areas	5,831	161	1,315	1,714	1,329	932	380	
30,948	330	3,489	6,640	7,314	6,763	6,412	V South East ... Rural Districts	4,628	133	997	1,360	1,110	706	322	
22,558	252	2,683	4,812	5,533	5,037	4,241	North 1 ... County Boroughs	4,368	106	917	1,228	1,043	721	353	
15,231	141	1,724	3,272	3,857	3,449	2,788	North 1 ... Other Urban Areas	2,756	59	594	818	646	462	177	
5,307	38	574	1,151	1,166	1,166	990	North 1 ... Rural Districts	821	11	167	242	120	65		
16,799	200	2,238	3,727	4,053	3,492	3,089	North 2 ... County Boroughs	3,090	73	748	883	773	420	193	
8,711	86	980	1,917	2,146	1,917	1,665	North 2 ... Other Urban Areas	1,447	35	327	456	336	210	83	
4,895	42	578	1,029	1,177	1,098	971	North 2 ... Rural Districts	758	17	186	212	175	116	52	
35,212	264	3,755	7,573	8,764	7,775	7,081	North 3 ... County Boroughs	4,670	103	1,027	1,378	1,160	720	282	
13,947	108	1,454	2,899	3,496	3,143	2,847	North 3 ... Other Urban Areas	1,789	42	399	538	426	272	112	
5,140	36	592	1,154	1,232	1,092	1,034	North 3 ... Rural Districts	799	11	173	254	181	124	56	
87,484	789	10,448	17,720	21,901	19,428	17,198	North 4 ... County Boroughs	13,930	240	3,120	3,754	3,664	2,189	963	
38,846	256	3,772	7,712	9,764	9,178	8,164	North 4 ... Other Urban Areas	4,970	90	1,027	1,398	1,256	859	340	
7,352	37	632	1,555	1,791	1,777	1,560	North 4 ... Rural Districts	959	20	190	296	238	156	59	
48,158	280	4,759	9,967	11,933	11,185	10,034	Midland 1 ... County Boroughs	7,393	93	1,333	2,050	1,908	1,381	628	
22,452	152	2,179	4,721	5,349	5,087	4,781	Midland 1 ... Other Urban Areas	3,456	58	618	983	899	591	307	
13,723	80	2,345	2,725	2,992	3,073	2,510	Midland 1 ... Rural Districts	1,891	32	391	531	458	326	153	
12,794	99	1,336	2,644	3,104	2,941	2,670	Midland 2 ... County Boroughs	1,885	36	395	553	434	335	132	
11,401	72	1,170	2,402	2,765	2,665	2,327	Midland 2 ... Other Urban Areas	1,511	23	303					

TABLE D. - COMPARATIVE AGE FERTILITY RATES (per 1,000 at each age) OF MARRIED MALES AND MARRIED FEMALES, BASED UPON THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1931 (AS DERIVED FROM TABLES B AND C) CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, OCCUPATION (OF FATHER) AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Married Men aged (last birthday)								POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (ii) and (iv), but excluded in Section (iii).)	Married Women aged (last birthday)						
Total under 55	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54		Total under 45	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
85.4	329.3	256.1	185.9	129.9	84.0	49.6	15.3	(i) National Aggregates:	116.3	348.7	250.7	174.7	120.4	76.8	33.8
34.7	166.7	113.8	84.1	63.5	48.1	29.9	9.6	All Classes (including Unoccupied) .. .	68.6	142.9	194.6	138.5	82.1	50.7	18.1
85.6	330.0	256.6	186.2	130.1	84.1	49.7	15.4	Unoccupied .. .	116.5	349.3	250.8	174.8	120.5	76.9	33.9
								All Classes (excluding Unoccupied) .. .							
55.1	-	154.0	147.0	129.1	69.3	38.7	11.7	(ii) Social Class Aggregates (excluding Unoccupied):	78.9	145.8	171.9	155.2	109.3	53.4	17.2
56.8	248.1	205.7	162.5	121.6	72.2	37.1	10.9	Social Class I .. .	83.8	276.1	199.5	159.4	107.9	60.4	22.0
83.0	340.9	245.4	176.5	121.1	77.5	44.6	13.3	" II .. .	111.3	342.6	241.3	165.4	112.6	70.7	30.8
98.0	319.0	265.2	195.0	135.7	91.6	57.9	18.8	" III .. .	131.7	363.5	269.8	184.2	128.1	86.4	41.9
112.9	329.3	295.5	222.4	158.9	112.9	74.4	24.5	" IV .. .	150.5	366.3	286.4	207.1	149.5	108.5	53.1
								" V .. .							
67.5	-	191.7	133.4	85.8	63.5	39.4	13.5	(iii) Occupation Aggregates (excluding Unoccupied and Retired):	162.5	553.8	332.4	223.7	145.4	146.7	50.2
93.2	308.9	287.6	213.3	153.8	99.4	59.6	20.1	Fishermen (i) .. .	129.7	369.7	258.5	196.9	141.6	89.9	41.8
111.4	340.4	305.3	216.9	147.9	104.2	69.1	21.7	Agricultural Occupations (ii) .. .	142.4	363.4	287.6	192.5	133.5	96.2	49.1
86.6	-	262.2	215.9	140.8	96.5	53.0	20.3	Mining and Quarrying Occupations (iii) .. .	121.7	-	275.0	191.9	136.6	88.0	42.6
103.3	-	255.4	199.2	134.9	101.6	61.6	19.2	Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (iv) .. .	134.6	364.4	258.2	179.6	126.2	88.5	47.0
90.5	-	246.5	197.4	132.7	82.0	51.0	14.7	Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass (v) .. .	117.2	314.8	243.2	184.4	117.7	68.6	36.3
84.0	382.6	260.3	179.5	123.4	78.2	45.6	13.2	Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, etc. (vi) .. .	113.8	357.5	252.0	166.8	116.5	72.4	33.7
65.9	-	213.4	164.5	114.5	79.8	48.2	10.8	Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals) (vii) .. .	94.8	-	213.8	140.6	113.2	66.8	30.1
82.3	-	214.2	159.7	113.1	71.5	38.7	13.3	Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate (viii) .. .	104.1	333.3	201.7	155.1	107.2	60.2	28.1
65.2	-	243.4	170.4	106.7	78.6	31.4	9.4	Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians (ix) .. .	89.7	-	217.6	148.7	111.8	55.2	19.7
62.1	-	195.2	151.4	96.2	62.3	36.3	9.5	Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments (x) .. .	86.1	D	196.5	141.7	85.2	54.4	23.0
65.1	359.0	235.1	145.4	96.5	58.3	30.8	7.5	Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not Boots or Shoes) (xi) .. .	88.4	360.1	214.5	135.4	89.4	52.6	21.2
68.9	268.3	239.3	163.9	114.1	76.2	42.0	11.3	Textile Workers (xii) .. .	96.3	355.5	224.5	153.9	103.8	65.0	26.8
82.0	371.8	242.8	182.3	129.1	79.7	43.3	13.5	Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (xiii) .. .	112.7	356.8	233.6	171.8	118.1	73.0	31.4
75.4	382.4	246.6	176.6	120.2	73.3	41.4	10.7	Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco (xiv) .. .	107.2	341.1	231.8	165.1	110.1	67.5	26.3
76.9	-	219.2	164.6	115.7	81.6	36.5	10.2	Workers in Wood and Furniture (xv) .. .	101.5	256.1	209.8	155.1	102.3	65.8	28.3
68.2	-	226.0	164.9	109.2	69.1	36.5	11.8	Makers of, and Workers in, Paper and Cardboard; Bookbinders, etc. (xvi) .. .	93.1	323.9	205.0	152.1	104.7	56.3	24.3
102.4	366.5	286.7	215.8	156.0	108.5	68.6	20.1	Printers and Photographers (xvii) .. .	144.3	383.2	283.4	201.4	147.1	103.8	46.9
85.4	330.2	255.2	198.0	132.3	90.5	53.2	16.4	Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors (xviii) .. .	120.3	356.5	252.7	181.5	121.6	83.9	38.4
82.8	-	253.5	180.6	122.8	78.7	40.4	11.0	Painters and Decorators (xix) .. .	109.8	345.2	252.6	161.9	111.4	68.4	27.6
92.2	313.5	256.4	189.6	130.0	86.0	50.9	15.8	Workers in Other Materials (xx); Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials (not elsewhere enumerated) (xxi) .. .	123.5	347.5	258.9	181.1	123.2	81.8	35.9
								Persons employed in Transport and Communication (xxii) .. .							

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
69.8	349.8	219.9	166.7	120.5	69.9	36.4	10.8	Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) (xxiii) .. .	96.2	319.0	219.6	160.6	105.1	60.2	22.7
78.7	D	128.1	151.1	107.0	67.4	35.5	11.5	Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men, Clerical Staff and Typists) (xxiv) .. .	108.7	284.5	223.9	175.8	107.1	61.9	23.5
61.8	-	169.6	147.2	132.1	75.9	39.2	12.2	Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff) (xxv) .. .	85.7	175.8	178.5	154.1	117.3	57.5	19.0
65.0	-	171.5	140.4	100.3	60.7	34.1	13.1	Persons professionally engaged in Entertainments and Sport (xxvi) .. .	89.7	232.0	195.1	137.0	87.3	54.8	19.8
65.6	300.5	233.7	176.0	115.0	67.9	37.8	11.8	Persons engaged in Personal Service (including, Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.) (xxvii) .. .	96.0	306.6	238.0	167.3	105.6	60.9	22.8
64.5	289.9	188.6	134.3	106.0	63.7	29.9	9.3	Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists (xxviii) .. .	82.5	305.4	173.2	133.3	95.6	52.8	17.3
75.7	344.0	234.1	173.6	112.6	72.8	45.2	10.5	Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers (xxix) .. .	99.9	348.7	225.6	154.9	102.4	64.4	26.1
82.8	D	280.1	192.9	136.1	90.3	59.4	17.2	Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants (xxx) .. .	113.8	337.0	264.7	174.5	124.3	84.7	42.8
111.7	350.0	297.0	222.1	156.5	111.0	72.9	24.1	Other and Undefined Workers (xxxi) .. .	148.4	361.8	283.2	205.0	147.8	105.9	51.2
								(iv) Density Aggregates and Geographical Regions (excluding Unoccupied):							
81.0	393.8	234.7	175.9	122.9	77.9	45.3	14.2	Density Aggregates:	109.4	327.8	228.0	166.4	112.5	70.7	30.6
87.6	301.8	263.0	189.8	132.5	85.5	50.5	14.5	Greater London .. .	119.0	341.5	258.0	178.0	123.3	78.3	34.5
83.1	325.8	255.7	182.7	125.5	81.2	47.6	14.5	County Boroughs outside Greater London .. .	114.0	353.4	253.0	171.1	117.1	74.5	32.8
91.3	314.0	272.9	197.2	141.1	92.9	55.9	19.4	Other Urban Areas outside Greater London .. .	123.8	376.5	261.5	184.4	129.8	84.8	38.0
								Rural Districts outside Greater London .. .							
80.9	365.7	235.4	178.3	124.6	78.9	45.6	14.5	Regions:	110.8	341.3	234.0	168.9	115.0	72.0	30.7
108.3	385.8	302.6	227.0	158.1	105.3	67.2	21.7	South East .. .	142.2	352.2	297.6	204.6	141.9	95.9	45.5
98.3	245.2	283.0	210.3	150.5	98.7	57.2	18.0	North 1 .. .	135.7	379.5	293.5	203.5	140.3	86.0	39.0
81.4	314.9	265.1	179.9	121.5	75.7	44.5	13.1	" 2 .. .	110.1	348.2	250.7	168.3	109.5	69.6	30.0
82.5	310.3	261.0	184.3	127.3	82.0	46.8	12.6	" 3 .. .	113.5	344.9	254.6	172.2	121.2	75.1	31.6
								" 4 .. .							
92.1	311.5	261.4	190.2	138.2	92.0	55.6	16.7	Midland 1 .. .	123.1	342.3	249.5	179.1	129.3	84.9	40.1
84.8	326.4	252.6	176.7	122.6	80.9	47.4	15.0	" 2 .. .	113.1	353.1	238.8	165.3	115.6	74.4	33.0
87.0	327.4	269.3	190.9	134.2	85.7	51.8	17.0	East .. .	121.0	373.1	262.1	180.0	123.4	81.1	35.7
79.4	293.4	244.8	174.3	127.1	80.2	47.4	15.9	South West .. .	112.0	357.4	245.0	172.1	119.4	76.0	32.3
91.6	304.3	244.8	174.3	127.1	80.2	47.4	15.9	Wales 1 .. .	120.2	358.5	274.9	174.1	116.7	78.2	38.0
93.5	D	284.7	214.9	150.2	102.0	63.0	21.3	" 2 .. .	131.5	356.1	279.1	206.8	142.8	94.5	41.0

TABLE E. - COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE FERTILITY RATES OF MARRIED MALES AND MARRIED FEMALES, BASED UPON THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1931, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, OCCUPATION (OF FATHER) AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Relative Fertilities of Married Men.			Social Class	POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (ii), (iv) and (vi), but excluded in Sections (iii) and (v).)	Relative Fertilities of Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).		
Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their fathers at the 1931 Census.					Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their parents at the 1931 Census.		
Infants under 1 per 1,000 married men under age 55.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100.	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.		Infants under 1 per 1,000 married women under age 45.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100.	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
85.4	100.0	100.0		(1) National Aggregates:	116.3	100.0	100.0
34.7	40.6	51.9		All Classes (including Unoccupied) .. .	68.6	59.0	69.9
85.6	100.2	100.2		Unoccupied .. .	116.5	100.2	100.1
				All Classes (excluding Unoccupied) .. .			
				(11) Social Class Aggregates (excluding Unoccupied):			
55.1	64.5	84.7		Social Class I .. .	78.9	67.8	79.4
56.8	66.5	85.1		" II .. .	83.8	72.1	84.2
83.0	97.2	93.3		" III .. .	111.3	95.7	94.0
98.0	114.8	107.1		" IV .. .	131.7	113.2	108.1
112.9	132.2	126.8		" V .. .	150.5	129.4	123.9
			I-V	(111) Occupation Aggregates (excluding Unoccupied and Retired):			
67.5	79.0	72.9		Fishermen (I) .. .	162.5	139.7	133.2
93.2	109.1	117.7		Agricultural Occupations (II) .. .	129.7	111.5	113.1
111.4	130.4	120.4		Mining and Quarrying Occupations (III) .. .	124.4	122.4	115.2
86.6	101.4	112.6		Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (IV) .. .	121.7	104.6	112.8
103.3	121.0	109.4		Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass (V) .. .	134.6	115.7	106.8
90.5	106.0	101.9		Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, etc. (VI) .. .	117.2	100.8	99.2
84.0	98.4	95.2		Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals) (VII) .. .	113.8	97.9	97.0
65.9	77.2	88.6		Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate (VIII) .. .	94.8	81.5	86.6
82.3	96.4	85.3		Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians (IX) .. .	104.1	89.5	85.6
65.2	76.3	84.2		Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments (X) .. .	89.7	77.1	83.1
62.1	72.7	75.7		Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not Boots or Shoes) (XI) .. .	86.1	74.0	75.2
65.1	76.2	74.4		Textile Workers (XII) .. .	88.4	76.0	76.4
68.9	80.7	87.8		Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (XIII) .. .	96.3	82.8	86.8
82.0	96.0	95.9		Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco (XIV) .. .	112.7	96.9	96.4
75.4	88.3	90.7		Workers in Wood and Furniture (XV) .. .	107.2	92.2	91.3
76.9	90.0	87.2		Makers of, and Workers in, Paper and Card-board; Bookbinders, etc. (XVI) .. .	101.5	87.3	85.8
68.2	79.9	84.0		Printers and Photographers (XVII) .. .	93.1	80.1	82.8
102.4	119.9	121.4		Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors (XVIII) .. .	144.3	124.1	120.4
85.4	100.0	104.7		Painters and Decorators (XIX) .. .	120.3	103.4	104.0
82.8	97.0	93.4		Workers in Other Materials (XX); Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials (not elsewhere enumerated) (XXI) .. .	109.8	94.4	93.1
92.2	108.0	101.4		Persons employed in Transport and Communication (XXII) .. .	123.5	106.2	103.8
69.8	81.7	86.0		Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) (XXIII) .. .	96.2	82.7	86.0
78.7	92.2	76.8		Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men, Clerical Staff and Typists) (XXIV) .. .	108.7	93.5	90.4
61.8	72.4	87.4		Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff) (XXV) .. .	85.7	73.7	83.3
65.0	76.1	74.3		Persons professionally engaged in Entertainment and Sport (XXVI) .. .	89.7	77.1	74.5
65.6	76.8	86.7		Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.) (XXVII) .. .	96.0	82.5	88.3
64.5	75.5	74.4		Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists (XXVIII) .. .	82.5	70.9	73.9
75.7	88.6	88.7		Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers (XXIX) .. .	99.9	85.9	86.7
82.8	97.0	107.6		Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants (XXX) .. .	113.8	97.9	105.7
111.7	130.8	125.7		Other and Undefined Workers (XXXI) .. .	148.4	127.6	122.0
				(iv) Density Aggregates and Geographical Regions (excluding Unoccupied):			
				Density Aggregates:			
81.0	94.8	93.6		Greater London .. .	109.4	94.1	93.1
87.6	102.6	101.6		County Boroughs outside Greater London .. .	119.0	102.3	102.2
83.1	97.3	97.3		Other Urban Areas outside Greater London .. .	114.0	98.0	98.2
91.3	106.9	109.5		Rural Districts outside Greater London .. .	123.8	106.4	107.1
				Regions:			
80.9	94.7	94.7		South East .. .	110.8	95.3	94.9
108.3	126.8	124.4		North 1 .. .	142.2	122.3	119.4
98.3	115.1	114.6		" 2 .. .	135.7	116.7	115.7
81.4	95.3	94.3		" 3 .. .	110.1	94.7	94.4
82.5	96.6	97.4		" 4 .. .	113.5	97.6	99.2
92.1	107.8	105.8		Midland 1 .. .	123.1	105.8	105.3
84.8	99.3	95.7		" 2 .. .	113.1	97.2	95.7
87.0	101.9	103.7		East .. .	121.0	104.0	103.9

TABLE E. (Continued) - COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE FERTILITY RATES OF MARRIED MALES AND MARRIED FEMALES, BASED UPON THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1931, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, OCCUPATION (OF FATHER) AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Relative Fertilities of Married Men.			Social Class	POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (ii), (iv) and (vi), but excluded in Sections (iii) and (v).)	Relative Fertilities of Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).		
Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their fathers at the 1931 Census.					Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their parents at the 1931 Census.		
Infants under 1 per 1,000 married men under age 55.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100.	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.		Infants under 1 per 1,000 married women under age 45.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100.	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				(iv) Density Aggregates and Geographical Regions (excluding Unoccupied):-			
				Regions:- continued.			
79.4	93.0	96.1		South West .. .	112.0	96.3	98.5
91.6	107.3	108.9		Males 1 .. .	120.2	103.4	102.3
93.5	109.5	119.0		" 2 .. .	131.5	113.1	117.9
				(v) Social Classes by Occupations (excluding Unoccupied and Retired):			
			I	Social Class I:			
57.8	67.7	90.1		Persons employed in Transport and Communication (XXII) .. .	145.2	124.8	142.6
48.3	56.6	75.6		Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) (XXIII) .. .	62.6	53.8	65.3
61.8	72.4	78.6		Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men, Clerical Staff and Typists) (XXIV) .. .	89.8	77.2	78.7
61.5	72.0	91.3		Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff) (XXV) .. .	84.0	72.2	82.6
D	D	D		Persons professionally engaged in Entertainment and Sport (XXVI) .. .	D	D	D
43.4	50.8	68.4		Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists (XXVIII) .. .	63.6	54.7	68.6
59.3	69.4	84.0		Other and Undefined Workers (XXXI) .. .	81.1	69.7	65.6
			II	Social Class II:			
76.6	89.7	114.2		Agricultural Occupations (II) .. .	110.6	95.1	109.6
48.3	56.6	87.6		Mining and Quarrying Occupations (III) .. .	81.1	69.7	89.8
50.0	58.5	78.8		Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (IV) .. .	75.7	65.1	77.1
50.1	58.7	81.5		Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass (V) .. .	76.6	65.9	78.9
29.8	34.9	47.6		Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, etc. (VI) .. .	44.2	38.0	46.6
45.2	52.9	76.8		Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals) (VII) .. .	70.1	60.3	76.5
39.4	46.1	69.9		Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate (VIII) .. .	60.9	52.4	65.9
64.4	75.4	85.1		Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians (IX) .. .	87.4	75.2	83.1
46.9	54.9	82.1		Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments (X) .. .	69.1	59.4	77.6
52.1	61.0	79.1		Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not Boots or Shoes) (XI) .. .	76.2	65.5	75.4
47.7	55.9	80.6		Textile Workers (XII) .. .	75.1	64.6	80.8
50.3	58.9	80.6		Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (XIII) .. .	75.9	65.3	78.4
48.4	56.7	80.1		Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco (XIV) .. .	75.3	64.7	80.1
46.3	54.2	81.1		Workers in Wood and Furniture (XV) .. .	74.8	64.3	80.8
52.1	61.0	83.9		Makers of, and Workers in, Paper and Card-board; Bookbinders, etc. (XVI) .. .	75.9	65.3	79.7
49.3	57.7	83.7		Printers and Photographers (XVII) .. .	75.7	65.1	81.2
51.6	60.4	92.2		Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors (XVIII) .. .	87.0	74.8	92.1
43.5	50.9	78.3		Painters and Decorators (XIX) .. .	72.7	62.5	80.4
48.6	56.9	80.7		Workers in Other Materials (XX); Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials (not elsewhere enumerated) (XXI) .. .	74.7	64.2	78.9
				Persons employed in Transport and Communication (XXII) .. .	65.9	56.7	69.0
44.8	52.5	73.6		Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) (XXIII) .. .	84.0	72.2	82.4
57.4	67.2	82.4		Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men, Clerical Staff and Typists) (XXIV) .. .	68.7	59.1	76.9
46.7	54.7	78.1		Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff) (XXV) .. .	82.6	71.0	80.8
58.5	68.5	81.2		Persons professionally engaged in Entertainment and Sport (XXVI) .. .	67.3	57.9	64.7
46.0	53.9	66.8		Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.) (XXVII) .. .	61.3	52.7	70.9
37.0	43.3	70.7		Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists (XXVIII) .. .	78.8	67.8	71.8
61.4	71.9	71.9		Other and Undefined Workers (XXXI) .. .	90.1	77.5	91.3
61.0	71.4	90.6					
			III	Social Class III:			
76.6	89.7	102.9		Agricultural Occupations (II) .. .	112.2	96.5	103.3
112.6	131.9	121.6		Mining and Quarrying Occupations (III) .. .	141.4	121.6	116.1
57.2	67.0	104.3		Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (IV) .. .	99.6	85.6	110.3
105.9	124.0	112.6		Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass (V) .. .	137.3	118.1	109.8
102.4	119.9	108.9		Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, etc. (VI) .. .	129.3	111.2	106.0
82.6	96.7	93.3		Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals) (VII) .. .	111.7	96.0	94.5
70.0	82.0	90.7		Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate (VIII) .. .	99.7	85.7	89.1

TABLE E. (Continued) - COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE FERTILITY RATES OF MARRIED MALES AND MARRIED FEMALES, BASED UPON THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1931, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, OCCUPATION (OF FATHER) AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Relative Fertilities of Married Men.			Social Class	POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (ii), (iv) and (vi), but excluded in Sections (iii) and (v).)	Relative Fertilities of Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).		
Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their fathers at the 1931 Census.					Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their parents at the 1931 Census.		
Infants under 1 per 1,000 married men under age 55.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100.	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.	(4)	(5)	Infants under 1 per 1,000 married women under age 45.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100.	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
83.3	97.5	85.2		(v) Social Classes by Occupations - continued. Social Class III: - continued.	104.9	90.2	85.7
67.5	79.0	84.5		Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians (IX)	92.1	79.2	83.6
63.7	74.6	75.3		Makers of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments (X).	87.6	75.3	75.3
61.9	72.5	70.8		Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not Boots or Shoes) (XI).	84.1	72.3	72.9
72.1	84.4	89.3		Textile Workers (XII).	99.6	85.6	88.5
88.7	103.9	96.4		Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (XIII).	118.7	102.1	97.5
75.7	88.6	90.7		Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco (XIV).	108.0	92.9	91.6
79.8	93.4	87.4		Workers in Wood and Furniture (XV).	104.1	89.5	86.4
67.9	79.5	81.8		Makers of, and Workers in, Paper and Card-board, Bookbinders, etc. (XVI).	92.2	79.3	81.0
94.6	110.8	109.7		Printers and Photographers (XVII).	159.7	120.1	110.2
87.4	102.3	105.7		Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors (XVIII).	122.2	105.1	104.8
86.7	101.5	94.3		Painters and Decorators (XIX).	113.2	97.3	94.2
87.9	102.9	95.0		Workers in Other Materials (XX); Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials (not elsewhere enumerated) (XXI).	116.2	99.9	97.4
91.1	106.7	87.3		Persons employed in Transport and Communications (XXII).	114.0	98.0	88.3
83.2	97.4	76.1		Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) (XXIII).	110.5	95.0	89.6
81.7	95.7	96.5		Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men, Clerical Staff and Typists) (XXIV).	112.5	96.7	98.6
68.1	79.7	75.4		Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff) (XXV).	93.3	80.2	75.9
69.6	81.5	84.5		Persons professionally engaged in Entertainment and Sport (XXVI).	100.4	86.3	87.8
66.1	77.4	75.1		Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.) (XXVII).	84.0	72.2	74.4
70.5	82.6	86.2		Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists (XXVIII).	93.9	80.7	83.7
78.7	92.2	100.6		Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers (XXIX).	108.0	92.9	98.7
61.4	71.9	86.3		Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants (XXX).	90.2	77.6	88.8
				Other and Undefined Workers (XXXI).			
			IV	Social Class IV:			
67.5	79.0	72.9		Fishermen (I).	162.5	139.7	133.2
114.1	133.6	126.8		Agricultural Occupations (II).	150.8	129.7	119.1
110.7	129.6	118.9		Mining and Quarrying Occupations (III).	144.7	124.4	113.9
94.0	110.1	115.7		Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (IV).	127.9	110.0	115.5
110.8	129.7	106.2		Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Glass (V).	140.7	121.0	104.0
93.6	109.6	101.6		Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals) (VI).	125.3	107.7	106.3
108.6	127.2	98.1		Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians (IX).	130.0	111.8	100.0
75.5	88.4	80.8		Textile Workers (XII).	99.7	85.7	82.8
78.1	91.4	83.3		Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (XIII).	104.4	89.8	83.5
107.0	125.3	114.1		Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco (XIV).	138.6	119.2	110.9
86.7	101.5	94.0		Workers in Wood and Furniture (XV).	114.2	98.2	92.5
100.2	117.3	101.9		Printers and Photographers (XVII).	123.8	106.4	98.9
89.4	104.7	110.7		Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors (XVIII).	125.8	108.2	113.7
122.9	143.9	114.2		Painters and Decorators (XIX).	152.6	131.2	112.5
103.5	121.2	106.2		Persons employed in Transport and Communication (XXII).	135.6	116.6	109.5
79.5	93.1	88.2		Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) (XXIII).	109.6	94.2	92.2
110.9	129.9	77.8		Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men, Clerical Staff and Typists) (XXIV).	161.7	139.0	107.6
77.8	91.1	94.5		Persons engaged in Personal Service including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc. (XXVII).	108.5	93.3	95.0
84.8	99.3	92.5		Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers (XXIX).	110.9	95.4	91.4
88.0	103.0	116.7		Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants (XXX).	121.0	104.0	114.8
78.3	91.7	106.7		Other and Undefined Workers (XXXI).	110.7	95.2	103.7
				Social Class V:			
112.1	131.3	120.0		Agricultural Occupations (II).	149.0	128.1	117.9
114.9	134.5	120.2		Mining and Quarrying Occupations (III).	144.8	124.5	116.2
127.8	149.6	126.9		Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals) (VI).	158.6	136.4	121.1
119.7	140.2	134.9		Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors (XVIII).	158.8	136.5	131.7
102.1	119.6	120.5		Painters and Decorators (XIX).	138.8	119.3	119.9
105.4	123.4	121.1		Persons employed in Transport and Communication (XXII).	148.2	127.4	121.1
				Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks) (XXIII).			

TABLE E. (Continued) - COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE FERTILITY RATES OF MARRIED MALES AND MARRIED FEMALES, BASED UPON THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1931, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, OCCUPATION (OF FATHER) AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Relative Fertilities of Married Men.			Social Class	POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (ii), (iv) and (vi), but excluded in Sections (iii) and (v).)	Relative Fertilities of Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).		
Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their fathers at the 1931 Census.					Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their parents at the 1931 Census.		
Infants under 1 per 1,000 married men under age 55.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100.	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.	(4)	(5)	Infants under 1 per 1,000 married women under age 45.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100.	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
72.5	84.9	105.8		(v) Social Classes by Occupations - continued. Social Class V: - continued.	106.6	91.7	103.6
86.2	100.9	94.4		Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.) (XXVII).	110.8	95.3	92.5
115.1	134.8	127.5		Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers (XXIX).	152.0	130.7	123.7
				Other and Undefined Workers (XXXI).			
				(vi) Social Classes by Density and Region (excluding Unoccupied):			
			I	Social Class I:			
				South East Greater London	76.5	65.8	74.4
				Other County Boroughs	77.0	66.2	87.3
				Other Urban Areas	76.2	65.5	77.6
				Rural Districts	83.1	71.5	85.1
				North 1 County Boroughs	74.5	64.1	76.1
				Other Urban Areas	85.8	73.8	87.3
				Rural Districts	102.6	88.2	100.0
				" 2 County Boroughs	87.1	74.9	89.0
				Other Urban Areas	81.0	69.6	84.6
				Rural Districts	95.5	82.1	97.4
				" 3 County Boroughs	74.8	64.3	74.7
				Other Urban Areas	80.1	68.9	81.6
				Rural Districts	98.3	84.5	101.4
				" 4 County Boroughs	83.9	72.1	85.9
				Other Urban Areas	80.0	68.8	82.8
				Rural Districts	81.7	70.2	83.6
				Midland 1 County Boroughs	80.9	69.6	79.6
				Other Urban Areas	85.4	73.4	87.1
				Rural Districts	74.5	64.1	76.4
				" 2 County Boroughs	66.4	57.1	69.9
				Other Urban Areas	80.1	68.9	80.6
				Rural Districts	88.4	76.0	86.6
				East County Boroughs	72.6	62.4	73.9
				Other Urban Areas	78.8	67.8	81.6
				Rural Districts	77.2	66.4	81.3
				South West County Boroughs	75.3	64.7	73.8
				Other Urban Areas	79.2	68.1	81.6
				Rural Districts	69.3	59.6	72.1
				Wales 1 County Boroughs	93.4	80.3	100.0
				Other Urban Areas	79.0	67.9	82.5
				Rural Districts	63.4	54.5	65.1
				" 2 Urban Areas	81.7	70.2	87.4
				Rural Districts	82.5	70.9	88.2
			II	Social Class II:			
				South East Greater London	77.9	67.0	75.9
				Other County Boroughs	71.3	61.3	72.7
				Other Urban Areas	75.9	65.3	77.2
				Rural Districts	89.6	77.0	92.1
				North 1 County Boroughs	88.4	76.0	87.1
				Other Urban Areas	86.2	74.1	86.5
				Rural Districts	100.7	86.6	102.9
				" 2 County Boroughs	88.2	75.8	86.1
				Other Urban Areas	81.2	69.8	84.8
				Rural Districts	122.4	105.2	121.3
				" 3 County Boroughs	73.6	63.3	74.3
				Other Urban Areas	79.8	68.6	82.1
				Rural Districts	96.9	83.3	98.2
				" 4 County Boroughs	79.9	68.7	82.0
				Other Urban Areas	76.2	65.5	79.4
				Rural Districts	98.2	84.4	97.2
				Midland 1 County Boroughs	80.0	68.8	79.9
				Other Urban Areas	79.7	68.5	80.5
				Rural Districts	102.4	88.0	101.9
				" 2 County Boroughs	76.2	65.5	77.2
				Other Urban Areas	77.6	66.7	78.4
				Rural Districts	90.3	77.6	89.2
				East County Boroughs	88.8	76.4	88.8
				Other Urban Areas	84.6	72.7	85.6
				Rural Districts	97.2	83.6	98.3

TABLE E. (Continued) - COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE FERTILITY RATES OF MARRIED MALES AND MARRIED FEMALES, BASED UPON THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1931, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, OCCUPATION (OF FATHER) AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Relative Fertilities of Married Men.			Social Class	POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (ii), (iv) and (vi), but excluded in Sections (iii) and (v).)	Relative Fertilities of Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).		
Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their fathers at the 1931 Census.					Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their parents at the 1931 Census.		
Infants under 1 per 1,000 married men under age 55.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.			Infants under 1 per 1,000 married women under age 45.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100.	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			II	(vi) Social Classes by Density and Region (excluding Unoccupied) - continued. Social Class II - continued.			
46.5	54.4	71.0		South West County Boroughs	70.7	60.8	70.7
48.5	56.8	75.7		Other Urban Areas	75.3	64.7	77.2
72.0	84.3	106.0		Rural Districts	100.4	86.3	99.8
56.6	66.3	87.3		Wales 1 County Boroughs	83.0	71.4	85.0
53.5	62.6	83.5		Other Urban Areas	77.4	66.6	79.7
69.7	81.6	106.1		Rural Districts	97.8	84.1	96.5
55.7	65.2	91.0		" 2 Urban Areas	88.1	75.8	94.0
84.7	99.2	136.2		Rural Districts	122.1	105.0	125.9
			III	Social Class III:			
78.9	92.4	87.2		South East Greater London	104.9	90.2	87.3
76.4	89.5	85.7		Other County Boroughs	107.8	92.7	90.6
78.1	91.5	87.6		Other Urban Areas	107.3	92.3	90.7
83.6	97.9	96.2		Rural Districts	114.8	98.7	98.0
100.7	117.9	116.2		North 1 County Boroughs	132.7	114.1	112.8
102.3	119.8	114.8		Other Urban Areas	131.9	113.4	110.1
106.1	124.2	121.8		Rural Districts	135.7	116.7	114.9
89.6	104.9	103.3		" 2 County Boroughs	121.6	104.6	103.5
92.8	108.7	108.1		Other Urban Areas	126.2	108.5	107.3
88.1	103.2	106.3		Rural Districts	120.8	103.9	104.4
76.6	89.7	86.1		" 3 County Boroughs	102.3	88.0	86.7
82.1	96.1	92.6		Other Urban Areas	108.5	93.3	92.8
103.8	121.5	113.1		Rural Districts	132.4	113.8	108.8
82.1	96.1	93.7		" 4 County Boroughs	111.5	95.9	96.0
70.3	82.3	81.3		Other Urban Areas	96.0	82.5	84.1
73.4	85.9	85.7		Rural Districts	99.8	85.8	87.9
89.4	104.7	98.2		Midland 1 County Boroughs	118.1	101.5	99.3
92.6	108.4	102.0		Other Urban Areas	121.5	104.5	102.2
92.8	108.7	104.7		Rural Districts	122.9	105.7	104.3
78.5	91.9	86.1		" 2 County Boroughs	105.7	90.9	87.9
85.0	99.5	92.1		Other Urban Areas	111.4	95.8	92.5
91.5	107.1	97.9		Rural Districts	117.2	100.8	96.6
88.7	103.9	102.5		East County Boroughs	106.0	91.1	90.5
67.4	78.9	76.6		Other Urban Areas	108.1	92.9	90.7
85.6	100.2	99.7		Rural Districts	117.8	101.3	100.3
67.2	78.7	74.4		South West County Boroughs	100.0	86.0	84.1
72.3	84.7	82.4		Other Urban Areas	102.4	88.0	87.7
82.0	96.0	96.5		Rural Districts	112.1	96.4	97.2
86.2	100.9	100.0		Wales 1 County Boroughs	113.5	97.6	97.1
96.0	112.4	107.8		Other Urban Areas	123.1	105.8	100.5
86.8	101.6	102.3		Rural Districts	112.8	97.0	96.0
85.2	99.8	100.8		" 2 Urban Areas	119.5	102.8	102.3
98.6	115.5	119.0		Rural Districts	134.0	115.2	116.7
			IV	Social Class IV:			
90.8	106.3	100.9		South East Greater London	122.0	104.9	102.2
89.7	105.0	100.9		Other County Boroughs	124.7	107.2	102.3
94.2	110.3	96.7		Other Urban Areas	129.8	111.6	104.2
93.2	109.1	107.8		Rural Districts	128.5	110.5	107.8
123.3	144.4	130.7		North 1 County Boroughs	163.3	140.4	130.2
117.1	137.1	125.8		Other Urban Areas	153.2	131.7	121.0
116.8	136.8	127.4		Rural Districts	153.0	131.6	121.1
103.4	121.1	105.3		North 2 County Boroughs	153.6	132.1	123.1
108.2	126.7	116.4		Other Urban Areas	146.7	126.1	117.1
118.4	138.6	117.1		Rural Districts	161.6	139.0	126.3
85.7	100.4	94.2		" 3 County Boroughs	115.3	99.1	95.9
87.9	102.9	95.3		Other Urban Areas	117.8	101.3	96.0
113.8	133.3	118.3		Rural Districts	148.1	127.3	114.6
99.8	116.9	110.0		" 4 County Boroughs	134.7	115.8	112.4
80.6	94.4	88.5		Other Urban Areas	110.9	95.4	93.1
96.7	113.2	103.1		Rural Districts	132.6	114.0	107.8
103.8	121.5	108.8		Midland 1 County Boroughs	135.5	116.5	109.9
104.3	122.1	109.7		Other Urban Areas	134.7	115.8	109.6
112.7	132.0	124.9		Rural Districts	148.2	127.4	122.2

TABLE E. (Continued) - COMPARATIVE AGGREGATE FERTILITY RATES OF MARRIED MALES AND MARRIED FEMALES, BASED UPON THE NUMBERS OF THEIR INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED WITH THEM AT THE CENSUS OF 1931, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL CLASS, OCCUPATION (OF FATHER) AND AREA.

(See Notes on page V)

Relative Fertilities of Married Men.			Social Class	POPULATION GROUP (Retired are included with the occupied and out of work in Sections (ii), (iv) and (vi), but excluded in Sections (iii) and (v).)	Relative Fertilities of Married Women (enumerated with their husbands).		
Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their fathers at the 1931 Census.					Based on the number of infants under 1 enumerated with their parents at the 1931 Census.		
Infants under 1 per 1,000 married men under age 55.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.			Infants under 1 per 1,000 married women under age 45.	Crude rate compared with that for all classes (including Un-occupied) taken as 100.	Infants under 1 per 100 standard.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
94.6	110.8	95.9		(vi) Social Classes by Density and Region (excluding Unoccupied) - continued. Social Class IV - continued.			
90.7	106.2	94.9		Midland 2 County Boroughs	121.6	104.6	96.9
101.0	118.3	108.9		Other Urban Areas	118.4	101.8	95.0
				Rural Districts	131.7	113.2	107.0
89.5	104.8	96.2		East County Boroughs	130.4	112.1	107.8
90.2	105.6	97.3		Other Urban Areas	132.1	113.6	105.6
111.3	130.3	124.6		Rural Districts	146.2	125.7	118.2
74.5	87.2	84.6		South West County Boroughs	105.3	90.5	88.5
81.0	94.8	93.6		Other Urban Areas	120.0	103.2	100.9
110.2	129.0	122.0		Rural Districts	147.8	127.1	123.1
95.7	112.1	104.7		Wales 1 County Boroughs	128.3	110.3	104.2
95.3	111.6	105.6		Other Urban Areas	123.8	106.4	105.4
110.7	129.6	123.2		Rural Districts	143.8	123.6	116.2
94.9	111.1	106.8		" 2 Urban Areas	139.7	120.1	116.8
116.9	136.9	133.5		Rural Districts	160.2	137.7	133.6
			V	Social Class V:			
111.2	130.2	122.5		South East Greater London	149.2	128.3	121.0
108.1	126.6	130.9		Other County Boroughs	152.4	131.0	127.1
109.3	128.0	124.9		Other Urban Areas	148.5	127.7	121.7
110.1	128.9	127.3		Rural Districts	149.5	128.5	122.9
151.8	177.7	164.7		North 1 County Boroughs	193.6	166.5	156.1
142.5	166.9	156.3		Other Urban Areas	180.9	155.5	146.9
120.6	141.2	136.0		Rural Districts	154.7	133.0	126.7
141.6	165.8	148.1		" 2 County Boroughs	183.9	158.1	144.3
123.7	144.8	133.4		Other Urban Areas	166.1	142.8	135.0
117.8	137.9	131.0		Rural Districts	154.9	133.2	126.5
98.0	114.8	110.3		" 3 County Boroughs	132.6	114.0	110.0
93.7	109.7	106.7		Other Urban Areas	128.3	110.3	107.3
116.1	135.9	129.6		Rural Districts	155.4	133.6	126.8
121.0	141.7	134.2		" 4 County Boroughs	159.2	136.9	130.2
94.4	110.5	107.6		Other Urban Areas	127.9	110.0	109.5
92.3	108.1	108.0		Rural Districts	130.4	112.1	113.1
115.2	134.9	132.1		Midland 1 County Boroughs	153.5	132.0	130.5
115.0	134.7	131.1		Other Urban Areas	153.9	132.3	130.7
109.8	128.6	126.0		Rural Districts	137.8	118.5	106.7
111.5	130.6	124.3		" 2 County Boroughs	147.3	126.7	123.9
98.1	114.9	112.7		Other Urban Areas	132.5	113.9	111.5
108.4	126.9	120.7		Rural Districts	140.9	121.2	117.8
122.2	143.1	139.7		East County Boroughs	151.1	129.9	126.1
102.9	120.5	112.7		Other Urban Areas	150.9	129.8	120.3
113.3	132.7	125.5		Rural Districts	148.2	127.4	120.0
105.7	123.8	129.2		South West County Boroughs	143.5	123.4	123.5
106.0	124.1	121.6		Other Urban Areas	144.2	124.0	120.7
103.1	120.7	120.2		Rural Districts	137.3	118.1	115.5
116.1	135.9	129.3		Wales 1 County Boroughs	148.6	127.8	121.2
113.1	132.4	125.6		Other Urban Areas	143.2	123.1	115.4
111.2	130.2	128.0		Rural Districts	144.5	124.2	120.2
113.1	132.4	132.0		" 2 Urban Areas	155.2	133.4	131.6
119.2	139.6	141.4		Rural Districts	158.4	136.2	135.4

TABLE G. - NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES IN ENGLAND AND WALES ENUMERATED TOGETHER AT THE CENSUS, 1931, AT QUINQUENNIAL GROUPS OF AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

(See Note to Table F)

Age of Wife	AGE OF HUSBAND															
	All Ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over
All Ages ...	8,008,083	4,140	220,609	815,519	1,050,500	1,032,656	994,374	958,063	886,829	753,482	560,772	381,176	217,065	95,627	29,913	7,358
Under 20	29,247	2,137	19,154	6,473	975	198	122	107	45	18	9	7	-	1	1	-
20-24	433,789	1,820	153,295	221,014	44,760	8,127	2,536	1,079	589	313	154	60	28	12	2	7
25-29	950,572	139	43,364	471,316	330,889	74,720	18,505	6,542	2,737	1,307	639	276	90	59	12	7
30-34	1,112,008	22	3,892	101,804	535,484	330,151	92,966	28,406	11,299	4,483	2,046	943	363	100	30	12
35-39	1,070,481	5	656	12,028	117,494	488,326	307,464	93,278	30,327	12,445	4,941	2,267	880	282	65	23
40-44	1,001,729	2	147	2,146	16,736	110,120	451,673	286,812	87,317	28,478	11,034	4,640	1,839	604	142	39
45-49	931,745	11	56	148	3,085	17,073	101,249	423,819	264,934	80,533	25,315	9,314	3,560	1,304	348	76
50-54	830,301	3	16	141	731	2,817	15,823	98,410	385,893	229,123	65,616	21,004	7,430	2,409	636	189
55-59	656,137	1	12	72	195	692	2,944	15,516	85,736	311,893	171,033	48,570	13,874	4,251	1,044	304
60-64	465,702	-	4	32	69	195	700	2,936	14,011	69,184	218,602	119,273	30,778	7,630	1,856	432
65-69	293,760	-	3	16	57	171	266	810	2,985	12,574	50,908	137,002	69,202	15,812	3,264	692
70-74	154,103	-	1	7	14	46	86	255	725	2,574	8,769	31,921	72,323	30,706	5,664	1,010
75-79	59,402	-	2	2	6	16	28	69	186	451	1,414	4,532	14,625	27,287	9,265	1,519
80-84	15,973	-	1	1	4	3	9	19	35	85	226	636	1,779	4,681	6,622	1,864
85 and over	3,334	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	10	21	66	131	234	509	962	1,191

TABLE H. - NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES IN ENGLAND AND WALES ENUMERATED TOGETHER AT THE CENSUS, 1931, AT QUINQUENNIAL GROUPS OF AGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE PER MILLION COUPLES AT ALL AGES.

(See Note to Table F)

Age of Wife	AGE OF HUSBAND															
	All Ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over
All Ages ...	1,000,000	517	27,548	101,837	131,180	128,952	124,171	119,637	110,742	94,090	70,026	47,599	27,106	11,941	3,735	919
Under 20	3,652	267	2,392	808	122	25	15	13	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
20-24	54,169	227	19,143	27,599	5,589	1,015	317	135	73	39	19	8	4	1	-	-
25-29	118,701	17	5,415	58,855	41,319	9,331	2,311	817	340	163	80	35	11	4	2	1
30-34	138,861	3	487	12,713	66,868	41,227	11,609	3,547	1,412	560	255	118	45	12	4	1
35-39	133,675	1	82	1,502	14,672	60,979	38,394	11,648	3,787	1,554	617	283	110	35	8	3
40-44	125,090	-	18	268	2,090	13,751	56,402	35,815	10,905	3,556	1,378	579	230	75	18	5
45-49	115,251	2	7	58	385	2,132	12,643	52,924	33,084	10,057	3,161	1,238	445	163	43	9
50-54	103,683	-	2	18	91	352	1,976	12,289	48,187	28,612	8,194	2,623	935	301	79	24
55-59	81,934	-	1	9	24	87	368	1,937	10,706	38,947	21,358	6,065	1,733	531	130	38
60-64	58,154	-	1	4	9	24	87	367	1,749	8,639	27,298	14,894	3,843	953	232	54
65-69	36,683	-	-	2	7	21	33	101	373	1,570	6,357	17,108	8,642	1,975	408	86
70-74	19,243	-	-	1	2	6	11	32	91	321	1,095	3,986	9,031	3,834	707	126
75-79	7,418	-	-	-	1	2	4	9	23	56	177	566	1,826	3,407	1,157	190
80-84	1,995	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	5	11	28	79	222	586	827	233
85 and over	391	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	8	16	29	64	120	149

TABLE J. - DISTRIBUTION BY MOTHER'S AGE OF 1,000 LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES IN EACH TYPE GROUP, (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Type No.	Group No.	Mother's Age at Maternity							
		All Ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 & over	Not Stated
All types		1,000	39	222	327	237	127	43	5
I	1	1,000	6	116	374	333	136	30	5
	2	1,000	6	118	370	326	140	34	6
	3	1,000	7	130	361	306	149	43	4
	4	1,000	4	102	355	359	146	30	4
II	5	1,000	9	134	352	306	144	47	8
	6	1,000	12	147	355	298	140	41	7
III	7	1,000	33	202	324	250	141	45	5
	8	1,000	47	252	346	226	97	27	5
	9	1,000	39	236	341	229	115	36	4
IV	10	1,000	46	243	309	219	132	47	4
	11	1,000	49	238	300	212	139	57	5
V	12	1,000	47	229	292	220	146	61	5
	13	1,000	41	221	335	242	124	33	4
VI	14	1,000	45	227	314	242	131	37	4
	15	1,000	44	239	281	221	149	61	5
VII	16	1,000	67	279	281	197	125	47	4
	17	1,000	54	250	299	210	133	48	6
VIII	18	1,000	16	145	289	291	176	71	12
	19	1,000	16	145	374	297	131	32	5
IX	20	1,000	39	241	368	227	94	25	6
	21	1,000	39	225	316	245	126	43	6
X	22	1,000	27	116	269	297	207	78	6
	23	1,000	22	151	317	294	169	45	2
	24	1,000	21	171	304	269	169	61	5
XI	25	1,000	44	242	360	222	102	27	3
	26	1,000	93	315	336	172	66	14	4
Not stated		1,000	47	197	277	230	156	56	37

TABLE K. - DISTRIBUTION BY MARRIAGE DURATION OF 1,000 LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES IN EACH TYPE GROUP, AT SUCCESSIVE MOTHERS' AGES, (ENGLAND AND WALES.) (1939 REGISTRATIONS.)

Type No.	Group No.	Marriage duration (years)										Type No.	Group No.	Marriage duration (years)									
		All durations	0	1	2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10-14	15 and over	Not stated			All durations	0	1	2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10-14	15 and over	Not stated
(i) Mother's age 20-24											(iii) Mother's age 30-34												
All types	1,000	317	261	176	180	49	6	-	-	11	All types	1,000	48	68	68	154	165	245	228	18	6		
I	1	1,000	319	255	161	139	15	4	-	7	I	1	1,000	53	106	111	247	223	190	61	3		
	2	1,000	280	248	205	145	15	2	-	5		2	1,000	46	104	105	208	230	211	89	2		
	3	1,000	321	343	154	144	33	2	-	3		3	1,000	47	99	111	214	211	213	98	3		
	4	1,000	311	309	198	141	26	-	-	15		4	1,000	51	94	114	270	233	176	55	4		
II	5	1,000	277	269	231	173	42	-	-	8	II	5	1,000	44	54	68	178	186	274	174	14		
	6	1,000	303	303	178	168	35	4	-	9		6	1,000	44	76	84	195	211	240	138	8		
III	7	1,000	318	269	173	181	40	8	-	11	III	7	1,000	52	72	79	164	173	235	203	19		
	8	1,000	310	249	167	199	56	6	-	13		8	1,000	49	58	137	149	262	286	18			
	9	1,000	312	273	183	174	43	5	-	10		9	1,000	46	67	66	155	167	254	225	15		
IV	10	1,000	315	274	177	175	45	5	-	9	IV	10	1,000	44	59	55	134	145	258	277	22		
V	11	1,000	308	229	169	212	64	10	-	8	V	11	1,000	58	58	62	122	116	255	291	33		
	12	1,000	303	226	178	205	66	10	-	12		12	1,000	46	53	50	112	129	248	324	30		
VI	13	1,000	332	272	174	170	38	2	-	12	VI	13	1,000	44	48	53	171	203	278	193	9		
	14	1,000	331	214	184	170	55	7	-	12		14	1,000	38	57	45	157	145	238	306	10		
VII	15	1,000	279	225	175	223	77	11	-	10	VII	15	1,000	38	37	38	91	115	259	376	38		
	16	1,000	329	237	171	187	57	6	-	13		16	1,000	51	48	55	108	125	253	318	36		
VIII	17	1,000	311	225	176	200	69	7	-	12	VIII	17	1,000	58	56	56	123	138	251	286	26		
IX	18	1,000	348	269	177	161	36	2	-	7	IX	18	1,000	65	99	86	168	173	239	154	9		
X	19	1,000	368	320	155	121	21	4	-	11	X	19	1,000	44	92	106	232	229	203	87	4		
XI	20	1,000	334	286	175	155	33	4	-	13	XI	20	1,000	54	85	75	180	189	249	157	6		
	21	1,000	345	253	181	166	38	4	-	13		21	1,000	69	83	77	156	146	240	211	12		
XII	22	1,000	248	272	184	192	80	8	-	16	XII	22	1,000	43	53	31	121	112	258	339	43		
	23	1,000	344	205	213	148	49	5	-	14		23	1,000	42	42	169	211	270	207	13			
	24	1,000	294	278	177	195	41	5	-	10		24	1,000	44	62	59	176	176	261	223	17		
XIII	25	1,000	402	242	137	136	36	2	-	14	XIII	25	1,000	51	86	78	150	179	257	179	15		
	26	1,000	375	242	159	157	52	6	-	9		26	1,000	83	79	71	154	152	218	217	20		
Not stated	1,000	332	224	137	158	22	3	-	-	124	Not stated	1,000	83	101	107	176	125	182	160	13	53		
(ii) Mother's age 25-29											(iv) Mother's age 35-39												
All types	1,000	105	147	143	266	181	128	23	-	7	All types	1,000	28	34	32	65	73	147	341	273	7		
I	1	1,000	116	209	199	284	121	43	4	-	4	I	1	1,000	45	62	62	150	129	267	238	44	
	2	1,000	96	222	186	149	58	5	-	6		2	1,000	32	46	63	99	117	262	299	79		
	3	1,000	116	226	200	278	122	50	5	-	3		3	1,000	29	51	38	145	201	309	124		
	4	1,000	114	219	228	278	125	50	3	-	1		4	1,000	38	50	58	106	144	294	257	49	
II	5	1,000	90	112	150	310	204	106	18	-	10	II	5	1,000	29	25	18	75	115	161	402	175	
	6	1,000	99	177	169	288	166	84	11	-	6		6	1,000	27	40	42	90	103	188	343	160	
III	7	1,000	115	161	135	265	166	121	27	-	10	III	7	1,000	33	47	30	84	162	331	215	12	
	8	1,000	98	122	118	192	167	31	-	8		8	1,000	30	33	25	64	155	345	291	11		
	9	1,000	101	148	148	278	180	119	20	-	6		9	1,000	29	32	32	63	72	357	258	7	
IV	10	1,000	105	135	139	266	187	139	23	-	6	IV	10	1,000	29	32	27	53	60	120	356	37	
V	11	1,000	119	121	123	233	191	173	32	-	8	V	11	1,000	29	31	28	53	51	118	337	342	
	12	1,000	102	115	113	238	200	184	39	-	9		12	1,000	27	26	23	50	52	114	331	369	
VI	13	1,000	104	134	142	271	213	117	16	-	3	VI	13	1,000	23	45	33	66	71	169	384	205	
	14	1,000	85	99	161	285	210	136	16	-	3		14	1,000	17	33	33	91	78	109	350	278	
VII	15	1,000	80	85	95	224	238	223	47	-	8	VII	15	1,000	17	24	20	34	43	96	309	449	
	16	1,000	96	107	112	236	218	188	35	-	8		16	1,000	27	28	21	55	55	114	312	378	
VIII	17	1,000	113	114	121	241	201	165	36	-	9	VIII	17	1,000	31	26	35	64	58	124	338	313	
IX	18	1,000	136	173	149	260	166	92	17	-	7	IX	18	1,000	30	54	46	85	124	186	308	162	
X	19	1,000	111	215	191	296	131	48	6	-	2	X	19	1,000	25	54	42	114	113	224	310	115	
XI	20	1,000	111	172	163	284	161	89	13	-	7	XI	20	1,000	36	42	40	85	87	164	351	184	
	21	1,000	132	144	143	258	176	117	22	-	8		21	1,000	41	38	40	60	78	150	346	236	
XII	22	1,000	76	79	137	254	227	192	21	-	14	XII	22	1,000	10	27	40	58	54	85	365	348	
	23	1,000	86	164	163	363	152	94	16	-	8		23	1,000	22	37	7	96	59	176	383	213	
	24	1,000	97	146	148	269	183	128	21	-	8		24	1,000	21	37	29	45	64	138	380	281	
XIII	25	1,000	138	182	145	253	169	91	16	-	6	XIII	25	1,000	27	41	27	59	78	183	375	209	
	26	1,000	145	150	127	239	179	130	24	-	6		26	1,000	33	48	53	83	81	136	329	232	
Not stated	1,000	122	157	131	242	171	93	22	-	62	Not stated	1,000	35	43	47	83	94	126	277	193	102		

TABLE L. - DISTRIBUTION BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN OF 1,000 LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES IN EACH TYPE GROUP AT SUCCESSIVE MOTHERS' AGES, (ENGLAND AND WALES.) (1939 REGISTRATIONS.)

Type No.	Group No.	Number of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband										Type No.	Group No.	Number of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband									
		Total	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total			0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated		
(i) Mother's age 20-24											(iii) Mother's age 30-34												
All types	1,000	637	257	77	20	4	1	-	-	4	All types	1,000	296	293	169	97	62	61	20	2			
I	1	1,000	805	164	21	5	1	-	-	4	I	1	1,000	432	381	140	32	9	6	-	-		
	2	1,000	798	176	22	3	-	-	-	1		2	1,000	440	383	129	36	10	2	-	-		
	3	1,000	807	164	20	2	-	-	-	7		3	1,000	412	392								

TABLE M. - LEGITIMATE SINGLE STILLBIRTH MATERNITIES PER 1,000 TOTAL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES BY) (ENGLAND AND MOTHER'S AGE IN EACH TYPE GROUP, 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Note:- (a) Rates are only shown where the numbers of stillbirth maternities are 10 or more.
(b) Cases where age was not stated have been rateably distributed.

Type No.	Group No.	Mother's age at maternity						
		All Ages	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over
All types		36	27	27	31	39	51	71
I	1	25	-	18	17	27	35	59
	2	24	-	27	19	23	32	-
	3	29	-	-	28	26	40	72
	4	33	-	41	23	32	47	-
II	5	35	-	-	29	30	50	-
	6	33	32	23	29	35	40	59
III	7	33	-	27	30	35	46	40
	8	30	20	26	31	29	40	65
	9	35	29	26	32	40	50	66
IV	10	38	26	30	34	40	54	74
V	11	37	17	24	31	45	43	91
	12	40	27	27	32	45	57	78
VI	13	41	-	35	37	34	73	-
	14	43	-	35	34	46	63	88
VII	15	45	30	36	34	48	64	83
	16	43	35	28	41	43	72	77
VIII	17	40	23	32	38	45	56	66
IX	18	38	-	26	32	41	45	60
X	19	34	-	20	30	39	44	66
XI	20	33	18	26	31	37	43	57
	21	33	33	25	29	34	46	72
XII	22	44	-	-	-	52	47	-
	23	38	-	-	40	-	-	-
	24	38	-	28	28	39	56	67
XIII	25	32	31	26	24	38	51	79
	26	29	26	22	26	34	53	84
Not stated		37	-	-	-	44	72	-

TABLE N. - LEGITIMATE SINGLE STILLBIRTH MATERNITIES PER 1,000 TOTAL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES BY NUMBER) (ENGLAND AND OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN IN EACH TYPE GROUP, 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Note:- (a) Rates are only shown where the numbers of stillbirth maternities are 10 or more.
(b) Cases where number of previous children was not stated have been rateably distributed.

Type No.	Group No.	Number of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband							
		All previous children	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over
All types		36	40	25	31	39	43	47	64
I	1	25	31	14	18	-	-	-	-
	2	24	29	17	-	52	-	-	-
	3	29	35	17	24	-	-	-	-
	4	33	41	17	-	-	-	-	-
II	5	35	40	34	-	-	-	-	-
	6	33	39	21	25	44	44	44	50
III	7	33	-	28	31	35	46	40	-
	8	30	34	25	22	35	32	36	32
	9	35	41	25	29	36	43	45	64
IV	10	38	42	26	32	39	46	45	72
V	11	37	36	25	38	37	41	52	62
	12	40	43	27	35	42	40	49	66
VI	13	41	50	27	36	-	-	-	-
	14	43	44	33	45	50	-	-	-
VII	15	45	48	31	39	49	48	56	76
	16	43	49	30	36	42	36	66	75
VIII	17	40	43	32	40	38	43	43	56
IX	18	38	47	27	33	26	58	45	57
X	19	34	41	19	30	31	41	50	-
XI	20	33	38	22	28	34	33	43	54
	21	33	41	18	20	35	54	50	80
XII	22	44	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23	38	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24	38	39	33	35	53	58	44	35
XIII	25	32	35	24	27	34	46	75	-
	26	29	32	22	23	27	37	41	73
Not stated		37	34	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND WALES.) (WALES.)
1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	257,925	157,647	78,392	41,668	25,037	26,409	19,125	2,933	609,136
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	20,983	2,615	183	11	2	3	-	112	23,942
Mother's Age - 20 - 24									
All durations	86,124	34,773	10,449	2,663	585	119	19	495	135,227
0 -	42,285	460	27	3	-	-	-	104	42,679
1 -	28,040	7,003	198	10	3	-	-	85	35,339
2 -	9,977	12,415	1,330	71	-	-	-	35	23,828
3 - 4	4,553	12,402	6,161	1,081	94	7	-	12	24,310
5 - 6	404	2,160	2,384	1,240	339	48	-	3	6,578
7 - 9	40	156	258	219	113	47	3	-	836
Not stated	825	177	91	39	36	17	16	256	1,457
Mother's Age - 25 - 29									
All durations	92,555	58,678	26,592	12,040	5,355	2,904	313	478	198,915
0 -	20,590	283	48	18	9	6	-	30	20,984
1 -	25,828	3,234	156	24	3	1	1	57	29,304
2 -	17,918	9,595	843	55	10	4	-	47	28,472
3 - 4	19,974	23,627	7,628	1,357	156	19	-	91	52,852
5 - 6	6,030	14,575	9,656	4,145	1,171	260	-	24	35,961
7 - 9	1,540	6,376	7,156	3,329	1,746	117	7	7	25,380
10-14	245	612	918	990	828	820	168	3	4,584
Not stated	430	276	187	122	69	48	27	219	1,378
Mother's Age - 30 - 34									
All durations	42,605	42,302	24,441	14,052	8,869	8,728	2,889	257	144,143
0 -	6,657	119	43	28	13	13	1	17	6,891
1 -	8,596	1,040	80	7	13	8	4	22	9,770
2 -	6,135	3,225	313	42	18	11	-	22	9,766
3 - 4	9,181	9,743	2,712	477	88	35	8	26	22,270
5 - 6	5,957	10,684	4,883	1,698	475	136	15	17	23,865
7 - 9	4,433	11,888	9,173	5,161	2,912	1,580	166	20	35,393
10-14	1,365	5,300	6,847	6,216	4,894	6,178	2,030	9	32,839
15 and over	39	149	272	344	400	695	629	1	2,529
Not stated	182	154	118	79	56	72	36	123	820
Mother's Age - 35 - 39									
All durations	12,753	15,968	13,279	9,710	7,418	9,961	8,401	128	77,618
0 -	2,094	54	15	17	9	7	4	5	2,205
1 -	2,273	327	27	8	6	6	2	5	2,654
2 -	1,404	896	114	28	6	9	7	4	2,468
3 - 4	1,859	2,232	751	145	30	16	9	9	5,075
5 - 6	1,346	2,232	1,217	536	142	86	5	5	5,673
7 - 9	1,681	3,989	2,891	1,531	804	543	87	14	11,430
10-14	1,731	5,105	5,910	4,575	3,454	3,918	1,680	15	26,388
15 and over	254	1,094	2,259	2,812	2,912	5,295	6,517	1	21,144
Not stated	111	79	65	58	52	67	69	80	581
Mother's Age - 40 and over									
All durations	2,410	2,851	3,158	3,036	2,723	4,594	7,442	51	26,265
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	495	460	290	153	85	100	61	1,382	3,026

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND WALES.) (WALES.)
1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	10,150	3,822	2,348	1,577	1,041	1,225	1,195	706	22,064
Under 20	567	46	6	-	-	-	-	9	628
20 - 24	2,528	631	241	74	15	4	-	55	3,548
25 - 29	3,504	1,204	642	339	165	90	23	76	6,043
30 - 34	2,282	1,188	741	524	325	313	134	52	5,559
35 - 39	959	571	515	459	353	496	493	42	3,888
40 and over	256	155	189	170	177	311	541	23	1,822
Not stated	54	27	14	11	6	11	4	449	576

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND WALES.) (WALES.)
1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	4,693	2,735	955	266	87	60	23	31	8,850
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Mother's Age - 20 - 24									
All durations	824	168	21	5	1	-	-	4	1,023
0 -	321	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	326
1 -	339	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	364
2 -	103	57	4	-	-	-	-	1	165
3 - 4	51	76	12	3	-	-	-	-	142
5 - 6	4	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	15
7 - 9	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Not stated	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7
Mother's Age - 25 - 29									
All durations	2,138	939	199	22	6	5	-	5	3,314
0 -	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	383
1 -	733	23	1	-	-	-	-	2	759
2 -	500	155	3	-	-	-	-	-	658
3 - 4	413	470	56	3	-	-	-	-	942
5 - 6	85	226	83	8	-	-	-	-	402
7 - 9	16	60	53	7	4	4	-	-	144
10-14	-	3	3	4	2	1	-	-	13
Not stated	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	13
Mother's Age - 30 - 34									
All durations	1,274	1,123	413	93	27	19	-	1	2,950
0 -	154	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	156
1 -	296	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	314
2 -	235	86	5	-	-	-	-	-	326
3 - 4	299	371	53	4	-	-	-	-	728
5 - 6	179	345	126	20	2	-	-	-	672
7 - 9	86	246	166	49	11	3	-	-	561
10-14	21	53	58	19	14	15	-	-	180
15 and over	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Not stated	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	10
Mother's Age - 35 - 39									
All durations	344	431	259	107	31	17	11	-	1,200
0 -	53	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	54
1 -	67	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
2 -	46	28	72	-	-	-	-	-	74
3 - 4	72	88	17	3	-	-	-	-	180
5 - 6	36	74	39	5	1	-	-	-	155
7 - 9	37	144	91	39	7	7	-	-	320
10-14	28	83	97	48	18	5	-	-	286
15 and over	3	6	14	11	5	8	-	-	53
Not stated	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mother's Age - 40 and over									
All durations	57	64	58	38	21	19	12	-	269
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	7	10	5	1	1	-	-	21	45

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND WALES.) (WALES.)
1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	146	39	17	7	3	2	3	1	218
Under 20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
20 - 24	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
25 - 29	45	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	57
30 - 34	52	13	12	1	1	1	-	-	80
35 - 39	21	8	4	4	2	1	2	-	42
40 and over	6	7	1	1	-	-	1	-	16
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	3,243	1,991	654	197	63	36	3	33	6,220
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	33	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	588	130	16	2	-	-	-	1	737
0 -	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
1 -	239	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	256
2 -	97	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
3 - 4	40	54	11	2	-	-	-	-	107
5 - 6	2	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
7 - 9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Not stated	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,426	706	140	22	2	1	-	5	2,302
0 -	217	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
1 -	450	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	466
2 -	331	91	40	1	-	-	-	3	468
3 - 4	314	350	52	8	-	-	-	-	685
5 - 6	90	133	52	8	-	-	-	-	343
7 - 9	14	64	40	13	2	1	-	-	134
10-14	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
Not stated	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	14
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	891	776	261	74	20	5	1	1	2,029
0 -	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
1 -	201	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	210
2 -	161	51	1	-	-	-	-	-	213
3 - 4	206	189	26	1	-	-	-	-	422
5 - 6	132	266	65	3	-	-	-	-	466
7 - 9	83	200	98	36	8	3	-	-	428
10-14	12	56	66	33	11	2	1	-	181
15 and over	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	10
Not stated	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	258	311	181	74	27	17	2	-	870
0 -	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
1 -	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
2 -	37	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	55
3 - 4	36	43	7	-	-	-	-	-	86
5 - 6	31	54	14	3	-	-	-	-	102
7 - 9	45	91	61	24	5	2	-	-	228
10-14	35	87	84	32	14	7	-	-	259
15 and over	6	18	13	15	7	8	2	-	69
Not stated	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	39	60	55	25	14	12	-	6	211
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	8	6	1	-	-	1	-	20	36

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	2,449	1,380	458	157	57	38	32	15	4,586
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	32	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	483	98	12	1	-	-	-	4	598
0 -	186	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	192
1 -	190	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	205
2 -	67	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	92
3 - 4	107	47	4	1	-	-	-	-	86
5 - 6	4	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	20
7 - 9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not stated	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,127	422	80	14	4	3	-	3	1,653
0 -	190	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	191
1 -	363	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	373
2 -	255	74	2	-	-	-	-	-	331
3 - 4	248	188	18	5	-	-	-	1	460
5 - 6	52	107	36	3	2	2	-	-	202
7 - 9	13	40	23	4	2	-	-	-	82
10-14	5	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	9
Not stated	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	578	549	185	57	22	7	2	2	1,402
0 -	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
1 -	136	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
2 -	112	43	1	-	-	-	-	-	156
3 - 4	132	143	22	2	-	-	-	-	299
5 - 6	77	166	46	3	3	-	-	1	296
7 - 9	43	144	75	24	11	2	-	-	299
10-14	10	49	41	28	5	4	1	-	138
15 and over	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
Not stated	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	192	255	129	58	16	20	14	-	684
0 -	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
1 -	29	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
2 -	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
3 - 4	30	34	3	1	-	-	-	-	68
5 - 6	37	43	16	3	-	-	-	-	99
7 - 9	25	69	35	7	1	-	-	-	137
10-14	31	85	49	28	9	7	2	-	211
15 and over	3	8	25	18	6	13	12	-	85
Not stated	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	29	52	52	26	15	8	16	-	198
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	8	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	17

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
All Ages	93	33	8	10	1	1	-	3	149
Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	20
25 - 29	27	11	2	2	-	-	-	1	43
30 - 34	30	12	2	3	-	-	-	-	47
35 - 39	16	4	2	4	1	1	-	1	28
40 and over	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Not stated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
All Ages	85	24	11	6	4	1	1	1	133
Under 20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20 - 24	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
25 - 29	38	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
30 - 34	21	6	5	3	-	1	-	-	36
35 - 39	14	7	4	1	1	-	-	-	27
40 and over	3	4	2	1	3	-	1	-	14
Not stated	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	2,116	1,143	325	126	52	17	10	14	3,803
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	311	69	4	2	1	-	-	2	389
0 -	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
1 -	112	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	120
2 -	53	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	77
3 - 4	17	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	55
5 - 6	4	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	10
7 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	948	324	60	12	3	-	-	1	1,348
0 -	153	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
1 -	290	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	295
2 -	245	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	307
3 - 4	205	149	19	3	-	-	-	-	376
5 - 6	46	84	28	8	1	-	-	1	168
7 - 9	8	22	11	1	1	-	-	-	43
10-14	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	4
Not stated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	649	514	127	45	20	4	1	3	1,363
0 -	67	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
1 -	124	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	128
2 -	119	34	3	-	-	-	-	-	156
3 - 4	180	172	15	1	-	-	-	-	368
5 - 6	101	166	43	5	1	-	-	2	318
7 - 9	49	107	44	27	12	-	1	-	240
10-14	8	25	20	11	7	4	-	-	75
15 and over	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Not stated	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	170	197	106	52	19	6	4	2	556
0 -	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	21
1 -	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
2 -	26	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
3 - 4	28	28	3	-	-	-	-	-	59
5 - 6	25	42	11	2	-	-	-	-	80
7 - 9	23	64	48	23	5	1	-	-	164
10-14	19	53	38	21	10	2	-	-	143
15 and over	2	3	5	6	4	3	4	-	27
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	23	31	25	15	9	7	5	-	115
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	2	6	3	-	-	-	-	6	17

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	797	578	279	127	69	54	21	9	1,934
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	182	63	10	2	-	-	-	3	260
0 -	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
1 -	65	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
2 -	30	27	2	-	-	-	-	1	60
3 - 4	15	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	45
5 - 6	-	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	11
7 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	332	231	78	28	5	4	1	1	680
0 -	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
1 -	66	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	76
2 -	67	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	102
3 - 4	106	87	14	4	-	-	-	-	211
5 - 6	25	69	33	12	-	-	-	-	139
7 - 9	3	31	26	9	1	2	-	-	72
10-14	-	1	3	1	4	2	1	-	12
Not stated	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	7
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	200	195	105	49	21	16	4	1	591
0 -	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
1 -	29	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
2 -	11	11	1	2	-	-	-	-	40
3 - 4	45	51	9	-	-	-	-	-	105
5 - 6	34	50	21	3	2	-	-	-	110
7 - 9	30	51	54	18	6	3	-	-	162
10-14	8	27	19	24	13	10	1	1	103
15 and over	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	8
Not stated	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	51	75	65	37	24	21	6	-	279
0 -	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
1 -	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
2 -	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
3 - 4	10	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	21
5 - 6	8	14	8	1	1	-	-	-	32
7 - 9	7	16	13	7	2	-	-	-	45
10-14	6	30	33	20	10	11	2	-	112
15 and over	1	6	8	9	11	10	4	-	49
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	14	11	19	10	15	11	10	-	90
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	2	1	2	1	4	2	-	4	16

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
All Ages	87	19	9	5	2	1	1	1	125
Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
25 - 29	28	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
30 - 34	32	6	2	2	1	-	-	-	43
35 - 39	9	7	4	3	1	-	1	1	26
40 and over	3	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	8
Not stated	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
All Ages	31	19	5	5	4	1	1	2	68
Under 20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20 - 24	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
25 - 29	10	4	1	3	1	-	-	1	20
30 - 34	8	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	18
35 - 39	5	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	14
40 and over	4	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	8
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Type Group 6 - All Social Class 2 Occupations other than those of Type Groups 3-5 and 18 (mainly owners and managers of industrial and commercial enterprises).

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION, } (ENGLAND AND WALES.)

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	19,499	11,918	4,577	1,865	811	702	407	194	39,973
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	450	43	3	1	-	-	-	2	499
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	4,372	1,196	217	56	4	2	-	29	5,876
0 -	1,770	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,781
1 -	1,590	172	7	1	-	-	-	9	1,779
2 -	826	395	23	1	-	-	-	1	1,046
3 - 4	325	516	129	16	1	-	-	2	989
5 - 6	30	85	52	31	3	2	-	-	203
7 - 9	2	16	4	4	-	-	-	-	26
Not stated	29	4	2	3	-	-	-	14	52
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	8,277	4,264	1,090	352	100	41	6	30	14,160
0 -	1,376	14	4	2	-	-	-	-	1,396
1 -	2,360	142	5	1	-	-	-	5	2,513
2 -	1,804	562	16	1	-	-	-	3	2,386
3 - 4	1,985	1,799	281	21	-	1	-	3	4,090
5 - 6	570	1,232	408	112	21	2	-	2	2,347
7 - 9	149	448	333	170	64	19	1	1	1,185
10-14	11	44	33	39	12	16	5	-	160
Not stated	22	23	10	6	3	3	-	16	83
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	4,717	4,330	1,748	603	258	205	47	19	11,927
0 -	517	6	1	-	-	-	-	3	527
1 -	855	43	3	-	1	1	-	1	905
2 -	726	259	9	-	1	1	-	1	998
3 - 4	1,160	997	151	16	3	1	-	1	2,329
5 - 6	775	1,283	375	66	15	4	-	2	2,522
7 - 9	510	1,236	730	250	82	42	7	3	2,860
10-14	158	482	447	247	138	139	31	-	1,642
15 and over	3	11	22	16	16	16	7	-	91
Not stated	12	13	9	6	3	1	2	7	53
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	1,379	1,721	1,181	603	302	264	157	9	5,616
0 -	146	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	153
1 -	211	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	224
2 -	168	57	8	-	-	-	-	-	234
3 - 4	226	222	50	4	1	1	-	1	505
5 - 6	167	276	101	26	5	2	-	1	578
7 - 9	201	451	265	93	37	11	1	1	1,058
10-14	224	590	535	305	146	94	32	1	1,927
15 and over	30	99	213	170	109	153	124	-	898
Not stated	6	10	8	4	4	2	-	5	39
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	247	306	311	235	142	186	191	3	1,621
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	57	58	27	15	5	4	6	102	274

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN, } (ENGLAND AND WALES.)

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	744	253	116	81	35	30	20	27	1,306
Under 20	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	16
20 - 24	106	19	3	2	1	-	-	3	134
25 - 29	288	81	20	10	3	-	-	3	405
30 - 34	221	101	37	28	12	6	-	3	408
35 - 39	89	38	33	23	13	13	11	1	221
40 and over	20	11	20	18	6	11	8	-	94
Not stated	6	3	1	-	-	-	1	17	28

Type Group 7 - Social Class 3 Occupations in Order II (Agriculture).

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION, } (ENGLAND AND WALES.)

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	3,358	2,016	1,097	546	265	304	202	33	7,821
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	225	27	1	-	-	-	-	2	255
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	1,039	375	121	31	7	2	-	6	1,581
0 -	496	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	503
1 -	336	86	3	-	-	-	-	1	426
2 -	128	127	16	2	-	-	-	-	273
3 - 4	62	137	73	11	3	-	-	-	286
5 - 6	5	16	22	15	3	2	-	-	63
7 - 9	2	2	5	3	1	-	-	-	13
Not stated	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	17
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,215	742	340	128	67	26	3	11	2,532
0 -	288	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	292
1 -	362	39	3	1	-	-	-	2	407
2 -	210	122	8	2	-	-	-	1	343
3 - 4	244	338	94	19	5	-	-	-	670
5 - 6	78	170	115	37	16	4	-	-	420
7 - 9	23	78	102	52	33	17	2	-	307
10-14	5	15	16	15	11	5	-	1	68
Not stated	5	6	2	2	2	-	1	7	25
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	621	588	354	188	81	93	31	1	1,957
0 -	100	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	102
1 -	125	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	140
2 -	95	50	7	-	1	-	-	1	154
3 - 4	132	149	33	6	-	1	-	-	321
5 - 6	86	133	84	34	-	2	-	-	339
7 - 9	57	172	128	61	24	16	2	-	460
10-14	23	66	90	82	50	66	21	-	398
15 and over	-	4	7	5	6	7	8	-	37
Not stated	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	6
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	210	225	219	159	76	121	90	3	1,103
0 -	35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	36
1 -	44	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
2 -	14	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	33
3 - 4	32	39	16	5	1	2	-	1	93
5 - 6	18	35	27	12	7	12	-	-	95
7 - 9	26	53	26	7	12	9	-	-	179
10-14	35	59	90	73	45	44	19	-	365
15 and over	3	11	29	40	21	62	71	-	237
Not stated	3	1	2	2	2	1	-	2	13
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	41	51	58	34	32	61	78	-	355
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	7	8	4	6	2	1	-	10	38

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN, } (ENGLAND AND WALES.)

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	141	42	27	17	11	9	5	6	258
Under 20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
20 - 24	30	4	6	1	-	-	-	1	42
25 - 29	49	13	5	3	3	2	-	2	77
30 - 34	33	15	9	3	5	1	1	-	67
35 - 39	18	9	4	9	3	5	2	-	50
40 and over	7	1	3	-	-	1	2	-	14
Not stated	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	5

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	5,391	3,659	1,954	1,069	617	565	351	79	13,685
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	573	67	3	-	-	-	-	2	645
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	2,091	947	308	70	10	5	1	13	3,445
0 -	1,051	13	1	-	-	-	-	2	1,067
1 -	670	179	6	-	-	-	-	4	859
2 -	216	320	37	2	-	-	-	1	576
3 - 4	115	353	189	26	1	-	-	-	684
5 - 6	12	71	65	35	9	2	-	-	194
7 - 9	1	4	9	6	-	1	-	-	21
Not stated	26	7	1	1	-	2	1	6	44
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,840	1,494	781	389	143	73	8	17	4,745
0 -	454	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	464
1 -	474	95	5	1	-	-	-	-	579
2 -	314	219	25	-	1	-	-	4	560
3 - 4	418	584	196	45	6	-	-	4	1,253
5 - 6	121	376	270	114	26	2	-	-	909
7 - 9	43	186	243	196	76	45	4	-	793
10-14	5	19	32	30	31	26	4	-	147
Not stated	11	6	9	3	3	-	-	8	40
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	684	864	599	392	261	220	67	6	3,093
0 -	96	4	1	1	1	1	-	1	105
1 -	128	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
2 -	89	78	10	1	-	-	-	-	179
3 - 4	155	177	75	13	4	1	-	-	425
5 - 6	98	194	120	38	6	4	-	1	461
7 - 9	80	259	210	140	88	31	3	-	811
10-14	31	125	176	192	148	157	54	-	883
15 and over		2	4	3	13	24	10	-	56
Not stated	7	2	3	4	1	2	-	3	22
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	169	235	221	182	149	191	171	4	1,322
0 -	38	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	40
1 -	32	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
2 -	18	12	1	1	-	-	1	-	33
3 - 4	22	27	9	2	-	-	-	1	61
5 - 6	18	33	22	7	3	-	1	-	84
7 - 9	18	65	62	34	19	6	1	-	205
10-14	19	68	96	79	68	86	39	1	456
15 and over	1	16	28	55	59	97	128	-	384
Not stated	3	2	3	3	-	2	-	2	15
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	27	41	37	31	53	73	102	-	364
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	7	11	5	5	1	3	2	37	71

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	180	89	41	36	19	20	11	18	414
Under 20	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
20 - 24	59	20	3	1	2	1	1	1	87
25 - 29	73	37	12	10	2	1	1	5	141
30 - 34	25	19	18	10	3	6	3	2	86
35 - 39	11	6	6	12	4	9	3	1	52
40 and over	2	3	2	2	7	3	4	-	23
Not stated	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	8	12

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	79,067	46,135	21,372	10,788	6,135	5,886	3,784	772	173,939
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	6,005	632	36	2	1	1	-	35	6,712
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	27,373	10,151	2,705	607	114	23	8	130	41,111
0 -	12,678	111	6	-	-	-	-	22	12,817
1 -	5,228	1,910	59	2	-	-	-	22	11,221
2 -	3,570	3,628	306	11	-	-	-	15	7,530
3 - 4	1,529	3,755	1,612	248	22	1	-	3	7,170
5 - 6	126	658	622	283	60	10	-	1	1,760
7 - 9	14	36	76	58	26	8	1	-	219
Not stated	228	53	24	5	6	4	7	67	394
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	29,131	17,748	7,341	2,992	1,251	621	59	153	59,296
0 -	5,875	66	15	5	1	1	-	12	5,975
1 -	7,880	348	34	6	1	-	-	16	8,785
2 -	5,807	2,750	199	15	2	-	-	15	8,789
3 - 4	6,794	7,233	2,066	307	35	1	-	36	16,474
5 - 6	2,047	4,555	2,714	1,026	275	47	-	6	10,670
7 - 9	518	2,021	1,998	1,353	733	385	18	1	7,027
10-14	85	192	272	255	187	168	36	-	1,195
Not stated	125	83	43	25	17	16	5	67	381
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	12,361	12,276	6,803	3,742	2,129	1,850	579	70	39,810
0 -	1,758	28	13	9	8	3	-	5	1,824
1 -	2,385	248	18	-	3	-	1	5	2,660
2 -	1,750	798	57	17	6	3	-	6	2,637
3 - 4	2,747	2,648	626	124	14	4	2	8	6,173
5 - 6	1,731	3,058	1,267	416	94	19	4	3	6,652
7 - 9	1,439	3,753	2,581	1,337	657	304	28	5	10,104
10-14	427	1,658	2,136	1,724	1,222	1,368	425	3	8,963
15 and over	14	44	74	93	113	132	113	-	583
Not stated	50	41	31	22	12	17	6	35	214
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	3,469	4,495	3,606	2,595	1,933	2,275	1,594	29	19,996
0 -	558	15	2	3	1	2	2	2	585
1 -	549	75	5	2	-	-	-	-	634
2 -	379	218	19	5	2	3	4	3	631
3 - 4	512	530	171	20	5	7	6	1	1,254
5 - 6	377	605	295	118	33	14	2	-	1,444
7 - 9	499	1,101	745	358	180	108	14	-	3,005
10-14	516	1,597	1,689	1,288	912	859	293	1	7,155
15 and over	60	331	667	787	788	1,262	261	-	5,156
Not stated	19	23	13	14	12	20	12	19	132
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	618	722	809	826	697	1,099	1,535	16	6,322
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	110	111	72	24	10	17	9	339	692

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	3,128	1,118	604	381	259	258	234	191	6,173
Under 20	173	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	186
20 - 24	799	170	55	18	3	1	-	13	1,059
25 - 29	1,129	348	171	73	49	28	4	24	1,826
30 - 34	685	358	191	138	76	72	26	19	1,565
35 - 39	264	187	137	112	81	98	93	11	983
40 and over	69	39	44	38	49	58	110	7	414
Not stated	9	6	4	2	1	1	1	116	140

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	19,476	11,879	6,207	3,536	2,178	2,279	1,755	211	47,521
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	1,923	239	9	2	-	-	-	9	2,182
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	7,366	3,021	846	206	39	8	1	52	11,539
0 -	3,571	45	3	1	-	-	-	12	3,632
1 -	2,477	69	15	1	-	-	-	15	2,567
2 -	876	1,048	114	5	-	-	-	4	2,047
3 - 4	358	1,066	493	96	5	-	-	1	2,019
5 - 6	28	177	194	86	24	5	-	1	515
7 - 9	1	10	21	13	7	1	1	-	54
Not stated	55	16	6	4	3	2	-	19	105
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	6,463	4,418	2,110	970	425	224	21	27	14,658
0 -	1,513	19	4	-	-	-	-	2	1,538
1 -	1,728	243	11	1	-	-	-	3	1,986
2 -	1,250	729	55	4	2	-	-	4	2,044
3 - 4	1,398	1,776	606	90	14	1	-	5	3,890
5 - 6	428	1,084	767	350	87	18	-	7	2,735
7 - 9	110	503	585	441	245	118	-	1	2,040
10-14	12	42	65	76	72	55	-	10	332
Not stated	24	22	17	8	5	2	4	11	93
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	2,634	2,883	1,940	1,181	775	734	243	19	10,409
0 -	438	9	2	2	1	2	-	2	456
1 -	517	83	11	-	2	-	-	1	614
2 -	326	220	21	3	1	-	-	3	574
3 - 4	556	593	202	36	5	-	-	3	1,397
5 - 6	340	630	335	255	40	13	2	-	1,514
7 - 9	333	838	711	435	233	127	7	4	2,688
10-14	114	485	621	514	447	522	167	-	2,870
15 and over	3	7	24	28	41	67	63	-	233
Not stated	7	18	13	8	5	3	3	6	63
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	888	1,090	1,063	884	687	887	771	8	6,278
0 -	170	6	2	1	2	-	-	1	182
1 -	167	30	4	-	1	-	-	1	205
2 -	87	66	10	1	1	-	-	2	169
3 - 4	117	139	59	12	4	-	-	1	331
5 - 6	89	129	84	53	14	7	2	-	378
7 - 9	96	239	199	104	75	29	10	-	752
10-14	136	375	501	438	282	355	147	2	2,236
15 and over	18	100	202	272	309	483	604	-	1,988
Not stated	8	6	2	3	4	7	5	4	39
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	160	195	228	282	246	420	717	1	2,249
Mother's Age Not stated									
All durations	42	33	11	11	6	6	2	95	206

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	805	301	194	134	98	101	123	51	1,807
Under 20	52	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	54
20 - 24	242	53	24	4	-	-	-	9	332
25 - 29	257	107	58	31	17	1	-	5	480
30 - 34	153	82	58	40	34	18	4	3	330
35 - 39	73	44	41	46	30	48	17	2	161
40 and over	19	11	13	13	16	34	55	-	161
Not stated	9	3	-	-	1	-	1	31	45

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	4,349	3,177	1,952	1,289	795	889	734	63	13,248
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	565	78	6	-	-	-	-	7	656
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	1,652	1,010	331	116	23	8	-	11	3,151
0 -	950	11	-	1	-	-	-	8	970
1 -	462	255	4	1	-	-	-	3	722
2 -	134	345	49	2	-	-	-	1	531
3 - 4	84	344	184	54	2	-	-	1	668
5 - 6	7	49	78	47	17	4	-	1	202
7 - 9	1	4	11	10	2	4	-	1	32
Not stated	14	2	5	1	2	-	-	2	26
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,341	1,155	750	422	180	104	17	6	3,975
0 -	458	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	472
1 -	367	101	8	3	-	-	-	-	479
2 -	217	232	35	3	-	-	-	1	488
3 - 4	197	424	47	7	-	-	-	1	929
5 - 6	66	260	154	40	9	-	-	1	759
7 - 9	26	116	185	177	111	68	4	-	687
10-14	3	10	25	30	25	24	11	-	128
Not stated	7	3	4	8	2	3	2	4	33
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	546	634	523	436	291	282	99	1	2,812
0 -	157	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	163
1 -	116	45	2	-	1	-	-	-	164
2 -	74	87	12	1	-	-	-	-	174
3 - 4	77	153	83	21	8	1	-	-	343
5 - 6	51	119	86	50	13	6	1	-	326
7 - 9	56	150	179	169	103	52	7	-	716
10-14	12	75	144	182	149	192	64	-	818
15 and over	-	2	10	11	14	31	26	-	94
Not stated	3	-	4	2	3	-	1	1	14
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	192	237	283	238	229	324	325	7	1,835
0 -	50	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	54
1 -	45	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	57
2 -	21	25	3	2	-	-	-	1	52
3 - 4	17	46	27	4	1	-	-	2	98
5 - 6	19	29	19	18	4	2	3	-	94
7 - 9	22	39	61	41	28	25	1	-	217
10-14	14	67	131	102	109	133	62	-	618
15 and over	2	16	37	68	84	162	256	-	625
Not stated	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	6	20
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	45	55	55	75	72	163	289	1	755
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	8	8	4	2	-	8	4	30	64

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	153	77	72	46	32	45	44	15	484
Under 20	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
20 - 24	46	13	10	2	2	-	-	-	73
25 - 29	52	22	25	10	5	3	-	1	118
30 - 34	31	23	22	16	12	18	3	-	125
35 - 39	10	9	13	7	7	15	12	4	77
40 and over	4	7	2	11	6	8	29	-	67
Not stated	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	13

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	31,867	23,163	14,720	9,366	6,633	8,050	6,842	586	101,227
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	3,967	662	67	5	1	1	-	39	4,742
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	12,476	6,942	2,628	758	208	39	6	92	23,149
0 -	6,878	99	2	-	-	-	-	22	7,001
1 -	3,679	1,495	46	3	1	-	-	14	5,238
2 -	1,173	2,582	352	20	-	-	-	5	4,132
3 - 4	554	2,301	1,565	233	35	3	-	1	4,752
5 - 6	43	396	583	369	120	13	-	-	1,524
7 - 9	6	36	64	62	40	18	1	-	227
Not stated	143	33	16	11	12	5	5	50	275
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	9,516	8,585	5,567	3,141	1,589	982	114	87	29,581
0 -	2,935	59	7	6	4	4	-	5	3,020
1 -	2,648	694	32	6	1	1	-	11	3,393
2 -	1,490	1,628	203	15	4	1	-	8	3,349
3 - 4	1,657	3,280	1,643	382	47	7	-	13	7,029
5 - 6	534	1,906	1,977	1,068	341	96	-	4	5,926
7 - 9	155	874	1,487	1,403	913	568	42	1	5,443
10-14	34	101	184	236	259	290	62	1	1,167
Not stated	63	43	34	25	20	15	10	44	254
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	4,031	4,757	4,022	3,046	2,486	2,854	1,023	50	22,269
0 -	971	28	9	6	1	-	-	1	1,016
1 -	908	231	13	3	4	7	-	2	1,177
2 -	537	466	83	8	4	5	-	9	1,104
3 - 4	652	1,122	551	120	27	16	3	1	2,495
5 - 6	441	993	814	416	155	46	6	1	2,872
7 - 9	339	1,250	1,403	1,078	835	550	67	2	5,524
10-14	145	620	1,089	1,318	1,347	2,022	706	2	7,249
15 and over	9	22	42	83	101	183	224	-	664
Not stated	29	25	18	14	12	25	15	30	168
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	1,445	1,794	1,917	1,853	1,749	2,920	3,098	26	14,802
0 -	375	15	2	6	3	1	1	1	404
1 -	290	231	9	2	4	3	1	-	378
2 -	144	151	32	5	2	-	-	1	335
3 - 4	195	296	170	47	11	8	5	2	734
5 - 6	107	255	203	133	38	178	38	-	776
7 - 9	142	392	401	322	208	31	38	-	1,681
10-14	145	471	769	834	835	1,190	653	7	4,904
15 and over	30	138	319	490	637	1,489	2,363	1	5,467
Not stated	17	7	12	14	11	20	29	13	123
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	376	375	480	536	583	1,231	2,585	4	6,170
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	56	48	39	27	17	23	16	288	514

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	1,332	614	495	386	258	379	439	156	4,059
Under 20	109	10	2	-	-	-	-	2	123
20 - 24	397	127	57	21	3	2	-	6	613
25 - 29	397	184	151	96	42	33	7	16	926
30 - 34	259	187	149	111	92	96	44	12	980
35 - 39	116	80	101	92	93	143	188	6	819
40 and over	50	20	32	33	28	103	200	4	470
Not stated	4	6	3	3	-	2	-	110	128

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	2,100	1,115	547	242	118	114	47	16	4,299
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	152	22	1	-	-	-	-	2	177
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	658	224	54	11	2	1	-	2	952
0 -	314	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	316
1 -	208	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	259
2 -	80	80	6	-	-	-	-	-	166
3 - 4	47	73	37	4	1	-	-	-	162
5 - 6	3	15	11	5	1	1	-	-	36
7 - 9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Not stated	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	11
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	790	394	161	56	25	10	-	2	1,438
0 -	145	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	150
1 -	171	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	192
2 -	144	57	3	-	-	-	-	-	204
3 - 4	213	134	34	7	1	-	-	1	390
5 - 6	90	124	68	20	4	1	-	-	307
7 - 9	24	50	51	21	17	5	-	-	158
10-14	3	3	4	6	3	4	-	-	23
Not stated	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	359	330	186	74	44	35	11	1	1,040
0 -	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	46
1 -	43	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
2 -	34	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	55
3 - 4	93	61	22	7	-	-	-	-	178
5 - 6	73	80	45	2	4	2	-	-	211
7 - 9	55	112	75	24	19	4	-	-	289
10-14	16	48	43	40	19	26	9	-	201
15 and over	-	1	-	1	2	3	2	-	9
Not stated	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	123	124	119	69	32	44	21	-	532
0 -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1 -	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
2 -	13	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	23
3 - 4	14	14	6	-	-	1	-	-	35
5 - 6	14	16	3	5	-	-	-	-	38
7 - 9	22	31	26	7	2	2	-	-	90
10-14	25	41	64	37	15	17	5	-	204
15 and over	5	10	19	20	15	24	16	-	109
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	17	19	24	30	14	24	15	-	143
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	1	2	2	2	1	-	-	9	17

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	105	30	20	7	2	8	2	1	175
Under 20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
20 - 24	25	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	33
25 - 29	39	8	1	3	1	-	-	-	52
30 - 34	18	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	34
35 - 39	13	8	7	2	1	5	2	-	38
40 and over	2	-	2	2	-	3	-	-	9
Not stated	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES, 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	1,262	871	360	213	124	116	62	17	3,025
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	116	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	418	195	57	12	3	-	-	1	686
0 -	222	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
1 -	113	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
2 -	50	73	3	-	-	-	-	-	126
3 - 4	24	67	36	8	-	-	-	-	135
5 - 6	-	12	16	3	2	-	-	-	38
7 - 9	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
Not stated	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	8
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	429	319	108	52	24	8	2	6	948
0 -	79	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
1 -	81	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
2 -	86	61	4	-	-	-	-	-	151
3 - 4	124	106	35	3	-	1	-	1	269
5 - 6	45	86	39	21	8	-	-	-	199
7 - 9	11	47	27	25	13	4	2	-	129
10-14	-	4	3	2	3	3	-	-	15
Not stated	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	8
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	223	225	111	75	39	43	14	2	732
0 -	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	28
1 -	34	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
2 -	18	14	1	-	-	-	1	-	33
3 - 4	54	45	10	4	1	1	-	-	115
5 - 6	34	43	22	4	2	1	-	-	106
7 - 9	40	63	41	17	8	3	2	-	174
10-14	15	52	36	49	25	38	9	-	224
15 and over	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	7
Not stated	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	59	97	67	55	44	49	22	3	396
0 -	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1 -	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
2 -	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
3 - 4	10	19	5	1	-	-	1	-	36
5 - 6	6	13	6	4	-	1	-	1	31
7 - 9	3	16	13	7	4	-	-	-	43
10-14	14	28	26	26	22	19	4	-	139
15 and over	2	12	15	17	18	29	17	-	110
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	14	12	15	18	13	16	24	1	113
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	4	13

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES, 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	52	27	15	10	6	6	6	9	131
Under 20	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
20 - 24	14	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	24
25 - 29	16	8	4	1	-	-	-	3	32
30 - 34	16	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	34
35 - 39	2	3	4	4	3	4	2	3	25
40 and over	1	2	2	1	-	-	3	1	10
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES, 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	6,974	5,825	3,823	2,574	1,697	1,963	1,563	142	24,561
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	939	136	8	-	-	-	-	4	1,087
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	3,094	1,827	689	199	31	13	1	23	5,877
0 -	1,608	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,638
1 -	947	354	14	2	-	-	-	6	1,321
2 -	342	598	76	10	-	-	-	4	1,028
3 - 4	152	687	398	70	2	1	-	1	1,511
5 - 6	22	145	169	95	18	4	-	7	453
7 - 9	1	12	18	19	9	7	-	-	66
Not stated	22	11	10	3	2	1	1	10	60
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,786	2,152	1,462	846	388	217	22	16	6,889
0 -	534	9	5	-	-	-	-	1	549
1 -	445	127	11	1	-	-	-	-	584
2 -	265	319	61	6	-	-	-	1	652
3 - 4	199	775	341	81	8	2	-	3	1,546
5 - 6	137	566	550	292	81	15	-	-	1,641
7 - 9	58	308	431	374	220	136	7	1	1,535
10-14	5	36	51	83	72	61	15	1	324
Not stated	6	12	12	9	7	3	-	9	58
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	782	1,178	1,069	861	612	667	239	10	5,418
0 -	198	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	204
1 -	161	31	5	2	-	-	-	-	200
2 -	81	96	23	3	2	1	-	-	206
3 - 4	110	238	109	28	4	3	-	1	493
5 - 6	95	231	162	85	33	12	1	2	621
7 - 9	96	343	377	294	192	89	10	1	1,402
10-14	40	227	359	419	354	479	168	-	2,046
15 and over	-	5	23	24	22	73	58	-	205
Not stated	1	5	9	6	4	10	2	4	41
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	285	434	480	506	491	763	698	6	3,663
0 -	60	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	61
1 -	65	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	87
2 -	27	35	5	4	-	-	-	-	74
3 - 4	31	50	30	9	3	-	-	-	123
5 - 6	23	50	41	24	12	6	1	-	157
7 - 9	33	86	75	62	53	35	8	-	352
10-14	31	134	202	198	194	251	122	-	1,132
15 and over	8	56	124	205	227	464	562	-	1,646
Not stated	7	3	-	4	2	4	5	6	31
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	75	87	108	156	170	296	598	3	1,493
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	13	11	7	6	5	7	5	80	134

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES, 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	315	171	140	119	77	104	112	66	1,104
Under 20	29	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
20 - 24	109	52	25	9	-	-	-	6	201
25 - 29	83	55	42	22	11	5	1	4	223
30 - 34	62	44	43	37	23	25	15	1	250
35 - 39	20	11	23	37	27	50	51	5	224
40 and over	10	5	6	13	15	23	44	2	118
Not stated	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	56

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	6,035	3,996	2,445	1,404	937	973	708	65	16,563
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	968	124	7	1	-	-	-	7	1,107
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	2,696	1,314	451	119	25	2	-	18	4,625
0 -	1,509	13	2	-	-	-	-	2	1,526
1 -	784	303	5	-	-	-	-	2	1,094
2 -	247	469	68	6	-	-	-	-	790
3 - 4	111	437	253	58	3	-	-	1	863
5 - 6	10	82	112	45	15	-	-	1	265
7 - 9	1	3	8	9	5	2	-	-	28
Not stated	34	7	3	1	2	-	-	12	59
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,472	1,441	929	430	243	118	13	7	4,653
0 -	432	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	445
1 -	389	101	6	1	-	-	-	-	497
2 -	243	240	37	-	1	-	-	1	522
3 - 4	256	525	264	148	5	-	-	1	1,099
5 - 6	103	351	332	149	62	19	-	-	1,016
7 - 9	30	191	255	189	142	59	7	1	874
10-14	5	16	25	42	31	39	6	-	164
Not stated	14	5	10	1	2	1	-	3	36
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	627	762	645	472	300	337	120	7	3,270
0 -	165	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
1 -	123	31	1	1	-	-	-	-	156
2 -	86	84	7	-	1	-	-	1	179
3 - 4	88	148	87	21	3	3	1	1	352
5 - 6	63	149	123	52	15	8	-	-	410
7 - 9	74	215	228	157	87	62	4	-	827
10-14	23	130	167	230	168	224	81	-	1,043
15 and over	-	3	12	9	21	40	33	-	118
Not stated	5	1	-	2	5	-	1	5	19
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	216	292	329	296	273	352	306	5	2,069
0 -	51	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	55
1 -	45	11	-	-	1	-	-	1	58
2 -	16	18	7	2	-	-	-	-	43
3 - 4	26	49	27	9	-	2	1	-	114
5 - 6	27	27	31	22	4	1	1	-	113
7 - 9	21	59	58	45	29	17	6	1	236
10-14	20	98	129	116	108	119	56	-	646
15 and over	8	29	72	98	128	210	239	-	784
Not stated	2	-	5	4	2	2	3	2	20
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	49	50	75	81	92	162	267	1	777
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	7	13	9	5	4	2	2	20	62

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	289	115	85	57	33	62	52	21	714
Under 20	31	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	39
20 - 24	87	24	11	4	-	-	-	4	130
25 - 29	96	41	29	10	6	4	2	1	189
30 - 34	43	25	21	15	9	18	6	4	141
35 - 39	26	18	19	22	10	28	23	1	147
40 and over	6	2	5	6	7	12	21	-	59
Not stated	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	9

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	5,683	4,106	2,511	1,528	1,032	1,215	839	72	16,986
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	765	135	14	2	-	-	-	3	919
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	2,219	1,311	500	145	42	8	-	15	4,240
0 -	1,282	28	3	-	-	-	-	3	1,316
1 -	625	317	8	-	-	-	-	3	953
2 -	202	466	74	2	-	-	-	1	745
3 - 4	79	407	290	64	8	1	-	1	850
5 - 6	8	81	109	68	25	3	-	-	294
7 - 9	2	2	11	8	5	3	-	-	31
Not stated	21	10	5	3	4	1	-	7	51
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,680	1,420	946	542	281	180	20	11	5,080
0 -	555	16	-	1	3	-	-	-	575
1 -	451	119	5	-	-	-	-	-	579
2 -	250	317	46	3	-	-	-	4	616
3 - 4	278	517	326	79	16	3	-	4	1,223
5 - 6	87	308	338	204	66	19	-	-	1,022
7 - 9	36	122	196	206	161	108	10	-	839
10-14	10	16	27	41	32	47	8	-	181
Not stated	13	5	8	8	3	3	2	3	45
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	685	813	671	478	345	419	153	7	3,571
0 -	197	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	206
1 -	143	48	6	-	1	-	-	1	199
2 -	85	97	13	2	-	1	-	1	199
3 - 4	107	206	98	24	4	1	-	1	441
5 - 6	75	167	151	69	25	3	2	-	492
7 - 9	60	176	217	188	141	100	15	-	897
10-14	16	111	169	182	158	278	107	-	1,021
15 and over	-	6	10	12	12	29	24	1	94
Not stated	2	-	6	-	3	5	4	2	22
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	253	333	291	278	279	444	378	3	2,259
0 -	60	3	1	2	1	2	-	-	69
1 -	51	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
2 -	32	42	2	4	-	-	-	-	80
3 - 4	38	75	23	4	2	2	-	-	144
5 - 6	26	33	35	22	5	8	1	-	130
7 - 9	20	61	74	59	34	29	3	-	280
10-14	15	90	103	119	150	191	98	-	766
15 and over	7	19	51	67	82	209	272	-	707
Not stated	4	2	2	1	5	3	4	3	24
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	67	79	76	73	81	158	281	2	817
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	14	15	13	10	4	6	7	31	100

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	241	128	97	57	43	51	46	16	679
Under 20	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
20 - 24	72	32	19	5	1	-	-	2	131
25 - 29	85	45	29	12	11	4	2	1	189
30 - 34	31	28	27	20	14	15	7	1	143
35 - 39	26	13	13	18	12	23	18	2	125
40 and over	6	7	7	2	4	7	19	1	53
Not stated	2	1	2	-	1	2	-	9	17

Type Group 18 - Social Class 2 Occupations in Order II (Agriculture).

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES. 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	3,976	2,816	1,674	836	488	455	216	35	10,496
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	139	22	2	-	-	-	-	1	164
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	991	399	96	21	8	1	-	2	1,518
0 -	514	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	526
1 -	327	81	1	-	-	-	-	-	409
2 -	103	156	10	-	-	-	-	-	269
3 - 4	37	125	69	11	2	-	-	1	245
5 - 6	4	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	55
7 - 9	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Not stated	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	11
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,435	955	409	157	44	25	4	4	3,033
0 -	407	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	412
1 -	457	64	3	1	-	-	-	-	525
2 -	247	192	14	-	-	-	-	-	453
3 - 4	232	385	139	30	2	1	-	-	789
5 - 6	66	217	152	54	11	1	-	1	502
7 - 9	17	75	84	61	27	13	2	1	280
10-14	5	11	13	8	3	9	2	-	51
Not stated	4	6	4	3	1	1	-	2	21
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	920	907	627	294	163	118	23	7	3,059
0 -	195	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
1 -	266	33	2	-	-	-	-	1	302
2 -	140	111	12	-	-	-	-	-	263
3 - 4	142	263	93	12	3	-	-	-	513
5 - 6	30	241	145	39	11	3	-	-	529
7 - 9	56	190	251	130	72	30	1	1	730
10-14	26	59	114	109	72	74	16	1	471
15 and over	1	1	7	2	3	9	6	-	29
Not stated	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	4	22
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	354	406	389	252	173	191	84	1	1,850
0 -	54	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	55
1 -	87	10	1	1	-	1	-	-	100
2 -	41	41	3	-	-	-	-	-	85
3 - 4	41	79	30	5	2	-	-	-	157
5 - 6	40	85	75	22	7	-	-	-	229
7 - 9	41	92	99	57	32	24	-	-	345
10-14	43	86	137	116	81	85	24	-	571
15 and over	7	13	41	51	49	79	59	-	299
Not stated	-	1	2	-	2	2	1	1	9
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	108	101	132	102	89	111	101	-	744
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	29	26	19	10	11	9	4	20	128

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES. 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	181	72	54	21	28	20	12	10	398
Under 20	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
20 - 24	32	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	39
25 - 29	57	20	11	4	-	-	1	-	93
30 - 34	52	27	26	7	7	3	1	-	123
35 - 39	27	12	12	7	13	7	4	-	82
40 and over	8	5	5	3	7	10	6	-	44
Not stated	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	12

Type Group 19 - Social Class 3 Occupations in Order XXVIII (Clerks (Codes 884 and 889)).

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES. 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	12,574	5,860	1,855	671	272	266	122	87	21,707
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	328	26	2	-	-	-	-	1	357
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	2,531	513	81	15	2	-	-	11	3,153
0 -	1,152	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	1,160
1 -	917	89	15	-	-	-	-	1	1,008
2 -	297	176	15	1	-	-	-	-	489
3 - 4	132	202	41	7	-	-	-	-	382
5 - 6	9	36	16	3	1	-	-	-	65
7 - 9	3	1	6	3	1	-	-	-	14
Not stated	21	5	1	1	-	-	-	7	35
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	5,603	1,914	416	107	28	16	1	16	8,101
0 -	887	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	897
1 -	1,671	68	2	-	-	-	-	4	1,745
2 -	1,236	300	8	-	-	-	-	4	1,548
3 - 4	1,394	868	132	5	1	-	-	4	2,404
5 - 6	343	493	163	50	6	1	-	1	1,057
7 - 9	54	160	97	44	20	10	-	-	385
10-14	6	14	11	8	1	5	-	-	45
Not stated	12	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	20
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	3,121	2,266	681	214	83	63	15	13	6,456
0 -	278	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	285
1 -	570	22	6	-	-	-	-	1	595
2 -	513	128	6	1	-	-	-	3	682
3 - 4	852	567	73	3	1	-	-	2	1,498
5 - 6	527	753	163	29	4	-	-	2	1,478
7 - 9	282	603	291	92	27	11	-	2	1,308
10-14	62	175	139	86	48	43	9	1	563
15 and over	-	5	4	3	1	8	6	-	27
Not stated	7	8	1	-	1	1	-	2	20
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	852	971	522	236	99	106	53	6	2,845
0 -	70	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
1 -	146	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	154
2 -	90	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	119
3 - 4	162	141	18	1	1	1	-	-	324
5 - 6	107	166	37	7	2	1	-	2	322
7 - 9	146	306	136	39	5	5	-	1	638
10-14	117	279	247	123	54	9	-	1	880
15 and over	11	42	80	66	37	48	44	-	328
Not stated	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	9
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	111	147	147	98	59	79	52	2	695
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	28	23	6	1	1	2	1	38	100

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES. 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	502	112	54	20	11	13	7	18	737
Under 20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
20 - 24	53	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	64
25 - 29	201	26	9	4	-	-	-	1	241
30 - 34	162	51	18	4	3	-	-	2	243
35 - 39	64	19	17	8	4	5	3	1	121
40 and over	10	7	9	4	4	5	4	2	45
Not stated	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	18,048	9,195	3,662	1,590	716	623	330	173	34,337
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	1,201	114	5	-	-	-	-	13	1,333
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	5,929	1,816	400	78	21	1	-	29	8,274
0 -	2,731	28	-	1	-	-	-	3	2,763
1 -	1,995	354	14	-	1	-	-	3	2,367
2 -	761	638	48	2	-	-	-	2	3,578
3 - 4	340	668	244	29	3	-	-	1	1,285
5 - 6	33	108	83	38	11	1	-	-	274
7 - 9	1	10	7	6	6	-	-	-	30
Not stated	68	10	4	2	-	-	-	20	104
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	7,062	3,681	1,256	424	140	63	4	24	12,654
0 -	1,392	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	1,408
1 -	1,994	166	12	-	-	-	-	-	2,175
2 -	1,471	549	36	1	-	-	-	2	2,059
3 - 4	1,582	1,556	377	53	4	-	-	6	3,578
5 - 6	476	937	444	139	33	7	-	3	2,039
7 - 9	91	408	332	180	82	40	3	-	1,136
10-14	16	30	43	44	20	16	-	-	169
Not stated	40	23	10	5	1	-	1	10	90
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	2,942	2,564	1,210	581	249	196	45	19	7,806
0 -	401	11	3	2	1	1	-	1	420
1 -	623	37	15	-	-	-	-	-	662
2 -	383	185	137	1	1	1	-	1	584
3 - 4	598	596	231	76	13	3	-	2	1,407
5 - 6	454	700	76	77	39	3	-	2	1,478
7 - 9	335	745	502	239	77	39	3	2	1,942
10-14	76	274	307	238	150	110	37	-	1,222
15 and over	3	7	6	11	5	12	5	-	49
Not stated	9	9	7	3	2	-	-	12	42
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	768	859	629	383	213	236	144	4	3,236
0 -	115	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
1 -	121	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	135
2 -	104	24	5	1	-	-	-	-	134
3 - 4	112	127	27	6	2	1	-	1	276
5 - 6	69	126	58	22	3	2	-	-	280
7 - 9	101	192	113	60	21	12	2	-	531
10-14	115	306	293	187	99	106	29	-	1,135
15 and over	16	62	102	103	88	114	110	-	595
Not stated	15	7	1	3	-	1	3	3	33
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	107	133	137	114	90	123	137	2	843
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	39	28	25	10	3	4	-	82	191

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
All Ages	665	195	100	53	23	26	17	38	1,117
Under 20	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	23
20 - 24	162	30	6	2	1	-	-	4	205
25 - 29	266	69	29	13	3	1	-	3	384
30 - 34	151	64	34	19	5	6	4	2	285
35 - 39	51	22	20	14	10	9	9	-	135
40 and over	9	8	9	3	4	8	4	1	46
Not stated	5	1	2	2	-	2	-	27	39

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	3,818	2,291	1,119	537	321	324	180	45	8,635
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	297	31	2	-	-	-	-	3	333
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	1,273	495	132	27	8	-	-	10	1,945
0 -	663	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	672
1 -	402	87	4	-	-	-	-	-	493
2 -	127	199	24	2	-	-	-	-	352
3 - 4	63	177	69	11	3	-	-	-	323
5 - 6	7	20	32	12	2	-	-	-	73
7 - 9	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	7
Not stated	11	2	3	-	1	-	-	8	25
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,296	835	356	156	60	29	1	6	2,739
0 -	357	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	362
1 -	337	53	2	-	-	-	-	-	394
2 -	247	125	14	4	1	-	-	1	391
3 - 4	244	330	106	25	2	-	-	1	708
5 - 6	80	207	137	45	10	2	-	1	482
7 - 9	17	100	77	64	40	22	-	-	320
10-14	6	11	17	16	5	5	1	-	61
Not stated	8	5	3	2	2	-	-	1	21
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	682	638	383	179	105	104	21	3	2,115
0 -	142	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	145
1 -	144	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	176
2 -	94	64	4	-	-	-	-	-	162
3 - 4	130	139	53	7	1	-	-	-	330
5 - 6	64	135	76	25	8	3	-	-	309
7 - 9	72	170	146	62	36	22	-	-	510
10-14	31	93	99	79	53	74	17	-	446
15 and over	1	5	2	4	6	5	2	-	25
Not stated	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	3	12
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	218	240	193	126	112	124	73	-	1,086
0 -	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
1 -	37	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	41
2 -	24	14	3	1	-	-	-	-	43
3 - 4	26	26	7	3	2	-	-	-	65
5 - 6	18	34	25	6	-	-	-	-	85
7 - 9	31	52	42	17	10	9	2	-	163
10-14	31	86	90	57	53	44	15	-	376
15 and over	6	19	25	41	44	68	53	-	256
Not stated	1	5	1	-	3	-	2	-	12
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	41	43	49	47	36	66	83	2	367
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	11	9	4	2	-	1	2	21	50

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	
All Ages	152	42	22	18	17	16	14	8	289
Under 20	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
20 - 24	41	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
25 - 29	48	15	6	5	3	1	-	1	79
30 - 34	38	12	8	6	4	3	-	-	71
35 - 39	14	7	6	5	7	4	6	-	49
40 and over	2	-	2	2	3	8	8	1	26
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	305	294	177	93	81	78	51	3	1,082
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	71	42	9	1	1	-	1	-	125
0 -	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
1 -	26	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
2 -	9	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	23
3 - 4	5	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	24
5 - 6	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	10
7 - 9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Not stated	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	103	100	55	18	11	4	-	-	291
0 -	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
1 -	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
2 -	22	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
3 - 4	23	39	12	-	-	-	-	-	74
5 - 6	8	20	7	3	-	-	-	-	66
7 - 9	6	11	21	7	1	2	-	-	56
10-14	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	6
Not stated	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	70	95	60	34	25	26	11	1	322
0 -	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
1 -	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
2 -	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
3 - 4	17	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	39
5 - 6	5	20	8	1	1	-	-	1	36
7 - 9	23	27	23	12	6	5	2	-	83
10-14	8	24	20	20	16	16	5	-	109
15 and over	-	-	2	1	2	5	4	-	14
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	29	46	41	34	32	30	12	-	224
0 -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1 -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
2 -	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
3 - 4	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	13
5 - 6	2	5	2	1	2	-	-	-	12
7 - 9	2	8	4	3	2	-	-	-	19
10-14	6	20	20	15	14	7	-	-	82
15 and over	1	5	11	14	12	23	12	-	78
Not stated	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	4	7	11	5	12	18	27	-	84
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	7

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	14	9	6	4	5	4	4	2	48
Under 20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20 - 24	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
25 - 29	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	6
30 - 34	5	3	1	1	4	1	1	-	16
35 - 39	4	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	10
40 and over	1	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	9
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	407	212	93	39	21	24	8	3	807
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	91	26	3	1	-	-	-	1	122
0 -	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
1 -	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
2 -	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
3 - 4	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
5 - 6	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6
7 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	152	69	25	5	3	1	-	1	256
0 -	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
1 -	36	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	42
2 -	21	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	30
3 - 4	50	35	8	-	-	-	-	-	93
5 - 6	16	10	10	3	-	-	-	-	39
7 - 9	5	10	4	2	2	1	-	-	24
10-14	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Not stated	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	109	71	34	8	5	7	3	-	237
0 -	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
1 -	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
2 -	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
3 - 4	24	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	40
5 - 6	30	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	50
7 - 9	17	24	14	3	3	3	-	-	64
10-14	9	15	13	4	2	4	-	-	49
15 and over	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	5
Not stated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	33	38	25	19	10	9	2	-	136
0 -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
2 -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3 - 4	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
5 - 6	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
7 - 9	5	9	4	2	3	-	-	-	24
10-14	5	19	13	9	4	2	-	-	52
15 and over	-	4	5	8	3	7	2	-	29
Not stated	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	5	7	5	6	3	7	3	-	36
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2

TABLE R. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	16	8	2	1	1	1	-	2	31
Under 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25 - 29	4	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	10
30 - 34	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	9
35 - 39	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
40 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	4,832	3,283	1,630	834	512	516	382	51	12,040
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	212	31	2	-	-	-	-	4	249
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	1,390	479	144	29	3	1	1	7	2,054
0 -	594	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	603
1 -	483	85	1	-	-	-	-	2	571
2 -	193	153	16	1	-	-	-	1	364
3 - 4	100	194	93	13	-	-	-	-	400
5 - 6	8	33	30	12	2	-	-	-	85
7 - 9	1	2	2	3	1	1	-	-	10
Not stated	11	3	2	-	-	-	1	4	21
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	1,813	1,149	438	170	60	30	8	9	3,677
0 -	349	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	356
1 -	479	55	2	-	-	-	-	1	537
2 -	365	171	8	-	-	-	-	-	544
3 - 4	418	107	15	-	-	-	-	3	588
5 - 6	145	315	150	52	12	-	-	-	674
7 - 9	42	138	145	83	38	22	3	-	471
10-14	10	13	19	13	10	8	4	-	77
Not stated	5	9	5	7	-	-	1	3	30
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	1,017	1,062	543	291	159	116	40	6	3,234
0 -	135	3	1	2	-	2	-	-	143
1 -	182	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	200
2 -	130	54	4	1	-	-	-	3	192
3 - 4	222	211	53	7	3	1	-	1	498
5 - 6	169	267	106	21	4	-	-	1	568
7 - 9	111	310	209	104	56	21	2	-	843
10-14	34	190	163	111	89	78	27	-	722
15 and over	1	6	6	12	6	13	10	-	54
Not stated	3	5	-	2	1	1	1	1	14
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	338	456	396	253	185	236	160	5	2,029
0 -	38	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	42
1 -	63	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	75
2 -	37	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	59
3 - 4	36	44	9	1	1	-	-	-	91
5 - 6	32	54	35	6	-	2	-	-	129
7 - 9	57	104	62	32	9	14	1	-	279
10-14	55	184	212	124	82	90	24	2	773
15 and over	18	38	69	88	92	130	135	-	570
Not stated	2	1	4	1	-	-	1	2	11
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	54	92	98	86	99	133	173	3	738
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	8	14	9	5	6	-	-	17	59

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	184	104	55	43	29	22	13	11	461
Under 20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
20 - 24	35	16	4	1	-	-	-	1	57
25 - 29	55	26	8	10	1	1	1	1	103
30 - 34	51	32	20	6	10	4	-	-	123
35 - 39	28	22	17	16	11	10	6	1	111
40 and over	5	7	6	9	7	7	6	2	49
Not stated	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	10

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	7,201	3,646	1,672	708	313	285	152	61	14,038
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	565	41	2	1	-	-	-	5	614
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	2,586	637	129	35	2	1	-	10	3,400
0 -	1,352	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,364
1 -	805	121	2	-	-	-	-	2	929
2 -	233	225	8	1	-	-	-	-	467
3 - 4	146	236	71	8	-	-	-	-	461
5 - 6	17	39	42	24	2	-	-	-	124
7 - 9	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	7
Not stated	32	3	2	1	-	1	-	7	46
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	2,773	1,468	561	165	49	16	1	19	5,052
0 -	686	4	3	-	-	-	-	3	696
1 -	850	66	5	1	-	-	-	-	922
2 -	463	247	20	-	-	-	-	1	731
3 - 4	521	590	147	17	2	-	-	4	1,281
5 - 6	195	385	203	52	14	-	-	3	852
7 - 9	37	158	148	80	24	12	-	-	459
10-14	6	14	32	14	9	4	1	-	80
Not stated	15	4	3	1	-	-	-	8	31
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	999	1,062	549	270	117	83	18	3	3,121
0 -	154	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	158
1 -	245	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	269
2 -	161	81	1	-	-	-	-	-	244
3 - 4	203	230	28	5	-	-	-	-	467
5 - 6	112	295	121	25	5	1	-	-	559
7 - 9	96	328	223	103	33	17	-	-	800
10-14	22	114	167	122	73	49	12	1	560
15 and over	1	6	3	12	6	14	6	-	48
Not stated	5	5	2	2	-	-	-	2	16
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	231	349	359	188	107	122	75	1	1,432
0 -	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
1 -	55	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	59
2 -	21	12	3	1	-	-	-	-	38
3 - 4	25	47	9	2	-	-	-	-	84
5 - 6	24	48	31	5	2	2	-	-	112
7 - 9	37	98	86	26	12	3	-	-	262
10-14	28	118	95	35	55	55	16	-	538
15 and over	3	23	57	59	38	60	59	-	299
Not stated	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	37	66	66	49	37	60	58	1	374
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	10	3	6	-	1	3	-	22	45

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	250	87	45	24	14	21	6	8	455
Under 20	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
20 - 24	69	12	3	2	-	-	-	1	87
25 - 29	87	21	9	2	-	-	-	1	122
30 - 34	54	37	10	6	3	6	1	2	119
35 - 39	17	15	14	10	7	7	2	-	72
40 and over	4	1	9	4	2	6	3	-	29
Not stated	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	7

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES. 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	7,588	4,000	2,096	1,002	588	523	265	60	16,122
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	1,335	149	12	-	-	1	-	3	1,500
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	3,181	1,271	461	114	29	4	-	15	5,075
0 -	1,868	20	3	-	-	-	-	7	1,898
1 -	938	284	7	-	-	-	-	1	1,230
2 -	225	508	72	3	-	-	-	-	808
3 - 4	111	373	261	48	3	1	-	-	797
5 - 6	8	79	104	55	18	1	-	-	265
7 - 9	1	4	11	8	6	2	-	-	32
Not stated	30	3	3	-	2	-	-	7	45
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	2,155	1,630	893	404	211	100	8	8	5,409
0 -	766	17	-	1	1	1	-	1	787
1 -	662	144	5	-	-	-	-	1	813
2 -	324	320	39	1	-	1	-	-	685
3 - 4	275	648	296	65	6	1	-	1	1,292
5 - 6	82	352	319	152	49	14	-	-	968
7 - 9	29	137	196	160	123	55	5	-	705
10-14	6	7	33	21	32	27	2	-	128
Not stated	11	5	5	4	-	1	-	5	31
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	733	713	530	294	218	210	76	1	2,775
0 -	222	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	231
1 -	185	32	3	-	-	-	-	-	220
2 -	98	83	13	-	2	-	-	-	196
3 - 4	113	214	86	11	3	6	-	1	428
5 - 6	50	166	129	54	18	6	-	-	423
7 - 9	44	179	179	105	79	40	4	-	603
10-14	14	57	107	113	109	144	58	-	602
15 and over	1	3	9	5	6	17	14	-	55
Not stated	6	2	2	3	1	3	-	-	17
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	155	197	172	155	107	168	110	2	1,066
0 -	33	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	35
1 -	44	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	51
2 -	21	31	3	-	1	-	-	-	56
3 - 4	16	46	19	6	1	1	-	-	89
5 - 6	13	34	22	9	5	3	-	-	86
7 - 9	15	35	33	31	13	18	-	-	145
10-14	12	37	75	77	57	76	18	-	352
15 and over	1	6	19	31	30	68	92	-	247
Not stated	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	5
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	19	33	17	29	21	40	71	-	230
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	10	7	11	6	2	-	-	31	67

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES. 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	237	87	49	27	21	21	19	9	470
Under 20	35	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
20 - 24	85	18	8	1	-	-	-	-	112
25 - 29	67	37	20	8	5	5	-	1	143
30 - 34	36	20	12	13	2	7	4	-	94
35 - 39	14	8	8	3	9	7	6	-	55
40 and over	-	-	1	2	5	2	9	-	19
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8

TABLE O. - ALL LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE, NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE DURATION,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES. 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Marriage Duration (years)	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
Mother's Age - All Ages									
All durations	817	363	178	65	55	54	36	63	1,631
Mother's Age - Under 20									
All durations	71	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	76
Mother's Age 20 - 24									
All durations	239	54	24	-	1	-	-	4	322
0 -	104	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
1 -	61	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	72
2 -	19	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	44
3 - 4	17	18	16	-	-	-	-	-	51
5 - 6	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	7
7 - 9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not stated	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	40
Mother's Age 25 - 29									
All durations	252	123	41	16	13	3	-	3	451
0 -	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
1 -	63	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	71
2 -	44	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	59
3 - 4	49	46	12	2	-	-	-	-	109
5 - 6	15	34	19	5	3	1	-	-	77
7 - 9	5	18	6	5	8	1	-	-	42
10-14	2	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	10
Not stated	19	2	2	1	1	-	-	3	28
Mother's Age 30 - 34									
All durations	150	107	62	21	14	15	3	3	375
0 -	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	31
1 -	37	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	38
2 -	21	17	2	-	-	-	-	1	40
3 - 4	27	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	56
5 - 6	10	21	10	2	1	-	-	-	66
7 - 9	12	24	13	7	18	-	-	-	67
10-14	4	10	17	10	6	7	10	2	68
15 and over	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	60
Not stated	13	3	1	-	-	1	-	2	20
Mother's Age 35 - 39									
All durations	72	60	37	18	19	24	20	4	254
0 -	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1 -	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
2 -	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
3 - 4	11	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	21
5 - 6	8	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	24
7 - 9	5	14	4	6	1	1	1	-	32
10-14	6	15	4	8	8	11	6	-	49
15 and over	2	4	9	3	9	12	10	-	49
Not stated	16	1	1	1	-	-	3	4	26
Mother's Age 40 and over									
All durations	26	12	11	9	8	11	12	3	92
Mother's Age Not Stated									
All durations	7	3	2	1	-	1	1	46	61

TABLE P. - LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES RESULTING IN SINGLE STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY MOTHER'S AGE AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHILDREN,) (ENGLAND AND) (WALES. 1939 REGISTRATIONS.

Mother's Age	No. of previous children (surviving, dead or stillborn) by present husband being								
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7 and over	Not stated	Total
All Ages	22	7	5	2	5	2	3	15	61
Under 20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20 - 24	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
25 - 29	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
30 - 34	8	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	14
35 - 39	2	4	2	-	2	1	2	3	16
40 and over	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	7
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10

TABLE Q1. - DEATHS OF LEGITIMATE INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LEGITIMATE MATERNITIES, BY AGE AND CAUSE,) (ENGLAND AND TYPE GROUPS AND SOCIAL CLASS OF FATHERS' OCCUPATION AND CERTAIN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Note: - The deaths are classified according to the 1938 revision of the International List of Causes of Death. Death rates are shown only where the number of deaths is 10 or more.

		Deaths of infants registered in 1939 and death rates per 1,000 legitimate maternities:-																						
Type No.	Group No.	Legitimate maternities 1939	By age at death												By cause of death									
			Total under 1 year		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks - 3 months		3-6 months		6-9 months		9-12 months		Infective & parasitic diseases, except tuberculosis		Tuberculosis (all forms)		Enteritis and diarrhoea		Developmental and wasting diseases		All other causes	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All Types		609,136	28,859	47.4	16,099	26.4	4,497	7.4	3,996	6.6	2,548	4.2	1,719	2.8	1,307	2.1	300	0.5	2,382	3.9	15,085	24.8	9,785	16.1
I	1	8,850	233	26.3	167	18.9	26	2.9	20	2.3	13	1.5	7	-	4	-	1	-	7	-	150	16.9	71	8.0
	2	6,220	171	27.5	118	19.0	26	4.2	13	2.1	11	1.8	3	-	6	-	2	-	9	-	109	17.5	45	7.2
	3	4,586	142	31.0	92	20.1	19	4.1	14	3.1	13	2.8	4	-	3	-	1	-	8	-	87	19.0	43	9.4
	4	3,803	110	28.9	79	20.8	13	3.4	6	-	8	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	73	19.2	33	8.7
II	5	1,934	58	30.0	40	20.7	5	-	8	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	31	16.0	21	10.9
	6	39,973	1,366	33.9	911	22.8	162	4.1	125	3.1	87	2.2	71	1.8	42	1.1	8	-	72	1.8	426	20.7	408	10.2
III	7	7,821	296	37.8	168	21.5	48	6.1	43	5.5	20	2.6	17	2.2	18	2.3	2	-	18	2.3	164	21.0	94	12.0
	8	13,685	600	43.8	350	25.6	80	5.8	84	6.1	49	3.6	37	2.7	22	1.6	7	-	48	3.5	329	24.0	194	14.2
	9	173,939	7,598	43.7	4,307	24.8	1,149	6.6	1,047	6.0	672	3.9	423	2.4	334	1.9	71	0.4	637	3.7	4,067	23.4	2,489	14.3
IV	10	47,521	2,366	49.8	1,243	26.2	385	8.1	365	7.7	218	4.6	155	3.3	116	2.4	29	0.6	245	5.2	1,141	24.0	835	17.6
V	11	13,248	768	58.0	411	31.0	127	9.6	106	8.0	70	5.3	54	4.1	44	3.3	10	0.8	78	5.9	384	29.0	252	19.0
	12	101,227	6,112	60.4	3,039	30.0	1,044	10.3	970	9.6	615	6.1	444	4.4	316	3.1	75	0.7	575	5.7	2,886	28.5	2,260	22.3
VI	13	4,299	215	50.0	144	33.5	20	4.7	25	5.8	18	4.2	8	-	8	-	3	-	11	2.6	125	29.1	68	15.8
	14	3,025	179	59.2	107	35.4	21	6.9	25	8.3	18	6.0	8	-	19	6.3	2	-	17	5.6	93	30.7	48	15.9
VII	15	24,551	1,650	67.2	810	33.0	268	10.9	272	11.1	180	7.3	120	4.9	90	3.7	15	0.6	135	5.5	780	31.8	630	25.7
	16	16,563	1,043	63.0	552	33.3	184	11.1	147	8.9	87	5.3	73	4.4	44	2.7	10	0.6	69	4.2	530	32.0	390	23.5
VIII	17	16,986	819	48.2	483	28.4	121	7.1	110	6.5	67	3.9	38	2.2	44	2.6	10	0.6	52	3.1	456	26.8	257	15.1
IX	18	10,496	425	40.5	301	28.7	41	3.9	28	2.7	35	3.3	20	1.9	15	1.4	2	-	15	1.4	270	25.7	123	11.7
X	19	21,707	761	35.1	505	23.3	98	4.5	86	4.0	47	2.2	25	1.2	19	0.9	7	-	45	2.1	456	21.0	234	10.8
XI	20	34,337	1,389	40.5	804	23.4	231	6.7	164	4.8	107	3.1	83	2.4	58	1.7	17	0.5	115	3.3	747	21.8	452	13.2
	21	8,635	399	46.2	208	24.1	70	8.1	56	6.5	44	5.1	21	2.4	26	3.0	10	1.2	40	4.6	186	21.5	137	15.9
XII	22	1,082	50	46.2	32	29.6	8	-	5	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	33	30.5	12	11.1
	23	807	35	43.4	15	18.6	6	-	6	-	4	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	21	26.0	10	12.4
	24	12,040	540	44.8	340	28.2	73	6.1	71	5.9	36	3.0	20	1.7	27	2.2	3	-	38	3.2	314	26.1	158	13.1
XIII	25	14,038	558	39.7	352	25.1	82	5.8	67	4.8	33	2.4	24	1.7	22	1.6	6	-	34	2.4	337	24.0	159	11.3
	26	16,122	789	48.9	420	26.1	144	8.9	110	6.8	72	4.5	43	2.7	22	1.4	8	-	72	4.5	400	24.8	287	17.8
Not stated		1,631	197	120.8	101	61.9	46	28.2	23	14.1	19	11.6	8	-	1	-	-	-	31	19.0	90	55.2	75	46.0
Social Class:-																								
I		15,070	404	26.8	285	18.9	52	3.5	33	2.2	24	1.6	10	0.7	10	0.7	3	-	16	1.1	259	17.2	116	7.7
II		60,792	2,091	34.4	1,423	23.4	240	3.9	181	3.0	117	2.4	100	1.6	64	1.1	11	0.2	101	1.7	1,287	21.2	628	10.3
III		308,316	13,632	44.4	7,827	25.4	2,063	6.7	1,870	6.1	1,167	3.8	765	2.5	601	1.9	132	0.4	1,086	3.5	7,373	23.9	4,500	14.6
IV		108,852	5,595	51.4	3,013	27.7	925	8.5	813	7.5	506	4.6	328	3.1	271	2.5	69	0.6	495	4.5	2,806	25.8	1,954	18.0
V		114,475	6,880	60.1	3,450	30.1	1,171	10.2	1,076	9.4	685	6.0	498	4.4	360	3.1	85	0.7	653	5.7	3,270	28.6	2,512	21.9
Iron or steel Foundry labourers (Code 154)		1,638	83	50.7	37	22.6	10	6.1	21	12.8	7	-	8	-	8	-	2	-	6	-	27	16.5	40	24.4
Boiler makers and platers' labourers (193)		272	20	73.5	12	44.1	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	7	-
Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles (516)		2,806	159	56.7	71	25.3	29	10.3	33	11.8	17	6.1	9	-	10	3.6	1	-	16	5.7	70	24.9	62	22.1
Costermongers, newspaper sellers (721/2)		1,497	128	85.5	54	36.1	26	17.4	24	16.0	17	11.4	7	-	7	-	1	-	13	8.7	50	33.4	57	38.1
Inn, hotel-keepers, Publicans &c. (864)		1,502	51	34.0	30	20.0	3	-	10	6.7	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	32	21.3	16	10.7

TABLE Q2. - SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS DISTINGUISHING CERTAIN CAUSES INCLUDED IN THE MORE GENERAL CAUSE GROUPS OF TABLE Q1,) (ENGLAND AND 1939 REGISTRATIONS.) (WALES.

Note: - Rates are not shown where the number of deaths is less than 10.

		Deaths of infants registered in 1939 and death rates per 1,000 legitimate maternities:-																											
Type No.	Group No.	By cause of death																											
		Cerebro-spinal (meningo coecal) meningitis		Whooping Cough		Syphilis		Influenza		Measles		Convulsions		Bronchitis		Pneumonia (all forms)		Hernia, intestinal obstruction		Congenital malformations		Congenital debility		Premature birth		Injury at birth		Accidental deaths	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		
All Types		122	0.2	657	1.1	89	0.2	199	0.3	85	0.1	665	1.1	1,034	1.7	4,118	6.8	233	0.4	3,549	5.8	952	1.6	8,489	13.9	1,573	2.6	533	0.9
I	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	16	1.8	3	-	43	4.9	8	-	81	9.2	26	2.9	3	-
	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	9	-	1	-	25	4.0	7	-	30	8.0	13	2.1	5	-
	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	10	2.2	2	-	22	4.8	5	-	51	11.1	15	3.3	3	-
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	2.6	3	-	19	5.0	2	-	38	10.0	10	2.6	2	-	-	
II	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	4	-	22	0.6	3	-	8	-	1	-	29	0.7	33	0.8	127	3.2	7	-	204	5.1	39	1.0	442	7.2	123	3.1	26	0.6
III	7	1	-	11	1.4	-	-	2	-	1	-	8	-	6	-	32	4.1	-	-	42	5.4	13	1.7	89	11.4	19	2.4	8	-
	8	2	-	15	1.1	1	-	3	-	-	-	12	0.9	20	1.5	77	5.6	10	0.7	68	5.0	19	1.4	203	14.8	27	2.0	12	0.9
	9	41	0.2	158	0.9	23	0.1	50	0.3	22	0.1	153	0.9	236	1.4	1,024	5.9	61	0.4	995	5.7	229	1.3	2,279	13.1	435	2.5	137	0.8
IV	10	11	0.2	57	1.2	11	0.2	13	0.3	8	-	5																	

APPENDIX 1

In the official treatment of occupations adopted by the Registrar General at the Census, all occupations are, on the one hand, assigned to a series of 'Orders' and, on the other hand, attributed to one of the five social classes.¹ Most of the twenty-six occupation 'groups' used in the present tabulation consist of all those occupations belonging to an order (or group of orders) which are attributed to one social class. To identify which of the occupations in the full Census classification are included in any one of the present twenty-six groups it is only necessary in most cases to know the order or orders and the social class to which the occupations in the group in question belong. This information is given in the table below. In those cases where not all occupations of one social class in one order have been placed in the same group, the code numbers required for identifying the occupations separated have also been given.

Social class order and code numbers of occupation groups

Type no.	Group no.	Social class ¹	Occupation order ¹	Remarks on code nos. ¹
I	1	1	XXV	-
	2	1	Orders other than XXV	-
	3	2	XXIV and XXV	Except codes 800 and 801
II	4	2	XXV	Codes 800 and 801 only
	5	2	XVIII	Code 480 only
III	6	2	III-XXIII and XXVI-XXXI	Except code 480
	7	3	II	-
IV	8	3	XVIII	Except codes 481 and 495
	9	3	IV-XI, XIII-XXII and XXIX-XXXI	All codes except those included in groups 8 and 24
	10	4	IV-XI, XIII-XXII and XXIX-XXXI	-
V	11	5	XVIII	Except code 499
	12	5	All except XVIII	Includes also code 499 from order XVIII
VI	13	3	XII	Except codes 301-306 and 309
	14	4	XII	-
VII	15	3	III	Codes 042 and 054 only
	16	4	III	-
VIII	17	4	I and II	-
	18	2	II	-
IX	19	3	XXVIII	-
	20	3	XXIII, XXVI and XXVII	-
X	21	4	XXIII, XXVI and XXVII	-
	22	3	III	Codes 041, 051 and 061 only
XI	23	3	XII	Codes 301-306 and 309 only
	24	3	VI-XI, XIII-XXII and XXIX-XXXI	Codes 071, 081, 091, 101, 111, 121, 134, 135, 136, 139, 241, 251, 271, 281, 291, 341, 371, 381, 391, 401, 411, 431, 441, 451, 461, 481, 501, 521, 531, 541, 551, 561, 571, 581, 596, 597, 614, 641, 651, 890, 901, 907 and 911 only
XIII	25	3	XXIV and XXV	-
	26	4	XXIV and XXV	-

¹ See Table A on page 14

APPENDIX 2

'Relative scores' based on mean parity

The process of computation by which the 'relative scores' given in Table 5 were obtained does not make use of the full distribution of the various groups of maternities by parity. The relative scores relating to maternities to mothers aged over 40, for example, measure only the proportion of maternities occurring after five or more previous children. Now two occupations might be similar in respect of this characteristic and yet in one there may be many more eighth or ninth children than in the other. The former might then be taken to have the larger families. To take account of the full distribution of maternities, the 'mean parity' of the maternities in each of the duration groups used for Table 5 was computed. (The mean parity being the average parity number of the maternities if first maternities are assigned the number 1, second maternities the number 2, etc.) 'Relative scores' based on these mean parities are given in the table below. It will be seen that they are, for practical purposes, identical with those given in Table 5.

'Relative scores' based on mean parity

Type no.	Title	Mothers aged 20-39, the duration of marriage (in completed years) being						Mothers aged 40 or more
		1	2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10 or more	
I	Professional and Administrative	- 2.17	- 1.57	- 1.35	- 1.39	- 1.45	- 2.10	- 2.27
II	Employers	- 1.50	- 1.29	- 1.30	- 1.21	- 1.24	- 1.38	- 1.16
III	Skilled Manual Workers	- 0.33	- 0.21	- 0.25	- 0.14	- 0.11	+ 0.10	+ 0.36
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	+ 0.33	+ 0.29	+ 0.25	+ 0.46	+ 0.45	+ 0.69	+ 1.07
V	Unskilled Labourers	+ 2.00	+ 1.64	+ 1.60	+ 1.75	+ 1.84	+ 2.00	+ 1.84
VI	Textile Workers	+ 0.17	- 0.14	- 0.65	- 0.64	- 0.82	- 0.50	- 0.42
VII	Miners	+ 1.87	+ 1.71	+ 1.55	+ 1.50	+ 1.34	+ 1.50	+ 1.68
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	+ 2.17	+ 1.86	+ 1.85	+ 1.86	+ 2.11	+ 1.81	+ 1.18
IX	Farmers	- 0.17	+ 0.36	+ 0.65	+ 0.25	+ 0.47	+ 0.09	- 0.71
X	Clerks	- 1.83	- 1.71	- 1.85	- 1.71	- 1.74	- 1.64	- 1.58
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	- 0.67	- 0.57	- 0.55	- 0.57	- 0.55	- 0.64	- 0.33
XII	Foremen	- 0.67	- 0.57	- 0.60	- 0.75	- 0.47	- 0.28	+ 0.44
XIII	Police and Services, other ranks	0.00	+ 0.64	+ 0.45	+ 0.54	+ 0.34	+ 0.28	+ 0.01

APPENDIX 3

The differences between the statements of occupation at the census and at birth registration

Indices of fertility obtained by relating births registered as occurring to fathers of given occupations to the number of married men enumerated at the census were rejected on page 10 as unreliable, on the ground that statements of occupation at census and at registration do not correspond. This difficulty was discussed and an explanation suggested in the report on the analysis of births by father's occupation made in connexion with the 1921 census, as follows:

'Statement of occupation on the census schedules does not always correspond with that on the registers of births and deaths. Thus, for instance, 12,064 married men under 55 were returned at the census simply as members of the then existent 'Defence Force'. But this description was not as a rule accepted by registrars, and was entered on only sixty-five birth certificates. This yields a fertility rate of 5 per 1,000, clearly seen to be impossible when compared with the general average of 141. Many other occupations are probably affected in a similar way. Pea and fruit pickers form a glaring illustration, only one father having been so described in birth registration. But other occupations of more importance than these must be similarly affected, if in less degree. Thus, foremen, generally speaking, are shown as of low fertility and mortality alike. This probably implies that a number of men so return themselves at the census, whose claim to the dignity implied breaks down on inquiry during registration. Machine shop foremen in metal working furnish an extreme example, with a fertility rate of only 27 per 1,000, or 19% of average. But the same tendency may be noted for other than manual workers. The fertility of company secretaries and registrars and of heads or managers of commercial office departments is suspiciously low, amounting for the latter to only 19% of average.¹

Similar phenomena have been revealed in respect of death registration by the analysis of occupational mortality, and the same explanation has been suggested. The official report on occupational mortality in 1931 suggests that for some of the occupations to which this difficulty applies the discrepancy between census and death registration may have diminished between the years around the 1921 census and those around 1931.²

A special reason for discrepancies between occupational statements at census and at registration was provided by the fact that, in 1931, unemployment was very heavy. Special efforts were accordingly made at the 1931 enumeration to secure meaningful statements of occupation from men out of work. The special instructions on the census schedules may have served to secure occupational statements different from those which would be entered at registration.

So far as birth registration in the years about 1931 is concerned, the nature of the differences may be examined by comparing the distribution by occupation of infants under 1 enumerated with married men with the distribution by occupation of births registered. This comparison is made in the following table for the occupation grouping used in this paper.

Comparison of distribution of legitimate births registered in 1931 and of infants under 1 enumerated at the census of 1931 by occupation of father

Type no.	Group no.	Short description	Births registered	Infants enumerated	Ratio of births to infants
	1	Professions	6,441	5,054	1.274
	2	Higher Grades in Banking, etc.	4,533	3,149	1.440
	3 and 4	Civil Servants and Teachers	6,208	5,558	1.117
I	1, 2, 3 and 4	All Professional and Administrative	17,182	13,761	1.249
II	5 and 6	Employers	42,712	37,391	1.142
III*	7, 8, 9 and 24	Skilled Manual Workers	189,434	167,352	1.132
IV	10	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	54,620	51,929	1.052
V	11 and 12	Unskilled Labourers	119,855	110,677	1.083
	13 and 23	Skilled Textile Workers	6,061	5,680	1.071
	14	Semi-skilled Textile Workers	3,679	3,279	1.122
VI*	13, 14 and 23	All Textile Workers	9,740	8,959	1.090
	15 and 22	Skilled Miners	38,864	32,582	1.193
	16	Semi-skilled Miners	19,077	19,654	0.971
VII	15, 16 and 22	All Miners	57,941	52,236	1.109
VIII	17	Agricultural Labourers	22,508	19,863	1.133
IX	18	Farmers	11,884	9,939	1.196
X	19	Clerks	20,830	17,872	1.166
	20	Shop Assistants, Higher ranks of Personal Service	30,775	27,796	1.107
	21	Lower ranks of Personal Service	8,030	7,395	1.086
XI	20 and 21	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	38,805	35,191	1.103
	25	Navy, Air Force, Police, other ranks	12,202	7,918	1.541
	26	Army, other ranks	5,406	2,305	2.345
XII	25 and 26	All Services and Police, other ranks	17,608	10,223	1.722
All occupations			603,119	535,373	1.127

¹ From *The Registrar General's Decennial Supplement, 1921, Part II, Occupational Mortality, Fertility and Infant Mortality*, p. xcvi.

² See *The Registrar General's Decennial Supplement, 1931, Part IIA, Occupational Mortality*, pp. 2-3.

Before discussing discrepancies between statements of occupation at census and at registration it is necessary to refer to other reasons which cause the numbers of infants and births assigned to an occupation to differ. The most important is, of course, infant mortality. Other reasons are the fact that the infants at the census of 1931 (26 April) were not the survivors of the births registered in the calendar year 1931, that not all legitimately born infants would be enumerated with their father, that their fathers may have ceased to be married, etc. It is clear that these factors do not operate to the same extent in the case of every occupation. Infant mortality, for example, varies considerably with occupation.¹

It is clear, however, that occupational differences of this kind cannot account for the large variation from occupation to occupation of the ratios given in the last column of the table. In several instances, in fact, the ratios diverge in the direction opposite to that expected on the basis of infant mortality. For Manual Workers (types IV and V) the ratio of births to infants is far lower than for Employers and Skilled Workers (types II and III*).

It is probable, therefore, that there are discrepancies between the statements of occupation on census schedules and statements at registration. An explanation of such discrepancies has already been quoted from the official reports, namely, that occupational statements which would pass unchallenged at the census cannot be sustained at registration. However, the phenomena referred to in the last paragraph also suggest that this cannot be the whole explanation. For on this hypothesis one would expect the census figures (i.e. the numbers of infants under 1) to be inflated in those occupations to which a man is likely to lay claim even if not fully entitled to do so. But, in fact, we find that the ratio of births to infants is highest (apart from the Armed Forces) precisely in occupations of this character - in Professional Occupations, Employers, Skilled Workers (types I, II and III*) rather than among Semi-skilled and Unskilled Workers (types IV and V). Similarly, within type X, the ratio is higher for group 20 (higher ranks of personal service) than group 21 (lower ranks).

It would seem more natural to suppose, therefore, that it is at registration rather than at the census that the numbers in at any rate some 'preferred' occupations are inflated. It seems possible to suggest a reason for this. At the census a statement of the 'occupation, name, business and business address' of the employer is required as well as the personal occupation of those to whom the schedule relates. This means that the statement of personal occupation will be more carefully formed to fit in with the precise details given about the employer in the next column. Moreover, the precise statement of the employer's name and address which suggests an easy possibility for checking the information given may discourage false or misleading declarations. In any case the person filling out the census schedule has the full instructions (with warnings against vague statements) and a series of specific examples to guide him, and so is likely to know exactly what is wanted. On the other hand, the person registering a birth has no precise notion as to the kind of occupation statement required of him, and for the registrar to obtain the same precision as at the census might require a very lengthy oral explanation.

Apart from this general consideration, there are certain particular features which seem to be explicable by the census instructions. Thus it is clear that it would not be easy for anyone to describe himself as an 'employer' at the census. If, in fact, he was not one, or to use some term which could be mistakenly tabulated as relating to an employer. Further, the phenomenon recorded for the 'semi-skilled miners' (group 16) where there were more infants under 1 than births is clearly due to some sort of mistake in the occupation statements. Now the instruction on the census schedule specifically asks miners to state whether they work above or below ground. At registration, on the other hand, the simple statement 'miner' may be accepted which is likely to be assigned at tabulation to the 'skilled miner', i.e. 'hewer and getter' group (15). The fact that the designation 'foreman' is more often found at census² than at registration may be due to the census requirement to state the 'personal occupation within an employer's business' particularly. In an example given on the schedule the word 'foreman' is included in the statement of occupation. At registration, on the other hand, a foreman might give his 'occupation' in the ordinary sense of the word (i.e. state himself to be a dyer, fitter, etc.) and not mention his status as foreman.³

There is evidence, therefore, that some of the differences between occupational statements at census and at registration may be due to the greater precision of statements at the census. Further examination of the available material bearing on this question might reveal other points. But whatever the cause of the differences, it is clear that indices of occupational fertility obtained by relating registered births to census populations are not reliable - at any rate they should not be used unless precautions have been taken to amalgamate occupations into larger units between which transfers due to mistaken occupation statements are not likely to occur.⁴

¹ The proportion of children not enumerated with their fathers is clearly very much larger in the case of members of the armed forces than men of other occupations.

² The evidence for this lies in the fertility and mortality rates obtained by relating registration data to census populations and has already been indicated, page 90. Since the infants under 1 enumerated with foremen cannot be separately identified, the phenomenon cannot be checked by comparing infants with births.

³ The 1931 census schedule and instructions are reprinted in *Census of England and Wales, 1931, General Tables*, pp. viii-ix.

⁴ It may be worth mentioning that the classification into 5 social classes used by the Registrar General is not satisfactory from this point of view. As the table above shows the numbers of births assigned to social class 1 (to a smaller extent social class 3) are likely to be inflated and the fertility of social class 1 will be over-estimated.

APPENDIX 4

The use of reproduction rates in the study of differential fertility

Several of the most thorough analyses of differential fertility in Great Britain have made use of gross and net reproduction rates.¹ The reproduction rates technique has recently been sharply criticized.² It may be worth considering the application of reproduction rates to the study of differential fertility in the light of these criticisms. Any of the causes which have been shown to impair the validity of reproduction rates may act differentially as between different groups of the population in the same country. There is one set of these causes which specially applies to studies of differential fertility. In comparing the fertility of groups of the population within one country, movements of population between the groups may easily be very large relative to the numbers in the groups. One instance of the possible effect of movement between groups of which the fertility is studied was discussed on page 13. In the case of comparisons of fertility of different areas an important disturbing influence arises on account of the special incidence of migration on those age groups which are most important for the study of fertility. In particular, the migration from country to town tends to be specially concentrated on young women. Hence in urban areas there is liable to arise a large excess of young women. The effect of differences between areas in the distribution of the population by sex may be illustrated by comparing the picture of differential fertility presented by paternal reproduction rates with that presented by maternal reproduction rates.³ The following table shows the result of such a comparison for the regions of England and Wales used by the Registrar General.⁴ The last two columns of the table give the rate for each area as a percentage of that for England and Wales as a whole.⁵

Comparison of paternal and maternal gross reproduction rates
regions of England and Wales, 1931

Region	Gross reproduction rates		Indices (England and Wales = 100)	
	Paternal	Maternal	Paternal	Maternal
Greater London	1.051	0.818	94	88
Remainder of South East	1.079	0.907	96	98
North I	1.367	1.189	122	128
North II	1.263	1.097	113	118
North III	1.087	0.893	95	96
North IV	1.104	0.890	99	96
Midland I	1.180	0.990	105	107
Midland II	1.112	0.946	99	102
East	1.162	1.029	104	111
South West	1.056	0.902	94	97
Wales I	1.165	1.053	104	114
Wales II	1.123	0.867	101	104
England and Wales	1.119	0.929	100	100

As the table shows, the fertility of some areas appears very different when measured by paternal and not by the maternal gross reproduction rate. For example, Greater London according to maternal rates appears to have a fertility 88% of that of England and Wales as a whole, while its paternal rate is 94% of that of the whole country. The region Wales I has a fertility of 114% of the whole country according to maternal rates compared with 104% according to paternal rates. This difference corresponds to the difference in the composition of the population by sex. In Wales I there were 103 women aged 25-34 per hundred men of the same age compared with 116 in Greater London; correspondingly, the percentage of women 25-34 married in Wales I was 70.6, while in London it was only 62.8. In general, it will be noticed that the indices of the maternal rates differ more from 100 than those of the paternal rates. On the whole, areas differ more in their fertility as measured by the maternal than the paternal rates.

If smaller areas were chosen as units of study the differences between paternal and maternal rates would appear even greater. In smaller areas the ratio of men to women in the population is frequently even more 'abnormal' than in the large areas studied above. For example, in those London boroughs which had the lowest gross reproduction rates in 1910-12 and 1930-2 (in some cases as low as 0.42 in the latter period) there was an abnormally large excess of young women and correspondingly an abnormally large proportion of unmarried young women.⁶

¹ Cf. E. Charles and P. Moshinsky, 'Differential Fertility in England and Wales during the past two decades', D.V. Glass, 'Changes in fertility in England and Wales, 1851-1931', both in *Political Arithmetic*, ed. L. Hogben (London, 1938); E. Charles, 'Differential fertility in Scotland 1911-31', *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* 1937-8, vol. LIX, part II, pp. 371-83 and 1938-9, vol. LIX, part III, pp. 673-86; D.V. Glass, 'Fertility and Economic Status in London', *Eugen. Rev.* July 1938.

² Cf. J. Hajnal, 'The analysis of birth statistics in the light of the recent international recovery of the birth-rate', *Population Studies*, vol. I, no. 2, Sept. 1947.

³ For the bearing, on the significance of reproduction rates, of 'abnormalities' in the ratio of men to women at the childbearing ages, cf. P. Vincent, 'De la mesure du taux intrinsèque d'accroissement naturel dans les populations monogames', *Population*, vol. I, no. 4, Dec. 1946; and J. Hajnal, 'Recent trends in marriage in England and Wales', *Population Studies*, vol. I, no. 1, June 1947, pp. 89-91.

⁴ For the composition of these regions, see page v.

⁵ The distribution of men and women by age in mid-1931 was estimated for each region from the data in decennial age groups given in *The Registrar General's Statistical Review*, 1931, Text, p. III. Each decennial age group was assumed to be distributed between the two quinquennial age groups as at the census of 1931. Substitute fertility rates were used: for maternal rates, those given in *The Registrar General's Statistical Review*, 1932, Text, p. 136, paternal rates were obtained as described in *Population Studies*, vol. I, no. 1, June 1947, p. 95. The births of 1931 are tabulated by regions in *The Registrar General's Statistical Review*, 1931, Tables, Part II, Civil, p. 8.

⁶ D.V. Glass, *Population Policies and Movements* (Oxford, 1940), p. 78.

It is possible that the use of maternal reproduction rates in studies of differential fertility has given rise to misleading general conclusions of some importance. For example, it is well known that the gross reproduction rates of large towns, in particular of capitals, are extremely low, sometimes less than 0.5. From these low reproduction rates the conclusion has occasionally been drawn that when the movement towards the reduction of family size has fully permeated all sections of the community, the fertility of whole countries would fall to very much lower levels than the present. Now, it is of course probable that, however measured, the fertility of large cities is fairly low, but the strikingly low reproduction rates referred to above may well be the result of the excess of young women resulting from migration from the country.

Reproduction rates can be misleading also in other conclusions about differential fertility. For example, the correlation of low reproduction rates with a higher proportion of women employed may be due in part to the fact that areas in which employment for women is available will attract female immigrants.¹

¹ Cf. E. Charles and P. Moshinsky, 'Differential fertility in England and Wales', in *Political Arithmetic*, pp. 145-6, ed. L. Hogben (London, 1938).

APPENDIX 5

The following tables give data on the distribution of men by age and marital status at the 1931 census in the occupation groupings used in this paper. The tables have been compiled from Tables 2 and 4 of *Census of England and Wales, 1931, Occupation Tables*.

Men of all conjugal conditions by age and occupation group at 1931 census

Group no.	Short description	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	All ages 21-54
1	Professions	12,558	19,533	18,282	37,711	37,507	125,591
2	High Grades in Banking, etc.	5,395	9,636	12,297	27,608	26,881	81,817
3	Civil Service and Local Government, above Clerks	7,152	10,238	11,284	25,091	22,739	76,504
4	Teachers	8,135	12,078	8,916	21,866	18,533	69,528
5	Employers and Managers in Building	1,149	2,898	3,382	9,829	15,381	32,639
6	Other employers and Managers	53,740	99,130	117,710	277,675	288,309	836,564
7	Gardeners and Nurserymen	17,361	22,710	19,568	38,957	44,301	142,897
8	Building Craftsmen	30,345	25,362	15,336	25,434	41,282	137,759
9	Skilled Manual Workers	358,562	430,806	356,050	611,856	516,868	2,274,142
10	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	96,547	139,229	132,425	202,474	177,154	747,829
11	Building Labourers	16,108	23,177	20,746	29,761	27,736	117,528
12	Other unskilled Labourers	191,136	240,877	214,995	357,264	344,755	1,349,047
13	Skilled Textile Workers	21,407	21,715	16,361	27,402	23,419	110,304
14	Semi-skilled Textile Workers	9,241	11,934	10,154	16,030	13,785	61,144
15	Skilled Miners	39,560	67,707	65,220	103,470	77,581	353,538
16	Semi-skilled Miners	54,372	53,185	41,083	67,738	65,752	282,130
17	Agricultural Labourers	57,479	61,338	45,285	74,738	73,360	312,200
18	Farmers	19,656	27,258	28,524	60,556	62,416	198,410
19	Clerks	98,633	89,524	82,677	119,011	79,395	467,240
20	Shop Assistants and Higher Ranks of Personal Service	134,952	119,531	83,139	131,240	100,973	569,835
21	Lower Ranks of Personal Service	20,090	24,733	21,781	38,290	36,107	141,001
22	Mining Foremen	746	2,331	3,937	10,744	11,183	28,941
23	Textile Foremen	1,554	2,907	3,316	7,766	7,818	23,361
24	Other Foremen	20,230	36,769	44,635	96,820	96,381	294,839
25	Police, Navy and Air Force, other ranks	25,498	33,428	27,567	39,579	15,642	141,714
26	Army, other ranks	25,804	15,693	7,629	7,544	873	57,543
All occupied males		1,325,410	1,603,727	1,412,299	2,466,474	2,226,131	9,034,041

Married men by age and occupation group at 1931 census

Group no.	Short description	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	All ages 21-54
1	Professions	657	6,700	12,411	30,727	31,650	82,145
2	High Grades in Banking, etc.	478	4,416	9,404	24,430	24,347	63,073
3	Civil Service and Local Government, above Clerks	576	4,204	8,605	22,021	20,350	55,756
4	Teachers	407	4,060	5,938	18,327	16,053	44,785
5	Employers and Managers in Building	302	1,923	2,929	9,073	14,404	28,631
6	Other employers and Managers	8,521	53,737	94,801	249,870	262,474	669,203
7	Gardeners and Nurserymen	2,551	10,930	14,459	33,039	37,851	98,830
8	Building Craftsmen	7,580	15,996	12,851	22,547	35,518	94,492
9	Skilled Manual Workers	64,574	240,261	286,577	540,785	452,932	1,585,129
10	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	20,216	84,409	108,379	177,693	151,339	542,036
11	Building Labourers	3,717	13,177	16,083	24,890	22,281	80,148
12	Other unskilled Labourers	38,626	129,397	161,649	292,497	270,866	893,035
13	Skilled Textile Workers	3,474	11,129	12,905	23,960	20,103	71,571
14	Semi-skilled Textile Workers	1,956	7,050	8,281	14,111	11,909	43,307
15	Skilled Miners	11,406	43,282	53,408	89,990	65,110	263,196
16	Semi-skilled Miners	10,114	28,174	30,548	55,535	52,453	176,824
17	Agricultural Labourers	8,910	27,585	30,371	56,861	55,157	178,884
18	Farmers	1,782	10,169	18,437	47,683	51,636	129,707
19	Clerks	5,332	34,389	61,417	100,861	68,086	270,085
20	Shop Assistants and Higher Ranks of Personal Service	18,315	57,327	61,807	110,542	86,121	334,112
21	Lower Ranks of Personal Service	3,600	12,167	15,821	31,954	30,877	94,419
22	Mining Foremen	244	1,564	3,467	10,076	10,320	25,671
23	Textile Foremen	256	1,797	2,917	7,324	7,338	19,632
24	Other Foremen	3,879	22,770	38,083	89,015	88,081	241,828
25	Police, Navy and Air Force, other ranks	3,783	18,427	22,738	35,983	14,410	95,341
26	Army, other ranks	2,433	6,208	5,226	6,054	684	20,605
All occupations		223,687	851,248	1,099,512	2,125,648	1,902,350	6,202,445

Proportion of married men to all men, twenty-six groups

Group no.	Summary description of type groups	Married men as percentage of all men (age groups)				
		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54
1	Professions	5.2	34.3	67.9	81.5	84.4
2	High grades in Banking, etc.	8.8	45.8	76.5	88.5	90.6
3	Civil Service and Local Government, above Clerks	8.1	41.1	76.3	87.8	89.5
4	Teachers	5.0	33.6	66.6	83.8	86.6
5	Employers and Managers in Building	26.3	66.4	86.6	92.3	93.6
6	Other Employers and Managers	15.9	54.2	80.5	89.9	91.0
7	Gardeners and Nurserymen	14.7	48.1	73.9	84.8	85.4
8	Building Craftsmen	25.0	63.1	83.8	88.6	88.0
9	Skilled Manual Workers	18.0	55.8	80.5	88.4	87.6
10	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	20.9	60.6	81.8	87.8	85.4
11	Building Labourers	23.1	56.9	77.5	83.6	80.3
12	Other unskilled Labourers	20.2	53.7	75.2	81.9	78.6
13	Skilled Textile Workers	16.2	51.3	78.9	87.4	85.8
14	Semi-skilled Textile Workers	21.2	59.1	81.6	88.0	86.4
15	Skilled Miners	28.8	63.9	81.9	87.0	83.9
16	Semi-skilled Miners	18.6	53.0	74.4	82.0	79.8
17	Agricultural Labourers	15.5	45.0	67.1	76.1	75.2
18	Farmers	9.1	37.3	64.6	78.7	82.7
19	Clerks	5.5	38.4	74.3	84.7	85.8
20	Shop Assistants and Higher Ranks of Personal Service	13.6	48.0	74.3	84.2	85.3
21	Lower Ranks of Personal Service	17.9	49.2	72.6	83.5	85.5
22	Mining Foremen	32.7	67.1	88.1	93.8	92.3
23	Textile Foremen	16.5	61.8	88.0	94.3	93.9
24	Other Foremen	19.2	61.9	85.3	91.9	91.4
25	Police, Navy and Air Force, other ranks	14.8	55.1	82.5	90.9	92.1
26	Army, other ranks	9.4	39.6	68.5	80.2	78.4
All occupations		16.9	53.1	77.9	86.2	85.5

Proportion of married men to all men, thirteen types

Type no.	Summary description of main type groups	Married men as a percentage of all men				
		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54
I	Professional and Administrative	6.4	37.6	71.6	85.1	87.5
II	Employers	16.1	54.6	80.7	90.0	91.2
III	Skilled Manual Workers	18.4	55.8	80.3	88.2	87.4
IV	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	20.9	60.6	81.8	87.8	85.4
V	Unskilled Labourers	20.4	54.0	75.4	82.0	78.7
VI	Textile Workers	17.7	54.0	79.9	87.7	86.0
VII	Miners	22.9	59.1	79.0	85.0	82.0
VIII	Agricultural Labourers	15.5	45.0	67.1	76.1	75.2
IX	Farmers	9.1	37.3	64.6	78.7	82.7
X	Clerks	5.5	38.4	74.3	84.7	85.8
XI	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	14.1	48.2	74.0	84.1	85.4
XII	Foremen	19.4	62.2	85.7	92.3	91.6
XIII	Police and Services, other ranks	12.1	50.2	79.5	89.2	91.4
All occupations		16.9	53.1	77.9	86.2	85.5

APPENDIX 6

Legitimate fertility rates by age and total fertility rates by occupation groups based on enumeration of children under 1, 1931

The following table gives the number of infants under 1 per 10,000 married men by occupation and age. For reasons stated on page 10 these rates cannot be computed for all the twenty-six occupation groups used in this paper. The occupation groups which have had to be combined fall within the same type in every case except the

Number of infants under 1 per 10,000 married men by occupations and ages, 1931

Type no.	Group no.	Description	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54	All ages
I	1	Professions	-	1639	1481	1391	779	417	134	615
	2	High Grades in Banking, etc.	-	(1263)	1456	1162	595	339	91	499
	3 and 4	Civil Service and Teachers	-	1518	1435	1192	730	349	94	553
	1, 2, 3 and 4	All Professional and Administrative Employers	-	1514	1456	1252	711	369	107	560
II	5 and 6	Employers	(2359)	1975	1567	1181	667	334	94	536
III*	7, 8, 9 and 24	Skilled Manual Workers	3482	2511	1800	1233	785	451	133	826
IV	10	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	3443	2610	1910	1321	895	570	175	956
V	11 and 12	Unskilled Labourers	3297	2956	2227	1592	1132	747	247	1134
	13 and 23	Skilled Textile Workers and Foremen	(3333)	2313	1408	895	563	282	63	619
VI*	14	Semi-skilled Textile Workers	(3922)	2452	1511	1049	609	388	974	755
	13, 14 and 23	Textile Workers	3590	2361	1444	948	577	315	73	663
VII*	15 and 22	Skilled Miners and Mining Foremen	(3490)	3073	2191	1483	1043	721	220	1126
	16	Semi-skilled Miners	(3409)	3038	2139	1472	1049	641	214	1107
VIII*	15, 16 and 22	Miners	3442	3057	2171	1479	1045	691	218	1119
IX	17	Agricultural Labourers	(2946)	2821	2171	1555	1082	687	252	1106
X	18	Farmers	-	2725	2095	1406	1007	588	183	766
	19	Clerks	(2913)	1891	1353	1060	648	299	97	661
XI	20	Shop Assistants and High Ranks of Personal Service	3429	2185	1653	1134	697	364	116	829
	21	Lower Ranks of Personal Service	(3393)	2439	1849	1219	732	428	134	781
XII	20 and 21	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	3422	2227	1687	1152	705	380	121	818
	25	Police, Navy and Air Force, other ranks	-	1565	1550	1034	648	353	149	830
XIII	26	Army, other ranks	-	995	1463	1309	824	517	(219)	1109
	25 and 26	Police and all Services, other ranks	-	1337	1528	1085	677	371	152	880
All occupations			3305	2566	1863	1302	842	497	154	861

Foremen groups (22, 23, 24) which form one type (XII) in the full classification. These groups have had to be combined with the corresponding groups of Skilled Workers. The rates are based on a special tabulation of married men by age and occupation made in conjunction with the tabulation of infants under 1. Rates based on less than 100 infants have been bracketed.

The table below gives the series of figures to which the relative scores of Tables 16 and 17 relate. The total fertility rates had to be computed in somewhat awkward age groups, since the only tabulation available of men of all conjugal conditions by age and occupation is that of the Occupation Volume of the Census (on which the first table of Appendix 5 was based). The age intervals of this tabulation at the younger ages do not agree with the interval used for the tabulation of children under 1 and are very wide at older ages. All infants under 1 enumerated with men under 25 were related to the numbers of men aged 21-24. The resulting rate was multiplied by 4, the rates for age groups 25-29 and 30-34 by 5, and those for 35-44 and 45-54 by 10. The totals of these products were multiplied by the ratio of all legitimate live births in 1931 to the total of infants under 1 tabulated by occupation of father. The resulting figures form the fourth column of the table.

Total fertility rates and fertility rates of married men

Type no.	Group no.	Description	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate of married men
I	1	Professions	1.522	1.718
	2	High Grades in Banking, etc.	1.485	1.562
II	3 and 4	Civil Service and Teachers	1.434	1.548
	1, 2, 3 and 4	All Professional and Administrative	1.471	1.601
III*	5 and 6	Employers	1.760	1.837
	7, 8, 9 and 24	Skilled Manual Workers	2.103	2.291
IV	10	Semi-skilled Manual Workers	2.425	2.703
	11 and 12	Unskilled Labourers	2.733	3.309
V	13 and 23	Skilled Textile Workers and Foremen	1.488	1.614
	14	Semi-skilled Textile Workers	1.830	2.018
VI*	13, 14 and 23	Textile Workers	1.596	1.767
	15 and 22	Skilled Miners and Mining Foremen	2.983	3.340
VII*	16	Semi-skilled Miners	2.502	2.986
	15, 16 and 22	Miners	2.765	3.211
VIII	17	Agricultural Labourers	2.316	2.932
	18	Farmers	1.938	2.233
IX	19	Clerks	1.349	1.497
	20	Shop Assistants and High Ranks of Personal Service	1.689	1.865
X	21	Lower Ranks of Personal Service	1.896	2.111
	20 and 21	Shop Assistants and Personal Service	1.725	1.923
XI	25	Police, Navy and Air Force, other ranks	1.759	1.819
	26	Army, other ranks	1.728	2.100
XIII	25 and 26	Police and all Services, other ranks	1.706	1.777
	All occupations			2.136

The figures in the last column are the values of $P/1.05M$, where P is the total fertility in the first column, M the proportion married among men aged 45-54, and 1.05 the ratio of the proportion ever married to the proportion married among men aged 45-54 of all occupations.

The fertility indices given above for some groups may be compared with the 'relative scores' of Tables 6 and 7. It will be seen that the relationship between groups within any one type is substantially the same in the figures above, as according to the relative scores based on 1939 maternities. The professions in group 1 appear again more fertile than the higher ranks in Banking and Commerce (group 2), Semi-skilled Textile Workers (group 14) exceed the Skilled (group 13), and Lower Ranks of Personal Service (21) exceed the Higher (20) in fertility. Skilled Miners (group 15) again stand out as the highest groups of all in fertility.

APPENDIX 7

A note on the occupational grouping used in tabulating the 1939 births

By D.V. Glass

The occupational grouping adopted in tabulating the 1939 births differs from that customarily used by the Registrar General, and it may be of interest to explain why that is the case.

The Registrar General's grouping was originally drawn up by Dr. T.H.C. Stevenson in connexion with the 1911 census of England and Wales and for the purpose of mortality analysis.¹ It was also applied to the 1911 fertility data and has been retained - though with significant modifications - at subsequent censuses. The classification of occupations into a series of 'social classes' forms the basis of all official, and many unofficial, studies of differential mortality and fertility in England and Wales.

It is not a 'class' grouping in any strictly functional sense - for example, there is no strict division of the population into 'employers' and 'employed' - though there would undoubtedly be some agreement between the classification used by the Registrar General and a more functional stratification. In describing the classification, Dr Stevenson clearly indicated that 'social position' was his criterion. He wrote: 'Class 1 - the upper and middle class - includes all occupation groups of which the majority of the members as tabulated at the census could be assumed to belong to these classes. It covers such occupations as commercial and railway clerks and insurance agents, but aims at excluding the artisan, even though his wage may be higher than the clerk's.' Classes 3-8 were intended to cover the 'working class', skilled or unskilled, while 'Class 2 is intermediate between the middle and working class because it consists of occupations, such as the shop-keeping trades, including many members of both classes'.² In the original grouping, classes 6-8 were separate segments of the working class. They have since been assimilated into classes 3-5, so that the full current grouping consists of the 5 following classes: 1, upper and middle; 2, intermediate; 3, skilled workmen; 4, intermediate; 5, unskilled workmen.

It is, of course, a mistake to assume that any single 'class' grouping will suffice for all types of social investigation. For fertility, which, in our given society, may be peculiarly the product of factors associated with status and social competition, it is not unlikely that 'social position' is a very useful criterion of differentiation. For mortality, however, other criteria might be much more appropriate, such as total family income or, even better, income per head. This does not mean that mortality analysis based upon social position would be useless. On the contrary, the official studies of differential mortality carried out since 1911 have shown marked and consistent gradations of mortality by social position and should have been of the greatest value in helping to reduce mortality. But differential mortality studies in which social status was subdivided by, for example, income grouping might show even more marked, consistent and suggestive results.

There is a need for much more work on this question. If, for example, future censuses (and future vital registration) collected information on income, rent and education as well as on occupation, it would be most instructive to see how tabulations based upon a combination of these various criteria would affect the group averages of fertility and mortality. Similarly, in contrast to the present method of constructing social groups and then comparing the fertility and mortality of these somewhat arbitrarily created groups, it would be instructive to group similar fertilities and mortalities and then to ascertain what social classification (in terms of the various criteria available) would follow from them. One of our difficulties in connexion with work of this kind is that census and vital statistics are still too strongly in the grip of tradition. In only too many countries, for example, it is still believed that vital registration has as its primary purpose the provision of records of civil status and that other uses are accidental. Historically, of course, that is generally the case. What it means in practice is that the question which demographers and others have to put to themselves is how to make the best use of the available census and vital statistics, and not how best to provide the statistics needed to answer specific questions.

Returning to the main subject, 'social position', the classification used by the Registrar General is perhaps the most difficult of all bases on which to classify a population. There are no 'hard', quantitative data which arrange themselves - as would be the case with incomes - in ascending or descending order. Although there are quantitative factors which help to determine social position, the net result lies within the attitudes of groups to themselves and to each other. Thus it is very likely that observers from different groups would have significantly different views as to the rank which should be allocated to them and to others. Experiments carried out in the U.S.A., for example, suggest that a large proportion of people questioned regarded themselves as part of the 'middle class' and that these results differed markedly from the classification which would have been made by the interviewers. Much depends upon the culture of the given community and upon the power and self-consciousness of the labour movement in that community. It is likely, for example, that the tendency found in the U.S.A. for individuals to rank themselves as 'middle class' would be less marked in England and Wales.

In considering the above comments it is important to emphasize the apparently obvious, namely, that the purpose of a social status classification of occupations is to rank occupations in relation to each other. It is this very purpose which gives rise to the difficulties of classification. No single and agreed scale exists, according to which it is possible to rank every occupation. And although there were various lines of research which would lead to agreement over a wider range of occupations than is now the case, complete agreement over the whole range of occupations is scarcely probable. It is difficult for people to rank themselves in any precise way in relation to others with whom they have no contact at all. Farmers and farm-labourers may agree on the social rating which each group affords the other. But such an agreement is far less likely to be reached by, for example, farmers and artists.

This general difficulty of classifying by 'social position' would obtain however plentiful the criteria of judgement available. The difficulty is markedly increased when there is a single criterion. The Registrar General's classification, based exclusively upon occupation, is thus for that reason alone bound to be somewhat defective.³ Although occupation may be a major determinant in 'social position' (and, conversely, 'social position' a major determinant in the choice of occupation), it is by no means the only determinant, and no classification based solely upon that factor can be fully satisfactory. A more realistic result (bearing in mind the probable limitations upon the extent to which this kind of information is obtainable through censuses) might be achieved by using education and occupation as double criteria and when the next census is being planned the possibility of collecting, either for the whole population or by means of a sample, information on education and other criteria should be considered.⁴

¹ Occupational data on mortality were, of course, given much earlier. But a full 'class' grouping of occupations was not previously undertaken.

² *Seventy-Fourth Annual Report of the Registrar General*, p. xii.

³ Quite apart from the question as to whether the occupational data given at the census (and at vital registration) are sufficiently detailed for allocation within the framework set up by the Registrar General.

⁴ The effects due to the use of a single criterion are shown especially as regards the position of employers and managers. They are generally placed by the Registrar General in class 2, though there are some anomalies here. Why, for example, should a colliery owner be in class 2 while a film producer is placed in class 1? But in any case the social position of an employer will depend upon more factors than just his function as an employer.

In addition to this inherent defect, due to the use of a single criterion, the Registrar General's classification has other defects which arise from the specific method of allocating 'social position'. These defects are indicated in general terms by the social groupings adopted. In effect, classes 1 and 5 are composed of individuals who, in general, would probably be assigned to the top and bottom of the social scale by almost any set of criteria.¹ We should expect to find bankers, company directors and shipowners in the top group in our type of society and newspaper sellers, rag and bone sorters and fruit pickers in the bottom. But there is less reason to agree with the selection of occupations in the various intermediate groups. It is difficult to know why, if auctioneers, appraisers and valuers (Code 736) are in class 1, owners, agents and managers in mining and quarrying (Codes 040, 050 and 060) should come in class 2. Similarly, it is difficult to see why actors and musicians (Codes 835 and 836) should come within class 3, covering 'skilled men', and, as such, be placed on the same social level as stage hands (Code 837), chimney sweeps (Code 876) and bath and wash-house attendants and managers (Code 871).

Further, while the top and bottom groups may be based on a judgement as to social position, the intermediate groups are not. It is very probable that 'skilled workmen', for example, do occupy a specific social status. But class 3, which includes skilled workmen, also includes the lower professional occupations (midwives and sick nurses), employees in the distributive industries, the lower ranks of the civil service, and clerks. Generally speaking, however, the 'white-collar' occupations probably have a higher 'social position' than the manual occupations and a given rank of employment in the distributive industries probably entails a higher social position than the comparable rank in the productive industries. Similarly, in class 2 the Registrar General links together occupations which, by definition, are in different social categories. Thus Code 740 covers the administrative, executive and higher clerical officer grades of the Civil Service, though the methods of recruitment and functions of these different grades would seem to indicate the need for separate treatment of them.²

In sum, the Registrar General's classification, though purporting to be in terms of 'social position', shows various anomalies. The individual groups contain occupations which do not really belong to them and the groups entitled 'skilled workmen', 'intermediate' and 'unskilled workmen', even if they were homogeneous and consistent, would not necessarily provide a correct gradation of social status.

The significance of the Registrar General's classification should not, of course, be under-estimated. It is a notable example of pioneer work in the field of social inquiry and, over the past 36 years, has contributed greatly to our understanding of the social processes and their relation to fertility and mortality. But it needs to be amplified and reconsidered in the light of more recent research.

In adapting the Registrar General's groupings for the purpose of tabulating the 1939 births, it might have been possible to improve the classification to some extent by the transfer of individual occupations to different groups. But no amount of transfer could, in the absence of other criteria, have made the classification as a whole substantially more satisfactory as one of 'social position'. It thus appeared more useful to abandon the stated purpose of the classification and to devise one which, though of interest from the point of view of demographic analysis, would be less ambitious as to social gradation. In effect, this meant confining the construction of social status divisions to a much more limited field of comparison. That is, the new grouping would allow, for example, a comparison between employers, foremen and other workers in the building industry, but would not attempt to rank these occupations against, say, the upper, intermediate and lower positions in commerce, finance and insurance. At the same time, by using a larger number of categories than the five main groups of the Registrar General, it would be possible to compare, say, 'white-collar' occupations as a whole with operatives as a whole, and with agriculture as a whole. These three categories might, in fact, be regarded as the major divisions. Under each there would be a number of subheads, and rank comparisons would be restricted to occupations under the specific subheads.

An outline classification prepared in accordance with the above considerations was discussed with Mr. V.P.A. Derrick of the General Register Office, and with Messrs. Hopkin and Hajnal. Various amendments were made - in particular, some further breakdowns were agreed in order to make it possible to derive the Registrar General's fivefold grouping from the final subgroups. This was desirable, among other reasons, in order to allow the tabulation to be used in calculating 'social class' infant mortality rates comparable with those given in the *Decennial Supplements* issued by the Registrar General. At the same time certain limitations were imposed because, for some of the specific occupations involved, the numbers of maternities were so small as not to make transfer of the occupations worth while on this occasion. The resultant occupational classification, comprising twenty-six groups and thirteen types, has already been given in Table 1 B of the present study. It would also be possible to rearrange the twenty-six groups in slightly different types - for example, into broad industrial categories, with a rough social gradation within each category. On such a basis the thirteen types might be reduced to seven categories. The thirteen types differ from the Registrar General's classification but are not entirely dissimilar.

It should be noted that the thirteen main types used by Messrs. Hopkin and Hajnal were set up specifically for fertility analysis. There is no reason to assume this precise classification would be equally appropriate for the study of other than fertility characteristics. That is partly a matter of examining the particular factors affecting those other characteristics, and partly a matter of experimentation. Comparability between the data collected for different types of social inquiry is highly desirable, but does not carry with it the corollary of uniformity in their ultimate classification. So far as fertility analysis is concerned, however, the results show that the new classification had some merit. This is brought out especially well by the separation of clerks (group 19), and shop assistants (group 20) from skilled workers, and by the detailed treatment of operatives.

¹ The composition of the various groups discussed here is that given in the 1931 census.

² The fact that the three grades are merged in a single code number means that, so far as the 1931 census data are concerned, they cannot now be treated separately. This also applies to local government officials and to the police.

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