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#### Changing Family Size in England and Wales

This volume is an important study in demographic history. It draws on the individual returns from the 1891, 1901 and 1911 censuses of England and Wales, to which Garrett, Reid, Schürer and Szreter were permitted access ahead of scheduled release dates. Using the responses of the inhabitants of 13 communities to the special questions included in the 1911 'fertility' census, they consider the interactions between the social, economic and physical environments in which people lived and their family building experience and behaviour. Techniques and approaches based in demography, history and geography enable the authors to re-examine the declines in infant mortality and marital fertility which occurred at the turn of the twentieth century. Comparisons are drawn within and between white collar, agricultural and industrial communities and the analyses, conducted at both local and national level, lead to conclusions which challenge both contemporary and current orthodoxies.

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Place, Class and Demography, 1891–1911

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# Preface and acknowledgements

This book would not have been written had it not been for a meeting, in the mid-1980s, between Peter Laslett and Roger Thatcher, the then Registrar-General. Neither fertility nor the survival chances of young children was the original focus of their discussions, but their vision of comparative historical research across space and time made the present study possible.

The four authors came together from a diversity of academic disciplines; history, geography and demography, and this has encouraged us to take an interdisciplinary approach to our subject. Realisation that we were not always 'talking the same language' led us, within the constraints of the space available, to lay out the methods, techniques and assumptions used in an effort to make our work more transparent for readers drawn from across a spectrum of disciplines. Our book has been laid out in the expectation that readers may wish to go straight to chapters which interest them, but with the hope that they might feel drawn to follow cross-references to investigate more fully the interconnections between fertility and mortality, geography and history, sources and methods.

Our work, we gratefully acknowledge, has been supported throughout by funding from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), and has formed part of the research programme of the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure.

We also owe a large debt of gratitude to the staff of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS), now of course the Office for National Statistics (ONS), at Titchfield who provided a great deal of help and assistance. We must also acknowledge our debt to the ESRC for a special grant to meet the costs of the data inputting undertaken by OPCS at Titchfield.

Friends and colleagues, students and visitors to the Cambridge

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Group are too numerous to name individually, but all contributed in some measure to this volume. Those deserving special mention include Jenny Wood and Virginia Knight who edited, managed and helped to enrich the data delivered from OPCS with considerable enthusiasm and skill. Michael Griffiths, David Stone, Tanya Hoole and Julie Duncan compiled short histories of the thirteen districts from which data were drawn. We are sorry that only mere distillations of the reports they completed could be included in chapter 2, as these do not do justice to the scholarship they brought to bear on the task. We are also grateful to Zhongwei Zhao, who lent us his expertise with population microsimulation, and to Dominique Benjuya for transcribing the occupational statistics for every administrative district in England and Wales in the 1921 census. Ann Thompson and Jean Robin gave us much appreciated help with preparing the manuscript.

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Having been the original catalyst for this study Peter Laslett has maintained an interest in our work over the intervening years. We wish to acknowledge our debt to him as a mentor and friend. These two words also describe Richard Wall who, although his name does not appear in the list of authors, contributed an immense amount to the 'OPCS study', and has continued to offer support and encouragement through the various stages of the gestation of this book.

We have presented papers at a variety of conferences and members of the audiences have given us many helpful suggestions and set us off in

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new directions with their questions and challenges. In a similar vein, parts of the material presented here have appeared in earlier versions as journal articles in *Continuity and Change, Economic History Review, Histoire Sociale/Social History, Historical Research, International Journal of Population Geography, Local Population Studies* and *Population and Development Review,* and in books by Corsini and Viazzo (1997) and Rowland and Moll Blanes (1997). We would like to acknowledge the role of the referees and editors of these publications in furthering our arguments and bringing our thoughts into clearer focus. Michael Anderson has given us a great deal of his valuable time and copious comments on an earlier draft of our manuscript, and his enthusiasm has been an inspiration. Bob Woods, too, has been a source of encouragement and a motivational force. To both we extend our grateful thanks.

We also thank the estate of the late John Galsworthy for permission to quote a passage from *In Chancery*, one of the volumes comprising his *Forsyte Saga*.

Finally, we have dedicated this book to our children. Their arrivals took us away from the realms of theory and immersed us in the practical world of family building, bringing home the choices and constraints, trials and tribulations faced by our own parents and generations of parents before them. It is however to our respective wives, husbands and partners that we owe our greatest debt of gratitude. They have helped us balance our lives between the private and public spheres, given unstintingly of their time, support and affection, and accompanied us through those life-cycle stages which still, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, remain a great adventure: household and family formation.

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