

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910454560903321
Autore	Garrett Eilidh
Titolo	Changing family size in England and Wales : place, class, and demography, 1891-1911 // Eilidh Garrett [and three others] [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2001
ISBN	1-107-12271-6 0-511-11935-6 0-511-15336-8 0-511-04760-6 0-511-32787-0 0-511-49581-1 1-280-15483-7 0-521-80153-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxiii, 526 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Cambridge studies in population, economy, and society in past time ; ; 36
Disciplina	304.6/34/0941
Soggetti	Family size - England - History Family size - Wales - History Fertility, Human - England - History Fertility, Human - Wales - History Infants - Mortality - England Infants - Mortality - Wales Social classes - England - History Social classes - Wales - History England Population Wales Population
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 478-500) and index.
Nota di contenuto	1. Introduction -- 2. Locations for study -- 3. Studying locations -- 4. Infant and child mortality from the 1911 census -- 5. Fertility and fertility behaviour 1891-1911 -- 6. The national picture -- 7. Class,

place and demography: the mosaic of demographic change in England and Wales from Waterloo to the Great War -- App. A. The indirect estimation of infant and child mortality and related applications -- App. B. Choice of regression method -- App. C. The values of community-level variables for each sector -- App. D. The percentage of the population of each country living in each type of place, subdivided by environment, England and Wales, 1921.

Sommario/riassunto

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, Schurer and Szreter were permitted access ahead of scheduled release dates. Using the responses of the inhabitants of thirteen 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.
