

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1981

VOLUME 11

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INTRODUCTION

A Census of Population was taken on the night of the 5th April, 1981 in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 1981 (S.I. No. 60 of 1981) made by the Minister of State at the Department of the Taoiseach in pursuance of powers conferred on him by sub-section 1 of section 16 of the Statistics Act 1926 and the Statistics Acts 1926 and 1946 (Transfer of Ministerial Functions) Order 1949 (S.I. No. 142 of 1949), and the Statistics (Delegation of Powers and Duties) Order 1980 (S.I. No. 36 of 1980).

The following particulars were collected in respect of each individual:— (i) name, (ii) sex, (iii) relationship to head of household, (iv) date of birth, (v) marital status, (vi) place of birth, (vii) religion, (viii) ability to speak Irish, (ix) date of marriage and number of children (for married women only), (x) usual residence, (xi) usual residence one year prior to Census date, (xii) means of travel and distance travelled to work or school; and for persons aged 15 years or over, (xiii) present economic status, (xiv) principal occupation, (xv) employment status, (xvi) name of employer and nature of employer's business, (xvii) address of place of work or school, (xviii) area and rateable valuation of agricultural holdings, (xix) age at which fulltime education ended and number of years' attendance at school or college (for persons who had ceased their fulltime education), (xx) scientific or technological qualifications held and fields of science concerned. In addition the following information was collected in respect of each private household:— (i) nature of occupancy of the dwelling (rented, owner occupied, etc.), (ii) rent of dwelling, (iii) rooms occupied, (iv) year dwelling was built, (v) type of water supply, (vi) availability of bath or shower, (vii) type of sanitary facilities and (viii) principal fuel used to heat the dwelling and availability of central heating.

COVERAGE OF THE CENSUS

The Census figures relate to the de facto population, that is to say the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday, 5 April, 1981, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 6 April, 1981, not having been enumerated elsewhere; persons on board ships in port are included with the population of adjacent areas. The figures, therefore, include visitors present on Census night as well as those in residence, while usual residents temporarily absent from the State are excluded. The date of the Census was, however, chosen to coincide with a period when passenger movements were at a minimum and consequently the figures closely approximate to those for the normally resident population. Members of the Defence Forces who, on Census night, were serving abroad with the United Nations were excluded from the enumeration.

PUBLICATION AND AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS

Volume 1 – Population of District Electoral Divisions, Towns and larger units of Area (Pl. 985); Volume 2 – Ages and Marital Status classified by Areas (Pl. 2561); Volume 3 – Household Composition and Family Units (Pl. 3084); Volume 4 – Principal Economic Status and Industries (Pl. 3274); Volume 5 – Religion (Pl. 3407); Volume 6 – Irish Language (Pl. 3581); Volume 7 – Occupations (Pl. 3828); Volume 8 – Housing (Pl. 4043); Volume 9 – Usual Residence, Migration and Birthplaces (Pl. 4430) and Volume 10 – Education, Scientific and Technological Qualifications (Pl. 4871) have already been published. Two reports based on the processing of a five per cent sample of the Census returns have also been published; the first in March, 1983 (Pl. 1446) related to Age, Marital Status and Labour Force; the second in December, 1983 (Pl. 1933) related to characteristics of Housing and Households. A series of Bulletins has been published giving provisional results for the State and for each Planning Region, County and County Borough of classifications by Age, Marital Status, Principal Economic Status, Labour Force, Travel to Work, Religion, Size and Type of Dwelling, Nature of Occupancy, Water Supply, Sanitary Facilities and Fuel used to heat the dwelling. A final State Bulletin published in July, 1984 (Pl. 2526) contains classifications by Place of Birth, Usual Residence,

Irish Language, Travel to Work and School, Education and Household Facilities separately distinguishing between Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas. Tabulations containing frequency counts of the population in each Urban and Rural District, each District Electoral Division or Ward, each town of 1,000 population and over and each Gaeltacht Area classified by the main variables collected in the Census (e.g. Occupation, Industry, Economic Status, Socio-Economic Group, Education, Age, Marital Status) as well as counts of Private Households classified by Housing characteristics (Number of Rooms, Age of Building, Availability of Bath, etc.) are available on computer print-out sheets and on tape. These data will be supplied, at a charge, by the Central Statistics Office.

METHODOLOGICAL DETAILS

Fertility questions asked on Census Form

This Volume of the Report of the 1981 Census of Population contains detailed tables relating to fertility of marriage based on the following questions on the Census form:—

To be completed for each married woman only:—

Month and year of present marriage.

Number of children born alive to present marriage.

The accompanying notes indicated that what was required was the total number of children born alive to the present marriage, including those not now alive and those alive but not in the household on Census night.

The fertility inquiry related to all married women in the State whether or not their husbands were in the household on the date of the Census; widows and single women were excluded. The information was collected in respect of existing marriages only. Hence, to enable valid analyses involving births, duration of marriage, etc., to be made, the question on the number of children born alive was designed to exclude children not born to the present marriage. Satisfactory information was provided in respect of 616,191 married women – some 95.1 per cent of the total married women recorded in the Census.

The information on date of present marriage together with the date of birth of each married woman which was also asked for on the Census schedule made possible the calculation of (a) the duration of the marriage in completed years at the time of the Census and (b) the age at last birthday of the wife at the time of the marriage. Similarly, where the husband was enumerated in the same household as the wife, it was possible to determine his age at last birthday at the time of the marriage. The validity of the data in respect of older women, especially those whose age at marriage was over 40 years or those whose duration of marriage was 40 years or more, is subject to some uncertainty.

Classification by Socio-Economic Group

The entire population was classified to one of eleven socio-economic groups plus a residual *unknown* group if insufficient details were provided. The occupations assigned to each of the eleven groups are generally similar as regards the level of skill or educational attainment required. The socio-economic group of persons aged 15 years or over who were at work was decided by their occupation or in some cases by a combination of occupation and employment status.

Unemployed or retired persons were classified by socio-economic group according to their former occupation.

Other persons such as those engaged in home duties or at school/college who were members of a family unit, were classified to the socio-economic group of the person on whom they were deemed to be dependent. Other persons who were not members of a family unit were assigned to the *unknown* group.

The actual socio-economic groups used in the Census were as follows:—

- 0 Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers
- 1 Other agricultural occupations and fishermen

- 2 Higher professional
- 3 Lower professional
- 4 Employers and managers
- 5 Salaried employees
- 6 Intermediate non-manual workers
- 7 Other non-manual workers
- 8 Skilled manual workers
- 9 Semi-skilled manual workers
- X Unskilled manual workers
- R Unknown

A detailed listing of the occupations allocated to each socio-economic group is given in Appendix A.

Classification by Religion

The column on the Census schedule in which information on this topic was furnished was headed *Religion, state particular denomination*; if none write *None*. No further notes or instructions were given. The Census Enumerators were instructed not to insist on the completion of this section of the form in cases where householders were reluctant to give the required information.

Educational Level

Information was sought on fulltime education received in respect of each person aged 15 years or over no longer receiving fulltime education. No entry was to be made in respect of part-time education. Other points made in these instructions were:-

- (i) Secondary school includes the secondary top of a primary school;
- (ii) Vocational, technical or commercial includes schools of commerce, secretarial colleges, schools of domestic science, agricultural schools;
- (iii) University or other third level includes the constituent colleges of the National University of Ireland, Dublin University, Maynooth College, College of Surgeons, National College of Art, Regional Technical Colleges, Colleges of Advanced Technology, Teachers Training College, Military Training College, Major Religious Seminaries, Agricultural College, Veterinary Colleges.

While persons were asked to make an entry in respect of each type of educational establishment attended they were classified only on the basis of the highest level attended.

Principal Economic Status

The Principal Economic Status was determined for persons aged fifteen years and over on the basis of a question which required a tick to be inserted opposite one of eight categories which best described the person's present economic status. The question was as follows:-

PRESENT STATUS

Indicate, by inserting ✓ in the appropriate box, the person's present principal status. Self-employed persons should insert ✓ in Box 1. Persons temporarily absent from work because of illness, holidays, etc. should insert ✓ in Box 1.

Q. 15	
At work <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Seeking regular work for first time <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> 3 At school, student <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Home (i.e. domestic) duties <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Retired <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Unable to work owing to permanent sickness or disability..... <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8 (specify)

While present *principal* status was sought, strict guidelines relating to the nature of work performed, whether temporary or permanent, fulltime or part-time were not laid down for use in reply to this question. Thus, the answers supplied are based on the subjective assessment of the person completing the form.

Labour Force

The Labour Force comprises persons aged 15 years and over who are *at work*, *seeking regular work for the first time* or *unemployed*. This is an extension of the Labour Force definition used in previous Censuses which did not include first job seekers.

COMMENTARY

Family Size 1971 - 81

The tables cover a total of 616,191 married women to whom a total of 1,975,359 children were born alive. This gives an overall average of 321 children per 100 married women as compared with the overall average figure of 345 for the corresponding 1971 analysis. However, the difference between these overall averages reflects not only changes in specific fertility levels but also changes in structure which affect average fertility levels, such as age of wife at marriage, duration of marriage, etc. Comparisons must, therefore, be made at a more detailed level if changes in specific fertility levels are being studied. This is done in TABLE A which shows the average number of children born per 100 married women classified by duration of marriage and age of wife at marriage.

TABLE A:- AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER 100 MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE - 1971 AND 1981.

Duration of marriage (in years)		Age Group of wife at marriage							
		All Ages	Under 20	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 and over
0 - 4	1971	105 (111) [†]	131 (138)	108 (113)	104 (105)	102 (100)	72 (74)	31 (32)	4 (4)
	1981	93	124	90	86	94	78	35	3
5 - 9	1971	265 (275)	318	282	275	246	152	47	5
	1981	231	261	235	236	219	138	44	1
10 - 14	1971	356 (378)	453	402	374	297	165	50	6
	1981	316	364	330	321	270	157	45	3
15 - 19	1971	403 (437)	575	488	414	309	162	48	5
	1981	372	460	403	371	298	168	46	4
20 - 24	1971	424 (448)	654	527	421	304	172	48	5
	1981	407	542	460	405	309	174	57	5
25 - 29	1971	440 (441)	662	536	421	314	173	61	9
	1981	429	629	508	422	316	173	54	6
30 - 34	1971	437 (440)	658	530	420	311	183	64	11
	1981	446	670	533	428	319	186	70	10
35 - 39	1971	460 (465)	670	548	422	320	195	83	52
	1981	466	677	542	431	326	187	75	9
40 - 44	1971	489 (488)	688	561	437	344	214	144	85
	1981	469	666	536	428	322	200	79	33
45 and over	1971	553 (556)	701	600	482	392	296	254	43*
	1981	518	673	564	439	350	253	121	111*
All durations	1971	345 (355)	471 (443)	378 (380)	352 (350)	283 (285)	161 (165)	51 (53)	6 (6)
	1981	321	390	334	327	278	163	51	4

* Based on 10 married women or less

† Standardised rates for 1971 are shown in brackets. For a particular duration of marriage group the 1971 fertility rate in each age at marriage range was multiplied by the number of married women in the corresponding duration and age group in 1981, the products aggregated for all ages and divided by the number of married women in the duration group in 1981. For duration 0-4 years figures for separate single years of duration were used in deriving standardised rates. The standardised rates for the age groups were found in a similar manner.

In general, the average fertility rates for 1981 are below the 1971 levels. For example, for every 100 marriages in the five years preceding the 1981 Census, where the bride was in the 20-24 year age group, the average number of children born was 90 compared with the corresponding 1971 rate of 108; for the 25-29 age at marriage group the drop was from 104 in 1971 to 86 in 1981.

Standardised rates for 1971 are also shown in brackets in Table A in the first column for all ages, in the first row for marriages under five years duration and in the final row for all durations of marriage. These standardised rates show what the corresponding average 1971 rates would have been if the distribution by age of wife at marriage and duration of marriage of married women in 1971 had been the same as in 1981 and thus removes the effect of any changes in the distribution on comparisons between 1971 and 1981.

When the 1971 and 1981 rates for different duration of marriage groups are compared on this standardised basis, decreases in fertility are shown in all except the 30-34 and 35-39 years duration groups where there were increases from 440 to 446 and 465 to 466 respectively. The largest decreases were in the marriages of shortest duration with the duration groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years showing falls of 16.2 per cent, 16.0 per cent and 16.4 per cent respectively. The standardised 1971 rates were higher than the actual 1971 rates for almost every duration group which shows that a comparison by duration of the actual rates understates the 1971 - 81 changes.

When different ages of wife at marriage are considered, there were reductions in fertility in the younger groups, those whose age at marriage was under 35 years, while for those married at over this age, fertility showed almost no change. The reductions in the under 20, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 groups were 12.0 per cent, 12.1 per cent, 6.6 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively.

The difference between the actual 1971 rates and those standardised using the 1981 structure are explained by decreasing marriage rates and younger marriage ages over the 1971-81 period.

An alternative comparison between the results of the two Censuses is made in TABLE B which shows the distribution in 1971 and 1981 of married women in the various duration of marriage groups according to the number of children born. The distribution by number of children in 1971 has also been standardised using the 1981 structure by age of wife at marriage within each duration of marriage category. This shows what the distribution by number of children would have been in 1971 if the latter structure had been the same in 1971 as in 1981.

TABLE B:- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN 1971 AND 1981 CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, STANDARDISED† TO 1981

Number of children born	Duration of marriage (in years)													
	0 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 and over		All durations	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
0	30.9	37.4	7.9	9.4	7.6	7.0	8.7	7.8	9.4	9.0	8.3	7.3	12.8	12.8
1	36.4	37.6	8.8	12.9	5.6	6.3	6.4	5.6	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.3	12.1	12.4
2	24.8	20.4	26.4	35.2	12.4	20.3	11.0	13.0	11.8	11.5	9.8	10.8	15.7	18.7
3	6.8	4.0	29.2	27.4	19.3	27.0	13.5	18.8	13.6	13.9	11.8	13.3	15.1	17.8
4	1.1	0.5	17.3	10.9	21.1	21.3	15.0	19.6	14.5	15.0	12.8	14.2	13.2	13.9
5	0.1	0.1	7.1	3.1	15.3	10.5	13.6	14.6	12.0	13.3	11.8	12.2	9.8	9.2
6	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	9.4	4.7	10.3	9.2	9.5	10.0	10.7	10.2	7.0	5.8
7	-	-	0.7	0.1	4.9	1.8	7.4	5.0	7.0	7.0	8.1	7.8	4.8	3.5
8	-	-	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.7	5.1	2.9	4.9	4.8	6.3	5.7	3.3	2.2
9	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	3.3	1.6	3.5	3.2	4.7	4.0	2.2	1.4
10+	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	5.5	1.9	6.5	5.5	9.5	8.2	4.0	2.3
Total	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-	100.-

†For a particular duration of marriage category, the 1971 distribution by number of children born for each age of wife at marriage range was multiplied by the number of married women in this age group and duration of marriage group in 1981. The resultant products were summed and the standardised 1971 distribution obtained by dividing this sum by the number of married women in the duration group in 1981. For duration 0-4 years figures for separate single years of duration were used in deriving a standardised distribution.

Table B shows a changing pattern in relation to childless marriages. For marriages of duration 0-4 years and 5-9 years there has been an increase in the proportion of childless families, but for marriages of duration 10 years or more the proportion of childless marriages has decreased. The increase in childless couples for marriages of 0-4 years duration from 30.9 per cent in 1971 to 37.4 per cent in 1981 would indicate that they are delaying the birth of the first child. This is illustrated more clearly by the increased proportion of childless couples in marriages of 0-4 years duration where the age of wife at marriage was 25-29 years:

	Duration of marriage (In years)				
	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5
1971	90.1	34.9	20.1	13.7	10.5
1981	90.1	52.3	30.9	20.2	15.1

For marriages of duration 5-9 years and 10-14 years there was an increase in the percentage of married women with less than 4 children; in 1971 the percentages were 72.3 per cent and 44.9 per cent respectively while in 1981 they had increased to 84.9 per cent and 60.6 per cent respectively.

From 1971 to 1981 there was a reduction in the percentages of married women with 6 or more children for each duration of marriage group. This reduction was greatest in marriages of 10-14 years duration where the percentage of married women with 6 or more children declined from 18.8 per cent in 1971 to 7.6 per cent in 1981.

In summary Table B shows there has been a marked change between 1971 and 1981 in family formation and size. The most noticeable feature was the reduction in large families throughout all durations of marriage.

Age of Husband

In the detailed tables the average number of children born per 100 married women is shown in Table 7A for each duration of marriage category sub-divided by ages of wife and husband at marriage. These results have already been summarised in Table A above which shows the strong relationship between age of wife at marriage and the average fertility rate. Account must be taken of this in assessing the influence of the age of husband at marriage on fertility. TABLE C shows the average number of children born per 100 married women for each age of husband at marriage group for the various duration of marriage categories. These rates have been standardised for age of wife at marriage within each marriage duration category.

TABLE C:- AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER 100 MARRIED WOMEN, CLASSIFIED BY AGE OF HUSBAND AT MARRIAGE AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, STANDARDISED† FOR AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE

Age of husband at marriage	Duration of marriage (in years)									
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over
Under 20	133	250	354	403	443	440	484	531	485	530
20 - 24	93	231	316	371	417	445	465	484	499	546
25 - 29	89	233	318	373	410	425	447	459	465	510
30 - 34	98	241	334	389	414	436	444	458	455	506
35 - 39	103	246	332	390	419	427	434	471	468	544
40 - 44	102	233	327	366	384	409	424	457	474	490
45 - 49	112	222	295	353	397	398	379	452	431	684
50 - 54	102	239	316	327	279	285	370	384	378	216 *
55 and over	63	162	269	269	255	260	440	222	261 *	-
										218

* Based on 10 married women or less

† For a particular marriage duration and age of husband category the standardised rate was obtained by multiplying the rate for each age of woman at marriage group by the number of married women in this age group and duration of marriage group in the State summing the resultant products and dividing by the total number of married women in the duration group in the State

‡ For the rate for all marriage durations for a particular age of husband at marriage group the rate for each age of wife at marriage and duration of marriage group was multiplied by the number of wives in the age of wife at marriage and duration of marriage group in the State the resultant products summed and divided by the total number of wives in the State

The results show that the age of husband at marriage has little effect on fertility for husbands who married under 40 except for marriages of duration 30-44 years where fertility was somewhat higher for those married before the age of 20. The fertility rates for husbands aged 40-44 and 45-49 years show declines

of 4.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively over the rates for the preceding age groups with the 50-54 years and 55 years and over age groups showing more pronounced declines of 13.0 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively.

Socio-Economic Groups

Standardised fertility rates are shown in TABLE D for each socio-economic group. The rates are shown for each duration of marriage group and are again standardised for age of wife at marriage within each duration class. The socio-economic groups are, therefore, compared as if the age structure of women at marriage within each duration of marriage category had been identical for each socio-economic group.

TABLE D:- AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER 100 MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH DURATION OF MARRIAGE GROUP, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP STANDARDISED† FOR AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.

Socio-economic group	Duration of marriage (In years)										All durations
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	
Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers	130	279	378	436	469	479	491	522	526	571	373
Other agricultural occupations and fishermen	123	258	339	397	441	459	453	480	500	554	346
Higher professional	97	218	296	343	387	389	375	378	361	340	288
Lower professional	74	210	295	355	393	410	409	415	411	441	296
Employers and managers	106	226	299	345	377	389	388	395	374	385	294
Salaried employees	109	224	294	345	372	395	397	402	404	365	295
Intermediate non-manual workers	59	193	282	335	369	385	405	428	400	461	282
Other non-manual workers	95	225	308	360	393	421	435	456	454	514	313
Skilled manual workers	118	238	315	369	402	427	452	461	465	524	325
Semi-skilled manual workers	78	218	300	361	401	433	458	472	488	532	314
Unskilled manual workers	132	257	341	394	439	461	485	505	514	573	352
Unknown	115	244	327	378	355	366	385	403	439	494	308
Total	93	231	316	372	407	429	446	466	469	518	321

† See footnote, Table C

The standardised fertility rates for socio-economic groups for all durations of marriage varied from a maximum of 373 in the case of the farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers to 282 for the intermediate non-manual workers. Groups with rates in excess of 340 (compared with the rate of 321 for all groups) were unskilled manual workers and other agricultural occupations and fishermen. Higher professional, employers and managers, salaried employees and lower professional had rates of less than 300.

Religion

TABLE E shows standardised fertility rates of married women for different religious denominations. These are shown, as in Table D, for each duration of marriage category.

TABLE E:- AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER 100 MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH DURATION OF MARRIAGE GROUP, CLASSIFIED BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, STANDARDISED† FOR AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.

Religious denomination	Duration of marriage (In years)										All durations
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	
Total	93	231	316	372	407	429	446	466	469	518	321
Catholic	94	234	320	377	413	437	457	477	484	534	326
Church of Ireland	76	203	257	277	297	288	280	289	286	308	234
Other stated religions	74	203	259	292	289	286	274	313	289	322	236
Others*	81	193	277	327	359	387	389	403	413	477	281

† See footnote, Table C

* Includes cases where no religion stated and no details supplied

The fertility rates for Catholics are, of course, very close to those for all religions in view of the fact that 93 per cent of married women included in this analysis were Catholics. In fact, in each duration of marriage group, the rates for Catholics were slightly above those for the total population, being 326 as compared with 321 in the case of marriages of all durations. The corresponding figures for members of the Church of Ireland and for other specified religions were 234 and 236 respectively. There are, however, variations in the differences between religions for different duration of marriage groups. For marriages of duration 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years the average number of children born per 100 families is nearly 25 per cent higher for Catholics than it is for the Church of Ireland but this average is 50 to 75 per cent higher for durations of twenty five years or more.

Educational Level

TABLE F shows standardised fertility rates for married women of different educational levels and for each duration of marriage group. Married women who were still in education are excluded from the table. This type of information has not previously been presented in Census reports.

TABLE F:- AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER 100 MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH DURATION OF MARRIAGE GROUP, CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ATTENDED, STANDARDISED† FOR AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.

Educational level attended	Duration of marriage (In years)										All durations
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	
Total	93	231	316	372	407	429	446	466	469	518	321
University	80	211	295	349	387	390	382	387	367	378	287
Secondary and Vocational	82	218	295	345	376	382	398	394	367	388	288
Secondary	89	225	309	361	392	410	412	420	411	439	304
Vocational	98	235	314	369	398	422	441	454	441	479	317
Primary (Incl not stated)	118	246	327	384	419	441	462	484	488	537	336

† See footnote Table C

Generally the standardised fertility rates decline according as the educational levels of married women increase. The standardised rate for all marriage durations for married women who had attended university (287) was almost identical to that for women who had attended both secondary and vocational levels and one or other of these two educational levels had the lowest standardised fertility rate for each duration of marriage. Married women who had attended secondary school always had the third lowest standardised fertility rate, while married women who had attended primary school only had the highest fertility rates for each duration of marriage category. For the duration of marriage category under 5 years the lowest fertility rate, for women who had attended university, was 68 per cent of the rate for women who had attended primary school only. For marriage durations of between 5 and 29 years the lowest rates (university or secondary/vocational) are about 90 per cent of the rates for women who had attended primary school only. For marriage durations of 30 years or longer the differences between the lowest rates (university) and the rates for women who had attended primary school only, gradually increased.

Present Economic Status

TABLE G shows standardised fertility rates for married women in the labour force (i.e. at work or unemployed) and not in the labour force at the time of the Census, for each duration of marriage. Information of this type has not previously been presented in Census reports.

TABLE G:- AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER 100 MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH DURATION OF MARRIAGE GROUP, CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC STATUS, STANDARDISED† FOR AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.

Economic Status	Duration of marriage (In years)									
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over All durations
Total	93	231	316	372	407	429	446	466	469	518
In Labour Force	40	150	246	313	347	364	388	414	412	426
Not In Labour Force	126	245	326	383	418	439	453	470	471	519

† See footnote Table C

For each duration of marriage category the standardised rate for women in the labour force was lower than for women not in the labour force. The differences between the rates in percentage terms were greater for the shorter durations when, of course, children are likely to be younger; they narrow to a fairly constant level for marriage durations in excess of 15 years.

Counties and County Boroughs

Tables A - G show the influence on fertility rates of various factors such as age of wife at marriage, duration of marriage, age of husband at marriage, socio-economic group, religion, educational level and labour force status. The combinations of these factors explain, to a large extent, the different fertility rates in different counties. TABLE H shows the crude (i.e. not standardised) fertility rates for counties ranked in decreasing order of fertility rate for all durations of marriage. Also shown are the rates for marriages of 25-29 years duration, when most families would have been completed.

TABLE H:— AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER 100 MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH FOR ALL DURATIONS OF MARRIAGE AND DURATION 25-29 YEARS, LISTED IN DECREASING ORDER OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR ALL DURATIONS.

County or County Borough	Duration of Marriage 25-29 years	All Durations	County or County Borough	Duration of Marriage 25-29 years	All Durations
Mayo	443	362	Kilkenny	443	332
Donegal	454	352	Leitrim	401	330
Offaly	472	351	Dublin Co. Borough	421	328
Galway	459	350	Limerick	435	324
Laoighis	459	345	Sligo	413	323
Carlow	473	345	Clare	413	323
Roscommon	412	342	Cork Co. Borough	419	322
Tipperary, S.R.	457	342	Waterford	416	321
Limerick Co. Borough	472	339	Meath	452	320
Cavan	416	338	Louth	437	317
Tipperary, N.R.	430	337	Waterford Co. Borough	424	315
Westmeath	458	337	Cork	408	305
Longford	440	336	Kildare	476	305
Wexford	456	335	Wicklow	417	296
Kerry	420	334	Dun Laoghaire Borough	368	285
Monaghan	429	333	Dublin *	400	272

* Excluding Dun Laoghaire Borough

Kildare, which had the highest fertility for marriages of duration 25-29 years, had the fourth lowest fertility for marriages of all durations. This highlights the influence of those various factors dealt with in the previous pages.