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IRELAND

REGISTER OF POPULATION
1941

CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION
BY AREAS, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITIONS

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ÉIRE.

REGISTER OF POPULATION, 1941.

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REGISTER OF POPULATION, 1941.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION BY AREAS, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.

I. SOURCES OF THE STATISTICS.

The figures in this report have been derived from the Register of Population established by Emergency Powers (No. 116) Order, 1941, with a view to furnishing the Department of Supplies with a list of the names and addresses of all persons in Éire for the purpose of issuing ration books. The Register was taken on the night of the 16th November, 1941.

The Returns filled up by each "head of household" provided the material for the present series of statistics. The purpose of the Register necessarily limited the range of questions on the form as compared with that of a Census form; the only particulars furnished in regard to each person were name, sex, date of birth and conjugal condition. Copies of the Orders and of the form of return (Form A) are reproduced in Appendix A.

The requirement that the *date of birth* in years and months should be stated, instead of the *age* of the individual as at the Census, was an experimental innovation. The regrettable tendency to state ages in round numbers (*e.g.*, 40, 50, 60) has often been the subject of comment in Census reports. It was hoped that the new form of question would effect an improvement since (it was thought) persons would be more likely to know their date of birth, which remains unchanged throughout a person's lifetime, than age which changes from year to year. The procedure seems to have brought about a substantial improvement. (*See Appendix D*).

The most detailed age classification adopted for the present compilation was as follows: by single years to age 5 and by quinquennial age groups from age 5 onwards. Each unit of the population could be allocated to one of these age groups, the number aged one year being those born in the period 17th November, 1940—16th November, 1941, etc. A series of experiments showed, however, that the time and expense of compilation would be considerably reduced by classifying the population, in the first instance, by calendar year of birth. It was accordingly decided to compile the statistics according to calendar years, single or grouped quinquennially and afterwards adjust the figures to show the numbers in the customary Census classes under 1 year, 1 and under 2 years, etc. As will presently be shown the necessary adjustments were small except in the age group under 1 year, for which very reliable data were available for making the corrections, so that the errors of estimation introduced into the compilation by the procedure adopted are exceedingly minute.

Since the Register was taken in respect of the night of the 16th November the numbers in the first group, *i.e.*, those born in the year 1941 would represent the number aged under 46 weeks. It was accordingly necessary to add to the numbers in this age group, estimates of the numbers aged 46-52 weeks, *i.e.*, survivors of those born during the period 17th November—31st December, 1940. These estimates were made from the statistics of births and infantile mortality in each area as published in the Annual and Quarterly Reports of the Registrar-General. The method of computation is shown in detail in Appendix B of this report, where it is also shown that the estimates of the numbers of infants aged 46-52 weeks agree closely in each County and County Borough with a rougher estimate represented by a suitable fraction (actually 11.5 per cent determined in advance) of the numbers returned at the Register of Population as born in 1940. It will be seen that for Éire the detailed estimate

for males aged 46–52 weeks was 3,153 as compared with 3,108 by the rough estimate, a difference of only 45, or 1·4 per cent. The difference for females was 20, or one-half per cent. The error introduced in the estimate of the number of infants aged 0–1 years by this method of adjustment is almost certainly less than one-fifth of one per cent for Éire.

Since the adjustments are proportionately even less important in age groups other than under 1, a rougher method of estimate was used: the number aged 1–2 was found by subtracting from the number born in 1940 the estimate of those aged 46–52 weeks and to the result was added an estimate of those aged 98–104 weeks, the latter being a pre-determined percentage of those returned as born in 1939 and 1940; the process was continued through all age groups, except the last, where the numbers were so small as to render adjustment unnecessary. Actually the net adjustment in each county for each age group except the first was usually a matter of units. It will be noted that the method left the total population of each sex and conjugal condition in each area unchanged.

II.—CHANGES IN, AND DISTRIBUTION OF, THE POPULATION.

On 16th November, 1941, the total population was 2,992,034, compared with 2,968,420 in 1936, an increase of 23,614 or 0·8 per cent. This was the first increase in the total population recorded as a complete enumeration since 1841. In the period 1841–1936 the total population of Éire had declined by, roughly, 3½ millions or by 55 per cent. The number of *males* in 1941 was 1,512,727, a decrease of 7,727 or 0·5 per cent, and the number of *females* 1,479,307, an increase of 31,347 or 2·2 per cent. The increase in the number of females may, in part, be attributed to the large proportion of females among the war time immigrants. The following table shows the provincial populations since 1821.

TABLE 1.

POPULATION OF ÉIRE AND PROVINCES, 1821–1941.

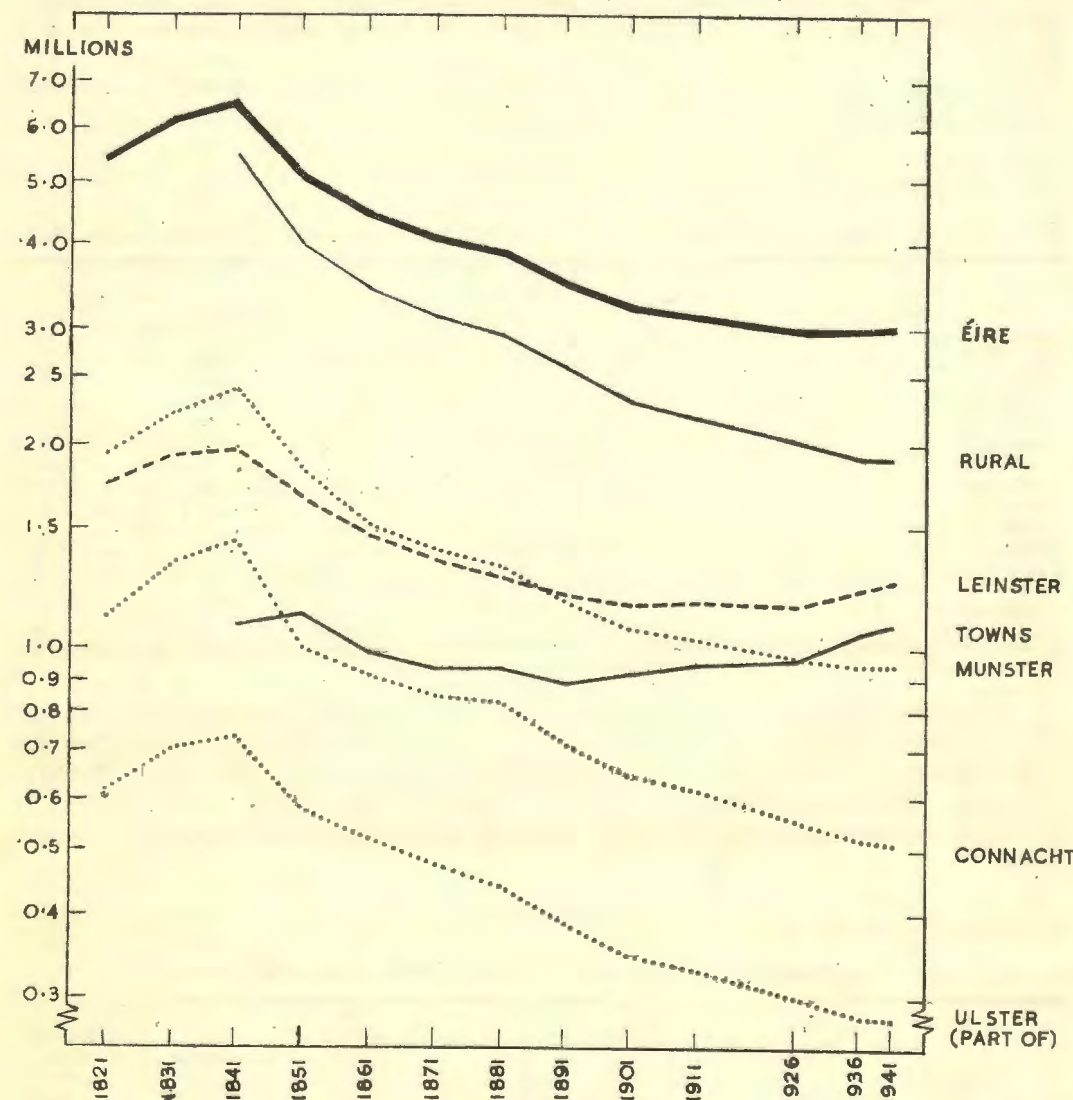
(In thousands).

Year	Éire	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (part of)
1821*	5,421	1,757	1,936	1,110	618
1831*	6,193	1,910	2,227	1,344	713
1841*	6,529	1,974	2,396	1,419	740
1851*	5,112	1,673	1,858	1,010	571
1861	4,402	1,458	1,514	913	518
1871	4,053	1,339	1,393	846	474
1881	3,870	1,279	1,331	822	438
1891	3,469	1,188	1,172	725	384
1901	3,222	1,153	1,076	647	346
1911	3,140	1,162	1,035	611	331
1926	2,972	1,149	970	553	300
1936	2,968	1,220	942	525	280
1941	2,992	1,265	939	513	276

* The Military and Navy are not included in the figures in this Table for 1821 to 1851 but are included for subsequent years.

The diagram drawn on the “ratio” or “logarithmic” scale, shows the population trends in the State since 1821. Each vertical unit of length shows the same percentage increase or decrease anywhere on the chart (*e.g.* 6/10” represents an increase of 50 per cent or a decrease of 33½ per cent). The object of using this rather than the more common “linear” scale is to permit of realistic comparison between the trends for areas with widely different populations.

POPULATION 1821–1941 (RATIO SCALE).



Leinster, in which the gradient of decline during the past century was less steep than in the case of the other provinces, was the only province in which the population increased during the period 1936–41. The percentage declines in Éire and in the provinces in the century 1841–1941 were as follows: Éire 54 per cent, Leinster 36 per cent, Munster 61 per cent, Connacht 64 per cent, Ulster (pt. of) 63 per cent. The similarity of three of these provincial percentages is remarkable. The relatively favourable experience of Leinster is due to the increase in the metropolitan population: exclusive of Dublin City and County the decline in the population of Leinster during the century was 60 per cent. Since 1936 there was an increase in Leinster of 3·6 per cent, equivalent to a decennial* change of 6·6 per cent, compared with 6·2 per cent in the decade 1926–36. In the other provinces there were decreases—in Munster 0·4 per cent, in Connacht 2·4 per cent, in Ulster (pt. of) 1·6 per cent. Even on the equivalent decennial basis (*see* Table 2) these decreases were much less than those in the previous intercensal period. As in the long term period the relatively favourable

* The latest interval was 5½ years and 7 months.

position of Leinster was due very largely to the increase in the population of Dublin City and County. The population of Leinster, excluding Dublin City and County, increased by only 1.9 per cent since 1936, equivalent to a decennial increase of 3.3 per cent.

The next table shows the percentage changes of population in each intercensal interval since 1821.

TABLE 2.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN THE STATE AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS—1821-1941.

Interval	Éire	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (part of)
1821-'31	+ 14.2	+ 8.7	+ 15.1	+ 21.1	+ 15.3
1831-'41	+ 5.4	+ 3.4	+ 7.6	+ 5.6	+ 3.9
1841-'51	- 21.7	- 15.3	- 22.5	- 28.8	- 22.8
1851-'61	- 13.9	- 12.9	- 18.5	- 9.6	- 9.3
1861-'71	- 7.9	- 8.1	- 7.9	- 7.3	- 8.5
1871-'81	- 4.5	- 4.5	- 4.5	- 2.9	- 7.6
1881-'91	- 10.4	- 7.1	- 11.9	- 11.8	- 12.4
1891-'01	- 7.1	- 2.9	- 8.2	- 10.7	- 9.9
1901-'11	- 2.6	+ 0.8	- 3.8	- 5.6	- 4.3
1911-'26	- 5.3	- 1.1	- 6.3	- 9.5	- 9.4
(1911-'26*)	(- 3.6)	(- 0.7)	(- 4.3)	(- 6.4)	(- 6.4)
1926-'36	- 0.1	+ 6.2	- 2.8	- 5.1	- 6.7
1936-'41	+ 0.8	+ 3.6	- 0.4	- 2.4	- 1.6
(1936-'41*)	(+ 1.5)	(+ 6.6)	(- 0.7)	(- 4.3)	(- 2.9)

* Equivalent decennial change.

Except between 1911 and 1926 and between 1936 and 1941 the intercensal intervals were 10 years. In order to present comparable figures for the whole period to which the table relates two sets of figures are included for the periods 1911-1926 and 1936-1941. One shows the actual percentage changes in those periods and the second (figures in brackets) expresses these percentages in terms of the equivalent decennial change.

TABLE 3.

POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY 1936 AND 1941.

County	Population		Percentage Change (+ increase, - decrease)	County	Population		Percentage Change (+ increase, - decrease)
	1936	1941			1936	1941	
Éire	2,968,420	2,992,034	+ 0.8	Wicklow	58,569	59,080	+ 0.9
Leinster	1,220,411	1,264,765	+ 3.6	Clare	89,879	88,350	- 1.7
Munster	942,272	938,673	- 0.4	*Cork	355,957	352,238	- 1.0
Connacht	525,468	512,797	- 2.4	Kerry	139,834	139,566	- 0.2
Ulster (part of)	280,269	275,799	- 1.6	*Limerick	141,153	143,444	+ 1.6
Carlow	34,452	34,179	- 0.8	Tipperary N. R.	59,551	59,337	- 0.4
*Dublin	586,925	618,980	+ 5.5	Tipperary S. R.	78,284	78,101	- 0.2
Kildare	57,892	63,528	+ 12.4	*Waterford	77,614	77,637	+ 0.0
Kilkenny	68,614	68,293	- 0.5	Galway	168,198	168,765	+ 0.3
Laoighis	50,109	49,937	- 0.3	Leitrim	50,908	48,462	- 4.8
Longford	37,847	37,781	- 0.2	Mayo	161,349	154,599	- 4.2
Louth	64,339	65,739	+ 2.2	Roscommon	77,566	76,243	- 1.7
Meath	61,405	65,143	+ 6.1	Sligo	67,447	64,728	- 4.0
Offaly	51,308	51,574	+ 0.5	Cavan	76,670	73,829	- 3.7
Westmeath	54,706	56,724	+ 3.7	Donegal	142,310	142,650	+ 0.2
Wexford	94,245	93,807	- 0.5	Monaghan	61,289	59,320	- 3.2

* County and County Borough.

Since 1936 the aggregate population of Dublin County Borough and County has increased by 5.5 per cent. Over the 10 years period 1926-1936 the population increased by 16.1 per cent. The trend of increase has, therefore, slackened somewhat since 1936. Increases were recorded in all the counties of Leinster with the exception of Carlow, Kilkenny, Laoighis, Longford and Wexford. The three counties in which the greatest percentage decreases occurred in the 1936-1941 interval were Leitrim, Mayo and Sligo. It is evident that, as regards the western areas, the population trends were continued notwithstanding the change in direction of migration in recent years from West (America) to East (Great Britain).

Town Population: The "town" population shown in the following table for 1841-1941 represents the total number of persons living within the 1936 boundaries of towns with populations of 1,500 or over in 1936. The difference between these figures and the total population of each area specified is estimated to represent the "rural" population.

TABLE 4.

"TOWN" AND "RURAL" POPULATION, 1841-1941.

(In thousands).

Year	Éire		Leinster		Munster		Connacht		Ulster (part of)	
	Towns	Rural	Towns	Rural	Towns	Rural	Towns	Rural	Towns	Rural
1841	1,100	5,429	530	1,444	429	1,967	110	1,309	31	709
1851	1,131	3,980	550	1,122	445	1,413	103	907	33	538
1861	986	3,416	525	933	354	1,160	79	834	29	489
1871	934	3,119	512	827	332	1,061	66	780	24	450
1881	932	2,938	524	755	319	1,012	64	757	24	414
1891	888	2,581	518	670	296	876	53	671	21	363
1901	911	2,311	547	606	290	787	53	594	22	324
1911	942	2,197	574	588	295	740	52	559	21	310
1926	959	2,013	595	554	288	682	54	499	22	278
1936	1,055	1,914	672	549	298	644	62	464	23	257
1941	1,085	1,907	702	563	295	644	64	449	24	252

Included in the 1936 and 1941 "town" figures are the populations of certain townlands in each of the district electoral divisions Bishopstown and Blackrock, comprising the largely built up area adjoining Cork City south of the River Lee. Those areas described as "Cork City South East Suburbs" and "Cork City South West Suburbs" had populations (in 1941) of 7,864 and 5,999 respectively. The "town" population also includes the population of Dublin City within the boundaries defined by the Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1930.

Between 1936 and 1941 the total town population shown in the previous table increased by about 28,000 or by 2.7 per cent, equivalent to 4.8 per cent on the decennial basis, as compared with an increase of about 96,000 or 10 per cent in the last intercensal period. The rural population decreased since 1936 by about 5,000 or by 0.3 per cent as compared with a decrease of 99,000, or about 5 per cent, in 1926-36. While in 1936-41 the trend of increase in town population slackened somewhat, the decline in rural population which was an invariable feature of every Census since that of 1841 was practically arrested. The town population of Munster declined slightly while there was an increase in Leinster and slight increases in Connacht and Ulster. The rural population of Leinster increased while there was a decline in Connacht and Ulster, the numbers remaining steady in Munster.

The populations in 1941 of towns with 5,000 persons or over and the percentage changes since 1936 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 5.

POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF TOWNS OF 5,000 PERSONS OR OVER, 1936-41.

City or Town	Population in 1941	Percentage Change 1936-1941	City or Town	Population in 1941	Percentage Change 1936-1941
Dublin Co. Borough ...	489,817	+ 4.6	Thurles ...	6,020	+ 6.6
Dún Laoghaire Borough ...	41,932	+ 5.4	Cork City S.W. Suburbs ...	5,999	+ 16.5
Cork Co. Borough ...	76,834	- 4.9	Mullingar ...	5,985	+ 14.3
Limerick Co. Borough ...	42,518	+ 3.5	Ennis ...	5,956	+ 1.0
Waterford Co. Borough ...	28,568	+ 2.1	Enniscorthy ...	5,933	+ 1.0
Galway ...	19,950	+ 9.1	Killarney ...	5,846	+ 4.2
Dundalk ...	15,310	+ 4.3	Cobh ...	5,816	- 5.0
Drogheda ...	15,216	+ 4.9	Ballina ...	5,816	+ 1.5
Sligo ...	12,662	+ 0.8	Ballinasloe ...	5,575	- 4.4
Wexford ...	12,492	+ 2.0	Tullamore ...	5,413	+ 5.4
Kilkenny ...	10,861	+ 6.1	Dungarvan ...	5,335	- 0.5
Bray ...	10,829	+ 7.1	Tipperary ...	5,245	- 2.6
Tralee ...	10,575	+ 2.8	Mallow ...	5,150	+ 4.1
Clonmel ...	9,729	+ 3.6	Youghal ...	5,118	- 0.3
Athlone ...	9,158	+ 26.2	Castlebar ...	5,089	+ 5.4
Cork City S.E. Suburbs ...	7,864	+ 6.2	Howth ...	5,016	+ 3.8
Carlow ...	7,540	- 1.4			

The increases of 4.6 per cent in Dublin City and 5.4 per cent in Dun Laoghaire Borough are not so large relatively as those in the last intercensal period. The population of Cork County Borough shows a marked decline, the populations of Cork City suburbs, however, showing increases, so that Cork City and suburbs together decreased by 2.8 per cent in population.

In other towns the largest percentage increases between 1936 and 1941 occurred in Buncrana (28.5), Athlone (26.2), Droichead Nua (22.9), Kildare (19.1), Cork City South West suburbs (16.5), Mullingar (14.3). The largest percentage decreases will be noted in Port Laoighise (8.5), Fethard, Co. Tipperary (8.3), Passage West (8.2), Nenagh (7.4), Ceannanus Mor (6.6), Belturbet (6.5). The unfavourable experience of towns in County Cork is noteworthy. In 7 of the 10 urban districts of this county decreases in population occurred.

Population by Type of District.

The following table shows the distribution of the population in 1936 and 1941 according to size of town. It will be appreciated that the "remainder" includes the population of towns and villages with populations under 1,500.

TABLE 6.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF TOWNS (BASED ON AVERAGE POPULATION) 1936-41.

Type of Area	No. of Towns	Population		Change in 5 years	
		1936	1941	Actual Nos.	%
Dublin Co. Borough & Dún Laoghaire Borough ...	2	507,888	531,749	+ 23,861	+ 4.7
Other towns with average population of:—					
10,000 or more ...	11	265,268	269,678	+ 4,410	+ 1.7
5,000-10,000 ...	17	101,316	104,601	+ 3,285	+ 3.2
3,000-5,000 ...	22	84,263	85,247	+ 984	+ 1.2
1,500-3,000 ...	45	94,238	96,502	+ 2,264	+ 2.4
Remainder (or "Rural Population") ...	—	1,915,447	1,904,257	- 11,190	- 0.6
EIRE ...	—	2,968,420	2,992,034	+ 23,614	+ 0.8

In previous intercensal periods it has been noted that percentage changes in population have tended to vary fairly regularly with size of town: the larger the town the greater the proportionate increase (or the lower the proportionate decrease). This regularity can scarcely be said to obtain any longer, though the metropolitan population has increased most and, as already pointed out, the rural population has decreased.

Migration.

In the period 1936-1941 births exceeded deaths by 80,759, the increase in population was 23,614 so that the difference, 57,145, must represent net emigration (or passengers outward less passengers inward) during the period, an average of 10,235 per annum compared with 16,675 per annum during the decade 1926-36. The following table gives the corresponding figures by sex for each period since 1871.

TABLE 7.

NATURAL INCREASE AND EMIGRATION, 1871-81 TO 1936-41.

Period	Average yearly decline (+ = Increase)		Average yearly natural increase (births less deaths)		Average yearly net emigration		No. of females emigrating per 1,000 males
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1871-81 ...	8,003	10,314	16,955	14,900	24,958	25,214	1,010
1881-91 ...	18,384	21,749	10,873	8,727	29,257	30,476	1,042
1891-01 ...	11,852	12,836	8,463	6,491	20,315	19,327	951
1901-11 ...	2,058	6,156	9,706	8,234	11,764	14,390	1,223
1911-26 ...	5,508	5,672	8,426	7,396	13,934	13,068	938
1926-36 ...	+1,357	1,714	8,612	7,706	7,255	9,420	1,285
1936-41 ...	1,384	+5,613	7,231	7,234	8,615	1,621	188

Table 8 shows the rates of change in population, natural increase and net emigration per 1,000 population per annum:—

TABLE 8.

RATES OF DECREASE IN POPULATION, NATURAL INCREASE AND NET EMIGRATION PER THOUSAND OF AVERAGE* POPULATION PER ANNUM—ÉIRE AND THE PROVINCES, 1871-81 TO 1936-41.

Period	Éire			Leinster			Munster			Connacht			Ulster (part of)		
	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net. emig.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net. emig.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net. emig.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net. emig.	Dec. in pop.	Nat. inc.	Net. emig.
1871-81 ...	4.6	8.0	12.7	4.6	4.3	8.9	4.6	9.1	13.7	2.9	12.0	15.0	7.8	8.4	16.3
1881-91 ...	10.9	5.3	16.3	7.4	2.9	10.3	12.7	5.7	18.4	12.5	8.5	21.0	13.3	5.6	18.9
1891-01 ...	7.4	4.5	11.9	3.0	2.5	5.6	8.6	5.0	13.6	11.3	6.9	18.3	10.4	4.4	14.7
1901-11 ...	2.6	5.6	8.2	+0.8	4.4	3.6	3.9	6.2	10.1	5.7	7.4	13.1	4.3	4.8	9.1
1911-26 ...	3.7	5.2	8.8	0.7	4.7	5.5	4.4	5.6	9.9	6.7	6.1	12.8	6.6	4.0	10.6
1926-36 ...	0.1	5.5	5.6	+6.0	6.4	0.4	2.9	5.3	8.2	5.1	5.0	10.1	6.8	3.4	10.2
1936-41 ...	+0.8	4.9	3.4	+3.6	6.7	0.3	0.4	4.0	4.6	2.4	3.1	7.5	1.6	2.7	5.5

* The arithmetic average of the population in consecutive Census years. (+ = Increase).

The average rate of natural increase declined somewhat since 1936 though Leinster showed a further increase from 6.4 to 6.7 per thousand of average population. The other provinces show rather marked declines. The decline is partly accounted for by the exceptionally heavy mortality in the year 1937. The rate of natural increase for that year was only 3.8 per 1,000 of average population 1936-1941.

During the period 1936-1941 net emigration amounted to 57,145 persons, giving a yearly average of 10,235. The yearly average for 1926-1936 was 16,675. This decline is principally due to a large emergency immigration.

The stream of emigration to Great Britain, already heavy before 1939, was intensified by the improved wartime prospects of employment. The analysis of the number of new Travel Permits granted from September, 1939 to October, 1943, given in Appendix C shows that emigration was heavy up to June, 1940. There was a lull during the twelve months following but afterwards the numbers again rose steeply. In all, 228,645 new Travel Permits were issued from September, 1939, to October, 1943, inclusive. The balance of passenger movement from November, 1941, to September, 1943, is also shown in Appendix C. The net inward balance for the years 1939 and 1940 was 31,133. In June, 1941, the balance became markedly outward again reaching a net outward figure of 53,335 in 1942.

TABLE 9.

POPULATION CHANGES, NATURAL INCREASE AND NET EMIGRATION BY SEXES,
1936-1941.

	Males	Females	Total Persons
(1) Change in Population 1936-41 (+ = Increase — = Decrease) ...	— 7,727	+ 31,341	+ 23,614
(2) Natural Increase (Births less Deaths) ...	40,371	40,388	80,759
(3) Net Emigration (Emigration less Immigration) ...	48,098	9,047	57,145

The remarkable excess of males over females in the net emigration figures is chiefly due to the large female immigration, already noted.

The next table shows net migration in the period 1936-1941 for each county and province (deduced from the change in population and the natural increase). The net migration referred to here includes not merely emigration from Éire but also any movements within Éire from one county to another.

TABLE 10.

NET MIGRATION BY COUNTIES, 1936-1941.
(— = Outwards; + = inwards).

County, etc.	Net migration 1936-1941	Net migration per 1,000 average population per annum	County, etc.	Net migration 1936-1941	Net migration per 1,000 average population per annum
LEINSTER ...	— 2,402	— 0.3	MUNSTER (continued).		
Carlow ...	— 1,224	— 6.4	Kerry ...	— 3,127	— 4.0
Dublin Co. ...	+ 5,727	+ 8.3	Limerick Co. ...	— 2,259	— 4.0
Dublin Co. Boro. ...	— 5,039	— 1.9	Limerick Co. Boro. ...	— 1,013	— 4.3
Kildare ...	+ 3,272	+ 9.7	Tipperary N.R. ...	— 1,542	— 4.6
Kilkenny ...	— 1,708	— 4.5	Tipperary S.R. ...	— 2,081	— 4.8
Laoighis ...	— 1,048	— 3.8	Waterford Co. ...	— 997	— 3.6
Longford ...	— 559	— 2.6	Waterford Co. Boro. ...	— 643	— 4.1
Louth ...	— 830	— 2.3	CONNACHT ...	— 21,772	— 7.5
Meath ...	+ 2,162	+ 6.1	Galway ...	— 5,099	— 5.4
Offaly ...	— 828	— 2.9	Leitrim ...	— 2,501	— 9.0
Westmeath ...	+ 884	+ 2.8	Mayo ...	— 9,955	— 11.3
Wexford ...	— 2,427	— 4.6	Roscommon ...	— 1,243	— 2.9
Wicklow ...	— 784	— 2.4	Sligo ...	— 2,974	— 8.1
MUNSTER ...	— 24,385	— 4.6	ULSTER (part of) ...	— 8,586	— 5.5
Clare ...	— 2,802	— 5.6	Cavan ...	— 3,458	— 8.2
Cork Co. ...	— 2,881	— 1.9	Donegal ...	— 2,314	— 2.9
Cork Co. Boro. ...	— 7,040	— 16.0	Monaghan ...	— 2,814	— 8.4

The counties showing the largest net emigration were: Mayo (11.3), Leitrim (9.0), Monaghan (8.4), Cavan (8.2), Sligo (8.1). The high figure (16.0) for Cork Co. Borough is reflected in the decline of the population in that area by 4.9 per cent. It has been noted, however, that the built-up areas of Cork City South East Suburbs and Cork City South West Suburbs increased in population by 6.2 per cent and 16.5 per cent, respectively. Similarly Dublin City shows a net emigration since 1936 of 1.9 per cent. The increase in the population of Dublin's suburbs is reflected in the net immigration figure for Dublin County of 8.3 per cent. Apart from Dublin County the only other counties to show a net immigration were Kildare (9.7), Meath (6.1), Westmeath (2.8).

III.—AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION.

One of the most striking features of the 1936 Census was the decline recorded in the number of children in the previous decade; the most significant fact during the period 1936-41 is the increase in the number of elderly people; that the decline in the number of children was insignificant was due partly to immigration since the outbreak of war: this point is considered later.

TABLE 11.

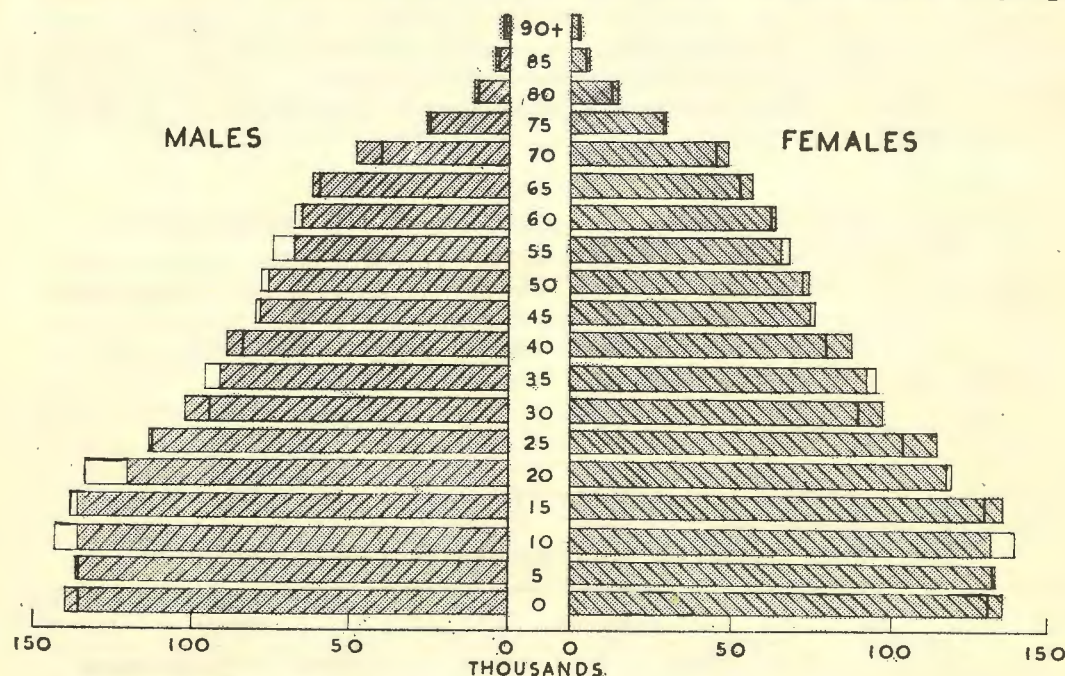
POPULATION IN CERTAIN MAIN AGE-GROUPS, 1936 AND 1941.

Age Group	Population		Change	
	1936	1941	Actual	Percentage
Persons				
0-14 ...	820,394	815,007	— 5,387	—0.7
15-44 ...	1,278,233	1,302,055	+ 23,822	+1.9
45-64 ...	583,109	566,149	—16,960	—2.9
65 and over ...	286,684	308,823	+22,139	+7.7
Total Persons ...	2,968,420	2,992,034	+23,614	+0.8
MALES				
0-14 ...	416,433	413,867	— 2,566	—0.6
15-44 ...	660,719	656,817	— 3,902	—0.6
45-64 ...	302,387	288,928	—13,459	—4.5
65 and over ...	140,915	153,115	+12,200	+8.7
Total Males ...	1,520,454	1,512,727	— 7,727	—0.5
FEMALES				
0-14 ...	403,961	401,140	— 2,821	—0.7
15-44 ...	617,514	645,238	+27,724	+4.5
45-64 ...	280,722	277,221	— 3,501	—1.2
65 and over ...	145,769	155,708	+ 9,939	+6.8
Total Females ...	1,447,966	1,479,307	+31,341	+2.2

The slight decline of 5,000 in the number of children was almost equally distributed between males and females. The number in the age group 45-64 declined by 2.9 per cent, while there were increases in the two other age groups. The quinquennial age distribution of the population and the changes in each age group since 1936 are shown diagrammatically.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 1936-1941.

Shaded bars represent numbers in each age-group in 1941. Other vertical lines show corresponding populations in 1936, so that unshaded portions indicate declines in the intercensal period. Numbers in the central column represent the lowest ages in the group.



The continued increase in the number of persons aged 65 and over is remarkable. The percentage increase in the 5½ years period 1936-41 was nearly 8 as compared with 5.5 in the previous decade (so that the rate of increase has nearly trebled). It is not anticipated that the number of elderly persons in the population will continue to increase during the next two decades to much higher than the present number. Females show a very large increase in the age group 15-44 as compared with a slight decline in this age group in the case of males. It is noteworthy that in the last intercensal period the number of females aged 15-44 decreased by 9,337 or 1.5 per cent. The different trends for males and females in this age group is due to large emergency immigration of females.

Change in Age Distribution since 1841.

Changes in the percentage distribution of the population in different age groups since 1841 are indicated in the following table.

TABLE 12.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUPS.

Year	0-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	All ages
1841 ...	38.1	45.9	12.9	3.1	100
1861 ...	32.5	45.8	17.1	4.6	100
1881 ...	35.4	42.7	15.6	6.3	100
1901 ...	30.2	46.0	17.3	6.5	100
1926 ...	29.2	42.8	18.9	9.1	100
1936 ...	27.6	43.1	19.6	9.7	100
1941 ...	27.2	43.5	18.9	10.3	100

The regularity of the increase in the proportion of the population in the oldest age-group from 3.1 per cent. in 1841 to 10.3 per cent. in 1941 is evident from the second last column. It is a remarkable fact that although the total population declined by 3,537,000 between 1841 and 1941 the numbers aged 65 years and over actually increased by 104,000. Children aged 0-14 years who constituted more than one-third of the population in 1881 are now little over one quarter.

Town and Rural Areas, Counties.

The following table shows the age distribution in town and rural areas.

TABLE 13

POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS, TOWN AND RURAL AREAS—1941.

Age Group	Males		Females		Total Persons	
	Town Areas	Rural Areas	Town Areas	Rural Areas	Town Areas	Rural Areas
0-14 ...	31.3	25.4	26.6	27.4	28.8	26.4
15-44 ...	44.0	43.1	47.5	41.1	45.9	42.1
45-64 ...	17.7	19.8	17.7	19.4	17.7	19.6
65 and over ...	7.0	11.7	8.2	12.1	7.6	11.9
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It will be noted that the percentage of male children is much higher in town than in rural areas. The higher proportion of elderly persons in rural areas is partly accounted for by different rates of mortality and population trends. The great volume of female migration from rural areas and the preponderance of females amongst immigrants to Dublin City are the chief causes of the substantial difference between the percentages of females in the age group 15-44. In 1936 females aged 15-44 formed 47.1 per cent. of the female population in town areas and 39.8 per cent. of the female population in rural areas. The corresponding 1926 figures were 48.1 per cent. and 40.0 per cent.

Persons 15-64 form 64 per cent. of the total population for Dublin City and Suburbs, 62 for Cork City, 62 for Limerick City and 60 for Waterford City. The figures for rural areas in the different counties are as follows:—Kildare 65; Cork and Dublin 64; Meath, Offaly, Louth, Limerick, Tipperary N.R., Waterford and Kilkenny 63; Laoighis, Kerry, Westmeath, Tipperary S.R., Clare and Wexford 62; Leitrim, Cavan, Wicklow, Sligo, Monaghan, Carlow, Longford, Roscommon 61; Donegal and Galway 60; Mayo 58 per 100 of the total respective populations. Kildare's position is partly accounted for by the large military establishment at the Curragh. It will be observed that the western counties, poorest in natural resources, have relatively the larger "inactive" populations. Mayo's figure is reflected in the high proportion in that county of children under 15. The number of children per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 in the rural areas of each county were:—Mayo and Galway 48; Dublin and Carlow 46; Donegal, Limerick and Wicklow 45; Monaghan 44; Tipperary S.R. and Wexford 43; Longford, Kilkenny, Westmeath, Meath, Kerry, Cavan, and Laoighis 42; Roscommon, Offaly, Leitrim and Tipperary N.R. 41; Louth, Kildare, Clare, Waterford, Sligo 40; Cork 39.

The following were the numbers of persons aged 65 or over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 in the rural areas of each county:—Sligo, 34; Mayo and Roscommon, 24; Leitrim, Longford and Clare, 22; Cavan, Donegal and Galway, 21; Monaghan, 20;

Wexford, Waterford, Westmeath, Laoighis and Kerry, 19; Cork, Wicklow, Louth, Tipperary N.R., Carlow and Tipperary S.R., 18; Offaly and Limerick, 17; Meath, 16; Kildare and Kilkenny, 13; Dublin 11.

Changes in the Number of Children.

The numbers of children at each year of age from 0-5 years and by quinquennial age-groups from 0-14 years are shown in the following table.

TABLE 14.
CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE, 1936 AND 1941.

Age	Population 1936	Population 1941	Change (+increase) (-decrease)
0 ...	53,606	55,355	+ 1,749
1 ...	53,495	53,325	- 170
2 ...	54,394	57,082	+ 2,688
3 ...	53,015	55,854	+ 2,839
4 ...	53,756	54,024	+ 268
Total 0-4 ...	268,266	275,640	+ 7,374
Total 5-9 ...	269,345	270,733	+ 1,388
Total 10-14 ...	282,783	268,634	-14,149

It will be seen that in every year of age under five years the number of children has increased with the exception of the group aged 1 year where there has been a very slight decline. It is satisfactory to note that the steep trend of decline in the younger ages noted at the 1936 Census has been arrested. The decline of 14,149 in the group aged 10-14 reflects the decline of 15,288 noted in the age-group 5-9 years at the 1936 Census.

Births, Fertility and Reproduction.

On account of the abnormal volume of immigration of children during the latest interval it might be misleading to analyse (as in the General (Census) Reports) the trend of the number of children under 5 years of age in conjunction with the total number of females and the number of married females at the reproductive ages, etc. On this occasion attention is confined to the *births* in the three-yearly period of which the year of enumeration of the population was centred.

TABLE 15.
BIRTH-RATES AND FERTILITY RATES, 1870-72 TO 1940-42.

Three year period (1)	Annual average number of births		Annual average number of <i>legitimate</i> births per 1,000 <i>married</i> females aged 15 to 44 years		Estimated Gross Reproduction Rate (6)
	Per 1,000 population (Census) (2)	Per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years (3)	Crude (4)	Standardised* (5)	
1870-72 	27.5	128.7	306.6	283.6	2.089
1880-82 	24.0	109.4	283.7	276.3	1.884
1890-92 	21.7	98.6	287.4	283.7	1.733
1900-02 	21.9	95.4	292.2	286.0	1.612
1910-12 	22.7	104.3	305.4	304.4	1.658
1925-27 	20.6	97.5	270.8	269.8	1.560
1935-37 	19.4	93.3	256.1	256.1	1.479
1940-42 	19.6	90.7	249.5	250.4	1.422

* The standardised rates purport to represent what the rates shown in column (4) would have been had the age distribution of married women aged 15-44 been the same as in 1936.

The number of births registered in 1942 was 66,117. This number was considerably in excess of the actual number of births which occurred during the year because of the shortening of the time-lag between birth and registration in consequence of food rationing regulations: ration books for new-born infants could only be issued on registration. It fortunately happened, however, that, as a by-product of the rationing administration there were available statistics of births classified by date of birth. From these statistics it appears that the number of births which took place in 1942 was 62,131. This was the number used in the compilation of the rates shown in the last line of the previous table.

While the birth-rate increased since 1935-37 the rates in the other columns show fairly marked declines. In the last column of the table are shown the estimated Gross Reproduction Rates for the years 1870-72 to 1940-42. This rate purports to represent the number of females who will be born in the next generation to each female assuming that 1940-42 fertility rates obtain and ignoring mortality. Thus the figure of 1.422 means that it is estimated that 100 females born now and surviving to the end of their reproductive period will give birth to about 142 females at the fertility rates of 1940-42.

In 1940-42 the estimated Net Reproduction Rate was 1.192 as compared with 1.217 in 1935-37 so that the decline in the intervening period was equivalent to 2.1 per cent. The Net Reproduction Rate represents the number of females born in the next generation to each female but differs from the gross rate in that it takes into account the mortality of prospective mothers up to the end of their reproductive period.

Number of Children in Different Types of Areas.

The number of children declined by 3.1 per cent. in rural areas while the total population of these areas declined by 0.35 per cent. Children under 15 as a percentage of total population of rural areas decreased from 27.1 to 26.4. The percentage increase in the number of children in town areas was 3.4 as compared with a percentage increase of 2.9 in the total population in these areas.

TABLE 16.

CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE, TOWN AND RURAL AREAS.

	Actual Numbers		Change	
	1936	1941	Actual	Percentage
Town Areas ...	303,971	314,442	+10,471	+3.4
Rural Areas ...	516,423	500,565	-15,858	-3.1
Total ...	820,394	815,007	-5,387	-0.7

The counties which showed the greatest percentage decreases in children aged 0-14 years (and in brackets the percentage decrease) were Leitrim (9.1), Cavan (7.2), Roscommon (6.9), Sligo (6.4), Clare (6.3), Kerry (6.1), Mayo (5.4), Monaghan (5.0), Cork Co. Boro' (5.0), Waterford (5.0), Longford (4.9). It will be noted that these counties included all those on the western seaboard except Galway and Donegal. Increases in the number of children were recorded in Limerick Co. Boro' (7.1), Dún Laoghaire Boro' (5.5), Dublin Co. Boro' (5.3), Waterford Co. Boro' (5.1), Dublin Co. (10.8), Kildare (5.5), Meath (4.1), Wicklow (2.2), Louth (2.0), Donegal (1.6), Wexford (0.8).

Children aged 0-4 years increased by 4,499 (or by 4.3 per cent.) in town areas between 1936 and 1941. In rural areas the increase was 2,875 (or 1.8 per cent.).

Conjugal Conditions.

The following table shows in a general way the changes which have taken place since 1936 in the three categories of conjugal conditions.

TABLE 17.

NUMBER OF PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER IN 1936 AND 1941 DISTINGUISHING SINGLE, MARRIED AND WIDOWED.

	Numbers		Change (+increase, —decrease)	
	1936	1941	Actual	Percentage
Males :				
Single	627,264	627,043	— 221	—0.03
Married	418,092	413,751	— 4,341	—1.03
Widowed	58,665	58,086	— 599	—1.02
Total Males 15 years and over ...	1,104,021	1,098,860	— 5,161	—0.46
Females :				
Single	492,633	516,852	+ 24,219	+4.91
Married	424,622	434,928	+10,306	+2.42
Widowed	126,750	126,387	— 363	—0.28
Total Females 15 years and over ...	1,044,005	1,078,167	+34,162	+3.27

The most remarkable feature of this table is the large increase in the numbers of both single and married females. It will be seen that the increase in single women was more than twice that of married women. Married males on the other hand showed a rather marked decrease of over 4,000. Only a very slight decline occurred since 1936 in the number of widows whose numbers declined by about 8,000 or 5.9 per cent. between 1926 and 1936.

The next table shows the changes since 1841 in the percentages unmarried in each age group.

TABLE 18.

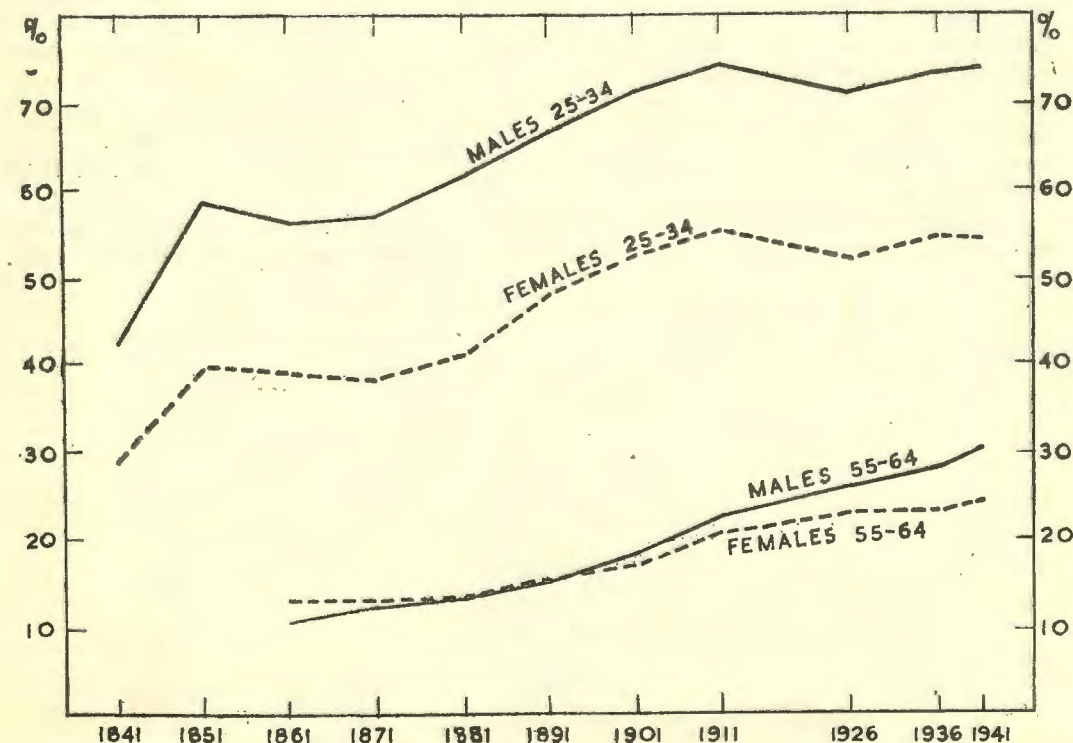
PERCENTAGE UNMARRIED IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS.

Year	Ages				
	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Males :					
1841 ...	(a)	43.3*	15.4*	10.0*	(a)
1851 ...	(a)	60.7	20.9	11.6	(a)
1861 ...	91.9	56.8	23.9	14.3	11.1
1871 ...	92.6	57.3	25.5	16.4	12.7
1881 ...	94.1	62.0	27.1	16.4	13.4
1891 ...	95.8	67.3	33.0	19.7	15.6
1901 ...	96.3	71.8	38.3	23.8	18.2
1911 ...	96.6	74.5	44.5	28.6	22.7
1926 ...	96.0	71.7	45.0	31.4	26.2
1936 ...	96.2	73.8	44.2	33.5	28.2
1941 ...	96.8	74.1	44.9	33.3	30.3
Females :					
1841 ...	(a)	28.0*	14.7*	11.7*	(a)
1851 ...	(a)	39.1	15.2	11.4	(a)
1861 ...	76.2	39.1	18.5	13.5	13.3
1871 ...	77.7	38.2	19.8	15.2	13.4
1881 ...	82.5	41.2	19.2	15.5	13.7
1891 ...	86.0	48.1	23.1	16.6	15.8
1901 ...	88.0	52.9	27.8	20.0	17.3
1911 ...	88.4	55.5	31.0	24.0	20.8
1926 ...	87.0	52.6	29.5	23.9	23.6
1936 ...	86.4	54.8	30.2	25.1	23.7
1941 ...	87.6	54.7	31.8	25.8	24.6

* Age groupings for 1841 were 26-35, 36-45, 46-55 and 56 and over.

(a) Particulars not available.

PERCENTAGES OF MALES AND FEMALES UNMARRIED AT AGES 25-34 AND 55-64, 1841-1941.



The percentages of males unmarried at 45-54 and of females unmarried at ages 25-34 have decreased very slightly since 1936 but the percentages unmarried in all other age-groups for both males and females have increased. The rapid rate of increase since 1841 in all age groups will be noted from the diagram. The proportion of unmarried males in this country at each age is much higher than in any other country.

Assuming that the percentage of females unmarried at ages 45-54 years represents those remaining in the country who never marry, it appears that over 25 per cent. or one out of every four women remain finally unmarried, as compared with one out of every eight in 1841. This is all the more remarkable for the fact that females are in a minority in this country.

The marriage rate trends in rural and town areas are shown in the next table.

TABLE 19.

PERCENTAGE UNMARRIED IN EACH AGE GROUP IN RURAL AND TOWN AREAS, 1941.

	Ages								
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	All over 25
Males :—									
Rural Areas ...	87.8	72.3	58.4	46.0	37.5	32.5	27.6	20.9	48.0
Town Areas ...	72.9	48.3	34.6	28.0	24.4	25.0	23.9	20.8	36.2
Females :—									
Rural Areas ...	65.2	45.8	34.5	26.7	24.0	22.9	22.0	19.4	32.1
Town Areas ...	61.3	42.8	35.5	31.2	28.6	27.7	29.0	28.7	36.7

At all ages, the percentages of unmarried males are higher in the rural areas than in the towns and it is evident that marriages take place at a later age in the rural areas. For females, however, while the percentages unmarried under 35 years are also higher in the rural areas above that age the percentages are lower in the rural than in the town areas. There is a higher percentage of females over 25 years unmarried in the town areas (36.7) than in the rural areas (32.1). In the town areas the percentage of females unmarried is higher than the percentage of males for each age-group from 35 years onward; in the rural areas the reverse is the case. These results are consistent with the numerical superiority of females in towns and their deficiency in rural areas.

In the table opposite the percentages of males and females unmarried at ages 25-34 and 55-64 are compared for the four Co. Boroughs in the years 1936 and 1941.

TABLE 20.
PERCENTAGE UNMARRIED IN THE COUNTY BOROUGHES.

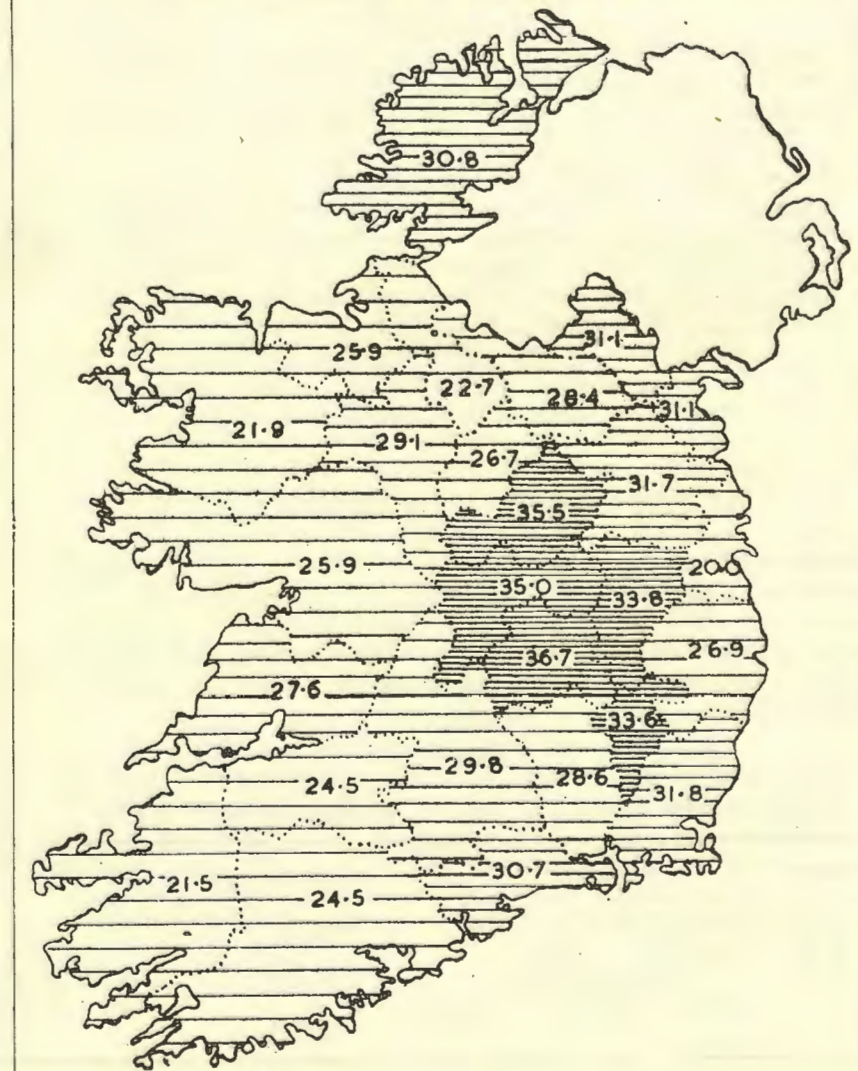
City	Year	Males Aged		Females Aged	
		25-34	55-64	25-34	55-64
Dublin ... {	1936	56.9	20.1	51.9	25.4
	1941	57.2	20.7	52.1	25.4
Cork ... {	1936	59.8	22.0	53.6	25.8
	1941	61.9	24.4	54.8	26.9
Limerick ... {	1936	58.7	21.3	51.2	24.9
	1941	59.1	24.2	51.0	24.6
Waterford ... {	1936	56.9	28.6	50.3	29.4
	1941	58.9	28.7	49.2	34.3

It will be noticed in the case of both males and females that there was a general tendency for the percentages to rise.

PERCENTAGE OF MALES AGED 30-34 UNMARRIED.



PERCENTAGE OF MALES AGED 65-74 UNMARRIED.



Rural Areas.

The following were the percentages of *males unmarried at ages 30-34* in the rural areas of each county in 1941 :—Dublin 49, Kildare 62, Wicklow 63, Louth 64, Meath and Wexford 66, Limerick and Carlow 67, Donegal 70, Kilkenny, Tipperary S.R. and Waterford 73, Laoighis, Longford, Offaly, Cork and Kerry 74, Monaghan 75, Tipperary N.R. 76, Galway, Sligo and Westmeath 77, Mayo and Cavan 78, Clare 79, Roscommon and Leitrim 81.

It will be observed from the foregoing that the percentages of males unmarried at ages 30-34 in the eastern counties are lower than in the western; the five in Connacht have over 75 per cent. unmarried but this is changed by emigration and eventually fewer males remain unmarried in the West than in the East as the following list shows. The percentages of *males unmarried at ages 65 to 74* in the rural areas in 1941 were :—Donegal 39, Laoighis and Westmeath 37, Offaly 36, Carlow and Louth 34, Kildare and Wexford 33, Meath, Tipperary N.R. and Waterford 32, Monaghan and Wicklow 31, Kilkenny 30, Roscommon 29, Cavan, Clare and Dublin 28, Longford and Tipperary S.R. 27, Limerick 25, Cork, Galway and Sligo 24, Leitrim 23, Mayo 21, Kerry 20.

The following were the percentages of *females unmarried* in 1941 *aged 25-29* in the rural areas of each county : Roscommon and Leitrim 72, Cork 70, Kerry and Sligo 69, Tipperary, N.R. and Mayo 68, Clare 67, Laoighis, Limerick, Cavan, Galway, Monaghan and Waterford 65, Tipperary S.R. and Westmeath 64, Donegal, Kilkenny, Longford and Louth 63, Offaly 62, Dublin 61, Meath 60, Carlow and Wexford 58, Wicklow 56, Kildare 54.

While females thus get married at earlier ages in the eastern than in the western counties, eventually a larger percentage are unmarried in the East than in the West as the next list shows. The percentages of *females unmarried* in 1941 *at ages 45-54* in the rural areas were :—Dublin, Donegal, Westmeath and Wexford 29, Waterford 28, Louth 27, Kilkenny 26, Kildare, Offaly, Wicklow, Cork, Tipperary N.R. and Tipperary S.R. 25, Roscommon, Monaghan and Laoighis 24, Carlow, Meath and Clare 23, Limerick and Mayo 22, Galway and Cavan 21, Sligo and Longford 20, Leitrim 19, and Kerry 18. The two maps show the percentage of males unmarried at ages 30-34 and 65-74. The contiguous zones of low marriage rates will be noted.

IV.—MIGRATION AT DIFFERENT AGES.

From the numbers in each age group as returned at the last two enumerations, in conjunction with the mortality experience derived from the Life Tables and the Registrar-General's statistics of births and deaths of infants in the five years prior to the Register, the following estimates have been made of net migration (or the balance of the passenger movement inward and the movement outward) during the period 1936-41.

TABLE 21.

ESTIMATED NET EMIGRATION (—) OR IMMIGRATION (+).

Age in 1941	Males	Females	Persons
0-14	+ 10,200	+ 10,200	+ 20,400
15-44	— 47,200	— 17,700	— 64,900
45 or over	— 11,100	— 1,500	— 12,600
Total ...	— 48,100	— 9,000	— 57,100

It is satisfactory to record, as a statistical point, that the totals of the estimates, made in the manner indicated in this paragraph, were in excellent agreement with figures derived in a largely independent manner for Table 9 *ante* (page xii).

It will be seen that while the total net emigration was about 57,000 in the period of 5½ years, net emigration of *adults* amounted to 77,500 in which males predominated. As already stated, it is more than likely that the relatively small net movement outward for adult females was the balance of a substantial emigration nearly compensated by a large wartime immigration.

The figures for children are, however, the more significant, in showing an inward movement of about 20,000, consisting of almost equal numbers of boys and girls. It is not generally appreciated that there is normally a fairly large juvenile immigration into this State: in 1936 population aged under 15 born outside but residing in the State was about 16,000. From the Registrar-General's statistics it is computed that survivors in 1936 of children born in the fifteen years before the Census numbered about 801,100: the corresponding figures in 1941 was 782,100, so that, were it not for the abnormal conditions prevailing at the latter date the decline in the juvenile population should have been about 19,000, equivalent to a decennial rate of 4·3 per cent of the 1936 juvenile population. While a serious view might be taken of such a rate of decline (following on a rate of 5·5 per cent in 1926-36) it should be pointed out that (i) many of the juvenile immigrants (the great majority of whom are children of Irish-born persons) will, no doubt, remain in the country after the war and (ii) the birthrate has increased very substantially since the date of the Register. As indicated above, the decline in the period 1936-41 in the resident population aged 0-14 was only 5,400; accordingly, wartime conditions were responsible for a net immigration at these ages of about 13,600 persons in excess of the normal.

V—LIFE TABLES.

Irish Life Table No. 3 (1940-42) is published on pages 62-65 of the Report. The Life Table was based on the Registrar-General's statistics of births and deaths for the years 1940-42 and the population classified by age and sex in 1941, the method of computation being, with some slight modifications, the same as that used for Irish Life Table No. 2 (1935-37). A detailed memorandum explaining this method will be found on page 222, Volume V, Part I of the Report on the 1936 Census [P. No. 3345].

Also published on pages 66-69 of this Report is the first official Life Table for Urban Areas in Éire. The data used were the Registrar-General's statistics of births and deaths in the County Boroughs, Dún Laoghaire Borough and Urban Districts in 1940-42 and the population of these areas in 1941 classified by age and sex. In 1941 the population of Urban Areas, as defined, was 998,796, or 33·4 per cent of the population of the State. The following table shows the expectation of life in Éire at certain ages for the years 1870-72 to 1940-42. The expectation of life in Urban Areas in 1940-42 is also shown. It will be observed that at age 0 the expectation of life in Urban Areas is lower by 4·6 years in the case of males and 2·6 years in the case of females than the corresponding expectations for the whole State. At age 10 the deficiencies are 3·3 years for males and 1·1 years for females. At every age the deficiencies are much greater for males than for females.

TABLE 22.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE FOR MALES AND FEMALES IN THE STATE 1870-72
TO 1940-42 AND IN URBAN AREAS 1940-42.

		Ages in Years										
		0	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75
MALES :												
1870-2	...	49.6	54.8	51.0	46.8	42.7	39.0	31.8	24.4	17.5	11.1	6.5
1881-3	...	49.4	54.2	50.2	46.0	41.9	38.1	30.7	23.4	16.7	10.8	6.3
1890-2	...	49.1	54.1	50.0	45.8	41.6	37.8	30.6	23.4	16.5	10.5	5.8
1900-2	...	49.3	54.5	50.5	46.2	42.1	38.2	31.0	23.8	16.9	10.8	5.8
1910-2	...	53.6	57.6	53.7	49.2	45.0	41.0	33.5	25.9	18.9	13.0	8.0
1925-7	...	57.4	59.5	55.2	50.7	46.4	42.4	34.4	26.5	19.1	12.8	7.7
1935-7	...	58.2	60.1	55.8	51.2	46.8	42.7	34.4	26.3	18.8	12.5	7.9
1940-2—												
Eire	...	59.0	60.7	56.3	51.6	47.2	43.1	34.8	26.5	18.8	12.3	7.3
Urban Areas		54.4	57.4	53.0	48.4	44.1	40.0	31.6	23.6	16.6	11.1	6.9
FEMALES :												
1870-2	...	50.9	55.5	51.9	47.7	43.7	39.8	32.4	25.0	17.7	11.2	6.6
1881-3	...	49.9	54.0	50.4	46.2	42.2	38.3	31.0	23.7	16.7	10.7	6.3
1890-2	...	49.2	53.4	49.7	45.5	41.6	37.7	30.5	23.2	16.2	10.3	5.9
1900-2	...	49.6	54.0	50.4	46.2	42.2	38.3	30.9	23.7	16.7	10.6	5.9
1910-2	...	54.1	57.6	53.7	49.4	45.4	41.4	33.8	26.4	19.2	13.4	8.2
1925-7	...	57.9	59.2	54.9	50.5	46.4	42.4	34.7	27.0	19.6	13.4	8.4
1935-7	...	59.6	60.4	56.1	51.6	47.3	43.2	35.2	27.2	19.6	13.1	8.4
1940-2—												
Eire	...	61.0	61.4	56.9	52.4	48.0	44.0	35.8	27.6	19.8	13.2	8.1
Urban Areas		58.4	60.3	55.8	51.2	47.0	42.8	34.4	26.2	18.6	12.4	7.8

For years prior to 1926-27 this table has been worked by Dr. Brownlee's abridged method. (See "The use of Death-rates as a Measure of Hygienic Conditions" by John Brownlee, M.D., D.Sc., Medical Research Council, London).

At all the ages shown in the table up to 55 the expectation of life for the whole State for both males and females shows an improvement in the five years 1936-41, which is at an accelerated rate compared with the previous decade. At the later ages the expectations, as usual, show no very significant change.