Population and Labour Force Projections by County and Region, 1979-1991

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
CONSTITUTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. The main task of the National Economic and Social Council shall be to provide a forum for discussion of the principles relating to the efficient development of the national economy and the achievement of social justice, and to advise the Government, through the Taoiseach on their application. The Council shall have regard, *inter alia*, to:

   (i) the realisation of the highest possible levels of employment at adequate reward

   (ii) the attainment of the highest sustainable rate of economic growth.

   (iii) the fair and equitable distribution of the income and wealth of the nation,

   (iv) reasonable price stability and long-term equilibrium in the balance of payments,

   (v) the balanced development of all regions in the country, and

   (vi) the social implications of economic growth, including the need to protect the environment.

2. The Council may consider such matters either on its own initiative or at the request of the Government.

3. Members of the Government shall be entitled to attend the Council's meetings. The Council may at any time present its views to the Government, on matters within its terms of reference. Any reports which the Council may produce shall be submitted to the Government and, together with any comments which the Government may then make thereon, shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas and published.

4. The membership of the Council shall comprise a Chairman appointed by the Government in consultation with the interests represented on the Council,

   Ten persons nominated by agricultural organisations,

   Ten persons nominated by the Confederation of Irish Industry and the Irish Employers' Confederation,

   Ten persons nominated by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions,

   Ten other persons appointed by the Government, and

   Six persons representing Government Departments comprising one representative each from the Departments of Finance, Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Labour and Environment and one person representing the Departments of Health and Social Welfare.

Any other Government Department shall have the right of audience at Council meetings if warranted by the Council's agenda, subject to the right of the Chairman to regulate the numbers attending.

5. The term of office of members shall be for three years renewable. Casual vacancies shall be filled by the Government or by the nominating body as appropriate. Members filling casual vacancies may hold office until the expiry of the other members' current term of office and their membership shall then be renewable on the same basis as that of other members.

6. The Council shall have its own Secretariat subject to the approval of the Taoiseach in regard to numbers, remuneration and conditions of service.

7. The Council shall regulate its own procedure.

Population and Labour Force Projections by County and Region

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

Chairman: Dr. N. Whelan

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Population and Labour Force Projections by County and Region, 1979-1991

by

JOHN BLACKWELL

and

JOHN McGREGOR

(Pl. 896)

PREFACE

The Council considers that population and labour force projections are an essential basis for economic and social policy making and has, accordingly, published *national* population and labour force projections for the period to 1986.[1] The Council recognises that a need exists for up-dating these projections in the light of recent information on the population and the labour force. It also recognises the need for similar projections at a *regional* and *county* level which would contribute to the formulation of plans for regional development and to the integration of regional and national development.

The Council, therefore, decided to commission this Report setting out projections of population and labour force at State, regional and county level, for the period to 1991. These projections were prepared by John Blackwell and John McGregor.[2]

The original report prepared by the consultants was discussed at the Council in June 1981. It was subsequently decided to ask the consultants to update the report to take into account information newly available, particularly the preliminary results of the 1981 Census of Population.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION[1]

1.   This study has a two-fold purpose. First, it provides a new set of population projections for the State up to 1991, taking account of the results of the 1979 and 1981 Censuses of Population. Furthermore, population projections for the counties and the regions are prepared. Second, projections of the labour force are provided, taking account of the results of the 1979 Labour Force Survey. The labour force projections are made for the State and for counties and regions.

2.   The most recent set of population projections, for the State as a whole, for the period up to 1886, is in a paper by Keating (1). Projections of population and of labour force respectively, for the State have been published in two reports by NESC (2, 3). The most recent of these reports contains revised projections of the labour force by Brendan M. Walsh, based on population projections in Keating (1). A set of population projections for the counties was published in Knaggs and Keane (4): one set of county projections only was published, for all persons and all age groups, corresponding to one of six alternative projections at national level.

3.   The intention of this study with regard to population at sub-national level is to extend the earlier work of Knaggs and Keane, by giving a number of alternative projections by sex and age group for each county, and by employing more up to date information on population trends and on the underlying data such as migration flows. The influence of different alternative assumptions about future migration is examined. The projections by county and region are designed to total to a mutually consistent set of numbers for the State.

4. The second half of this study uses the preceding work on population by area to project the labour force up to 1991. The effects of variations in migration, and in labour force participation rates, on the projections are examined.

5. Virtually all the primary data which are used in order to obtain the projections are given in this paper, and the remainder is in the Technical Annex. With this information, together with the Technical Annex, it should be possible for the interested reader to replicate exactly *all* the results of this study.[1] In recent years, some of the Regional Development Organisations and planning authorities have produced projections of population and labour force for their own areas; a set of population projections was also compiled for the Greater Cork Area Land Use and Transport Study of 1978. Planners at local level who wished to alter the basic assumptions of this paper relating to "their" area could observe the impact on the projections. The advantage of such local variants on the projections is that more detailed information can be brought to bear on the underlying assumptions for the county or region concerned. One disadvantage of such local variants is that they no longer need aggregate to a predetermined State total.

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[1] The Technical Annex is available on request from the Council through the Secretariat. Most of the Tables in the Appendices are confined to total persons, and do not contain data for males and females, respectively. A set of tables, which contain data for males, and for females, corresponding to the Tables in Appendices B and C, is available from the Council. These tables also show the outcome of further combinations of the underlying assumptions.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION BY COUNTY AND REGION, 1971-1981

Introduction

6. This chapter outlines the principal changes in population by area in the period 1971-1981. In addition, the respective contributions of natural increase (births minus deaths) and of migration are outlined. This is done partly because of its innate interest, but also because the projections employ some assumptions about the future trends of these underlying components. These assumptions are influenced by recent trends.

7. A few definitions are necessary. The data refer to the twenty-six counties, and there are separate data for the four County Boroughs (Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Dublin), for Dun Laoghaire Borough and for the North and South Ridings of County Tipperary. Thus, there are data for thirty two administrative units. Throughout, the population is defined at mid-April in each year.

Population 1971-81

8. Between 1971 and 1979 the population of the State increased from 2.978 million to 3.368 million. There was an exceptionally high rate of increase in this period, of 1.55 per cent per annum, on average.[1] By contrast, in the previous inter-Censal period (1966-71) the population of the State increased by 0.64 per cent per annum, on average. In 1971-79 the rate of growth of population in Ireland was over four times the average annual rate of 0.36 per cent in the EEC as a whole over 1971-79 (5). Between 1979 and 1981 the population increased to 3.440 million: an increase of 2.1 per cent or 1.07 per cent per annum, on average. Hence, the relatively high rate of increase, by European standards, continued, although the average annual rate of increase was less than in 1971-79. Table 1 shows the trend in population for each county over 1971-1981.

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[1] This, and other, rates of growth in the text are compounded annually.

Table 1
Population by county and region, all persons, 1971-1981

Area	1971	1979	1981	Average annual % increase, compounded annually (— signifies a decrease)	
		000		1971-79	1979-81
(1) Donegal	108.3	121.9	124.8	1.5	1.2
(2) Leitrim	28.4	27.8	27.6	−0.2	−0.4
(2) Sligo	50.3	54.6	55.4	1.0	0.7
(3) Galway	149.2	167.8	171.8	1.5	1.2
(3) Mayo	109.5	114.0	114.5	0.5	0.2
(4) Clare	75.0	84.9	87.5	1.6	1.5
(4) Limerick Borough	57.2	60.7	60.7	0.7	0.0
(4) Limerick County	83.3	96.7	100.9	1.9	2.1
(4) North Tipperary	54.3	58.5	59.0	0.9	0.4
(5) Cork Borough	128.6	138.3	136.3	0.9	−0.7
(5) Cork County	224.2	257.9	266.0	1.8	1.6
(5) Kerry	112.8	120.4	122.7	0.8	1.0
(6) Carlow	34.2	38.7	39.8	1.5	1.5
(6) Kilkenny	61.5	69.2	70.8	1.5	1.2
(6) South Tipperary	69.2	75.3	76.2	1.1	0.6
(6) Waterford Borough	32.0	32.6	38.5	0.3	0.0
(6) Waterford County	45.3	54.7	50.2	2.4	1.4
(6) Wexford	86.4	96.4	99.0	1.4	1.3
(7) Dublin Borough	567.9	544.6	525.4	−0.5	−1.8
(7) Dun Laoghaire	53.2	54.2	54.4	0.3	0.1
(7) Dublin County	231.2	384.9	422.2	6.6	4.7
(7) Kildare	72.0	97.2	104.1	3.8	3.5
(7) Wicklow	66.3	84.0	87.3	3.0	2.0
(7) Meath	71.7	90.7	95.6	3.0	2.7
(8) Cavan	52.6	53.7	53.8	0.3	0.0
(8) Louth	75.0	86.1	88.4	1.8	1.3
(8) Monaghan	46.2	50.4	51.2	1.1	0.8
(9) Laoighis	45.3	49.9	51.2	1.2	1.2
(9) Longford	28.3	30.8	31.1	1.1	0.6
(9) Offaly	51.8	57.3	58.3	1.3	0.8
(9) Roscommon	53.5	54.2	54.5	0.2	0.3
(9) Westmeath	53.6	59.9	61.3	1.4	1.2
Region					
(1) Donegal	108.3	121.9	124.8	1.5	1.2
(2) North West	78.6	82.5	83.0	0.6	0.3
(3) West	258.7	281.9	286.4	1.1	0.8
(4) Mid-West	269.8	300.8	308.0	1.4	1.2
(5) South West	465.7	516.5	525.0	1.3	0.8
(6) South East	328.6	366.8	374.5	1.4	1.0
(7) East	1062.2	1255.5	1289.0	2.1	1.3
(8) North East	173.8	190.2	193.3	1.1	0.8
(9) Midlands	232.4	252.1	256.4	1.0	0.8
State	2978.2	3368.2	3440.4	1.6	1.1

Notes: Data for "Dublin County" are for Dublin County exclusive of Dublin County Borough and Dun Laoghaire; similarly, for areas such as "Limerick County", the data relate to the County exclusive of the County Borough.
This table enables the counties to be matched up with the appropriate regions. The regions are numbered from 1 to 9, and the number of the appropriate region is given against each county. For example, North West comprises Leitrim and Sligo.
Sources: Census of Population (CP) 1979, Vol. I; CP 1981: Preliminary Report.

Components of population change

9. The increase in population in any period is the natural increase — that is, births minus deaths — less net emigration (or plus net immigration). In turn, net emigration in a period is the difference between the flows of gross emigration and gross immigration in the period. For example, if the flow of gross emigration from an area — to other areas within Ireland and abroad — was 20,000 and the flow of gross immigration was 10,000, net emigration would be 10,000. Data are not available for the flows of gross migration. The data on migration, throughout, refer to net migration flows. However, zero net migration does not mean an absence of mobility, rather that the inward and outward flows are equal in magnitude.

10. The contributions of natural increase and net migration, respectively, to population change over 1971-81 can be examined. Of the population increase of 390,000 in the period 1971-79, natural increase accounted for 281,000 (or 72 per cent of the total) and net immigration accounted for 108,900. This indicates the relatively high rate of natural increase, which was 1.1 per cent per annum over 1971-79. In other words if net migration were zero, the population would increase at a rate of 1.1 per cent per annum. In the period 1979-81, the natural increase was 80,800 while the population increased by 72,200. Hence, the estimated net emigration in the two-year period 1979-81 was 8,600. Given the relatively short period, it is difficult to assess the extent to which the net emigration in 1979-81 is a turning point, by contrast with the 1971-79 period.

11. The 1971-79 period was an exceptional one in respects other than the turn around in net migration. First, in the 1960s the population growth had occurred only in the principal urban areas and in their hinterlands, and in some rural areas in the east of Ireland. But in the 1970s the growth was spread over a much wider area. Indeed, out of the 158 rural districts in the State, 128 experienced an increase in population. Those whose population declined were concentrated in the western seaboard and the North West — nevertheless, their rate of population decline was much less than formerly occurred. The turn around began in the second half of the 1960s, when there was a slowing down in the decline in population in rural areas, by contrast with big losses in the 1956-61 period. These trends are notable, in the light of the continual decline in agricultural employment. Increasing numbers of people are living in rural areas while either working nearby in non-agricultural occupations, or commuting to work elsewhere, or in retirement. With the exception of Leitrim, all counties had an increase in population in the seventies. For the first time since 1841, population increased in Cavan, Donegal, Longford, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

With the exception of Tipperary North Riding, Leitrim and Cavan, all counties had a net inflow of migration in 1971-79. By contrast, in 1966-71, there had been net out-migration from all but five counties.

12. Second, the population growth in the larger urban areas in the seventies was notably less than in the country as a whole. This trend was beginning to be evident in 1966-71, but was pronounced in the 1970s. The population of Dublin County Borough and Dun Laoghaire Borough fell. There was considerable decline in population in inner city areas. However, there were sharp increases in population in the areas surrounding the main urban centres. As in the 1960s, the most rapid growth in population in the 1970s occurred in Dublin County (which is used throughout to signify County Dublin *less* Dublin County Borough and Dun Laoghaire Borough). The population of Dublin County increased by 66 per cent in the 1971-79 period, or by 6.6 per cent a year, on average. This is over twice the rate of increase of Kildare which ranks second to Dublin County. There can be few, if any, other areas in Western Europe where population growth of this order occurred in this period. The rates of increase in the three counties contiguous to the Dublin sub-region (where this sub-region is defined as Dublin County Borough, Dun Laoghaire Borough and Dublin County), that is, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow, were in the range of 3.0 to 3.8 per cent per annum. While these rates were much less than in Dublin, they were far greater than in any other county. This all indicates that increasing numbers of workers are living in the counties surrounding the Dublin sub-region, while commuting to work in the sub-region. Around the period 1970-75, the beginning of a movement away from large cities was evident in the most highly urbanised countries — whether in the form of moves to the suburbs, or an increased desire to live in towns of intermediate size and in the hinterland of industrial centres (6). This trend, of growth in the suburbs and in rural areas close by the main urban centres, together with city — especially inner city — decline, occurred earlier in the United States. It is striking that it has occurred with such rapidity in Ireland.

13. In other respects, though, the 1970s saw a continuation, or an intensification of earlier trends. The rate of increase in Dublin County has already been noted — this in fact exceeded the annual growth rate in the period 1966-71. The proportion of the population of the State which is in the East Region (the Dublin sub-region, Kildare, Wicklow, Meath) has continued to increase: from 34.3 per cent in 1966 to 35.7 per cent in 1961 and to 37.3 per cent in 1979. The rate of growth in the East, of 2.1 per cent per annum, was almost twice that in the rest of the country and three and a half times that of the North West. The

high growth in the East reflects a number of elements:

(i) it has a higher than average proportion of the population of young adults (aged 20-29) which have relatively high marriage rates (in part reflecting the migration of earlier periods), thus the rate of natural increase of 1.4 per cent per annum is much higher than in any other region and contrasts with the lowest rate of 0.4 per cent per annum in the North West;

(ii) over half of the net inward migration to the State in 1971-79 was in the East region; much of this was to County Dublin, whose rate of net immigration (per 100 average population) was nine times that of the State as a whole.

An implication of the relatively high rate of natural increase in the East is that it is likely that the increase in the share of population in the East will continue. In each region that annual rate of natural increase over 1971-79 was higher than in 1966-71, although in the case of the East and Midlands the increases were marginal. Trends in natural increase, at county level, reflect the regional variations. The highest rate, of 2.2 per cent per annum, occurred in Dublin County; this implies that its population would increase at an average annual rate of 2.2 per cent per annum, if there were zero net migration.[1]

14. For the State as a whole, net migration accounted for 28 per cent of the increase in population in 1971-79. However, there were considerable regional differences in the relative contribution of net migration to population increase. Table 2 shows the net migration by county in 1966-1979. The regions where net migration was most significant were Donegal (where it accounted for 49 per cent of the population increase), North West (37 per cent) and the East (31 per cent). The highest rates of net immigration were, in order, in Donegal, the East and the South West. Within the Dublin sub-region, there were relatively high rates of net emigration from Dublin County Borough and Dun Laoghaire Borough. A certain proportion of this movement must have been to Dublin County. In the Dublin sub-region as a whole, net in-migration was 0.4 per 100 population in the 1970s.

15. In the Dublin sub-region in 1971-79, the population increased by 131,500. Of this increase, 101,900 was accounted for by natural increase and 29,600 by net in-migration. It can be noted in this regard that, in the last review of regional policy, in May 1972, the strategy which was envisaged for the period 1971-91 was that developments in the Dublin sub-region should be "such as to accommodate (only) the

[1]Rates of natural increase and of net migration, respectively, on this page are average annual rates per 100 of average population.

Table 2
Net migration by county and region, 1966-1979, calculated from natural increase data

Area	1966-1971			1971-1979		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Donegal	−1527	−1927	−3454	4167	2577	6744
Leitrim	−1020	−1141	−2161	−142	−330	−472
Sligo	−758	−1045	−1803	967	999	1966
Galway	−2358	−2616	−4974	3216	2656	5872
Mayo	−4021	−3866	−7907	441	−332	109
Clare	−399	−377	−776	2778	1976	4754
Limerick Borough	−1669	−1906	−3575	−1146	−1352	−2498
Limerick County	−433	−532	−965	2625	2145	4770
North Tipperary	−943	−832	−1775	−164	−178	−342
Cork Borough	−1004	−1002	−2006	−709	−1014	−1723
Cork County	−292	−887	−1179	8062	6269	14331
Kerry	−1219	−1401	−2620	1283	193	1476
Carlow	−798	−705	−1503	391	172	563
Kilkenny	−545	−761	−1306	1683	1228	2911
South Tipperary	−1397	−1436	−2833	1032	−314	718
Waterford Borough	133	−81	52	−1207	−1419	−2626
Waterford County	296	231	527	2928	2646	1505
Wexford	−758	−987	−1745	1059	446	1505
Dublin Borough	−18283	−18691	−36974	−33734	−33433	−67167
Dun Laoghaire	−879	−967	−1846	−978	−687	−1665
Dublin County	18090	18061	36151	48338	50059	98397
Kildare	−60	325	265	7016	5411	12427
Wicklow	1406	940	2346	4205	4533	8738
Meath	206	265	471	5556	4605	10161
Cavan	−1197	−1257	−2454	−143	−1013	−1156
Louth	358	−79	279	1004	868	1872
Monaghan	−441	−609	−1050	890	434	1324
Laoighis	−836	−600	−1436	891	332	1223
Longford	−703	−915	−1618	457	329	786
Offaly	−1395	−1605	−3000	300	−35	265
Roscommon	−1457	−1560	−3017	385	−98	287
Westmeath	−1045	−1354	−3499	864	623	1487
Region						
Donegal	−1527	−1927	−3454	4167	2577	6744
North West	−1778	−2186	−3964	825	669	1494
West	−6379	−6502	−12881	3657	2324	5981
Mid-West	−3444	−3647	−7091	4093	2591	6684
South West	−2515	−3290	−5805	8636	5448	14084
South East	−3069	−3739	−6808	5886	2759	8645
East	480	−67	413	30503	30588	60891
North East	−1280	−1945	−3225	1751	289	2040
Midlands	−5436	−6034	−11470	2897	1151	4048
State	−24948	−29337	−54285	62315	48296	110611

Note: Data for the State and for individual counties differ slightly from those in CP 1971, Vol. I, Table 4, and in CP 1979, Vol. I, Table 4. This is because the natural increase data are revised in the annual RVS volume.

Sources: Report on Vital Statistics (RVS) 1971 to RVS 1977 inclusive; Quarterly Report on Births, Deaths and Marriages ... (QRB) 1978 to QRB 1981 inclusive; CP 1971, Vol. I; CP 1979, Vol. 1.

natural increase of its existing population".[1] As it happened, population increase in the Dublin sub-region was not confined to natural increase. The population of the sub-region would have been 954,000 rather than 984,000 in 1979 if natural increase only had resulted. This discrepancy is only 3 per cent, and relatively low for the following reasons. The population of Dublin County Borough declined and much of the population re-distribution took place within the sub-region. Moreover, much of the overspill of population was reflected in increased migration to adjoining counties, which are outside the sub-region. This indicates that "overspill" to adjoining counties, and the distribution of population within the sub-region have become critical issues since the last Government statement on regional policy.

16. Population change in the period 1979-81 reflected the trends of 1971-79 with respect to the decline in urban areas and the increases in the hinterlands of towns, in Dublin County and in the counties contiguous to the Dublin sub-region. With the exception of Donegal, there was net emigration from all regions, although the range of variation was small, from 200 in the North West to 2,700 in the East. Net out-migration from Dublin County Borough was 27,600 and net in-migration to Dublin County was 19,500; there was net out-migration from the Dublin sub-region as a whole of 8,300 by contrast with net in-migration of 29,600 in 1971-79.

Mortality

17. Appendix B, Table B.2 shows the trends in mortality between 1965-67 and 1978-80, as measured by the probability that a male or female in a particular age group will survive five years. Between 1965-67 and 1970-72, mortality increased (i.e., survivorship rates declined) in a number of age groups between 0 and 64, both for males and for females. Between 1970-72 and 1978-80, survivorship rates increased in all cases. Survivorship rates for those aged 65 and over increased between 1966 and 1971 and further increased between 1971 and 1979. Furthermore, between 1971 and 1979, the infant mortality rate (deaths at ages under 1 year of live born infants as a proportion of total live births) declined — from 18.0 per 1000 births in 1977 to 12.4 in 1979.[2] While this study does not examine inter-county and inter-regional differences in mortality, it can be noted that, for those aged 65 or over, there is a higher level of mortality in urban areas (7).

[1] A broad interpretation is given here to "natural increases of its existing population", since a literal reading of the Statement of May 1972 would imply that births and deaths which are a function of net migration to the sub-region should not be counted.

[2] *Sources:* RVS 1977, Table XXXIII; QRB, December Quarter, 1979; the latter data are on registered births. (Abbreviations are explained at foot of Table 2.)

Migration

18. Table 3 shows the changing patterns of migration by age in the period since 1966. This table shows the marked change from net emigration to net immigration between 1966-71 and 1971-76. Of equal interest is the contrasting patterns by age group. While there was an estimated net in-migration of 79,000 in the 1971-76 period, there was net emigration in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24, both for males and for females. This net outflow in the 15-24 age groups continued the pattern of 1966-71, though the average annual flows were smaller in magnitude. By contrast, there was heavy net in-migration in the age groups between 0 and 14 in the 1970s, and in the age group 65 and over. Again, this was a continuation of a trend in the period 1966-71, but the annual flows were much larger. Thus, the age distribution of the flows of net migration was broadly similar in the periods 1966-71 and 1971-79. There was evidently return migration of families with young children in the 1970s.

19. A critical question which projections must face is the extent to which the 1971-79 period was an aberrant one with regard to migration. A partial explanation for the change in migration would include an increase in employment opportunities and in real incomes in the Republic relative to those in Northern Ireland, an increase in migration across the Border for other reasons, and an increase in migration from Britain due to a combination of employment opportunities in the Republic and a worsening in unemployment rates in Britain relative to those in the Republic. (The link between migration flows and these forces has been shown, 8.) In the 1970s there was evidently a return flow of former migrants, aged 30-44, who had emigrated in their late teens and early twenties in the 1950s and in the early 1960s and who returned to Ireland in response to more favourable job conditions.

20. The components of net migration at the sub-national level are now examined. Net migration is comprised of two elements:

(i) Net external migration, which is the net flow of migration between the area and other countries;

(ii) Net internal migration, that is the net flow of migration between the area and the rest of Ireland.

When projecting the population of an area, it is desirable to make separate assumptions about trends in external and in internal migration. Thus, there is need to examine the recent trends in internal migration. Estimates are obtained as follows. Firm estimates of (total) net migration by age group by area are made for the periods since

Table 3

Estimated net migration for State, by age group and sex, 1966-1976 (a)

000
(— signifies net emigration)

Age group at end of period	Males		Females		Persons	
	1966-71	1971-76	1966-71	1971-76	1966-71	1971-76
0 - 4	4.6	7.0	5.1	7.5	9.7	14.5
5 - 9	1.0	8.3	0.9	7.4	1.9	15.6
10 - 14	0.0	6.0	0.1	5.3	0.1	11.3
15 - 19	- 8.5	-3.1	- 8.7	-3.9	-17.2	- 7.0
20 - 24	-22.7	-5.7	-20.5	-5.2	-43.2	-10.9
25 - 29	- 6.5	5.8	- 5.1	5.1	-11.6	10.9
30 - 34	2.2	8.0	0.5	5.9	2.7	13.9
35 - 39	2.2	6.3	1.1	4.5	3.3	10.8
40 - 44	0.9	3.3	- 0.9	1.6	0.0	4.8
45 - 49	0.1	2.6	- 0.6	1.1	- 0.5	3.7
50 - 54	- 0.7	1.2	- 1.8	0.3	- 2.5	1.6
55 - 59	- 1.1	0.3	- 1.3	-0.3	- 2.4	0.1
60 - 64	- 0.3	1.8	- 1.1	1.4	- 1.4	3.2
65 and over	4.0	2.2	3.3	4.2	7.3	6.5
All ages	-24.8	44.0	-28.9	35.0	-53.7	79.0

Note: (a) Data for 1971-76 are estimates, based on the trend over 1971-79; see Appendix A. There are slight differences between these data for 1966-71 and the aggregate data in Table B.4.

Sources: CP 1971, Vol. II, Table X; Table B.5.

1966 (which are in Tables B.4 and B.5; see Appendix A for an outline of the method).

21. For each area, the breakdown of net migration between net external and net internal migration is not known. Some method of assigning the "known" net external migration for the State, to the counties, must be used. The method which is used is described in Appendix A, which also describes a check on the estimates by the use of an alternative method; there is a reasonable correspondence between the results under the two methods. However, estimates of net internal migration are subject to a margin of error, and in this respect are in contrast to the reasonably firm estimates of (total) net migration by area which are available.

22. Table 4 gives the estimates of net internal migration by area in the period since 1966. In 1971-79, the annual rates of flow of net

Table 4

Estimates of net internal migration, by county and region, all persons, 1966-1979

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Area	(1) Net internal migration (- signifies net emigration)		(2) Average annual rate per 1000 of average population	
	1966-1971	1971-1979	1966-1971	1971-1979
(1) Donegal	- 0.7	3.4	- 1.2	3.8
(2) Leitrim	- 1.5	- 1.4	-10.0	- 6.0
(2) Sligo	- 0.9	0.4	- 3.5	1.0
(3) Galway	- 1.4	2.1	- 1.8	1.7
(3) Mayo	- 4.9	- 2.2	- 8.7	- 2.4
(4) Clare	0.7	1.9	1.9	3.0
(4) Limerick Borough	- 2.6	- 5.1	- 9.2	-10.9
(4) Limerick County	0.4	1.4	1.1	2.0
(4) North Tipperary	- 0.9	- 2.4	- 3.5	- 5.4
(5) Cork Borough	- 0.6	- 7.7	- 1.0	- 7.3
(5) Cork County	2.4	5.6	2.2	2.9
(5) Kerry	- 0.5	- 2.3	- 0.9	- 2.5
(6) Carlow	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 5.5	- 3.4
(6) Kilkenny	- 0.2	0.8	- 0.8	1.5
(6) South Tipperary	- 1.7	- 1.8	- 4.9	- 3.1
(6) Waterford Borough	0.2	- 4.3	1.6	-16.5
(6) Waterford County	1.5	4.0	6.6	10.0
(6) Wexford	- 0.3	- 1.9	- 0.7	- 2.5
(7) Dublin Borough	-26.3	-88.2	- 9.3	-19.8
(7) Dun Laoghaire	- 1.0	- 3.7	- 3.7	- 8.6
(7) Dublin County	39.3	88.5	38.8	35.9
(7) Kildare	1.6	9.0	4.6	13.3
(7) Wicklow	3.3	5.9	10.5	9.8
(7) Meath	1.7	7.1	4.8	10.9
(8) Cavan	- 1.6	- 3.1	- 5.9	- 7.3
(8) Louth	1.5	- 1.3	4.0	- 2.0
(8) Monaghan	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.6
(9) Laoghis	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 2.4	- 0.9
(9) Longford	- 1.2	- 0.3	- 8.1	- 1.4
(9) Offaly	- 1.9	- 1.4	- 7.3	- 3.2
(9) Roscommon	- 1.7	- 1.2	- 6.2	- 2.8
(9) Westmeath	- 1.3	- 0.5	- 4.7	- 1.1
Region				
(1) Donegal	- 0.7	3.5	- 1.2	3.8
(2) North West	- 2.4	- 0.9	- 5.9	- 1.4
(3) West	- 6.3	- 0.1	- 4.8	0.0
(4) Mid-West	- 2.4	- 4.2	- 1.8	- 1.8
(5) South West	1.3	- 4.5	0.6	- 1.1
(6) South East	- 1.5	- 4.1	- 0.9	- 1.5
(7) East	18.7	18.7	3.6	2.0
(8) North East	0.3	- 4.6	- 0.3	- 3.2
(9) Midlands	- 6.5	- 3.8	- 5.6	- 2.0

Table B.4, B.5.

internal migration to the East from other regions were much less than in the period 1966-71. There was a net outflow from all regions other than Donegal and the East, but the rates were relatively low. It has been established that, in the long run, movement between regions in Ireland occurs in response to income differences and the rate of growth in employment opportunities (9); the reduction in migration to the East in the 1970s reflects the marked employment increases which occurred in regions such as the West, Donegal and the North West combined and Mid-West (10). Table B.6 gives estimates of net internal migration by age, by county, in 1971-76.

23. There is need to distinguish "long-distance" internal migration from "short-distance" migration. Long-distance migration involves a change of residence and of employment and can be expected to depend on employment opportunities and Government policies, among other things. Short-distance migration involves a change of house; an example would be a move from city to suburbs. Housing availability, including local authority housing for rent, is especially likely to influence short-distance migration — such as between Dublin County Borough and Dublin County. The decline in employment in inner city areas and the increase in employment in industrial estates outside the city centre has led residents of Dublin city centre to move to the suburbs in response to the availability of housing and in order to reduce the length of the journey to work. However, the ability to move is lower among those in local authority dwellings, due to residence requirements and the limited availability of dwellings in certain areas. Long-distance migration is likely to peak in the young adult group, aged 15-24 (for British evidence on this: 11). One conclusion is that much of the internal migration which occurs between Dublin County Borough and Dublin County is different in character from the internal migration between, say, the West and the East regions.

Nuptiality

24. Trends in the number of births reflect both marriage rates and fertility rates. The marriage rate can be expressed by the number of marriages as a proportion of the population which is "at risk", i.e. a proportion of the number of single persons aged 15-39. When this is done, the striking feature is that the marriage rate declined between 1972 and 1979 (from 38.4 per thousand to 31.3 per thousand). This was despite the high growth rate of real personal incomes per capita in the 1970s (which amounted to 3.9 per cent per annum over 1970-79), assuming that the marriage rate rises as real income per head rises (as was found in a study across Irish counties, 12).

25. Nevertheless, the proportion of married females has continued to rise. Table 5 shows the extent of the increase over time in the proportion of married females in each age group. This table also gives comparative data for other EEC countries. In the age groups 25-49, by 1979 Ireland had moved reasonably close to other EEC countries with regard to the proportions of females married, although this was not the case in the younger age groups.

Fertility

26. The number of births will depend on the number of women in the child-bearing years, and on the average number of children expected to be born to a woman over her child-bearing lifetime. Tables 6 to 9 show the trends in fertility, and a number of features are notable. First age-specific legitimate fertility rates declined in 1966-71, have continued to decline since 1971, and the rates of decline were steeper in the 1970s. If the 1966 age-specific fertility rates had existed in 1979, the number of legitimate births would have been 100,000 rather than the actual number of 69,000. Indeed, Table 8 shows that the average annual rate of decline in legitimate fertility in the 1971-79 period was exactly double the rate of decline over 1966-71. Second, the number of illegitimate births per 1000 single, widowed and divorced women increased from 4.8 in 1966 to 6.3 in 1971 and to 10.7 in 1979. Third, a summary measure of fertility in any year is the (period) total fertility rate (see Appendix A). It is an approximate measure of the average number of children which a woman would have in her lifetime, i.e., it approximates to "completed family size". Table 9 shows that this completed family size declined from 3.95 in 1966 to 3.78 in 1968, increased to 3.98 in 1971 and fell steadily to 3.24 in 1978. The average annual decline in total fertility over 1971-78 was 2.9 per cent per annum. Finally, by contrast to the proportion of females married by age, fertility rates are still far apart from the European-wide average. Appendix Table B.8 shows the extent of the difference, with fertility rates in Ireland being far greater than in other EEC countries.

Table 5

Proportion of females married in child-bearing age groups, EEC countries around 1974, and Ireland 1966-1979

%

Age group	Denmark 1974	England and Wales 1974	Federal Rep. of Germany 1975	France 1975	Italy (a) 1973	The Netherlands 1975	Scotland 1975	Ireland (b) 1966	Ireland (b) 1971	Ireland (b) 1979
15 - 19	2.4	7.8	6.1	3.5	6.8	4.5	7.9	1.6	2.1	2.7
20 - 24	41.6	57.3	51.4	44.4	44.1	52.5	54.0	25.2	31.0	33.6
25 - 29	76.7	83.7	80.0	77.8	77.0	83.0	81.1	62.0	68.6	71.9
30 - 34	84.0	88.3	85.9	85.4	85.0	88.9	87.6	75.2	80.0	84.9
35 - 39	85.1	88.9	87.2	87.0	85.7	89.3	88.0	77.2	81.5	86.8
40 - 44	83.9	87.9	85.8	85.7	84.0	88.1	86.5	77.4	79.2	84.7
45 - 49	81.6	85.6	81.9	82.8	80.2	85.6	82.7	73.4	76.1	79.6

Notes: (a) Data comprises those married and separated.
(b) These data are for different cohorts in each year. Thus, in 1979 the proportion married of females aged 40-44 was less than the proportion married of those aged 35-39, which is a different cohort.

Sources: UN, *Demographic Yearbook 1976*, New York: UN, 1977, Table 41 of Special Topic Tables; UN, *Demographic Yearbook: Special Issue: Historical Supplement*, New York, 1979 (for France only); CP 1979, Vol. II.

Table 6

Age-specific legitimate fertility rates, 1966-1979

Age group of mother	Legitimate births per 1000 married women			Average annual rate of change in fertility (compounded annually)	
	1966	1971	1979	1966-71	1971-79
				%	
15 - 19	639.2	678.7	542.7	1.21	-2.76
20 - 24	484.5	457.3	343.3	-1.15	-3.52
25 - 29	369.6	349.0	274.9	-1.14	-2.94
30 - 34	280.9	248.0	195.8	-2.46	-2.91
35 - 39	186.0	160.0	107.7	-2.97	-4.83
40 - 44	70.7	58.4	35.3	-3.75	-6.10
45 - 49	5.8	4.2	2.8	-6.25	-4.94

Sources: RVS 1977; QRB, December Quarter, 1979; CSO.

Table 7

Illegitimate births per 1000 single, widowed and divorced women, 1966-1979

Age group of mother	1966	1971	1979
15-19	3.5	4.7	8.6
20-24	8.5	11.1	15.6
25-29	8.7	10.1	13.6
30-34	6.2	6.2	10.0
35-39	2.9	3.5	5.0
40-44	0.9	0.9	1.6
45-49	0.1	0.2	0.0
15-49	4.8	6.3	10.7

Sources: RVS; CSO.

Table 8

Index of legitimate fertility, 1966-1979

Year	Index
1966	100
1971	91.6
1979	69.2

Period	Average annual % change of index
1966-1971	-1.7
1971-1979	-3.4

Sources: Table 6; CP 1979, Vol. II.

Table 9

Total fertility rate, 1966-1978

Year	Total fertility, per 1000 women
1966	3953.5
1967	3843.0
1968	3778.0
1969	3844.5
1970	3866.5
1971	3975.5
1972	3857.0
1973	3727.0
1974	3611.5
1975	3389.5
1976	3299.0
1977	3258.5
1978	3240.5

Note: For definition of total fertility rate, see Appendix A.
Source: Eurostat, *Demographic Statistics 1980*, 1982.

CHAPTER 3

PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION BY AREA, 1979-1991

The method

27. The projections cover two periods: 1979-1986 and 1986-1991. The "demographic component" method is used, a summary of which follows. The initial data are Census data on the population in each area in 1979, classified by fourteen age groups and by sex, together with Census data on the total population in each area in 1981, classified by sex. Estimates of the 1981 population by age group for each area are derived (see Appendix A for a note on the method). Three components of population change can be identified: deaths, births, and net migration. Thus, assumptions about future trends in mortality, fertility and net migration give the projected components of population change.

28. First, an estimate is made of the numbers in the population of 1981 who survive to be 5 years older. Survivorship rates measure the proportion of persons in a particular age group who survive five years. The rates (given in Table B.2) are applied to the base-year population by age group. Second, the number of projected live births in each subsequent year gives (after the application of survivorship rates) the "survived" population aged 0-4 after five years. Third, net migration is the sum of net external migration and net internal migration. Finally, the projected population for each area in each age group, by sex, is obtained by the addition of the following: the "survived" population from five years earlier, survived live births from the preceding five years, net external migration, net internal migration. The method is replicated to give the population after another five years.

The assumptions

29. With regard to mortality, with some exceptions, the survivorship rates of 1978-80, for quinquennial age groups up to age 65, are used for each five-year period; for the State, rates for quinquennial age groups up to age 75 are used. The exceptions relate to the survivorship rates which apply to births, and the survivorship rates for those aged 65 and over. It is assumed that the decline in infant mortality will continue, and that the average annual increase in survivorship rates applicable to births over 1979-91 will be the same as the average annual increase over 1971-79. It is also assumed that the increase in survivorship rates

for those aged 65 and over will continue over 1979-91 at the same average annual rate as in 1971-79.

30. Of the three components of population change, one can expect migration to be more volatile than either mortality or fertility. This is because migration can occur at any age (in contrast to fertility), and net migration is the balance of flows out and in. It is also arguably, the component which is most subject to change as a result of policy decisions, e.g. in relation to industrial location or to housing. Thus, it is well to test more than one set of assumptions on migration. Furthermore, as implied in paragraph 19, any assumption that the migration pattern of the 1971-79 period is repeated would imply that the underlying determinants of migration (which are suggested in that paragraph) continue on a trend. This seems implausible. Moreover, the flow of return migration to Ireland is determined partly by the stock of former migrants who are abroad. As this stock is whittled down, the return flow must decline.[1] In the case of internal migration, there is need to balance any assumption of increased out-migration for one area with an assumption of increased in-migration to other area(s).

31. Partly as a result of the contrasting migration trends of 1971-79 and 1979-81, the main assumption on net migration is of zero net migration over all ages. Deviations from this central assumption, and their effects, can be explored. The age distribution of migration (given zero net migration overall) reflects both past trends in migration and likely labour market prospects. There have been relatively high rates of out-migration among those aged 15-24. For those aged 30-44, the marked increase in the labour force which is projected in this age group is likely to result in poorer job prospects than in the 1970s, and the rate of in-migration in this age group cannot be expected to equal that of the 1970s. There is a possibility that labour supply in Europe would decline in the late 1980s and early 1990s, giving a further impetus to out-migration from Ireland. In the period beyond 1985, a decline is expected in the population of working age (i.e. 15-59), and in the labour force, in Western Europe, particularly in the young ages (6, 13). However, any notable tightening in the labour market in Europe is less likely in the foreseeable future, given the current and likely unemployment rates in Europe. It is assumed therefore, that there will be net out-migration among those aged 15-29; that there will be net in-migration among those aged 30-44 but at a lower rate than in the 1970s; that net

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[1] British Census data show that, in 1971, 709,200 residents of Great Britain were born in the Republic of Ireland, and of these, 497,500 had entered prior to 1960 (Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, *Census 1971: Great Britain: Country of Birth Tables*, 1974).

in-migration in the age group 0-14 (which is partly related to net migration at ages 30-44, as children return with families) will continue; and that net in-migration in the age group 65 and over will continue. The two alternative assumptions on migration are as follows.

External migration
Assumption I
For all age groups combined, net migration is zero, both for males and for females; the age distribution is in Table 10.

Assumption II
Average annual net emigration of 5,000 per annum for all persons (2,500 for males and 2,500 for females); the age distribution is in Table 10.

32. Two alternative assumptions on internal migration in 1981-86 and 1986-91 are made:

Internal migration
Assumption I
That the annual flows of net internal migration, by county and age group are the same as occurred in 1971-79

Assumption II
That there is zero net internal migration in each age group in each county.

How realistic is assumption I, of a continuation of recent trends in net internal migration? Table 4 has shown that rates of internal migration tended to be lower in the 1970s than in the second half of the 1960s. However the distribution of net internal migration flows between the regions was broadly similar in the two periods. If employment opportunities continue to be available in the regions, the net internal migration flows may continue to be dampened. Zero net internal migration into the East region would seem to require interventionist policies on a scale not observed to date, especially with regard to service employment. It can also be assumed that trends in short-distance migration will continue, in the absence of marked changes in housing availability.

33. The assumptions on the proportion of married females in each age group are given in Table 11. It is assumed that the proportion continues to rise in each age group; further details are in Appendix A. With regard to fertility rates, two alternative assumptions are used

Table 10

Net external migration assumptions for State, 1979-1991

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(- signifies net emigration)

Age group at end of period	Assumption I 1981-86 and 1986-91		Assumption II 1981-86 and 1986-91	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 4	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.2
5 - 9	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.1
10 - 14	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.1
15 - 19	-5.0	-5.0	-5.9	-5.9
20 - 24	-15.0	-14.0	-15.9	-14.9
25 - 29	-5.0	-4.0	-5.9	-4.9
30 - 34	6.0	4.0	5.1	3.1
35 - 39	6.0	4.0	5.1	3.1
40 - 44	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.9
45 - 49	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.9
50 - 54	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.9
55 - 59	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.9
60 - 64	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1
65 and over	2.0	4.0	1.1	3.1
All ages	0.0	0.0	-12.5	-12.5

Table 11

Proportion of females married by age group; assumptions 1979-1991
%

Age group	1979 (actual)	1981	1986	1991
15 - 19	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6
20 - 24	33.6	34.2	35.9	37.5
25 - 29	71.9	72.6	74.7	76.7
30 - 34	84.9	86.1	89.0	89.0
35 - 39	86.8	88.0	89.0	89.0
40 - 44	84.7	85.9	88.0	88.0
45 - 49	79.6	80.4	82.4	84.3

Source: For 1979 data: CP 1979, Vol. II.

Assumption 1

That legitimate fertility rates decline in all age groups in line with the average annual rate of decline in 1971-79, with the exception of the ages 35-49 where half the rate of decline of 1971-79 is assumed (Table 12).

Assumption 2

That legitimate fertility rates decline in all age groups at half the average annual rate of 1971-79.

In each age group between 15 and 44, the illegitimate fertility rate is assumed to increase at half the average annual rate of the 1971-79 period. Thus, Assumption 1 has lower fertility than does Assumption 2. Assumption 1 would imply a total fertility rate of 2775 in 1986 and 2471 in 1991 (or an average annual decline of 1.9 per cent per annum over 1978-1986, and of 2.3 per cent per annum over 1986-91. Assumption 2 would imply a total fertility rate of 3017 in 1986 and 2850 in 1991 (or an average annual decline of 0.9 per cent per annum over 1978-86 and of 1.1 per cent per annum over 1986-91). There is a further check on the plausibility of the fertility assumptions: the implied completed family size is worked out. This is done in part because changes in

Table 12
Assumptions on fertility, 1979-1991

Age group of mother	Legitimate births per 1000 married women					
	Assumption 1			Assumption 2		
	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991
15-19	513.2	446.1	387.9	527.8	492.4	459.3
20-24	319.6	267.1	223.3	331.3	303.2	277.4
25-29	259.0	223.1	192.2	266.9	247.8	230.1
30-34	184.6	159.2	137.4	190.1	176.7	164.2
35-39	102.6	90.8	80.3	102.6	90.8	80.3
40-44	33.2	28.4	24.3	33.2	28.4	24.3
45-49	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.1

Age group of mother	Illegitimate births per 1000 single, widowed and divorced women		
	1981	1986	1991
15-19	9.3	11.2	13.6
20-24	16.3	18.1	20.1
25-29	14.1	15.5	17.0
30-34	10.6	12.4	14.4
35-39	5.2	5.9	6.6
40-44	1.7	2.1	2.5
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0

the timing of births can affect period rates even when the size of the completed family does not change. Taking the cohort of women who were aged 15-19 in 1961 and who would be 40-44 in 1986, the projections under assumption 1 on fertility imply a completed family size of 3.3, on average.[1] For the cohort who were aged 15-19 in 1966, the projections imply a completed family size of 3.2, on average. Other details of the projections of births, including births in the areas, are in Appendix A.

Qualifications

34. Before the results are given, a number of qualifications should be made (see also Appendix A). First, the projections are patently dependent on the underlying assumptions. The distinction can be made between projections — "numerical consequences of the assumptions chosen ... conditional on the assumptions being fulfilled" (14) — and predictions of what will actually happen. But while the projections here are conditional on the assumptions being realised, some of the elements about which assumptions are made are more variable than others. In particular, migration is subject to considerable change. Second, the smaller the area for which projections are made, the bigger the margin for error may be, as changes in migration can have a disproportionate effect and short-distance migration is likely to have a greater influence on the outcome in the smaller areas: this should be borne in mind when interpreting the results for those counties with relatively low population in 1981. In particular, the assumption of a continuation of flows of net internal migration is, arguably, more tenable at regional level than at the level of the individual counties (since the inter-county migration, within regions, is removed at the regional level). Third, the projections for regions and counties are likely to be subject to a greater margin of error than those for the State, as information on past internal migration is less accurate than data for the State on migration. Fourth, the further away the terminal year of the projection, the bigger is the margin of error.[2]

The projections

35. Projections of population for the State by age group are in Table 13 and in Appendix B, Table B.9. Under assumption I on migration and assumption 1 on fertility, the population is projected to increase from

[1] These calculations terminate with the age group 40-44.

[2] While it is not possible to give confidence intervals for the projections, the theory of prediction indicates that confidence intervals widen as the period, over which prediction is made, lengthens.

Table 13

Population projections by broad age groups, all persons, 1979-1991

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(In parentheses are percentages of population in the respective age groups)
Assumption 1 on fertility

Age group	1979	1986 I	1986 II	1991 I	1991 II
0 - 14	1029.9 (30.6)	1084.6 (29.8)	1078.2 (29.8)	1092.3 (28.5)	1080.6 (28.6)
15 - 29	823.1 (24.4)	892.1 (24.5)	886.7 (24.5)	933.5 (24.4)	922.8 (24.5)
30 - 44	558.0 (16.6)	692.9 (19.0)	687.5 (19.0)	781.6 (20.4)	770.8 (20.4)
45 - 64	595.9 (17.7)	591.5 (16.2)	584.3 (16.2)	624.4 (16.3)	610.3 (16.2)
65 +	361.4 (10.7)	380.2 (10.4)	376.7 (10.4)	396.0 (10.3)	388.4 (10.3)
All ages	3368.2	3641.4	3613.4	3827.9	3772.9
Young dependency ratio (a)	52.1	49.8	50.0	46.7	46.9
Old dependency ratio (b)	18.3	17.5	17.5	16.9	16.9
Dependency ratio (c)	70.4	67.3	67.4	63.6	63.8

Assumption 2 on fertility

000

Age group	1979	1986 I	1986 II	1991 I	1991 II
0 - 14	1029.9 (30.6)	1105.5 (30.2)	1098.9 (30.2)	1156.9 (29.7)	1144.7 (29.8)
15 - 29	823.1 (24.4)	892.1 (24.4)	886.7 (24.4)	933.5 (24.0)	922.8 (24.1)
30 - 44	558.0 (16.6)	692.9 (18.9)	687.5 (18.9)	781.6 (20.1)	770.8 (20.1)
45 - 64	595.9 (17.7)	591.5 (16.2)	584.3 (16.1)	624.4 (16.0)	610.3 (15.9)
65 +	361.4 (10.7)	380.2 (10.4)	376.7 (10.4)	396.0 (10.2)	388.4 (10.1)
All ages	3368.2	3662.3	3634.2	3892.5	3837.0
Young dependency ratio (a)	52.1	50.8	50.9	49.5	49.7
Old dependency ratio (b)	18.3	17.5	17.5	16.9	16.9
Dependency ratio (c)	70.4	68.3	68.4	66.4	66.5

Notes: I and II refer to the two assumptions on net migration. All data are defined at mid-April in each year.
  (a) Those aged 0 - 14 as a proportion of those aged 15 - 64.
  (b) Those aged 65 + as a proportion of those aged 15 - 64.
  (c) Those aged 0 - 14 plus those aged 65 + as a proportion of those aged 15 - 64.
Sources: CP 1979, Vol. II; Table B.9.

24

3.368 million in 1979 to 3.641 million in 1986 and to 3.828 million in 1991. This would amount to an average annual rate of increase of 1.07 per cent per annum over 1979-91. With assumption II on migration, the population is projected to increase to 3.773 million in 1991, implying an average annual rate of increase of 0.95 per cent per annum. By contrast, for the EEC as a whole, the projected rate of increase in the period 1975-90 is much lower — about 0.3 per cent per annum (11). In Europe as a whole, the population is expected to grow by about 0.3 to 0.4 per cent per annum between 1975 and the end of the century (6).

36. The age distribution of the population, and in particular the dependency ratios, are of interest, especially as regards the implications for the social services. Under assumption I on migration, the proportion of the population aged 0-14, and the proportion aged 65 and over, would decline. The "young dependency" ratio (those aged 0-14 as a proportion of those aged 15-64) would decline from 52.1 to 46.7, and the "old dependency" ratio would fall from 18.3 to 16.9. The dependency ratios are not sensitive to the different assumptions on net migration. Under assumption 2 on fertility, the young dependency ratio would fall, although the decline would not be as marked. While the Tables show the projected numbers aged 65 and over, the following tabulation shows the projected numbers aged 75 and over.

Population projections for those aged 65 and over, with different assumptions on migration, 1979-1991

000

Age group	1979	1986 I	1986 II	1991 I	1991 II
			Males		
65-69	65.0	59.4	58.9	59.6	58.3
70-74	45.8	50.3	49.8	49.2	48.4
75 and over	52.2	58.1	57.2	62.8	61.1
			Females		
65-69	68.8	67.2	66.8	69.3	68.0
70-74	52.5	61.6	61.1	61.9	61.0
75 and over	77.1	83.7	82.8	93.2	91.5
			Persons		
65-69	133.8	126.6	125.7	128.9	126.3
70-74	98.3	111.9	110.9	111.1	109.4
75 and over	129.3	141.8	140.0	156.0	152.6

This shows that the number of persons aged 75 and over is projected to increase much faster than the population as a whole: by 20.6 per cent over 1979-91 (for migration assumption I) by comparison with 13.6 per cent for the population as a whole.

25

37. Chart 1 shows the projected change in the population by broad age group. An index of population ageing is the ratio of the number of persons aged 65 and over to the number of persons aged 0-14: this ratio is projected to increase from 0.35 in 1979 to 0.36 in 1991. An indication of the relative "youthfulness" of the population is the ratio of the numbers aged 30-44 to the numbers aged 15-29: having fallen to 0.68 in 1979, this ratio is projected to rise to 0.84 in 1991. Thus, the population becomes more weighted towards the early middle-aged. This is also seen from the projected increase in population aged 30-44 of 40.1 per cent, by comparison with a 13.4 per cent projected increase for those aged 15-29. The population of working age, i.e., 15-64, is projected to increase by 18.3 per cent between 1979 and 1991, under assumption I on migration, compared with an increase of 13.6 per cent in total population. This has implications for the projected rise in the labour force. The impact of population change on the labour force can also be assessed by calculating the ratio of the population aged 15-24 to the population aged 55-64: this approximates to entrants to the labour force as a ratio of leavers from the labour force (or the replacement ratio). This ratio is projected to rise from 2.00 in 1979 to 2.34 in 1991, i.e., a rise in the number of entrants to the labout force, relative to the numbers who leave, is projected.

38. The results of assumption 2 on fertility are that the projected population aged 0-4 in 1991 would be higher by 44,000 and the projected population aged 5-9 in 1991 would be higher by 21,000. Thus, the projections are sensitive to the assumptions on fertility. The projected annual average number of births, and the crude birth rate (births as a proportion of total population) are as follows (for assumption I on migration):

| | 1976-81(a) | Projected, given fertility assumption | | | |
| | | Assumption I | | Assumption 2 | |
		1981-86	1986-91	1981-86	1986-91
Annual average number of births	70,600	72,800	71,600	77,000	80,400
Crude birth rate per 000 population	21.2	20.6	19.2	21.7	21.3

Note: (a) Average annual births over calendar years 1976-1980 inclusive are used (*source:* RVS 1977; QRB).

39. Table 14 shows the population projections for the regions, while data for the individual counties are in Appendix B, Tables B.10 to B.13. Under assumption I on net external migration, the projected average annual rate of growth varies from 1.5 per cent in the East to

Chart 1

Population projections by broad age group, 1971-1991

(Left-hand scale applies except where stated)
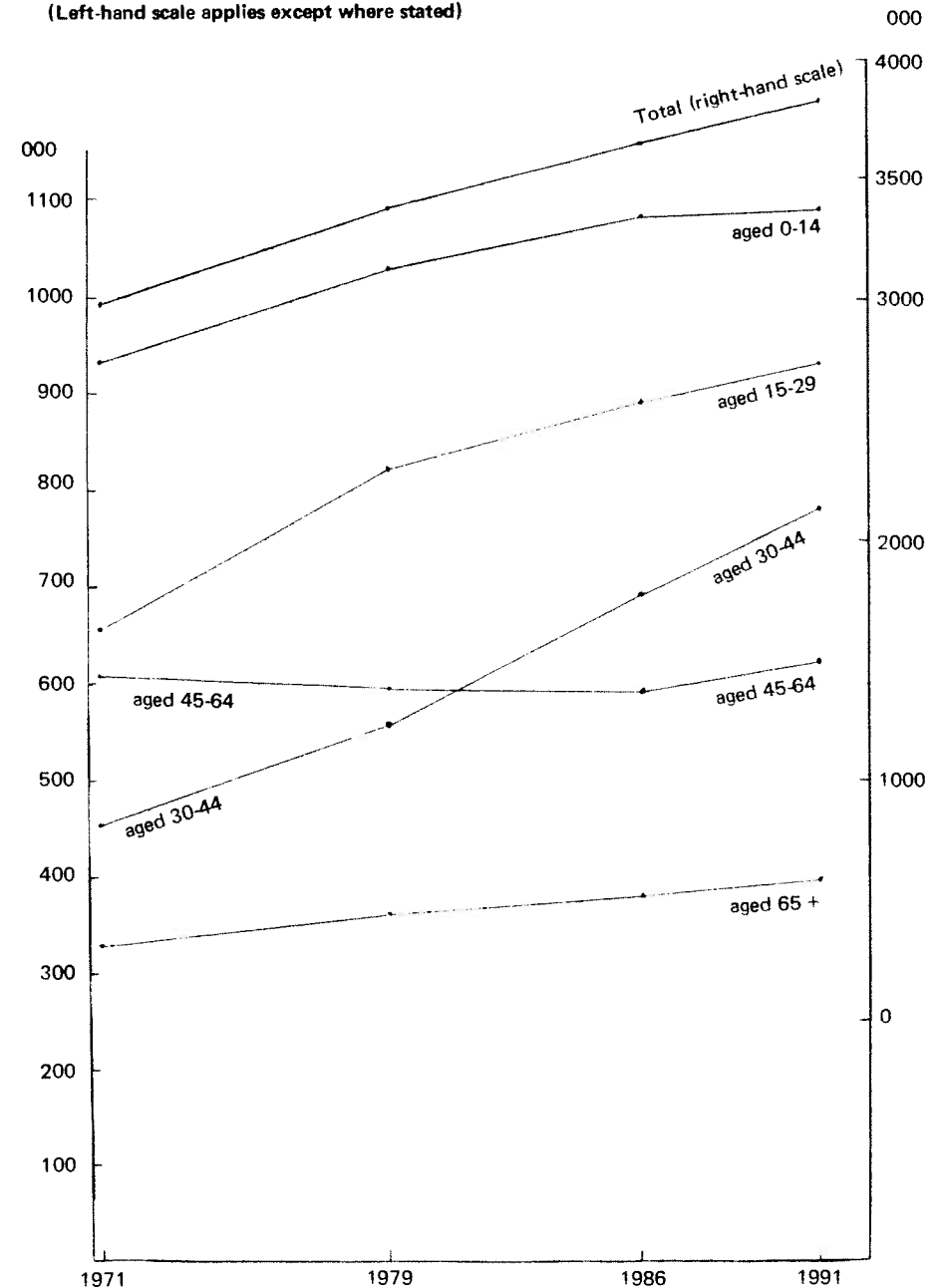
Source: Table 13.

Table 14

Population projections by region, all persons, 1979-1991

Assumption 1 on fertility

Assumption I on internal migration

Area	1979	1991 Assumption on external migration 000		Average annual rate of change (compounded annually) 1979-1991 Assumption on external migration %	
		I	II	I	II
Donegal	121.9	139.1	137.1	1.1	1.0
North West	82.5	85.9	84.6	0.3	0.2
West	281.9	305.2	300.8	0.7	0.5
Mid-West	300.8	334.3	329.4	0.9	0.8
South West	516.5	567.3	559.0	0.8	0.7
South East	366.8	410.6	404.6	0.9	0.8
East	1255.5	1504.9	1483.6	1.5	1.4
North East	190.2	206.7	203.7	0.7	0.6
Midlands	252.1	274.0	270.0	0.7	0.6
State	3368.2	3827.9	3772.9	1.1	1.0

Assumption II on internal migration, assumption I on external migration

	1991 000	% difference from projection with ass. I on internal migration
Donegal	134.5	-3.3
North West	86.9	1.2
West	304.7	-0.2
Mid-West	339.0	1.4
South West	573.0	1.0
South East	416.6	1.5
East	1472.4	-2.2
North East	213.4	3.2
Midlands	278.9	1.8

Sources: CP 1979, Vol. I; Table B. 11.

0.3 per cent in the North West. It is projected that the proportion of the population in the East would increase from 35.7 per cent in 1971 and 37.3 per cent in 1979 to 38.5 per cent in 1986 and 39.3 per cent in 1991.

40. This can be put in context by comparison with the NESC recommendation (15) that the strategy with regard to the concentration of population in the East region should be to contain the share of the East region to 37.5 per cent in 1986. The target of 37.5 per cent in that report is based on a projection that the share of the population in the East would rise from an estimated 36.6 per cent in 1975 to 38.4 per cent in 1986 on the assumption of continuing internal migration (16, p. 97). The more detailed projections in this study suggest that the proportion of the population in the East in 1986 — on the basis of a continuation of net internal migration — would be about the same as that projected in the above NESC report. Table 14 shows the sensitivity of the projections to different assumptions on internal migration. The population of the East would be 2.2 per cent lower in 1991 under an assumption of zero net internal migration.

41. At the county level (Table 15), the projected change in population over 1979-91 varies from 67.7 per cent in Dublin County (or an average annual rate of increase of 4.4 per cent per annum) to a decline of 5.8 per cent (on average, 0.5 per cent per annum) in Leitrim. The population of the Dublin sub-region is projected to increase from 983.7 thousand in 1979 to 1141 thousand in 1991: an increase of 16 per cent or 1.2 per cent per annum. While the population of Dublin County Borough is projected to continue to fall, there is a good deal of uncertainty about this, given the prevalence of "short-distance" migration. There is a "lower bound" to the population of Dublin County Borough, set by the housing stock. The current upper capacity in Dublin County — set effectively by availability of drainage — is a population of some 700,000, while the projection in Table 15 gives 646,000 in 1991.

42. A target for the population of the Dublin sub-region was set in the last Government review of regional policy (of 4 May 1972), which stated that the Government accepted certain population ranges in 1981 for the main urban centres as a planning base: for the Dublin sub-region the estimated 1991 population range was 1125-1200 thousand, compared with a State figure of 3600-3800 thousand. The projections for the sub-region are close to mid-way in that range. However, as indicated in paragraph 15, the distribution of population within the sub-region and within the East region as a whole, have become the critical planning issues.

Table 15
Population projections by county, all persons, 1979-1991

Assumption I on external migration
Assumption I on internal migration
Assumption 1 on fertility

Area	1979	1991	Average annual % rate of change (compounded annually) 1979-1991
	Thousands		
Donegal	121.9	139.1	1.1
Leitrim	27.8	26.2	−0.5
Sligo	54.6	59.7	0.7
Galway	167.8	188.6	1.0
Mayo	114.0	116.7	0.2
Clare	84.9	97.9	1.2
Limerick Borough	60.7	61.1	0.1
Limerick County	96.7	114.2	1.4
North Tipperary	58.5	61.0	0.4
Cork Borough	138.3	139.5	0.1
Cork County	257.9	300.4	1.3
Kerry	120.4	127.3	0.5
Carlow	38.7	44.0	1.1
Kilkenny	69.2	79.0	1.1
South Tipperary	75.3	81.0	0.6
Waterford Borough	32.6	37.2	1.1
Waterford County	54.7	61.8	1.0
Wexford	96.4	107.6	0.9
Dublin Borough	544.6	442.4	−1.7
Dun Laoghaire	54.2	52.5	−0.3
Dublin County	384.9	645.6	4.4
Kildare	97.2	135.6	2.8
Wicklow	84.0	109.3	2.2
Meath	90.7	119.6	2.3
Cavan	53.7	52.7	−0.2
Louth	86.1	98.6	1.1
Monaghan	50.4	55.4	0.8
Laoighis	49.9	55.6	0.9
Longford	30.8	33.4	0.7
Offaly	57.3	62.7	0.7
Roscommon	54.2	54.6	0.1
Westmeath	59.9	67.8	1.0
State	3368.2	3827.9	1.1

CHAPTER 4

LABOUR FORCE BY COUNTY AND REGION, 1971-1979

Introduction

43. This chapter examines the trends in the labour force, that is those who are employed together with those who are seeking a job. One qualification: data are given for the 32 administrative units, but for areas such as the Dublin sub-region the local labour force is defined over an area spanned by a number of counties, which in the case of the Dublin sub-region would include Counties Wicklow and Kildare. In general, the labour force of each County Borough is not an independent entity but forms a labour force together with the county in question.

Labour force over time

44. The labour force increased from 1114 thousand in 1971 to an estimated 1221 thousand in 1979[1]: after adjusting the 1971 data to make them comparable with 1979 (Appendix A), there was an average annual increase of 1.56 per cent per annum. This is far higher than the rate of increase in the EEC as a whole, where the rate of increase was 0.55 per cent a year, on average, between 1971 and 1978 (5). The female labour force (having adjusted the 1971 numbers) increased by 2.2 per cent per annum, on average in this period. Some of this increase is likely to have been in part-time employment. In 1979, an estimated 58,000 persons in the labour force worked part-time, of whom 41,000 were women (of whom, in turn, 36,000 worked 30 hours or less per week, source: Labour Force Survey). By 1979 the female labour force (including first job seekers) was an estimated 342,000 out of a total of 1,235,000.

45. Table 16 shows the relative change over time in the labour force by county and region since 1971. (The construction of the 1979 estimates of the labour force by area is described in Appendix A.) Over the period 1971-79, the average annual increase in the labour force varied from 2.4 per cent in the East to 0.1 per cent in the North West.

[1]These data exclude first job seekers.

Table 16

Proportionate change in labour force by county and region, all persons, 1971-1979

%

Area	Average annual percentage increase in labour force (-signifies a decrease)
	1971-1979
Donegal	0.8
Leitrim	-0.9
Sligo	0.7
Galway	1.2
Mayo	0.0
Clare	1.0
Limerick Borough	1.5
Limerick County	1.6
North Tipperary	0.7
Cork Borough	1.7
Cork County	1.4
Kerry	0.5
Carlow	1.7
Kilkenny	1.4
South Tipperary	1.0
Waterford Borough	0.7
Waterford County	2.0
Wexford	1.2
Dublin Borough	0.3
Dun Laoghaire	0.8
Dublin County	7.1
Kildare	3.8
Wicklow	2.9
Meath	2.8
Cavan	0.0
Louth	1.9
Monaghan	0.7
Laoighis	1.0
Longford	0.6
Offaly	1.1
Roscommon	-0.4
Westmeath	1.5
Region	
Donegal	0.8
North West	0.1
West	0.7
Mid-West	1.2
South West	1.3
South East	1.3
East	2.4
North East	1.0
Midlands	0.8
State	1.6

Note: The data for 1971 are calculated for the labour force excluding those "not yet at work". The rates for 1971-79 are calculated from the estimated 1979 labour force where it excludes those looking for first regular job. The 1971-79 rates employ an adjustment to the 1971 labour force; see Appendix A.

Sources: CP 1971, Vol. V, Table 3A, 3B, 5A, 5B; Table C.2.

Activity rates

46. The changes which occur in the labour force reflect two elements: changes in the numbers aged 15-64, and changes in activity rates (i.e., labour force participation rates) or the proportion of the population which in the labour force. Table 17 shows the trends in activity rates since 1966 and Chart 2 shows the trends since 1975.

47. For males, there was a sharp break in the trend in activity rates after 1971. However, there are problems of comparability between the 1971 data and the data for 1975 and subsequent years.[1] Activity rates among males aged 15-19 fell between 1975 and 1979, reflecting increased participation in education. The early 1970s were affected by the raising of the school leaving age from 14 to 15 in 1972. Between 1975 and 1979, the participation rate in education for males aged 15-19 increased from 42.3 per cent to 46.0 per cent.[2] There is little evidence of a noticeable increase in participation for males aged 20-24: male participation in education in this age group was virtually unchanged between 1975 and 1979 (moving from 8.9 per cent to 9.0 per cent). There is one difficulty in interpreting these trends: 1979 was a year of relatively high demand for labour which could have pulled an above average proportion of males into the labour force. Activity rates among males aged 25-54 declined between 1966 and 1979. Since 1971, activity rates for males aged 55-64 have declined more sharply. The most marked decline occurred among males aged 65 and over, from 48 per cent in 1966 to 26 per cent in 1979. There are likely to be a number of reasons for the decline in activity rates for those aged 55 and over. First, there was a decline in the proportion of the labour force which is at work in agriculture, and the agricultural labour force contains a relatively high proportion of people aged over 64. Second, there have been increases in the level of State pensions in real terms (17). Moreover, the State has encouraged the development of privately funded pension schemes by giving tax allowances to employers and employees, and there has been a big increase in the number and range of private pension schemes. Third, there have been changes in eligibility. The qualifying age for the Old Age Pension in 1973 fell from 70 to 67, leading to an estimated 40,000 new pensioners and in 1973 the means qualifications for pensions were eased, leading to 12,000 new pensioners.

[1] The rates after 1971 come from the Labour Force Surveys. It is likely that the activity rates which are based on the Labour Force Survey are lower than Census-based activity rates would be (see Appendix A). This is in part because the Labour Force Survey is based on an interview; by contrast, the Census is based on self-enumeration. There may thus be higher activity rates in the age group 65 and over from a Census of Population than from a survey based on interview.

[2] Source: Department of Education, *Statistical Reports.*

Table 17

Activity rates by sex and age, 1966-1979

Age group	1966	1971	1975	Adjusted 1975	1977	1979
			Males			
15 - 19	61.5	50.7	47.3 (53.0)	47.1 (52.8)	44.1 (49.2)	46.2 (50.1)
20 - 24	89.4	88.9	90.1 (92.0)	89.8 (91.7)	87.6 (88.9)	89.9 (91.2)
25 - 34	97.3	97.2	97.2	96.7	96.9	96.9
35 - 44	97.8	97.6	96.6	96.1	95.8	95.7
45 - 54	96.8	96.5	94.0	92.4	92.5	91.2
55 - 64	90.0	91.0	83.8	82.3	81.7	77.9
65 and over	48.4	43.9	28.2	26.9	26.3	26.0
15 and over	83.3	81.3	77.3 (78.4)	76.5 (77.5)	75.9 (76.8)	75.9 (76.6)
			Females			
15 - 19	53.6	44.9	42.0 (47.4)	41.8 (47.3)	38.1 (41.3)	38.8 (41.9)
20 - 24	66.8	65.0	66.0 (67.1)	65.7 (66.9)	65.8 (66.4)	68.0 (68.6)
25 - 34	29.0	28.5	30.5	29.9	31.4	33.4
35 - 44	18.4	19.1	22.3	22.0	21.2	22.9
45 - 54	20.2	20.8	24.6	23.9	23.7	24.0
55 - 64	21.8	21.3	20.9	20.1	20.1	20.1
65 and over	13.2	11.3	7.2	6.1	5.6	4.6
15 and over	28.7	27.8	28.5 (29.4)	27.9 (28.8)	27.7 (28.2)	28.7 (29.2)

Notes: The activity rates in parentheses for 1975 onwards include, in the labour force, those looking for first regular job. The labour forces for 1966 and 1971 are not directly comparable with those for 1975, 1977 and 1979; if re-calculated according to the Labour Force Survey concepts of 1975 *et seq.*, the labour forces of 1966 and 1971 would be lower: see Appendix A. On adjustments to 1975 activity rates (column headed "Adjusted 1975"), see Appendix A.

Sources: Table C. 1; *Labour Force Survey; 1979 Results* (LFS 1979)

The change in pension age has an effect not only through its effects on benefits but through affecting attitudes on when people should retire. Fourth, changes in unemployment can influence activity rates. There are two possible effects of an increase in unemployment: an "added worker" effect, as additional family members enter the labour force in order to keep up income, and a "discouraged worker" effect as workers drop out of the labour force. In practice, the discouraged worker effect is likely to be more important (18). The effects of job prospects on activity are likely to be greatest at the younger and the older age groups, due to social pressures and less financial insecurity. There may also be labour demand effects — an unknown number of employers may have encouraged early retirement by various incentives in order to adjust the size of their work force. People may also have dropped out of the labour force due to discrimination by age. Finally, it can be argued (13) that part of the decline has been involuntary for reasons other than discrimination: compulsory retirement, or tax and social security regulations which put high effective tax rates on older wage earners. For males as a whole, activity rates declined between 1975 and 1979.

48. In the case of females, there is a contrast between the broad age group 20-54 and the age group 65 and over. Activity rates for those aged 20-54 increased between 1971 and 1979. Between 1975 and 1979, the activity rates of females aged 15-19 declined, a reflection of the increased participation rate in education for females in this age group, from 49.4 per cent in 1975 to 54.7 per cent in 1979. Table 18 and Chart 2 show the trend in activity rates for women since 1977, classified by marital status and age. This Table shows the much higher activity rates among single women than among married women. Over time, activity rates for single women aged 20-64 have been relatively stable. In the case of married women, activity rates for those aged 20-44 are on a rising trend, while there have been declines in activity for those aged 45-64. A number of elements are likely to have resulted in the rise in activity rates for women aged 20-54. First, there was the removal of the marriage bar in the public service from 31 July 1973. Second, there was the impact of equal pay legislation (in force 31 December 1975), and anti-discrimination legislation (into operation 1 July 1977). Third, there has been a decline in average family size, together with improved child-care and other child related facilities. There is likely to have been a greater social acceptability of women with dependent children being in the measured labour force. Fourth, the availability of labour-saving devices in the home and of collective services such as nurseries have facilitated the entry or re-entry of married women to the labour force. Fifth, the the number of part-time jobs is likely to have increased over time; this would have facilitated labour force re-entry for married women. Sixth, there is likely to have been a slight increase in women's labour force due to the relaxation, from 1 October 1978, of the rules governing the application for Unemployment Benefit by single women and by widows. Finally, there have been changes in economic structure. The proportion of employment in agriculture has declined, while the proportion in services has increased. Many women who entered the labour market have found employment in services, which have offered considerable employment opportunities for women.[1] Nevertheless, the

[1]Between 1975 and 1979, total employment of women increased by 25,000, of which 18,000 was in the service sector (LFS 1979).

Chart 2

Activity Rates, 1975-1979

Males

Chart 2 (continued)
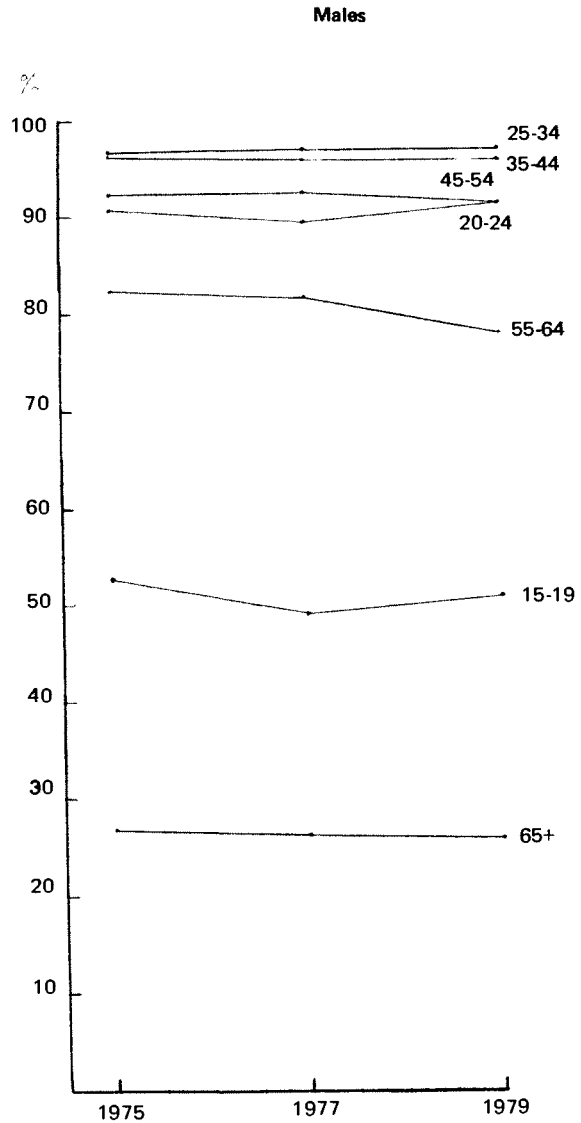
Females
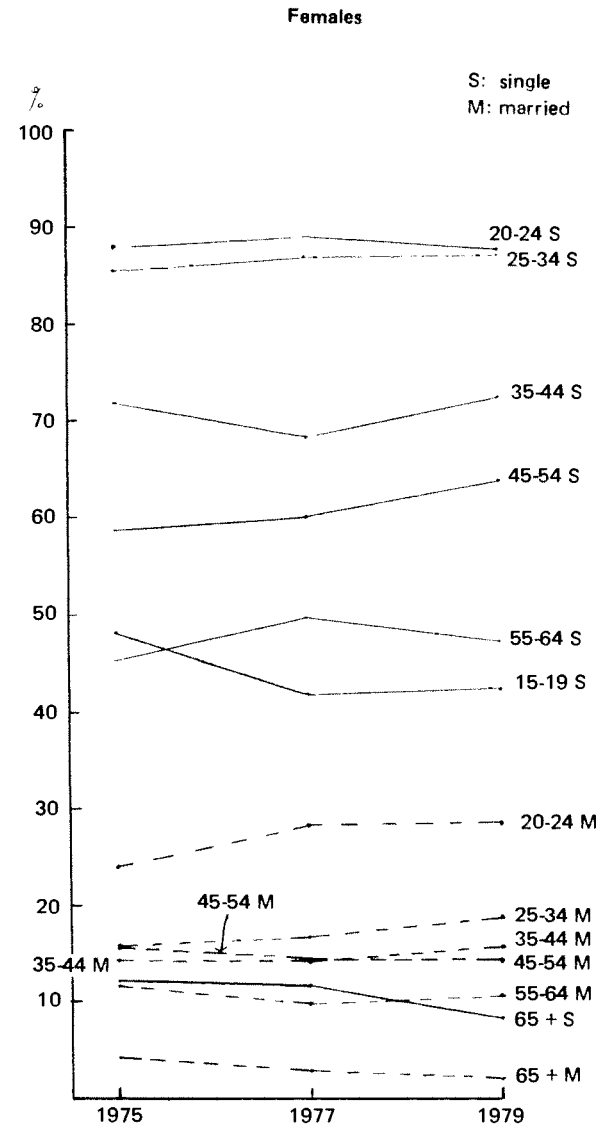
S: single
M: married

Notes: Included in the labour force are those looking for first regular job. Adjusted 1975 rates are used.
Sources: Tables 17, 18.

Table 18

Activity rates by marital status and age, females 1975-1979

%

Age group	Single				Married				Widowed			
	1975	Adjusted 1975	1977	1979	1975	Adjusted 1975	1977	1979	1975	Adjusted 1975	1977	1979
15-19	42.6 (48.2)	42.4 (48.1)	38.5 (41.8)	39.2 (42.4)	24.5 (25.7)	25.0 (25.0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
20-24	86.6 (88.2)	86.3 (88.0)	87.7 (88.7)	86.6 (87.5)	24.1 (24.3)	23.8 (24.0)	28.4 (28.4)	28.5 (28.5)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
25-34	86.6	85.4	86.6	86.9	16.0	15.9	16.7	18.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
35-44	73.0	71.8	68.2	72.2	14.4	14.3	14.3	15.6	43.5	37.1	41.1	51.6
45-54	62.7	58.7	60.0	63.6	15.7	15.6	14.4	14.4	43.6	42.0	38.4	40.4
55-64	48.0	45.2	49.6	47.1	11.7	11.6	9.9	10.7	26.0	25.3	24.4	24.0
65 and over	15.9	12.2	11.7	8.4	4.5	4.1	2.9	2.0	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.1

Notes: On adjusted 1975 rates: see Appendix A.

n.a.: not available

Source: LFS 1979.

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activity rates of women are still much lower than the Western Europe average. If the activity rate for women in Ireland were equal to that the rest of the EEC in 1977 (22), the female force would be high by 103,000, that is, by some 32 per cent.

49. There was a slight decline in the activity rate for women age 55-64 between 1971 and 1979, while again a marked decline occurre in the 65 and over age group between 1966 and 1979. The reasons for this decline in activity rates are likely to be the ones which were give for the fall in male activity rates in these age groups. The activit rate for all women aged 15 and over increased slightly between 197 and 1979, if first job seekers are excluded.

50. The relative contributions of the population and activity rate com ponents to change in the labour force in 1971-79 can be estimated a follows. Due to population change, there was an increase in the labour force of 172,000 in this period. As a result of changes in activity rates there was a decline in the labour force of 65,000 in the period. The net effect of these two components is an increase in labour force of 107,000. With regard to the component due to changes in activity rates, a decline of 66,000 occurred among males. In other words, if there had been no change in activity rates, the labour force would have increased by 72,000 rather than by 107,000 in this period.[1]

[1] These calculations relate to the 1971 labour force of 1114 thousand and the 1979 labour force of 1221 thousand (paragraph 44).

CHAPTER 5

PROJECTIONS OF LABOUR FORCE BY AREA, 1979-1991

51. Projections of the labour force are obtained by combining the projections of population (Chapter 3) with assumptions about the future trend in activity rates. From the earlier discussion, there are many influences which will affect activity rates in future. Given the relative paucity of empirical work, it is not possible to use a formal method of projecting activity rates. There is, however, empirical work by Walsh (3, 19) which gives some pointers, as follows. For both males and females, the activity rate in the short run rises as unemployment falls. Census data give no support to the "additional worker" hypothesis, and show that female activity rises as the labour market tightens (as measured by reductions in unemployment and in emigration rates) and is higher, the greater the female-intensity of industry; the latter point indicates that the search for a job is easier for women where there is a high ratio of female-intensive industries. Of some relevance are the predictions of Tussing (20) that in the period 1974-86, educational participation will rise at ages 15-17 (at rates not much different from recent years) and at ages 18 and over (at faster rates than in recent years). It is also likely that, at some time in the future, the State pension age will be reduced from 66 to 65.

52. Future trends in women's activity rates will also depend on many different elements — for instance, the extent to which married women continue at work, the degree to which they return to the labour force after absence due to child rearing, the flexibility of employers with regard to part-time working, and the continued availability of service employment and part-time employment opportunities. Now that women are less likely to drop out of the labour force following on marriage, the presence of young children becomes an important determinant of the activity rates of married women aged 20-34; hence, family size, which is expected to fall, and the timing of births will continue to influence activity rates. Consequent on the introduction of income splitting for married couples in 1980, and the resulting fall in marginal tax rates on income tax paid by married women, there could be expected to be an increase in women's activity rates.

53. In cases where activity rates are assumed to change, some levelling off in the change per annum is postulated. One of the reasons why this could happen is that there will be reduced scope for further shifts in employment between agriculture and other sectors. This leads to the first, and central, set of assumptions on activity rates, Assumption A. The two alternative assumptions are as follows.

Assumption A
That age-specific activity rates continue to change in line with change over 1975-1979 in most age groups, though at a lower average annual change; further details are in Appendix A.

Assumption B
That activity rates remain at their 1979 values.

The assumed activity rates are given in Table 19. The assumptions are made separately for single, married, and widowed females. In this regard, even in the case of assumption B, where activity rates are held constant with marital status, women's aggregate activity rates are assumed to fall. The reason for this is that there is an assumed increase in the

Table 19
Assumptions on activity rates by sex and age, 1979-1991
%

Age group	Assumption A			Assumption B		
	1981	1986	1991	1981	1986	1991
			Males			
15-19	49.4	47.7	46.1	50.1	50.1	50.1
20-24	91.1	90.8	90.5	91.2	91.2	91.2
25-34	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9
35-44	95.6	95.4	95.1	95.7	95.7	95.7
45-54	90.9	90.2	89.4	91.2	91.2	91.2
55-64	76.8	74.1	71.3	77.9	77.9	77.9
65 and over	25.6	24.4	23.3	26.0	26.0	26.0
			Females			
15-19	40.6	37.0	33.6	41.9	41.8	41.8
20-24	67.5	67.2	67.2	67.2	66.2	65.2
25-34	33.4	33.2	33.2	32.8	31.0	29.3
35-44	22.9	22.0	21.3	22.6	20.8	19.0
45-54	23.7	22.3	20.8	23.7	22.6	21.6
55-64	20.0	19.0	18.0	20.1	19.4	18.8
65 and over	4.2	3.4	2.8	4.6	4.6	4.5

Note: The activity rates for those aged 15-24 include, in the labour force, those looking for first regular job.

proportion of married women, where activity rates are much lower than in the case of single women, *even though,* in a number of age groups, married women's activity rates are rising.

54. The difference between the outcome under assumptions A and B respectively will be principally reflected in differences in the labour force aged 15-24 and 55 and over. The intention here is to examine the implications of likely changes in activity rates in the medium-run. It must be noted, though, that there can be cyclical changes in activity rates in response to changes in aggregate demand for labour. These demand factors are especially likely to affect activity rates of females, and of males in the older age groups. The labour force includes first job seekers, and activity rates as defined for Labour Force Survey purposes are used. This is defensible since, for many purposes (such as estimates of job requirements), the change in the labour force, rather than the magnitude of the base, is the critical issue.

55. If two sets of assumptions on external migration, two on internal migration, and two on activity rates were accepted, there would be eight alternative projections of the labour force for each area. In order to concentrate on exploring the implication of different levels of internal migration, together with different assumptions on activity rates, detailed results are given for assumption I on external migration only, while the sensitivity of the outcome to different assumptions on external migration is assessed.

56. Table 20 summarises the labour force projections. The projections under assumption A are that the labour force would increase from 1,235 thousand in 1979 to 1,332 thousand in 1986 and 1,407 thousand

Table 20
Labour force projections, all persons, by broad age group, 1979-1991
Assumption I on migration
Assumption A on activity

Age group	Labour force 000		Average annual change in labour force (000) 1979-1991	Average annual % change (compounded annually) in labour force, 1979-1991
	1979	1991		
15-24	359.6	376.2	1.4	0.4
25-44	506.0	667.8	13.5	2.3
45-64	317.7	316.8	−0.1	0.0
65+	51.5	45.8	−0.5	−1.0
Total	1234.9	1406.6	14.3	1.1

Note: Data include first job seekers.

in 1991. If assumption B held (i.e., with activity rates at their 1979 values), the labour force would increase to 1,349 thousand in 1986 and 1,434 thousand in 1991, i.e., it would be slightly higher. Hence, the outcome is not very sensitive to the activity rates which are chosen. Nor is it very sensitive to the migration assumption. For assumption II on migration (with assumption A on activity), the labour force in 1991 would be 1,386 rather than 1,407 thousand, i.e., it would be lower by 21,000. Under assumption A the average annual rate of increase in the labour force would be 1.09 per cent per annum over 1979-91. This is far higher than the rate of increase of 0.6 per cent a year which is projected for the EEC over 1975-90 on the assumption that female activity rates continue to rise while male rates fall (13).

57. For assumption A on activity, the male labour force is projected to rise by 16.6 per cent over the period 1979-91, while the female labour force is projected to rise by 7.0 per cent over the same period. One of the most striking features of the projections is that virtually all of the labour force increase (162,000 persons) is projected to occur in the age group 25-44. This is a reflection of the projected population increase in these ages, and means that there are likely to be adverse job prospects for those in these age groups.

58. These projections underline the high growth rate of the potential labour force in Ireland in the foreseeable future. If women's activity rates moved up towards the European average, the growth could be even greater. By contrast, two things could occur which would mean a slower growth of the labour force. First, if employment opportunities increase slowly, certain people — especially those in relatively young and in relatively old age groups, and married women — may drop out of the labour force, at least temporarily. As stated above, in the past, if unemployment rose or incomes fell, relative to those elsewhere, emigration tended to increase, but this is a less likely option for the foreseeable future. Second, there are relatively high activity rates in Ireland, compared to the EEC as a whole, for those aged 15-24 and for males aged 55 and over (22). Admittedly, some of this reflects a low participation rate in third level education in Ireland. However, if these Irish activity rates fell towards the EEC rates, the growth in the labour force would be lower.

59. Table 21 shows the projections by region for 1991, and the detailed results for counties and regions are in Appendix C, Tables C.3 to C.6. (Details on the method are in Appendix A). The projected increase in the labour force varies from 18 per cent in the East over 1979-91 to 3 per cent in the North West.

Table 21

Projections of labour force by region, all persons, 1979-1991

Assumption I on external migration, Assumption I on internal migration,
Assumption A on activity

Area	1979 Estimated	1991	Average annual % change (compounded annually)	
	000		1979-86	1986-91
Donegal	42.4	48.9	1.1	1.3
North West	29.8	30.7	0.3	0.2
West	98.1	107.1	0.7	0.7
Mid-West	106.7	120.5	1.1	1.0
South West	184.5	207.1	1.0	1.0
South East	129.8	147.6	1.2	1.0
East	482.8	568.9	1.3	1.4
North East	72.0	78.6	0.7	0.7
Midlands	88.8	97.3	0.9	0.6
State	1234.9	1406.6	1.1	1.1

Note: Data include first job seekers.
Sources: Tables C. 2, C. 4.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY

Population trends, 1971-1981

In 1971-79 the population increased by 1.55 per cent per annum. on average, by comparison with 0.36 per cent per annum for the EEC as a whole over 1971-79. In the 1971-79 period, net in-migration was 108,900. There was a high rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) in 1971-79 of 1.1 per cent per annum. In 1979-81, the population increased by 1.1 per cent per annum, on average, and there was net emigration of 8,600. In contrast with the 1960s, population growth has been spread widely over the country. It has been particularly rapid in Dublin County. The population of many urban areas has been declining.

Population projections, 1979-1991: assumptions

Projections are made for two consecutive five-year periods: 1981-86 and 1986-91. Assumptions are made about future trends in mortality, migration, nuptiality and fertility. The key assumptions are as follows.

Mortality
It is assumed that infant mortality continues to decline, and that mortality continues to decline at ages 65 and over. In the age groups 5-64, survivorship rates of 1979 are used.

Net migration
For the country as a whole, two alternative assumptions are made. **Assumption I** is that over the decade 1981-91, net migration is zero over all age groups, while being positive in age groups 0-14, 30-39 and 60 and over. **Assumption II** is that net emigration is 5,000 per annum. Two alternative assumptions are made about internal migration. **Assumption I** is that the annual flows of net internal migration by county and age group are the same as in 1971-79; **Assumption II** is of zero net migration in each county and age group.

Nuptiality

The proportion of females married in each age group is assumed to continue along the rising trend of 1971-79.

Fertility

Two alternative assumptions are made on fertility. **Assumption 1** is that age-specific legitimate fertility rates decline in line with the rate of decline over 1971-79, with lower rates of decline assumed at ages 35-49. **Assumption 2** is that the rates decline in all age groups at half the average annual rate of 1971-79. In both cases, the illegitimate fertility rate is assumed to increase at half the average annual rate of 1971-79.

The projections are dependent on these underlying assumptions, and it is possible for people to differ about the choice of assumptions, leading to different alternative projections. These projections are, however, consistent insofar as the internal migration assumptions for the various counties balance out at zero.

Population projections

Under migration assumption I, the population is projected to increase from 3.368 million in 1979 to 3.641 million in 1986 and 3.828 million in 1991, an average annual increase of 1.07 per cent per annum. By contrast, for the EEC as a whole over 1975-90, the population is projected to increase by 0.3 per cent per annum, on average. Under assumption II on migration the population is projected to increase at 0.95 per cent per annum. The outcome of the projections is sensitive to the assumptions on fertility. Under assumption 2 on fertility, the population aged 0-9 in 1991 would be higher by 65,000. Under assumption 1, the average annual number of births would be roughly constant, while under assumption 2 it would increase by some 10 to 11 per cent, comparing the average annual number over 1981-91 with the current annual number.

At the regional level, the projected average annual increase in population varies from 1.5 per cent in the East to 0.3 per cent in the North West. A substantial rise in population is projected for Dublin County.

Some implications of the population projections

Some of the implications for social policy arise from the age patterns. Both young dependency and old dependency are projected to decline. However, the population aged 75 and over is projected to increase at

a much faster rate than the population as a whole. The population becomes more weighted towards the middle age groups, away from the ages 0-29. The ratio of those aged 65 and over to those aged under 15, and the ratio of those aged 30-44 to those aged 15-29, are projected to increase. The population of working age, 15-64, is projected to increase by 18.3 per cent between 1979 and 1991, compared with a 13.6 per cent increase for the population as a whole.

At the regional level, the share of the East in the population is projected to continue to rise. The projections for the Dublin sub-region are within the 1991 range set by the last Government review of regional policy in May 1972. However, the distribution of population within the sub-region and within the East region as a whole have become the critical planning issues.

Labour force trends, 1971-1979

Between 1971 and 1979 the labour force increased at an average annual rate of 1.56 per cent per annum, by contrast with a rate of increase of 0.55 per cent per annum in the EEC as a whole in 1971-79. Growth in population numbers in the working age groups were partly offset by declining activity rates (participation rates in the labour force), particularly for males aged 15-19 and 55 and over, and for females aged 15-19 and 65 and over. Activity rates for women aged 20-54 increased between 1971 and 1979.

Labour force projections, 1979-1991: assumptions

The key assumptions, in addition to those referred to earlier on population, concern activity rates. Two alternative assumptions are made. **Assumption A** is that age-specific rates continue to change in line with change over 1975-79 in most age groups, though at a lower average annual change. **Assumption B** is that activity rates remain at their 1979 values. This would imply that women's activity rates would fall, as it is assumed that the proportion of women married (where activity rates are much lower than average) would rise.

Labour force projections

For assumption I on migration and assumption A on activity, the labour force is projected to increase from 1.235 million in 1979 to 1.332 million in 1986 and 1.407 million in 1991. Over the period 1979-91 the projected average annual rate of increase is 1.09 per cent per annum. This is far higher than the projected increase of 0.6 per cent per annum

for the EEC as a whole over 1975-90. The projections are not particularly sensitive to the range of assumptions on net migration and on activity rates.

Some implications of the labour force projections

The projections underline the high growth rate of the potential labour force in Ireland over the foreseeable future. Virtually all of the labour force increase is projected to occur in the age group 25-44. This is a reflection of the projected population increase in these ages, and means that there are likely to be adverse job prospects for those in these age groups.

If women's activity rates moved up towards the European average, the labour force growth could be even greater. By contrast, two things could occur which would mean a slower growth of the labour force. First, if employment opportunities increase slowly, certain people may drop out of the labour force. Second, if Irish activity rates for those aged 15-24 and for males aged 55 and over fell towards EEC rates, the growth in the labour force would be lower.

NOTES ON METHOD

Net migration by county and region (Table B.4)
The data on net migration by county and region over 1966-1971 are obtained as follows. The number of males, and of females, in each age group who would survive from 1966 to 1971 (using the mid-points of factors derived from the 1965-1967 Life Table and the 1970-72 Life Table, respectively) are calculated, as are the number of male, and of female births in the period mid-April 1966 to mid-April 1971 who would survive to 1971. This gives the hypothetical population which would have occurred in each county in 1971 if net migration were zero for each age group. The difference between the actual and the hypothetical population of 1971 is the estimate of net migration by age group. There are slight discrepancies between the net migration estimates, by county, for all persons in Table B.4 and those given in the Census of Population volume. The discrepancies arise due to the use of survivorship rates for the data in Table B.4, including the use of a single rate for males, and for females, respectively, aged 65 and over. In this method, those who migrate inwards and who die before the Census are not recorded, nor are those who emigrate and return between Censuses, or those who make multiple moves between areas between Censuses.

Net migration by county and region, 1971-79 (Table B.5)
Eight-year survivorship rates — the mid-points of factors from the 1970-72 Life Table and for 1978-80, respectively, are applied to the 1971 population data to obtain an expected population, without migration, in 1979. (Eight-year survivorship data are in the Technical Annex.) Within each age group and sex, net external migration of the State is allocated to the counties as follows. For the first age group, the allocator is the proportion of births of the State in the county in question between April 1976 and April 1979. For the second age group, the allocator is the proportion of births of the State in the county in question between April 1971 and April 1976. For the age group 8-12, the allocator is the population aged 0-4 in 1971, and similarly for higher age groups in 1979. Then net internal migration is obtained for each area by subtracting net external migration from net migration, for each age group.

Estimates of net internal migration by county and region, 1971-76 (Table B.6)
We begin with data in Table B.5 for the "non-standard" age groups. By taking five-eighths of these numbers, estimates of net migration in 1971-76 in Table B.5, for "standard" age groups, are obtained, except in the case of the first non-standard age group 0-2 where the factor used is unity.

A check on the estimates of net internal migration by area (Table B.7)
The estimates on net internal migration by area for all age groups combined, can be checked. Table B.7 shows the results of the use of an alternative method of estimating net internal migration. This method employs the only firm information which is

available on internal migration by county, which relates to the year 1970-71 only. (This is apart from the information on "lifetime migration", which is available from birth place data and which relates to migration over an unspecified period. But Hughes and Walsh show that, at regional level, "the broad pattern of internal migration revealed in the responses to the question on usual residence one year previously in the 1971 Census has prevailed for many years in the past": 13, Section 2.) There is a reasonable correspondence between the estimated flows of net internal migration under the two methods. The results suggest, in turn, that the method used to allocate net external migration to the counties is not an unreasonable one.

Index of legitimate fertility (Table 8)
This index takes account of the different age-specific fertility rates, and the different numbers of women in the child-bearing age groups, over time. The index is obtained by combining the age-specific fertility rates of a base year (in this case 1966) with the numbers of married women in the respective age groups in other years. This gives an expected number of births, if age-specific fertility rates remained unchanged. The ratio of actual to expected births, expressed as a percentage, is the index.

Population projections (Chapter 3)
The first step is to obtain estimates of population by age group, by county, 1981. Two-year survivorship rates for 1978-80 are applied to the 1979 population data. (The survivorship rates are in the Technical Annex.) Data on actual births by county in the period April 1979-March 1981 are used. The initial external migration assumption for 1979-81 (given in the Technical Annex together with its allocation) is zero net migration over all age groups, with the age distribution related to that for 1971-79. This yields a "first round" estimate of population by sex and age, in each county in 1981. From CP 1981: *Preliminary Report,* the aggregate population by sex in each county is known. For each county and sex, the population in each age group is adjusted by the quotient of the Census 1981 number and the first round estimate of total population. The numbers in Assumption II on net external migration are obtained for each sex by reducing the numbers under Assumption I by the quotient of 12.5 thousand and 14 (the number of age groups), with a subsequent slight adjustment to the 0-4 age group to achieve a rounded net emigration of 12.5 thousand. In making assumptions on internal migration, for 1981-86 and 1986-91, it is necessary to deal with the flows of migration, rather than the *rate* of internal migration per 1,000 population, since any uncomplicated assumption on the latter yields a State total for internal migration which does not equal zero. The allocator for net external migration 1981-86 is as follows: for the first age group, births over April 1981-April 1986; for the remaining age groups except 65+, the population in the previous age group in 1981; for the age group 65+, the population aged 60+ in 1981. This method is replicated for 1986-91.

Assumptions on nuptiality (Table 11)
In most age groups, the proportions ever-married are extrapolated linearly (in percentage point terms) based on the 1971-79 trend. The proportion married/ever-

married of 1979 is then applied. The proportion widowed in each age group in 1979 is used. However, the data in Table 5 on nuptiality in other EEC countries are used as a check, and in the case of each of the age groups between 30 and 44, where the extrapolated rates for 1986 and 1991 would have exceeded the "EEC" rates of Table 5, the assumed Irish rates are held at around the "EEC" rates of Table 5.

Births
An assumption is made on the ratio of male to total births where the ratio of 0.514 (over 1976-June 1981 inclusive) is used. Births in the initial and in the final year of a five year period are averaged and multiplied by five to get births over the five year period. There is an adjustment to nuptiality in each county through multiplying each age-specific State rate by the ratio of the county rate to the State rate. This adjustment means that aggregation of births across counties, which yields the State numbers, is slightly different from the numbers which would be obtained if calculations were done at the State level alone. The *period total fertility rate* for any year is the sum of the age-specific fertility rates of the different generations of women who were in the child bearing age group in that year. It is the average number of live born children per woman who would be born to a group of women if, throughout the ages 15-49, they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of that year. The total fertility rate was 3241 in 1978: hence, a cohort of 1000 women would bear 3241 children in their lifetime on average, assuming that they bear children at each age at the rates of 1978.

Projected population aged 75 and over (Paragraph 36)
Five year survivorship rates are used to derive projections for those aged 65-69 and 70-74. The projections of those aged 65+ are used as a control total, with the projections for those aged 75+ being derived as a residual. Half of the net migration assumption for those aged 65+ is allocated to those aged 65-69 and half is allocated to those aged 70-74.

Estimates of labour force by county 1979 (Chapters 4 and 5)
The activity rates of Table 17 for 1979 are used, together with population data for 1979 and details of the labour force in each county in 1971. It is not possible to employ simply the method of adjusting each county's age-specific activity rates in accordance with the proportionate change in age-specific activity rates for the State, since this would not result in an aggregate labour force equal to that of the State. The estimates of the labour force in each county in 1979 are obtained as follows. The 1971 activity rates, for each county, are adjusted upwards or downwards in accordance with the estimated trends in activity rates for the State. Within each group, the 1971 activity rates in the counties are multiplied by the same factor. The factor chosen is one which yields an aggregate labour force equal to the product of the activity rate and the State population in that age group.

In estimating activity rates for 1971 in the 15-19 age group, the labour force aged 15-19 must be obtained indirectly, since the Census data are published for the age group 14-19. The adjustments are made by multiplying the labour force aged

14-19 in each county by the proportion of the labour force aged 14-19 in the State which was aged 15-19 in 1971. This is done for each sex.

There are two checks on the plausibility of these estimates of the 1979 labour force by area. First, they aggregate to 1,235 thousand (including first job seekers) for the State. This is very close to the CSO estimate of 1,219 thousand for the corresponding labour force as some 14,000 first job seekers need to be added to that CSO estimate for comparability, making 1,233 thousand. Second, the derived estimates of labour force in each region in 1979 can be compared with the estimates from the Labour Force Survey 1979 (which are subject to sampling error). A comparison of the two sets of estimates is as follows.

Labour force 1979, all persons (including those looking for first regular job)

Region	Thousands Labour Force Survey	This study
Donegal and North West	74.8	72.2
West	102.7	98.1
Mid-West	108.4	106.7
South West	187.4	184.5
South East	128.8	129.8
East	475.1	482.8
Of which Dublin sub-region	381.5	384.9
North East	69.1	72.0
Midlands	87.1	88.8
State	1235.1	1234.9

Source: LFS 1979.

The two sets of estimates are very close to one another.

Percentage change in labour force 1971-79 (Table 16)

New estimates of the labour force, based on LFS concepts, were issued in December 1980 by the CSO; the former data were Census-based. The revised data show lower unemployment and lower numbers at work in agriculture. In order to compare the 1971 labour force with that of 1979, the 1971 labour force must be adjusted downwards. The adjustments of Sexton (21) are used, with the exception of the exclusion of 14 year olds, which have already been excluded. As a result, the 1971 labour force in each county is reduced by 3.9 per cent in the case of males and by 0.9 per cent in the case of females.

Adjusted activity rates for 1975 (Tables 17, 18)

An adjustment is made to the 1975 labour force estimates. This is in part because the 1975 LFS unemployment estimates are not directly comparable with those of 1977 and 1979. Some of the estimated unemployment of 1975 was reclassified as "unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability" in 1977 and 1979, the latter being a new heading. It is estimated (LFS 1979) that the number of persons in the "unemployed" category in 1975 would have been approximately 15,000 less if the new classification had been used. Hence, the adjustment reduces the 1975 labour force by 15,000. This is distributed among males and females for broad age

groups according to the distribution of those "unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability" (LFS 1979, Table 5 for 1977 data); in turn, the data for females are distributed by marital status (using LFS 1979, Table 7 for 1977 data); and in turn the data are distributed to the age groups used in this study by using the distribution of those gainfully occupied by age, and by marital status for females (using LFS 1979, Table 8 for 1977 data).

Components of change in the labour force (Paragraph 50)

These components are estimated by calculating the change in age-specific population multiplied by the activity rates of 1966, and by calculating the change in age-specific activity rates multiplied by the population of 1979.

Activity rates 1979-91 (Table 19)

In cases where activity rates are assumed to change, the linear extrapolation equals half of the average annual change (in percentage point terms) in 1975-79. The following are the exceptions: males aged 25-34, where the rate is held at its 1979 value, and males aged 65+ where the extrapolation is of the average annual change (in percentage point terms). In the case of married females aged 15-19, widowed females aged 15-34 and married females aged 65+ for 1986 and 1991, the rates are assumed; in Assumption B the rate for married females aged 15-19 is assumed at 25 in 1979.

Projections of labour force by county 1979-1991 (Chapter 5)

These projections are obtained in a manner analogous to that which is used to estimate the 1979 labour force by county. The estimated 1979 activity rates for each county by age and sex (which are derived from the labour force estimates for 1979 together with the population data for the same year) are adjusted in accordance with the projected State trends in activity rates for 1979-86. The resulting 1986 activity rates, by county, are adjusted in accordance with projected State trends for 1986-91.

Possible elaborations

Undeniably, further refinements could be made to the projections (even though this would not ensure that the predictions would, *ex post*, be any better). Further work could be done on the possibility of developing "differential" factors, whereby an allowance is made for areas whose past pattern of age-specific mortality (or fertility) differed from the State trend. The problem with incorporating such differential factors in projections such as these is the desirability of ensuring that the projections still "add up" to the State total. This problem would exist unless one was prepared to resort to a more complicated routine of successive approximations to the projected State population.

It would be desirable in future work to aim for a behavioural assumption about net migration. Hughes and Walsh (9) show that long-run internal migration changes in response to rates of employment growth between regions, rather than in response to differences in unemployment rates between regions. Thus, a complete specification could require a set of regional employment projections, followed by changes in the migration assumptions. Apart from the innate complexity of this (since some method of successive approximation would be needed), such an approach

would require up to date information on service employment by region, which is is not available.

The projections employ no formal relation between labour demand and activity rates. However, activity rates, especially for females, change in response to labour market conditions (19). Three types of adjustment are possible to discrepancies between the supply of, and the demand for, labour in a region: changes in net emigration, in activity rates and in unemployment rates. As in the case of the effects of changes in labour demand on migration, the effects of changes in labour demand on activity rates would have to be handled by an iterative method. There are other possible interdependencies which are not taken account of in this work. For instance, a decline in fertility could be associated with a rise in the marriage rate. And changes in fertility and in the activity rates of married women are likely to be associated.

Table B.1

Population by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1979

COUNTIES	AGED04	AGED59	AGED1014	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2529	AGED3034	AGED3539
DONEGAL	12927	12798	12190	10383	7860	7767	7344	6115
LEITRIM	2389	2453	2473	2212	1763	1595	1465	1254
SLIGO	5165	5059	5161	4968	3750	3561	3297	2662
GALWAY	16635	16997	16461	16003	13146	11105	10305	8438
MAYO	10767	10983	10741	9991	7686	6755	6195	5271
CLARE	9101	8883	8118	6911	5467	5818	5781	4482
LIMERICKBO	5808	6438	6497	6806	5409	4191	3650	3094
LIMERICKCO	10648	10273	9425	8136	6750	7062	6558	5343
TIPPERARYN	6011	6061	5843	5413	4189	3723	3533	2803
CORKBOR	12276	13863	14576	15228	13215	9448	8144	7150
CORKCO	27787	27288	24690	21696	17605	17798	17798	13780
KERRY	11694	11772	11287	10210	8363	7618	7383	5949
CARLOW	4384	4286	3918	3724	2957	2677	2445	1969
KILKENNY	7269	7247	6947	6308	5014	4778	4502	3601
TIPPERARYS	7751	7802	7853	7207	5362	4955	4515	3605
WATERFORDB	2917	3305	3606	3615	2796	2075	1988	1735
WATERFORDC	6202	5817	5554	4763	3668	3780	3700	2965
WEXFORD	10358	10516	10048	8632	6865	6336	6149	5094
DUBLINBOR	39923	46966	52209	61635	59466	38931	30381	26464
DUNLAOIRE	3929	4370	5043	5802	4821	3255	3076	2787
DUBLINCO	51707	49555	40931	32231	27687	35935	34366	26439
KILDARE	12017	11712	10015	9151	7633	7889	7854	5765
WICKLOW	9625	9419	9483	7280	6104	6417	6293	4942
MEATH	10709	10554	8284	8194	6606	6638	6633	5073
CAVAN	5209	5067	5149	4710	5877	3296	3070	2438
LOUTH	9417	9550	8877	8055	6877	6167	5901	4732
MONAGHAN	5288	5002	4859	4488	3676	3549	3041	2475
LAOIS	5212	5382	5228	4631	3688	3247	2919	2487
LONGFORD	3137	3061	3065	2802	1984	2020	1874	1440
OFFALY	6219	6243	6235	5652	4115	3662	3414	2731
ROSCOMMON	4814	5138	5130	4668	3416	3007	2850	2455
WESTMEATH	6180	6280	6397	5863	4506	4097	3692	2940
REGIONS								
DONEGAL	12927	12798	12190	10383	7860	7767	7344	6115
NORTHWEST	7554	7512	7634	7180	5513	5156	4762	3916
WEST	27402	27980	27202	25994	20832	17860	16500	13709
MIDWEST	31568	31655	29883	27266	21815	20794	19522	15722
SOUTHWEST	51757	52923	50553	47134	39183	35138	33325	26879
SOUTHEAST	38881	38973	37926	34249	26662	24601	23299	18969
EAST	127910	132576	125965	124293	112317	99065	83603	71470
NORTHEAST	19914	19619	18885	17253	14380	13012	12012	9645
MIDLANDS	25562	26104	26055	23616	17709	16033	14749	12053
STATE	343475	350140	336293	317368	266271	239426	220116	178478

Table B.1 (continued)

COUNTIES	ALLAGES	AGEGRP65	AGE6064	AGE5559	AGE5054	AGE4549	AGE4044
DONEGAL	121941	17121	5906	5869	5291	5062	5308
LEITRIM	27844	4430	1707	1667	1431	1325	1280
SLIGO	54610	7819	2768	2816	2733	2443	2408
GALWAY	167838	21144	7564	7674	7406	7392	7568
MAYO	114019	18091	6323	6003	5317	5072	4824
CLARE	84919	10734	3868	3624	3853	2806	3924
LIMERICKBO	60665	5553	2112	2620	2753	2928	2928
LIMERICKCO	96742	10635	4220	4670	4340	4238	4444
TIPPERARYN	58476	6924	2561	2994	2878	2758	2758
CORKBOR	138267	13353	4890	6181	6125	6706	7112
CORKCO	257851	30294	11385	12273	11414	12093	11385
KERRY	120356	16760	6490	6134	5773	5456	5456
CARLOW	38668	3867	1449	1743	1724	1775	1775
KILKENNY	69156	7595	3026	3256	3256	3124	3124
TIPPERARYS	75265	8551	3299	3863	3623	3392	3392
WATERFORDB	32617	3211	1146	1437	1467	1729	1729
WATERFORDC	54661	5981	2285	2560	2392	2526	2526
WEXFORD	96421	11121	3479	4411	4326	4473	4473
DUBLINBOR	544586	57567	22424	26812	27730	26556	26556
DUBLINCO	384853	18502	8548	2684	2854	2640	4436
DUNLAOIRE	97185	6836	3059	3612	12652	26102	26102
KILDARE	83950	8051	3012	3444	3572	3701	4361
WICKLOW	90715	7983	3356	3730	3512	3572	3995
MEATH	53720	7258	2859	2995	3714	3782	4420
CAVAN	86135	7828	3315	4004	2814	2553	2475
LOUTH	50376	6215	2288	2511	3784	3675	3953
MONAGHAN	49936	5510	2178	2510	2356	2356	2188
LAOIS	30785	3947	1517	1640	2356	2339	2249
LONGFORD	57342	5894	2384	2834	1525	1387	1388
OFFALY	54189	8478	2982	3083	2725	2585	2649
ROSCOMMON	59885	6305	2366	2916	2959	2698	2511
WESTMEATH					2896	2689	2758

REGIONS	ALLAGES	AGEGRP65	AGE6064	AGE5559	AGE5054	AGE4549	AGE4044
DONEGAL	121941	17121	5906	5869	5291	5062	5308
NORTHWEST	82454	12649	4475	4483	4164	3768	3688
WEST	281857	39235	13887	13677	12723	12464	12392
MIDWEST	300802	33846	12761	14389	13845	13682	14054
SOUTHWEST	516474	60407	15084	24588	23342	23825	24655
SOUTHEAST	366788	40326	16063	17422	16788	16589	17019
EAST	1255533	106356	42909	42909	56769	56769	62122
NORTHEAST	190231	21301	8462	9510	9038	8584	8616
MIDLANDS	252137	30134	11427	12983	12461	11698	11553
STATE	3368217	361375	117676	154065	151686	152441	159407

Age group	Male			Female		
	1965-67	1970-72	1978-80	1965-67	1970-72	1978-80
0 - 4	.996375	.996299	.997174	.996821	.997025	.997845
5 - 9	.998020	.997827	.998297	.998576	.998679	.998873
10 - 14	.997298	.996855	.997492	.998515	.998178	.998758
15 - 19	.995434	.994656	.995442	.997984	.997468	.998295
20 - 24	.994515	.994072	.994554	.997166	.996999	.997982
25 - 29	.994225	.994051	.994782	.995862	.996418	.997580
30 - 34	.992061	.993113	.993666	.994400	.995044	.996409
35 - 39	.987288	.987411	.989714	.990759	.991512	.993612
40 - 44	.980720	.978035	.982504	.984660	.985373	.988252
45 - 49	.965304	.963422	.967697	.974195	.975265	.979309
50 - 54	.942634	.941750	.944871	.962659	.963284	.968249
55 - 59	.903855	.903650	.910666	.940138	.940372	.949077
60 - 64	.849803	.847150	.864232	.909024	.908422	.922294
65 - 69	.775984	.775708	.792272	.845226	.856550	.871990
70 - 74	.681923	.677015	.683254	.745240	.759840	.776098
75 and over	.444634	.448220	.455387	.494475	.501815	.522738
65 and over	.613149	.633631	.641092	.674846	.683842	.696047

Note: The following survivorship rates apply to all births in a five year interval to give the total aged 0-4 at the end of that interval:

Interval	Males	Females
1965-67 to 1970-72	.971536	.977770
1970-72 to 1975-77	.978152	.982246

Sources: "Irish Life Tables, 1970-1972", *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, March 1976; "Irish Life Tables, 1965-1967", *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, March 1972.

Table B.3

Births by sex, by county, 1966-1981

Area	April 1966 – March 1971 Males	Females	April 1971 – March 1979 Males	Females	April 1979 – March 1981 Males	Females
Donegal	5063	4930	9548	8950	2674	2549
Leitrim	1144	1033	1906	1732	514	473
Sligo	2299	2097	4000	3890	1075	1012
Galway	7521	7120	13529	13063	3720	3511
Mayo	4763	4744	8271	7896	2260	2147
Clare	3627	3525	6832	6495	1778	1759
Limerick Borough	3893	3585	5505	5141	1249	1206
Limerick County	4107	3865	8693	8326	2297	2232
North Tipperary	2994	2694	5191	4731	1368	1306
Cork Borough	7987	7356	11572	10751	2609	2491
Cork County	11254	10781	21669	20541	5963	5570
Kerry	5176	4932	9340	8839	2532	2314
Carlow	2078	1993	3712	3499	1034	977
Kilkenny	3069	2955	5431	5111	1416	1400
South Tipperary	3732	3573	6134	5910	1577	1524
Waterford Borough	2037	1904	3086	2985	784	697
Waterford County	2218	2001	4226	3964	1230	1129
Wexford	5045	4666	8681	8186	2411	2255
Dublin Borough	32924	30792	45164	42697	9949	9488
Dun Laoghaire	3250	3099	4063	3831	869	825
Dublin County	13847	12869	34694	32644	10974	10091
Kildare	4404	4142	9696	8942	2858	2561
Wicklow	3619	3382	7582	7213	2123	1966
Meath	3994	3759	7872	7442	2288	2130
Cavan	2408	2391	4161	4116	1147	1065
Louth	4516	4376	7867	7542	2111	1984
Monaghan	2210	2194	3930	3582	1155	990
Laoighis	2476	2166	3902	3756	1056	1008
Longford	1432	1412	2560	2334	705	613
Offaly	2973	2862	4969	4707	1288	1246
Roscommon	2204	1936	3416	3258	910	896
Westmeath	3189	2881	5058	4991	1496	1389
State	161453	152015	282170	267065	75420	70804

Note: The data relate to the population normally resident in each area. The data for 1978 onwards are subject to minor revisions, since they are based on quarter of registration rather than quarter of occurrence.

Sources: RVS 1977, QRB, CSO.

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Table B.4

Net migration by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1966-1971

COUNTIES	AGED04	AGED59	AGED1014	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2529	AGED3034	AGED3539
DONEGAL	1094	94	-15	-1356	-3087	-388	174	110
LEITRIM	141	-20	-52	-592	-1034	-163	-7	21
SLIGO	308	43	-54	-723	-1481	-63	88	43
GALWAY	447	263	227	-1387	-4030	-814	223	114
MAYO	512	-51	-165	-1869	-4926	-742	-24	91
CLARE	452	195	188	-640	-1675	42	328	295
LIMERICKBO	-622	-383	-187	-385	-619	-461	-283	-113
LIMERICKCO	859	289	76	-1117	-1075	178	414	246
TIPPERARYN	10	18	-26	-705	-1092	-239	-9	126
CORKBOR	-342	-232	-12	230	-237	-915	-323	-75
CORKCO	1478	705	210	-1667	-3870	42	643	563
KERRY	630	225	25	-1231	-2499	-88	773	774
CARLOW	-100	-66	-50	-450	-677	-112	49	-20
KILKENNY	530	85	-6	-795	-1192	-122	-88	85
TIPPERARYS	52	-55	-38	-1066	-1726	-122	146	86
WATERFORDB	-51	29	5	-386	-80	-7	3	-12
WATERFORDC	643	303	75	-1135	-726	164	32	162
WEXFORD	217	114	-66	183	-1366	68	228	110
DUBLINBOR	-7441	-4527	-2174	2925	-5912	-13178	-5912	-2484
DUNLAOIRE	-1207	-84	1892	1623	-540	-709	-205	71
DUBLINCO	8291	4097	157	183	1263	6778	5286	2531
KILDARE	481	264	85	-409	-540	239	153	258
WICKLOW	605	440	201	-311	-999	244	409	308
MEATH	760	228	82	-540	-1186	-432	284	238
CAVAN	191	-5	-27	-904	-1452	-235	59	53
LOUTH	140	281	112	-252	-533	-90	211	72
MONAGHAN	243	15	-24	-439	-734	-40	63	12
LAOIS	432	57	-2	-682	-901	-173	75	-19
LONGFORD	-19	35	-47	-533	-698	-131	-17	97
OFFALY	120	-234	-194	-806	-1316	-203	35	-33
ROSCOMMON	665	-66	-97	-992	-1938	-227	69	88
WESTMEATH	-232	15	9	-680	-1327	-192	67	65
REGIONS								
DONEGAL	1094	94	-15	-1356	-3087	-388	171	110
NORTHWEST	449	23	-106	-1315	-2515	-226	81	104
WEST	959	212	62	-3256	-6954	-1551	199	205
MIDWEST	699	119	31	-2868	-5361	-480	450	552
SOUTHWEST	1766	698	223	-2668	-7606	-951	593	762
SOUTHEAST	1291	410	-80	-3472	-5827	-191	709	422
EAST	1489	418	243	3471	-1297	-638	-5	137
NORTHEAST	574	291	61	-1595	-2723	-374	113	198
MIDLANDS	966	-193	-331	-3693	-380	-928	229	
STATE	9287	2072	88	-17091	-43152	-11092	2763	3412

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COUNTIES	AGED4044	AGED4549	AGED5054	AGED5559	AGED6064	AGED65+	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	27	-73	-126	-26	123	883	-2566
LEITRIM	-49	-81	-121	-35	-92	167	-1917
SLIGO	-32	-40	-92	33	66	278	-1745
GALWAY	-29	129	-257	-49	-18	994	-4103
MAYO	-68	-33	-202	-80	-51	572	-7003
CLARE	48	99	-13	-49	84	323	-478
LIMERICKBO	-236	-107	-115	-106	-91	134	-3624
LIMERICKCO	112	-10	-75	-113	-57	189	-1039
TIPPERARYN	26	-14	-81	-93	-12	119	-1826
CORKBOR	-106	-69	-126	-260	-260	-623	-2623
CORKCO	209	103	-80	-177	129	612	-1136
KERRY	42	10	-4	-32	29	410	-2412
CARLOW	19	-52	0	-70	-10	79	-1472
KILKENNY	59	-8	-49	-15	-28	-12	-1273
TIPPERARYS	28	-19	-39	-36	-18	99	-259
WATERFORDB	-57	1	41	0	-5	21	758
WATERFORDC	82	7	-9	-134	-14	239	-1639
WEXFORD	74	21	-999	-973	-73	289	-37439
DUBLINBOR	-1473	-1069	-20	-12	-1000	346	-1850
DUNLAOIRE	41	62	528	407	67	1674	36692
DUBLINCO	1269	722	-51	-23	331	136	227
KILDARE	103	28	90	48	-38	304	2264
WICKLOW	176	117	34	-15	65	266	434
MEATH	101	32	-192	-76	-10	242	-2412
CAVAN	-49	-7	86	-29	-81	208	170
LOUTH	24	21	-68	-81	-44	115	-875
MONAGHAN	58	47	-111	-66	-23	71	-1246
LAOIS	-15	56	-57	-11	-24	86	-1647
LONGFORD	-27	-43	-81	-63	-50	184	-2787
OFFALY	-127	-42	-193	-40	-11	289	-2563
ROSCOMMON	-19	-91	-103	-136	289	292	-2146
WESTMEATH	-36	-32	-63	25	-57		

REGIONS							
DONEGAL	27	-73	-126	-26	123	883	-2566
NORTHWEST	-81	-121	-213	-2	-185	445	-3662
WEST	-97	96	-459	-129	48	1566	-11106
MIDWEST	-50	-32	-208	-361	-211	730	-6967
SOUTHWEST	85	44	-287	-469	-102	1141	-6171
SOUTHEAST	205	-50	-60	-306	-150	706	-6761
EAST	217	61	-418	-568		3015	-328
NORTHEAST	33	81	-174	-171	-135	565	-3117
MIDLANDS	-224	-152	-415	-219	-169	922	-10389
STATE	114	-115	-2160	-2251	-1140	9971	-50411

Note: White data are given to the last digit, accuracy at this level is not implied.

Source: CP 1971, Vol. II.

Table B.5

Net migration by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1971-1979

COUNTIES	AGED02	AGED37	AGED812	AGED1317	AGED1822	AGED2327	AGED2832	AGED3337
DONEGAL	704	1870	1626	870	-1643	-1651	799	1121
LEITRIM	61	239	187	-148	-769	-673	135	199
SLIGO	75	392	534	316	-686	-899	493	542
GALWAY	-20	834	1797	1394	-736	-2671	876	1439
MAYO	220	1254	1034	159	-2840	-3394	687	1089
CLARE	442	1047	887	450	-1282	-645	1266	825
LIMERICKBO	-90	-691	-263	124	-134	-811	-578	-322
LIMERICKCO	-424	641	1006	613	-1250	-599	1408	1256
TIPPERARYN	-209	126	345	67	-980	-830	135	260
CORKBOR	-89	-1377	-423	161	2042	-594	-1626	-597
CORKCO	223	2629	2684	1329	-2800	-1275	3578	2936
KERRY	81	844	945	401	-2264	-2242	707	784
CARLOW	-88	-39	170	8	-413	-258	358	271
KILKENNY	462	843	630	316	-983	-604	666	583
TIPPERARYS	285	351	440	586	-1617	-1092	347	489
WATERFORDB	-385	-778	-272	278	-66	-471	-588	-405
WATERFORDC	541	1227	834	550	-508	-34	907	774
WEXFORD	-58	212	540	174	-1438	-861	592	579
DUBLINBOR	-4224	-14696	-5155	-2156	7320	-9266	-21294	-8879
DUNLAOIRE	-275	-990	-283	383	551	-667	-1038	-233
DUBLINCO	3182	13304	9583	6378	5172	14915	20557	11174
KILDARE	45	1001	1591	1330	594	1068	2316	1783
WICKLOW	78	859	1177	688	-221	495	1462	1280
MEATH	482	1635	1534	1003	-441	20	1787	1457
CAVAN	-14	170	184	-73	-1183	-1019	231	238
LOUTH	43	-48	432	222	-135	-256	99	326
MONAGHAN	351	637	325	163	-603	-362	224	291
LAOIS	308	617	258	238	-767	-416	293	342
LONGFORD	16	179	241	285	-698	-487	323	322
OFFALY	198	380	210	337	-1038	-801	323	282
ROSCOMMON	441	875	465	69	-1626	-1405	355	404
WESTMEATH	-176	268	646	463	-886	-770	581	498

REGIONS								
DONEGAL	704	1870	1626	870	-1643	-1651	799	1121
NORTHWEST	136	631	721	168	-1455	-1572	628	741
WEST	-200	2088	2831	1553	-3576	-6065	1563	2528
MIDWEST	-281	1123	1975	1554	-3646	-2885	2231	2019
SOUTHWEST	215	2096	3206	1891	-3022	-4111	2659	3123
SOUTHEAST	757	1816	2342	1912	-5025	-3320	2282	2291
EAST	-712	1113	8447	7626	12975	6565	3790	6582
NORTHEAST	380	759	941	312	-1921	-1637	554	855
MIDLANDS	787	2319	1820	1392	-5015	-3879	1929	1848
STATE	2186	13815	23909	16978	-12328	-18555	16335	21108

COUNTIES	AGED1842	AGED4347	AGED4852	AGED5357	AGED5862	AGED6367	AGEDOVR68	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	764	481	272	214	219	500	874	7020
LEITRIM	118	4	30	60	-62	59	8	-552
SLIGO	423	119	79	76	54	89	348	1955
GALWAY	1212	549	388	9	-22	535	1304	6873
MAYO	794	257	203	-6	31	565	829	897
CLARE	586	277	140	56	-12	178	263	4478
LIMERICKBO	-119	-31	25	-69	-86	-28	53	-3020
LIMERICKCO	758	397	230	140	41	81	-15	4283
TIPPERARYN	257	52	35	-18	1	27	132	-600
CORKBOR	-41	-171	35	-158	-197	-80	194	-2921
CORKCO	1679	739	442	159	-1	425	585	13323
KERRY	703	288	133	191	-23	325	359	1232
CARLOW	135	102	20	39	-79	43	-47	222
KILKENNY	411	117	161	88	36	96	32	2854
TIPPERARYS	445	153	96	38	-74	11	-17	441
WATERFORDB	-108	-67	-24	-50	-59	-50	33	-3012
WATERFORDC	470	264	147	176	23	129	82	5582
WEXFORD	389	255	189	36	74	139	403	1225
DUBLINBOR	-2927	-1868	-1212	-1164	-1374	-986	-305	-68186
DUNLAOIRE	-107	49	75	-34	14	84	408	-1849
DUBLINCO	5343	2560	1802	1006	737	1056	2527	99296
KILDARE	1086	437	322	87	-5	63	99	11817
WICKLOW	758	446	310	210	31	194	659	8426
MEATH	990	502	245	171	-27	159	182	9699
CAVAN	192	43	31	-19	-80	2	-186	-1483
LOUTH	234	110	143	94	28	112	184	1588
MONAGHAN	202	89	33	-42	-100	65	3	1276
LAOIS	178	50	43	-16	22	15	23	1188
LONGFORD	194	33	46	-1	-1	46	57	555
OFFALY	197	122	92	14	-77	32	132	357
ROSCOMMON	331	77	104	54	-35	88	75	272
WESTMEATH	414	167	98	36	-39	10	-51	1259
REGIONS								
DONEGAL	764	481	272	214	219	500	874	7020
NORTHWEST	541	123	109	136	-8	148	356	1403
WEST	2006	806	591	3	9	1100	2133	7770
MIDWEST	1482	695	430	109	-56	258	433	5141
SOUTHWEST	2341	856	610	183	-221	670	1138	11634
SOUTHEAST	1742	824	589	327	-79	368	486	7312
EAST	5357	2126	1542	276	-624	570	3570	59203
NORTHEAST	628	242	207	33	-152	179	236	1381
MIDLANDS	1314	449	383	87	-130	191	191	3631
STATE	16175	6602	4733	1168	-1042	3984	9227	104495

Table B.6

Net internal migration by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1971-1976

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COUNTIES	AGED04	AGED59	AGED1014	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2529	AGED3034	AGED3539
DONEGAL	1.41	0.50	0.18	-0.76	-0.62	0.17	0.27	-0.15
LEITRIM	0.14	0.01	-0.17	-0.41	-0.32	0.01	0.03	-0.00
SLIGO	1.02	0.11	-0.03	-0.30	-0.37	0.16	0.16	-0.12
GALWAY	0.17	0.42	-0.36	-0.06	-1.04	0.07	0.31	0.29
MAYO	0.85	-0.18	-0.25	-1.48	-1.67	-0.14	0.20	0.21
CLARE	0.71	-0.20	-0.03	-0.61	-0.13	0.56	-0.47	0.12
LIMERICKBO	-0.97	-0.48	-0.14	0.07	-0.27	-0.57	-0.05	-0.20
LIMERICKCO	0.23	-0.22	-0.10	-0.56	-0.04	0.62	-0.08	-0.00
TIPPERARYN	-0.12	-0.04	-0.40	-0.46	-0.31	-0.08	-0.51	-0.51
CORKBOR	-1.97	-0.95	-1.11	-1.60	0.03	-1.49	-0.31	0.31
CORKCO	1.59	0.58	-0.07	-1.20	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.10
KERRY	0.39	-0.09	-0.11	-1.12	-0.96	-0.14	0.05	0.06
CARLOW	-0.21	-0.07	-0.01	-0.44	-0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.06
KILKENNY	0.57	0.09	0.11	-0.16	-0.13	-0.22	0.10	-0.03
TIPPERARYS	0.09	-0.06	0.05	-0.82	-0.41	0.00	0.04	-0.07
WATERFORDB	-0.93	-0.34	-0.11	0.03	-0.17	-0.42	0.29	-0.19
WATERFORDC	1.02	-0.29	-0.18	-0.57	-0.14	-0.09	-0.01	-0.14
WEXFORD	-0.21	-0.12	-0.20	-0.67	-0.22	-0.84	-0.04	-0.04
DUBLINBOR	-17.08	-5.81	-3.35	6.05	-3.36	-15.89	-8.29	-3.80
DUNLAOIRE	-1.20	-0.41	-0.41	0.47	-0.21	-0.84	-0.38	-0.11
DUBLINCO	11.74	4.36	2.94	3.81	10.11	12.09	5.04	2.18
KILDARE	0.49	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.95	1.17	0.74	0.42
WICKLOW	0.53	0.38	0.18	0.03	0.55	0.67	0.47	-0.38
MEATH	1.26	0.56	0.35	-0.08	0.30	0.87	0.58	-0.03
CAVAN	-0.03	-0.14	-0.21	-0.60	-0.44	0.00	0.03	-0.12
LOUTH	-0.43	-0.11	-0.13	0.10	-0.13	-0.22	-0.16	-0.03
MONAGHAN	0.45	-0.01	-0.05	-0.26	-0.05	-0.00	0.03	-0.01
LAOIS	0.42	-0.07	0.08	-0.35	-0.09	0.05	0.10	-0.03
LONGFORD	0.05	-0.02	0.01	-0.36	-0.19	-0.12	-0.03	-0.04
OFFALY	0.13	-0.14	-0.14	-0.50	-0.37	0.01	0.08	0.06
ROSCOMMON	0.06	0.06	-0.12	-0.87	-0.67	0.09	0.08	0.09
WESTMEATH	-0.02	0.13	-0.09	-0.40	-0.26	0.20	0.10	0.12
REGIONS								
DONEGAL	1.41	0.50	0.18	-0.76	-0.62	0.17	0.27	-0.15
NORTHWEST	0.34	0.12	-0.14	-0.71	-0.69	0.18	0.19	0.11
WEST	1.02	0.60	-0.11	-1.54	-2.72	0.22	0.61	0.50
MIDWEST	-0.15	-0.10	-0.15	-1.57	-0.77	0.52	-0.16	-0.04
SOUTHWEST	-0.02	-0.27	-0.43	-2.26	-0.82	0.15	-0.05	0.00
SOUTHEAST	0.28	-0.22	0.00	-0.72	-0.82	0.39	0.29	-0.69
EAST	-4.24	-0.34	0.79	10.85	8.34	-1.91	-1.27	-0.16
NORTHEAST	-0.02	0.00	-0.40	-0.75	-1.53	-0.22	-0.20	0.12
MIDLANDS	1.34	0.13	-0.04	-2.50	-1.53	0.49	0.28	0.12
STATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table B.6 (continued)

Note: In this and in subsequent Tables, data are given to two decimal places with the second decimal place being truncated rather than rounded.

Table B.7

Comparison of two methods of estimating net internal migration, all persons, 1966-1971

Area	Method used in text	Method based on 1970-71 migrants
Donegal	- 658	- 1270
Leitrim	-1468	- 965
Sligo	- 896	- 730
Galway	-1371	- 705
Mayo	-4910	- 3125
Clare	720	330
Limerick Borough and County	-2175	- 2320
North Tipperary	- 942	- 1305
Cork Borough and County	1791	805
Kerry	- 498	- 1595
Carlow	- 926	- 1050
Kilkenny	- 246	- 1285
South Tipperary	-1697	- 2040
Waterford Borough and County	1699	1405
Wexford	- 290	- 1500
Dublin sub-region	12063	16465
Kildare	1591	2650
Wicklow	3341	2550
Meath	1661	1500
Cavan	-1565	- 1010
Louth	1450	- 315
Monaghan	- 149	- 740
Laoghis	- 538	- 865
Longford	-1155	- 980
Offaly	-1898	- 1425
Roscommon	-1706	- 1090
Westmeath	-1252	- 1390
Region		
Donegal	- 658	- 1270
North West	-2364	- 1695
West	-6281	- 3830
Mid-West	-2397	- 3295
South West	1293	- 790
South East	-1460	- 4470
East	18656	23165
North East	- 264	- 2065
Midlands	-6549	- 5750

Notes: (1) The numbers are not intended to be accurate to the last digit, but are given in this manner in order to facilitate comparison.

(2) Column (2) is derived as follows. Inward migrants for 1970-71 are derived from CP 1971, Volume XI, Table 2, column 4; outward migrants from same source, Table 4, last row. This enables net internal migration for the year 1970-71 to be calculated. This is multiplied by 5 to obtain an estimate of net internal migration in 1966-71.

Table B.8

Live birth rates specific for age of mother, EEC countries around 1979

Age of mother	Belgium 1978	Denmark 1980	Federal Rep. of Germany 1979	France 1980	Great Britain 1980	Italy 1978	The Netherlands 1980	Northern Ireland 1977	Ireland 1978
15 - 19	23.4	16.8	15.4	18.1	31.1	25.1	9.2	30.1	21.8
20 - 24	116.0	101.7	78.1	123.0	113.9	111.6	80.8	132.2	126.3
25 - 29	124.3	117.9	101.6	145.0	135.3	119.0	143.4	174.3	201.7
30 - 34	54.1	54.6	59.8	75.2	70.9	72.8	67.8	103.2	167.8
35 - 39	17.4	15.7	17.6	26.4	22.4	30.5	17.7	48.2	96.5
40 - 44	3.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	4.7	8.7	3.5	12.3	31.2
45 - 49	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.8
15 - 49	52.2	46.8	38.9	62.1	57.2	53.0	51.2	73.7	95.9
Total fertility	1691.0	1546.0	1379.1	1967.0	1893.5	1845.0	1614.0	n.a.	3240.5

Sources: UN, *Demographic Yearbook 1979*, New York: UN, 1980 (for Northern Ireland data only); Eurostat, *Demographic Statistics 1980, 1982.*

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Table B.9

Population projections, with different assumptions on migration, 1979-1991
Assumption 1 on fertility

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Males

Age group	1979	1986 I	1986 II	1991 I	1991 II
0 - 4	175.6	187.9	186.5	182.6	180.8
5 - 9	179.1	183.9	183.0	190.4	188.1
10 - 14	172.3	183.1	182.2	186.6	184.8
15 - 19	162.3	168.9	168.0	177.6	175.8
20 - 24	135.8	151.0	150.1	153.1	151.3
25 - 29	121.6	134.9	134.0	145.2	143.4
30 - 34	112.7	131.4	130.5	140.2	138.4
35 - 39	91.8	124.4	123.5	136.6	134.8
40 - 44	81.8	98.9	98.0	123.2	121.4
45 - 49	77.8	83.2	82.3	97.2	95.4
50 - 54	75.6	74.7	73.8	80.5	78.8
55 - 59	76.1	70.5	69.6	70.6	68.8
60 - 64	67.8	67.8	66.9	66.2	64.5
65 +	163.0	167.7	165.9	171.6	167.9
All ages	1693.3	1828.4	1814.3	1921.6	1894.2

Females

Age group	1979	1986 I	1986 II	1991 I	1991 II
0 - 4	167.8	178.2	176.8	172.8	171.2
5 - 9	171.1	176.2	175.3	180.8	178.6
10 - 14	164.0	175.3	174.4	179.0	177.2
15 - 19	155.1	160.6	159.7	170.1	168.3
20 - 24	130.5	145.6	144.7	146.3	144.5
25 - 29	117.8	131.1	130.2	141.3	139.5
30 - 34	107.4	126.3	125.4	134.8	133.0
35 - 39	86.7	117.8	116.9	129.9	128.1
40 - 44	77.6	94.1	93.2	117.0	115.2
45 - 49	74.7	79.1	78.2	93.0	91.2
50 - 54	76.1	71.9	71.0	77.5	75.7
55 - 59	77.9	71.4	70.5	69.6	67.9
60 - 64	69.9	73.0	72.1	69.8	68.0
65 +	198.4	212.5	210.7	224.4	220.5
All ages	1674.9	1813.1	1799.1	1906.2	1878.8

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Persons

Age group	1979	1986 I	1986 II	1991 I	1991 II
0 - 4	343.5	366.2	363.3	355.4	352.0
5 - 9	350.1	360.1	358.3	371.2	366.6
10 - 14	336.3	358.4	356.5	365.6	362.0
15 - 19	317.4	329.4	327.7	347.7	344.1
20 - 24	266.3	296.6	294.8	299.4	295.8
25 - 29	239.4	266.0	264.2	286.5	282.9
30 - 34	220.1	257.7	255.9	275.0	271.4
35 - 39	178.5	242.2	240.4	266.4	262.8
40 - 44	159.4	193.1	191.3	240.2	236.6
45 - 49	152.4	162.3	160.5	190.2	186.7
50 - 54	151.7	146.6	144.8	158.0	154.4
55 - 59	154.1	141.9	140.1	140.2	136.7
60 - 64	137.7	140.7	138.9	135.9	132.5
65 +	361.4	380.2	376.7	396.0	388.4
All ages	3368.2	3641.4	3613.4	3827.9	3772.9

Assumption 2 on fertility

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Age group	1979	1986 I	1986 II	1991 I	1991 II
Males					
0 - 4	175.6	198.7	197.2	205.1	203.1
5 - 9	179.1	183.9	183.0	201.1	198.7
All ages	1693.3	1839.1	1825.0	1954.8	1927.1
Females					
0 - 4	167.8	188.4	186.9	194.2	192.3
5 - 9	171.1	176.2	175.3	190.9	188.6
All ages	1674.9	1823.2	1809.2	1937.7	1909.9
Persons					
0 - 4	343.5	387.0	384.1	399.3	395.4
5 - 9	350.1	360.1	358.3	392.1	387.3
All ages	3368.2	3662.3	3634.2	3892.5	3837.0

Note: In the case of Assumption 2 on fertility, only age groups 0 - 4 and 5 - 9 (the latter in 1991 only) differ from the results under Assumption 1.

Table B.10

Projected population by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1986: assumptions I on external migration, I on internal migration, 1 on fertility

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COUNTIES	AGED04	AGED59	AGED1014	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2529	AGED3034	AGED3539
DONEGAL	13.52	13.79	13.48	11.42	9.67	8.21	8.37	8.22
LEITRIM	2.23	2.43	2.30	1.94	1.77	1.81	1.68	1.58
SLIGO	5.39	5.42	5.28	4.69	4.23	4.16	3.81	3.77
GALWAY	16.46	18.06	17.78	16.07	13.87	13.47	12.38	11.59
MAYO	10.44	11.10	10.93	8.97	7.79	8.01	7.50	7.08
CLARE	9.49	9.45	9.51	7.55	6.70	6.06	6.00	6.58
LIMERICKBO	5.78	5.41	6.09	6.18	5.70	5.03	4.15	3.74
LIMERICKCO	10.65	11.47	11.12	8.95	8.11	7.34	7.71	7.47
TIPPERARYN	5.53	6.23	5.54	5.18	4.41	4.11	3.89	3.73
CORKBOR	12.06	11.39	12.54	14.97	13.13	11.99	9.74	8.11
CORKCO	28.58	26.61	26.61	23.94	21.41	19.93	19.59	19.66
KERRY	11.46	12.18	12.06	10.03	9.04	8.35	9.27	8.06
CARLOW	4.31	4.62	4.30	3.75	3.45	3.17	2.87	2.63
KILKENNY	7.87	7.41	7.50	6.41	5.66	5.32	5.19	4.93
TIPPERARYS	7.84	7.79	8.06	6.53	5.75	5.36	5.36	4.98
WATERFORDB	3.24	3.46	3.60	4.67	3.77	2.78	2.41	2.17
WATERFORDC	6.62	5.86	5.78	4.67	4.39	3.64	3.93	1.72
WEXFORD	10.41	10.98	10.53	10.27	9.31	8.97	8.67	6.55
DUBLINBOR	31.11	36.44	38.73	51.66	45.40	41.67	37.98	29.06
DUNLAOIRE	3.80	3.71	4.27	5.02	4.73	4.23	3.64	3.09
DUBLINCO	74.69	60.41	58.09	48.61	44.13	49.23	41.75	42.23
KILDARE	14.13	13.69	13.45	10.96	9.76	8.40	11.75	9.22
WICKLOW	11.40	12.52	11.60	8.47	7.64	7.52	6.99	7.12
MEATH	11.58	11.83	11.60	9.24	7.48	6.72	7.40	7.67
CAVAN	4.63	5.26	4.97	4.24	4.03	3.62	3.47	3.27
LOUTH	9.75	9.77	9.51	8.05	7.64	6.61	6.48	6.21
MONAGHAN	5.60	5.43	5.19	4.45	4.19	3.81	3.73	3.46
LAOIS	5.54	5.26	5.43	4.73	4.57	3.67	3.73	3.11
LONGFORD	3.10	3.28	3.23	2.52	2.56	2.16	2.15	2.10
OFFALY	6.20	6.13	6.53	5.30	5.25	4.22	3.92	2.62
ROSCOMMON	5.12	4.82	5.02	4.15	3.86	3.61	3.39	3.14
WESTMEATH	6.46	6.78	6.51	5.73	5.41	4.74	4.45	4.18
REGIONS								
DONEGAL	13.52	13.79	13.48	11.42	9.67	8.21	8.37	8.22
NORTHWEST	7.62	7.86	7.58	6.63	6.00	5.97	5.49	5.36
WEST	26.91	29.16	28.72	25.04	21.45	21.68	19.89	18.68
MIDWEST	31.46	32.57	32.73	27.88	25.43	22.56	21.76	21.53
SOUTHWEST	52.12	53.16	53.22	48.96	43.60	39.28	37.61	35.84
SOUTHEAST	40.31	40.15	39.79	34.62	32.58	27.38	26.36	24.99
EAST	147.14	136.62	136.37	134.66	126.26	108.38	106.89	98.41
NORTHEAST	19.99	20.47	19.68	17.75	15.88	14.05	13.68	12.95
MIDLANDS	26.44	26.29	26.73	22.45	21.67	14.41	17.58	16.18
STATE	366.15	360.10	358.35	329.44	294.58	266.04	257.68	242.18

Table B.10 (continued)

COUNTIES	AGED4044	AGED4549	AGED5054	AGED5559	AGED6064	AGED65VR65	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	1.60	5.52	4.98	5.10	5.36	17.63	132.12
LEITRIM	1.28	1.22	1.21	1.27	1.40	4.71	26.89
SLIGO	2.84	2.50	2.33	2.53	2.55	8.00	57.57
GALWAY	9.24	7.94	4.66	4.89	7.11	22.23	180.38
MAYO	5.56	4.88	3.70	3.66	5.39	18.39	115.68
CLARE	4.99	4.10	2.61	2.52	2.37	11.14	92.84
LIMERICKBO	3.04	2.86	2.61	2.52	2.37	5.74	61.22
LIMERICKCO	6.11	4.71	4.26	4.06	4.28	11.37	107.69
TIPPERARYN	3.61	2.50	2.61	2.59	2.50	7.08	60.09
CORKBOR	6.83	6.74	6.15	5.76	5.34	13.56	138.37
CORKCO	15.69	12.30	11.24	10.99	11.12	31.68	283.69
KERRY	6.30	6.49	5.30	5.31	5.64	17.51	125.27
CARLOW	2.14	1.77	1.66	1.56	1.63	3.99	41.92
KILKENNY	3.99	3.23	2.94	3.04	3.04	8.14	75.01
TIPPERARYS	3.66	3.38	3.21	3.31	3.46	8.82	78.77
WATERFORDB	1.98	1.96	1.78	1.56	1.51	3.75	38.01
WATERFORDC	3.03	2.37	2.25	1.96	2.18	5.44	55.98
WEXFORD	5.50	4.61	4.08	4.06	4.07	11.41	103.53
DUBLINBOR	23.71	23.41	23.76	24.11	22.91	57.34	487.57
DUNLAOIRE	2.83	2.77	2.64	2.70	2.53	7.02	53.63
DUBLINCO	31.90	24.07	17.01	13.97	11.59	24.76	533.11
KILDARE	5.29	4.93	4.87	3.47	3.42	7.99	119.95
WICKLOW	5.71	4.37	3.90	3.36	3.32	8.49	98.45
MEATH	5.06	4.54	3.57	3.53	3.62	8.99	107.68
CAVAN	2.56	2.59	2.35	2.45	2.50	7.28	53.26
LOUTH	5.09	4.17	3.57	3.47	3.72	8.75	93.86
MONAGHAN	2.10	2.11	2.15	2.10	2.31	6.26	53.40
LAOIS	2.69	2.23	2.14	2.25	2.26	5.84	53.42
LONGFORD	1.53	1.31	1.32	1.36	1.44	4.11	32.24
OFFALY	2.58	2.39	2.46	2.41	2.55	6.32	60.58
ROSCOMMON	2.54	2.39	2.51	2.74	2.71	8.46	54.51
WESTMEATH	3.21	2.75	2.59	2.57	2.68	8.46	64.57
REGIONS							
DONEGAL	1.60	5.52	4.98	5.10	5.36	17.63	132.12
NORTHWEST	4.12	3.72	3.55	3.61	3.96	12.72	84.47
WEST	14.81	12.83	11.64	11.85	12.50	41.63	296.06
MIDWEST	17.17	14.21	13.19	12.86	13.11	35.35	321.86
SOUTHWEST	29.03	24.64	22.69	22.67	22.10	62.96	547.34
SOUTHEAST	26.58	17.34	15.94	15.51	16.07	41.74	393.25
EAST	77.26	64.10	55.47	51.15	47.12	115.61	1400.41
NORTHEAST	10.26	8.64	8.08	8.11	7.63	22.32	200.54
MIDLANDS	12.99	11.27	11.04	11.36	11.65	31.72	265.34
STATE	193.06	162.31	146.62	141.87	146.73	340.24	3641.42

Table B.11

Projected population by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1991: assumptions I on external migration, I on internal migration, 1 on fertility

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COUNTIES	AGED0004	AGED0509	AGED1014	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2529	AGED3034	AGED3539
DONEGAL	13.18	14.21	14.19	12.32	9.75	9.51	8.76	8.81
LEITRIM	2.10	2.27	2.24	1.82	1.44	1.73	1.90	1.73
SLIGO	5.29	5.58	5.54	4.82	3.89	4.25	4.47	4.06
GALWAY	16.13	17.12	18.70	17.19	13.55	13.26	14.65	13.10
MAYO	10.02	10.77	11.02	9.12	6.48	7.67	8.61	7.97
CLARE	9.25	9.83	9.63	8.61	6.73	7.12	6.47	6.33
LIMERICKBO	5.19	5.38	5.35	5.35	5.34	4.93	4.73	4.01
LIMERICKCO	10.48	11.02	11.75	10.22	9.09	8.46	8.02	8.18
TIPPERARYN	5.32	5.54	6.17	5.34	4.39	4.56	4.20	4.02
CORKBOR	11.16	11.27	11.16	13.77	13.72	11.19	11.41	9.55
CORKCO	27.98	29.57	30.11	26.55	21.79	22.22	20.45	20.57
KERRY	10.95	11.72	12.25	10.57	8.16	8.85	8.68	8.65
CARLOW	4.28	4.29	4.50	4.01	3.38	3.45	3.30	2.94
KILKENNY	7.71	8.07	7.51	7.00	5.68	5.92	5.60	5.44
TIPPERARYS	7.44	7.88	8.02	7.00	5.92	6.52	5.59	5.62
WATERFORDB	2.62	2.94	3.57	3.53	3.43	3.15	2.45	2.30
WATERFORDC	4.73	5.13	6.13	5.40	4.39	4.67	4.06	4.10
WEXFORD	10.06	10.43	10.94	9.55	8.20	8.12	7.19	6.85
DUBLINBOR	22.95	25.73	23.65	43.63	43.77	28.05	34.76	35.34
DUNLAOIRE	3.34	3.44	3.83	4.61	4.35	3.98	3.98	3.65
DUBLINCO	79.70	80.09	84.31	60.17	54.29	54.73	46.15	45.33
KILDARE	14.34	14.99	14.45	13.61	10.92	8.05	10.03	9.75
WICKLOW	11.41	11.94	16.88	10.85	9.25	9.07	7.43	7.46
MEATH	12.71	13.32	12.37	11.17	9.11	9.36	9.36	8.25
CAVAN	4.36	4.58	5.12	4.22	3.41	3.89	3.91	3.55
LOUTH	9.28	9.74	9.78	9.33	7.16	7.16	6.67	6.57
MONAGHAN	5.37	5.66	5.41	4.78	3.90	4.04	3.83	3.84
LAOIS	5.45	5.54	5.32	4.90	4.20	4.47	3.83	3.75
LONGFORD	3.09	3.16	3.41	2.77	2.52	2.59	2.34	2.26
OFFALY	6.04	6.14	6.23	5.83	4.52	5.04	4.32	4.01
ROSCOMMON	4.94	5.26	4.77	5.09	3.09	3.83	3.82	3.57
WESTMEATH	6.36	6.68	6.98	5.91	4.94	5.43	5.00	4.69
REGIONS								
DONEGAL	13.18	14.21	14.19	12.32	9.75	9.51	8.76	8.81
NORTHWEST	7.39	7.86	7.84	6.65	5.34	5.98	6.37	5.80
WEST	26.15	27.89	29.72	26.32	20.04	20.94	23.26	21.08
MIDWEST	36.25	31.79	32.91	30.18	24.56	25.09	25.09	22.54
SOUTHWEST	50.01	52.56	53.54	50.91	43.68	42.26	40.55	38.78
SOUTHEAST	39.04	40.64	46.77	38.34	30.84	31.86	28.21	27.26
EAST	144.48	149.45	139.50	136.34	130.73	114.25	110.74	109.80
NORTHEAST	19.01	19.99	20.37	18.34	15.76	15.11	14.32	13.08
MIDLANDS	25.89	26.81	26.73	23.43	18.66	21.43	19.33	18.31
STATE	371.24	365.59	365.59	317.67	299.40	286.46	275.02	264.16

COUNTIES	AGED4044	AGED4549	AGED5054	AGED5559	AGED6064	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	6.32	6.77	5.48	4.92	5.08	17.70	139.05
LEITRIM	1.53	1.25	1.21	1.13	1.22	4.50	26.19
SLIGO	3.75	2.80	2.47	2.27	2.43	8.02	59.69
GALWAY	11.64	9.21	7.68	6.69	6.86	22.73	188.56
MAYO	7.05	5.51	4.72	4.50	4.92	18.24	116.66
CLARE	1.60	4.93	4.00	3.54	3.54	11.25	97.89
LIMERICKBO	3.61	2.95	2.66	2.46	2.36	6.12	61.14
LIMERICKCD	7.54	4.09	4.64	4.11	3.87	11.68	114.22
TIPPERARYN	3.65	2.93	2.49	2.50	2.45	7.36	61.01
CORKBOR	7.74	6.62	6.43	5.79	5.38	14.27	139.54
CORKCD	19.65	15.51	12.10	10.80	10.58	32.46	300.40
KERRY	6.02	6.38	5.43	5.07	5.17	17.44	127.31
CARLOW	2.42	2.09	1.73	1.55	1.50	4.21	43.96
KILKENNY	4.47	3.97	3.18	2.85	2.92	8.43	79.03
TIPPERARYS	4.91	3.80	3.29	3.04	3.11	9.15	80.99
WATERFORDB	2.06	1.90	1.87	1.67	1.44	3.96	37.16
WATERFORDC	3.79	3.03	2.40	2.17	1.91	5.94	61.80
WEXFORD	5.54	5.51	4.49	3.96	3.90	11.83	107.63
DUBLINBOR	26.85	22.04	21.95	22.01	22.10	59.46	442.36
DUNLAOIRE	3.02	2.78	2.66	2.55	2.60	7.87	52.47
DUBLINCO	43.07	32.32	24.00	17.35	13.93	30.07	645.59
KILDARE	9.31	7.02	4.84	3.71	3.31	8.70	135.55
WICKLOW	7.25	5.76	4.37	3.54	3.29	9.66	109.27
MEATH	7.63	6.08	4.47	3.73	3.42	9.65	119.59
CAVAN	3.29	2.49	2.20	2.21	2.29	7.17	52.65
LOUTH	6.12	5.64	4.10	3.45	3.34	9.57	98.58
MONAGHAN	3.42	2.53	2.06	2.00	2.08	6.40	55.44
LAOIS	3.05	2.63	2.14	2.06	2.12	6.05	55.59
LONGFORD	2.06	1.51	1.26	1.27	1.30	4.17	33.36
OFFALY	3.60	2.96	2.34	2.33	2.30	6.73	62.66
ROSCOMMON	3.09	2.51	2.34	2.39	2.62	8.29	54.56
WESTMEATH	4.18	3.17	2.68	2.46	2.43	6.80	67.77

REGIONS

	AGED4044	AGED4549	AGED5054	AGED5559	AGED6064	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	6.32	6.77	5.48	4.92	5.08	17.70	139.05
NORTHWEST	5.29	4.05	3.68	3.40	3.65	12.53	85.88
WEST	18.70	14.72	12.41	11.20	11.78	40.97	305.23
MIDWEST	21.41	16.91	13.82	12.63	12.25	36.43	334.26
SOUTHWEST	35.42	28.52	23.97	21.67	21.15	64.19	567.26
SOUTHEAST	24.45	20.32	16.98	15.27	14.81	43.54	410.60
EAST	97.37	76.03	62.30	52.91	48.67	125.43	1504.86
NORTHEAST	12.75	10.07	8.37	7.67	7.73	23.15	206.69
MIDLANDS	16.00	12.80	10.94	10.53	10.79	32.05	273.96
STATE	240.16	190.23	157.98	140.22	135.94	396.02	3827.85

Table B.12

Projected population by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1986: assumptions II on external migration, I on internal migration, 1 on fertility

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COUNTIES	AGED04	AGED59	AGED1014	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2528	AGED3034	AGED3539
DONEGAL	13.42	13.72	13.42	11.35	9.61	8.15	8.31	8.16
LEITRIM	2.21	2.42	2.29	1.93	1.76	1.79	1.67	1.57
SLIGO	5.35	5.40	5.25	4.67	4.20	4.14	3.78	3.74
GALWAY	16.33	17.97	17.69	15.98	13.56	13.78	12.30	11.51
MAYO	10.37	11.05	10.88	8.91	7.73	7.45	7.45	7.03
CLARE	9.42	9.40	9.46	6.16	6.75	6.02	5.96	6.53
LIMERICKBO	5.72	5.38	6.06	6.06	5.67	4.99	4.11	3.71
LIMERICKCD	10.57	11.41	11.07	8.90	6.90	7.30	7.66	7.41
TIPPERARYN	5.49	6.14	5.96	5.15	4.78	4.08	3.87	3.70
CORKBOR	11.95	11.33	12.47	14.90	13.05	11.90	9.66	8.04
CORKCD	24.38	29.44	28.46	23.80	21.28	18.81	19.46	19.52
KERRY	11.38	12.12	12.00	9.93	8.98	8.29	8.21	8.00
CARLOW	4.28	4.60	4.28	3.73	3.43	3.15	2.85	2.61
KILKENNY	7.81	7.38	7.46	6.37	5.66	5.28	5.16	4.89
TIPPERARYS	7.78	7.75	7.02	6.49	6.70	5.33	5.32	4.94
WATERFORDB	3.21	3.45	3.59	3.95	3.74	2.76	2.39	2.15
WATERFORDC	6.58	5.48	5.75	4.64	4.26	3.62	3.80	3.69
WEXFORD	10.32	10.93	11.48	9.21	9.19	6.92	6.62	6.50
DUBLINBOR	36.72	36.23	38.52	51.61	46.37	41.28	37.56	28.81
DUNLAOIRE	3.76	3.69	4.25	5.00	4.70	4.19	41.49	41.93
DUBLINCO	74.24	60.13	57.01	46.37	43.93	39.04	8.93	9.15
KILDARE	14.02	13.62	13.38	10.91	9.71	7.60	6.94	7.07
WICKLOW	11.33	10.47	10.16	8.42	6.43	7.48	7.55	7.62
MEATH	12.49	11.77	11.55	4.94	4.21	4.00	3.79	3.24
CAVAN	4.00	5.23	4.94	4.21	9.01	6.57	6.43	6.16
LOUTH	9.66	9.72	9.46	5.40	4.70	4.55	3.70	3.43
MONAGHAN	5.56	5.23	5.17	3.21	2.51	2.54	3.63	3.09
LAOIS	5.50	5.23	5.40	6.50	5.21	4.19	2.13	2.08
LONGFORD	3.07	3.26	3.21	4.99	3.63	3.58	3.89	3.59
OFFALY	6.16	6.10	6.50	5.27	5.37	4.71	3.37	3.12
ROSCOMMON	5.08	4.79	4.99	5.69				4.42
WESTMEATH	6.41	6.75	6.48					4.15

REGIONS

	AGED04	AGED59	AGED1014	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2528	AGED3034	AGED3539
DONEGAL	13.42	13.72	13.42	11.35	9.61	8.15	8.31	8.16
NORTHWEST	7.57	7.82	7.54	6.60	5.96	5.93	5.46	5.32
WEST	26.70	29.02	28.58	24.90	21.30	21.74	19.76	18.54
MIDWEST	31.21	32.40	32.58	27.71	25.27	22.41	21.61	21.37
SOUTHWEST	51.71	52.90	52.95	48.68	43.33	39.01	37.34	35.57
SOUTHEAST	40.00	39.95	39.69	34.62	32.37	27.08	26.18	24.80
EAST	146.59	135.94	135.69	133.98	119.56	107.03	106.14	97.68
NORTHEAST	19.84	20.36	19.58	17.65	15.78	13.95	13.59	12.85
MIDLANDS	26.25	26.15	26.59	22.31	21.53	18.29	17.46	16.06
STATE	363.34	358.30	356.54	327.65	294.78			

Table B. 12 (continued)

COUNTIES	AGE4044	AGE4549	AGE5054	AGE5559	AGE6064	AGEOVP65	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	6.74	5.46	4.92	5.03	5.29	17.48	131.12
LEITRIM	1.26	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.38	4.67	26.67
SLIGO	2.81	2.47	2.30	2.50	2.52	7.93	57.12
GALWAY	9.16	7.85	6.89	6.47	7.02	22.04	179.00
MAYO	5.51	4.83	4.61	4.83	5.32	18.24	114.78
CLARE	4.95	4.06	3.65	3.62	3.71	11.04	92.14
LIMERICKBO	3.01	2.77	2.58	2.49	2.33	5.68	60.71
LIMERICKCO	6.06	4.66	4.20	4.02	2.65	11.26	106.87
TIPPERARYN	2.98	2.56	2.57	2.55	2.65	7.01	59.62
CORKBOR	6.76	6.66	6.07	5.69	5.27	13.42	137.25
CORKCO	15.54	12.26	11.10	10.85	10.97	31.59	281.54
KERRY	5.26	5.43	5.23	5.25	5.57	17.36	124.29
CARLOW	2.12	1.75	1.64	1.54	1.61	3.94	41.59
KILKENNY	3.95	3.19	2.91	3.00	3.05	8.06	74.43
TIPPERARYS	3.83	3.34	3.17	3.27	3.42	8.74	78.15
WATERFORDB	1.96	1.94	1.76	1.54	1.50	3.71	47.69
WATERFORDC	3.00	2.34	2.22	1.93	2.15	5.59	55.58
WEXFORD	5.51	4.56	4.03	4.00	4.02	11.31	102.73
DUBLINBOR	23.47	23.17	23.46	23.79	22.60	54.75	483.23
DUNLAOIRE	2.80	2.73	2.60	2.66	2.50	7.55	53.19
DUBLINCO	31.62	23.81	17.40	13.81	11.45	24.51	529.60
KILDARE	4.93	4.88	3.82	3.42	3.38	7.91	119.09
WICKLOW	5.66	4.32	3.02	3.32	3.58	8.81	97.74
MEATH	6.03	4.45	3.86	3.48	3.58	8.90	106.90
CAVAN	2.54	2.27	2.32	2.42	2.64	7.21	52.84
LOUTH	5.05	4.12	3.53	3.43	3.67	8.66	93.14
MONAGHAN	2.58	2.14	2.12	2.15	2.78	8.22	52.99
LAOIS	2.66	2.20	2.11	2.22	2.23	5.78	53.02
LONGFORD	1.52	1.29	1.31	1.34	1.23	4.08	31.98
OFFALY	2.98	2.55	2.43	2.40	2.52	8.26	60.11
ROSCOMMON	2.51	2.36	2.48	2.70	2.67	8.39	54.07
WESTMEATH	3.18	2.72	2.56	2.54	2.64	6.39	64.07
REGIONS							
DONEGAL	6.74	5.46	4.92	5.03	5.29	17.48	131.12
NORTHWEST	4.08	3.68	3.50	3.76	3.91	12.60	83.80
WEST	14.68	12.69	11.50	11.70	12.35	40.28	293.79
MIDWEST	17.01	14.05	13.03	12.70	12.94	35.01	319.35
SOUTHWEST	28.76	24.37	22.41	21.79	21.82	62.38	543.09
SOUTHEAST	20.39	17.15	15.75	15.31	15.76	41.37	390.20
EAST	76.53	63.39	54.79	54.50	46.81	114.47	1389.77
NORTHEAST	10.17	8.54	7.98	8.01	6.51	22.10	198.97
MIDLANDS	12.87	11.14	10.90	11.22	11.50	30.92	263.27
STATE	191.26	160.51	144.82	140.07	138.93	376.65	3613.41

Table B. 13

Projected population by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1991: assumptions II on external migrations, I on internal migration, 1 on fertility

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COUNTIES	AGEP04	AGED59	AGE1014	AGE1519	AGE2024	AGE2529	AGE3034	AGE3539
DONEGAL	13.05	14.05	14.05	12.19	9.62	9.30	8.65	8.70
LEITRIM	2.08	2.24	2.27	1.79	1.42	1.71	1.88	1.71
SLIGO	5.23	5.52	5.49	4.77	3.84	4.10	4.41	4.00
GALWAY	15.96	16.90	18.52	17.01	13.84	13.40	14.46	12.93
MAYO	9.93	10.64	10.91	9.01	6.36	7.57	8.50	7.87
CLARE	9.16	9.71	9.54	8.93	6.64	7.14	6.39	6.25
LIMERICKBO	5.11	5.29	5.29	6.93	5.27	4.36	3.65	3.04
LIMERICKCO	10.37	11.48	11.64	10.11	4.33	4.71	7.03	4.07
TIPPERARYN	5.26	5.49	6.11	5.11	13.57	11.03	4.14	3.97
CORKBOR	11.04	11.10	11.05	13.64	21.57	11.24	11.74	9.41
CORKCO	27.73	29.22	29.42	27.27	21.57	21.96	20.26	20.30
KERRY	10.75	11.58	12.13	16.45	11.73	8.73	8.57	8.54
CARLOW	4.22	4.24	4.52	3.96	3.34	3.41	3.26	2.90
KILKENNY	7.64	7.97	7.94	7.75	5.75	5.30	5.53	5.54
TIPPERARYS	7.36	7.78	7.94	7.94	5.92	5.45	5.52	5.54
WATERFORDB	2.77	2.89	3.54	3.50	3.49	4.14	2.61	2.26
WATERFORDC	6.67	6.94	6.96	5.34	4.11	4.11	4.05	4.10
WEXFORD	9.96	10.29	10.83	9.34	6.75	6.72	6.78	6.75
DUBLINBOR	22.47	25.18	33.25	43.25	43.34	27.46	13.09	11.75
DUNLAOIRE	3.30	3.38	3.79	4.57	3.49	3.67	3.92	3.66
DUBLINCO	79.17	79.27	63.73	72.00	70.00	54.26	35.71	19.70
KILDARE	14.22	14.73	14.32	13.40	9.16	8.16	9.02	9.03
WICKLOW	11.32	11.81	10.76	10.76	6.83	7.06	7.31	7.36
MEATH	12.61	13.17	12.25	11.66	4.11	4.17	4.26	4.11
CAVAN	4.32	4.52	5.06	4.17	3.31	3.34	3.46	3.51
LOUTH	9.20	9.62	9.68	9.24	4.73	7.70	4.58	4.76
MONAGHAN	5.31	5.59	5.41	4.73	4.05	4.24	3.64	3.78
LAOIS	5.42	5.48	5.27	4.85	4.11	4.42	3.72	2.26
LONGFORD	3.05	3.12	3.38	3.38	5.77	2.16	2.31	2.21
OFFALY	5.99	6.08	6.17	6.17	5.77	1.72	1.27	1.95
ROSCOMMON	4.89	5.20	4.72	3.04	3.28	3.42	3.77	1.53
WESTMEATH	6.29	6.60	4.91	5.64	1.67	6.38	1.94	4.63
REGIONS								
DONEGAL	13.05	14.05	14.05	12.19	9.62	9.30	8.65	8.70
NORTHWEST	7.32	7.76	7.76	6.57	5.26	5.81	6.29	5.72
WEST	25.89	27.55	29.43	26.03	20.76	20.97	22.97	20.80
MIDWEST	29.92	31.39	32.58	29.85	24.76	24.76	22.77	22.24
SOUTHWEST	49.53	51.91	53.01	56.37	35.11	41.72	40.02	30.26
SOUTHEAST	38.65	40.14	40.37	35.90	31.46	31.46	27.44	26.90
EAST	143.10	147.57	138.13	141.79	129.31	112.44	79.29	70.29
NORTHEAST	18.83	19.75	20.11	18.14	15.57	15.91	11.81	13.79
MIDLANDS	25.67	26.49	21.46	23.16	21.61	21.15	19.08	18.07
STATE	352.00	366.64	362.00	344.07	264.82	262.67	271.43	262.81

Table B.13 (continued)

COUNTIES	AGE4044	AGE4549	AGE5054	AGE5559	AGE6064	AGEDOVER65	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	8.20	6.64	5.34	4.80	4.96	17.39	137.11
LEITRIM	1.51	1.22	2.16	1.10	1.14	4.42	25.78
SLIGO	3.64	2.74	2.11	2.21	2.37	7.64	58.83
GALWAY	11.48	9.04	7.01	6.52	6.68	22.33	185.87
MAYO	6.95	5.46	4.62	4.34	4.68	17.93	114.96
CLARE	6.50	4.64	3.91	3.45	3.45	11.04	96.51
LIMERICKBO	3.55	2.93	2.30	2.30	2.03	5.99	60.14
LIMERICKCO	7.43	5.94	4.54	4.01	3.78	11.45	112.59
TIPPERARYN	3.60	2.47	2.43	2.14	2.38	7.21	60.09
CORKBOR	7.62	5.49	6.65	5.64	5.24	13.08	137.38
CORKCO	19.36	15.22	11.65	10.53	10.32	31.85	296.19
KERRY	7.41	5.26	5.31	4.95	5.04	17.12	125.43
CARLOW	2.59	2.05	3.11	1.51	1.44	4.17	43.32
KILKENNY	4.80	3.80	1.83	2.78	2.45	8.24	77.91
TIPPERARYS	4.47	3.72	2.35	2.07	2.03	8.97	79.79
WATERFORDB	2.03	1.86	1.83	1.63	1.40	3.48	36.55
WATERFORDC	3.74	2.98	2.35	2.12	1.86	5.82	60.97
WEXFORD	6.40	5.41	4.39	3.47	3.66	11.60	106.07
DUBLINBOR	26.40	21.58	21.42	21.43	21.50	58.24	434.29
DUNLAOIRE	2.97	2.73	2.60	2.48	2.53	7.73	51.62
DUBLINCO	42.46	31.74	23.38	16.93	13.50	29.47	638.05
KILDARE	7.15	4.18	4.73	3.62	3.22	8.52	133.80
WICKLOW	5.66	5.97	4.27	3.45	3.21	9.48	107.84
MEATH	7.72	5.44	4.37	3.64	3.33	9.46	118.02
CAVAN	3.15	2.44	2.15	2.15	2.23	7.02	51.85
LOUTH	6.03	4.01	4.01	3.31	2.26	9.38	97.18
MONAGHAN	3.37	2.49	2.02	1.95	2.03	9.28	54.63
LAOIS	3.01	2.54	2.54	2.61	2.61	5.93	54.81
LONGFORD	2.03	1.46	1.23	1.24	1.27	4.09	32.87
OFFALY	3.54	2.91	2.44	2.26	2.24	6.59	61.76
ROSCOMMON	3.05	2.40	2.29	2.33	2.55	8.14	53.74
WESTMEATH	4.12	3.11	2.62	2.40	2.36	6.66	66.79

REGIONS

	AGE4044	AGE4549	AGE5054	AGE5559	AGE6064	AGEDOVER65	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	8.20	6.64	5.34	4.80	4.96	17.39	137.11
NORTHWEST	5.21	3.97	3.60	3.32	3.56	12.30	84.61
WEST	18.43	14.45	12.13	10.91	11.42	40.26	300.84
MIDWEST	21.09	16.69	13.51	12.31	11.93	35.71	329.36
SOUTHWEST	34.89	27.98	23.43	21.12	20.61	62.44	559.01
SOUTHEAST	24.48	19.94	16.61	14.57	14.41	42.69	404.64
EAST	74.60	74.60	48.18	41.57	47.41	122.49	1483.64
NORTHEAST	12.56	9.87	8.18	7.47	7.61	27.69	203.67
MIDLANDS	15.77	12.50	10.70	10.26	11.51	31.42	269.98
STATE	238.58	181.68	154.44	131.70	134.97	395.34	3794.91

Table C.1
Activity rates by county and region, by age group and sex, 1971
Males
%

COUNTIES	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	50.10	90.54	96.58	96.08	95.29	91.63	47.06	79.53
LEITRIM	44.31	92.66	97.36	98.33	97.85	93.98	59.79	82.50
SLIGO	44.96	92.40	96.58	95.69	94.56	90.39	52.69	79.97
GALWAY	42.93	83.21	95.17	95.40	95.07	90.72	56.87	79.33
MAYO	42.38	89.97	96.02	96.61	96.01	93.14	57.56	80.03
CLARE	45.92	90.37	96.84	95.87	95.28	90.25	57.55	80.08
LIMERICKBO	49.78	90.49	96.43	95.99	93.59	85.66	30.04	79.52
LIMERICKCO	50.27	92.30	98.11	97.98	96.55	91.27	43.76	81.42
TIPPERARYN	49.02	94.31	97.52	98.32	97.92	91.34	46.88	81.88
CORKBOR	48.59	84.28	97.01	96.36	94.27	84.82	25.89	78.60
CORKCO	51.25	91.82	98.10	98.13	96.54	90.35	41.97	81.04
KERRY	44.03	90.41	96.42	96.26	95.20	88.88	41.63	78.08
CARLOW	55.88	94.29	97.16	97.30	95.79	88.03	41.39	81.42
KILKENNY	52.98	93.02	97.30	97.46	96.54	90.35	43.73	81.38
TIPPERARYS	50.96	92.21	97.76	98.25	96.49	90.17	44.21	81.11
WATERFORDB	63.99	96.18	98.23	99.26	97.12	87.85	26.70	83.85
WATERFORDC	54.41	94.25	98.31	98.30	96.55	90.32	39.01	81.10
WEXFORD	57.58	94.25	97.61	97.64	96.00	89.98	42.53	81.73
DUBLINBOR	56.78	84.83	96.80	98.65	98.00	92.33	32.52	82.24
DUNLAOIRE	38.60	80.14	97.10	99.03	98.13	92.93	31.47	78.58
DUBLINCO	40.24	83.03	97.76	98.26	96.93	92.20	33.13	82.87
KILDARE	52.24	95.27	98.34	98.49	97.69	91.81	42.38	81.68
WICKLOW	52.24	92.35	97.94	97.41	96.77	89.32	37.98	84.04
MEATH	55.26	94.84	98.55	98.63	97.78	93.01	48.01	84.04
CAVAN	53.28	93.36	98.28	98.36	97.70	93.32	55.75	83.61
LOUTH	56.90	92.61	97.92	97.87	96.80	91.28	35.38	82.80
MONAGHAN	59.04	94.47	98.40	97.84	97.32	89.17	49.43	83.10
LAOIS	52.24	91.32	95.87	96.34	95.11	89.25	43.87	80.69
LONGFORD	49.06	91.20	95.83	97.81	96.25	91.70	53.99	81.69
OFFALY	51.31	94.77	98.68	98.65	97.64	91.82	48.64	83.03
ROSCOMMON	56.43	93.30	96.51	97.66	96.68	92.85	59.54	81.35
WESTMEATH	47.41	91.77	97.10	96.87	97.03	87.00	43.61	79.15

REGIONS

	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	50.10	90.54	96.58	96.08	95.29	91.63	47.06	79.53
NORTHWEST	44.73	92.49	96.86	96.66	95.82	91.82	55.68	80.93
WEST	42.70	85.75	95.49	95.90	95.47	91.83	57.19	79.62
MIDWEST	48.79	91.78	97.27	97.05	95.96	90.12	43.92	80.77
SOUTHWEST	48.71	89.28	97.41	97.19	95.66	88.83	38.98	79.68
SOUTHEAST	55.27	93.82	97.70	97.95	96.14	89.80	41.65	81.64
EAST	52.65	86.13	97.35	98.48	98.02	92.64	35.33	82.47
NORTHEAST	56.43	93.30	98.13	98.02	97.24	91.40	47.58	83.15
MIDLANDS	48.53	91.67	97.07	97.46	96.60	90.62	50.66	81.14
STATE	50.67	88.94	97.24	97.64	96.54	91.00	43.92	81.28

Table C.1 (continued)

Females

%

COUNTIES	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGED65OVR65	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	45.62	61.00	30.17	17.36	17.28	15.41	11.47	24.93
LEITRIM	26.04	64.67	30.43	15.56	16.26	16.74	11.92	20.80
SLIGO	29.91	69.67	29.28	16.51	16.27	19.85	12.68	23.75
GALWAY	26.92	62.82	28.51	15.82	14.95	17.35	11.72	22.80
MAYO	26.01	62.01	26.59	15.27	15.49	17.18	12.69	21.43
CLARE	28.42	61.74	26.00	16.54	15.21	16.98	9.49	21.77
LIMERICKBO	50.30	62.66	28.66	17.89	21.34	21.13	9.38	29.18
LIMERICKCO	36.53	64.52	25.73	15.29	15.62	17.78	12.53	23.89
TIPPERARYN	34.72	60.30	27.46	14.46	16.98	18.76	13.09	23.62
CORKBOR	54.16	62.75	28.11	20.48	24.78	23.11	8.89	30.27
CORKCO	37.37	62.55	26.31	15.20	17.18	18.32	10.38	23.53
KERRY	31.66	64.19	28.85	15.45	14.43	15.43	9.70	22.01
CARLOW	38.84	57.11	22.71	14.34	14.71	14.15	10.38	22.29
KILKENNY	38.11	61.96	26.59	14.20	15.66	18.90	11.75	23.95
TIPPERARYS	34.84	59.85	25.27	16.37	16.54	20.81	13.56	24.14
WATERFORB	58.63	61.30	26.98	20.11	23.95	23.95	9.65	30.17
WATERFORDC	37.32	60.56	24.60	16.99	17.28	20.32	12.38	23.96
WEXFORD	42.44	54.22	22.15	13.67	16.08	16.08	13.90	23.32
DUBLINBOR	64.48	73.02	38.28	27.44	31.69	30.26	13.90	38.41
DUNLAOIRE	42.00	66.49	38.62	28.85	33.58	30.17	10.09	32.52
KTLDAPE	43.82	58.75	20.16	17.17	22.66	22.83	10.28	26.32
KILDARE	48.80	55.27	21.14	14.93	15.75	17.17	10.83	25.66
WICKLOW	47.05	57.65	23.12	19.96	20.86	19.52	12.72	26.33
MEATH	46.07	59.93	25.01	15.46	17.59	20.17	10.73	26.54
CAVAN	34.22	64.72	28.90	15.46	14.67	18.57	14.73	22.99
LOUTH	60.45	65.20	29.08	23.11	25.01	22.37	13.03	31.86
MONAGHAN	47.15	70.84	28.58	20.47	18.86	18.40	10.22	27.27
LAOIS	36.28	58.88	24.11	14.42	14.94	18.50	12.15	23.15
LONGFORD	30.84	60.61	25.18	14.59	14.37	17.82	15.50	21.45
OFFALY	39.40	57.79	22.66	14.50	15.45	18.63	12.28	23.73
ROSCOMMON	23.51	65.59	27.79	14.98	13.87	18.87	13.65	20.28
WESTMEATH	38.74	62.26	25.84	16.48	16.87	18.92	14.08	24.97

REGIONS

	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGED65OVR65	ALLAGES
DONEGAL	45.62	61.00	30.17	17.36	17.28	15.41	11.47	24.93
NORTHWEST	28.61	68.21	29.65	16.19	16.27	18.70	12.38	22.71
WEST	26.53	64.01	27.78	15.60	15.19	17.27	12.18	22.21
MIDWEST	37.36	62.54	26.86	16.85	16.93	18.41	11.12	24.41
SOUTHWEST	40.82	64.31	27.43	16.55	16.84	18.79	9.83	25.10
SOUTHEAST	40.59	58.72	24.53	15.54	16.55	18.97	12.81	24.30
EAST	56.46	67.67	30.64	23.26	27.49	25.20	10.34	31.51
NORTHEAST	49.09	66.53	28.91	20.18	20.14	20.04	11.71	24.62
MIDLANDS	34.12	60.91	25.01	15.07	15.11	18.31	13.61	22.81
STATE	**44.80**	**64.97**	**28.81**	**19.99**	**19.38**	**20.35**	**11.99**	**22.91**

Estimated labour force by county and region, by age group, all persons 1979

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COUNTIES	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGED65OVR65	ALLAGES	POPULATION
DONEGAL	4.79	6.26	10.25	6.87	5.86	5.56	2.77	42.40	121941
LEITRIM	0.77	1.47	2.14	1.55	1.61	1.64	1.01	10.26	27844
SLIGO	1.80	3.17	4.50	2.95	2.90	2.69	1.42	19.51	54610
GALWAY	5.45	10.06	14.14	9.43	7.12	7.32	4.10	58.65	167838
MAYO	3.31	6.24	8.51	6.00	5.86	5.95	3.58	39.46	114019
CLARE	2.52	4.37	7.55	5.02	4.37	3.87	1.71	29.43	84919
LIMERICKBO	3.27	4.29	5.57	3.56	3.46	2.10	0.52	21.89	60665
LIMERICKCO	3.43	3.44	5.84	5.85	4.77	4.32	1.59	34.53	96742
TIPPERARYN	2.20	3.44	4.84	3.25	3.72	2.74	1.11	20.83	58476
CORKBOR	7.51	10.37	11.55	6.16	6.00	4.00	1.06	51.24	138267
CORKCO	9.39	14.33	23.73	13.37	13.00	11.30	4.21	91.36	247851
KERRY	1.71	6.70	10.11	7.77	7.12	5.90	2.38	41.92	120356
CARLOW	2.80	2.36	3.28	1.77	1.92	2.38	0.56	13.44	48668
KILKENNY	3.04	4.11	6.13	3.92	3.53	3.13	1.15	24.80	69156
TIPPERARYS	3.64	4.90	7.22	4.10	3.53	3.53	1.29	26.60	75265
WATERFORB	2.13	2.27	2.55	1.79	1.75	1.15	0.27	12.45	32617
WATERFORDC	2.12	2.90	4.85	3.34	2.75	2.17	0.81	19.26	54641
WEXFORD	4.18	5.39	7.86	5.56	4.71	3.44	1.65	33.23	96421
DUBLINBOR	35.88	46.60	49.20	33.91	34.55	25.20	5.57	233.10	545586
DUNLAOIRE	2.24	4.29	4.50	3.59	3.72	2.59	0.66	20.90	54244
DUBLINCO	13.00	20.32	42.25	27.13	11.42	4.42	1.93	130.82	284953
KILDARE	4.82	6.26	8.05	5.37	4.97	3.20	0.99	35.13	97185
WICKLOW	3.48	4.71	6.05	4.07	4.06	3.02	0.29	29.83	83350
MEATH	4.07	5.30	5.56	4.41	4.52	4.52	1.34	32.90	90715
CAVAN	2.03	3.41	4.41	2.90	3.12	2.94	1.41	20.14	53320
LOUTH	4.54	3.67	4.18	2.91	4.46	3.55	1.04	32.68	86135
MONAGHAN	2.32	2.94	3.99	2.72	2.59	2.33	0.89	19.12	56376
LAOIS	2.61	2.04	2.56	2.72	1.62	2.16	1.04	17.48	49036
LONGFORD	1.00	1.50	2.39	1.36	1.42	1.55	0.73	10.84	30785
OFFALY	2.50	3.33	4.15	2.16	2.05	2.16	1.01	20.15	57347
ROSCOMMON	1.53	2.75	3.95	2.07	2.30	3.13	1.74	19.18	54149
WESTMEATH	2.40	3.14	5.07	3.36	3.13	2.47	0.98	21.14	59885

REGIONS

	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGED65OVR65	ALLAGES	POPULATION
DONEGAL	4.79	6.26	10.25	6.87	5.86	5.56	2.77	42.40	121941
NORTHWEST	2.57	4.64	6.71	4.51	4.51	4.39	2.43	29.78	82454
WEST	8.76	16.35	22.65	15.44	13.02	13.29	7.68	98.11	281857
MIDWEST	11.44	17.09	25.51	17.03	15.42	15.30	7.64	106.70	309802
SOUTHWEST	20.66	31.56	42.39	30.55	26.87	25.16	7.66	184.53	514474
SOUTHEAST	11.01	21.41	31.05	21.36	20.34	15.44	7.64	129.80	464748
EAST	63.53	89.05	122.66	82.00	74.04	43.08	11.53	487.78	1255533
NORTHEAST	8.28	12.09	11.85	11.11	16.30	6.84	3.45	71.95	190231
MIDLANDS	9.50	14.30	20.09	13.91	13.52	12.01	5.31	88.81	252137
STATE	**146.28**	**213.31**	**302.29**	**203.72**	**171.06**	**141.04**	**51.40**	**1234.89**	**3164217**

Note: Data include first job seekers.

Table C.3

Projected labour force by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1986: assumption I on external migration, assumption A on activity

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COUNTIES	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES	POPULATION
DONEGAL	4.91	7.62	11.26	6.98	5.88	4.69	2.55	45.92	132120
LEITRIM	0.64	1.46	2.42	1.76	1.42	1.25	0.87	9.86	26898
SLIGO	1.60	3.54	5.23	3.86	2.64	2.33	1.29	20.53	57574
GALWAY	5.13	10.40	17.19	12.12	6.16	6.36	3.82	63.21	180385
MAYO	2.80	10.06	10.06	7.58	5.37	4.73	3.24	40.15	115682
CLARE	2.59	5.39	7.90	6.86	4.33	3.38	1.60	32.07	92948
LIMERICKBO	2.75	4.55	5.96	3.92	2.99	2.08	0.47	22.75	61226
LIMERICKCO	3.54	6.63	9.05	4.60	5.01	3.80	1.52	38.47	107700
TIPPERARYN	1.99	3.85	5.39	3.91	2.91	2.39	1.02	21.50	60094
CORKBOR	6.83	10.32	14.20	8.89	7.28	4.78	0.93	53.26	138370
CORKCO	9.09	17.27	25.57	20.76	13.25	9.94	3.96	100.47	283695
KERRY	3.46	7.28	11.15	6.59	5.95	4.82	2.23	43.50	125976
CARLOW	1.62	2.69	3.85	2.71	1.87	1.34	0.50	14.65	41922
KILKENNY	2.66	4.76	6.96	5.22	3.36	2.82	1.09	26.89	75011
TIPPERARYS	2.57	5.42	7.15	5.26	3.66	3.15	1.18	28.43	78780
WATERFORDB	2.17	3.11	3.37	2.50	2.10	1.32	0.28	14.97	38013
WATERFORDC	1.97	3.52	4.85	4.05	2.60	1.92	0.67	19.61	55987
WEXFORD	4.23	6.41	8.65	6.90	4.77	3.59	1.49	36.15	103538
DUBLINBOR	27.91	37.38	55.77	33.65	26.85	22.98	4.88	211.44	487575
DUNLAOIRE	1.79	3.62	5.46	3.79	3.31	2.51	0.60	21.11	53637
DUBLINCO	18.17	32.39	46.63	43.22	23.99	11.81	2.28	180.52	533112
KILDARE	5.35	7.74	11.45	9.51	4.97	3.10	1.03	43.09	119952
WICKLOW	3.77	5.93	6.62	7.72	4.61	1.32	0.97	34.58	98455
MEATH	4.50	6.87	9.90	8.22	4.72	3.37	1.33	38.93	107683
CAVAN	1.70	3.36	5.08	3.55	2.64	2.43	1.26	20.02	53268
LOUTH	4.73	6.29	8.78	7.05	4.59	3.30	0.88	35.63	93866
MONAGHAN	2.14	3.62	5.02	3.77	2.46	2.05	0.95	20.03	53409
LAOIS	1.93	3.11	4.71	3.37	2.36	2.07	0.82	18.93	53427
LONGFORD	0.92	2.02	2.82	2.14	1.47	1.27	0.68	11.36	32243
OFFALY	2.19	3.11	5.27	3.87	2.60	2.33	0.97	21.66	60547
ROSCOMMON	1.32	3.11	4.73	3.87	2.70	2.54	1.55	19.38	54517
WESTMEATH	2.23	4.35	6.01	4.35	2.97	2.30	0.88	23.11	64573

REGIONS

	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES	POPULATION
DONEGAL	4.91	7.62	11.26	6.98	5.88	4.69	2.55	45.92	132120
NORTHWEST	2.24	5.02	7.66	5.62	4.07	3.59	2.16	30.40	84176
WEST	7.93	16.73	27.21	19.71	13.54	11.09	7.06	103.36	296667
MIDWEST	10.89	20.43	29.21	22.71	15.24	11.67	4.62	114.80	321668
SOUTHWEST	19.99	34.88	50.93	38.25	26.49	19.55	7.13	197.25	547341
SOUTHEAST	15.25	25.94	34.86	26.79	20.48	14.17	5.23	140.74	393251
EAST	61.53	93.96	139.85	106.13	70.37	48.72	11.11	529.70	1400414
NORTHEAST	6.58	13.28	18.87	14.37	9.64	7.74	4.03	75.70	262148
MIDLANDS	8.61	17.33	23.57	17.11	12.32	10.35	6.88	84.44	264573
STATE	**139.95**	**235.23**	**343.51**	**250.70**	**176.14**	**134.88**	**47.94**	**1322.99**	**3714931**

Projected labour force by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1991: assumption I on external migration, assumption A on activity

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COUNTIES	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES	POPULATION
DONEGAL	5.03	7.75	12.39	10.12	6.79	4.39	2.38	48.88	139059
LEITRIM	0.57	1.20	2.52	1.98	1.38	1.09	0.77	9.52	26195
SLIGO	1.55	3.28	5.74	4.46	2.83	2.09	1.19	21.16	59693
GALWAY	5.22	10.33	18.26	14.24	9.12	5.89	3.63	66.71	188569
MAYO	2.71	5.28	10.56	8.86	5.68	4.28	2.96	40.36	116667
CLARE	2.82	5.37	8.90	7.50	4.82	3.15	1.51	34.09	97890
LIMERICKBO	2.54	4.25	6.40	4.40	3.03	1.97	0.47	23.07	61142
LIMERICKCO	3.83	6.63	10.81	9.26	5.83	3.55	1.42	41.37	114222
TIPPERARYN	1.96	3.59	5.76	4.51	2.94	2.16	0.98	21.92	61015
CORKBOR	5.96	10.77	15.02	10.33	7.20	4.67	0.90	54.88	139544
CORKCO	10.27	17.64	28.24	23.46	15.18	9.29	3.72	107.83	300408
KERRY	3.49	6.61	11.69	9.74	6.40	4.40	2.05	44.40	127313
CARLOW	1.66	2.67	4.21	3.24	2.03	1.22	0.49	15.55	43969
KILKENNY	2.72	4.61	7.58	5.97	3.83	2.52	1.05	29.32	79040
TIPPERARYS	2.65	4.43	8.16	6.31	3.87	2.74	1.14	29.32	80093
WATERFORDB	1.85	2.81	3.74	2.62	2.13	1.32	0.27	14.76	37165
WATERFORDC	2.16	3.56	5.65	4.66	3.00	1.82	0.65	21.53	61805
WEXFORD	4.16	6.40	9.66	7.64	5.42	3.38	1.42	38.11	107636
DUBLINBOR	22.24	35.91	44.85	39.19	26.30	20.78	4.70	194.00	442366
DUNLAOIRE	1.56	3.30	5.42	4.30	3.25	2.37	0.58	20.81	53366
DUBLINCO	21.36	39.87	61.55	50.82	31.56	13.98	2.55	221.73	645596
KILDARE	6.37	8.63	13.25	11.02	6.47	3.08	1.02	49.87	135557
WICKLOW	4.21	7.39	9.73	8.70	5.66	2.93	1.07	43.73	109279
MEATH	4.95	7.45	11.48	9.49	5.87	3.21	1.32	43.73	119593
CAVAN	1.64	2.85	5.40	4.11	2.64	2.09	1.13	19.89	52658
LOUTH	4.63	4.85	9.31	7.90	4.50	3.00	0.89	37.92	98580
MONAGHAN	2.22	3.45	5.30	4.50	2.36	1.78	0.79	20.73	55449
LAOIS	1.98	3.34	5.35	3.96	2.54	1.80	0.63	19.77	55595
LONGFORD	0.98	1.66	3.14	2.56	1.53	1.13	0.63	11.67	33364
OFFALY	2.31	3.62	6.12	4.37	2.99	2.06	0.63	22.46	62661
ROSCOMMON	1.20	2.53	5.05	4.00	2.66	2.25	1.40	19.13	54566
WESTMEATH	2.18	3.98	6.85	5.19	3.10	2.06	0.85	24.33	67776

REGIONS

	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES	POPULATION
DONEGAL	5.03	7.75	12.39	10.12	6.79	4.39	2.38	48.88	139059
NORTHWEST	2.13	4.49	8.26	6.44	4.21	3.18	1.96	30.69	85888
WEST	7.94	15.61	28.82	23.10	14.81	10.17	6.59	107.07	305236
MIDWEST	11.16	19.85	31.88	25.66	16.63	10.84	4.38	120.46	334269
SOUTHWEST	19.72	35.02	54.97	43.53	28.80	18.37	6.68	207.13	567265
SOUTHEAST	15.22	24.51	39.02	30.47	19.34	13.03	5.03	147.62	410408
EAST	60.71	101.58	146.30	123.55	79.14	46.37	11.17	568.85	1504868
NORTHEAST	8.49	13.15	20.01	16.52	10.53	6.87	2.93	78.55	206880
MIDLANDS	8.58	15.16	26.54	20.10	12.93	9.33	4.40	97.37	273922
STATE	**139.02**	**237.16**	**368.23**	**299.56**	**194.19**	**122.60**	**45.83**	**1406.60**	**3827851**

Note: As for Table C.3.

Table C.5

Projected labour force by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1986: assumption I on external migration, assumption B on activity

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COUNTIES	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES	POPULATION
DONEGAL	5.32	7.58	11.07	8.92	5.95	4.91	2.81	46.60	132120
LEITRIM	0.68	1.45	2.38	1.75	1.44	1.31	0.96	10.01	26896
SLIGO	1.72	3.54	5.14	3.83	2.67	2.44	1.42	20.74	57574
GALWAY	5.52	10.34	16.90	12.05	8.26	6.65	4.19	63.95	180385
MAYO	3.01	5.29	6.92	7.55	5.43	4.94	3.55	40.73	115682
CLARE	2.78	5.30	7.78	6.82	4.37	3.54	1.76	32.44	92848
LIMERICKBO	2.99	4.53	5.86	3.89	3.02	2.18	0.53	23.02	61226
LIMERICKCO	3.82	6.60	9.80	7.95	5.06	3.97	1.68	38.93	107700
TIPPERARYN	2.15	3.83	5.31	3.89	2.94	2.50	1.13	21.79	60094
CORKBOR	7.44	10.26	13.06	8.81	7.36	4.99	1.06	53.01	138370
CORKCO	10.45	17.20	25.18	20.65	13.46	10.40	4.38	101.69	283695
KERRY	3.74	7.24	10.97	8.54	6.02	5.04	2.45	44.03	125276
CARLOW	1.75	2.68	3.80	2.74	1.89	1.40	0.56	14.34	41922
KILKENNY	2.87	4.71	5.85	5.19	3.40	2.95	1.21	27.24	75011
TIPPERARYS	2.77	5.40	7.05	5.23	3.70	3.30	1.31	27.80	78780
WATERFORDB	2.36	3.10	3.32	2.47	2.21	1.38	0.31	15.19	38013
WATERFORDC	2.12	3.50	4.78	4.02	2.63	2.00	0.75	19.65	55987
WEXFORD	4.57	4.38	8.53	6.95	4.82	3.76	1.66	34.71	103538
DUBLINBOR	36.46	37.16	54.49	33.23	29.19	23.95	5.52	214.02	487575
DUBLAOIRE	1.96	5.26	5.32	3.74	3.35	2.62	0.69	21.30	53637
DUBLINCO	19.78	32.22	47.96	42.91	24.27	12.33	2.55	142.06	533112
KILDARE	5.79	7.72	11.30	9.46	4.93	3.25	1.14	43.61	119952
WICKLOW	4.09	5.91	6.50	7.66	4.66	3.56	1.08	34.99	98455
MEATH	4.87	6.44	8.58	6.17	4.77	3.62	1.48	39.43	107663
CAVAN	1.84	3.34	4.99	3.53	2.67	2.54	1.38	20.37	53266
LOUTH	5.14	6.63	8.36	6.98	4.64	4.64	0.98	36.11	93846
MONAGHAN	2.31	3.61	4.94	3.74	2.48	2.14	1.05	20.30	53409
LAOIS	2.06	3.62	4.63	3.35	2.33	2.17	0.92	19.26	53427
LONGFORD	0.99	2.02	3.23	2.13	1.49	1.33	0.75	11.51	32243
OFFALY	2.37	4.18	4.64	3.84	2.83	2.43	1.08	21.96	60587
ROSCOMMON	1.41	3.10	4.48	3.35	2.68	2.40	1.70	19.67	54517
WESTMEATH	2.41	4.33	5.92	4.32	3.06	2.40	0.98	23.40	64577

REGIONS

	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES	POPULATION
DONEGAL	5.32	7.58	11.07	8.92	5.95	4.91	2.81	46.60	132120
NORTHWEST	2.41	5.00	7.53	5.59	4.11	3.75	2.38	30.80	84470
WEST	8.54	16.64	26.76	19.60	13.70	11.60	7.75	104.68	296067
MIDWEST	11.76	20.33	34.71	38.01	15.42	12.21	5.12	116.19	321868
SOUTHWEST	21.64	34.71	50.12	22.57	21.79	20.44	7.90	190.64	547341
SOUTHEAST	16.46	25.83	34.36	26.64	16.69	14.82	12.65	142.65	393251
EAST	66.96	93.46	137.36	105.20	71.19	48.75	12.49	535.44	1400414
NORTHEAST	9.30	13.22	18.57	14.25	9.80	9.14	3.42	75.73	200543
MIDLANDS	9.28	17.26	23.23	17.02	12.46	11.04	5.45	95.76	265347
STATE	151.72	234.09	337.87	257.83	171.15	135.18	53.17	1140.51	3641421

Projected labour force by county and region, by age group, all persons, 1991: assumption I on external migration, assumption B on activity

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COUNTIES	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES	POPULATION
DONEGAL	5.80	7.68	12.01	10.00	6.95	4.77	2.80	50.03	139050
LEITRIM	0.65	1.19	2.44	1.96	1.41	1.18	0.89	9.75	26195
SLIGO	1.77	3.25	5.68	4.40	2.89	2.27	1.40	21.56	59693
GALWAY	5.95	10.23	17.68	14.08	9.33	6.30	4.23	67.93	188560
MAYO	3.09	5.32	16.25	8.77	5.61	4.65	3.46	41.29	114667
CLARE	2.94	4.21	8.65	7.41	4.93	3.42	1.75	34.72	97890
LIMERICKBO	4.38	4.58	6.20	4.33	3.11	2.13	0.57	23.51	61142
LIMERICKCO	2.23	6.58	11.51	9.17	5.96	3.45	1.69	42.18	114227
TIPPERARYN	1.93	3.20	5.58	4.47	3.01	2.34	1.16	22.39	61015
CORKBOR	11.72	17.50	14.57	10.16	7.39	2.05	1.12	55.90	139644
CORKCO	3.98	24.78	17.45	23.21	15.54	10.07	4.40	109.93	300404
KERRY	1.89	7.26	11.33	5.93	6.64	4.78	4.26	45.26	127313
CARLOW	3.11	2.65	4.10	3.21	2.08	1.32	0.58	15.86	43094
KILKENNY	3.01	4.58	7.34	5.31	3.92	2.74	1.26	28.89	79040
TIPPERARYS	2.13	2.79	7.95	4.24	3.96	2.47	1.36	29.93	80093
WATERFORDB	2.36	3.53	3.63	2.57	2.18	1.43	0.33	15.10	37155
WATERFORDC	4.75	1.36	5.10	4.61	3.07	1.94	1.78	21.95	61865
WEXFORD	5.42	4.21	9.42	7.57	5.55	3.67	1.70	39.05	107658
DUBLINBOR	26.97	35.47	43.07	38.25	29.06	22.41	5.72	197.95	442364
DUBLAOIRE	1.42	3.26	5.19	4.20	3.34	2.55	0.72	21.11	52477
DUBLINCO	24.78	30.48	60.07	50.11	32.35	15.13	3.08	225.03	635596
KILDARE	7.26	8.56	12.95	10.06	4.57	3.34	1.22	50.93	135557
WICKLOW	3.45	7.34	9.47	8.57	5.40	3.18	1.17	39.46	109279
MEATH	5.17	6.30	11.17	6.30	5.05	3.47	1.57	44.65	119493
CAVAN	1.64	2.83	5.29	4.06	2.62	3.24	1.33	20.34	52654
LOUTH	5.37	4.78	8.02	4.76	5.45	3.24	1.07	38.73	96559
MONAGHAN	2.53	3.42	5.14	4.43	2.62	1.95	1.06	21.16	55449
LAOIS	2.17	3.32	5.21	3.93	2.54	1.96	0.95	20.15	55595
LONGFORD	1.11	1.78	3.05	2.54	1.55	1.56	0.74	11.91	33364
OFFALY	2.13	3.60	5.98	4.32	3.96	2.23	1.13	22.99	62761
ROSCOMMON	1.35	2.52	4.90	3.96	2.73	2.44	1.64	19.57	54516
WESTMEATH	2.51	3.94	6.67	5.13	3.21	2.73	1.01	24.79	67777

REGIONS

	AGED1519	AGED2024	AGED2534	AGED3544	AGED4554	AGED5564	AGEDOVR65	ALLAGES	POPULATION
DONEGAL	5.80	7.68	12.01	10.00	6.95	4.77	2.80	50.03	139050
NORTHWEST	2.43	4.44	7.90	6.36	4.31	3.45	2.30	31.31	85886
WEST	9.04	15.47	27.94	22.85	15.15	11.04	7.70	109.22	355734
MIDWEST	12.77	19.10	30.98	25.40	17.02	11.75	5.19	122.81	342260
SOUTHWEST	22.65	35.71	53.37	43.02	29.49	19.91	7.93	211.11	567622
SOUTHEAST	17.39	24.34	37.98	27.15	21.70	14.12	6.02	150.88	416668
EAST	57.46	106.56	141.93	121.44	85.43	56.10	13.54	579.15	1594868
NORTHEAST	9.77	13.04	19.42	14.28	10.69	7.45	3.47	80.24	204640
MIDLANDS	9.79	15.65	25.82	19.90	13.23	10.11	5.50	90.43	273912
STATE	160.07	235.01	357.46	295.44	191.92	132.74	54.49	1434.16	4827851

Note: As for Table C.3.

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