

The Demographic Transition in Ireland in International Context

D. A. COLEMAN
University of Oxford

Introduction

THE DEMOGRAPHY OF IRELAND has been unique in Europe since the nineteenth century. Its demographic transition is still incomplete. But rapid convergence is now taking place which is bringing the Irish demographic regime closely in line with that of the rest of Europe. Mortality is already about the EC average. In 1991, for the first year ever, Irish fertility fell to replacement level. The peculiarities of the past, the delayed inception of changes, and its subsequent rapid pace, are all difficult to explain. Ireland's demography challenges demographic theory. It cannot adequately account for Irish exceptionalism; it did not forecast the timing of its convergence with modern demographic regimes. Now, at the end of the twentieth century, Irish population is rejoining the mainstream. This demographic change is but an outward sign of inward changes in Irish society itself. This paper cannot account for Ireland's demography. That would require substantial empirical comparative analysis, with appropriate modelling. The aims of this paper are modest. It compares Ireland's recent demography with its neighbours, and considers some hypotheses that might explain observed trends.

Data

Demographic data on Ireland are poor. As far as population size is concerned, contemporary estimates began with William Petty in 1697. The first census was held in 1821, but censuses were not considered to be reliable until that of 1841, the first to be based on a household canvass.

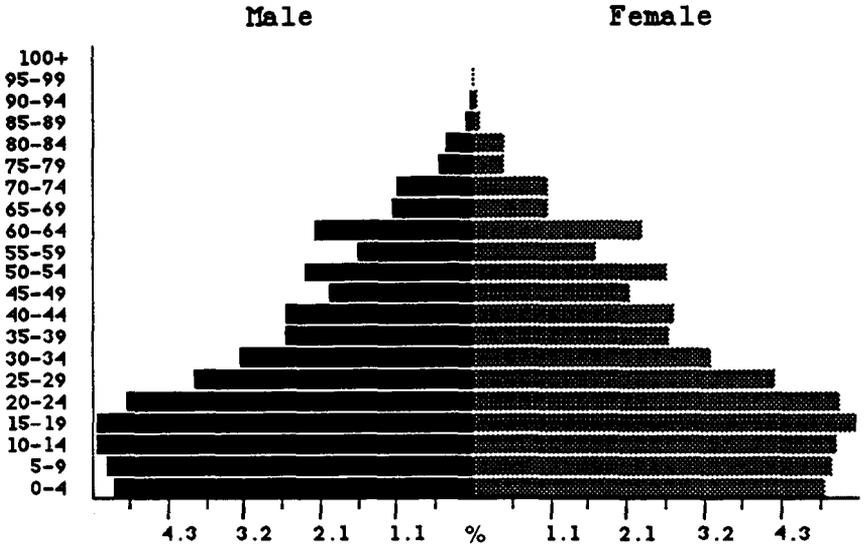


Figure 1. Age distribution of the population of Ireland, per cent, 1901. Source: Census of Ireland (1901) Part II General report, table 15.

Even so, characteristic digit preference errors (favouring years ending in 0) are clearly evident even in the 1901 population (Figure 1). These and other data formed the basis for the major analysis of Irish historical demography by Connell (1950). More recent research has revised his pre-1841 population figures but, it seems, in doing so reinforced his model of pre-famine Irish population as one where high rates of increase were driven by early marriage and high fertility (Clarkson, 1981).

The parish registers of baptisms, burials and marriages, so useful to historical demographers elsewhere since Henry's technical innovations, scarcely exist in usable form in Ireland. Civil registration of births, marriages and deaths did not begin until 1851 and the returns are incomplete. There are also serious difficulties, up to the end of the nineteenth century, in relating aggregate vital events (births, marriages and deaths) to the local populations at risk (Teitelbaum, 1984). In the twentieth century both census and vital registration have been much improved. But there was no census in 1921 and since then two series of data, for the Irish Republic and for Northern Ireland, have complicated study. However, they have also created a natural experiment for testing hypotheses about similar populations which differ in known ways. Official demographic data routinely published for the Republic and for Northern Ireland are very limited compared to those available for most Western countries. For example, annual fertility data for Northern Ireland are not

Table 1. Demographic comparison of Ireland with 36 industrial countries.

Variable	36 Industrial countries c. 1987				
	Ireland	Mean	Coeff. of variation *100	Median	N
Population (millions)	3.6	35.3	177.8	12.7	36
Density (per sq kilometre)	52.0	416.8	267.0	116.5	34
Population growth rate /000	-0.9	6.2	73.0	5.2	36
Natural increase /000	8.1	4.7	86.0	3.8	36
Proportion < age 15 /000	289.0	215.9	15.7	213.0	36
Proportion ≥ age 65 /000	109.0	116.6	26.2	122.0	36
Total Fertility Rate	234.0	179.0	16.3	173.5	36
Completed Family Size	265.0	197.1	8.8	192.0	15
Age at first birth	25.8	25.6	4.4	25.8	19
Proportion 1st births /000	313.0	430.9	8.6	438.5	28
Proportion 2nd births /000	258.0	353.5	6.5	357.0	28
Proportion 3rd births /000	185.0	142.5	17.0	137.0	28
Proportion 4th+ births /000	243.0	66.5	34.8	64.5	28
Illegitimacy ratio	126.0	176.7	83.7	133.0	25
Age at first marriage bachelors	27.9	27.0	4.5	27.0	17
Age at first marriage spinsters	25.8	24.7	5.2	24.6	25
Births to mothers aged >30 /000	458.0	275.9	34.4	262.5	12
Abortion ratio /000 live births	69.0	281.8	66.0	221.0	16
Divorces /10000 married	0.0	82.8	52.0	85.0	17
Infant Mortality Rate /000	7.8	11.2	53.8	9.0	36
expectation of life at birth (m)	70.1	71.0	3.8	71.5	35
expectation of life at birth (f)	75.6	77.3	3.1	77.6	35
expectation of life age 65 (m)	12.6	14.1	7.4	14.3	27
expectation of life age 65 (f)	15.7	17.7	7.4	17.6	27

Sources: CSO Dublin (1990a), Eurostat (1989), Council of Europe (1989)

related to a population at risk by age. There is no published long series of mean age at marriage for the Republic before 1960; its most recent life table dates from 1980–82. The first comprehensive fertility survey in Northern Ireland, which compensated for the absent fertility questions in the 1981 census, was not held until 1983 (Compton and Coward, 1989).

Ireland and the Rest of the Industrial World

Let us begin by seeing the extent to which Ireland stood out in comparison with the unweighted averages and range of variation of various demographic parameters in 36 other industrial countries around 1987 (Table 1). Ireland had the highest natural increase, which is more than balanced by the highest proportional rate of out-migration. Some other countries already have birth rates which exceed their death rates; Ireland is still the

only developed country which is losing population through emigration, despite a healthy natural increase. Irish fertility, whether measured by the total period fertility rate (TFR or TPF_R) or by the completed fertility of the cohorts born in the mid-1950s (see Sardon, 1990) was the highest of any developed country in 1987, with the exception of the USSR and Albania. Cyprus (TFR = 2.32) Romania (2.30) and Poland (2.20) are the only close rivals; apart from the USA and Sweden, the rest are all below 2.0. Elsewhere in the industrial world, first births comprise up to 45 per cent of all births. Ireland has the lowest proportion of first births and by far the highest proportion of fourth and higher order births (almost four times the industrial average). Age at first marriage and age at first birth are now close to the European average, having at one time been much higher. Prolonged childbearing means that almost half of all births are to mothers over age 30, compared with an average of little more than a quarter. As a consequence of high fertility, the Irish population is the most youthful in the industrial world (Figure 2) with 29 per cent of the population under age 15. Ireland is unique in having no divorce and in Europe shares with Belgium the distinction of not permitting abortion for any purpose. However, abortions on Irish residents in the UK bring this figure up to a minimum ratio of 69 per 1000 live births (see OPCS, 1990a).

Mortality figures are now unexceptional. Infant mortality is below average, although expectation of life is slightly inferior to the European

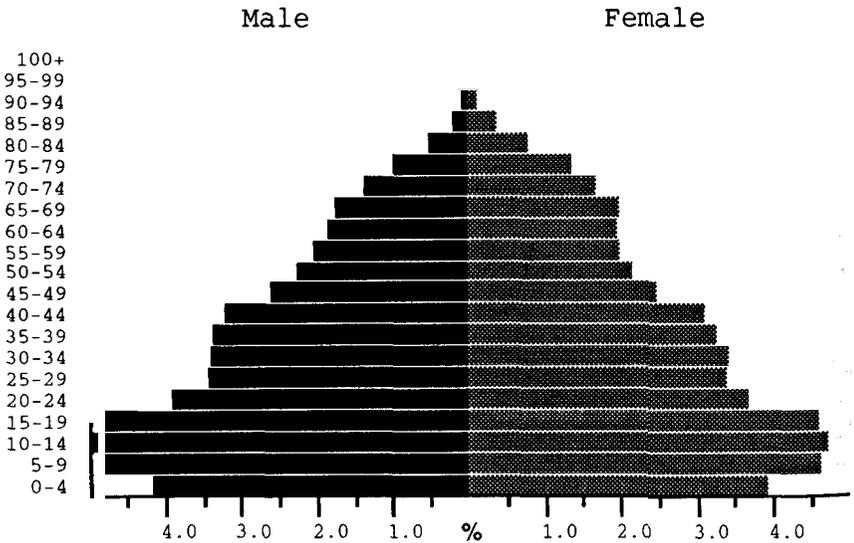


Figure 2. Age distribution of the population of Ireland, per cent, 1990. Source: Eurostat (1991: table B-5).

average (but most European data in Table 1 relate to the late 1980s while the latest Irish life table is based on 1980–82). Some countries are not internally homogeneous; when subdivided into their provinces or regions, especially those which are religiously or ethnically distinct, it is possible to find more substantial demographic variation. But Irish exceptionalism cannot be matched on any comparable demographic scale by any subdivision of a larger Western European country except Northern Ireland. Some of the nations within the former European USSR and Yugoslavia are similarly distinctive but they are hardly appropriate comparisons, being either economically backward or with substantial Muslim minorities. The only similar discontinuity at sub-national level was in Quebec up to the 1970s (Henripin, 1978) and the state of Utah in the USA.

The History and Survival of the Irish Demographic Regime

The components of Ireland's demographic regime were formed by the early nineteenth century. These were: exceptionally late marriage with low levels of illegitimacy or cohabitation; 'natural' high fertility within marriage; corresponding relatively low levels of overall fertility compared with other nineteenth century natural fertility populations which married earlier. By this time, and possibly much earlier, the nuclear family was the most common household type. Before and after the famine, mortality was probably moderate by contemporary standards, possibly because of the low level of urbanisation and the avoidance of subsequent subsistence crises through emigration.

The whole system was overshadowed, and its peculiar features made possible, by the institutionalization of very high rates of emigration. This enabled high rates of natural increase to continue for over a century without feeding back on population size (Figure 3). After the famine, Irish population fell throughout the nineteenth century; a feature unique in Europe. There was therefore no demographic incentive for a reduction in marital fertility. Irish emigration was also peculiar in that it included a higher proportion of females than males. Since the death rate was also unfavourable to females, Ireland acquired an unusual sex ratio (which it has only recently lost) with more males than females. Among other things, this depressed the marriage chances of bachelors relative to those of spinsters, giving some substance to its depiction as 'a nation of elderly bachelors'.

Little is known about marriage and fertility in Ireland before the 1840s. But marriage seems to have been relatively early and may have become even earlier and more universal through the subdivision of farms, the use

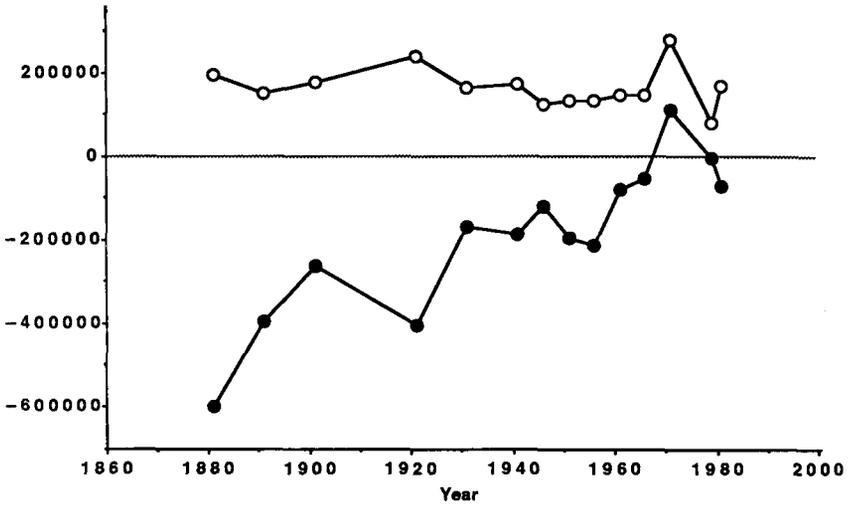


Figure 3. Irish Republic 1881–1986, intercessal natural increase (○) and net migration (●). Source: CSO (1989).

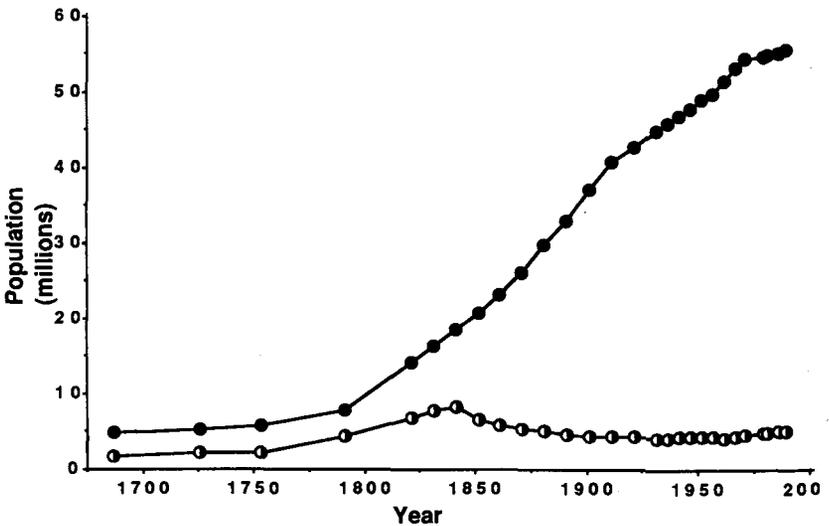


Figure 4. Population trends, all Ireland (○) and Great Britain (●). Sources: OPCS (1990b), CSO (1989), Clarkson (1981), Wrigley and Schofield (1981). GB data before 1801 refer to England only.

of new land and the cultivation of the potato. The argument that the traditional restraints against early marriage had been eroded by the ease of supporting a family through potato cultivation seems to have stood the test of time. Mortality may have fallen, partly because the potato increased the subsistence base. Smallpox may have been checked by inoculation in the eighteenth century. According to recent revisions of pre-census estimates of population (Clarkson, 1981), Ireland's population actually grew faster than that of late eighteenth century England or anywhere else in Europe (Figure 4). But Ireland failed to go through the agricultural revolution, so important to England's later economic success and which enabled it to sustain a large population with a growing standard of living. Without such developments, the catastrophe of the famine forced the population into a completely new regime in order to survive desperate new circumstances.

Ireland and the Demographic Transition

Ireland's post-1841 demographic regime has been put into European perspective by the Princeton group's international demographic project (Coale and Watkins, 1986). This charts the evolution of the European demographic transition at the level of 431 provinces from the mid-nineteenth century to 1961. To ensure the effective comparison of international data, fertility and marriage data are standardised with indices developed for the purpose (Coale, Hill and Trussell, 1975). These indices relate the fertility and marriage patterns of the European provinces with the benchmark of the high natural fertility of the Hutterite religious enclaves of the rural United States. The Hutterites show the upper limits of high fertility which a healthy and well-nourished population can achieve in the absence of deliberate parity-specific birth control. These measures of indirect standardisation enable the relative contribution to fertility reduction of changes in marriage, and of the adoption of contraception within marriage, to be estimated. From the 1870s most European countries began to adopt family planning within marriage. Ireland did not.

Four indices have been developed. I_f is an index of overall fertility based on all women of childbearing age in a population, irrespective of their marital status. On a scale of 0–1.0 it shows the ratio of the real fertility of those women compared with that which they would have had with Hutterite levels of childbearing. Thus a level of 0.4 (high for modern Europe) indicates that the birth rate of the population in question was equivalent to 40 per cent of the level it would have had with Hutterite fertility rates. Departures from the Hutterite level of 1.0 are due in the

first instance to the intervention of a number of 'proximate' determinants; delayed marriage, contraception, abortion, breast-feeding (which increases birth intervals) and differences in fecundity (the physiological capacity to conceive). The next index permits the relative importance of delayed marriage or permanent celibacy to be inferred. I_g relates only to the fertility of women who are married, and typically yields figures of up to 0.8 in populations not practising birth control. A departure of that magnitude from 1.0 can readily be due to non-contraceptive factors, but a wider gap suggests deliberate family limitation. A population with a low or moderate I_f , but a high I_g , like Ireland in the recent past, is one where fertility is being limited almost entirely by late marriage or high proportions remaining permanently unmarried or both. A population with low I_f and low I_g is one almost certainly practising birth control within marriage. Modern European populations typically have I_g indices of 0.2 or even less. I_h relates only to illegitimate fertility. It is typically low in the period in question: between 0.05 and 0.10. Finally I_m is the index of proportions married (Western European women were less prone to marry, and married later than the Hutterites). This index is based on the proportions married among the Hutterites weighted by their natural fertility at each age. The relationship of these indices can be summed up as:

$$I_f = I_g \cdot I_m + (1 - I_m) I_h$$

These indices have been applied to an analysis of the trends in fertility and marriage in Ireland and Great Britain (Teitelbaum, 1984). It is immediately obvious that overall Irish fertility (I_f , Figure 5a) was distinctive in the nineteenth century because it was so low. Then, by changing much less than that of other countries, it came to appear distinctively high sometime in the 1920s, exposed to view by the receding tide of fertility almost everywhere else. The trend of I_g (marital fertility) from 1871 to 1911 shows no trend at all in the Irish case, whereas it fell almost everywhere else. For any given age at marriage, Irish fertility was about the same as that of Scotland or England and Wales (Figure 5b). But Ireland did not join the substantial decline in marital fertility in Scotland and England after the 1870s which followed the adoption of family limitation in marriage by most couples. This reduced British I_g to 0.25 by 1961 when in Ireland it remained at 0.60 (after some decline which will be discussed later). Instead, the trend of I_m (Figure 5c) shows that in Ireland, but not in England or Scotland, there was a substantial further reduction in nuptiality, thus increasing age at marriage still further and reducing the proportions ever-marrying. This is usually interpreted as a primitive and partial response through marriage to those pressures which in England and Scotland had led to the general adoption of family planning.

However, other comparisons of fertility of women married around the turn of the century, based on birth-order (parity) distributions rather than age-specific fertility, show that marital fertility control had been spreading quite fast among urban women in Ireland. This conclusion comes from analysis of the 1911 Census, the first to ask retrospective questions on fertility. Urban women tended to marry earlier than rural women. The adoption of fertility control by some urban women brought their fertility back in line with that of the traditionally later-marrying rural population (David and Sanderson, 1988). Different parts of Ireland were already diverging in fertility patterns. Marital fertility even rose somewhat in rural Galway (Figure 6a) while it fell consistently from 1871 to 1936 in Antrim, Down and Belfast (unified here because of boundary difficulties). Nuptiality, however, originally lower in Antrim than in Galway, increased with time, moderating the overall difference in fertility (Figure 6b). This may reflect the partial replacement of older forms of fertility control (marriage) by more modern ones (contraception).

Throughout this period the proportion of births outside marriage remained very low. Illegitimacy fell throughout Europe in the nineteenth century. Those at risk of having illegitimate children would have been the most avid customers of the new knowledge of contraception. No such decline is evident in Ireland, although illegitimate births may have suffered particularly from under-registration.

Changes in the Twentieth Century

Irish fertility declined slowly in the first three quarters of the twentieth century. Since 1900 the rest of Europe has left Irish fertility patterns behind as an increasingly anomalous example of persistent high fertility. We saw above how the fertility levels of England and Ireland parted company in the 1920s. By then the fertility difference between the Protestant and Catholic populations of Northern Ireland had also become apparent, although Protestant fertility remained higher than on the British mainland. After the second world war, Irish fertility was only matched in Europe by that of Iceland and the Netherlands, and further abroad by Quebec. By the 1960s Irish fertility was uniquely high in Europe. The TFR in 1975 was about what it had been in 1950—around 3.2 (Figure 7). In the baby boom which began in the 1950s the TFR rose to a peak of 4.1 in 1964, only matched by New Zealand among countries in the western cultural sphere. The timing of the Irish baby boom was almost identical with that of Great Britain and many other European countries, presumably a response to the same economic and social changes which were driving up fertility throughout the western world.

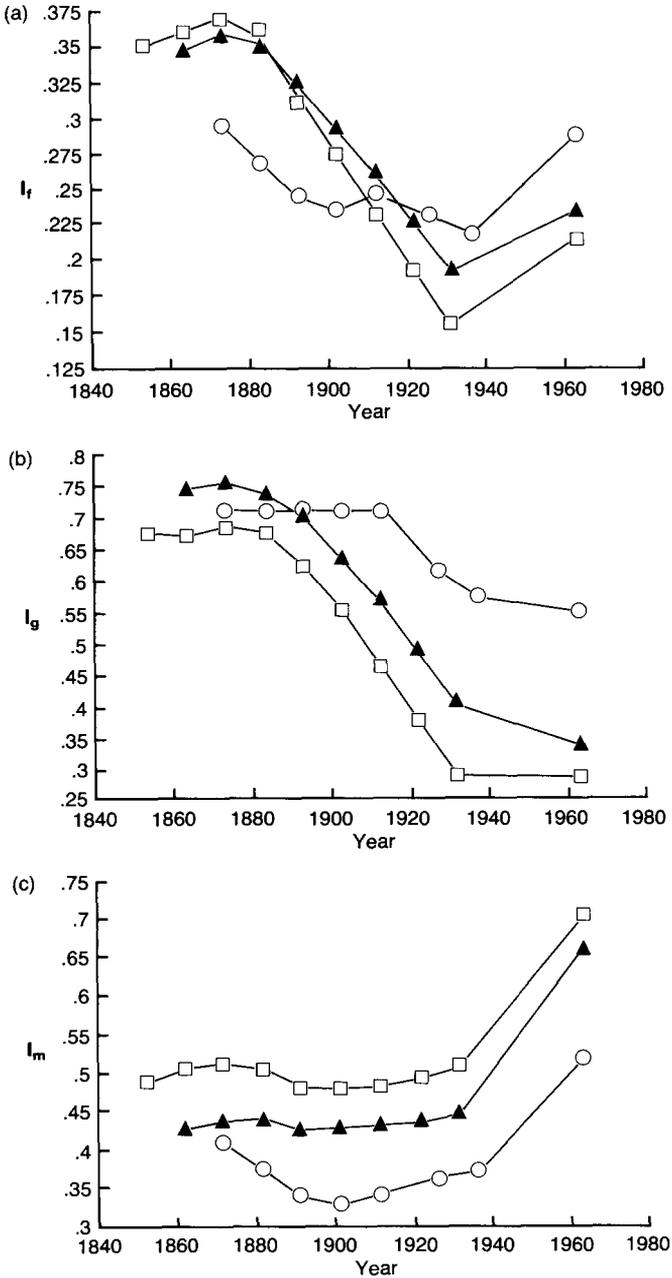


Figure 5. Trends of (a) I_r , (b) I_g , (c) I_m , 1851-1961, in Ireland (O), Scotland (▲), England and Wales (□). Source: Coale and Watkins (1986).

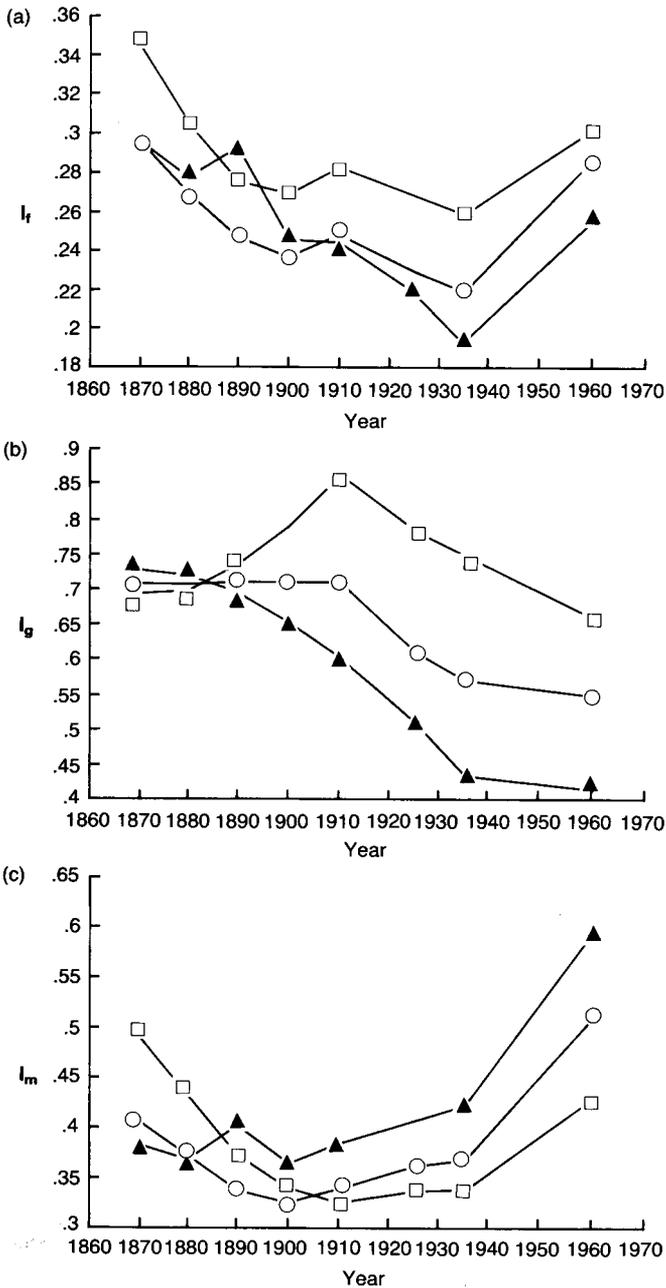


Figure 6. Trends of (a) I_r , (b) I_g , (c) I_m , 1871–1961, in Galway (□), and in Antrim, Down and Belfast (▲). Ireland (○). Source: Coale and Watkins (1986).

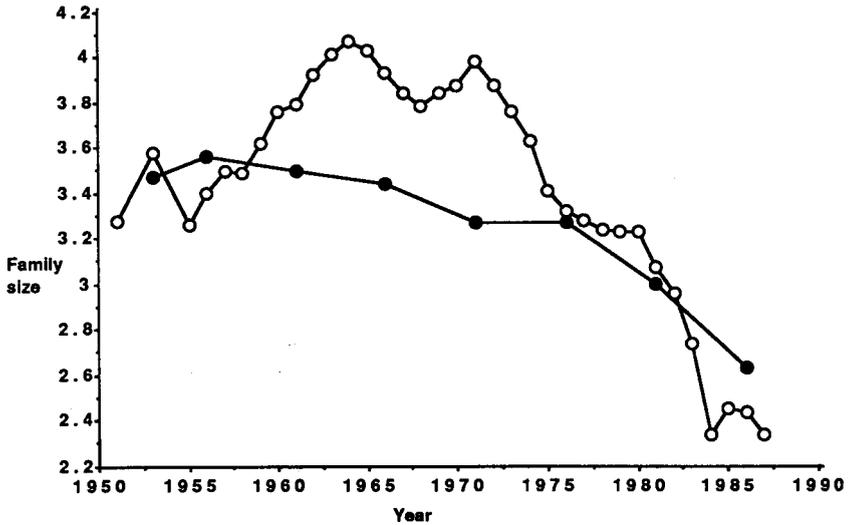


Figure 7. Fertility trends, Irish Republic, 1950–1989: TFR (○), completed family size (●). Sources: CSO (1990a), Council of Europe (1989).

The Irish baby boom was, as in most western countries, primarily a result of changes in the timing of births rather than an increase in the number of births per woman. The completed family sizes in Figure 7 refer to the birth of cohorts of women born 30 years before the year indicated on the horizontal axis, who would have been about half way through their family building by that time. The most recent data in the graph are based on projection (see Sardon, 1990). There is no increase in completed family size. Instead a gradual decline from a peak around the mid 1950s (births to mothers born in the mid-1930s) is evident. Both completed family size and TFR show marked declines from the late 1970s onwards, a point to which we will return. Irish fertility does show a small recovery in the late 1970s and early 1980s, a pattern not shared either by Great Britain or by any of the countries which Ireland's fertility pattern most closely resembles. Figure 8 shows the TFR trends of the western countries most strongly correlated with that of Ireland (≥ 0.95) together with that of England and Wales. Irish fertility trends are poorly correlated with those of most European countries, which show a marked depression of fertility before and after the baby boom period. Irish period fertility trends have most in common with other Roman Catholic, Southern European countries, all of which started a fertility transition late from relatively high beginnings (especially Spain and Portugal).

The timing of births accelerated because the Irish gave up their unique

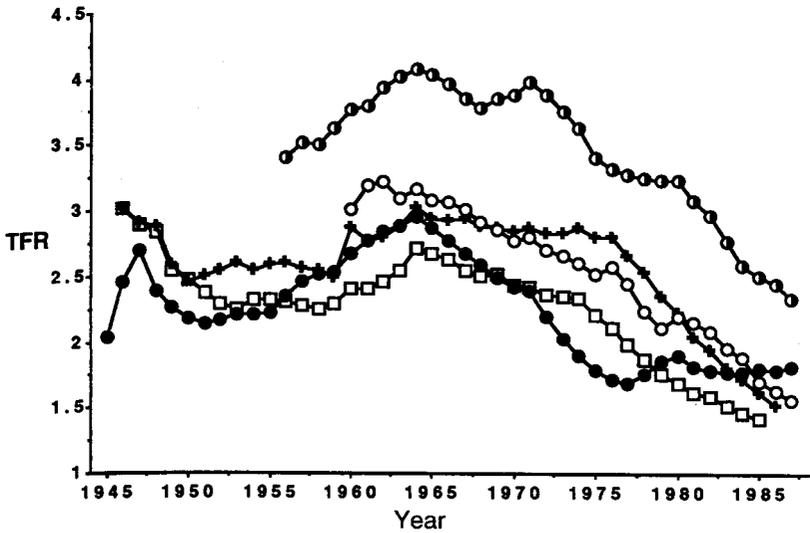


Figure 8. TFR trends 1945–1987, selected countries: Ireland (●), Italy (□), Spain (+), Portugal (○), UK (●). Sources: Eurostat (1989), OPCS (1990b), CSO (1990a), and other national statistical yearbooks.

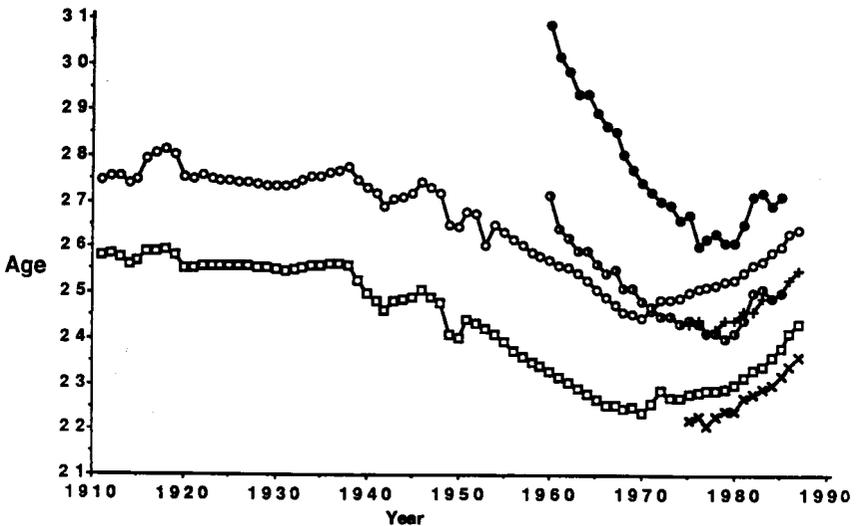


Figure 9. Mean age at marriage, bachelors and spinsters: England and Wales, bachelors (○), spinsters (□); S. Ireland, bachelors (●), spinsters (○); N. Ireland, bachelors (+), spinsters (×). Sources: Eurostat (1989), OPCS (1990b), Registrar-General Northern Ireland (1989).

pattern of very late marriage during the 1950s (see Kennedy, 1989). In the late 1950s mean age at first marriage was still 31 for bachelors and 27 for spinsters; by 1977 women were marrying at average age 24. Illegitimate fertility nonetheless remained very low. Other European countries had moved away from a less extreme form of the old West European pattern of delayed marriage by the late 1930s (e.g. England and Wales, see Figure 9). But the change occurred later in Ireland and involved a greater proportional decline. Even so, mean age at marriage in 1980 was almost two years older than the lowest point reached in 1972 in England and Wales.

The Irish baby boom was also unusual in another way. Although the birth rate went up, the number of births did not rise in proportion. Therefore it did not produce the very characteristic 'bulge' of a baby-boom age structure (Figure 10). This was because the maternal generations producing the babies were relatively few in number. Figure 10 shows the birth totals, indexed to 100 in 1950, from a selection of countries. The typical baby boom pattern is that of England and Wales with a bulge centred around 1964, and surrounding troughs in the yearly output of births which become fixed in the age-structure. Ireland does not show this at all; rather, an uneven increase to an absolute peak in 1980, followed by a sharp decline.

The decline of large families is also evident in fewer high order births after 1960 (Figure 11). The proportion of fourth and higher order births

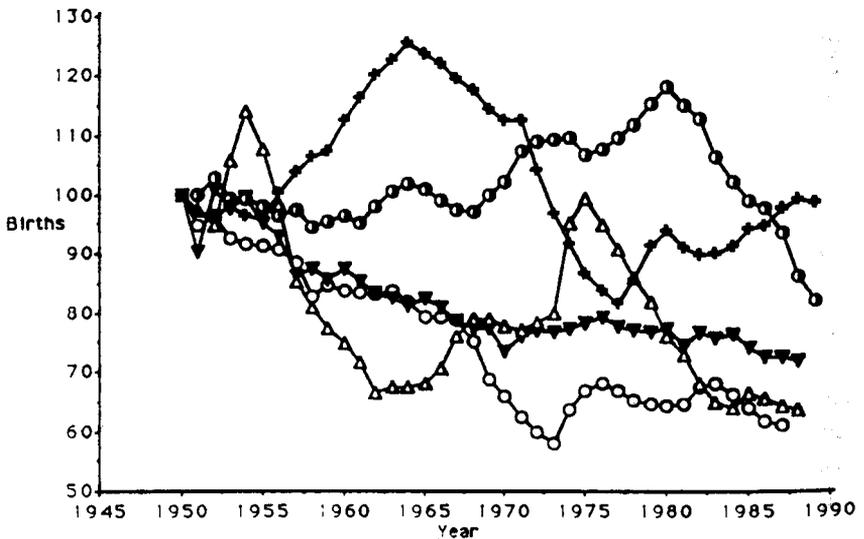


Figure 10. Birth totals, 1950–1988, selected countries: Finland (○), Yugoslavia (▼), Hungary (△), Ireland (●), England and Wales (+). 1950 = 100. Source: Eurostat (1989).

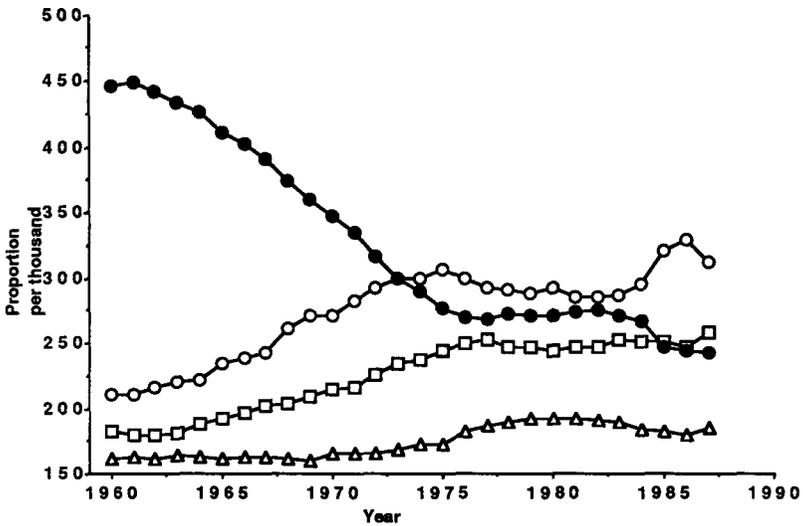


Figure 11. Births by parity, Irish Republic, 1960–1988: first (○), second (□), third (△), fourth and higher (●). Sources: Eurostat (1989), CSO (1990a).

to mothers in Ireland fell from just under half to just over a quarter by the late 1970s. Correspondingly, first births increased from about a fifth to almost a third. This proportion was still substantially behind other western societies, however, where at least 40 per cent of births were first births by this time. From about 1977 to 1984 these trends halted. The temporary recovery of the TFR in the ‘mini-boom’ mentioned above corresponded with an Irish economic recovery sufficiently strong to provoke a powerful return migration. This reversed for several years the loss of population through migration (Figure 3).

The end of the transition?

Most recently, the fertility decline has resumed (Figure 11). Fourth and higher order births have fallen further, to little more than a fifth of the total. First births have risen to about 35 per cent. At the rates of decline current through most of the 1980s, the Irish TFR would have fallen below the replacement level of 2.1 in 1990 for the first time in history. A small increase in births in that year (mostly outside marriage) kept it just above this level. This decline in fertility can partly be attributed to the delay of childbearing, just as the earlier increase in TFR followed a fall in the average age at marriage in the 1950s. Mean age at marriage has increased by over a year since 1980. But completed family size has also fallen. This

is apparent from the completed family size of recent birth cohorts and from the changes in birth order distribution. This decline should be regarded as an accelerated continuation of an earlier decline which had been interrupted by the temporary economic growth around 1980. That faded, to be replaced with 17 per cent unemployment and a resumption of emigration at a level sufficient to bring back the population decline of the early 1950s.

Illegitimacy and the 'second demographic transition'

The demographic effect of delayed marriage is somewhat offset by the rise in cohabitation and the increase in illegitimate births. The latter indicates a startling change in attitudes; the end of a centuries' old tradition of sexual restraint before even long-delayed marriage. Illegitimacy rates in Ireland, both North and South, reached a post-war low of under 25 per 1000 live births around 1960 (Figure 12), somewhat later than the English nadir in about 1955. Since then illegitimacy has increased in both parts of Ireland, particularly since 1980. This trend is shared with many other European countries (Figure 12). Ireland, with 126 illegitimate births per 1000 live births in 1989 (the 'illegitimacy ratio') is a long way behind England and

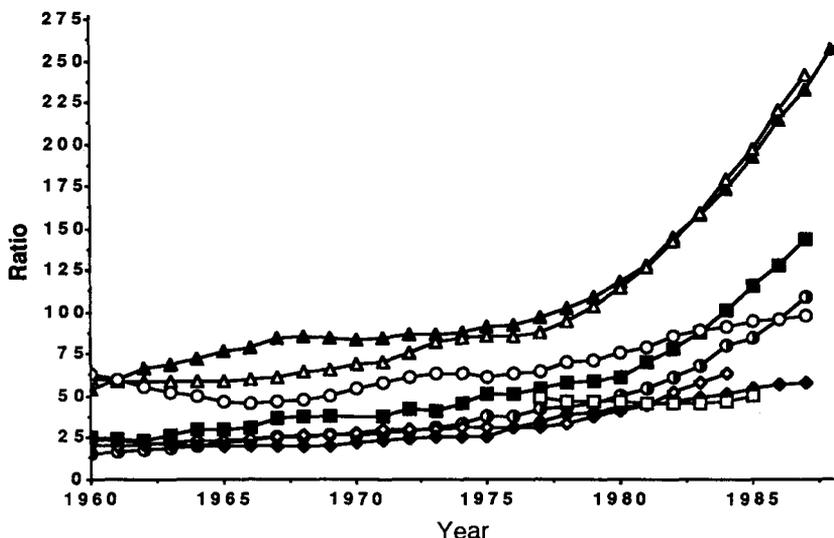


Figure 12. Illegitimacy ratio per 1000 live births, 1960-1988, selected countries: Ireland (●), N. Ireland (■), England and Wales (▲), Belgium (◇), France (△), FRG (○), Italy (◆), Poland (□). Sources: Registrar-General Northern Ireland (1989), CSO (1990a), OPCS (1990b), and other national statistical yearbooks.

France, not to mention Sweden and Denmark. But there is a fivefold increase on earlier levels. Ireland's illegitimacy ratio is no longer the lowest in Europe, having overtaken Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Poland. In this respect the social changes which are accelerating the belated completion of the first Irish demographic transition are, at the same time, ushering in the second, of more sexual freedom and of a plurality of family forms (van de Kaa, 1987; Cliquet, 1991). However, this is a complex, pluralistic kind of sexual revolution, coexisting as it does with a reaffirmation in 1986 of the 1937 constitutional ban on divorce which had the support of 63 per cent of those voting, and the incorporation into the constitution of the prohibition of abortion. No other European country forbids divorce, and the prohibition of abortion is shared only by Belgium and (since 1990) Poland. Access to British abortion facilities brings the Irish abortion rate up to at least 59 per 1000 live births, judging from the number of abortions carried out in Britain on Irish residents (OPCS, 1990a). Separation, annulment and desertion, and divorce abroad, substitute to some extent for the absence of domestic divorce arrangements. In 1986 there were 37,245 separated persons in Ireland (in proportional terms, a larger number than in England).

The mortality transition

Early this century, Ireland was unique in Europe in that women lived shorter lives than men. Such a pattern is found today only in the Third World, especially in the northern parts of the Indian sub-continent. There, up to 1977 at least, males enjoyed better survival than females up to age 50, and particularly in early childhood and younger adult life (Ruzicka, 1989). This is attributed to the systematically disadvantaged position of females in such societies, not just to maternal mortality. It was a pattern more common in the past. Between 1840 and 1910, in about 60 per cent of western countries and 70–90 per cent of other countries female mortality exceeded that of males around age 10, while in about 30 per cent of western, and 60 per cent of other countries, female mortality was higher than male around age 30, the peak age of childbearing (Stolnitz, 1956). By the 1930s, this pattern had become rare in the West and Ireland remained alone in the West in having higher male survival rates than female at any age.

Within the last thirty years almost all trace of this pattern has been lost, and the female advantage in life-expectation in Ireland (5.5 years measured from birth) is little less than the average for the industrial world (6.3 years). In the twentieth century expectation of life at birth has followed similar trends in England and Wales, Northern Ireland and the

Irish Republic. Northern Ireland and the Republic have shared almost identical female mortality since the 1960s. Both converged with English mortality rates in the postwar period and for the last two decades have maintained the same trend in improvement but with lower life expectation in both parts of Ireland (Figure 13). This is consistent with what might be expected from the different standards of living in these areas. However, these remaining mortality differences derive mainly from adult mortality. Infant mortality (both sexes) in the Irish Republic, Northern Ireland and England and Wales have converged throughout the postwar period. Since the early 1980s the infant mortality rate (deaths under age 1 per 1000 live births) in the Irish Republic has been the lowest of the three (Figure 14).

Data on mortality at different ages are only available for the area of the Irish Republic from 1926. By that time there was a small female superiority (0.4 years) in expectation of life at birth but females had lower expectation of life than males from age 5 to age 20. From the 1930s up to the Second World War, females enjoyed a greater advantage in survival over males, but even in 1961 the overall female excess expectation of life was just under 4 years—about 2 years less than in other developed countries. A truly modern pattern was only achieved in the life table centred on 1981 (Figure 15). It is not known for how long the older pattern obtained in Ireland. The life table for the whole of Ireland based on 1891 showed a nearly 1 year female deficiency in expectation of life at birth, declining to 0.4 years by 1901 and becoming slightly positive by 1911. By

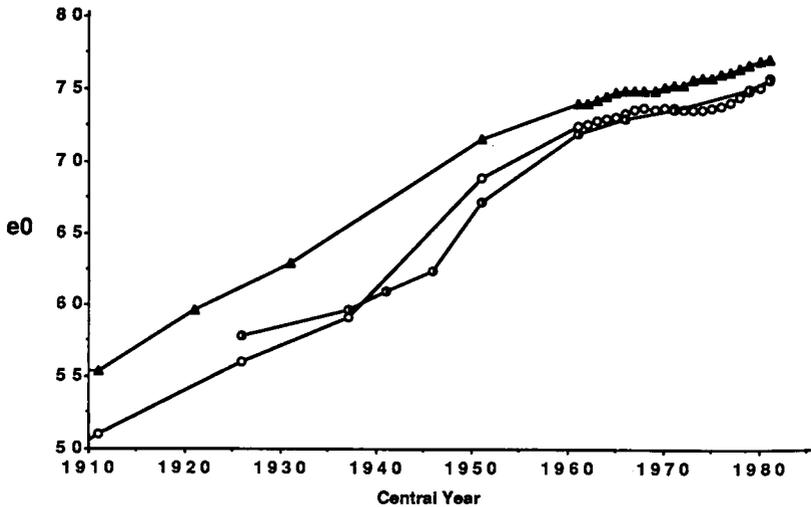


Figure 13. Expectation of life at birth, females 1911–1982, in Irish Republic (●), Northern Ireland (○), England and Wales (▲). Sources: Registrar-General Northern Ireland (1989), OPCS (1990b), CSO (1990a).

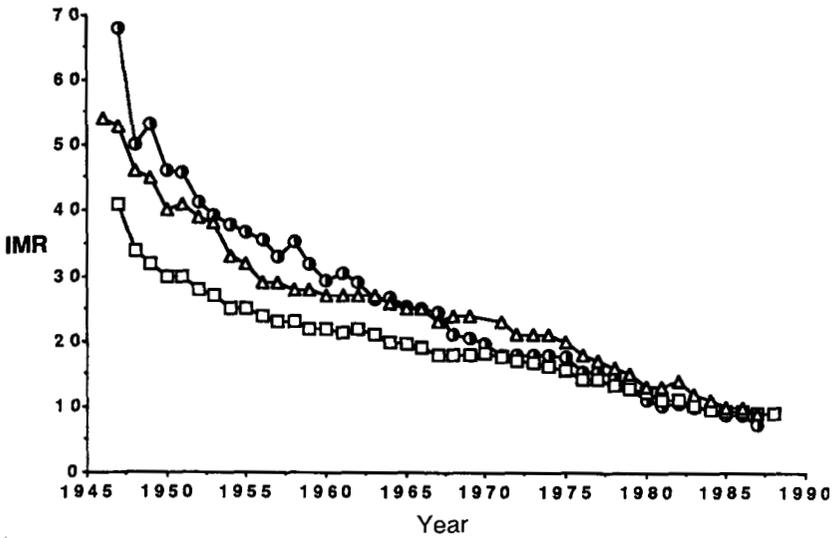


Figure 14. Trends in infant mortality rate, 1945–1987, in Ireland (●), Northern Ireland (△), England and Wales (□). Sources: OPCS (1990b), CSO (1990a), Registrar-General Northern Ireland (1989).

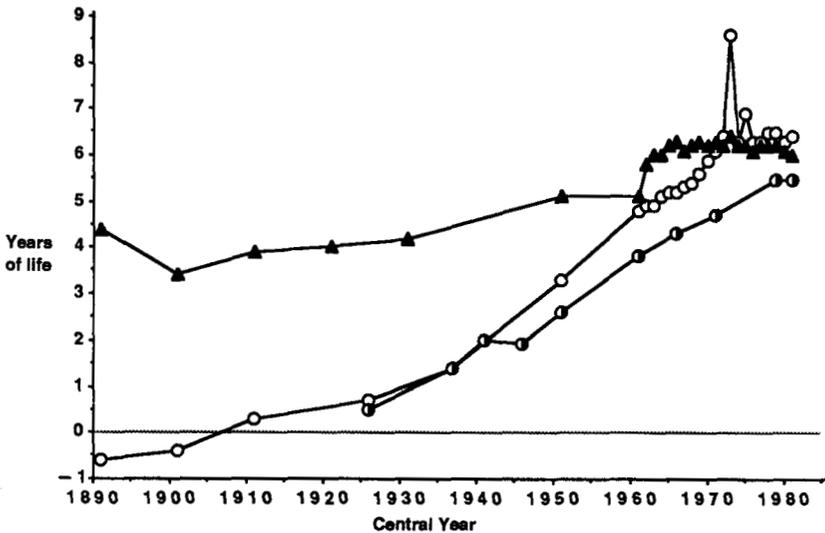


Figure 15. Excess expectation of life at birth for females, 1891–1985, in Irish Republic (●), Northern Ireland (○), England and Wales (▲). Sources: OPCS (1990b), Registrar-General Northern Ireland (1982, 1989), CSO (1985).

1891 the female excess in England and Wales was already 4 years. The first English life table of 1840 ($e_{0m} = 40.2$ years) showed female life expectancy at birth to be already 2.0 years higher than that of males.

Conclusions

Accounting for fertility decline

In trying to account for these changes, the crucial questions are: (i) why did fertility in Ireland take so long to decline? and (ii) now that it is falling to more average levels, can this decline be attributed to the same sort of socio-economic factors which appear to have been important elsewhere? These problems are complicated by the lack of agreement as to why European fertility began to decline in the first place in the late nineteenth century (Cleland and Wilson, 1987), although there has been much successful econometric modelling of subsequent fluctuation of the birth rate once the two child norm has been achieved (see de Cooman *et al.*, 1987). In the Irish case, these two processes have been happening at the same time in a 'compressed' demographic transition (Kennedy, 1989). In the analysis of fertility decline, it is customary to begin by partitioning the fertility into those technical 'proximate' components which must, in sum, account for its departure from the 'natural' level, which were mentioned in an earlier section. The changes in marriage discussed above have, other things being equal, tended to increase rather than decrease the birthrate. Clearly the main influence must be the deliberate limitation of fertility through more general use of birth control.

Family planning

Normally, the availability of modern contraceptive methods is held to make only a marginal difference in the fertility of populations already accustomed to older methods of contraception. By the 1930s most European populations had reduced their family size below replacement rate simply with coitus interruptus, the condom and illegal abortion. But supply side improvements, while in part reflecting changed attitudes, may themselves have more impact on the Irish population, which has been less accustomed even to 'traditional' methods of contraception. Contraception in Ireland has come out of the closet following recent legislative changes. A Supreme Court decision in 1973 (McGee) established the legality of contraceptive sale for 'bona fide' purposes (whatever they are), a provision formalised by legislation in 1979. In 1985 further legislation made

non-medical contraceptives of all kinds available to anyone over 18 years without prescription. However, contraceptive supply is still hedged with impediments. In February 1991 the Dublin Virgin Megastore store was fined £500 in the Dublin High Court for selling condoms and was told that it had 'got off lightly', and indeed the penalty was later raised to £700.

The rather limited information on family planning practice suggests that Ireland is rapidly converging with the rest of the industrial world: 66 per cent of a sample of 600 married couples in 1975 had used some form of birth control. In the whole sample, 37 per cent had used 'natural' (church approved) methods, 19 per cent had used the pill and 10 per cent other artificial methods. This seemed a surprisingly high proportion, especially as both husbands and wives reported an ideal family size of 5.6 children. Use of contraception was strongly associated with higher social class, higher education and younger age: 30 per cent of wives aged under 25 had already used the pill. Even in 1975, few of those who avoided contraception mentioned specifically religious reasons, although 13 per cent thought the pill 'immoral' (Wilson-Davis, 1982). Results from a smaller sample of 100 married and 100 unmarried mothers of first-born children in a Dublin hospital suggest rapid change in contraceptive practice in ten years: 81 per cent of the married mothers had used some form of contraception, 61 per cent had used the pill, 13 per cent other (mostly artificial) methods, only 7 per cent 'natural' methods; 20 per cent of the married women's pregnancies had been unwanted, 89 per cent of the single women's; 28 per cent of the single women had considered abortion in the UK. It has been estimated that 37 per cent of pregnant single women in Ireland in the early 1980s sought abortion in the UK (Dean, 1984). The poor contraceptive practice among the single women (22 per cent had used the pill, 64 per cent had used no method) was regarded as a damaging legacy of low levels of knowledge of family planning and restricted supply (Greene *et al.*, 1989). It is difficult to put these limited data into the context of other western countries but it looks as though younger married women in Ireland are rapidly approaching modern levels of contraceptive practice.

What, in turn, are the ultimate factors which have changed attitudes towards desired family size and the acceptability, or necessity, of family planning? In the European fertility decline of the late nineteenth century, and subsequent declines after the 1960s baby boom, a number of factors are thought to be important: increased costs of children arising from the need to educate them to meet the needs of a skilled workforce but thereby delaying the time when they could earn money themselves; the effects of near-universal literacy and higher education standards (especially among women) in eroding traditional and religious inhibitions and spreading knowledge of family planning methods; and latterly the general entry of

married women themselves into the workforce. All these depend on a modernised, literate, mobile, open society with a modern economy offering rewards to skills and education. It used to be thought that urbanisation and industrialisation were the driving forces, but recent research emphasises more the spread of knowledge and education (Lesthaeghe, 1983; Cleland and Wilson, 1987). For many years, and very fast since the late 1950s, the Irish economy and society have been changing in ways which would be expected to lead to a fertility decline (Kennedy, 1989). Up to the 1950s Ireland was a rural society with 40 per cent of jobs on the land. Since then Irish employment has shifted to urban, manufacturing and service jobs: only 15 per cent worked in agriculture in 1987. Movement away from rural smallholdings undermined one of the main props of long-delayed marriage or celibacy. Elsewhere such economic changes have usually brought small family size. So a classical fall in fertility would be expected. But there do not seem to have been any formal economic analyses of the Irish fertility decline. Analyses using, for example, 'new home economics' models might show whether the decline is in line with that experienced elsewhere or whether, as seems likely, fertility remains higher than the level that would be expected from Irish economic and social development.

Women in the workforce

In econometric modelling of birth rate fluctuations, especially those which marked the end of the baby boom, pride of place usually goes to the entry of married women into the non-agricultural workforce (Ermisch, 1990; De Cooman *et al.*, 1987). This greatly increases the opportunity cost of children. In 1971 only 7.5 per cent of married women in Ireland were in the workforce compared with over 40 per cent in most Western countries. This had increased threefold to 23.1 per cent in 1988, but was still the lowest in the EC except for Spain (see Courtney, 1990). At young ages workforce participation of married women is only slightly below the EC average (51.4 per cent in 1988 compared with 58.2 per cent at ages 15–24). But older married women are progressively less likely to be in work: 45.5 per cent at age 25–34 compared with the EC's 59.1 per cent, 29.7 per cent at age 35–44 against the EC's 58.5 per cent (Eurostat, 1991). This presumably reflects rapid changes in behaviour by successive cohorts of women. The proportion of married women in the workforce in Britain, for example, had risen to 62 per cent by 1982. By 1989, 63 per cent of women aged 16–59 with dependent children were economically active, and 78 per cent of women without dependent children (OPCS, 1990b). But the international correlation of workforce participation rates with fertility is rather low (West Germany has only average rates, those in Italy are

below average). It is easier to correlate time trends in fertility with the participation rates in each individual country. Without an econometric analysis of Ireland's fertility decline in relation to its socio-economic variables we cannot know how large is the 'residual', if any, which needs to be accounted for by the effects of religion or of high migration levels.

A Catholic explanation?

The obvious explanation for the persistent high birth rate of the Irish fertility regime is the dominance of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland, the pronatalism of its doctrines being translated into demographic consequences by Irish religiosity. Irish religiosity is clearly higher than almost anywhere else in Europe, and the particular influence of the hierarchy on government policy on, for example, abortion and contraception is easily shown. But there are too many international exceptions to allow that simple hypothesis to pass unchallenged. In his comprehensive analysis of this question, Day (1968) concluded that the only circumstances in which Roman Catholic influence was important, or even detectable, over and above the level expected from socio-economic development, were when Roman Catholicism acquired particular authority through being a focus for the national sentiments of a minority in larger population (see Siegel, 1970). That minority had to be in a politically or otherwise disadvantaged position—Roman Catholic influence was only important if it were reinforced by ethnocentrism and the needs of group survival.

This formulation helps with the apparent Polish and Irish exceptions. In both, the Catholic church has been the only institution surviving as a focus for national identity during the absorption of the society into a wider polity. But neither has been a 'minority' for seventy years, so the survival of this response for religious reasons in Ireland may seem surprising. Whatever the case in the past, public opinion surveys in the 1980s show that a majority of adults in Ireland (especially young people) no longer accept the Catholic church's teaching on contraception and instead approve of its use (cf. Greene *et al.*, 1989). And just at a time when traditional attitudes have apparently been reaffirmed officially in the Republic through the referenda on abortion (1983) and divorce (1986), clear signs have also emerged of rapid declines in fertility and of the rise of the 'second demographic transition', characterised by cohabitation and high levels of illegitimacy, which has also destroyed an old high-fertility regime in Catholic rural Quebec (Henripin *et al.*, 1978). Furthermore, although abortion remains illegal in Ireland, the number of abortions to Irish nationals in the UK alone is, as earlier noted, equivalent to an abortion ratio of 69 per 1000 live births; far from the lowest in Europe.

The emigration factor

Other factors need to be invoked to explain the persistence of high fertility so long after independence and so long after almost all other Catholic countries have adopted a low fertility regime. The Irish case is greatly complicated by the survival of the unique emigration tradition begun in the 1840s. This has permitted high levels of natural increase to co-exist with declining population size for over a century and has dominated the Irish fertility regime since. It has destroyed demographic feedbacks from high natural increase at the population level. Without emigration, population growth and density would have become uncomfortable many decades ago, increasing land values, rents and prices. It would have been difficult to create jobs at the rate of population growth implied by high fertility without the check of emigration. Studies of other high fertility, high emigration countries (e.g. Puerto Rico; see Mosher, 1980) have shown that emigration and fertility decline can be regarded as alternative demographic responses to population growth (Davis, 1963). Long-term high levels of emigration retard the modernisation of fertility.

Emigration may have selective effects on cohorts, leaving behind the more conservative (Walsh, 1972). The fertility of Irish immigrants in the UK is closer to the UK average than it is to that of Ireland. High emigration from Ireland is accompanied by very low levels of immigration of persons without previous connection with Ireland (North or South). There are no large minority groups except the 5 per cent of Protestants whose ancestors have been in Ireland for centuries. Unlike most industrial countries Ireland has experienced no major influx of population from the rest of the EC or from the rest of the world, and therefore has had less exposure to modern attitudes to fertility and religion. Few people go to live in Ireland except those of Irish origin returning home. Those that do tend to be high-status foreigners seeking retirement or second homes, or on short term business sojourns. Neither group will have much effect on the attitudes of local people.

At present rates of change, it looks as though the distinctive Irish fertility regime is finally over, and will join those of Quebec, Spain, Portugal and other Catholic countries as problems of recent history rather than of the contemporary world. But, despite its decline, Irish fertility may not become indistinguishable in pattern from that of the rest of Europe. Other, lesser differences, such as the particularly low fertility of Germany and its neighbours, have persisted for almost two decades. Ideological explanations of fertility change are becoming popular because of the inadequacy of socio-economic models alone to explain the international trend and timing of fertility transitions and regional differences (Cleland

and Wilson, 1987; Lesthaeghe, 1983). These owe much to the analysis of characteristic attitudes which extend over a much wider range than those of institutional religion and which are often discussed in terms of the materialist/postmaterialist or 'fundamentalist/pragmatic' division (Simons, 1986). Ireland returns conservative scores in European attitude surveys, as do other relatively high fertility countries such as England and France, where religiosity is much lower.

While 'Catholic fertility' has disappeared in the rest of the industrial world, other differences concerned with sexual behaviour have not. Although illegitimacy is growing in almost all industrial countries, it is doing so at very different rates and from different starting points. Catholic countries (with Quebec's exception) have markedly lower illegitimacy rates than others. It may be a matter of time before they catch up. We must wait and see whether a further example of the exceptionalism of Catholic societies, and of Ireland in particular, may be in the making. The example of Quebec may provide the most appropriate parallel. In contrast with other cases, fertility was particularly high, Catholics were in a minority position in historical circumstances which had given the church great prestige and influence, they were distinguished by a different culture as well as religion and, until the 1960s, the population was mostly rural. The collapse of the old high fertility regime, and of church influence, were particularly dramatic. Quebec in the early 1980s had almost the lowest fertility of any large western population (TFR = 1.4), much lower than that of its English-speaking neighbouring provinces, and its illegitimacy rates—about 40 per cent of live births—are now higher than those of other Catholic populations. It may be that Irish fertility, and the influence of the church, are facing similar eclipse.

Bibliography

- Abbott, W. M. (ed.) (1966): *The Documents of Vatican II*, London: Geoffrey Chapman.
- Acquaviva, S. S. (1979): *The Decline of the Sacred in Industrial Society*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Adelman, I. (1975): 'Development Economies — A Reassessment of Goals', *American Economic Review*, 65: 302–9.
- Adelman, I. and Morris C. (1973): *Economic Growth and Social Equity in Development Countries*, Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Agriculture and Food Policy Review* (1990): Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Ahlen, K. (1989): 'Swedish Collective Bargaining Under Pressure: Inter-Union Rivalry and Incomes Policies', *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, 27: 330–6.
- Ahlwalia, M. (1974): 'Income Inequality: Some Dimensions of the Problem' in H. Chenery *et al.* (eds), *Redistribution with Growth*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Amoroso, B. (1990): 'Development and Crisis of the Scandinavian Model of Labour Relations in Denmark' in C. Baglioni and C. Crouch (eds).
- Anand, S. and Kanbur, R. (1986): 'Inequality and Development: A Critique'. Paper prepared for the Yale University Economic Growth Center.
- Archer, R. (1991): 'The Unexpected Emergence of Australian Corporatism' in J. Pekkarinen, M. Pohjola and B. Rowthorn (eds), *Social Corporatism and Economic Performance*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Arensberg, C. (1937): *The Irish Countryman*, New York: Macmillan.
- Arensberg, C. M. and Kimball, S. T. (1940): *Family and Community in Ireland*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
- Armington, K. (1986): 'Formation and Stability of Neo-Corporatist Incomes Policies: A Comparative Analysis', *European Sociological Review*, 2: 138–47.
- Arter, D. (1987): *Politics and Policy-Making in Finland*, Brighton: Wheatsheaf.
- Ashford, Douglas, (1986): *The Emergence of the Welfare States*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Austen-Smith, D. and Banks, J. (1988): 'Elections, Coalitions and Legislative Outcomes', *American Political Science Review*, 82: 405–422.
- Badham, R. (1984): 'The Sociology of Industrial and Post-Industrial Societies'. *Current Sociology*, 32: 1–141.
- Badone, E. (ed.) (1990): *Religious Orthodoxy and Popular Faith in European Society*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Baglioni, C. and Crouch, C. (eds) (1990): *European Industrial Relations: The Challenge of Flexibility*, London: Sage.
- Baker, T. (1988): 'Industrial Output and Wage Costs 1980–87', *Quarterly Economic Commentaries*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.

- Balassa, B. and Bertrand, T. J. (1970): 'Growth Performance of Eastern European Economies and Comparable Western European Countries', *American Economic Review*, 60: 314-320.
- Barrington, R. (1987): *Health, Medicine and Politics in Ireland: 1900-1970*, Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.
- Bartley, M. (1987): 'Research on Unemployment and Health in Great Britain' in P. Schwefel, G. Svenson and H. Zoller (eds), *Unemployment Social Vulnerability and Health in Europe*, Berlin: Springer Verlag.
- Barry, F. (1988): 'Review Article', *Economic and Social Review*, 20: 59-62.
- Bartolini, S. and Mair, P. (1990): *Identity, Competition and Electoral Availability: The Stabilisation of European Electorates, 1885-1985*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Baumol, W. J. (1990): 'Entrepreneurship: Productive, Unproductive and Destructive', *Journal of Political Economy*, 98: 893-921.
- Bax, M. (1987): 'Religious Regimes and State Formation: Towards a Research Perspective', *Anthropological Quarterly*, 60: 1-11.
- Beckford, J. A. (1990): 'The Sociology of Religion 1945-1989', *Social Compass*, 37: 45-64.
- Bellah, R. N. (1967): 'Civil Religion in America', *Daedalus*, 96: 1-21.
- Berger, P. L. (1971): *A Rumour of Angels: Modern Society and the Rediscovery of the Supernatural*, Harmondsworth: Pelican.
- Berger, P. L. (1973): *The Social Reality of Religion*, Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Bew, P., Hazelkorn, E., and Patterson, H. (1989): *The Dynamics of Irish Politics*, London: Lawrence and Wishart.
- Bew, P. and Patterson, H. (1982): *Sean Lemass and the Making of Modern Ireland: 1945-66*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Bihlmeyer, K. and Tuchle, H. (1966): *Church History*, Westminster: Newman Press.
- Bird, R. M. (1980): 'Income Redistribution Through The Fiscal System: The Limits of Knowledge', *American Economic Review, Papers and Proceedings*, May: 77-81.
- Blackwell, J. (1989): *Women in the Labour Force*, Dublin: Equality of Employment Agency.
- Blau, P. M. and Duncan, O. D. (1967): *The American Occupational Structure*, New York: Wiley.
- Bohan, H. (1979): *Ireland Green*, Dublin: Veritas Publications.
- Booth, C. (1902): 'The Economic Distribution of Population in Ireland', in W. P. Coyne (ed.), *Ireland: Industrial and Agricultural*, Dublin: Browne and Nolan.
- Bradley, J., Fitzgerald, J. and McCoy, D. (1991): *Medium-Term Review 1991-1996*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Brandes, S. (1990): 'Reflections on the Study of Religious Orthodoxy and Popular Faith in Europe' in E. Badone (ed.).
- Breen, R. (1984a): *Education and the Labour Market: Work and Unemployment Among Recent Cohorts of Irish School Leavers*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Breen, R. (1984b): 'Fitting Non-Hierarchical and Association Log Linear Models Using GLIM', *Sociological Methods and Research*, 13: 77-107.
- Breen, R. (1985): 'A Framework for Comparative Analysis of Social Mobility', *Sociology*, 19: 93-107.

- Breen, R. (1987): 'Sources of Cross-National Variation in Mobility Regimes: English, French and Swedish Data Reanalysed', *Sociology*, 21: 75-90.
- Breen, R. (1991a): 'Assessing the Effectiveness of Training and Temporary Employment Schemes: Some Results from the Youth Labour Market', *The Economic and Social Review*, 22: 177-198.
- Breen, R. (1991b): *Education, Employment and Training in the Youth Labour Market*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Breen, R., Hannan, D. F., Rottman, D. B. and Whelan, C. T. (1990): *Understanding Contemporary Ireland: State, Class and Development in the Republic of Ireland*, London: Macmillan.
- Breen, R. and Whelan, C. T. (1985): 'Vertical Mobility and Class Inheritance in the British Isles', *British Journal of Sociology*, 36: 175-192.
- Breen, R. and Whelan, C. T. (1991): 'Cross-National Variation in European Patterns of Social Fluidity: The Effects of Agriculture, Hierarchy and Property'. Unpublished paper.
- Breslin, A. and Weafer, J. (1985): *Religious Beliefs, Practice and Moral Attitudes: A Comparison of Two Irish Surveys, 1974-1984*, Report No. 21. Maynooth: Council for Research and Development.
- Brittain, S. (1977): *The Economic Contradictions of Democracy*, London: Temple Smith.
- Brittan, S. (1983): *The Rise and Limits of Government*, London: Temple Smith.
- Brody, H. (1973): *Inishkillane*, London: Penguin.
- Brown, T. (1981): *Ireland: A Social and Cultural History 1922-79*, London: Fontana.
- Brunnetta, R. and Dell'Aringa, C. (eds) (1991): *Labour Relations and Economic Performance*, Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- Buchanan, C. and Partners (1968): *Regional Studies in Ireland*, Dublin: An Foras Forbartha.
- Budge, I., Robertson, D. and Heald, D. (eds) (1987): *Ideology, Strategy and Party Change*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Burns, T. and Stalker, G. M. (1966): *The Management of Innovation*, London: Tavistock.
- Butler, C. (1981): *The Theology of Vatican II*, London: Darton, Longman and Todd.
- Callan, T., Nolan, B., Whelan, B. J. and Hannan, D. F. with Creighton, S. (1989): *Poverty, Income and Welfare in Ireland*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Callan, T., Nolan, B. and Whelan, C. T. (forthcoming). *Resources, Deprivation and the Measurement of Poverty*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Calmfors, L. and Driffill, J. (1988): 'Bargaining Structure, Corporatism and Macroeconomic Performance', *Economic Policy: A European Forum*, 6: 13-61.
- Cameron, D. (1978): 'The Expansion of the Public Economy: A Comparative Analysis', *American Political Science Review*, 72: 1243-1261.
- Cameron, D. (1984): 'Social Democracy, Corporatism, Labour Quiescence, and the Representation of Economic Interest in Advanced Capitalist Society' in J. H. Goldthorpe (ed.).
- Cannon, J. (1975): *The Revolutionary Party: Its Role in the Struggle for Socialism*, New York: Pathfinder Press.

- Carnoy, M. (1984): *The State and Political Theory*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Carty, R. K. (1981): *Party and Parish Pump: Electoral Politics in Ireland*, Ontario: Wilfrid Laurier Press.
- Castles, F. (1978). *The Social Democratic Image of Society*, London: Routledge.
- Castles, F. (ed.) (1982). *The Impact of Parties: Politics and Policies in Democratic Capitalist States*, London and Beverley Hills: Sage.
- Castles, F. (1988): *The State and Political Theory*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Cawson, A. (1985): *Organised Interests and the State: Studies in Meso-Corporatism*, London and Beverly Hills: Sage.
- Census of Population, *General Reports for Ireland, 1891; 1901; 1911*, London: HMSO.
- Census of Ireland (1901), (1902), *Part II General Report*, Dublin: HMSO.
- Census of Population (1951): *Volume 3: Occupations*, Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- Census of Population (1961): *Volume 5: Occupations*, Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- Census of Population (1971): *Volume 4: Occupations*, Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- Census of Population (1971): *Volume 5: Occupations and Industries Classified by Ages and Conjugal Conditions*, Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- Census of Population (1981): *Volume 7: Occupations*, Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- Census of Population (1986): *Volume 2: Age and Marital Status*, Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- Chirot, D. (1986): *Social Change in the Modern Era*, Orlando, Fl.: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Chubb, B. (1970/1982): *The Government and Politics of Ireland*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Clancy, P. (1988). *Who Goes to College?* Dublin: HEA.
- Clancy, P., Drudy, S., Lynch, K. and O'Dowd, L. (eds) (1986): *Ireland: A Sociological Profile*, Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.
- Clark, J., Modgil, C. and Modgil, S. (eds) (1990), *John H. Goldthorpe: Consensus and Controversy*, London: Falmer Press.
- Clarkson, J. D. (1926): *Labour and Nationalism in Ireland*, New York: AMS Press.
- Clarkson, L. A. (1981): 'Irish Population Revisited, 1987-1921' in J. M. Goldstrom and L. A. Clarkson (eds), *Irish Population, Economy and Society*, Oxford: Clarendon.
- Clear, C. (1987): *Nuns in Nineteenth Century Ireland*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Cleland, J. and Wilson, C. (1987): 'Demand Theories of the Fertility Transition: An Iconoclastic View', *Population Studies*, 41: 5-30.
- Cliquet, R. L. (1991): *The Second Demographic Transition: Fact or Fiction?* Population Studies No. 23. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.
- Coale, A. J., Hill, A. G. and Trussell, T. J. (1975): 'A New Method of Estimating Standard Fertility Measures From Incomplete Data', *Population Index*, 41: 182-210.

- Coale, A. J. and Watkins, S. C. (eds) (1986): *The Decline of Fertility in Europe*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Cohan, A. S. (1982): 'Ireland: Coalitions Making a Virtue of Necessity' in E. C. Browne and J. Dreijmanis (eds), *Government Coalitions in Western Europe*, London: Longman.
- Coleman, J. A. (1978): *The Evolution of Dutch Catholicism, 1958-1974*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Coman, P. (1977): *Catholics and the Welfare State*, London: Longman.
- Commins, P. (1986): 'Rural Social Change' in P. Clancy *et al.* (eds), *Ireland: A Sociological Profile*, Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.
- Commins, P., Cox, P. G. and Curry, J. (1978): *Rural Areas: Change and Development*, Dublin: National Economic and Social Council.
- Commission on Social Welfare (1986): *Report of the Commission on Social Welfare*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Committee of Inquiry on Industrial Relations (1981): *Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Industrial Relations*, Dublin: Government Publications.
- Commons, J. (1932): 'Labour Movements'. *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, New York: Macmillan.
- Compton, P. A. and Coward, J. (1989): *Fertility and Family Planning in Northern Ireland*, Aldershot: Avebury.
- Connell, K. H. (1950): *The Population of Ireland 1750-1845*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Connell, K. H. (1968): *Irish Peasant Society*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Conniffe, D. and Kennedy, K. A. K. (1984): *Employment and Unemployment Policy for Ireland*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Connolly, S. J. (1982): *Priests and People in Pre-Famine Ireland 1780-1845*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Connolly, S. J. (1985): *Religion and Society in Nineteenth Century Ireland*, Dundalk: Dundalgan Press.
- Corish, P. (1985): *The Irish Catholic Experience*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Council of Europe (1989): *Recent Demographic Developments in the Member States of the Council of Europe*, Strasbourg: Council of Europe.
- Courtney, D. A. (1990): *Women, Parenthood and Labour Force Activity in Ireland during the 1980s*, Paper presented to the Council of Europe Seminar on Present Demographic Trends and Lifestyles. Strasbourg.
- Coyne, W. P. (ed.) (1902): *Ireland: Industrial and Agricultural*, Dublin: Brown and Nolan.
- Cox, B. and Hughes, J. (1987/1989): 'Industrial Relations in the Public Sector' in T. Murphy (ed.).
- Cronin, J. (1979): *Industrial Conflict in Modern Britain*, London: Croom Helm.
- Crotty, R. (1966): *Irish Agricultural Production*, Cork: Cork University Press.
- Crotty, R. (1986): *Ireland in Crisis: A Study in Capitalist Colonial Underdevelopment*, Dingle: Brandon Book Publishers.
- Crouch, C. (1985): 'Conditions for Trade Union Wage Restraint' in L. Lindberg and C. S. Maier (eds), *The Politics of Inflation and Economic Stagnation*, Washington D. C.: The Brookings Institution.
- Crouch, C. (1990): 'United Kingdom: Rejection of Compromise' in C. Baglioni and C. Crouch (eds).

- Crouch, C. (1991): 'Trade Unions in the Exposed Sector: Their Influence on Neo-Corporatist Behaviour', in R. Brunetta and C. Dell'Aringa (eds).
- Crouch, C. (1992): *Industrial Relations and European State Traditions*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Crouch, C. and Pizzorno, A. (eds) (1978). *The Resurgence of Class Conflict in Western Europe Since 1968*, Vol. 1: *National Studies*, London: Macmillan.
- CSO (1975, 1985, 1987): *Farm Structures Survey* (unpublished).
- CSO (1977): *Household Budget Survey*, Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- CSO (1980): *Redistributive Effects of State Taxes and Benefits on Household Incomes in 1973*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- CSO (1983): *Redistributive Effects of State Taxes and Benefits on Household Incomes in 1980*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- CSO (1985): *Irish Statistical Bulletin 1985*, Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- CSO (1989): *Statistical Abstract 1989*, Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- CSO (1990a): *Irish Statistical Bulletin 1990*, Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- CSO (1990b): *Household Budget Survey 1987*, Vol. 2, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Cullen, L. M. (1972): *An Economic History of Ireland Since 1660*, London: Batsford.
- Curtin, C. and Wilson, T. M. (eds) (1989): *Ireland From Below: Social Change and Local Communities*, Galway: Galway University Press.
- Daalder, H. (1987): 'Countries in Comparative Politics', *European Journal of Political Research*, 15: 3-21.
- Dahrendorf, R. (1959): *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Daly, G. (1981). *Transcendence and Immanence: A Study in Catholic Modernism and Integralism*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- David, P. A. and Sanderson, W. C. (1988): 'Measuring Marital Fertility with CPA', *Population Index*, 54: 691-713.
- Davis, K. (1963): 'The Theory of Change and Response in Modern Demographic History', *Population Index*, 21: 345-366.
- Davis, K. and Moore, W. E. (1945): 'Some Principles of Stratification'. *American Sociological Review*, 5: 242-249.
- Day, L. H. (1968): 'Nationality and Ethnic-centrism: Some Relationships Suggested by an Analysis of Catholic-Protestant Differentials', *Population Studies*, 22: 27-50.
- de Cooman, E., Ermisch, J. and Joshi, H. (1987): 'The Next Birth and the Labour Market: A Dynamic Model of Births in England and Wales', *Population Studies*, 41: 237-268.
- Dean, G. (1984): *Termination of Pregnancy, England 1983: Women from the Republic of Ireland*, Dublin: Medico-Social Research Unit.
- Department of Industry and Commerce (1989): *Strategy for the Irish-Owned Electronics Industry*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Department of Labour (1989) *Annual Report*, Dublin: Stationery Office..
- Department of Social Welfare (1967): *Report of the Department of Social Welfare, 1963-66*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Department of Social Welfare (1991): *Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services, 1990*, Dublin: Stationery Office.

- Dobbelaere, K. (1981): 'Secularisation: A Multi-Dimensional Concept', *Current Sociology*, 29: 3-213.
- Dobbelaere, K. (1985): 'Secularisation Theories and Sociological Paradigms: A Reformulation of the Private-Public Dichotomy and the Problem of Societal Integration', *Sociological Analysis*, 46: 377-387.
- Dobbelaere, K. (1987): 'Some Trends in European Sociology of Religion: The Secularisation Debate', *Sociological Analysis*, 48: 107-137.
- Dobbelaere, K. (1989): 'The Secularisation of Society? Some Methodological Suggestions' in J. K. Hadden and A. Shupe (eds) *Secularisation and Fundamentalism Reconsidered, Religion and the Political Order*, New York: Paragon.
- Dolan, J. P. (1987): *The American Catholic Experience: A History from Colonial Times to the Present*, New York: Image.
- Douglas, M. (1982): 'The Effects of Modernisation on Religious Change', *Daedalus*, 3: 1-21.
- Downs, A. (1957): *An Economic Theory of Democracy*, New York: Harper and Row.
- Drudy, P. J. (1985): 'Irish Population Change and Emigration Since Independence' in P. J. Drudy (ed.) *The Irish in America: Emigration, Assimilation and Impact*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dulles, A. (1976): *Models of the Church: A Critical Assessment of the Church in All Its Aspects*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Dunlop, J. T. (1958): *Industrial Relations Systems*, New York: Holt.
- Dunlop, J. T., Harbison, F. H., Kerr, C. and Myers, C. A. (1975): *Industrialism and Industrial Man Reconsidered*, Princeton, New Jersey: International Study of Human Resources in National Development.
- Durkan, J. (1991): 'Social Consensus and Incomes Policy', paper presented to the Irish Economic Association Conference.
- Edgren, G., Faxen, K-O, Odhner, E. (1973): *Wage Formation and the Economy*, London: Allen and Unwin.
- Elster, J. (1979): *Ulysses and the Sirens*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Erikson, R. (1990): 'Politics and Class Mobility. Does Politics Influence Rates of Social Mobility?' in I. Persson (ed.) *Generating Equality in the Welfare State: The Swedish Experience*, Oslo: Norwegian University Press.
- Erikson, R. and Goldthorpe, J. H. (1987a): 'Commonality and Variation in Social Fluidity in Industrial Nations, Part I: A Model from Evaluating the "FJH Hypothesis"', *European Sociological Review*, 3: 54-77.
- Erikson, R. and Goldthorpe, J. H. (1987b): 'Commonality and Variation in Social Fluidity in Industrial Nations, Part II: The Model of Core Social Fluidity Applied', *European Sociological Review*, 3: 145-166.
- Erikson, R. and Goldthorpe, J. H. (1992): *The Constant Flux: A Study of Class Mobility in Industrial Societies*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Erikson, R., Goldthorpe, J. H., and Portocarero, L. (1982): 'Social Fluidity in Industrial Nations: England, France and Sweden', *British Journal of Sociology*, 33: 1-34.
- Esping-Andersen, G. (1985): *Politics Against Markets*, Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press.

- Esping-Andersen, G. (1990): *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Estivill, J. and de la Hoz, J. M. (1990): 'Transition and Crisis: The Complexity of Spanish Industrial Relations' in C. Baglioni and C. Crouch (eds).
- Eurostat (1989): *Demographic Statistics 1989*, Luxembourg: EC.
- Eurostat (1991): *Demographic Statistics*, Luxembourg: EC.
- Eurostat (1991): *A Social Portrait of Europe*, Luxembourg: EC.
- Fahey, T. (1987): 'Nuns in the Catholic Church in Ireland in the Nineteenth Century' in M. Cullen (ed.) *Girls Don't Do Honours: Irish Women in Education in the 19th and 20th centuries*, Dublin: The Women's Education Bureau.
- Fanning, R. (1978): *Independent Ireland*, Dublin: Helicon.
- Fanning, R. (1990): 'The Genesis of Economic Development' in J. F. McCarthy (ed.), *Planning Ireland's Future: The Legacy of T. K. Whitaker*, Dublin: The Glendale Press.
- Farrell, B. (1970): 'Labour and the Irish Political Party System: A Suggested Approach to Analysis', *The Economic and Social Review*, 1: 477-502.
- Farrell, B. (1984): 'Communications and Community: Problems and Prospects' in B. Farrell (ed.) *Communications and Community in Ireland*, Dublin and Cork: Mercier Press.
- Featherman, D. L., Jones, F. L., and Hauser, R. M. (1975): 'Assumptions of Mobility Research in the United States: The Case of Occupational Status', *Social Science Research*, 4: 329-60.
- Featherman, D. L. and Selbee, L. K. (1988): 'Class Formation and Class Mobility: A New Approach with Counts from Life History Data' in M. Riley and B. Huber (eds) *Social Structure and Human Lives*, Newbury Park: Sage.
- Featherstone, K. (1990): 'The "Party-State" in Greece and the Fall of Papandreou', *West European Politics*, 13: 101-115.
- Fields, G. and Jakobsen, G. (1990): 'The Inequality-Development Relationship in Developing Countries', Paper Presented at the 6th World Congress of the Econometric Society, Barcelona.
- Fitzgerald, G. (1991): *All In a Life*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Fitzpatrick, J. D. (1977): *Politics and Irish Life*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Fitzpatrick, J. D. (1980): 'Strikes in Ireland, 1914-1921', *Saothar*, 6: 26-39.
- Flanagan, R. J., Soskice, D. W., and Ulman, L. (1983): *Unionism, Economic Stabilisation and Incomes Policies: European Experience*, Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution.
- Flanders, A. (1970): *Management and Unions: The Theory and Reform of Industrial Relations*. London: Faber.
- Flora, P. (1985): 'On the History and Current Problems of the Welfare State' in S. N. Eisenstadt and O. Ahimeir (eds). *The Welfare State and its Aftermath*, New Jersey: Barnes and Noble.
- Flora, P. (1987): *State, Economy, and Society in Western Europe 1815-1975: A Data Handbook*, Vol. 2, Frankfurt: Campus Verlag.
- Flora, P., Krause, F. and Pfenning, W. (1983): *State, Economy and Society in Western Europe, 1815-1975: A Data Handbook*, Vol. 1, London: Campus Macmillan.

- Fogarty, M. P., Egan, D., and Ryan, W. J. L. (1981): *Pay Policy for the 1980s*, Dublin: Federated Union of Employers.
- Fogarty, M., Ryan, L. and Lee, J. (eds) (1984): *Irish Values and Attitudes: The Irish Report of the European Value Systems Study*, Dublin: Dominican Publications.
- Fox, A. (1966): 'Industrial Sociology and Industrial Relations', Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employer Associations, Research Paper, No. 3, London: HMSO.
- Fukuyama, F. (1989): 'The End of History?', *The National Interest*, 16: 3-18.
- Fulton, J. (1991): *The Tragedy of Belief: Division, Politics and Religion in Ireland*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Furniss, N. and Tilton, T. (1977): *The Case for the Welfare State*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Furtado, C. (1976): *Economic Development of Latin America*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gallagher, M. (1976): *Electoral Support for Irish Political Parties, 1927-73*, London: Sage.
- Gallagher, M. (1982): *The Irish Labour Party in Transition, 1957-82*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Gallagher, M. (1985): *Political Parties in the Republic of Ireland*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Gallagher, M., Laver, M., and Mair, P. (1992): *Representative Government in Western Europe*, New York: McGraw Hill.
- Gallagher, M., and Sinnott, R. (eds) (1990): *How Ireland Voted 1989*, Galway: Centre for the Study of Irish Elections.
- Gallie, D. (1983): *Social Inequality and Class Radicalism in France and Britain*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gallie, D. (1990): 'John Goldthorpe's Critique of Liberal Industrialism' in J. Clark *et al.* (eds.).
- Ganzeboom, H. B. G., Luijckx, R. and Treiman, D. J. (1989): 'Intergenerational Class Mobility in Comparative Perspective', *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 8: 3-55.
- Ganzeboom, H. B. G. and Ultee, W. C. (1988): 'Comparative Social Mobility in Industrial Nations - An Appraisal with Special Reference to Social Mobility in The Netherlands', Conference on Class Formation and Comparative Social Mobility, Schloss Reisenburg, Germany.
- Garrett, G. and Lange, P. (1985): 'The Politics of Growth: Strategic Interaction and Economic Performance in the Advanced Industrial Democracies, 1974-1980', *Journal of Politics*, 47: 792-827.
- Garvin, T. (1974): 'Political Cleavages, Party Politics, and Urbanisation in Ireland: The Case of the Periphery-Dominated Centre', *European Journal of Political Research*, 2: 307-327.
- Garvin, T. (1981): *The Evolution of Irish Nationalist Politics*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Garvin, T. (1982): 'Change and the Political System' in F. Litton (ed.) *Unequal Achievement: The Irish Experience, 1957-1982*, Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.

- Geary, R. C. (1973): 'Are Ireland's Social Security Payments Too Small? A Note', *The Economic and Social Review*, 4: 343–348.
- Gerlich, P., Grande, E. and Müller, W. (1988): 'Corporatism in Crisis: Stability and Change of Social Partnership in Austria', *Political Studies*, June: 209–23.
- Giddens, A. (1973): *The Class Structure of the Advanced Societies*, London: Hutchinson.
- Giddens, A. (1986): *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Gilbert, A. D. (1980): *The Making of Post-Christian Britain. A History of the Secularisation of Modern Society*, London: Longman.
- Gillespie, R. (1980): 'The Break-up of the "Socialist Family"; Party-Union Relations in Spain, 1982–89', *West European Politics*. 13: 47–62.
- Girvin, B. (1989): *Between Two Worlds: Politics and Economy in Independent Ireland*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Glass, D. V. (ed.) (1954): *Social Mobility in Britain*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Goldthorpe, J. H. (1971): 'Theories of Industrial Society', *Archives Européennes de Sociologie*, 12, 263–288.
- Goldthorpe, J. H. (1982): 'On the Service Class: Its Formation and Future' in A. Giddens and G. McKenzie (eds), *Classes and the Division of Labour*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Goldthorpe, J. H. (ed.) (1984): *Order and Conflict in Contemporary Capitalism*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Goldthorpe, J. H. (1984): 'The End of Convergence: Corporatist and Dualist Tendencies in Modern Western Societies' in J. H. Goldthorpe (ed.).
- Goldthorpe, J. H. (1985): 'On Economic Development and Social Mobility', *British Journal of Sociology*, 36: 549–573.
- Goldthorpe, J. H. (1980/1987): *Social Mobility and Class Structure in Britain*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Goldthorpe, J. H. (1987): 'Problems of Political Economy after the Post-War Period' in C. Maier (ed.), *The Changing Boundaries of the Political*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Goldthorpe, J. H. (1990): 'A Response' in J. Clark *et al.* (eds).
- Goldthorpe, J. H. (1991): 'Employment, Class and Mobility: A Critique of Liberal and Marxist Theories of Long-Term Change' in H. Haferkamp and N. J. Smelser (eds), *Modernity and Social Change*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Goldthorpe, J. H. and Lockwood, D. (1963): 'Affluence and the British Class Structure', *Sociological Review*, 11: 133–63.
- Goldthorpe, J. H. and Payne C. (1986): 'Trends in Intergenerational Class Mobility in England and Wales 1972–1983', *Sociology*, 20: 1–24.
- Goodin, R. E. and Dryzek, J. (1987): 'Risk Sharing and Social Justice: The Motivational Foundations of the Post-War Welfare State' in R. Goodin and J. Le Grand, (eds), *Not Only the Poor: The Middle Classes and the Welfare State*, London: Allen and Unwin.
- Goodman, L. A. (1979): 'Simple Models for the Analysis of Association in Cross-Classifications Having Ordered Categories', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 74, 537–552.

- Goodman, L. A. (1984): *The Analysis of Cross-Classified Data having Ordered Categories*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
- Gorman, L., Handy, C., Moynihan, T. and Murphy, T. (1974): *Managers in Ireland*, Dublin: Irish Management Institute.
- Gorman, L., Hynes, G., McConnell, J. and Moynihan, T. (1975): *Irish Industry: How It's Managed*, Dublin: Irish Management Institute.
- Gourevitch, P., Martin, A., Ross, G., Bernstein, S., Markovits, A. and Allen, C. (eds). (1984): *Unions and Economic Crisis: Britain, West Germany and Sweden*, London: George Allen and Unwin.
- Greaves, D. (1982): *The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union: The Formative Years*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Greeley, A. M. (1972): 'The State of the Priesthood in the United States', *Doctrine and Life*, 22: 351-380.
- Greeley, A. M. (1975): *The New Agenda*, Garden City, New York: Image Books.
- Greeley, A. M. (1976): *The Communal Catholic: A Personal Manifesto*, New York: Seabury Press.
- Greeley, A. M. (1989): *Religious Change in America*, Cambridge, Massachusetts and London: Harvard University Press.
- Greene, S. M., Joy, M.-T., Nugent, J. K. and O'Mahony, P. (1989): 'Contraceptive Practice of Irish Married and Single First-time Mothers', *Journal of Biosocial Science*, 21: 379-386.
- Grusky, D. M. and Hauser, R. M. (1984): 'Comparative Social Mobility Revisited: Models of Convergence and Divergence in 16 Countries', *American Sociological Review*, 49: 19-38.
- Gunnigle, P. and Shivanath, G. (1988): 'Role and Status of Personnel Practitioners — A Positive Picture', *Irish Journal of Business and Administrative Research*, 9: 1-9.
- Hadden, J. K. and Shupe, A. (eds) (1985): *Prophetic Religions and Politics*, New York: Paragon House.
- Hall, P. A. (1990): 'Pluralism and Pressure Politics', in P. A. Hall, J. Hayward and H. Machin (eds), *Developments in French Politics*, Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- Halsey, A. H. (1975): 'Towards Meritocracy? The Case of Britain' in J. Karabel and A. H. Halsey (eds), *Power and Ideology in Education*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hammond, P. E. (ed.) (1985): *The Sacred in a Secular Age*, Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London: University of California Press.
- Hannan, D. F. (1970): *Rural Exodus*, London: Geoffrey Chapman.
- Hannan, D. F. (1972): 'Kinship, Neighbourhood and Social Changes in Irish Rural Communities', *The Economic and Social Review*, 3: 163-88.
- Hannan, D. F. (1979): *Displacement and Development: Class, Kinship and Social Change in Irish Rural Communities*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Hannan, D. F. (1986): *Schooling and the Labour Market*, Shannon: CDU, for the Department of Education and the Irish Pilot Projects.
- Hannan, D. F., Breen, R., Murray, B., Hardiman, N., Watson, D. and O'Higgins, K. (1983): *Schooling and Sex Roles: Sex Differences in Subject Provision and Student Choice in Irish Post Primary Schools*, Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute.

- Hannan, D. F. and Hardiman, N. (1978): 'Peasant Proprietorship and Changes in Marriage Rates in the Late Nineteenth Century'. Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute, Unpublished paper.
- Hannan, D. F. and Katsiaouni, L. (1977): *Traditional Families?* Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Hanningan, J. A. (1989): 'Containing the Luciferine Spark: The Catholic Church and Recent Movements for Social Change in the Republic of Ireland' in R. O'Toole (ed.).
- Hardiman, N. (1988): *Pay, Politics, and Economic Performance in Ireland, 1970-87*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Hardiman, N. (1990): 'Capitalism and Corporatism' in J. Clark. *et al.* (eds).
- Harding, S., Phillips, D. and Fogarty, M. (1986): *Contrasting Values in Western Europe: Unity, Diversity and Change*, London: Macmillan/EVSSG.
- Harris, R. I. D., Jefferson, C. W., Spenser, J. E. (eds) (1990): *The Northern Ireland Economy: A Comparative Study in the Economic Development of a Peripheral Region*, London: Longman.
- Hassner, P. (1989): 'Response to Fukuyama', *The National Interest*, 16: 22-24.
- Haughey, C. J. (1981): *Presidential Address to the 50th Fianna Fáil Ard Fheis*, Dublin: Fianna Fáil.
- Haughey, C. J. (1983): *Presidential Address to the 51st Fianna Fáil Ard Fheis*, Dublin: Fianna Fáil.
- Hazelkorn, E. (1986): 'Class, Clientelism and the Political Process in the Republic of Ireland' in P. Clancy *et al.* (eds).
- Hazelkorn, E. (1989): 'Why Is There No Socialism in Ireland? Theoretical Problems of Irish Marxism', *Science and Society*, 53: 136-164.
- Heald, D. (1983): *Public Expenditure*, London: Martin Robertson.
- Heath, A. F. (1981): *Social Mobility*, London: Fontana.
- Heath, A. F., Mills, C. and Roberts, J. (1991): 'Towards Meritocracy? Recent Evidence on an Old Problem', SCPR: Nuffield College, Oxford, Joint Unit for the Study of Social Trends, Working Paper 3.
- Hechter, M. (1975): *Internal Colonialism: The Celtic Fringe in British National Development, 1536-1966*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Helleiner, G. K. (1973): 'Manufactured Exports from the Less Developed Countries and Multinational Firms', *Economic Journal*, 83: 21-47.
- Hennessey, J. (1981): *American Catholics. A History of the Roman Catholic Community in the United States*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Henripin, J. *et al.* (1978): *La Fin de la Revanche du Berceau*. Quebec.
- Henry, E. W. (1989): *The Capital Stock of Ireland, 1950-1984*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Hibbs, D. (1976): 'Industrial Conflict in Advanced Industrial Societies', *American Political Science Review*, 70: 1033-1038.
- Higgins, J. (1983): *A Study of Part-Time Farming in the Republic of Ireland*, Dublin: An Foras Taluntais, Economics and Rural Welfare Research Centre.
- Higgins, M. D. (1982): 'The Limits of Clientelism: Towards an Assessment of Irish Politics' in C. Clapham (ed.), *Private Patronage and Public Power*, London: Frances Pinter.
- Hirschman, A. O. (1981): *Essays in Trespassing*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Hoppen, K. T. (1989): *Ireland Since 1800: Conflict and Conformity*, London: Longman.
- Horgan, J. (1986): *Labour: The Price of Power*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Hornsby-Smith, M. P. (1987): *Roman Catholics in England: Studies in Social Structure Since the Second World War*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hornsby-Smith, M. P. (1989): *The Changing Parish: A Study of Parishes, Priests and Parishioners after Vatican II*, London: Routledge.
- Hornsby-Smith, M. P. (1991): *Roman Catholic Beliefs in England: Customary Religion and Transformations of Religious Authority*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hornsby-Smith, M. P. (1992): 'Recent Transformations in English Catholicism: Evidence of Secularization?' in S. Bruce (ed.) *Secularization: Recent Trends in Theory and Data*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hornsby-Smith, M. P. and Dale, A. (1988): 'The Assimilation of Irish Immigrants in England', *British Journal of Sociology*, 39: 519-544.
- Hornsby-Smith, M. P. and Whelan, C. T. (forthcoming): 'Religion and Morality', in C. T. Whelan, (ed.).
- Hotelling, H. (1929): 'Stability in Competition', *Economic Journal*, 39: 41-57.
- Hout, M. (1989): *Following in Father's Footsteps: Social Mobility in Ireland*, London, Harvard University Press.
- Hout, M. and Jackson, J. (1986): 'Dimensions of Occupational Mobility in the Republic of Ireland', *European Sociological Review*, 2: 114-137.
- Hughes, G. (1991): *The Provision of Retirement Incomes by Private and Other Non-Public Institutions: Ireland*, Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
- Hughes, J. G. and Walsh, B. M. (1976): 'Migration Flows Between Ireland, the United Kingdom and Rest of the World', *European Demographic Information, Bulletin 7*: 125-149.
- Humphreys, P. C. (1983): *Public Service Employment: An Examination of Strategies in Ireland and Other European Countries*, Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.
- Huntington, S. P. (1968): *Political Order in Changing Societies*, New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press.
- Hynes, E. (1989): 'Nineteenth-Century Irish Catholicism, Farmers' Ideology and Natural Religion: Explorations in Cultural Explanation' in R. O'Toole (ed.).
- ICTU (1984): *Confronting the Jobs Crisis*, Dublin: ICTU.
- ICTU (1989): *Trade Unions and Change: Shaping the Future - Discussion Document*, Dublin: ICTU.
- ICTU (1990): *Ireland 1990-2000: A Decade of Development, Reform and Growth*, Dublin: ICTU.
- IDA (1980): *Survey of Recruitment Patterns and Age Structure of Workforce in New Industry Grant Aided Companies*, Dublin: IDA.
- Ingham, G. K. (1974): *Strikes and Industrial Conflict*, London: Macmillan.
- Inglehart, R. (1987): 'Value Change in Industrial Societies', *American Political Science Review*, 81: 1289-1302.
- Inglehart, R. and Klingemann, H. D. (1976): 'Party Identification, Ideological

- Preference and the Left-Right Dimensions Among Western Mass Publics' in I. Budge, I. Crewe, and D. Farlie (eds), *Party Identification and Beyond: Representations of Voting and Party Competition*, London: Wiley.
- Inglis, T. (1987): *Moral Monopoly: The Catholic Church in Modern Irish Society*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Institute of Public Administration (1982): *Personnel and Industrial Relations Directory*, Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.
- Institute of Public Administration (1990): *Administration Yearbook and Diary, 1991*. Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.
- Inter-Departmental Committee on Land Structure Reform (1978): *Final Report*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Inter-Departmental Committee on the Problems of Small Western Farms (1962): *Report*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Ireland, R. (1988): *The Challenge of Secularization*, Melbourne: Collins Dove.
- Johannesson, J. and Schmid, G. (1980): 'The Development of Labour Market Policy in Sweden and in Germany: Competing or Converging Models to Combat Unemployment?', *European Journal of Political Research*, 8: 387-406.
- Johnson, D. (1985): *The Interwar Economy in Ireland*, Dublin: The Economic and Social History Society of Ireland.
- Jones, F. L. (1991): 'Common Social Fluidity: a Comment on Some Recent Criticisms', Canberra: Australian National University Research School of Social Sciences.
- Jonsson, J. O. (1991): 'Towards the Merit-Selective Society?', Stockholm: Swedish Institute for Social Research.
- Kahn-Freund, O. (1972): *Labour and the Law*, London: Stevens.
- Katzenstein, P. (1983): 'The Small European States in the International Economy: Economic Dependencies and Corporatist Politics' in J. G. Ruggie (ed.) *The Antinomies of Interdependence*, New York: Columbia University Press.
- Katzenstein, P. (1985): *Small States in World Markets*, Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press.
- Keating, M. (1987): 'Personnel Management in Ireland', in T. Murphy (ed.).
- Kelley, J. (1990): 'The Failure of a Paradigm: Log-Linear Models of Social Mobility' in J. Clark *et al.* (eds).
- Kelley, A. and Brannick, T. (1985): 'Industrial Relations Practices in Multi-National Companies in Ireland', *Journal of Irish Business and Administrative Research*, 7: 98-111.
- Kendall, W. (1975): *The Labour Movement in Europe*, London: Allen Lane.
- Kennedy, F. (1971): *The Growth and Allocation of Public Social Expenditure in Ireland Since 1947*, Ph.D. Thesis, National University of Ireland.
- Kennedy, K. A. and McHugh, D. (1984): 'Employment', in J. O'Hagan (ed.), *The Economy of Ireland: Policy and Performance*, Dublin: Irish Management Institute.
- Kennedy, K. A., Giblin, T. and McHugh, D. (1988): *The Economic Development of Ireland in the Twentieth Century*, London: Routledge.
- Kennedy, L. (1978): 'The Roman Catholic Church and Economic Growth in Nineteenth Century Ireland', *The Economic and Social Review*, 10: 45-60.
- Kennedy, L. (1989): *The Modern Industrialisation of Ireland 1940-1988*, Dublin: The Economic and Social History Society of Ireland.

- Kennedy, L., Ollerenshaw, P. (eds) (1985): *An Economic History of Ulster 1820-1939*, Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Kennedy, R. E. (1973a): 'Minority Groups and Fertility: The Irish'. *American Sociological Review*, 38: 83-96.
- Kennedy, R. E. (1973b): *The Irish: Emigration, Marriage and Fertility*, London: University of California Press.
- Kenny, B. (1985): *The Spatial Dimensions of Trade Union Organization in Ireland: A Case Study*, M.A. Thesis, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
- Kenny, I. (1984): *Government and Enterprise in Ireland*, Dublin: Irish Management Institute.
- Keogh, D. (1982): *The Rise of the Irish Working Class*, Belfast: Appletree Press.
- Kerr, C. (1955): 'Industrial Relations and the Liberal Pluralist' in *Labour and Management in Industrial Society*, New York: Doubleday, 1964.
- Kerr, C. (1969): *Marshall, Marx and Modern Times*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kerr, C. (1983): *The Future of Industrial Societies*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
- Kerr, C., Dunlop, J. T., Harbison, F. and Myers, C. A. (1960/1973): *Industrialism and Industrial Man: The Problems of Labour and The Management of Economic Growth*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press/ London: Penguin.
- Kirby, P. (1984): *Is Irish Catholicism Dying?* Dublin and Cork: Mercier Press.
- Korpi, W. (1978): *The Working Class in Welfare Capitalism*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Korpi, W. (1980): 'Social Policy and Distributional Conflict in the Capitalist Democracies', *Western European Politics*, 3: 296-316.
- Korpi, W. (1983): *The Democratic Class Struggle*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Korpi, W. (1989): 'Power, Politics and State Autonomy in the Development of Social Citizenship: Social Rights during Sickness in Eighteen OECD Countries Since 1930', *American Sociological Review*, 54: 309-328.
- Korpi, W. (1991): 'Political and Economic Explanations for Unemployment: a Cross-National and Long-Term Analysis', *British Journal of Political Sciences*, 21: 315-348.
- Korpi, W. and Shalev, M. (1980): 'Strikes, Power and Politics in the Western Nations 1900-1976', *Political Power and Social Theory*, 1: 299-332.
- Kurz, K. and Müller, W. (1987): 'Class Mobility in the Industrial World', *Annual Review of Sociology*, 13: 417-442.
- Kuznets, S. (1955): 'Economic Growth and Income Inequality', *American Economic Review*, 45: 1-28.
- Kuznets, S. (1965): *Economic Growth and Structure*, London: Heinemann.
- Laffan, M. (1985): "'Labour Must Wait": Ireland's Conservative Revolution' in P. J. Corish (ed.). *Radicals, Rebels and Establishments*, Belfast: Appletree Press.
- Lafferty, W. M. (1990): 'The Political Transformation of a Social Democratic State: As the World Moves in, Norway Moves Right', *West European Politics*, 13: 79-100.
- Lange, P. (1984): 'Unions, Workers and Wage Regulation: The Rational Bases of Consent' in J. H. Goldthorpe (ed.).

- Lash, S. (1985): 'The End of Neo-Corporatism?: The Breakdown of Centralized Bargaining in Sweden', *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, 23: 215-40.
- Lash, S. and Urry, J. (1987): *The End of Organized Capitalism*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Latourette, K. S. (1962): *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age. A History of Christianity in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*. Vol. V. *The Twentieth Century Outside Europe. The Americas, The Pacific, Asia and Africa: The Emerging World Christian Community*, London: Eyre and Spottiswoode.
- Laver, M. (1987): 'Measuring Patterns of Party Support in Ireland', *Economic and Social Review*, 18: 95-100.
- Laver, M. and Arkins, A. (1990): 'Coalition and Fianna Fáil' in M. Gallagher and R. Sinnott (eds.), *How Ireland Voted 1989*, Galway: Centre for the Study of Irish Elections.
- Laver, M. and Higgins, M. D. (1986): 'Coalition or Fianna Fáil? The Politics of Inter-Party Government in Ireland' in Geoffrey Pridham (ed.), *Coalitional Behaviour in Theory and Practice*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Laver, M. and Hunt, W. B. (1992): *Policy and Party Competition*, New York: Routledge.
- Laver, M., Mair, P. and Sinnott, R. (eds) (1987a): *How Ireland Voted: The Irish General Election 1987*, Dublin: Poolbeg Press.
- Laver, M., Marsh, M. and Sinnott, R. (1987b): 'Patterns of Party Support' in M. Laver, P. Mair and R. Sinnott (eds).
- Laver, M. and Shepsle, K. A. (1990a): 'Coalitions and Cabinet Government', *American Political Science Review*, 84: 873-890.
- Laver, M. and Shepsle, K. A. (1990b): 'Government Coalitions and Intraparty Politics', *British Journal of Political Science*, 20: 489-507.
- Laver, M. and Shepsle, K. A. (1991): 'Divided Government: America is not Exceptional', *Governance*, 4: 250-269.
- Lee, J. (1973). *The Modernisation of Irish Society*, Gill and Macmillan.
- Lee, J. J. (1989): *Ireland 1912-1985: Politics and Society*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Leeuwis, C. (1989): *Marginalization Misunderstood*, Wageningen: Wageningen Agricultural University.
- Lehmbruch, G. (1979): 'Liberal Corporatism and Party Government' in P. Schmitter and G. Lehmbruch (eds), *Trends Towards Corporatist Intermediation*. London: Sage.
- Lehmbruch, G. and Schmitter, P. (eds) (1982): *Patterns of Corporatist Policy Making*, Beverly Hills: Sage.
- Leslie, J. H. (1980): 'Some Theoretical Issues in a Sociological Analysis of Religious Ideology in a Roman Catholic Parish', *Research Bulletin*, ISWRA, University of Birmingham.
- Lester, M. (1958): *As Unions Mature*, Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Lesthaeghe, R. (1983): 'A Century of Demographic and Cultural Change in Western Europe', *Population and Development Review*, 9: 411-436.
- Lindblom, C. E. (1949): *Unions and Capitalism*, New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Linder, M. and Houghton, J. (1990): 'Self-Employment and the Petty Bourgeoisie:

- Comment on Steinmetz and Wright'. *American Journal of Sociology*, 96: 727-735.
- Lipset, S. M. (1960): *Political Man*, New York: Doubleday.
- Lipset, S. M. (1969): *Revolution and Counter-Revolution*, London: Heinemann.
- Lipset, S. M. and Bendix, R. (1959): *Social Mobility in Industrial Society*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Lipset, S. M. and Rokkan, S. (1967): 'Cleavage Structures, Party Systems, and Voter Alignments: an Introduction' in S. M. Lipset and S. Rokkan (eds), *Party Systems and Voter Alignments*, New York: The Free Press.
- Lodge, D. (1980): *How Far Can You Go?* London: Secker and Warburg.
- Long, N. (1986): 'Commoditization: Thesis and Antithesis' in N. Long, J. Van Der Ploeg, C. Curtin and L. Box, *The Commoditization Debate: Labour Process, Strategy and Social Network*, Wageningen: Wageningen Agricultural University.
- Longstreth, F. (1988): 'From Corporatism to Dualism: Thatcherism and the Climacteric of British Trade Unions in the 1980s', *Political Studies*, September: 413-32.
- Lorwin, V. (1954): *The French Labor Movement*, Boston, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
- Lucey, C. (1955): 'Minority Report' in *Commission on Emigration and Other Population Problems 1948-1954 Reports*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Lucey, D. I. F. and Kaldor, D. R. (1969): *Rural Industrialisation: The Impact of Industrialisation on Two Rural Communities in the West of Ireland*, London: Chapman.
- Luckmann, T. (1970): *The Invisible Religion: The Problem of Religion in Modern Society*, London: Collier Macmillan.
- Lukes, S. (1974): *Power, A Radical View*, London: Macmillan.
- Lynch, J. (1969): *Presidential Address to the Fianna Fáil Ard Fheis*, Dublin: Fianna Fáil.
- Lyons, F. S. L. (1973): *Ireland Since the Famine*, London: Fontana.
- Lysaght-O'Connor, D. R. (1982): *Class Struggle in the Irish War of Independence and Civil War*, M. A. Thesis, University College, Dublin.
- MacAirt, J. (1990): 'Religion Among Irish University Students', *Doctrine and Life*, 40: 172-183.
- McAleese, D. (1990): 'Ireland's Economic Recovery', *The Irish Banking Review*, Summer.
- McCarthy, C. (1973): *The Decade of Upheaval: Irish Trade Unions in the Nineteen Sixties*, Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.
- McCarthy, C. (1977): *Trade Unions in Ireland, 1894-1960*, Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.
- McCarthy, C. (1982): 'Productivity Agreements: The Problem of the Spurious'. *Journal of Irish Business and Administrative Research*, 4: 99-107.
- McCarthy, W. E. J., O'Brien, J. and Dowd, V. G. (1975): *Wage Inflation and Wage Leadership*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- McCashin, A. (1982): 'Social Policy: 1957-82' in F. Litton (ed.). *Unequal Achievement*, Dublin: Institute of Public Administration.
- McGovern, P. G. (1988): *Recent Developments in Antiunionism in Ireland: An Exploratory Study*. M. B. S. dissertation, University College, Dublin.

- McGovern, P. G. (1989): 'Union Recognition and Union Avoidance in the 1980s' in T. Murphy (ed.).
- Mac Gréil, M. (1991): *Religious Practice and Attitudes in Ireland. Report of a Survey of Religious Attitudes and Practice and Related Issues in the Republic of Ireland 1988-89*, Maynooth: Survey and Research Unit, Department of Social Studies.
- McKee, M., Visser, J. and Saunders, P. (1986): 'Marginal Tax Rates on the Use of Labor and Capital in OECD Countries', *OECD Economic Studies*, 7 (August).
- McLeod, H. (1974): *Class and Religion in the Late Victorian City*, London: Croom Helm.
- McLeod, H. (1981): *Religion and the People of Western Europe: 1789-1970*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- McLeod, H. (1986a): 'New Perspectives on Victorian Class Religion: The Oral Evidence', *Oral History Journal*, 14: 31-49.
- McLeod, H. (1986b): 'Building the "Catholic Ghetto": Catholic Organisations 1870-1914' in W. J. Sheils and D. Wood (eds), *Voluntary Religion*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- McLeod, H. (1989): 'Popular Catholicism in Irish New York, c. 1900' in W. J. Sheils and D. Wood (eds), *The Churches, Ireland and the Irish*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- McLeod, H. (1990): 'Urbanisation and Religion in 19th Century Britain' in K. Elm and H.-D. Looock (eds), *Seelsorge und Diakonie in Berlin*, Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter.
- McRedmond, L. (1980): 'The Church in Ireland' in J. Cumming and P. Burns (eds.) *The Church Now: An Inquiry into the Present State of the Catholic Church in Britain and Ireland*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- McSweeney, B. (1980): *Roman Catholicism: The Search for Relevance*, Oxford : Blackwell.
- Maddison, A. (1982): *Phases of Capitalist Development*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Maddison, A. (1989): *The World Economy in the 20th Century*, Paris: OECD.
- Maguire, M. (1986): 'Ireland' in P. Flora (ed.), *Growth to Limits: The Western European Welfare States Since World War II*, Vol. 2, Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Maguire, M. (1987): 'Ireland', in P. Flora (ed.), *Growth to Limits: The Western European Welfare States Since World War II*, Vol. 4, Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Mahon, E. (1991): 'Motherhood, Work and Equal Opportunity: A Case Study of Irish Civil Servants', *First Report of the Third Joint Committee on Women's Rights*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Mair, P. (1979): 'The Autonomy of the Political: The Development of the Irish Party System', *Comparative Politics*, 11: 445-465.
- Mair, P. (1987): *The Changing Irish Party System: Organisation, Ideology and Electoral Competition*, London: Frances Pinter.
- Mair, P. (1990): 'The Irish Party System Into the 1990s' in M. Gallagher and R. Sinnott (eds), *How Ireland Voted 1989*.
- Mair, P. (ed.) (1990). *The West European Party System*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Malloy, J. M. (1977): 'Authoritarianism and Corporatism in Latin America: The Modal Pattern' in J. M. Malloy (ed.), *Authoritarianism and Corporatism in Latin America*, Pittsburg: University of Pittsburg Press.
- Malloy, J. (1985): 'Statecraft and Social Security Policy and Crisis: A Comparison of Latin America and the United States' in C. Mesa-Lago (ed.), *The Crisis of Social Security and Health Care: Latin American Experiences and Lessons*, Pittsburg: Center for Latin American Studies, University of Edinburgh.
- Marin, B. (1983): 'Organizing Interests by Interest Organization: Associational Prerequisites of Corporatism in Austria', *International Political Science Review*, 2: 197-217.
- Markovits, A. (1986): *The Politics of the West German Trade Unions*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Marsh, M. and Sinnott, R. (1990): 'How the Voters Decided' in M. Gallagher and R. Sinnott (eds).
- Marshall, G. (1990): 'John Goldthorpe and Class Analysis' in J. Clark *et al.* (eds).
- Marshall, T. H. (1950): *Citizenship and Social Class*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Martin, D. (1965): 'Towards Eliminating the Concept of Secularization' in J. Gould (ed.), *Penguin Survey of the Social Sciences*, Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Martin, D. (1969): *The Religious and the Secular: Studies in Secularization*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Martin, D. (1978): *A General Theory of Secularization*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Matthews, R. C. O., Feinstein, C. H. and Odling-Smee, J. C. (1982): *British Economic Growth 1856-1973*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Meenan, J. F. (1970): *The Irish Economy Since 1922*, Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.
- Meerman, J. (1978): 'Do Empirical Studies of Budget Incidence Make Sense?', *Public Finance*, 3: 295-313.
- Miller, D. (1975): 'Irish Catholicism and the Great Famine', *Journal of Social History*, 9: 81-98.
- Mitchell, A. (1974): *Labour in Irish Politics*, Dublin: Irish University Press.
- Mjøset, L. (1992): *The Irish Economy in a Comparative Institutional Perspective*, Dublin: National Economic and Social Council.
- Moore, J. (1975): 'The Catholic Priesthood' in M. Hill (ed.), *A Sociological Yearbook of Religion in Britain*, 8, London: S.C.M.
- Moore, M. (1988): *A Study of Alternative Industrial Action in the Eighties*, M.B.S. dissertation, University College, Dublin.
- Mosher, W. D. (1980): 'The Theory of Change and Response: An Application to Puerto Rico 1940-1970', *Population Studies*, 34: 45-58.
- Moynihan, M. (ed.) (1980): *Speeches and Statements by Eamonn de Valera*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Müller, W. (1990): 'Social Mobility in Industrial Nations' in J. Clark *et al.* (eds).
- Munnell, A. H. (1982): *The Economics of Private Pensions*, Washington D. C.: The Brookings Institution.
- Murphy, D. (1984): 'The Impact of State Taxes and Benefits on Irish Household Incomes', *Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland*, 25: 55-120.
- Murphy, J. A. (1975): *Ireland in the Twentieth Century*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.

- Murphy, T. (ed.) (1987/1989): *Industrial Relations in Ireland: Contemporary Trends and Developments*, Dublin: Department of Industrial Relations, University College Dublin.
- Murray, S. (1984): *Survey of Employee Industrial Relations in Irish Private-Sector Manufacturing Industries*, Dublin: Industrial Development Authority.
- Myles, J. (1984): *Old Age in the Welfare State: The Political Economy of Public Pensions*, Boston: Little Brown.
- Myles, J. (1988): 'Postwar Capitalism and the Extension of Social Security into a Retirement Wage' in M. Weir, A. Orloff and T. Skocpol (eds), *The Politics of Social Security in the United States*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Myles, J. (1989): *Old Age in the Welfare State: The Political Economy of Public Pensions*, Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas.
- Naroll, R. (1970): 'Galton's Problem' in R. Naroll and R. Cohen (eds), *A Handbook of Method in Cultural Anthropology*, New York: Natural History Press.
- Neal, M. A. (1970): 'The Relation Between Religious Belief and Structural Change in Religious Orders: Developing an Effective Measuring Instrument', *Review of Religious Research*, 12: 2-16.
- NESC (1982): No. 64. *A Review of Industrial Policy*, Dublin: NESC.
- NESC (1982): No. 66. *Policies for Industrial Development: Conclusions and Recommendations*, Dublin: NESC.
- NESC (1983): No. 67. *An Analysis of Job Losses in Irish Manufacturing Industry*, Dublin: NESC.
- NESC (1986): No. 83. *A Strategy for Development, 1986-1990*, Dublin: NESC.
- NESC (1989): No. 88. *Ireland in the European Community: Performance, Prospects and Strategy*, Dublin: NESC.
- NESC (1991): No. 90. *The Economic and Social Implications of Emigration*, Dublin: NESC.
- Nic Ghiolla Phádraig, M. (1976): 'Religion in Ireland', *Social Studies*, 5: 113-180.
- Nic Ghiolla Phádraig, M. (1986): 'Religious Practice and Secularisation' in P. Clancy *et al.* (eds).
- Nic Ghiolla Phádraig, M. (1988): 'Ireland: The Exception that Proves Two Rules' in T. M. Gannon (ed.), *World Catholicism in Transition*, New York: Macmillan.
- Nisbet, R. A. (1969): *Social Change and History*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Nolan, B. (1981): 'Redistribution of Household Income in Ireland by Taxes and Benefits', *The Economic and Social Review*, 13: 59-88.
- Nolan, B. (1991): *The Utilisation and Financing of Health Services in Ireland*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Nolan, B. and Callan, T. (forthcoming): 'Cross-National Poverty Comparisons Using Relative Poverty Lines: An Application and Some Lessons', *Review of Economic Inequality*.
- O'Brien, J. F. (1981): *A Study of National Wage Agreements in Ireland*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- O'Brien, J. F. (1987/1989): 'Pay Determination in Ireland: Retrospect and Prospects', in T. Murphy (ed.).
- O'Carroll, J. P. (1987): 'Strokes, Cute Hoors and Sneaking Regarders: The Influence of Local Culture on Irish Political Style', *Irish Political Studies*, 2: 77-92.

- O'Carroll, J. P. (1991): 'Bishops, Knights – and Pawns? Traditional Thought and the Irish Abortion Referendum Debate of 1983', *Irish Political Studies*, 6: 53–71.
- O'Connell, P. (1982a): 'The Distribution and Redistribution of Income in the Republic of Ireland', *The Economic and Social Review*, 13: 251–278.
- O'Connell, P. (1982b): 'A Sociology of Fiscal Crisis'. Paper read at Sociological Association of Ireland Conference, 1982.
- O'Connor, E. (1988): *Syndicalism in Ireland: 1917–1923*, Cork: Cork University Press.
- O'Connor, J. (1973): *The Fiscal Crisis of the State*, New York: St. Martin's Press.
- OECD (1966). *Investment in Education*. Dublin: Stationery Office.
- OECD (1978): *Public Expenditure Trends: Studies in Resource Allocation*. Paris: OECD.
- OECD (1979): *Economic Survey, Ireland*, Paris: OECD.
- OECD (1982): *Economic Survey, Ireland*. Paris: OECD.
- OECD (1988): *Economic Survey, Australia*, Paris: OECD.
- OECD (1989a): *Economic Survey, Ireland*, Paris: OECD.
- OECD (1989b): *Revenue Statistics of the OECD Member Countries, 1965–88*. Paris: OECD.
- OECD (1990): *Economic Survey, Australia*, Paris: OECD.
- OECD (1991a): *Economic Survey, Portugal*, Paris: OECD.
- OECD (1991b): *OECD in Figures*, supplement to *The OECD Observer*, June/July.
- O'Farrell, P. N. (1980): 'Multinational Enterprises and Regional Development: Irish Evidence', *Regional Studies*, 14, 2, 141–50.
- O'Farrell, P. N. (1984): 'Components of Manufacturing Employment Change in Ireland 1973–1981', *Urban Studies*, 21, 155–176.
- O'Farrell, P. N. and Crouchley, R. (1984): 'An Industrial and Spatial Analysis of New Firm Formation in Ireland', *Regional Studies*, 18: 221–236.
- Offe, C. (1985): *Disorganized Capitalism*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
- O'Hagan, J. W. and O'Higgins, M. (1973): 'Are Ireland's Social Security Payments Too Small? A Comment', *The Economic and Social Review*, 5: 199–200.
- O'Hearn, D. (1989): 'The Irish Case of Dependency: An Exception to the Exceptions?', *American Sociological Review*, 54: 578–96.
- O'Hearn, D. (1990): 'The Road from Import-Substituting to Export-Led Industrialization in Ireland: Who Mixed the Asphalt, Who Drove the Machinery, and Who Kept Making Them Change Directions?' *Politics and Society*, 18: 1–37.
- O'Higgins, M. (1990): 'The Distributive Effects of Public Expenditure and Taxation: An Agnostic View of the CSO Analysis' in C. Sandford, C. Pond and R. Walter (eds), *Taxation and Social Policy*, London: Heineman.
- O'Higgins, M. and Ruggles, P. (1981): 'The Distribution of Public Expenditure and Taxes Among Households in the United Kingdom', *Review of Income and Wealth*, 27: 298–326.
- O'Higgins, M. and Jenkins, S. (1989): 'Poverty in Europe', paper presented to Conference on Poverty Statistics in the European Community, Noordwijke, October.
- O'Higgins, M., Schmaus, G. and Stephenson, G. (1989): 'Income Distribution and Redistribution: A Microdata Analysis for Seven Countries', *Review of Income and Wealth*, 35: 107–131.

- O'Kelly, K. (1986): 'Fifty Voices: A Report from Bellinter' in S. MacRéamoinn (ed.), *Pobal: The Laity in Ireland*, Dublin: Columba Press.
- O'Leary, B. (1987): 'Towards Europeanisation and Realignment? The Irish General Election, February 1987', *West European Politics*, 10: 455-465.
- O'Leary, B. (1990): 'Setting the Record Straight: A Comment on Cahill's Country Report on Ireland', *Governance*, 3: 98-104.
- Olson, M. (1982): *The Rise and Decline of Nations*, New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press.
- O'Mahony, D. (1967): *The Irish Economy*, 2nd edition, Cork: Cork University Press.
- O'Malley, E. (1989): *Industry and Economic Development: The Challenge for the Latecomer*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- O'Malley, E. (1990): 'Ireland' in *The Impact of the Internal Market by the Industrial Sector, The Challenge for the Member States*, Brussels: Commission of the European Communities.
- OPCS (1990a): *Abortion Statistics 1988*, London: HMSO.
- OPCS (1990b): *Birth Statistics 1988*, London: HMSO.
- Orridge, A., (1976): 'The Irish Labour Party' in W. E. Paterson and A. H. Thomas (eds), *Social Democratic Parties in Western Europe*, London: Croom Helm.
- O'Sullivan, E. (1991): 'The 1990 Presidential Election in the Republic of Ireland', *Irish Political Studies*, 6: 85-98.
- O'Toole, R. (ed.) (1989): *Sociological Studies in Roman Catholicism: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives*, Lampeter: Edwin Mellen Press.
- Padao-Schioppa, T. (1987): *Efficiency, Stability and Equity: A Strategy for the Evolution of the Economic System of the European Community*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Paloheimo, H. (1991): 'Between Liberalism and Corporatism: The Effect of Trade Unions and Governments on Economic Performance in Eighteen OECD Countries', in R. Brunetta and C. Dell'Aringa (eds).
- Parsons, T. (1960): *Structure and Process in Modern Society*, Glencoe Ill: Free Press.
- Parsons, T. (1964): 'Evolutionary Universals in Society', *American Sociological Review*, 29: 339-357.
- Parsons, T. (1967): *Sociological Theory and Modern Society*, New York: Free Press.
- Paukert, F. (1973): 'Income Distribution at Different Levels of Development: A Survey of Evidence', *International Labour Review*, August-September: 97-125.
- Payne, C., Heath, A. and Payne, J. (1991): 'Modelling Trends in Multiway Tables' in R. Davies and A. Dale (eds) *Analysing Social and Political Change*, London: Sage.
- Peillon, M. (1982): *Contemporary Irish Society: An Introduction*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Perez-Diaz, V. (1986): 'Economic Policies and Social Pacts in Spain During the Transition: The Two Faces of Neo-Corporatism', *European Sociological Review*, 2: 1-19.
- Peterson, R. B. (1987): 'Swedish Collective Bargaining: A Changing Scene', *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, 15: 31-48.

- Pinto, M. (1990): 'Trade Union Action and Industrial Relations in Portugal' in C. Baglioni and C. Crouch (eds).
- Ploeg, J. D. van der (1989): 'Introduction' in C. Leeuwis *Marginalisation Misunderstood*, Wageningen: Wageningen Agricultural University.
- Poggi, G. (1990): *The State: Its Nature, Development and Prospects*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Polanyi, K. (1944): *The Great Transformation*, New York: Rinehart.
- Popper, K. R. (1957): *The Poverty of Historicism*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Power, R. and Roche, M. (1990): *National Farm Survey 1988*, Dublin: Teagasc.
- Pro Mundi Vita (1973): 'Pluralism and Pluriformity in Religious Life: A Case Study', *Bulletin*, 47.
- Przeworski, A. (1983): 'Methods of Cross-National Research, 1970-1983: An Overview', Berlin: Wissenschaftszentrum.
- Przeworski, A. (1985): *Capitalism and Social Democracy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pyle, J. L. (1990): *The State and Women in the Economy: Lessons from Sex Discrimination in the Republic of Ireland*, Albany: State University of New York Press.
- Quadagno, J. (1987): 'Theories of the Welfare State', *Annual Review of Sociology*, 13: 109-128.
- Raftery, A. and Hout, M. (1990): 'Maximally Maintained Inequality: Expansion, Reform and Opportunity in Irish Education, 1921-1975', ISA Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility, Madrid.
- Regini, M. (1984): 'The Conditions for Political Exchange: How Concertation Emerged and Collapsed in Italy and Great Britain', in J. H. Goldthorpe (ed.).
- Registrar-General (1982): *Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General 1980*, Belfast: HMSO.
- Registrar-General Northern Ireland, DHSS (1989): *Annual Report 1987, No. 66*, Belfast: HMSO.
- Rehn, G. and Viklund, B. (1990): 'Changes in the Swedish Model' in C. Baglioni and C. Crouch (eds).
- Review Group on the Treatment of Households in the Social Welfare Code (1991): *Report*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Riordan, E. J. (1920): *Modern Irish Trade and Industry*, London: Methuen.
- Roca, J. (1987): 'Neo-Corporatism in Post-Franco Spain' in I. Scholten (ed.).
- Roche, W. K. (1981): 'Convention and Change in Irish Industrial Relations: Comparisons and Differentials', in W. K. Roche and F. Quinn, *Trends in Irish Industrial Relations*, Dublin: College of Industrial Relations.
- Roche, W. K. (1982): 'Social Partnership and Political Control: State Strategy and Industrial Relations in Ireland', in M. Kelly, L. O'Dowd and J. Wickham (eds), *Power, Conflict, and Inequality*, Dublin: Turoe Press.
- Roche, W. K. (1987a/1989): 'State Strategies and the Politics of Industrial Relations in Ireland Since 1945' in T. Murphy (ed.).
- Roche, W. K. (1987b): *Social Integration and Strategic Power: The Development of Militancy Among Electricity Generating Station Workers in the Republic of Ireland, 1950-1982*, D.Phil. thesis, University of Oxford.
- Roche, W. K. (forthcoming): 'Organisational Dynamics and the Business Cycle:

- Aspects of the Growth and Performance of British Trade Unions in the Republic of Ireland', *British Journal of Industrial Relations*.
- Roche, W. and Larragy, J. (1987/1989): 'The Trend of Unionisation in the Irish Republic', in T. Murphy (ed.).
- Roche, W. K. and Larragy, J. (1990): 'Cyclical and Institutional Determinants of Annual Trade Union Growth in the Republic of Ireland: Evidence from the DUES Data Series'. *European Sociological Review*, 6: 49-72.
- Rose, R. (1985): 'The Significance of Public Employment', R. Rose (ed.), *Public Employment in Western Nations*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ross, A. M. and Hartman, P. T. (1960): *Changing Patterns of Industrial Conflict*, New York: Wiley & Sons.
- Ross, Miceal (1986): *Employment in the Public Domain in Recent Decades*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Rottman, D. and Hannan, D. F. (1981): 'Fiscal Welfare and Inflation: Winners and Losers'. Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Rottman, D., Hannan, D. F., Hardiman, N. and Wiley, M. (1982): *The Distribution of Income in the Republic of Ireland: A Study in Social Class and Family Cycle Inequalities*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Rottman, D. and O'Connell, P. (1982): 'The Changing Social Structure of Ireland'. *Administration*, 30, 3: 63-88.
- Rottman, D. and Reidy, M. (1988): *Redistribution Through State Social Expenditure in the Republic of Ireland: 1973-1980*, Dublin: National Economic and Social Council.
- Ruzicka, L., Wunsch, G. and Kane, P. (eds) (1989): *Differential Mortality: Methodological Issues and Biosocial Factors*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Ryan, L. (1979): 'Church and Politics: The Last Twenty-Five Years', *The Furrow*, 30: 3-18.
- Ryan, L. (1983): 'Faith Under Survey', *The Furrow*, 34: 3-15.
- Sandford, C. and Morrissey, O. (1985): *The Irish Wealth Tax: A Case Study in Economics and Politics*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Sani, G. and Sartori, G. (1983): 'Polarisation, Fragmentation and Competition in Western Democracies' in H. Daalder and P. Mair (eds), *Western European Party Systems*, London: Sage Publications.
- Sardon, J. P. (1990): *Cohort Fertility in Member States of the Council of Europe*, Population Studies No. 21, Strasbourg: Council of Europe.
- Sartori, G. (1968/1990): 'The Sociology of Parties: A Critical Review' in P. Mair (ed.).
- Saunders, P. and Klau, F. (1985): 'The Role of the Public Sector', *OECD Economics Studies*, Special Issue, No. 4 Spring.
- Scharpf, F. W. (1981): 'The Political Economy of Inflation and Unemployment in Western Europe: An Outline', Berlin: Wissenschaftszentrum.
- Scharpf, F. W. (1984): 'Economic and Institutional Constraints of Full-Employment Strategies: Sweden, Austria, and West Germany: 1973-1982' in J. H. Goldthorpe (ed.).
- Scharpf, F. W. (1991): *Crisis and Choice in European Social Democracy*, Ithaca, New York and London: Cornell University Press.

- Schattschneider, E. E. (1960): *The Semi-Sovereign People*, New York: Holt, Reinhart and Winston.
- Schmidt, M. G. (1982): 'Does Corporatism Matter? Economic Crisis, Politics and Rates of Unemployment in Capitalist Democracies in the 1970s' in G. Lehbruch and P. C. Schmitter (eds), *Patterns of Corporatist Policy-Making*, London and Beverly Hills: Sage.
- Schmidt, M. G. (1988): 'The Politics of Labour Market Policy: Structural and Political Determinants of Rates of Unemployment in Industrial Nations' in F. G. Castles *et al.* (eds), *Managing Mixed Economies*, Berlin: de Gruyter.
- Schmitter, P. C. (1979): 'Still the Century of Corporatism?', in P. C. Schmitter and G. Lehbruch (eds).
- Schmitter, P. C. (1981): 'Interest Intermediation and Regime Governability' in S. Berger (ed.) *Organizing Interests in Western Europe*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Schmitter, P. C. (1991): 'Sectors in Modern Capitalism: Modes of Governance and Variations in Performance', in R. Brunetta and C. Dell'Aringa (eds).
- Schmitter, P. C. and Lehbruch, G. (eds) (1979): *Trends Towards Corporatist Intermediation*, London and Beverly Hills: Sage.
- Scholten, I. (ed.) (1987): *Political Stability and Neo-Corporatism*, London and Beverly Hills: Sage.
- Schwerin, D. S. (1980): *Corporatism and Protest: Organisational Politics in the Norwegian Trade Union Movement*, Kent, Ohio: Kent Popular Press.
- Scitovsky, T. (1978): 'Market Power and Inflation', *Economica*, 45: 221-233.
- Scitovsky, T. (1980): 'Can Capitalism survive - an Old Question in a New Setting', *American Economic Review*, 70, *Proceedings and Papers*.
- Scully, J. T. (1971): *Agriculture in the West of Ireland*, Dublin: Department of Agriculture.
- Sexton, J. J. (1982): 'Sectoral Changes in the Labour Force Over the Period 1961-1980', *Quarterly Economic Commentary*, August, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Sexton, J. J., Walsh, B. M., Hannan, D. F. and McMahon, D. (1991): *The Economic and Social Implications of Emigration*, Dublin: National Economic and Social Council.
- Shalev, M. (1983a): 'The Social Democratic Model and Beyond: Two "Generations" of Comparative Research on the Welfare State'. *Comparative Social Research*, 6: 315-351.
- Shalev, M. (1983b): 'Class Politics and the Western State' in S. E. Spiro and E. Yuchtman-Yarr (eds), *Evaluating the Welfare State: Social and Political Perspectives*, New York: Academic Press.
- Sharratt, B. (1977): 'English Catholicism in the 1960s' in A. Hastings (ed.), *Bishops and Writers: Aspects of the Evolution of Modern English Catholicism*, Wheathampstead: Anthony Clarke.
- Shavit, Y. and Blossfeld, H. P. (eds) (1992): *Persistent Inequality: Changing Educational Stratification in Thirteen Countries*, Boulder, Col.: Westview Press.
- Siegel, B. J. (1970): 'Defensive Structuring and Environmental Stress', *American Journal of Sociology*, 76: 11.
- Simons, J. (1986): 'Culture, Economy and Reproduction in Contemporary Europe'

- in D. A. Coleman and R. S. Schofield (eds), *The State of Population Theory: Forward from Malthus*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Sinnott, R. (1978): 'The Electorate' in H. R. Penniman (ed.), *Ireland at the Polls: The Dáil Election of 1977*, Washington DC: AEI Press.
- Sinnott, R. (1984): 'Interpretations of the Irish Party System', *European Journal of Political Research*, 12: 289-307.
- Skocpol, T. (1981): 'Political Response to Capitalist Crisis: Neo-Marxist Theories of the State and the Case of the New Deal'. *Politics and Society*, 10: 155-201.
- Skocpol, T. (1985): 'Bringing the State Back In: Strategies of Analysis in Current Research' in T. Skocpol, D. Rueschemeyer and P. Evans (eds), *Bringing the State Back In*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Skocpol, T. and Amenta, E. (1986): 'States and Social Policies', *Annual Review of Sociology*, 12: 131-157.
- Slichter, S. H., Healy, J. J. and Livernash, E. R. (1960): *The Impact of Collective Bargaining on Management*, Washington D.C.: Brookings Institution.
- Smeeding, T. (1982): 'An Anti-Poverty Effect of In-Kind Transfers: A "Good Idea" Gone Too Far?', *Policy Studies Journal*. 10: 499-522.
- Smeeding, T. and Schmaus, G. (1990): 'The LIS Database: Technical and Methodological Aspects' in T. Smeeding, M. O'Higgins and L. Rainwater (eds), *Poverty, Income Inequality and Income Distribution in Comparative Perspective*, Hemel Hempstead: Harvester/Wheatsheaf.
- Soskice, D. (1990): 'Wage Determination: The Changing Role of Institutions in Advanced Industrialized Countries', *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 8: 36-61.
- Soskice, D. (1991): 'Reinterpreting Corporatism and Explaining Unemployment: Co-ordinated and Non-co-ordinated Market Economies', in R. Brunetta and C. Dell'Aringa (eds).
- Sperber, J. (1984): *Popular Catholicism in Nineteenth Century Germany*, Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Steinmetz, G. and Wright, E. O. (1989): 'The Fall and Rise of the Petty Bourgeoisie: Changing Patterns of Self-Employment in the Postwar United States', *American Journal of Sociology*, 94: 973-1018.
- Steinmetz, G. and Wright, E. O. (1990): 'Reply to Linder and Houghton', *American Journal of Sociology*, 96: 736-740.
- Stepan, A. (1978): *The State and Society: Peru in Comparative Perspective*, Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Stephens, J. (1979): *The Transition from Capitalism to Socialism*, London: Macmillan.
- Stinchcombe, A. L. (1968): *Constructing Social Theories*, New York: Harcourt Brace and World.
- Stolnitz, G. J. (1956): 'A Century of International Mortality Trends: 2', *Population Studies*, 10: 17-42.
- Strauss, G. (1951): *Irish Nationalism and British Democracy*, London: Batsford.
- Streeck, W. (1990): 'The Uncertainties of Management in the Management of Uncertainty: Employers, Labor Relations and Industrial Adjustment in the 1980s', *Work, Employment, and Society*, 1: 281-305.
- Sturmthal, A. (1951): 'Comments on Selig Perlman', *Industrial and Labour Relations Review*, 14: 483-496.

- Summers, R. and Heston, A. (1988): 'A New Set of International Comparisons of Real Product and Prices for 130 Countries, 1950-1985', *Review of Income and Wealth*, 1-26.
- Szuchewycz, B. (1989): "'The Growth is in the Silence": The Meanings of Silence in the Irish Charismatic Movement' in C. Curtin and T. M. Wilson (eds).
- Taylor, L. J. (1989): 'The Mission: An Anthropological View of an Irish Religious Occasion' in C. Curtin and T. M. Wilson (eds).
- Taylor, L. J. (1990a): 'The Healing Mass: Fields and Regimes of Irish Catholicism', *Archives des Sciences Sociales des Religions*, 71: 93-111.
- Taylor, L. J. (1990b): 'Stories of Power, Powerful Stories: the Drunken Priest in Donegal' in E. Badone (ed.).
- Teitelbaum, M. S. (1984): *The British Fertility Decline: Demographic Transition in the Crucible of the Industrial Revolution*, Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Telesis Consultancy Group (1982): *A Review of Industrial Policy*, Dublin: National Economic and Social Council.
- Therborn, G. (1986): *Why Some Peoples Are More Unemployed Than Others*, London: Verso.
- Third Programme (1969): *Economic and Social Development 1969-1972*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Tomlin, B. (1966): *The Management of Irish Industry*, Dublin: Irish Management Institute.
- Treiman, D. J. (1970): 'Industrialisation and Social Stratification' in E. O. Laumann (ed.), *Social Stratification: Research and Theory for the 1970s*, Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill.
- Tussing, A. D. (1978): *Irish Educational Expenditures - Past, Present and Future*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Van de Kaa, D. J. (1987): 'Europe's Second Demographic Transition', *Population Bulletin Volume 42*, No. 1, Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau Inc.
- Vernon, R. (1966): 'International Investment and International Trade in the Product Cycle', *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 80: 190-207.
- Visser, J. (1987): *In Search of Inclusive Unionism: A Comparative Analysis*, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Amsterdam.
- Visser, J. (1990): 'Continuity and Change in Dutch Industrial Relations' in C. Baglioni and C. Crouch (eds).
- Wallace, J. (1981): *Industrial Relations in Limerick City and Environs*, Limerick: National Institute for Higher Education.
- Wallace, J. and O'Shea, F. (1987): *A Study of Unofficial Strikes in Ireland: Final Report*, Dublin: Stationery Office.
- Walsh, B. (1968): *Some Irish Population Problems Reconsidered*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Walsh, B. M. (1972): 'Ireland's Demographic Transformation 1958-70', *Economic and Social Review*, 3: 251-275.
- Walsh, B. M. (1974): 'Income Maintenance Payments in Ireland', *The Economic and Social Review*, 5: 213-225.
- Walsh, P. (1991): 'Industrial Relations and Personnel Policies Under the State Sector Act', in J. Boston *et al.* (eds), *Reshaping the State: New Zealand's Bureaucratic Revolution*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Weaver, J. A. (1986a): 'The Irish Laity: Some Findings of the 1984 National Survey', *Doctrine and Life*, 36: 247-253.
- Weaver, J. A. (1986b): 'Change and Continuity in Irish Religion, 1974-1984', *Doctrine and Life*, 36: 507-517.
- Weaver, J. A. (1988): 'Vocations - A Review of National and International Trends', *The Furrow*, August.
- Weaver, J. A. (1990): 'Vocations in Ireland: Annual Report 1989', *Briefing*, 20: 219-220.
- Weber, M. (1904/1958): *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, New York: Charles Scribner.
- Western, B. (1991): 'A Comparative Study of Corporatist Development', *American Sociological Review*, 56: 283-94.
- Whelan, C. T. (ed.) (forthcoming): *Values and Social Change in the Republic of Ireland*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Whelan, C. T., Hannan, D. F. and Creighton, S. (1991): *Unemployment, Poverty and Psychological Distress*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Whelan, C. T. and Whelan, B. J. (1984): *Social Mobility in the Republic of Ireland: A Comparative Perspective*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Whelan, C. T. and Whelan, B. (1988): *The Transition to Retirement*, Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute.
- Whitwell, J. (1990): 'The Rogernomics Monetarist Experiment', in M. Holland and J. Boston (eds), *The Fourth Labour Government: Politics and Policy in New Zealand*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Whyte, J. H. (1974): 'Ireland: Politics Without Social Bases' in R. Rose (ed.), *Electoral Behaviour: A Comparative Handbook*, New York: The Free Press.
- Whyte, J. H. (1980): *Church and State in Modern Ireland 1923-1979*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Wilensky, H. (1975): *The Welfare State and Equality*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Wilensky, H. A. and Lebeaux, C. (1958): *Industrial Society and Social Welfare*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Wilkinson, B. (1991): 'The Irish Industrial Relations Act 1990 - Corporatism and Conflict Control', *Industrial Law Journal*, 21: 21-37.
- Wilson, B. (1966): *Religion in Secular Society: A Sociological Comment*, London: Watts.
- Wilson, B. (1979): *Contemporary Transformations of Religion*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Wilson, B. (1982): *Religion in Sociological Perspective*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Wilson-Davis, K. (1982): 'Fertility and Family Planning in the Irish Republic', *Journal of Biosocial Science*, 14: 343-358.
- Winter, M. M. (1973): *Mission or Maintenance: A Study in New Pastoral Structures*, London: Darton, Longman and Todd.
- World Bank (1990): *World Development Report*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Wrigley, E. A. (1972): 'The Process of Modernization and the Industrial Revolution in England', *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 3: 225-259.
- Wrigley, E. A. and Schofield, R. S. (1981): *The Population History of England 1541-1871: A Reconstruction*, London: Edward Arnold.
- Wuthnow, R. (1988): *The Restructuring of American Religion: Society and Faith Since World War II*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.