DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CEYLON

FERTILITY TRENDS IN CEYLON

1953 CENSUS

(One per cent. Sample)

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PREFACE

In connection with the 1953 Census a 10 per cent. sample of households was specially enumerated and of this a further 10 per cent. was taken giving in all a sample of approximately 1 per cent. of the total number of households. Detailed questions regarding fertility were also addressed to these households and a report based on the information collected was prepared by Mr. S. Kumaraswamy, Statistical Officer of this Department, on the lines of the report, "The Trend and Pattern of Fertility in Great Britain" by D. V. Glass and E. Grenbik, for a Departmental Committee studying fertility in Ceylon. It is appreciated that the 1 per cent. sample is very small and that the report may require corrections in many respects. The object of publication at this stage is to furnish students of this subject with some additional data and indications of where further information can be obtained. It is hoped that benefiting by suggestions and criticisms arising from this report a more satisfactory analysis of the full 10 per cent. sample can be undertaken thereafter.

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FERTILITY TRENDS IN CEYLON, 1953 CENSUS (ONE PER CENT. SAMPLE)

I—The Sample

FERTILITY was one of the items of information investigated on a sample basis at the Population Census of 1953. Data on this subject were obtained from 10 per cent. of the family households. In connection with the enumeration of the Census, lists of buildings were prepared by the Headmen. These lists contained particulars of family, non-family households and other buildings which were regarded as " institutions " for the purpose of the Census. The sample was drawn from these lists which constituted the basic documents. As would be expected, the sample was confined to family households. Every tenth family household listed within a census " block " (generally consisting of 50–60 buildings) was indicated by a cross. Households so indicated formed the framework of the sample. The marking of such crosses was continuous within a census " circle, " the area of which roughly corresponded to that of a Korale Division.

2. The fertility data presented in this report are based on a sub-sample which was intended to represent one per cent. of the population. Briefly, the selection of this sample was made in the following manner. From each Census " block " the household indicated by the first cross, according to the method described in the foregoing paragraph, was selected. Thereafter, the households indicated by the eleventh, twenty-first crosses, etc., were selected for the sample, if such households were listed within the " block ".

3. Relevant particulars of the population in the sample so selected were recorded on separate schedules by the Census field staff and forwarded to this office. The sample comprised a population of 123,465 which, however, formed 1.52 per cent. of the total enumerated population (8,098,637) at the Census. The female population represented in the sample was 58,421 and formed 47.3 per cent. of the population in the sample. At the 1946 Census the female population constituted 46·9 per cent. of the total population. The following table classifies the " ever married " * female population at the 1946 Census and at the 1953 Census (one per cent. sample), by conjugal condition.

TABLE 1—EVER MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION AT THE 1946 CENSUS AND AT THE
1953 CENSUS (1 PER CENT. SAMPLE) CLASSIFIED BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Marital Condition	1946 Census		1953 Census 1 per cent. Sample	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Married (Registered)	843,493	27·0	18,294	31·3
Married (Customary)	389,846	12·5	5,670	9·7
Widowed	267,813	8·6	3,847	6·6
Divorced	6,589	0·2	109	0·2

It will be observed from the above table that the " ever-married " at the 1946 and 1953 Censuses were 48·3 and 47·8 per cent. respectively.

4. The distribution by age-groups of the two populations at the 1946 Census and at the 1953 (1 per cent. sample) Census is shown in the following table :—

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* Comprising the married (registered and customary), widowed and divorced.

TABLE 2—DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS,
1946 CENSUS AND 1953 CENSUS (1 PER CENT. SAMPLE)

Age Group (Years)			1946 Census		1953 Census—1 per cent. Sample	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Under 14	..	..	1,214,560	38·8	23,702	40·6
15–19 ..	..	..	316,147	10·1	5,279	9·0
20–24 ..	..	..	313,724	10·0	5,597	9·5
25–29 ..	..	..	270,265	8·7	5,248	9·0
30–34 ..	..	..	203,410	6·5	3,576	6·1
35–39 ..	..	..	207,227	6·6	3,845	6·6
40–44 ..	..	..	139,867	4·5	2,504	4·3
45–49 ..	..	..	136,140	4·4	2,526	4·3
50–54 ..	..	..	91,327	2·9	1,791	3·1
55–59 ..	..	..	68,452	2·2	1,323	2·3
60–64 ..	..	..	59,280	1·9	1,024	1·8
65 and over	..	..	104,722	3·4	2,006	3·4
All-age groups	..	..	3,125,121	100·0	58,421	100·0

II—Editing and Processing the Data

5. From the Sample Census Schedules particulars relating to the " ever married " women and unmarried mothers (of whom there were only 45), were extracted. The data contained in some schedules were inconsistent and/or incomplete in many respects. They were carefully scrutinized and adjusted, where necessary, before they were accepted for tabulation. Missing information was supplied by reference to other recorded particulars on the schedules.

6. Schedules which did not have essential data were completely rejected. The following table shows the number of " ever married " women and unmarried mothers enumerated in the sample, the number of rejected schedules, and the final sample which constitutes the basis of the present report. The figures are shown separately for each district.

TABLE 3—NUMBER OF " EVER MARRIED " WOMEN* IN ORIGINAL SAMPLE,
NUMBER REJECTED AND NUMBER COMPRISING FINAL SAMPLE BY DISTRICTS

District			Number of Women in Original Sample	Number of Schedules rejected	Percentage of Rejections to Original Sample	Number in Final Sample	Percentage of Final Sample to Total Population (1953 Census)
CEYLON	..	..	32,603	4,638	14·23	27,965	0·35
Colombo	..	..	5,494	825	15·02	4,669	0·27
Kalutara	..	..	1,778	214	12·04	1,564	0·30
Kandy	..	..	3,781	651	17·22	3,130	0·37
Matale	..	..	1,016	163	16·04	853	0·42
Nuwara Eliya	..	..	995	227	22·81	768	0·24
Galle	..	..	2,169	209	9·64	1,960	0·37
Matara	..	..	1,720	353	20·52	1,367	0·33
Hambantota	..	..	868	81	9·33	787	0·41
Jaffna	..	..	1,949	214	10·98	1,735	0·35
Mannar	..	..	254	32	12·60	222	0·51
Vavuniya	..	..	208	25	12·02	183	0·52
Batticaloa	..	..	1,092	141	12·91	951	0·35
Trincomalee	..	..	261	35	13·41	226	0·27
Kurunegala	..	..	3,390	388	11·45	3,002	0·48
Puttalam	..	..	424	49	11·56	375	0·64
Chilaw	..	..	881	105	11·92	776	0·46
Anuradhapura	..	..	1,236	138	11·17	1,098	0·48
Badulla	..	..	1,901	357	18·78	1,544	0·33
Ratnapura	..	..	1,410	193	13·69	1,217	0·29
Kegalle	..	..	1,776	238	13·40	1,538	0·33

* Includes 45 unmarried mothers.

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7. The average rejection rate was 14 per cent. for Ceylon. Rejections were highest in the Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Badulla, Matara and Matale Districts, which had a large estate population. The low level of literacy among this population has no doubt been responsible for the incorrect and incomplete reporting. The rejected schedules in the estate sector accounted for 20 per cent. of the total rejections. The following table shows the rejected schedules by districts classified according to the residence of the women–whether urban, rural or estate.

TABLE 4—REJECTED SCHEDULES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISTRICT SHOWING RESIDENCE

District				Rejected Schedules belonged to			
				Urban Sector	Rural Sector	Estate Sector	Total
CEYLON	..	..	..	580	3,138	919	4,638
Colombo	..	..	..	348	460	17	825
Kalutara	..	..	..	22	148	44	214
Kandy	..	..	..	44	333	274	651
Matale	..	..	..	21	72	70	163
Nuwara Eliya	..	..	..	2	64	161	227
Galle	..	..	..	36	149	24	209
Matara	..	..	..	27	300	26	353
Hambantota	..	..	..	2	77	2	81
Jaffna	..	..	..	24	190	—	214
Mannar	..	..	..	—	32	—	32
Vavuniya	..	..	..	—	25	—	25
Batticaloa	..	..	..	14	124	3	141
Trincomalee	..	..	..	5	30	—	35
Kurunegala	..	..	..	3	347	38	388
Puttalam	..	..	..	5	43	1	49
Chilaw	..	..	..	5	76	24	105
Anuradhapura	..	..	..	5	132	1	138
Badulla	..	..	..	5	229	123	357
Ratnapura	..	..	..	11	132	50	193
Kegalle	..	..	..	2	175	61	238

8. The rejected schedules are further classified according to cause of rejection in the following table :—

TABLE 5—CAUSE OF REJECTION

Cause of Rejection			Number of Cases	Percentage to Total Rejections
Date of marriage unspecified	..	..	2,999	64·7
Census age inapplicable	..	..	1,530	33·0
Other causes	..	..	109	2·3
Total	..		4,638	100·0

It will be noticed that rejections due to the failure to furnish essential information like year of marriage accounted for 65 per cent. of the total rejections. Of these it was ascertained that 222 cases were under 20 years of age, 1,541 between 20–44 years of age, and 1,236 over 45 years of age. 1,530 cases were rejected because Census ages were incorrectly stated.

9. A knowledge of the characteristics of the persons excluded from the sample is as important as the knowledge of persons included within it. The above statistics reveal the position generally with regard to the characteristics of the rejected persons. Statistical adjustments will be necessary in order to ensure that the final sample is representative of the universe from which it is drawn.

10. Particulars relating to each woman finally selected were recorded on cards. These contained basic demographic information about her age, conjugal condition, race, religion, educational attainments, and occupation and income, if applicable. These cards included also data regarding her reproductive life, viz : the date of her first marriage and subsequent marriages (if any), number of children born and alive, and the age at which her first child was born. In addition to this information the husband's education, occupation and income were also recorded on the card. Particulars of husbands who lived away from their wives were, however, not available. There were nearly 25 per cent. of such cases.

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11. The occupational classification used for the Population Census was too detailed to yield significant results on a sample of the present size. For this reason occupations were grouped into broad categories based on social classes* and 11 such classes were used in the tabulations. The following note gives a general description of the social classes which were identified and the nature of occupations grouped within each such class.

Professional—This class applied to persons with professional qualifications, e.g., doctors, lawyers, dentists, members of the highest ranks of the civil service and such others.

Employers—In this class are included persons who employ 10 or more employees. Agricultural employers are excluded from this class.

Own Account—Persons who work on their own, such as small employers and shop keepers and carpenters, masons &c., who contract labour are included in this class.

Salaried Employees—This class is self explanatory ; it applied to persons who receive a monthly salary and who are employees in trade, industry, central and local government. Professional employees who receive a salary are excluded. The higher ranks of the white collar workers are included here. Minor employees are excluded.

Wage Earners (Non-Manual)—This class consists of the lower ranks of the white collar workers such as clerks, policemen, telephone operators, insurance agents, &c. Manual workers or factory workers are excluded from this class and so are agricultural workers or members of the armed services. This class includes a wide range of occupations.

Wage Earners (Manual)—This is the broadest category and includes all manual workers in trade, commerce or government. Only labourers who work in specific occupations are included. Porters, signalmen, ticket collectors, drivers are also included in this class.

Farmers—Persons in farming occupations such as market gardeners, small holders and cultivators of all crops are included, provided they do their own farming. This class also includes specialized farmers such as cattle farmers and dairy farmers.

Agricultural Workers—Farm labourers of all descriptions are included in this class.

Labourers—This category consisted of general labourers only—that is, labourers who are not customarily working in a particular trade or industry. Casual labourers fall into this category.

Armed Forces.—Persons who are in the armed services are included in this category.

Unproductive—This class consisted of beggars, prisoners, &c., who, though employed, do not contribute to the development of any trade or industry.

12. In addition to the coding of the social classes as defined above the following items of information were also coded :—

Education—The schedule gave particulars regarding the educational attainments of the women in each of the 3 languages viz., Sinhalese, Tamil and English. For the purposes of the tabulation only the highest standard of education reached in any one language was taken into account.

Age of Marriage—The Census schedule gave the year of marriage and the age of the woman. From this data the age at marriage was computed and recorded on the card, together with a code indicating the groups of marriage ages.

III—Biases

13. The validity of the results of an enquiry, especially those of a sample enquiry on fertility, may be affected by biases arising from one or more factors. It is necessary for example, to consider

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* As adopted at the Family Census (1946) in the United Kingdom.

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the representative character of the sample, the biases inherent in a fertility census, those arising from incomplete or incorrect reporting, and appropriately determine the influence of each of these factors in evaluating the results.

14. In paragraph 1 of the report it was mentioned that the main sample of households excluded all non-family households and " institutions ". These institutions mainly consisted of commercial establishments, public buildings, barracks and the kind in which theoretically no family household lived. The exclusion of such " institutions " would not therefore materially effect the fertility pattern revealed in the report. But " institutions " also included hospitals, nursing homes and such other places in which births take place. In the Colombo Municipality, for example, there are about 24 nursing homes and hospitals which are not represented in the present sample. This is an omission which would indeed bias the results to a great extent, in so far as the statistics relating to the recent marriages are concerned. But the main analyses, as will be noted later, relate to marriages of completed fertility, viz., those persons who are over 45 years of age at the date of the Census. The exclusion of " institutions " is therefore not likely to affect the analyses of fertility-completed marriages.

15. But, perhaps, the most obvious bias arises from the selection of the sample. Each census block, whatever its population content, was given equal weightage in the selection. Census blocks were not uniform in the composition of the buildings. Mannar, Vavuniya, Badulla, Hambantota and such other places which were sparsely populated had a Census block which was large in extent but small in population content. In the more populous areas the converse position was true. In the latter an average block comprised 300 persons while the former had 50 persons or less. The selection of one household in each block had therefore resulted in an over-representation of persons resident in sparsely populated areas and a relative under-representation of persons resident in thickly populated areas. It will be seen from Table 3 that the variations in the proportions of the sample among the different districts are due to the adoption of this sampling procedure. The figures presented in this report, however, are for Ceylon as a whole and they cannot be materially invalidated by district variations.

16. Fertility censuses are subject to a bias which is generally inherent in them. This is because such censuses are selective ; they elicit particulars only from the women who are surviving at the date of the Census. Consequently, the women married before 1900 or so and included in the Census are those who married young. Women who married relatively late may have been dead and would therefore be lost to the Census. Their fertility behaviour can neither be traced nor can it be measured from information collected at a Census.

17. In a fertility census a great deal of mis-reporting of facts occurs. This is mainly due to the fact that the census concerns females who are reluctant to reveal such intimate information about births and their reproductive life even to a female enumerator. Childless women, especially, do not take kindly to an enquiry of this nature and do not actively participate in the Census. There is, however, little evidence to show that this was the case in the present enquiry. Ages, however, seem to be mis-stated in a few cases. It will be noted that adjustments were made (para 5), where inconsistencies in the data were noted. For instance, where years of marriage and present ages reported were such that the marriage ages worked out to be less than 10 years the schedules in respect of these persons were rejected. Yet there were 726 cases in which the ages at marriages were reported to be less than 15 years and these were admitted. It is suspected that a fair proportion of these cases may have understated their ages or have incorrectly reported their marriage years.

18. Data on marriage duration and number of children born did not check for some of the recent marriage cohorts. For example, an average woman married during the years 1950–1953 (marriage duration of 3 years 3 months maximum) had, on the average, 5·68 children. Clearly something was wrong with it unless the condition is explained by the fact that there were twins among some mothers or that there were premarital births or pregnant brides among those who married during the period. Our social system still frowns on premarital births or premarital conceptions and this factor has therefore to be ruled out. The birth rate of twin-children is certainly not of this high order. A part of the explanation for this phenomenon apparently rests on the fact that some of the marriages contracted customarily were subsequently legalized. But in the majority of cases it is very likely that the years of marriage have been incorrectly stated.*

* No allowance or correction of these factors has been made in this Report. This will be done on the Report of the full (ten per cent.) sample to be prepared shortly.

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19. 2,999 schedules were rejected from the tabulations (para 8) because they did not contain the required data concerning marriage years. At least 1,236 of such schedules were in respect of women over 45 years of age. The selective nature of such rejections does therefore influence the composition of the sample and cause a bias towards under representation of the older marriage cohorts in it. The bias in this direction was further accentuated by the exclusion of 1,530 women, also among the older marriages, who had not specified their present ages.

20. In a fair proportion of cases data as regards the number of children alive were not reported. This omission was to some extent rectified by checking up the information contained in the other schedules of the same household. This would be accurate only as far as the recent marriages are concerned, where the other children, if any, would be resident with the parents in the same household.

21. The tabulation procedure itself caused a bias which was, however, unavoidable in the circumstances. The main analyses in this report are in respect of the marriages of completed fertility (i.e. the marriages of women who were 45 years of age at the date of Census). The statistics in regard to these persons correctly represent the reproductive behaviour of the marriages up to 1930 or so, as they have had a marriage duration of over 20 years. But the statistics of marriages subsequent to 1930 would be slightly misleading as the women who married during these years, and who are over 45 years at census date, are those who married late. The average age at marriage shown in Table 7 for each marriage-year group indicates the position. For the marriage years 1930–1934, the average age at marriage was 26·1 years, for marriage years 1935–39 the average age at marriage was 32·1 years, for marriage years 1940–44 it was 37·6 years, for 1945–1949 it was 42·4 years and for 1950–1953 it was 45 years. Despite the high ages at which these women were reported to be married there does not appear to be any appreciable decline in the number of children recorded per fertile mother marrying within these years vide Table 7. This fact does irresistibly lead to the conclusion, suggested in paras 17 and 18, that it is the " year of marriage " more than " age " so much which has been mis-stated.

IV—The Report outlined

22. The report deals firstly with general fertility (in terms of family-size), of women ever married including unmarried mothers covered by the sample, whatever their years of marriage and maritial statuses are. The fertilities recorded are briefly compared with those of the 1946 Census— the last census on which fertility particulars are available. The main analyses presented in the report relate to marriages of completed fertility. The women covered are those who are over 45 years of age at the census, and who remain married to their husbands. Such women have gone through their full reproductive career without interruption. Widows and divorced persons whose marriages were interrupted by death or separation of partners are not included in the analyses. It is, however, likely that a majority of the widowed women would have remained in their married state until they passed their reproductive period but no information is available on census records to show the years at which they were widowed or divorced. They were rejected (as was done at the U. K. Fertility Census of 1911) and though this caused a serious omission it could not be helped in the circumstances. For the same reason (i.e., the inability to ascertain the date when marriages were interrupted), women who were married on more than one occasion were excluded. For the married women, so defined, detailed statistics showing their general fertility behaviour as a whole and their behaviour as groups are presented. The results would give a fair indication of the fertility habits of the marriages that took place prior to 1930 or so.

23. The other part of the report deals with the marriages of incomplete fertility, that is, the marriages that took place during the last 15–20 years, and seeks to trace the family building habits of the present generation. The data has limited value as it has not been possible to deduce with much certainty the ultimate size of the family of these marriages, owing to the absence of data in the Census schedules regarding the rate at which the families are built up. It would be necessary, for example, to know the number of births occurring to marriages after a specified duration so as to compare them with the corresponding statistics for the marriages of earlier generations. Such comparison would reveal the extent of the increase or decline in fertility over the years.   This information is of vital importance in charting the future population growth with a reasonable degree of certainty.

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V—Total Fertility

24. The following table shows the distribution of the ever married women covered in the tabulations, according to conjugal condition, specified age-groups, and number of children born to each ever married woman.

TABLE 6—DISTRIBUTION SHOWING WOMEN ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

Conjugal Condition			44 years and under				45 years and over	
			Total Female Population Ever Married		Average No. of Children per Ever Married Female		Total Female Population Ever Married	Average No. of Children per Ever Married Female
Married (Registered)	..	..	14,194	..	3·59	..	4,100	.. 6·22
Married (Customary)	..	..	4,537	..	3·54	...	1,133	.. 5·69
Widowed	..	..	711	..	3·68	..	3,136	.. 5·46
Divorced	..	..	72	..	1·92	..	37	.. 4·32
Unmarried	..	..	26	..	4·08	..	19	.. 5·79
All conjugal conditions	..	..	19,540	..	3·58	..	8,425	.. 5·86

Women whose marriages were registered had, on the average, more children than those who were only customarily married. The former who were over 45 years at Census date had 6·22 children on the average. This average is further depressed to 5·86 children per ever married woman, if the customarily married, widowed and divorced women are also included. Those under 45 years in all marital statuses had 3·58 children per ever married woman. Total fertility to women of all ages, and of all marital statuses, was 4·3 children per ever married women as obtained for the 1953 census. It is interesting to note that the 1946 Census had also revealed a similar rate of total fertility. Over the 7-year period total fertility has remained unchanged. The proportion of the ever married population at the 1946 census and at the 1953 census also remained steady at 48 per cent. (para 3).

25. The statistics of total fertility so obtained for the entire female married population are not very helpful as they include fertilities of women of all ages and of all conjugal states. An average of 5·86 children per ever married woman, over 45 years of age, cannot be regarded as representing the pure fertility of this category of women. Fertilities of widowed and divorced women whose marriages may have terminated before they passed the reproductive ages are also included within the above-mentioned average of 5·86 children. Similarly, the inclusion of women who have been married more than once, and unmarried mothers, is also not justified as these women may not have been exposed to the full married state without interruption. The fertility of each marital status category bears out this point. The widowed women had on the average 5·46 children, the divorced 4·32 children, and the unmarried mother 5·79 children, each of which was less than the average of 6·22 children born to a woman over 45 years of age and whose marriage was registered. The statistics regarding average number of children born, (given above) relate to all women ever married, some of whom are childless and include also unmarried mothers.

VI—Marriages of Completed Fertility

26. For the reasons given in the foregoing paragraph it is customary to study fertility of only those women who, at the first marriages, remained in the married state (registered and customary marriages), until they passed the end of the fertility period which is usually regarded as 45 years. The tables in the following paragraphs relate to such women. They numbered 4,633 and are referred to as Group A women in order to distinguish them from the women whose fertilities are incomplete. The latter category is referred to as Group B women in the report.

(1) YEAR OF MARRIAGE

The following table gives the year of marriage (in groups), the number of childless women, the total number of children born to them, and the average number of children born to an ever married and to a fertile woman. A woman who had given birth to one child is regarded as a fertile woman.

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TABLE 7—GROUP A WOMEN—NUMBER OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY YEAR OF
MARRIAGE GROUP, AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER EVER
MARRIED WOMAN AND PER FERTILE WOMAN

Year of Marriage (Group)	Ever Married Women	No. of Fertile Women	No. of Childless Women	Total No. of Children born	Average No. of Children born	
					Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
1870–1879	4	4	—	26	6·5	6·5
1880–1889	18	18	—	146	8·1	8·1
1890–1899	104	100	4	699	6·7	7·0
1900–1909	424	403	21	2,874	6·8	7·1
1910–1919	1,483	1,428	55	9,809	6·6	6·9
1920–1924	1,211	1,177	34	7,646	6·3	6·5
1925–1929	830	798	32	4,962	6·0	6·2
1930–1934	304	279	25	1,411	4·6	5·1
1935–1939	136	112	24	551	4·1	4·9
1940–1944	59	44	15	202	3·4	4·6
1945–1949	36	24	12	100	2·8	4·2
1950–1953	24	19	5	108	4·5	5·7
All Marriage years	4,633	4,406	227	28,534	6·2	6·5

It is observed that there has been a steady decline in fertility over the years, except in regard to the latest marriage-year group when fertility appears to have shot up slightly. This is due not to an increase in fertility but rather to the inclusion of women who had incorrectly stated their years of marriage, their present ages, or both (para 21). It was also observed therein, that the statistics apply to marriages prior to 1930, as only these marriages had a sufficiently long duration. Comparisons can therefore be made of the marriages that took place during the years 1870 to 1899 with those of 1900–1929, thereby roughly identifying the fertilities of the two previous generations. The comparison is effected in the following table :

TABLE 8—GROUP A WOMEN—NUMBER OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN DURING THE
YEARS 1870–1899 AND 1900–1929 SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN
BORN PER EVER MARRIED WOMAN AND PER FERTILE WOMAN

Year of Marriage Group	Ever Married Women	No. of Fertile Women	No. of Childless Women	Total No. of Children	Average No. of Children born	
					Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
1870–1899	126	122	4	871	6·91	7·14
1900–1929	3,948	3,806	142	25,291	6·41	6·65

The average mother marrying during the years 1900–1929 had 0·49 children less than the average mother marrying during the years 1870–1899 ; the decline in fertility representing approximately 7 per cent. How far this decline is directly attributable to factors which influence fertility, for example, mortality conditions, fluctuations in marriage rates, and/or the " selectivity " conditions referred to in para 16, is a separate subject for study.

27. The following table classifies the married population according to the number of children born, for specified marriage years.

TABLE 9—GROUP A WOMEN—NUMBER OF MOTHERS HAVING THE FOLLOWING
NO. OF CHILDREN BORN

Year of Marriage Group	Total Ever Married Population	Number of Children born												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 & Over
1870–1899	126	4	1	5	6	8	12	19	13	18	16	16	3	5
1900–1929	3,948	142	149	210	277	315	415	447	467	473	382	305	184	182
1930–1953	559	81	53	62	56	57	57	55	37	42	26	14	14	5
All marriage years	4,633	227	203	277	339	380	484	521	517	533	424	335	201	192

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Large families are still widely prevalent. About 56 per cent. of the women marrying during the years 1870–1899 had 7 or more children but during the following generation the corresponding percentage of women fell down to 49, and during the years 1930–1953 it was 35 per cent. The figures for the years 1930–1953 cannot be admitted for comparison in this instance for the reasons given in the foregoing paragraph.

(2) AGE AT MARRIAGE

28. This is an important determinant in the population mechanism. Generally speaking, an early age at marriage results in a higher fertility than a late age at marriage. It would be interesting to isolate this factor, if that were possible, in order to assess its relative influence on fertility behaviour as a whole. It must, however, be realized that age at marriage is but one factor in the complex social and economic circumstances of the people determining population growth. The following table which depicts the age-specific fertilities for the 3 groups of marriage years may be read in the light of the foregoing observation.

TABLE 10—GROUP A WOMEN—AGE AT MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR EACH YEAR OF MARRIAGE GROUP.

	Age at Marriage (No. of Children Born per Fertile Woman)							
Year of Marriage	Under 15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 & Over
1870–1899 ..	7·1	7·6	6·9	4·8	—	8·0	—	—
1900–1929 ..	7·3	6·8	5·4	5·8	5·3	5·5	7·5	6·5
1930–1953 ..	7·0	5·0	5·4	4·9	4·8	4·1	4·4	5·6

The statistics shown in Table 10 relate to fertile marriages only. For the two groups of marriage-years, 1870–1899 and 1900–1929, there has been a gradual decline in the number of children ever born as age at marriage rises. The average numbers of children born to mothers marrying at 40–44 years and at 45 years or over during the years 1900–1929, have shown an increase, relative to others marrying at younger ages. There were 14 mothers in these two groups and it is very likely, if ages and marriage–years were correctly reported, that the ages at marriage of these persons are those at which their marriages were legalized. Taking the marriage age group 15–19 years, which is the predominant group, it is noticed that the number of children declined from 7·6 children to mothers marrying in 1879–1899 to 6·8 children in 1900–1929. This represents a decline of 0·8 children per mother. In terms of completed family size this decline which does not seem to be heavy shows that the relative influence of age at marriage over the two periods has not changed. In considering the possible influence on family-size of reductions in age at marriage it would not be correct to conclude that an increase of 5 years in the age of marriage from 15–19 years to 20–24 years had brought about a decline of 1·4 children during 1900–1929, and that raising the age by 5 years would cause a further decline in births to that extent. There does exist an association between age at marriage and completed size of family not, however, in the manner of " mechanical causation." In Ceylon, where little or no family planning is practised by the population, an early marriage results in a larger family-size than does a late marriage. The influence of marriage-age in relation to differential factors and its effect on total fertility does not always reveal the same trend, as will be observed from the following paragraphs.

VII—Differential Fertility (Marriages of Completed Fertility)

29. Since populations are made up of diverse groups which differ socially, genetically, occupationally, &c., there are differences in the rate of natural increase. Account must therefore be taken of the factors that influence such variations in fertility. Though these are separate influences yet they are highly inter-correlated. But it is possible to reduce these influences into a smaller

number by analysing each of the factors. In the selection of any one factor for study, due allowances must be made for relevant circumstances which may have some effect on the subject of investigation. Most important of the group differences affecting fertility directly or indirectly are those relating to socio-economic status, education, income, urbanization, race and religion. The analyses according to marriage-ages are also extended to cover the differential factors.

(1) BY OCCUPATION

30. Fertility behaviour is different among the various social classes. It would be interesting to know the identity and composition of these classes, and their respective fertilities (in terms of completed family-sizes), in order to ascertain the extent to which each class has been influencing the present trend. As explained in para 11 the occupations of husbands have been classified into status groups, viz., Professionals, Wage Earners (Manual), Wage Earners (Non-Manual), Farmers, &c. There are 9 major classes but for greater significance these classes have been further grouped into Manual, Non-Manual workers and Farmers. It will also be remembered that the occupations analysed are those that are being currently followed by the men. These may be different (in a few cases, at least) from those occupations in which the men were employed at the time births (to their wives) took place. There is very little mobility among occupations in Ceylon and consequently there would not be much discrepancy in the results on this account.

31. The following table classifies the population according to occupational status group and the average number of children born to each woman ever married and to each fertile woman.

TABLE 11—GROUP A WOMEN—AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND HUSBANDS' OCCUPATIONAL STATUS GROUPS

Husbands' Occupational Status Groups	Total Ever Married	Total Childless	Average No. of Children	
			Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
Professional	41	6	5·17	6·06
Employer	54	1	6·22	6·34
Own Account	738	32	5·98	6·25
Salaried employees	371	29	5·24	5·68
Wage earners (non-manual)	32	1	6·31	6·52
Wage earners (manual)	376	21	6·36	6·74
Farmers	1,141	45	7·02	7·31
Agricultural workers	176	5	6·68	6·88
Labourers	680	26	6·36	6·62
Unproductive	56	3	5·98	6·32
Unspecified	968	58	5·36	5·70

It is clear from the above table that the wives of salaried employees had the lowest net fertility followed by those in the professional, own account and employer groups. Farmers' wives recorded the highest fertility with the agricultural workers' coming next. Wives of manual wage earners and the labour classes had between them about the same degree of fertility and ranked second only to the farmers and agricultural workers groups. The unproductive and the unspecified groups have been left out as it is not definitely known what the occupations of these persons are. It is, however, suspected that the occupations of the unspecified group are similar to those in the salaried group because it is mostly among this group that many husbands, due to economic and housing difficulties live away from their wives. This suggestion appears to be confirmed by the pattern of fertility (5·70 children) for the unspecified class which closely corresponds to that of the salaried class (5·68 children).

32. Wives of the salaried class who showed the lowest fertility had on the average 1·63 children less per mother than the wives of the farmer class—representing a 22 per cent. decrease in the fertility of the salaried class over the farmer class. The decline in fertility over the years is illustrated in the following table which compares the fertility of wives in the farmer and unspecified (salaried) classes.

TABLE 12—GROUP A WOMEN—FERTILITY OF FARMERS CLASS AND UNSPECIFIED (SALARIED) CLASS, FOR THE YEARS 1870–1899, 1900–1929, 1930–1953

Marriage Year Group				Average No. of Children per Fertile Mother		
				Farmer Class		Unspecified Class (Salaried Employees)
1870- 1899	..	..	..	8·05	..	6·44
1900- 1929	..	..	..	7·45	..	5·82
1930–1953	..	..	..	5·69	..	4·02

The decline in the fertility of these two classes is noteworthy and since these two classes constitute nearly 50 per cent. of the population covered the overall decline in fertility (para 26) is partly explained.

33. The following table illustrates the variations in fertilities between the manual and non-manual classes :—

TABLE 13—GROUP A WOMEN—FERTILITY AMONG MANUAL AND NON-MANUAL CLASSES

Occupational Status Group				No. of Ever Married Women		No. of Childless Women		Average No. of Children	
								Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
Non-Manual	..	..	..	1,236	..	69	..	5·75	6·09
Manual	..	..	..	1,232	..	52	..	6·40	6·69

The following status groups are regarded as non-manual—professionals, employers, own account workers, salaried employees and wage earners (non-manual). The manual group comprises the wage earners (manual), agricultural workers and labourers. The difference in the family-sizes of these two classes is not very pronounced being only 0·60 children per mother, and may be compared with the variations in family-sizes of the two classes showing the lowest and highest family-sizes, viz., the salaried employees and the farmers respectively.

34. The following table shows the average ages at marriage of ever married women and the age-specific fertility of mothers in different occupational status groups. That fertility declines as age of marriage rises is illustrated for the 2 dominant marriage age-groups, viz., 15–19, 20–24 years, shown in the following table :—

TABLE 14—GROUP A WOMEN—AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY AMONG DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL STATUS GROUPS

Occupational Status Group				Average Number of Children per Fertile Woman marrying at				Average Age at Marriage per Ever Married Woman (Years)
				15–19 Years		20–24 Years		
Professional	..	..	..	7·6	..	5·6	..	23·46
Employer	..	..	..	5·8	..	7·4	..	21·26
Own account	..	..	..	6·5	..	6·0	..	19·85
Salaried employees	..	..	..	6·5	..	5·2	..	21·11
Wage earners (Non-Manual)	..	..	..	8·1	..	6·6	..	20·44
Wage earners (Manual)	..	..	..	7·1	..	6·4	..	19·86
Farmers and Farm workers	..	..	..	7·6	..	7·3	..	19·49
Agricultural workers	..	..	..	7·2	..	6·7	..	19·27
Labourers	..	..	..	6·8	..	6·6	..	19·89
Unproductive occupations	..	..	..	6·3	..	7·9	..	19·23
Occupation unspecified	..	..	..	6·1	..	5·6	..	21·66

Wives of farmers and manual workers married at slightly lower ages than the wives of non-manual workers. Wives of professionals, employers and the salaried employees married at higher ages than the farmers' or the agricultural workers' wives. It is significant to note in this connection that the

difference in the marriage ages of the farmer and salaried employees' classes, viz., 1·63 years was matched with the difference in the number of children born to these two classes. It was so (though not exactly) between the manual and non-manual workers whose difference in marriage ages was 0·57 years against the difference in family size of 0·60 children. Though the difference between "age" and "children" in terms of years, cannot strictly be equated yet it suggests, at once, that there is a strong and close association between age at marriage and completed family-size. It would indeed be so if "other factors" entering the mechanism of population growth are constant.

35. Part of the explanation for the differences in fertility among persons following different occupations is to be found in the "subjective state"* of these persons (i.e.) their values, attitudes and aspirations. The attitudes of professionals and salaried employees in our society, as elsewhere, are quite different from those of, say, the farmers or labourers. The pattern of fertility among farmers' wives, or for that matter, among the wives of manual workers is the same in every country. In the case of farmers, the rural, leisurely life with little or no economic pressure has certainly contributed to an increase in fertility over the wives of the salaried workers among whom the opposite conditions are at work. The latter class on the whole has a more rational attitude to life which coupled with the economic stress, housing shortages and other conditions associated with urbanization have to a great extent brought about a decline in family-size, relative to those of the other classes.

36. The question naturally arises how one group is able to achieve a lower fertility than the others especially because there is "no evidence to suggest that the fecundity of wives of particular groups has changed or that the age and marital composition have become less favourable to fertility". The decline in the higher occupational levels may be due to the prevalence of contraceptive practices. Very little is known regarding the extent or intensity of these practices but it is believed that the use of external appliances is not widely resorted to. In the future, however, the spread of modern methods of contraception is likely to bring a further decline in family-size among the higher occupational levels and thus widen the already existing differentials among the various ocupational classes to a marked degree.

(2) BY EDUCATION

37. Fertility usually varies inversely with amount of education because education is frequently associated with income and occupational conditions. The following table illustrates the number of children born to women according to the level of education attained by them. It will be noted that the education referred to is the highest standard attained by these women in any one of the languages, Sinhalese, Tamil or English.

TABLE 15—GROUP A WOMEN—EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER EVER MARRIED WOMAN AND PER FERTILE WOMAN

Educational Attainment of Women	Ever Married Women	Childless Women	Average Number of Children	
			Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
1st-3rd standard	556	25	6·45	6·16
4th-7th standard	898	48	5·97	5·65
Junior, Senior and equivalent standard	194	19	5·49	4·95
Intermediate and higher standards	11	2	3·88	3·18
Not stated	514	20	6·66	6·41
Illiterates	2,460	115	6·71	6·39

Highest fertility occurred to illiterate women and showed a gradual decline as literacy improved. The women who passed the intermediate or higher examinations (there were only 11 such cases) had the lowest fertility, viz., 3·18 children per fertile woman. An illiterate mother had 6·39 children but between these extremes are the fertilities of those women who had attained a school standard of education. Mothers in the 4th-7th standard level of education had a family-size of 5·65 children.

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* A comment has also been expressed that, more than conscious choice as a result of attitudes, it is the "urban way of living" both as regards personal habits as well as environment that is responsible for differences in fertility between town and country.

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The decline in the family-size as education improved was steady but it was heaviest when education improved from the school to collegiate level. The difference in fertilities from 6·39 children per fertile mother among the illiterates to 6·16 children per mother in the 1st–3rd standard group was the lowest recorded.

38. 52 per cent. of the illiterate women gave birth to at least 7 children while the corresponding percentages of women for the 4th–7th standard education group, and the Junior, Senior or equivalent standard group, were 40 and 29 respectively. Large families among the educational groups were rare presumably because education rationalizes life outlook and opens up wider opportunities. With free education the standard of literacy in Ceylon would considerably improve and this is likely to act as a strong factor in influencing family-size of the next generation.

39. The average ages at marriage and age-specific fertilities of women in different education groups are shown in the following table :—

TABLE 16—GROUP A WOMEN—AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITIES OF WOMEN IN
DIFFERENT EDUCATION GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGES AT MARRIAGE

Educational Attainment Group	Average Number of Children per Fertile Woman Marrying in		Average Age at Marriage per Ever Married Woman
	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	
1st 3rd standard ..	6·5	6·5	20·4
4th-7th standard ..	6·4	5·7	21·0
Junior, Senior and equivalent standards	6·3	5·2	21·5
Intermediate and higher standards	3·0	3·0	25·2
Not stated	6·6	6·6	20·1
Illiterates	7·1	6·5	20·0

The difference in the marriage ages of women with a primary level and secondary level of education was only an year or so ; the former married at 20 years while the latter married at 21 years. Relatively, however, a sharp increase was noted in the marriage ages of the women of higher educational levels which must have in some measure contributed to the equally sharp decline in their family-sizes as observed in the analysis at para 37.

(3) BY INCOME

40. Fertility varies inversely with income as it does generally with socio-economic status. Low income groups are characterized by large families and high income groups by small families. The following table shows the family-sizes among the different income groups :—

TABLE 17—GROUP A WOMEN, FAMILY-SIZE AND INCOME GROUPS

Income Groups (Husbands)	Total Ever Married Women	Childless Women	Average Number of Children born	
			Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
Under Rs. 40	1,296	54	6·57	6·86
Rs. 40 to under Rs. 120	1,657	76	6·28	6·59
Rs. 120 to under Rs. 300	296	20	5·97	6·40
Rs. 300 to under Rs. 600	75	6	5·21	5·67
Rs. 600 and over	40	1	5·15	5·28
Not stated	1,269	70	5·70	6·04

Family size generally declines as income rises but the statistics given above indicate that the decline is steady and does not fluctuate so widely as it does with education but the trend in the pattern is unmistakable. The difference in the average number of children born to mothers in the lowest income group, viz., under Rs. 40, and mothers in the highest income group Rs. 600 and over, was only 1·58 children. Intergroup-variations in the number of children born are also not pronounced. The association of fertility with income is not so strong as it is with occupation or education in which " peoples'

attitudes and aspirations have a strong impact on their demographic response ". When income is not mixed with occupation, education or with other fertility-affecting influences, economic considerations appear to be the primary factor in conditioning fertility. The utilities flowing from children are likely to be weighed against utilities derived from the many goods and services desired by couples, especially by those among high income groups; and the demand for children is affected. A kind of substitution effect takes place when children become more costly relative to other goods and services. This is not to suggest, however (and the evidence confirms the belief), that the economic motive is very strong among the families surveyed.

41. Of the 1,269 wives whose husbands' incomes are not specified, in about 900 cases the husbands were living away from the wives. It was suggested that these persons are likely to belong to the salaried class (para 31). The close correspondence to the family sizes of the two categories referred to therein and that of the unspecified income group as revealed in the income classification lends further support to this view.

42. The following table gives the age-specific fertility for 2 marriage group years, 15–19 years and 20–24 years, according to income groups. The average ages at marriage by income groups are also shown :—

TABLE 18—GROUP A WOMEN—AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY AND (NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN TO EACH FERTILE WOMAN) FOR MARRIAGE AGE GROUPS 15–19 AND 20–24 YEARS AND AVERAGE AGES AT MARRIAGE

Husbands' Income Group	Average Number of Children born to Mother marrying in Age Group		Average Age at Marriage of Ever Married Woman
	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	
Under Rs. 40	7·1	6·7	19·8
Rs. 40 to under Rs. 120	6·8	6·7	20·0
Rs. 120 to under Rs. 300	6·9	5·5	19·8
Rs. 300 to under Rs. 600	6·2	6·3	22·4
Rs. 600 and over	7·6	4·5	22·0
Not stated	6·5	5·7	21·3

The ages at marriage of wives in income groups under Rs. 300 do not show much variation. Above the Rs. 300 group the average age is about 1½ years higher than those of lower groups. The two distinct ages at marriage roughly characterizing the two social classes, viz., the workers' and the middle classes are noteworthy.

(4) BY RESIDENCE

43. Fertility varies among women belonging not only to different social and economic classes but also among women resident in various geographical areas. Urban dwellers, for instance, have a lower fertility than the rural dwellers because there is associated with urbanization certain factors which are " inimical to child-bearing and child-rearing ". The economic factor is chief among them affecting, as it does, all class-levels alike. In Ceylon, the municipal and urban council towns are regarded as urban areas for the purposes of the analyses and except for the large municipal towns most of the urban towns have a mixed population, more rural than urban, as far as the fertility-influencing factors are concerned. There is neither industrialization nor increase in relative child-bearing costs to any measurable degree in our small urban towns. Nevertheless the inverse relationship pattern of family-size in relation to urbanization is apparent from the following table :—

TABLE 19—GROUP A WOMEN—NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER FERTILE MOTHER AND PER EVER MARRIED WOMAN BY RESIDENCE

Residence	No. of Ever Married Women	No. of Childless Women	Average Number of Children Born	
			Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
Urban areas	476	41	5·05	5·53
Rural areas	3,909	168	6·34	6·62
Estate areas	248	18	5·48	5·90

The rural mother had on the average 1·09 children more than the urban mother. The estate mother on the other hand had a slightly lower fertility than the rural mother. The population comprising the estate sector is mainly Indian Tamil, and contrary to popular belief, women of this racial stock had a lower fertility relative to the resident population. This fact is also apparent from the study of fertility variations among different races in paragraphs 46–49.

44. The following table shows the age-specific fertilities of the mothers by residence. The two dominant groups of marriage-ages are shown.

TABLE 20—GROUP A WOMEN—AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITIES BY RESIDENCE OF MOTHER

Residence				No. of Ever Married Women		Average Number of Children born to Mothers marrying in				Average Age at Marriage
						15-19 Years		20-24 Years		
Urban	..	..	..	476	..	6·2	..	5·3	..	21·7
Rural	..	..	..	3,909	..	6·9	..	6·3	..	20·2
Estate	..	..	..	248	..	6·1	..	6·3	..	19·2

The rural mother married at a later age than the estate mother but despite this she had a higher fertility (6·62 children) than the estate mother who had only 5·90 children. The belief that an early marriage results in more births than a late marriage does not appear to hold good in this instance. The reason has perhaps to be sought from the fact (other factors remaining unchanged), that the estate woman who is a worker would like to conclude her fertility early in order to enable her to be free in pursuing her occupation. In this sense there appears to be a conscious limitation of family-size among this group of persons.

45. The following table depicts the numbers and percentages of women marrying in each age-group by residence.

TABLE 21—GROUP A WOMEN—AGE AT MARRIAGE AND RESIDENCE

Age at Marriage Group		Urban			Rural			Estate			Total	
		No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage
Under 15 years	..	65	13·66	..	606	15·50	..	55	22·18	..	726	15·67
15–19 years	..	151	31·72	..	1,523	38·96	..	106	42·74	..	1,780	38·42
20–24 years	..	132	27·73	..	1,034	26·45	..	51	20·56	..	1,217	26·27
25–29 years	..	64	13·45	..	421	10·77	..	16	6·45	..	501	10·81
30–34 years	..	34	7·14	..	168	4·30	..	7	2·82	..	209	4·51
35–39 years	..	14	2·94	..	71	1·82	..	9	3·63	..	94	2·03
40–44 years	..	5	1·05	..	43	1·10	..	2	·81	..	50	1·08
45 years and over	..	11	2·31	..	43	1·10	..	2	·81	..	56	1·21

The ages, 15–19 years, were the most popular for marriages among the rural and estate population and were particularly so among the latter. In the urban areas these ages were equally popular though to a lesser degree. At 24 years of age 85 per cent. of the women in the estates and 81 per cent. of the women in the rural areas were alredy married, whereas only 73 per cent. of the urban women were married at that age. These figures relate to women classified in the above table.

(5) BY RACE

46. A culturally integrated group or sub-group exhibits certain patterns of value and behaviour that cannot fail to influence fertility. The population of Ceylon comprises a few such groups and it would be interesting to trace the variations in their rates of growths. In doing so it is necessary to assume that the other fertility-influencing factors like occupational status, education, &c., are kept under control, though it would be an unrealistic assumption. The following table illustrates the position regarding family-size according to race,

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TABLE 22—GROUP A WOMEN—NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER EVER MARRIED WOMAN, PER FERTILE WOMAN, CLASSIFIED BY RACES

Race	Ever Married Woman	Childless Woman	Average Number of Children born	
			Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
Low-Country Sinhalese	2,392	116	6·2	5·9
Kandyan Sinhalese	1,331	45	7·4	7·1
Ceylon Tamils	486	37	5·8	5·3
Indian Tamils	184	10	5·5	5·2
Ceylon Moors	179	11	6·7	6·3
Indian Moors	4	—	6·0	6·0
Burghers	21	3	4·9	4·2
Malays	17	3	5·9	4·9
Other Indians	2	—	7·0	7·0
Europeans	7	—	4·1	4·1
Other races	6	1	5·4	4·5
Unspecified	4	1	7·0	5·3

The Kandyan Sinhalese had the highest fertility among all the races and in this respect were quite distinct from their counterparts in the Low-Country. The Sinhalese, as a whole, had a high fertility rate (6·3 children per ever married woman) which was excelled only by the Moors who, on the average, had 6·7 children. The Ceylon Tamils and the Indian Tamils had about the same degree of fertility with 5·8 children and 5·5 children respectively. Of the other indigenous races the Malays and Burghers ranked next with 5·9 children and 4·9 children respectively. The Europeans had the lowest fertility, that of 4·1 children per ever married woman.

47. Racially the pattern of fertility is unmistakable and suggests that the Sinhalese as a whole increase in numbers over the Ceylon Tamils at the average rate of 0·5 children per married woman and over the Indian Tamils at an average rate of 0·8 children per married woman. The Sinhalese and the Moors show a similar rate of increase. These rates can be used to estimate future growth only if the trends in fertility continue to remain unchanged. It is of interest to know how much of the fertilities revealed are ethnic or cultural in origin and how much are due to occupational or educational differentials. More analyses in this direction would be required before the influence of each factor is analysed and accounted for.

48. The following table shows the age-specific fertilities of selected races for the two dominant age-groups :—

TABLE 23—GROUP A WOMEN—AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY 15-19 YEARS, 20-24 YEARS FOR SELECTED RACES

Race	Total Ever Married Women	Average Number of Children born to Mothers marrying in		Average Age at Marriage
		15-19 Years	20-24 Years	
Low-Country Sinhalese	2,392	6·7	6·2	21·3
Kandyan Sinhalese	1,331	7·5	7·2	19·1
Ceylon Tamils	486	6·1	5·2	20·2
Indian Tamils	184	5·5	5·7	18·3
Ceylon Moors	179	7·6	5·9	18·1
Burghers	21	6·4	4·2	25·6
Malays	17	5·6	7·3	20·8
Europeans	7	1·0	3·7	24·1

The association between marriage and total fertility is a mixed one especially when it is considered racially. Though the average Low-Country Sinhalese woman married at a later age (21 years) than the average Ceylon Tamil (20 years) or the Indian Tamil (18 years), yet she achieved a higher fertility than either of the women of the two other races. So is the average Kandyan Sinhalese who, despite the fact, that she married about an year later than the average Indian Tamil, yet had on the average 1·9 children more than the Indian Tamil. Early marriages are common among the Tamils but this did not result in larger family-sizes than among the Sinhalese who relatively marry late ; on the

contrary it resulted in fewer births. The reason may be mainly economic (para 44), which probably necessitates a measure of family planning. This is only a part of the explanation for the seemingly peculiar behaviour of fertility among these races but there are also a host of other "imponderables" influencing the mechanism of population growth which have to be considered.

49. The following table gives an idea of the distribution of the numbers of children born to the different races.

TABLE 24—GROUP A WOMEN—DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN—PERCENTAGE FIGURES SHOWING THE EVER MARRIED POPULATION BY RACES HAVING AT LEAST 5 CHILDREN BORN

Races				Percentage
Low-Country Sinhalese	..	..	..	68
Kandyan Sinhalese	..	..	..	78
Ceylon Tamils	..	..	..	58
Indian Tamils	..	..	..	55
Ceylon Moors	..	..	..	70
Burghers	..	..	..	33
Malays	..	..	..	41
Europeans	..	..	..	29

VIII—Marriages of Incomplete Fertility

50. The statistics presented in the earlier paragraphs relate to marriages whose fertilities are more or less complete and do therefore depict fertility characteristics of women in the past generations. These characteristics change over time, as they usually do, and are therefore inadequate to estimate present or future population behaviour. In order to estimate population numbers during the next generation or so with reasonable certainty the fertility behaviour of incomplete marriages have to be closely watched and studied. These are the marriages that were contracted during recent years and whose fertilities are in various stages of completion. A knowledge of the ultimate family sizes of these marriages would be possible only by ascertaining the pace at which they are building up their families. It is important, for example, to know the number of children born to couples marrying in a particular year after a duration of 1 year, 2 years, 5 years, 10 years, &c., and compare the results of such duration–specific fertilities with those of the earlier marriages. This way it is possible to conclude with a fair degree of accuracy the ultimate sizes of completed families for couples marrying at each year. Unfortunately the data are not available from the present fertility Census and is a void which must be filled.

51. The following table shows the years of marriages of the Group B women, i.e., those under 45 years of age at the date of the Census, and the average number of children born to each ever married woman and to each mother.

TABLE 25—GROUP B WOMEN—AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER EVER MARRIED WOMAN, PER MOTHER, BY YEAR OF MARRIAGE

Year of Marriage				Ever Married Women	Childless Women	Average Number of Children born	
						Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
1920-1924	..	..	..	200	4	6·50	6·63
1925-1929	..	..	..	1,154	49	6·44	6·73
1930-1934	..	..	..	1,963	84	5·84	6·10
1935-1939	..	..	..	2,946	107	5·00	5·19
1940-1944	..	..	..	3,805	175	3·68	3·85
1945-1949	..	..	..	4,390	294	2·30	2·47
1950-1953	..	..	..	2,890	254	·77	1·37
				17,348			

The average numbers of children born to mothers who married during the years 1920-1924 and 1925-1929 were 6·63 and 6·73 respectively. There are slight discrepancies in regard to the fertilities of these and the women who married in the same years but shown separately under marriages of completed

fertility. The discrepancy is procedural. Women whose fertilities are shown in Table 25 (referred to as Group B women) are those who married at much lower ages than those (Group A women) included under marriages of completed fertility. The average age at marriage of the Group B women who married during 1920–1924 was only 12·4 years whereas the corresponding age for Group A women was 18 years. If we regard a woman who is married 25 years as having completed her fertility even though she has not passed her reproductive age (45 years), then the marriages that took place between 1920–1929 have to be included with those of Group A women. Even so, the difference in total fertility of Group A women is slight. The marriages that took place during 1930–1939 have lasted for at least 15 years and would have had most of the births. The contribution made by subsequent births to total fertility may be negligible. Duration-specific fertility rates computed on this basis for marriage cohorts of recent years and a knowledge of the periods of effective fertility are important factors in charting future population behaviour.

IX—General

52. Subject to the biases referred to in paras 13–20, the statistics given in this report provide a general picture of the trend and pattern of fertility in Ceylon of the couples who married during the last 60–70 years. The fertilities of these couples are conditioned to a great extent by mortality rates that existed during the period these couples married and reared children. A change in this factor alone will appreciably influence the trend even though the attitudes of the population towards fertility remain unchanged. Throughout the report the term " fertility " refers to the number of children ever born to a woman during her whole reproductive life. This number does not represent the size of the family now living. The data regarding living children were not made use of in this report, except in a broad way, as it was observed that a fair proportion of women had not given this information. Consequently, certain adjustments in the data were made. The method of adjustment is described in para 20, and on the basis of the adjusted data it was ascertained that 70·30 per cent. of the children born are alive. The corresponding percentage of the surviving children at the 1946 Census was 73·37. Applying this proportion of surviving children it is possible to derive a measure of net-fertility which would be adequate for all practical purposes.

53. It is customary to represent fertility by means of one or more indices but owing to the small sample used this report does not attempt that task. These indices are, at best, a rough and ready means of indicating broad trends in fertility. Their effectiveness are dependent on so many factors that their value becomes limited. However, a comparison of the rates estimated in the paper, " Fertility trends in Ceylon " (Monograph 3), published by this Department, is interesting. The generation Fertility Rate (based on the 1946 Census), which included all registered marriages and some customary marriages only revealed that 5·4 children were born to each mother. A different rate, i.e., Gross Reproduction Rate for a slightly different period, 1945–47, estimated that 7·1 children were born per mother. The rate based on marriages of completed fertility, and including *all* customarily married mothers disclosed an average of 6·5 children born per mother. If, however, the generation fertility rates for all registered marriages and for all customary marriages of the 1946 Census are computed separately it is found that the registered marriages had a fertility rate of 6·7 children and customary marriages 5·6 children per mother. The rate for both registered and customary marriages (1946 Census) was 6·02 children which is 9 per cent. less than the rate obtained from the analyses presented in this report.

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XI—THE STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1—EVER MARRIED POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY DISTRICTS SHOWING ORIGINAL SAMPLE, REJECTS AND FINAL SAMPLE

District	Total Population at the 1953 Census	Total Ever Married Females in Original Sample	Total Rejects	Total Ever Married Female Population in Sample	Percentage of Total Rejects to Total Population in Original Sample	Percentage of Final Sample to Total Population enumerated at the 1953 Census
Colombo ..	1,707,872 ..	5,494 ..	825 ..	4,669 ..	15·02 ..	·27
Kalutara ..	523,948 ..	1,778 ..	214 ..	1,564 ..	12·04 ..	·30
Kandy ..	840,448 ..	3,781 ..	651 ..	3,130 ..	17·22 ..	·37
Matale ..	201,126 ..	1,016 ..	163 ..	853 ..	16·04 ..	·42
Nuwara Eliya	325,022 ..	995 ..	227 ..	768 ..	22·81 ..	·24
Galle ..	524,382 ..	2,169 ..	209 ..	1,960 ..	9·64 ..	·37
Matara ..	413,904 ..	1,720 ..	353 ..	1,367 ..	20·52 ..	·33
Hambantota	191,728 ..	868 ..	81 ..	787 ..	9·33 ..	·41
Jaffna ..	492,384 ..	1,949 ..	214 ..	1,735 ..	10·98 ..	·35
Trincomalee	84,509 ..	261 ..	35 ..	226 ..	13·41 ..	·27
Vavuniya ..	35,119 ..	208 ..	25 ..	183 ..	12·02 ..	·52
Mannar ..	43,711 ..	254 ..	32 ..	222 ..	12·60 ..	·51
Batticaloa ..	270,722 ..	1,092 ..	141 ..	951 ..	12·91 ..	·35
Kurunegala	626,074 ..	3,390 ..	388 ..	3,002 ..	11·45 ..	·48
Puttalam ..	58,878 ..	424 ..	49 ..	375 ..	11·56 ..	·64
Chilaw ..	169,963 ..	881 ..	105 ..	776 ..	11·92 ..	·46
Anuradhapura	229,174 ..	1,236 ..	138 ..	1,098 ..	11·17 ..	·48
Badulla ..	468,835 ..	1,901 ..	357 ..	1,544 ..	18·78 ..	·33
Ratnapura	420,317 ..	1,410 ..	193 ..	1,217 ..	13·69 ..	·29
Kegalle ..	470,521 ..	1,776 ..	238 ..	1,538 ..	13·40 ..	·33
CEYLON ..	8,098,637	32,603	4,638	27,965	14·23	·35

TABLE 2—EVER MARRIED POPULATION AT THE 1946 CENSUS AND AT THE 1953 CENSUS (1 PER CENT. SAMPLE) CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group (Years)	1953 Census		1946 Census	
	No. of Ever Married Females	Percentage of Total Population	No. of Ever Married Females	Percentage of Total Population
Under 14 ..	34 ..	·12 ..	2,710 ..	·18
15- 19 ..	1,004 ..	3·59 ..	78,371 ..	5·17
20- 24 ..	3,880 ..	13·88 ..	222,691 ..	14·70
25- 29 ..	4,804 ..	17·18 ..	239,571 ..	15·82
30- 34 ..	3,558 ..	12·72 ..	190,963 ..	12·61
35- 39 ..	3,827 ..	13·68 ..	199,209 ..	13·15
40- 44 ..	2,420 ..	8·65 ..	134,821 ..	8·90
45- 49 ..	2,536 ..	9·07 ..	132,084 ..	8·72
50- 54 ..	1,744 ..	6·24 ..	88,415 ..	5·84
55- 59 ..	1,259 ..	4·50 ..	66,637 ..	4·40
60- 64 ..	994 ..	3·55 ..	57,621 ..	3·80
65- 69 ..	754 ..	2·70 ..	101,725* ..	6·71
70- 74 ..	512 ..	1·83 ..	— ..	—
75 and over ..	639 ..	2·29 ..	— ..	—
All Ages ..	27,965	100·00	1,514,818 ..	100·00

* Represents the population 65 years and over.

TABLE 3—EVER MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED
AGE GROUPS, CONJUGAL CONDITION AND FAMILY SIZE

Conjugal Condition	Under 45 Years at Census Date			45 Years and Over at Census Date		
	Total No. of Ever Married Women	Total No. of Children Born	Average No. of Children Born per Ever Married Woman	Total No. of Ever Married Women	Total No. of Children born	Average No. of Children Born per Ever Married Woman
Married (Registered) ..	14,194 ..	50,970 ..	3·59 ..	4,100 ..	25,521 ..	6·22
Married (Customary) ..	4,537 ..	16,047 ..	3·54 ..	1,133 ..	6,444 ..	5·69
Widowed	711 ..	2,616 ..	3·68 ..	3,136 ..	17,132 ..	5·46
Divorced	72 ..	138 ..	1·92 ..	37 ..	160 ..	4·32
Unmarried Mothers ..	26 ..	106 ..	4·08 ..	19 ..	110 ..	5·79
All Conjugal Conditions ..	19,540 ..	69,877 ..	3·58 ..	8,425 ..	49,367 ..	5·86

TABLE 3(a)—AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN—ALL CONJUGAL CONDITIONS

Age Groups (Census Date)	Total Ever Married Women	Total No. of Children Born	Average No. of Children Born per Ever Married Woman
Under 45 years	19,540 ..	69,877 ..	3·58
45 years and over..	8,425 ..	49,367 ..	5·86
All Ages	27,965 ..	119,244 ..	4·26

TABLE 4—EVER MARRIED POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE GROUP, CONJUGAL CONDITION SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

Conjugal Condition	Total No. of Ever Married Women	Total No. of Children	Number of Mothers with the following Number of Children Born																			
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Unmarried	26	106	—	8	2	1	4	—	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married (Registered)	14,194	50,970	1,527	2,065	2,182	1,995	1,769	1,417	1,095	809	550	390	214	110	43	14	10	2	1	—	1	—
Married (Custom)	4,537	16,047	522	675	670	639	543	465	356	263	180	120	61	22	15	1	3	1	—	—	—	1
Widowed	711	2,616	51	123	103	99	92	68	58	56	29	17	12	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Divorced	72	138	25	12	11	10	4	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Conjugal Conditions	19,540	69,877	2,125	2,883	2,968	2,744	2,412	1,954	1,516	1137	760	527	287	133	59	15	14	3	1	—	1	1

TABLE 4 (a)

Conjugal Condition	Total No. of Ever Married Women	Total No. of Children	Number of Mothers with the following Number of Children Born																			
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Unmarried	19	110	1	—	2	—	3	2	4	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married (Registered)	4,100	25,521	187	168	242	301	324	429	470	450	479	382	311	180	102	43	8	8	4	2	—	1	
Married (Custom)	1,133	6,444	74	73	76	89	112	126	121	105	115	97	59	37	31	10	5	—	2	—	—	1	
Widowed	3,136	17,132	153	187	257	326	321	385	351	305	281	239	157	97	50	15	9	2	1	—	—	—	
Divorced	37	160	4	7	2	1	5	1	4	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All Conjugal Conditions	8,425	49,367	419	435	579	717	765	943	950	879	880	721	529	314	183	68	22	10	7	2	—	2	

TABLE 5—GROUP A WOMEN—EVER MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO YEAR OF MARRIAGE (GROUPS) AND FAMILY SIZE

Year of Marriage (Group)	Total No. of Ever Married Women	Total No. of Children Born	Number of Mothers with the following Number of Children Born																				Average No. of Children	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
1870–1879	4	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·50	6·50
1880–1889	18	146	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	3	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8·11	8·11
1890–1899	104	699	4	1	5	6	7	9	17	9	15	12	13	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6·72	6·69
1900–1909	424	2,874	21	11	14	21	26	48	45	45	59	48	44	23	10	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	6·78	7·13
1910–1919	1,483	9,809	55	54	67	97	109	129	182	173	190	143	117	88	47	22	4	2	3	1	—	—	6·61	6·87
1920–1924	1,211	7,646	34	49	63	110	100	134	121	151	140	121	87	44	35	12	5	2	2	1	—	—	6·31	6·50
1925–1929	830	4,962	32	35	66	49	80	104	99	98	84	70	57	29	17	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	5·98	6·23
1930–1934	304	1,411	25	26	28	39	39	34	33	23	23	14	8	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·64	5·06
1935–1939	136	551	24	12	23	9	9	13	10	12	10	4	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·05	4·92
1940–1944	59	202	15	7	4	5	7	6	6	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·42	4·59
1945–1949	36	100	12	6	4	2	2	3	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·78	4·17
1950–1953	24	108	5	2	3	1	—	1	4	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·50	5·68
Total	4,633	28,534	227	203	277	339	380	484	521	517	533	424	335	201	117	49	11	6	6	2	—	1	6·16	6·48

TABLE 6—GROUP A WOMEN—EVER MARRIED FEMALE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED MARRIAGE YEAR GROUPS AND FAMILY SIZE

Year of Marriage (Groups)	Total Number of Ever Married Women	Number of Mothers with the following Number of Children Born													Total Number of Children	Average Number of Children	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 & Over		Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
1870–1899	126	4	1	5	6	8	12	19	13	18	16	16	3	5	871	6·91	7·14
1900–1929	3,948	142	149	210	277	315	415	447	467	473	382	305	184	182	25,291	6·41	6·65
1930–1953	559	81	53	62	56	57	57	55	37	42	26	14	14	5	2,372	4·24	4·96
Total	4,633	227	203	277	339	380	484	521	517	533	424	335	201	192	28,534	6·16	6·48

TABLE 7—GROUP A WOMEN—SIZE OF COMPLETED FAMILY BY YEAR OF MARRIAGE GROUPS AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year of Marriage Groups	Total No. of Ever Married Women	Age at Marriage (Average Number of Children Born per Fertile Woman) in Years								All Ages	Average Age at Marriage
		Under 15 years	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45 years & over		
1870–1899	126	7·1	7·6	6·9	4·8	—	8·0	—	—	7·1	19·2
1900–1929	3,948	7·3	6·8	5·4	5·8	5·3	5·5	7·5	6·5	6·7	18·9
1930–1953	559	7·0	5·0	5·4	4·9	4·8	4·1	4·4	5·6	5·0	30·7
All Marriage Years	4,633	7·3	6·8	6·3	5·5	5·0	4·8	5·1	5·7	6·5	20·3

TABLE 8—GROUP A WOMEN—FAMILY SIZE BY HUSBANDS' OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

Husbands' Occupational Status Group	Total No. of Ever Married Women	Total No. of Mothers	Total No. of Children	Number of Mothers having the following Number of Children Born													Average No. of Children	
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 and Over	Per Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
Professional	41	35	212	6	4	3	1	1	4	8	1	3	7	—	3	—	5·17	6·06
Employer	54	53	336	1	6	3	2	6	2	6	4	11	5	5	1	2	6·22	6·34
Own Account	738	706	4,414	32	36	49	63	69	68	88	76	91	65	50	24	27	5·98	6·25
Salaried Employee	371	342	1,944	29	19	36	37	36	50	35	39	27	22	25	7	9	5·24	5·68
Wage Earner (Non-Manual)	32	31	202	1	1	2	2	5	1	3	7	5	1	1	1	2	6·31	6·52
Wage Earner (Manual)	376	355	2,391	21	11	19	16	33	44	40	46	53	29	36	13	15	6·36	6·74
Farmer and Farm Worker	1,141	1,096	8,007	45	37	37	68	62	100	120	115	147	136	116	81	77	7·02	7·31
Agricultural Worker	176	171	1,176	5	4	7	13	13	21	15	25	25	17	15	7	9	6·68	6·88
Labourer	680	654	4,327	26	26	35	43	48	71	83	99	77	70	38	38	26	6·36	6·62
Unspecified	968	910	5,190	58	56	82	89	100	120	118	102	85	64	47	25	22	5·36	5·70
Unproductive	56	53	335	3	3	4	5	7	3	5	3	9	8	2	1	3	5·98	6·32
All Occupational Status Groups	4,633	4,406	28,534	227	203	277	339	380	484	521	517	533	424	335	201	192	6·16	6·48

TABLE 9—GROUP A WOMEN—FAMILY SIZE OF MANUAL, NON-MANUAL WORKERS, &C.

Husbands' Occupational Status	Total No. of Ever Married Women	No. of Women without Children	No. of Womem with Children	Total No. of Children	Average No. of Children	
					Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
Non-Manual	1,236	69	1,167	7,108	5·75	6·09
Manual	1,232	52	1,180	7,894	6·40	6·69
Farmer	1,141	45	1,096	8,007	7·02	7·31
Unproductive	56	3	53	335	5·98	6·32
Unspecified	968	58	910	5,190	5·36	5·70
	4,633	227	4,406	28,534	6·16	6·48

TABLE 10—GROUP A WOMEN—FAMILY SIZE OF MANUAL, NON-MANUAL WORKERS, &C., CLASSIFIED BY YEAR OF MARRIAGE

Year of Marriage Group	Non-Manual Group			Manual Group			Farmer Group			Unproductive Group			Unspecified Group		
	No. of Mothers	Total No. of Children	Average No. of Children	No. of Mothers	Total No. of Children	Average No. of Children	No. of Mothers	Total No. of Children	Average No. of Children	No. of Mothers	Total No. of Children	Average No. of Children	No. of Mothers	Total No. of Children	Average No. of Children
1870–1899	—	—	—	1	10	10·00	19	153	8·05	—	—	—	72	464	6·44
1900–1929	23	161	7·00	318	2,191	6·89	970	7,222	7·45	46	282	6·13	753	4,384	5·82
1930–1953	8	42	5·25	36	190	5·28	111	632	5·69	3	9	3·00	85	342	4·02
Total	31	203	6·55	355	2,391	6·74	1,100	8,007	7·28	49	291	5·94	910	5,190	5·70

TABLE 11—GROUP A WOMEN—SIZE OF COMPLETED FAMILY BY HUSBANDS' OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

Husbands' Occupational Status	Ever Married Women	Age at Marriage (Average Number of Children Born per Fertile Woman) in Years									Average Age at Marriage
		Under 15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 and over	All Ages	
Professional	41	7·3	7·6	5·6	4·1	5·0	—	—	6·0	6·0	23·5
Employer	54	14·0	5·8	7·4	4·4	8·0	8·0	—	—	6·3	21·3
Own Account	738	7·1	6·5	6·0	5·0	4·7	4·6	4·2	6·6	6·3	19·9
Salaried Employee	371	6·6	6·5	5·2	5·1	2·8	4·9	6·0	8·0	5·7	21·1
Wage Earner (Non-Manual)	32	3·7	8·1	6·6	4·0	2·0	—	—	8·0	6·5	20·4
Wage Earner (Manual)	376	7·5	7·1	6·4	6·0	4·8	4·3	6·0	6·0	6·7	19·9
Farmer and Farm Worker	1,141	7·9	7·6	7·3	6·2	6·7	5·2	5·2	6·3	7·3	19·5
Agricultural Worker	176	7·2	7·2	6·7	5·4	6·5	6·0	5·5	—	6·9	19·3
Labourer	680	6·9	6·8	6·6	6·4	6·2	4·5	4·4	4·3	6·6	19·9
Unproductive occupation	56	7·1	6·3	7·9	5·2	3·0	—	—	4·0	6·3	19·2
Occupation Unspecified	968	6·8	6·1	5·6	5·1	4·1	4·3	5·4	5·6	5·7	21·7
All Occupational Status Groups	4,633	7·3	6·8	6·3	5·5	5·0	4·8	5·1	5·7	6·5	20·3

TABLE 12—GROUP A WOMEN—FAMILY SIZE CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS (ANY LANGUAGE) OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Education of Woman	Total No. of Ever Married Women	No. of Children Born	Number of Mothers having the following Number of Children Born													Average No. of Children Born	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12 and Over	Per Fertile Woman	Per Ever Married Woman
1st Std.	32	228	—	2	2	—	4	5	—	3	2	4	6	1	3	7·13	7·13
2nd Std.	225	1,430	9	10	11	20	16	25	20	28	23	28	15	10	10	6·62	6·36
3rd Std.	299	1,765	16	15	23	19	23	34	40	30	38	18	21	10	12	6·24	5·90
4th Std.	280	1,568	16	16	21	27	23	32	30	37	27	19	14	7	11	5·94	5·60
5th Std.	293	1,683	16	12	22	24	30	37	31	38	29	12	18	15	9	6·08	5·74
6th Std.	191	1,088	7	10	18	17	19	21	23	19	14	19	15	6	3	5·91	5·70
7th Std.	134	738	9	5	8	15	16	17	17	12	14	6	8	1	6	5·90	5·51
Junior	154	752	17	8	14	11	11	28	19	11	22	5	4	2	2	5·49	4·88
Senior	40	208	2	3	3	3	6	5	8	2	2	—	4	1	1	5·47	5·20
Intermediate or higher examination	11	35	2	—	1	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·89	3·18
Illiterate	2,460	15,745	113	107	125	164	183	231	271	276	300	262	194	122	112	6·71	6·40
Not stated	514	3,294	20	15	29	35	48	48	60	61	62	51	36	26	23	6·67	6·41
Total	4,633	28,534	227	203	277	339	380	484	521	517	533	424	335	201	192	6·48	6·16

TABLE 13—Group A Women—Size of Completed Family by Woman's Educational Attainment and Age at Marriage

Woman's Educational Attainment (any language)	Total Ever Married Women	Under 15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 & over	All Ages	Average Age at Marriage
		Age at Marriage (Average Number of Children Born per Fertile Woman) in Years			
1st Std.–3rd Std.	556	7·8	6·5	6·5	5·6	4·3	5·8	2·7	5·7	6·4	20·4
4th Std.–7th Std.	898	7·1	6·4	5·7	5·0	4·8	4·0	3·6	4·8	6·0	21·0
Junior, Senior or equivalent Examinations	194	6·8	6·3	5·2	4·3	3·7	3·5	—	—	5·5	21·5
Intermediate or Higher Examinations	11	6·0	3·0	3·0	4·0	2·0	—	—	—	3·9	25·2
Illiterate	2,460	7·3	7·1	6·5	5·7	5·3	5·1	5·5	5·9	6·7	20·0
Education not stated	514	7·0	6·9	6·6	6·1	6·1	3·5	7·5	6·3	6·7	20·1
Total	4,633	7·3	6·8	6·3	5·5	5·0	4·8	5·1	5·7	6·5	20·3

TABLE 14—Group A Women—Family Size according to Income

Husbands' Income Group	Total Ever Married Women	Total No. of Mothers	Total No. of Children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 and Over	Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
				\multicolumn{13}{c}{Number of Mothers having the following number of Children born}				Average No. of Children	
Under Rs. 40	1,296	1,242	8,520	54	55	54	83	110	110	127	148	152	157	117	70	59	6·57	6·86
Rs. 40 to under Rs. 120	1,657	1,581	10,414	76	66	87	123	117	182	188	197	214	137	119	76	75	6·28	6·59
Rs. 120 to under Rs. 300	296	276	1,767	20	15	20	20	24	29	31	35	30	25	19	14	14	5·97	6·40
Rs. 300 to under Rs. 600	75	69	391	6	2	10	8	4	6	13	10	8	1	4	—	3	5·21	5·67
Rs. 600 and over	40	39	206	1	2	7	6	4	3	4	4	3	3	1	—	2	5·15	5·28
Unspecified	1,269	1,199	7,236	70	63	99	99	121	154	158	123	126	101	75	41	39	5·70	6·04
All Incomes	4,633	4,406	28,534	227	203	277	339	380	484	521	517	533	424	335	201	192	6·16	6·48

TABLE 15—GROUP A WOMEN—SIZE OF COMPLETED FAMILY BY HUSBANDS' INCOME GROUP AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

Husbands' Income Groups	Total Ever Married Women	Age at Marriage (Average No. of Children Born per Fertile Woman) in Years									Average Age at Marriage
		Under 15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 and over	All Ages	
Under Rs. 40	1,296	7·5	7·1	6·7	5·8	5·4	6·1	7·0	6·2	6·9	19·8
Rs. 40–Under Rs. 120	1,657	7·3	6·8	6·7	5·4	5·9	3·9	3·9	5·1	6·6	20·0
Rs. 120–Under Rs. 300	296	7·4	6·9	5·5	5·8	3·9	5·0	—	7·0	6·4	19·8
Rs. 300–Under Rs. 600	75	4·0	6·2	6·3	3·6	3·5	8·0	—	—	5·7	22·4
Rs. 600 and over	40	3·0	7·6	4·5	3·4	8·5	—	—	—	5·3	22·0
Income Unspecified	1,269	7·0	6·5	5·7	5·6	4·3	4·1	5·1	5·7	6·0	21·3
All Incomes	4,633	7·3	6·8	6·3	5·5	5·0	4·8	5·1	5·7	6·5	20·3

TABLE 16—GROUP A WOMEN—FAMILY SIZE CLASSIFIED BY RESIDENCE (URBAN, RURAL, ESTATE) OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Residence	Total No. of Ever Married Women	Total No. of Children	Number of Mothers having the following Number of Children														Average No. of Children Born	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 and Over	Per Ever Married Woman	Per Fertile Woman
Urban	476	2,406	41	35	50	38	46	55	54	43	46	22	25	8	13	5·05	5·53
Rural	3,909	24,770	168	154	205	277	312	397	443	450	468	388	297	183	167	6·34	6·62
Estate	248	1,358	18	14	22	24	22	32	24	24	19	14	13	11	11	5·48	5·90
Total	4,633	28,534	227	203	277	339	380	484	521	517	533	424	335	202	191	6·16	6·48

TABLE 17—GROUP A WOMEN—SIZE OF COMPLETED FAMILY BY RESIDENCE (URBAN, RURAL, OR ESTATE) AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

Residence	Total No. of Ever Married Women	Age at Marriage (Average Number of Children Born per Fertile Woman) in Years									Average Age at Marriage
		Under 15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45 and over	All Ages	
Urban	476	6·3	6·2	5·3	4·3	3·7	4·4	6·0	5·0	5·5	21·7
Rural	3,909	7·5	6·9	6·3	5·6	5·3	4·9	4·9	8·5	6·6	20·2
Estate	248	5·9	6·1	6·3	4·1	4·4	2·2	6·0	4·0	5·9	19·2
Total	4,633	7·3	6·8	6·3	5·5	5·0	4·8	5·1	5·7	6·5	20·3