

1: Census | Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Reports published from the Census of Population of Northern Ireland, including Preliminary report, General report, county reports and copy of the questionnaire.

Historical Examples Censuses have been taking place for thousands of years all over the world, with the first known census undertaken nearly years ago by the Babylonians in BC. There are records to suggest that this census was undertaken every 6 or 7 years and counted the number of people and livestock, as well as quantities of butter, honey, milk, wool and vegetables. The oldest existing census in the world comes from China during the Han Dynasty. This census was taken in the year 2 A. It recorded the population as The census was a key element of the Roman system of administration and was carried out every five years and provided a register of citizens and their property. The Bible also relates several census stories – the Book of Numbers is named after the counting of the Israelite population during the Flight from Egypt, there are references to King David performing a census and of King Solomon having all foreigners in Israel, and of course the best known reference is to a Roman census when the birth of Jesus occurred in Bethlehem because Mary and Joseph had travelled there to be enumerated in the census. The most famous historic census in Europe is the Domesday Book which was undertaken by William the Conqueror in In the 15th century, the Inca Empire had a unique way to record census information as they did not have a written language. Census information was recorded on quipus which were strings from llama or alpaca hair or cotton cords with numeric and other values encoded by knots in a base positional system. The History of Census in Ireland Population estimates have been made for Ireland since the time of Sir William Petty over years ago in when the population was put at 1,, and when it was estimated at 5,, The census was taken by enumerators who were supplied with notebooks to record the particulars of name, age and occupation and these details were subsequently copied into printed forms. The next census in was carried out in a similar manner. The Census The first major modern census, using a household form, was the so-called Great Census of This census was notable for the introduction of a number of significant changes to how a census was conducted: Special Census Commissioners appointed to prepare the detailed forms and instructions. Following the establishment of the Dublin metropolis and Constabulary Force police forces, these were employed as the field force for the Census. The use, again for the first time, of detailed Ordnance Survey maps to plot in advance the districts of each of the Enumerators. This was the first time that a separate census form was used for each family and delivered to the dwelling by the enumerator before Census Day Sunday 6th June and subsequently collected. The census was based on a de facto or snapshot coverage of the census – i. However details of persons who normally lived in the household but were absent on Census night were also recorded. Questions were asked relating to name and surname, age, sex, relation to head of house, condition as to marriage and duration of marriage, occupation, education, birth-place, persons employed in agriculture, days labour and wages, members of the family alive but absent from home and particulars of the house including material of which built, nature of dwelling, number of rooms and the number of families living there. Further information on the history of Irish census records and the pre census fragments can be found at:

2: Census of population of Northern Ireland, (edition) | Open Library

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If you want information about later censuses in Ireland, see the Related Pages menu in the right-hand column. Irish census fragments are exactly that: If you want information about later censuses in Ireland, see the Related Pages menu below. The first full population census of Ireland was taken in and set a trend for a series of ten-yearly censuses that continued until The first four Irish censuses were arranged by county, barony, civil parish and townland. The census Who was recorded: Every member of the household was included together with their name, age, occupation and relationship to the head of household. The acreage held by the head of household and the number of storeys the dwelling had. The census From the papers "In taking the Census in May Street, Limerick, the Enumerator reports that in one house there are 22 families, comprising 91 persons. Every member of the household was included together with their name, age, occupation, religion and relationship to the head of household. The acreage held by the head of household. Most of the returns or copies made in survive for Co. From the papers "In taking the Census in May Street, Limerick, the Enumerator reports that in one house there are 22 families, comprising 91 persons. Every member of the household was included in the Irish census, together with their name, age, sex, relationship to the head of household, occupation, literacy, birthplace and marital status including date of marriage. What the statistics showed: The only original returns to survive are those for parts of Killeshandra, Co. These are in the National Archives in Dublin. There are also a number of transcripts of the originals, mostly for locations in the south of Counties Kilkenny and Monaghan, but also for a few isolated households in Counties Cork, Fermanagh and Waterford. As you can see, Robin and Margaret Hull have four children. Aged 12, the youngest, Harry, is working as a servant in Scotland. The elder boy, William, aged 14, is a linen weaver while sisters Debby and Jane are servants. Image reproduced with the kind permission of the National Archives of Ireland. Every member of the household was included, together with their name, age, sex, relationship to the head of household, occupation, literacy, birthplace and marital status including date of marriage. Like the census of Ireland, absent and deceased members of the family had to be accounted for. Landholding acreage and a grading system for the standard of houses. Most of the surviving fragments are for Co. Antrim and the single townland of Clonee, Co. In addition, the NAI website site holds extracts ie transcriptions from some parts of Co. Monaghan as well as lists of heads of households for Dublin City and one ward in Belfast. The Genealogical Office also holds extracts of this population census for some Co. See Resources below for details of all these repositories. What the Irish census statistics showed: The Irish census of recorded a total of 3,, men and 3,, women. These figures clearly show the size of the Irish linen and cotton industries in Ireland at this mid-point of the 19th century. Find out more about the work involved in transforming the flax plant into Irish linen. Resources To access the surviving Irish census fragments and transcriptions of the , , and returns: Just be sure to choose the correct year at the top of the search box. While you can consult some of these records at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, there is no online access via the PRONI website Resources To access the surviving Irish census fragments and transcriptions of the , , and returns:

3: National Archives - History of Irish census records

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Last all-Ireland census goes online Thousands of Irish census documents, many dating back to the early 19th Century, have been made available to the public online for the first time. But some of the documents that survived the fire, and others held elsewhere, have now been collated and put online. They include partial census records from to , a substantial amount from counties now in Northern Ireland. Pre-famine Ireland Surviving documents from the census include household returns from large parts of County Fermanagh. Many of the census records for County Londonderry have survived, and a substantial amount of census documents from County Antrim also remain intact. Most of them are not the original documents, but are contemporaneous copies of census forms archived in offices in what later became Northern Ireland. The and censuses are the only pre-partition censuses to survive in comprehensive form The surviving documents had previously been available to order from the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland PRONI but they have now been published online , to access free of charge, by the National Archives of Ireland. In total, the newly available documentation relates to more than , individuals on the island of Ireland. Documentation disasters In addition to the Northern Ireland census records, they include documents from counties Cavan, Meath, Galway, Offaly and Dublin. Many of the records are from the years leading up to the Irish famine , which is reckoned to have killed nearly one-eighth of the entire population. The three partners involved in the project have described the online additions as a "substantial record of an important period in Irish history" and an "invaluable resource for anyone tracing Irish ancestry". For people of Irish descent, tracing their family roots is notoriously difficult because of a series of documentation disasters. Full government censuses for the whole island of Ireland began in and continued at ten-year intervals until No census was taken in , because of the Irish War of Independence. Bomb explosions However, many of the records were completely destroyed prior to , by order of the British government, on grounds of confidentiality. The original census returns for and were destroyed shortly after they were taken. Documents from the and censuses were pulped during the First World War. The majority of the returns for the four censuses carried out between and were destroyed by a major fire at the Public Record Office of Ireland. Almost all of the records it held, some dating back to medieval times, were destroyed in bomb explosions that set fire to the office on 30 June of that year. Census records are normally kept confidential and only released years after the original surveys were completed. However, because so many Irish census documents have been destroyed, the year rule was suspended and the public were given early access to the and censuses. Catriona Crowe from the National Archives of Ireland said the newly published documents were a very valuable source of information They have been available to search online for free via the National Archives of Ireland for the last few years. Catriona Crowe, the Head of Special Projects at the National Archives of Ireland, said the newly released documents also include "census search" forms, which recorded the personal details of Irish people who asked to search through the and censuses. The searches were often undertaken by pensioners seeking to prove their own date of birth, in order to qualify for the Old Age Pension, which was introduced in Ms Crowe said they were a very valuable source of information for people who have very little information about their relatives from this period. Cliona Weldon, general manager of Findmypast.

4: United Kingdom census, - Wikipedia

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In the absence of any specific record detailing its destruction, it is assumed that civil servants in London where the paperwork had been sent had been a little too vigorous in their application of an instruction to burn flammable materials. Here is the timeline of 20th-century census-taking in Northern Ireland: Census cancelled due to Irish War of Independence Census taken but paper returns destroyed No census planned Census taken, but with limited questions National Register survives limited availability to researchers Census cancelled due to WW2 Not yet available Why was the National Register compiled? Unlike the familiar well-planned and co-ordinated population census, typically compiled at year intervals, the National Register was prompted by external circumstances: Two days later, Britain declared war. What information is held in the National Register? The returns are arranged by address. Each resident is named, alongside their date of birth yes! Date of Birth, not age Click image to view an entry in the National Register. Image courtesy of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, PRONI Obviously, the date of birth information is incredibly useful, especially for homing in on people with fairly common names. Similarly, the date of birth can lead you to a subsequent death record. What happened to the records after the war? Two sets of card index registers had been compiled from the National Register. New cards were still being added to the index right up to , when the system was computerised, and the cards had, over the years, been annotated with details of changes of surname on marriage for women and dates and places of death. Unfortunately, this continuation of use did not occur in quite the same way in Northern Ireland, although some annotations seem to date up to the late s. Access to the National Register of Northern Ireland The National Registration Act specifically prohibited publication of the details supplied and, for years, its very existence remained unknown. However, thanks to two independent challenges, one by genealogist and blogger Chris Paton britishgenes. Basically, you request details by specific address, not by individual. If an inhabitant would now be less than years old, you must supply proof of their death. John, born , was recorded in the Register with his parents, James and Mary, born and respectively. There were also some unrelated lodgers living in the house, all born before The collection can be extremely useful for those with Irish ancestors who had emigrated to England and Wales. Information will only be provided if the individual is deceased. Full details and an application form can be downloaded from the National Records of Scotland.

5: Census of population of Northern Ireland, in SearchWorks catalog

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Coincident full censuses have taken place in the different jurisdictions of the United Kingdom every ten years since 1801, with the exceptions of during the Second World War and Ireland in 1921. Simultaneous censuses were taken in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, with the returns being archived with those of England. In addition to providing detailed information about national demographics, the results of the census play an important part in the calculation of resource allocation to regional and local service providers by the governments of both the UK and the European Union. The most recent UK census took place in 2011. England conducted its first formal census when the Domesday Book was compiled in 1086 under William the Conqueror for tax purposes. Distinct from earlier, less inclusive censuses e.g. the censuses were initially conducted partly to ascertain the number of men able to fight in the Napoleonic Wars, and partly over population concerns stemming from the work *An Essay on the Principle of Population* by Reverend Thomas Robert Malthus. Regular national censuses have taken place nearly every ten years since 1801, most recently in 2011; other partial censuses have been made on some of the intervening fifth anniversaries. The first four censuses "were mainly statistical: A small number of older records exist in local record offices as by-products of the notes made by enumerators in the production of those earlier censuses; these might list all persons or just the heads of households. The Census was the first to intentionally record names of all individuals in a household or institution. The primary legislation for Northern Ireland was introduced in 1921. Before this legislation, it was necessary to have a separate act of parliament for each census. Because of the disruption caused by the Second World War, there was no census in 1941. However, following the passage into law on 5 September of the National Registration Act, a population count was carried out on 29 September. Censuses were taken on 26 April in Great Britain, but the returns for England and Wales were destroyed in an accidental fire during the Second World War. Every household was given a short form to complete, while a sample of the population was given a long form to collect more detailed information. The short form was used for the population count and to collect basic information such as usual address, sex, age and relationships to other household members. This was the first and only time that a five-yearly census was carried out in the UK. A number of datasets are also made available. Some argue that ministers and civil servants in England and Wales made no attempts to strictly enforce the year census closure policy until 1997, five years after the Freedom of Information Act was passed, which, they argue, effectively abolished the year rule. However, personal information provided in confidence is likely to be exempted if disclosure could result in successful prosecution for breach of confidence. Scotland National censuses in Scotland have been taken on the same dates as those in England and Wales, but with differing legislation, governorship and archiving arrangements. The census was the first to be taken under full domestic control, while all preceding censuses since had been under the control of the Registrar General for Scotland. Unlike the censuses for England and Wales, there was a statutory bar on early release of the census details. Ireland and Northern Ireland Irish censuses from before 1921 have not generally survived to the present day,[12] due to a combination of official incompetence and the returns were pulped before they could be transcribed into books, non-retention and, and a fire during the Irish Civil War in 1922. The and censuses for Ireland all of which was then part of the UK have been available for inspection since "they were made available earlier than the other British records, since Irish law is different on this matter. No census was taken in 1921 due to the disruption of the Irish War of Independence. The first census taken in the Irish Free State now the Republic of Ireland was in April 1926; the first Northern Ireland census occurred at the same time. Coverage In 1951, the census form was completed by 94 per cent of the population in England and Wales, with a further 4 per cent identified by the census enumerators, though the results still represented per cent of the population through the use of cross-matching with a follow-up survey. In some censuses, significant numbers of people intentionally did not participate for political reasons. In 1939, many people again avoided the census, which was conducted during the time of the poll tax debate, in case the government used it to enforce the tax. It was estimated that up to one million people were not counted by the census due to such evasion. Data sets Traditionally, outputs are

released in the form of tables of counts at various levels of geography. These very large datasets resemble survey data and are used for a range of applications by social scientists and policymakers. The first SAR was released in 1951. But the census was the first in which the government asked about religion on the main census form. New legislation was enacted through the Census Amendment Act to allow the question to be asked, and to make its response optional. Perhaps encouraged by a chain letter that started in New Zealand, people entered their religion as "Jedi Knight", with some areas registering up to 2. Thus, "Jedi" was the fourth-largest reported religion in the country. Several identity and status options were included for the first time in the census, including options relating to civil partnerships. The first set of data to be released from this census basic counts of population by age and sex was made available in July 1951, with the remainder of the tables following thereafter. However, on behalf of the Government, the UK Statistics Authority has initiated a research programme, called Beyond 2021, to investigate a range of alternative options to conducting a UK-wide census in 2021.

6: Census - Reports | Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

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7: Irish census fragments: the surviving returns from to

Northern Ireland is the smallest of the four countries of the United Kingdom in terms of both area and population, containing 3% of the total population and 3% of the total area of the United Kingdom.

8: Ireland, / Census Abstracts (Northern Ireland)

'Census Ireland and Northern Ireland' has been jointly prepared by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in Ireland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Censuses of Population have been conducted on the island of Ireland since 1850.

9: The National Register of Northern Ireland

The UK's National Register rose in prominence as an Irish genealogy resource in 1999 when it became clear that the census of Northern Ireland had been destroyed or otherwise lost.

Cranmer and common prayer Gordon Jeanes A country girl at heart BusyBugz Flying High! (Busybugz Mini Pop) The Fail-Proof Enterprise Eliot the social function of poetry Nothing but the truth Patricia McGerr On the minor works of Dante Bitter leaf health benefits Their appearances 3. The Gypsies in Imperial and Authoritarian States Modern concepts of rural development How many planets are there? Labor displacement and public policy Information technology and evidence-based laboratory medicine Jonathan Kay The cultural geography of the Pisan Circle: a revisionist reading An opposing view of nature Under Milk Wood: account of an action to recover the original manuscript Expanding family, childbearing A term of second order in the perturbation parameter cannot always be neglected in comparison with the fi Racism and anti-racism in American popular culture Parallel symbolic languages and systems Bath-intrigues, in four letters to a friend in London Pregnant and lovin it Epoxy resins chemistry and technology Ghost in the shell concept art Bano qudsia books How to prepare for the advanced placement examination AP, American history Problem Gambling and Its Treatment Sex : better with age? Life in the Mezzogiorno Celebrating Modern Art Phonics worksheets for preschool Governments response to the Northridge earthquake The Design and Performance of a CORBA Audio/Video Streaming Service Northern Florida Map Race, class and power Mines and mineral resources of Alpine County, California Grids 2nd edition ambrose Anton Rubinstein Piano Music III. The Labor Performed as a Standard 396