

1911 Irish census and technology: bringing past, present & future together

Thu, April 29, 2021
14:30 – 16:00 BST
Online event



Cantabular[™]

 cantabular1

Agenda

- 14:30 Introductions and overview
- 14:40 Why are these historical data a valuable resource?
Gerry O'HANLON, former director general Central Statistics Office Ireland
- 14:55 How we automated data collection and ingestion
Dr Steve MAUDE, data scientist, Sensible Code
- 15:10 Mapping District Electoral Divisions
Anne-Karoline DISTEL, geographer, OpenStreetMap Ireland
- 15:20 Working with 1911 census data in Cantabular
Mike THOMPSON, product manager, Cantabular & Aidan McGUIRE, CEO, Sensible Code
- 15:35 Benefits of digitalizing historical data
Sanela JOJKIC-SMITH, data analyst, Central Statistics Office Ireland
- 15:45 Questions and answers
- 16:00 End

HISTORICAL CENSUS DATA
A VALUABLE RESOURCE
Gerry O'Hanlon

Overview

- Censuses in Ireland 1841 – 2016
- Fieldwork
- Processing
- Published results
- Population Change
- Access to individual Census returns
- New analyses from earlier censuses using modern technology



Censuses in Ireland 1841- 2016

- 1841 census is generally recognised as the first high quality enumeration of the Irish population
- Census was subsequently repeated at 10 year intervals up to and including 1911
- No census undertaken in 1921 because of the War of Independence
- First census in the Republic of Ireland in 1926, which was repeated in 1936 and 1946
- 5 year frequency for censuses in the Republic introduced in 1951
- First census for Northern Ireland also in 1926 and was repeated in 1937
- From 1951, censuses were undertaken at 10 year intervals in NI (with an additional census in 1966)



Fieldwork

- The censuses between 1841 and 1911 were organised through the Royal Irish Constabulary with the local constables acting as enumerators
- The local area building block for conducting the censuses was the townland/street, of which there was over 60,000 in 1911 – Enumerators were assigned one or more of these areas and were required to collate and summarise the household returns at this level
- The basic enumeration model has been largely retained in the Republic to this day, with the Gardai progressively replaced by specially recruited enumerators (approximately 5,000 employed in 2016)
- In NI, the enumeration model was changed to allow postal/internet response with enumerator follow-up of non-respondents. The main focus in 2021 is on internet response.



Processing

- Summarisation of the main variables at local level by the Enumerators was undertaken in all censuses for quality control and the facilitation of the production of early results
- In the earlier censuses subsequent processing was undertaken centrally by large teams of clerical workers (over 220 in 1911) using manual methods and, of necessity, well thought out processes – see Matheson (1889) for a detailed description
http://www.tara.tcd.ie/bitstream/handle/2262/5917/JSSISIVolIX3_25.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
- Punch cards and related tabulation machinery were used for the censuses between 1926 and 1971 inclusive and key to disk, with increasingly sophisticated computers, was employed from 1979 to 1996 inclusive.
- From 2002 onwards the forms have been scanned and processed using optical and intelligent character recognition and other sophisticated automatic routines



Published results

- The early census results consisted of very detailed tabulations of the main variables at national, county and other administrative and electoral geographical levels. Cross tabulations were limited due to the processing constraints.
- The 1911 results consisted of high level preliminary statistics (based on the Enumerator summaries), produced within 2 months of the Census, followed by the systematic release of county reports and culminating in the publication of the comprehensive General Report in February 1913
- Scanned copies of the published reports for all UK censuses undertaken between 1801 and 1947(including all-Ireland censuses up to 1911) are available on the HISTPOP website, hosted by the UK Data Archive at the University of Essex
([http://www2.histpop.org/ohpr/servlet/Browse?path=Browse/Census%20\(by%20date\)&active=yes&treestate=contract&titlepos=0](http://www2.histpop.org/ohpr/servlet/Browse?path=Browse/Census%20(by%20date)&active=yes&treestate=contract&titlepos=0))
- Results for the later Censuses can be found on the CSO (<https://www.cso.ie/en/census/>) and NISRA (<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/census>) sites



Population change

- The evolution of the population of the Republic of Ireland between 1841 and 2016 can be seen at the following link
<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-plfp/populationandlabourforceprojections2017-2051/>
- Population movement within Ireland has been significant: the population in County Leitrim fell from 155,300 in 1841 to just 32,000 in 2016 whereas Dublin increased from 372,800 to 1,347,400
- Those engaged in Agriculture fell from 617,000 in 1911(almost 20% of entire population) to 89,000 in 2016 (less than 2% of population)
- Persons born outside Ireland accounted for less than 1% of the population in 1911 compared with over 17% in 2016 – with most of the increase occurring over the last 20 years



Access to individual census returns

- The 1841 and 1851 returns were destroyed in 1922 in the fire at the Public Record Office at the beginning of the Civil War.
- The 1861 and 1871 census returns were deliberately destroyed by the Government administration of the day to protect confidentiality and the 1881 and 1891 returns were pulped because of paper shortages during the World War 1
- The returns for 1901 and 1911 are held in the National Archives and are available to view online at the National Archives website.
- The returns for 1926 – 1946, and part of those for 1951, are held in the National Archives, but remain under the control of the Central Statistics Office, while the more recent returns are held by the CSO
- Under provisions introduced in the Statistics Act, 1993 the returns from the 1926 and subsequent censuses will become available to the public after 100 years – it might be noted that the Statistics Act, 1926, which covered the censuses up to 1991, would not have allowed any public access.



New analysis using modern technology - Cantabular

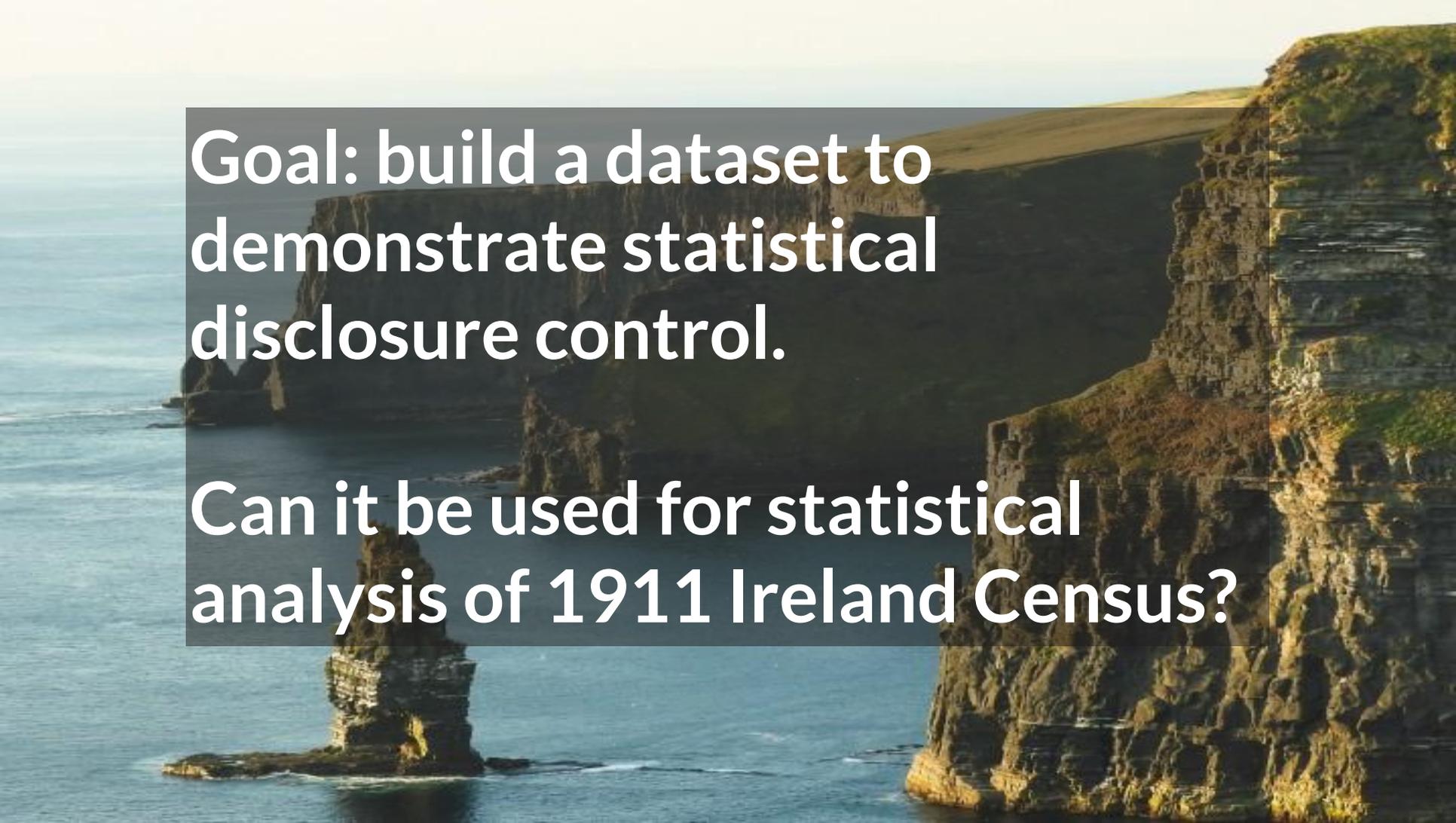
- Sensible Code scraped the National Archives website to download the 1901 and 1911 returns to produce a dataset to demonstrate its Statistical Disclosure Control software, Cantabular
- Scraping was undertaken efficiently and successfully and the population enumerated on the scraped returns was just 7,000 below the published figure of 4.390 million (i.e. 99.8% coverage)
- Work was commenced to see whether the scraped returns could be processed in an efficient manner to produce good quality detailed analyses of the 1911 population using modern techniques developed for recent censuses
- Progress to-date is the subject of the other presentations today and is generally positive – holding out the exciting prospect that all censuses in the 20th century can be made amenable to analysis using modern technology!





**COLLECTING AND TABULATING
THE HISTORIC IRELAND CENSUS**

Steve Maude

A scenic view of a rugged coastline with steep cliffs and a blue sea under a clear sky. The cliffs are dark and layered, with some greenery on top. The sea is a deep blue, and the sky is a pale, clear blue.

Goal: build a dataset to demonstrate statistical disclosure control.

Can it be used for statistical analysis of 1911 Ireland Census?

Overview

- Data collection from National Archives of Ireland web site.
 - “Value-based” microdata CSV.
- Process data into “code-based” microdata CSV
 - Mapping of variables to “standard” values.
- Building a historical statistical dataset with Cantabular

A large warehouse filled with rows of cardboard boxes on metal shelving units. The boxes are stacked high and organized in neat rows. The shelving units are blue and orange. The boxes are white with blue and black text. The text on the boxes includes "DfP" and "Tel: +7 (492) 363 4000".

Data collection from National Archives of Ireland


The National Archives of Ireland

GENEALOGY
[Home](#)
[Search Census](#)
[Early 20th century Ireland](#)
[Browse Census](#)
[How to Search](#)



Census of Ireland 1901/1911 and Census fragments and substitutes, 1821-51

The household returns and ancillary records for the censuses of Ireland of 1901 and 1911, which are in the custody of the National Archives of Ireland, represent an extremely valuable part of the Irish national heritage. [Read more about their digitisation.](#)

All **thirty-two counties for 1901 and 1911**, [searchable by all information categories](#), are now available on this site. Corrections and improvements will be ongoing, and we are very grateful to all users who have submitted corrections to us. A small amount of material is [missing from the site](#), and will be placed online as soon as possible.

Surviving census fragments and substitutes for 1821-51 are a valuable, if limited, resource for the pre-Famine period. [Read more about these records](#)

See User Corrections for information about data updates to the site.

[What's in the Census records?](#)

[Partners in the project](#)

[Census online: user feedback](#)

[User Corrections](#)

[Search the census records for Ireland 1901 and 1911](#)

Other Places to Look

- [Irish Genealogy Websites](#)
- [National Archives of Ireland](#)
- [Certificate of Irish Heritage](#)

[Full list of resources](#)

What was early 20th century Ireland like?

See our [illustrated account of the country](#), including material for Cork, Galway and Waterford:

Read about transport, and look at a [tram timetable](#) for 1911

Read about literature and see [Oliver St. John Gogarty's census return](#), where he momentarily forgot he was married

Read about Belfast's shipbuilders, and see the [Titanic](#) under construction

See photograph of an eviction in [Woodford, Co. Galway](#)

See census return for the [Marquis of Waterford, Curraghmore](#)

See photograph of [women workers](#) in tobacco factory in Cork city

Read about sport and see a photo of the [All-Ireland winning Kerry football team of 1903](#)

Further contextual and illustrative material will appear on the site over the coming months, subject to budgetary constraints.




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CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.

Two Examples of the mode of filling up this Table are given on the other side.

FORM A.

No. on Form B. 1

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.

| Number. | NAME AND SURNAME. | | RELATION to Head of Family. | RELIGIOUS PROFESSION. | EDUCATION. | AGE (last Birthday) and SEX. | | RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION. | PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE. | | | WHERE BORN. | IRISH LANGUAGE. | If Deaf and Dumb; Dumb only; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic. | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|--|--|------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Christian Name. | | Surname. | State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c. | State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. [Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.] | State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," can "Read" only, or "Cannot Read." | | Insert Age opposite each name:—the Ages of Males in column 6, and the Ages of Females in column 7. For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c. | State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a School, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as <i>Scholars</i> . [No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home.] | Whether "Married," "Widower," "Widow," or "Single." | Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. If less than one year, write "under one." | Children born alive to present Marriage. If no children born alive, write "None" in column 11. | | If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the Country. | Write the word "Irish" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Irish & English" opposite the names of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column. | Write the respective infirmities opposite the names of the afflicted person. |
| | | | | | | Ages of Males. | Ages of Females. | | | | | Total Children born alive. | Children still living. | | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | | |
| 1 | Michael | McDermott | Head of Family | Catholic | can read & write | 77 | — | Farmer | Married | — | — | — | Or Mayo | Irish & English | — | |
| 2 | Bridget | McDermott | Wife | Catholic | can read & write | 73 | 73 | — | Married | 11 | 7 | 4 | Or Mayo | Irish & English | — | |
| 3 | Thomas | McDermott | Son | Catholic | can read & write | 35 | — | Farmer's Son | Single | — | — | — | Or Mayo | — | — | |
| 4 | Bridget | McDermott | Daughter | Catholic | can read & write | — | 32 | Farmer's Daughter | Single | — | — | — | Or Mayo | — | — | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11, that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Michael B. McDermott Signature of Enumerator.

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

Michael B. McDermott Signature of Head of Family.

Searching for individuals is simple

Search [More search options](#)

Census year

Surname

Forename

County

Townland/street

DED

Age + or - 5 years

Sex

Exact matches only



[Census Years](#) / [1911](#) / [Mayo](#) / [Addergoole](#) / [Knockfarnaght](#) / Residents of a house

Residents of a house 3 in Knockfarnaght (Addergoole, Mayo)

| Surname | Forename | Age | Sex | Relation to head |
|-----------|----------|-----|--------|------------------|
| McDermott | Michael | 77 | Male | Head of Family |
| McDermott | Bridget | 73 | Female | Wife |
| McDermott | Thomas | 35 | Male | Son |
| McDermott | Bridget | 32 | Female | Daughter |

Cross-tabulation is more difficult

Search [More search options](#)

Census year

Surname

Forename

County

Townland/street

DED

Age + or - 5 years

Sex

Exact matches only



[Home](#) / [1901/1911 Census, Ireland](#) / [Search](#)

Search results Displaying results 1 - 10 of 2189415

Records per page: **10** / [50](#) / [100](#)

Data collection via “scraping”

- Data presented in a very simple HTML table per house.
- Navigate hierarchy to construct a list of “house” URLs to collect.
- Automated Python script run on Amazon Web Services.
- Built up a cache of HTML pages for offline processing.
- Took about 5-6 days to collect 1911 data.
 - Submitting one HTTP request every second.

Collected data

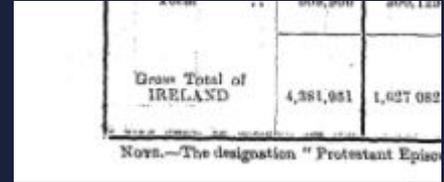
- “House-level” data collected as CSV.
 - A small percentage of returns not digitised.
 - Returns for a house may contain multiple households.
- 1901 data has same hierarchy and almost same structure.
 - Missing “Years Married”, “Children Born”, “Children Living”.
- Earlier years ignored: far fewer columns and fewer records.



Data processing

Data loading into Python

- **1911 data: 4,384,185 rows**
 - 99.86% of official published total: **4,390,219**
- Load CSV into pandas/Python as a “data frame”.
 - < 1 minute and ~3-4 GiB RAM usage.
 - All data in memory; quick to query.
- Create a new “frame”, adding each new “tidied” coded variable.



| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Gross Total of IRELAND | 4,381,951 | 1,627,082 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|

NOTE.—The designation "Protestant Episco

| | url | county_geoid_label | county_district_geoid_label | county_district_street_geoid_label | county_geoid | county_district_geoid | county_district_street_geoid | birthplace | sex | age_unmapped | ... | r |
|---------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------|-----|-----|
| 0 | http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/19... | Antrim | Antrim, Aghagallon | Antrim, Aghagallon, Aghadrumglasny | 01 | 01001 | 01001001 | County Antrim, Ireland | Male | 52 | ... | |
| 1 | http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/19... | Antrim | Antrim, Aghagallon | Antrim, Aghagallon, Aghadrumglasny | 01 | 01001 | 01001001 | County Antrim, Ireland | Female | 51 | ... | |
| 2 | http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/19... | Antrim | Antrim, Aghagallon | Antrim, Aghagallon, Aghadrumglasny | 01 | 01001 | 01001001 | County Antrim, Ireland | Male | 24 | ... | |
| 3 | http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/19... | Antrim | Antrim, Aghagallon | Antrim, Aghagallon, Aghadrumglasny | 01 | 01001 | 01001001 | County Armagh, Ireland | Male | 22 | ... | |
| 4 | http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/19... | Antrim | Antrim, Aghagallon | Antrim, Aghagallon, Aghadrumglasny | 01 | 01001 | 01001001 | County Antrim, Ireland | Male | 20 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4384180 | http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/19... | Wicklow | Wicklow, Wicklow Urban | Wicklow, Wicklow Urban, Woodenbridge Row | 32 | 32077 | 32077053 | Other/not classified | Male | 21 | ... | |
| 4384181 | http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/19... | Wicklow | Wicklow, Wicklow Urban | Wicklow, Wicklow Urban, Woodenbridge Row | 32 | 32077 | 32077053 | Other/not classified | Female | 17 | ... | |
| 4384182 | http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/19... | Wicklow | Wicklow, Wicklow Urban | Wicklow, Wicklow Urban, Woodenbridge Row | 32 | 32077 | 32077053 | Other/not classified | Male | 3 | ... | |
| 4384183 | http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/19... | Wicklow | Wicklow, Wicklow Urban | Wicklow, Wicklow Urban, Woodenbridge Row | 32 | 32077 | 32077053 | County Wicklow, Ireland | Male | 37 | ... | |
| 4384184 | http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/19... | Wicklow | Wicklow, Wicklow Urban | Wicklow, Wicklow Urban, Woodenbridge Row | 32 | 32077 | 32077053 | County Wicklow, Ireland | Female | <NA> | ... | |

4384185 rows x 24 columns

Non-geographic variables

- *Personal details*
 - Name, Age, Sex, Religion, Birthplace, Specified illnesses
- *Education and work*
 - Literacy, Irish language, Occupation
- *Family*
 - Relation to head, Marital status, Years married, Children born,
Children living

Numerical variables

- Age, Years married, Children born, Children living
- Clean and simple to work with
- All valid numerical values or "" or "-"
- But some questionable values

Non-numerical variables

- Map microdata values to canonical categories.
- Simple case:

```
[25]: df_original["sex"].value_counts()

[25]: Female    2189266
      Male      2182569
      -          12350
      Name: sex, dtype: Int64
```

Non-numerical categorical variables

- Not always as simple to deal with: free text values.
- *Which categories should we allow for each variable?*
- *What proportion of the data do we want to correctly classify?*
 - A few inputs often cover the bulk of the population.
 - Naive approach: manually map the top X values.

95% of religion entries in 20 values

```
display_more(df_original["religion"].value_counts(), count=40)
```

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Roman Catholic | 2481332 |
| Church of Ireland | 443979 |
| Presbyterian | 398955 |
| R Catholic | 331577 |
| Catholic | 179893 |
| R C | 85789 |
| - | 53784 |
| Methodist | 52535 |
| Church of England | 36621 |
| Irish Church | 25626 |
| Catholic Church | 14316 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 11454 |
| Presbyterian Church | 11295 |
| Catholic Roman | 9138 |
| Church Ireland | 7400 |
| Catholic Religion | 7171 |
| Episcopalian | 6910 |
| Baptist | 6868 |
| Unitarian | 6210 |
| R Catholic Church | 6144 |

```
top_twenty_religions = defaultdict(lambda: "Not classified")
top_twenty_religions.update({
    "Roman Catholic": "Roman Catholic",
    "Church of Ireland": "Church of Ireland",
    "Presbyterian": "Presbyterian",
    "R Catholic": "Roman Catholic",
    "Catholic": "Roman Catholic",
    "R C": "Roman Catholic",
    "-": pd.NA,
    "Methodist": "Methodist",
    "Church of England": "Church of England",
    "Irish Church": "Church of Ireland",
    "Catholic Church": "Roman Catholic",
    "Presbyterian Church": "Presbyterian",
    "Catholic Roman": "Roman Catholic",
    "Church Ireland": "Church of Ireland",
    "Catholic Religion": "Roman Catholic",
    "Episcopalian": "Episcopalian",
    "Baptist": "Baptist",
    "Unitarian": "Unitarian",
    "R Catholic Church": "Roman Catholic",
})
```

Complexity of variables

| Variable | Number of unique values |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Marital status | 182 |
| Irish language | 974 |
| Literacy | 3,810 |
| Relation to head | 6,467 |
| Religion | 10,896 |
| Birthplace | 35,476 |
| Occupation | 166,505 |

Mapping variables to canonical values

- Manual mapping is time consuming for large numbers of inputs.
- Other approaches than manual mapping:
 - Measure string edit distance to a few manually mapped.
 - Group all strings via cosine similarity.
 - Machine learning approaches not as suitable?
 - Some strings not classifiable by humans without research!

Occupation

- Free text with additional complexity of many categories.
- Modern day tooling available.
 - ONS Occupational Coder (JavaScript), Bank of England (Python)
- But may not be appropriate for all 1911 occupations.
- In the end, we manually classified about 92% of occupations.
- We extended this with cosine similarity grouping (~+2%)

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR FILLING UP THE COLUMN HEADED "RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION."

A person following more Distinct Occupations than one, should insert each of them in the order of their importance.

1. The Titles of **PEERS** and other **PERSONS OF RANK** to be inserted as well as any important office they may hold.

2. **MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, MAGISTRATES, ALDERMEN,** and other important public Officers, to state their profession or occupation, if any, after their official rank or title.

3. All persons serving in the **ARMY AND NAVY** to state their rank, and the branch of the service to which they belong. Officers to state whether on the Active or the Retired List; Pensioners from the Army and Navy to state the service to which they belong.

4. All persons in the **CIVIL SERVICE** to state their rank, and the department or branch to which they belong; those retired or superannuated to be distinguished.

5. **MINISTERS OF RELIGION.**—Clergymen of every religious denomination are requested to describe themselves according to their clerical rank or position, and to state distinctly the Religious Body to which they belong.

6. **LEGAL PROFESSION.**—Barristers to state whether they are in actual practice. The designation **Solicitor** to be confined to those whose names are set on the Roll. Clerks in Solicitors' offices should state whether they are **Solicitor's Managing, Articled or General Clerk.** Officers of any Court to state the name of the Office, and the name of the Court.

7. Members of the **MEDICAL PROFESSION** to state whether they practise as Physician, Surgeon, Dentist, Oculist, General Practitioner, Apothecary, Medical Assistant, &c., or are "not practising." They should also state the University or other Society of which they are Graduates, Fellows, or Licentiates.

8. **PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, PUBLIC WRITERS, AUTHORS,** and **SCIENTIFIC MEN,** to state the particular branch of Science or Literature which they follow; Artists, the art which they cultivate. Graduates should enter their degrees in this column.

9. **STUDENTS** of Theology, Law, or Medicine, and Undergraduates of any University, to be so returned.

10. **SCHOLARS.**—Children or young persons attending a School or receiving regular instruction at home to be returned as Scholars.

11. **FARMERS.**—This term is to be applied only to the occupiers of land. Sons or Daughters employed at home or on the farm may be returned—"Farmer's Son," "Farmer's Daughter." Persons employed on the farm and sleeping in the Farmer's house should be described as **Farm Servants.**

12. **AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, SHEPHERDS,** and others employed on Farms, but not living in the Farmer's house, should be described as **Agricultural Labourers, Shepherds, &c.**

13. **PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE** as Merchants, Brokers, Agents, &c., to state in all cases the particular branch of Commerce in which they are engaged, or the commodity to which they chiefly deal.—*Examples:* "Corn Merchant," "Member of ——— Stock Exchange," "Tea Agent."

COMMERCIAL CLERK, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, SHOPMAN—always to add in what branch of business.

NOTE.—For Examples of the mode of filling up this Return see Pattern Tables on another part of this Form.

Extracts from the Census (Ireland) Act, 1910, 10 Edw. VII., and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11.

Sec. 2. (5.) "Every Enumerator may ask all such questions of all persons within his district, respecting themselves or the persons constituting their respective families, and respecting such further particulars as may be necessary for the purpose of taking the said accounts."

Sec. 7. (2.) "If any person refuses to answer or wilfully gives a

14. In **TRADES, MANUFACTURES,** or other Business, Masters should, in all cases, be distinguished.—*Example:* "Carpenter—Master."

15. **WORKERS in MANUFACTURES,** and generally in the Mechanical Arts, should distinctly state the particular BRANCH or WORK, and the MATERIAL, if they are not implied in the names, as in Brass-foundry, Iron-moulder. Where the trade is much sub-divided, both TRADE and BRANCH are to be returned thus—"Watchmaker—Finisher"; "Printer—Compositor."

16. **MINERS** should state the description of Mine in which they work.—*Examples:* "Coal Miner," "Lead Miner," "Copper Miner," &c. The term Miner should never be used alone.

17. **ENGINEERS.**—Civil Engineers, and Mining Engineers, to be so described. Workmen employed in works or factories are to be distinctly described.—*Examples:* "Engine Smith at Factory," "Engine Fitter at Works," "Engine Driver, Stoker, and Firemen to be described in connection with the manufactory, railway, steam-vessel, &c. in which they are employed.—*Examples:* "Railway Engine Driver," "Stoker in Locomotive Factory." "Engineer" alone is not to be used.

18. **ARTISANS and MECHANICS** should invariably state the particular branch of mechanical art or business in which they are employed.

19. **WEAVER.**—"Silk," "Wool," "Worsted," "Cotton," &c., should always be written before this general term, so as to express distinctly the material which he weaves; thus, "Cotton Weaver."

20. **DOMESTIC SERVANTS** should be described according to the nature of their service, adding in all cases "Domestic Servant."—*Examples:* "Cook—Domestic Servant," "Gardener—Domestic Servant," "Cook—Domestic Servant."

21. **LABOURERS, PORTERS,** to be described according to the nature of their employment. *Examples:* "Railway Porter," "Bricklayer's Labourer," "Labourer in Iron Works," "General Labourer."—see also Instruction No. 12. The term Labourer should never be used alone.

22. Persons ordinarily engaged in some industry, but **OUT OF EMPLOYMENT** at the time of the Census, should be so described; as "Bricklayer, unemployed"; "Carpenter, unemployed."

23. **PERSONS FOLLOWING NO PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING,** and holding no public Office, but deriving their incomes chiefly from land, houses, dividends, interest of money, annuities, &c., should describe themselves accordingly. The indefinite terms **Gentleman, Esquire,** are not to be used. Persons who have retired from business to be entered thus—"Retired Farmer," "Retired Grocer."

24. **WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**—The occupation of those who are regularly employed from home, or who follow any business at home, is to be distinctly recorded, but no entry should be made in the case of those solely engaged in domestic duties at home. See also Instruction No. 10.



Data challenges

Language barrier

- Some variables have a mixture of Irish and English.

```
df_original["irish_language"].value_counts()
```

```
-          3282858
Irish and English  503691
English          499633
Irish            32198
English and Irish  19960
...
German French English    1
gaedhilge agus bearla    1
Gallic and English       1
All Can ?                1
Coptesh                  1
Name: irish_language, Length: 974, dtype: Int64
```

Incorrect records

- Found a few records are incorrect; may be others.
- Problem with source data.

[Census Years](#) / [1911](#) / [Carlow](#) / [Bagenalstown Urban](#) / [Pump Street](#) / Residents of a house

Residents of a house 3 in Pump Street (Bagenalstown Urban, Carlow) Show all information

| Surname | Forename | Age | Sex | Relation to head | Religion |
|---------|----------|-----|--------|------------------|----------------|
| Hynes | Martin | 52 | Male | Head of Family | Read and write |
| Hynes | Marget | 50 | Female | Wife | Cannot read |
| Hynes | John | 16 | Male | Son | Read and write |
| Hynes | Thomas | 9 | Male | Son | Read and write |
| Hynes | P Joseph | 5 | Male | Son | Read and write |
| Hynes | Lizzie | 14 | Female | Daughter | Read and write |

Incorrect records

- Found a few records are incorrect; may be others.
- Problem with source data; transcription is *correctly incorrect!*

[Census Years](#) / [1911](#) / [Carlow](#) / [Bagenalstown Urban](#) / [Pump Street](#) / Residents of a house

Residents of a house 3 in Pump Street (Bagenalstown Urban, Carlow)

Show all information

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| Hynes | John | 16 | Male | Son | Read and write |
| Hynes | Thomas | 9 | Male | Son | Read and write |
| Hynes | P Joseph | 5 | Male | Son | Read and write |
| Hynes | Lizzie | 14 | Female | Daughter | Read and write |

| RELIGIOUS PROFESSION. | EDUCATION. |
|--|---|
| State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. [Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.] | State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," can "Read" only, or "Cannot Read." |
| 4. | 5. |
| <i>Read and Write</i> | <i>Catholic</i> |
| <i>cannot Read</i> | <i>Catholic</i> |
| <i>Read and Write</i> | <i>Catholic</i> |

Phantom entries

[Census Years](#) / [1911](#) / [Dublin](#) / [Newcastle](#) / [Hazelhatch/Grand Canal](#) / Residents of a house

Residents of a house ship in Hazelhatch/Grand Canal (Newcastle, Dublin)

Show all information

| Surname | Forename | Age | Sex | Relation to head | Religion |
|------------------|----------|-----|-----|------------------|----------|
| Grand Canal Co | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grand Canal Co | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grand Canal Co | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grand Canal Co | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grand Canal Co | - | - | - | - | - |
| Michael Gordon | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grand Canal Co | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grand C C | - | - | - | - | - |
| James Dunne | - | - | - | - | - |
| G Canal Company | - | - | - | - | - |
| G Canal Co | - | - | - | - | - |
| Michael Geraghly | - | - | - | - | - |

A close-up photograph of a gift wrapped in brown paper with a white polka-dot pattern. A vibrant red ribbon is wrapped around the gift, forming a bow. The background shows other wrapped items, including one with a white diamond pattern and another with white stripes.

Wrap up

Constructing tables

Choose geographic area

Q Search for Nation

Population

Nation | [Add all](#) | [Remove all](#)

Ireland

[Browse 32 sub-areas](#) >

Save and continue

Choose geographic level

Nation

County

District

Street

Save and continue

Choose your variables

Q Search available variables

Age (8 categories) i

Birthplace i

Children born (7 categories) i

Children living (5 categories) i

Irish language i

Literacy i

Marital status i

Relation to head of family i

Religion i

Sex i

Specified illnesses i

Years married (10 categories) i

Save and continue

Summary

- We have collated datasets for 1901 and 1911 Censuses.
- Load into Cantabular for rapid cross-tabulation.
- Some of the 1911 work should apply to 1901 dataset.
- Can we refine the data further?
- Unlikely to get 100% accurate mappings automatically.
- How do we engage with Ireland researchers and citizens?

Mapping DEDs

Anne-Karoline Distel
Map enthusiast, Kilkenny



Townlands

- Townland boundaries added to OSM by volunteers 2010-2015 > townlands.ie
- Source: out-of-copyright Ordnance Survey 6 inch map sheets and the British War Office GSGS 3906 map sheets (1940)



Methodology in Rural Areas

Rural areas

- Match up place names in 1911 census with data on OSM
- Editor: JOSM with Dissolve plugin by John Kennedy

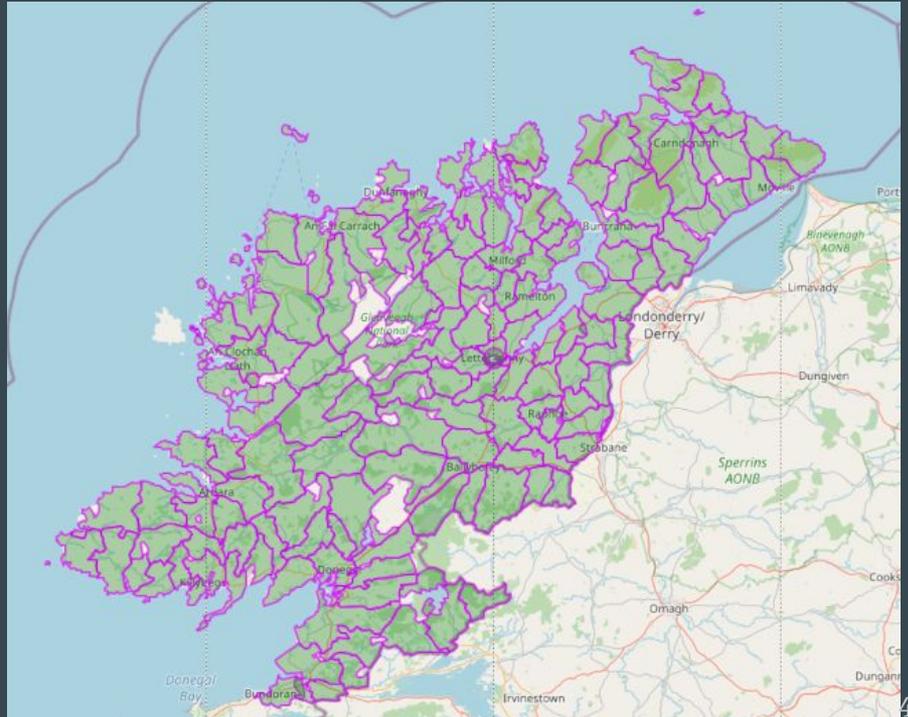
| | | | | |
|-----|--------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 192 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Aughlish | |
| 193 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Ballyargan | |
| 194 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Ballyshiel Beg | Ballysheil Beg |
| 195 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Ballyshiel More | |
| 196 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Cloghoge | |
| 197 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Corernagh | |
| 198 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Corlust | |
| 199 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Crew Beg | |
| 200 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Druminargle | |
| 201 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Mavemacullen | 2x |
| 202 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Monclone | |
| 203 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Mullanary | |
| 204 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Shaneglish | |
| 205 | Armagh | Ballyshiel | Tullymacann | |

Challenges:

- different spelling between census data and OSM data
- two townlands of same name with no indication which one was meant in census
- wrong townland spellings on OSM (reasons below)

Quality control

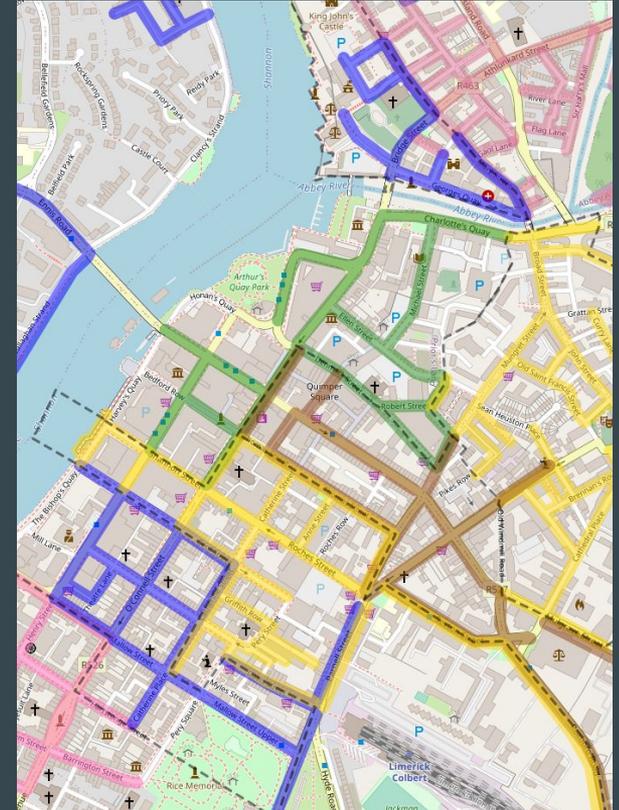
- Overpass-turbo.eu queries to see overlaps or gaps
- Overlaps because of same names for several townlands etc.
- Gaps because of non identified townlands or no population > not mentioned in census



Methodology Urban Areas

- Using uMap, colour-coded every street to determine extent of DED
- Drew boundaries, exported as geojson, imported into JOSM
- Tried to follow existing boundaries, where possible
- Created new boundaries where necessary

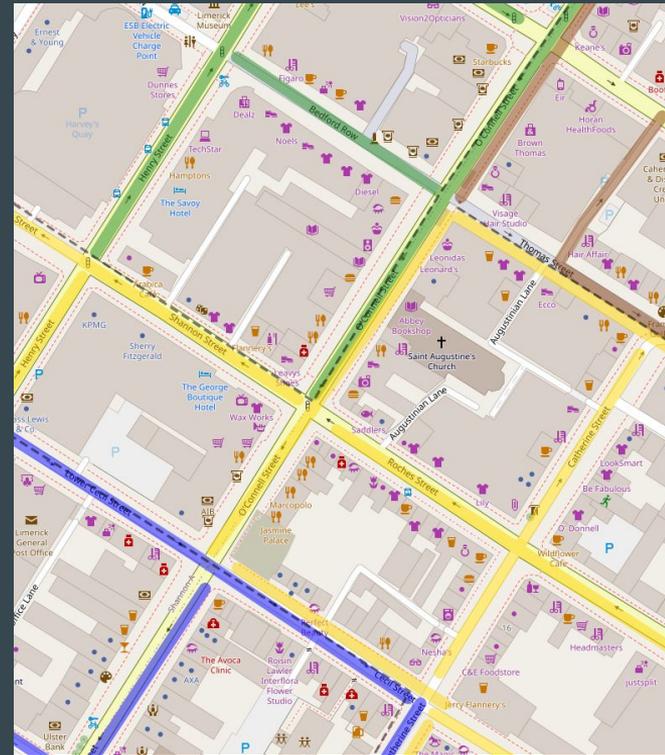
| | | | |
|----------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Island Road (Pt. of) | Kileely |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Killeely | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Kilrush Little | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | King's Island | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Loughlin's Lane | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Love Lane | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Mary St. (Pt. of) | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Mass Lane | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Merchants Quay | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | New Road | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Newgate Lane | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Nicholas Street (Pt. of) | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Nolan's Cottages | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | North Strand | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Quarry Road | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | School Lane | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Stonestown North Strand | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Thomond Terrace | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Thomondgate | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 2 Urban | Treaty Terrace | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Arthur's Quay | O'Connell St |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Bank Place | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Bedford Row | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Carr Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Charlotte Quay | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Clancy's Lane | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Corrmarket Road | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Custom House Place | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Custom House (Shipping) | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Denmark Street Lower | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Denmark Street Upper | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Ellen Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Francis Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | George Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Henny Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | High Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Margaret Place | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Market Alley | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Michael's Lane | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Michael's Lane (Pt. of) | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Michael's Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Patrick Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Punches Lane | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Punches Row | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Robert Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Rutland Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Ryan's Lane | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Sarsfield Street | |
| Limerick | Limerick No. 3 Urban | Upper Ellen Street | |



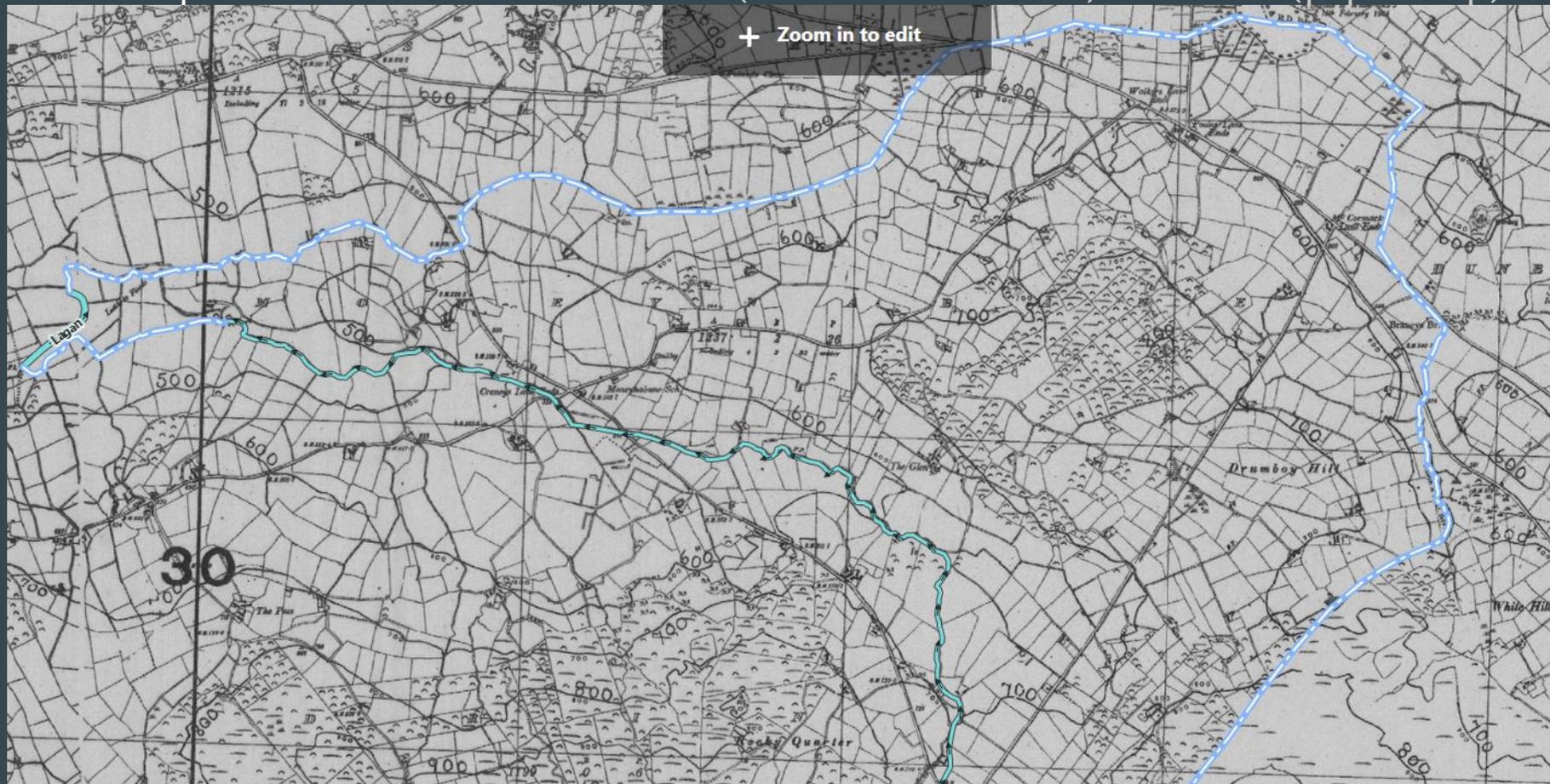
Limerick

Challenges:

- Missing street names (esp. lanes)
- Changed street names (references to royals, “asylums”, gaols etc)
- “Upgraded” street status (from Lane/ Row to Street/ Road)
- Townlands split between an urban and a rural area (“part of”)
- Split streets: George Street aka O’Connell St
- Same street name (“Church Lane”) for different streets
- Mistakes in census data



Transcription errors both in 1911 census (handwritten source) and OSM (paper map)



Moneynabane, Co. Down

| | | | |
|-----|------|----------|-------------|
| 550 | Down | Crossgar | Wary Street |
| 557 | Down | Crossgar | Munninabane |
| | | | Moneynabane |



- Mapping DEDs actually resulted in some corrections of townland names on OSM

Email: annekadistel@gmail.com



b-unicycling



Anne-Karoline Distel



BUnicycling



Anne-Karoline Distel
OSMForHistoryBuffs



Anne-Karoline Distel

Go raibh míle maith agaibh!

Working with 1911 census data in Cantabular

Mike Thompson & Aidan McGuire

Now we have a flexible dataset, what can we do with it?



To watch more of this demo, use this link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eCKcBRix-bg&t=3153s>



Summary

- Flexible interfaces make it much easier to identify and understand quality control issues
- Flexible interfaces open up all sorts of possibilities to explore, analyse and visualise data in new ways
- Potential to speed up analysis and yield new insights, particularly if combined with data from other censuses



An
Phríomh-Oifig
Staidrimh

Central
Statistics
Office

Benefits of digitalizing historical data

Sanela Smith
April 2021

1901/1911 Census reports

www.histpop.org

1911

Census - 1911 - Ireland
Preliminary report, Ireland, 1911

Census - 1911 - Ireland
Area, houses, and population, Leinster, Ireland, 1911

Census - 1911 - Ireland
Area, houses, and population, Munster, Ireland, 1911

Census - 1911 - Ireland
Area, houses, and population, Ulster, Ireland, 1911

Census - 1911 - Ireland
Area, houses, and population, Connaught, Ireland, 1911

Census - 1911 - Ireland
General report, Ireland, 1911

Census - 1911 - Ireland
Supplement to the general topographical index of Ireland, 1911



AREA. HOUSES.

TABLE III.—AREA in 1901, and HOUSES and POPULATION in 1881, 1891, and 1901, in each COUNTY ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of SLIGO; also the General Valuation in 1901.

| County Electoral Divisions. | Area in Statute Acres in 1901. | Houses. | | | | Out-offices and Public-houses in 1901. | Population. | | | Valuation of Houses and Land in 1901. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--|-------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | 1901. | | | | | 1901. | | | | |
| | | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | Total. | | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | | |
| TOTAL OF COUNTY. | A. R. P. 42,580 3 33 | 19,794 | 18,381 | 17,881 | 46,652 | 107,479 | 91,116 | 84,083 | 41,869 | 22,574 | £ s. d. 2,826 8 0 |
| ACLARE | 32,850 0 2 | 901 | 849 | 797 | 1,659 | 5,894 | 4,410 | 3,757 | 1,875 | 1,843 | 4,458 1 0 |
| BALLYMOTE | 15,431 0 25 | 545 | 527 | 527 | 1,140 | 4,394 | 4,498 | 3,957 | 1,975 | 2,022 | 10,242 8 0 |
| BALLYMADARK | 29,268 1 6 | 795 | 718 | 593 | 2,725 | 1,115 | 4,493 | 3,580 | 1,071 | 1,515 | 11,381 12 0 |
| BANADA | 17,006 1 34 | 1,084 | 990 | 968 | 1,827 | 5,728 | 5,090 | 4,554 | 5,182 | 3,272 | 5,228 16 0 |
| CASTLECONOR | 41,229 0 1 | 283 | 538 | 543 | 1,014 | 5,348 | 4,351 | 4,055 | 2,033 | 2,035 | 11,228 5 0 |
| CLIFFONT | 23,469 0 4 | 292 | 384 | 360 | 1,118 | 5,151 | 4,680 | 3,982 | 2,023 | 1,919 | 6,731 15 0 |
| COLLADONY | 21,027 0 22 | 1,054 | 931 | 907 | 2,442 | 5,017 | 4,415 | 3,960 | 1,995 | 1,974 | 11,802 7 0 |
| COOLATY | 18,016 0 35 | 1,262 | 1,203 | 939 | 2,596 | 5,212 | 5,333 | 4,381 | 5,150 | 5,729 | 7,037 13 0 |
| DROMOLE | 25,550 2 28 | 1,060 | 928 | 827 | 2,598 | 4,671 | 4,773 | 3,970 | 1,969 | 1,981 | 12,232 13 0 |
| DUNMULLEN | 30,507 2 2 | 1,921 | 1,939 | 1,914 | 3,774 | 2,512 | 5,083 | 4,267 | 2,286 | 2,281 | 17,247 8 0 |
| HASKY | 19,095 1 29 | 392 | 372 | 324 | 1,042 | 4,681 | 4,738 | 4,170 | 2,114 | 2,026 | 8,261 10 0 |
| KILMACOWEN | 22,213 1 2 | 1,095 | 901 | 888 | 2,835 | 3,220 | 4,600 | 4,047 | 2,017 | 2,009 | 11,952 6 0 |
| KILMACTRANNY | 27,028 2 28 | 969 | 890 | 870 | 2,696 | 4,554 | 4,741 | 4,128 | 2,000 | 2,018 | 11,099 7 0 |
| KILSHALVY | 25,020 2 13 | 1,418 | 935 | 892 | 2,992 | 3,301 | 4,541 | 3,880 | 1,892 | 1,917 | 10,282 10 0 |
| LISADILL | 15,008 2 35 | 364 | 313 | 300 | 1,020 | 4,033 | 4,611 | 4,013 | 2,026 | 1,987 | 8,430 13 0 |
| OWENMORE | 20,292 2 15 | 960 | 904 | 855 | 2,512 | 5,283 | 4,447 | 3,745 | 1,861 | 1,854 | 12,462 4 0 |
| SEEDO | 2,254 0 23 | 1,269 | 1,268 | 1,232 | 1,185 | 10,808 | 10,274 | 10,870 | 5,209 | 5,061 | 21,288 1 0 |
| TEREPLIANNY | 24,016 2 28 | 310 | 377 | 331 | 1,214 | 5,180 | 5,251 | 3,669 | 1,967 | 1,949 | 11,213 5 0 |
| TORRECURRY | 14,220 1 3 | 1,691 | 992 | 944 | 1,709 | 6,670 | 4,895 | 4,201 | 2,175 | 2,126 | 6,200 5 0 |

(a) Exclusive of 18,159A. fm. 289. under the larger rivers, lakes and tideways.
(b) Exclusive of 2387 Aa. for telegraph, &c.

TABLE IV.—AREA in 1901, and HOUSES and POPULATION in 1891 and 1901 of the PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS and BOROUGHs, together with the number of ELECTORS in the County of SLIGO in 1901.

| Parliamentary Divisions, &c. | Area in Statute Acres in 1901. | Houses. | | | | Out-offices and Public-houses. | Population. | | | Number of Parliamentary Electors. | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | | 1901. | | | | | 1901. | | | | | |
| | | 1891. | Total. | In-habit. | Un-in-habit. | | Build-ing. | 1891. | Persons. | | Males. | Females. |
| NORTH SLIGO (Parliamentary Division) Part of (a). | 165,660 | 8,210 | 8,211 | 8,206 | 470 | 15 | 20,177 | 45,669 | 41,375 | 20,633 | 20,744 | 8,014 |
| SOUTH SLIGO (Parliamentary Division). | 216,700 | 9,375 | 9,369 | 9,025 | 340 | 6 | 28,965 | 49,207 | 42,808 | 21,296 | 21,512 | 7,672 |

(a) The remainder of North Sligo Parliamentary Division is in the County of Mayo.

TABLE V.—AREA in 1901, and HOUSES and POPULATION in 1881, 1891, and 1901, of the MUNICIPAL BOROUGHs and TOWNS of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, in the County of SLIGO; also the General Valuation in 1901.

| Municipal Boroughs and Principal Towns. | Area in Statute Acres in 1901. | Houses. | | | | Out-offices and Public-houses in 1901. | Population. | | | Valuation of Houses, Land, &c. in 1901. | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-----------|--|--------------|------------|--------|---|--------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | 1901. | | | | | 1901. | | | | | | | |
| | | 1881. | 1891. | Total. | In-habit. | | Un-in-habit. | Build-ing. | 1881. | | 1891. | 1901. | | |
| SLIGO. (Municipal Borough). | A. R. P. 600 0 38 | 396 | 528 | 580 | 542 | 27 | 1 | 232 | 3,445 | 3,328 | 3,061 | 1,200 | 1,611 | £ s. d. 4,714 17 0 |
| EAST WARD | 1,012 0 12 | 602 | 605 | 525 | 479 | 45 | 1 | 276 | 3,837 | 3,718 | 3,700 | 1,979 | 1,914 | 6,335 14 0 |
| NORTH WARD | 1,022 0 12 | 732 | 685 | 797 | 736 | 56 | 5 | 783 | 3,266 | 3,220 | 4,006 | 1,080 | 1,006 | 9,737 10 0 |
| WEST WARD | 2,052 0 22 | 1,269 | 1,268 | 1,262 | 1,157 | 138 | 7 | 1,385 | 10,808 | 10,274 | 10,870 | 5,209 | 5,061 | 21,888 1 0 |

Census reports now

Population 2011 to 2016 (Number)

English

Single Year of Age

Sex

Aggregate Town or Rural Area

Regional Authority

CensusYear

© Central Statistics Office, Ireland

2011 - 2016

Statistic 1

Filter

Population 2011 to 2016 (Number)

CensusYear 2

Filter

2016
2011

Single Year of Age 102

Filter

All ages
Under 1 year
1 year
2 years
3 years
4 years
5 years

Sex 3

Filter

Both sexes
Male
Female

Aggregate Town or Rural Area 3

Filter

State
Aggregate Town Area
Aggregate Rural Area

Regional Authority 9

Filter

State
Border
Midland
West
Dublin
Mid-East



Interesting side of history

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.
FORM A.

No. of Form A. *17*

RETURN OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES AND THEIR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, SEVENTEEN, 1911, AND OF AGENTS IN THE HOUSE AT THE NIGHT OF TWENTY-NINE, THE END OF APRIL, 1911.

| HOUSEHOLD | NAME AND SURNAME | RELATION TO HEAD OF FAMILY | SEX AND AGE | MARRIAGE STATE | EDUCATION | MILITARY SERVICE | MILITARY RESERVE | PARTICULARS AS TO SERVICE | MARRIAGE STATE | | MARRIAGE STATE | MARRIAGE STATE | MARRIAGE STATE | MARRIAGE STATE |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | WIDOW | WIDOW | | | | |
| 1 | Mr. J. Beckett | Head | M | 39 | 39 | Chief Engineer | | | Married | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | Mrs. Beckett | Wife | F | 37 | | | | | Married | | | | | |
| 3 | Samuel Beckett | Son | M | 4 | | | | | Single | | | | | |
| 4 | James Beckett | Son | M | 4 | | | | | Single | | | | | |
| 5 | Mrs. Beckett | Daughter | F | 24 | | | | | Married | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

I hereby certify, as required by the Act of 1910, No. 24, and 2 No. 10, cap. 11, that the foregoing Return is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Beckett
Head of Household

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

J. Beckett
Deputy of Registrar

Samuel Beckett

The 1911 return for the Beckett household in Kerry Mount, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin shows four year old Samuel Barclay, later to become writer, dramatist and poet. He was widely regarded as one of the most influential writers of the twentieth century and was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1969.

James Joyce

The return for the Joyce household in Royal Terrace, Clontarf, Dublin includes 19 year old student James Augustine, later to become the novelist and poet who would find fame as the author of Ulysses and be regarded as one of the most influential writers of the early twentieth century.

Norah Barnacle

Return for Norah Barnacle, the future Mrs. James Joyce, living with her family at Bowling Green in Galway city in 1901, aged 18 and working as a laundress. Three years later, she was to meet Joyce and inspire the day immortalised in Ulysses, 16 June, 1904.

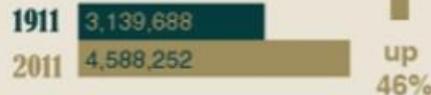


19
2016

A century of change



Population



Death rate



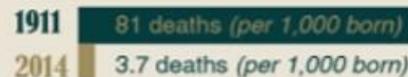
1911

20% of deaths occurred in the 0-15 age group

2014

80% of deaths occurred in the 65+ age group

Infant mortality (under 12 months)



Causes of death

| | 1916 | 2014 |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Influenza | 712 | 27 |
| Tuberculosis | 6,471 | 25 |
| Diabetes | 239 | 474 |
| Bronchitis | 4,164 | 22 |
| Heart disease | 5,373 | 5,779 |
| Suicide | 68 | 459 |

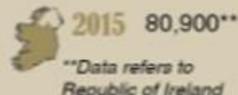
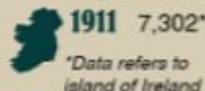
Life expectancy

Years

Life expectancy by gender

| | | |
|----------------|------|------|
| Male born in | 1911 | 2014 |
| | 53.6 | 78.3 |
| Female born in | 1911 | 2014 |
| | 54.1 | 82.7 |

Emigration



Marriages



| | % | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|
| Marriage ceremonies by type | 1916 | 2014 |
| Catholic | 92 | 60 |
| Church of Ireland/ Presbyterian | 7 | 2 |
| Civil | 1 | 28 |
| Other* | 0.5 | 10 |

*2014 Other includes other religions and Humanist

Cars registered



193 times more cars registered in 2014



An
Phríomh-Oifig
Staidrimh

Central
Statistics
Office

Thank you!

Questions and Answers
Thank you