

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

## PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

## Census of Northern Ireland

## 1926

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# PRELIMINARY REPORT 

ON THE

# Census of Northern Ireland, 1926. 

## PART I.-INTRODUCTION.

Ministry of Finance,<br>Office of Registrar-General and Statistician, Murray Street, Belfast, 20th July, 1926.

To The Right Honourable HUGH MacDOWELL POLlock, Minister of Finance for Northern Irfland.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit a Preliminary Report on the first Census of the population of Northern Ireland, which was taken on the 18th April, 1926. This Report is submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 (1) of the Census Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, which requires the Registrar-General to prepare reports on the census returns, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament at as early a date as may be found practicable.

In common with other parts of the British Isles it has in the past been customary for censuses to be taken in Ireland every ten years. In 1921, however, when the usual decennial census fell to be taken, conditions throughout the country were such that it was necessary for the taking of the census to be postponed. It thus happens that the 1926 census of Northern Ireland is the first to be taken in the Six Counties for a period of fifteen years, the last being that taken for the whole of Ireland on the ?nd April. 1911.

The Consus Act (Northem Ireland), 192.5, provided that the head of every household, establishment, vessel, and family should be personally responsible for the filling up of the schedule delivered to him by the Enumerator. Upon collection, the Enumerator was required to complete such of the returns as should appear to him to be defective, and correct such as he should find erroneous. Previous Census Acts for Ireland placed upon Enumerators the responsibility for filling up Schedules delivered to householders, though actually the latter were requested to perform the task; and the Northern Ireland Act thus effected a change in principle without altcring in any appreciable degree the practice which had hitherto prevailed.

The Census Act, 1925, also provided that "The Registrar-General, under the direction of the Ministry of Finance, may collect and publish from time to time any available statistical information concerning Northern Ircland until the next census is taken, . . . . ." This provision indicates a new departure, toward which initial steps have been taken in the preparation and publication of the Ulster Year Book, 1926.

The Census Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, specified the questions to be asked
on the householder's schedule, and this schedule differed from the schedule used for the 1911 " "ensus of Ireland in the following respects: Questions relating to "Education," "Particulars as to Marriage," and "Irish Language" are no longer included. Questions have, however, been added relating to "Orphanhood," "Nationality," "School," "Employer's Name and Business," "National Health Insurance," and "Number and ages of all living children and step-children under 16 years of age in respect of Married Men, Widowers, and Widows." All of these questions were included either in the English or Scottish Houscholder's Return used at the censuses taken in Great Britain in 1921, and yielded most valuable results.

Following past practice the services of the State-controlled Constabulary Force were utilised in the delivery and collection of Census Returns, and it is evident that it would have been difficult to obtain the services of a more efficient and conscientious corp.s of enumerators. For census purposes the country was divided into $\mathbf{1 , 0 7 0}$ Enumeration Districts, for each of which a police constable or sergeant was appointed to act as Enumerator. The Enumerators carried out their work under the direction of their District Inspectors, who numbered thirty-four.

The Schedules were delivered to householders and other persons required to make returns during the week commencing 12th April. Collection took place over the ten days, April 19th to the 28 th. Special Population Summarics, compiled by the Enumerators, were received in the Census Office during the second week in May, and from these a statement showing male and female population by counties and county boroughs was prepared, and furnished to Parliament by you on the 19th of that month. Since it was impossible, at that date, to apply any detailed check to the Enumerators' special summaries, it is gratifying to note that the differences between the figures given in the statement published on the 19th May and those contained in this Report are so small as to be immaterial. This reflects credit on the Enumerators, whose accuracy and thoroughness will. I hope, be further confirmed when the Census Returns have all been examined and the final census results are ready for publication.

The Superintendents of Enumeration were instructed to scrutinise the Schedules and Enumeration Books of their respective districts, and send them to the Census Office not later than the 7th Junc. It was considered that, by allowing the Superintendents a month in which to perform this work, a greater degree of accuracy would be ensured in this Preliminary Report, and much of the correspondence regarding errors subsequently discovered at the Census Office would be avoided.

This Report is based upon the Abstracts compiled by Enumerators from their Enumeration Books. These Abstracts have all been carefully examined in the Census Office, but as there has as yet been no opportunity for checking the contents of the Enumeration Books themselves, or examining the Census Returns, the figures in this Report, though substantially correct, must be regarded as provisional and subject to amendment when the main Census Reports are published.

The figures contained in this Report relate only to population, habitable buildings (among which have been included all habitable premises, caravans, and vessels), accommodation, families, and persons of 70 years of age and over. Families may be defined as "separate occupations"; in the majority of cases these are households, and may include visitors, servants, and boarders. Lodgers occupying separate accommodation are regarded as separate families. All area figures shown in the tables are exclusive of the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways (i.e., those not enclosed within townland boundaries); of land amounting to 2,299 acres on the shores of Loughs Erne, Castlehulme, and Maenean; and of 5 acres, the area of the Maiden's Islands in the North Channel.

Work on the preparation of the detailed Census Reports, which will be compiled from the Census Returns themselves, is now in progress. These Reports will probably comprise a volume relating to each of the Six Counties and Belfast County Borough, a General Report for the whole country, and a Topographical Index to certain of the tables in the County Volumes. The scheme of tabulation to be employed in preparing these reports involves the examination of each Census Return; the classification of each entry on the returns, and allotting to each entry the appropriate code number; punching a card with the full particulars in respect of each person; and, finally, the mechanical tabulation of the particulars contained on the cards. By utilising machine tabulators a great deal of labour will be saved, since tables relating to several different subjects can be prepared merely by passing the cards through the machines the requisite number of times.

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The detailed Census Reports will contain tables dealing with the following subjects:-
(1) Population by sex and ages, in administrative areas;
(2) Marital condition, orphanhood, and dependent children;
(3) Birthplace and nationality;
(4) Religion;
(5) Class of school attended;
(6) Occupation followed and industry in which engaged;
(7) National Health Insurance;
(8) Infirmities;
(9) Houses, families, and accommodation.

While it is not yet possible to say when the detailed Reports will be ready, all endeavours will be made to complete them at the earliest possible date, and as soon as each volume is completed it will be submitted to you for presentation to Parliament.

It was considered of first importance that this Report should be published with the least possible delay, and the Statistical Notes contained in Part II are therefore brief, and deal only with the more outstanding general features disclosed by the tables.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the valuable assistance given by the Press, the British Broadcasting Company, School Teachers, and others, in endeavouring to familiarise the public with the requirements of the Census.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

## L. A. BULLWWINKLE,

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for Northern Ireland.

## PART II.-STATISTICAL NOTES.

Population of Northern Ireland.-The total population in Northern Ireland on the night of 18th April, 1926, numbered, according to the Enumerators' Abstracts, $1,256,322$ persons; 608,205 being males and 648,117 females. In Table I the 1926 figures for the whole area are shown in comparison with those recorded at previous censuses. It will be seen from this table that the steady decline in population from 1841 onwards was arrested during the decennium 1891-1901, and replaced by a slight tendency to increase. The increase in population over the past 15 years, however, is very small, representing only about 0.5 per cent. of the total population. The following table analyses the intercensal increases of the population:--

TABLE A.

| Intercensal <br> Period. | Intercensal <br> Increase <br> of Population. . | Births <br> Registered. | Deaths <br> Registered. | Excess of <br> Births <br> over Deaths. | Loss representing <br> the excess of <br> outward over inward <br> migration. <br> [Col.(5)-Col. (2)] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | $(2)$ | $(3)$ | $(4)$ | $(5)$ | $(6)$ |
| $1891-1901$ | 896 | 314,768 | 246,137 | 68,631 | 67,735 |
| $1901-1911$ | 13,579 | 309,506 | 230,513 | 78,993 | 65,414 |
| $1911-1926$ | 5,791 | 431,159 | 317,542 | 113,617 | $* 107,826$ |

It will be seen from this Table, if we exclude consideration of War deaths, that, although there has been a considerable fall in the average annual number of both births and deaths, the average annual excess of births over deaths during the period 1911-1926 is very little less than that for the previous decennium. Moreover, it is apparent that the increase that might have been expected from the excess of births over deaths was almost wholly offset by emigration, including movement to other parts of the British Isles, in the period 1891-1901, and in the last two intercensal periods the net effect of migration has been an outward movement, numerically equivalent to about 83 and 94 per cent. respectively of the excess of births over deaths.

In the intercensal period now under review-i.e., 1911-1926-the balance of movement of population, after allowing for the effect of natural increase (i.e., excess of births over deaths) as reduced by migration, is further reduced by the losses which occurred overseas during the War. In this connection it is probably as well to point out that, whilst average annual figures of births, deaths, and migration have been employed in framing these comments, the disturbances caused by the War in all of these factors were such as to render any attempt to deduce arguments from the course of events over the past fifteen years one of considerable difficulty in the absence of a very careful study of the detailed figures for each year.

Population and Variations in Population in Administrative Divisions of the Country.Table II sets out the population of each county (as constituted at the date of each census) in 1926, in comparison with the population at previous censuses.

The increase of 5,791 in total population is seen to be the net result of increases in Belfast County Borough and County Down, set against decreases in each of the remaining counties. It will be noted that the trend of population in every county but Down has been uniformly in the same direction since 1841, the county named providing, in 1926, the first recorded instance of an increase outside Belfast. The increase in population in Belfast County Borough over the past fifteen years may in part be due to movement into the city from other counties, but it is clear that any such movement has been more than offset by emigration from and other movement out of Belfast, since the increase in the population of Belfast falls short of the excess of births over deaths (excluding War deaths overseas) recorded for that area during the period by 28,044 persons.

[^0]The greatest absolute and percentage decreases in population occurred in the Counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and the rate of decrease shown in County Fermanagh is also relatively high.

Further reference to the Table reveals the fact that the present populations of Counties Armagh, Fermanagh, and Tyrone are less than one-half those recorded for the same counties in 1841, while the population of Belfast County Borough is now nearly six times as great as it was in that year. It is to be noted, however, that the boundaries of both County Armagh and Belfast County Borough have been altered during the period.

Urban and Rural Districts.-From Table B below it will be seen that, of the urban and rural areas into which Northern Ireland is divided for administrative purposes, the total population of the County Boroughs and Urban Districts is now slightly in excess of that in the Rural Districts, the Urban population having increased during the past 25 years from 42.9 to 50.7 per cent. of the total population. When considering the relation between Urban and Rural populations it should, however, be borne in mind that approximately 72 per cent. of the Urban population is resident in Belfast and Londonderry County Boroughs, and a further 13 per cent. concentrated in the seven largest Urban Districts, leaving only 15 per cent. (or 93,000 persons) distributed among the remaining 24 Urban Districts.

TABLE B.-Distribution of Population in Urban and Rural Areas.

|  | Class of Areas. | 1901. | 1911. | 1926. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Districts ... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Co. Boros. and } \\ \text { Urban Districts }\end{array}\right\}$ | 26 | 30 | 33 |
|  | Rural Districts | 37 | 37 | 32 |
| ... ... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Co. Boros. and } \\ \text { Urban Districts } \end{array}\right\}$ | 530,576 | 586,694 | 637,505 |
|  | ( Rural Districts | 706,376 | 663,837 | 618,817 |
| Percentage of Total Population | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Co. Boros. and } \\ \text { Urban Districts } \end{array}\right\}$ | 42.9 | 46.9 | 50.7 |
|  | Rural Districts | 57.1 | 53.1 | 49.3 |
| Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) in population in the areas as constituted at the date of each census over the population of the same class of areas as constituted at the previous census. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Co. Boros. and } \\ \text { Urban Districts } \end{array}\right\}$ | - | + 56,118 | +50,811 |
|  | ( Rural Districts | - | - 42,539 | -45,020 |

The present population of County Boroughs and Urban Districts represents an increase of 50,811 persons over the population of the same classes of area as constituted in 1911. Reference to Table IIIa, page 8, shows, however, that the actual net increase within the areas covered by the County Boroughs and Urban Districts as now constituted was 43,596 persons. The difference of 7,215 persons represents the 1911 population of those portions of Rural Districts which have been added to Urban Districts, or out of which new Urban Districts have since been created.

The foregoing comments on the trend of the population in Urban and Rural Districts may suggest that the Urban population has increased wholly at the expense of the Rural population. Further reference to Table A, however, makes it difficult to resist the conclusion that the decrease in Rural population is due more to emigration than to movement within the country.

Tables IIIa and V both give population figures for each County, County Borough, Urban District, and Rural District, the earlier census figures being adjusted where necessary in order to correspond with the areas as constituted at the census of 1926 .

The net increase in Urban population of 43,596 persons comprises increases in Belfast of $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 6 0}$ persons, in Londonderry of 4,384 persons, and in 21 Urban Districts of 12,046 persons, against which are set decreases amounting to 894 persons in the remaining 10 Urban Districts.

The decrease of 37,805 persons in the population of the 32 Rural Districts comprises decreases amounting to $\mathbf{4 4 , 1 5 6}$ persons in 24 districts, and increases totalling 6,351 persons in the remaining 8 districts.

Of the 23 urban areas which have gained in population during the past 15 years, 9 show increases of over 10 per cent., the most remarkable growth being in Bangor Urban District, where the population has increased by 65.4 per cent. The area of this district has been enlarged since 1911, but it is estimated that the 1911 population of the added area amounted only to 275 persons. The greatest percentage decreases in Urban Districts are between 6 and 7 per cent., and occur in the two least populous areas of this type, Tanderagee and Keady.

Of the 24 Rural Districts showing decreases in population during the last 15 years, 6 have suffered a loss of more than 10 per cent., the greatest percentage decrease (nearly 16 per cent.) occurring in Tanderagee, the least populous Rural District. The greatest absolute decrease ( 4,042 persons) occurred in Newry No. 2 Rural District, the present population of which is 26,349 persons. Belfast Rural District shows an increase of over 12 per cent., whilst Castlereagh Rural District, with a population of 7,298 , shows an increase of over 40 per cent. These increases, and indeed all increases and decreases in Urban and Rural Districts within easy access of Belfast, should be considered in conjunction with the trend of the population of the County Borough itself, when forming an opinion of the extent to which the activities of the city have grown, as measured by the increase in population since 1911.

From Table IIIb it will be seen that of the four towns created under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, and not since constituted Urban Districts, the population of Whitehead alone has increased during the period 1911-1926. This town, however, was only constituted as such in April, 1925. The population of each of the remaining three towns-viz., Antrim, Aughnacloy, and Gilford-has decreased considerably. A notable feature of this table is the increase in population shown in Whiteabbey, mainly due to the completion of two Sailors' and Soldiers' Housing Schemes at that place.

Table V gives population figures for each Urban and Rural District, and for each Ward of Belfast and Londonderry County Boroughs. Of the Wards of Belfast and Londonderry it appears that the greatest absolute increase in population occurred in the Ormeau Ward of Belfast; whilst the greatest percentage increases occurred in East Ward, Londonderry, and Falls and Victoria Wards, Belfast.

Sexes.-Table I shows that whilst there are approximately $\mathbf{4 0 , 0 0 0}$ more females than males in Northern Ireland (the ratio being 1,066 to 1,000), the preponderance of females has been falling since 1881. The fall was not so rapid in the past 15 years as in the previous decennium, a fact which to some extent may be accounted for by the loss of male population during the War; but the general tendency is indicated by the circumstance that the increase in total population has, despite the loss in man-power referred to, been almost wholly in the males. Table $C$ (page 4) shows that in Urban Districts as a whole there is a marked preponderance of females, and in Rural Districts as a whole, a very slight preponderance of males. In both classes of area there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of females, in relation to the number of males, since 1911. It is noteworthy that the six Urban Districts which contain the highest proportion of females to males in the entire territory are also popular seaside resorts.

## Density of Population per Acre, Habitable Buildings, and Accommodation.-Tables VI,

 VII, and VIII refer to Habitable Buildings. This term denotes:-(a) Each structure (excepting institutions) which stands alone, or is separated from another by a party wall, and which is used or intended partly or wholly for habitation;
(b) Each institution, regardless of the number of buildings within its precincts;
(c) Each vessel, caravan, tent, or other movable dwelling.

This definition does not, however, apply to the last three columns of Table VI, which are strictly limited to the classes of building noted in the heading to those columns. Uninhabited buildings include premises which, though furnished for occupation, were not in fact occupied on Census night.

Interpretation of the figures described as representing Habitable Buildings is, therefore, subject to some limitation. For practicable purposes, however, it is thought that the figures (which are the best which could be provided in the limited time available) will be of value.

TABLE C.-Proportion of Females per 1,000 Males.
Note.-The figures given relate to areas as constituted at the date of the 1926 Census.

|  |  |  | 1911 | 1926 |  |  |  | 1911 | 1926 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NORTHERN IRELAND ... |  |  | 1,075 | 1,066 | All County Boroughs and <br> Urban Districts |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,152 \\ & 1,011 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,143 \\ 992 \end{array}$ |
| County Boroughs and Urban Districts. |  |  |  |  | Rural Districts. |  |  |  |  |
| Portrush |  | U.D. | 1,554 | 1,645 | Belfast ... |  | R.D. | 1,093 | 1,090 |
| Portstewart |  | U.D. | 1,400 | 1,531 | Lisburn |  | R.D. | 1,064 | 1,061 |
| Warrenpoint | ... | U.D. | 1,310 | 1,402 | Tanderagee | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 1,039 | 1,058 |
| Bangor ... | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 1,408 | 1,357 | Moira | ... | R.D. | 1,039 | 1,055 |
| Newcastle |  | U.D. | 1,292 | 1,352 | Lurgan . |  | R.D. | 1,041 | 1,055 |
| Donaghadee | ... | U.D. | 1,342 | 1,259 | Larne |  | R.D. | 1,064 | 1,052 |
| Bally castle | ... | U.D. | 1,269 | 1,257 | Banbridge | .. | R.D. | 1,075 | 1,046 |
| Tanderagee | ... | U.I). | 1,215 | 1,235 | Newtownards |  | R.D. | 1,066 | 1,043 |
| Cookstown | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 1,246 | 1,230 | Hillsborough | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 1,065 | 1,038 |
| Keady ... | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 1,103 | 1,209 | Ballymena | ... | R.D. | 1,057 | 1,032 |
| Lurgan ... | ... | U.D. | 1,235 | 1,202 | Kilkeel ... | ... | R.D. | 1,044 | 1,016 |
| Holywood | ... | U.D. | 1,234 | 1,197 | Ballymoney | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 1,010 | 1,016 |
| Larne ... | ... | U.D. | 1,163 | 1,196 | Antrim ... | ... | R.I. | 995 | 1,014 |
| Coleraine | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 1,223 | 1,191 | Coleraine | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 1,014 | 1,003 |
| Ballymena | ... | U.D. | 1,229 | 1,178 | Newry No. 2 | ... | R.D. | 1,017 | 1,003 |
| Newry ... | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 1,154 | 1,177 | Newry No. 1 | ... | R.D. | 1,054 | 1,001 |
| Londonderry | $\ldots$ | C. B. | 1,201 | 1,173 | Strabane | ... | R.D. | 1,010 | 988 |
| Lisburn | ... | U.D. | 1,181 | 1,168 | Magherafelt | ... | R.D. | 1,017 | 984 |
| Portadown | ... | U.D. | 1,179 | 1,167 | Armagh |  | R.D. | 993 | 982 |
| Dromore | ... | U.D. | 1,199 | 1,164 | Castlederg | ... | R.D. | 1,008 | 974 |
| Ballymoney | ... | U.D. | 1,126 | 1,149 | Dungannon | ... | R.D. | 983 | 974 |
| Newtownards | ... | U.1). | 1,174 | 1,148 | Londonderry | ... | R.D. | 1,006 | 959 |
| Banbridge | ... | U.D. | 1,140 | 1,137 | Downpatrick | ... | R.D. | 1,035 | 953 |
| Dungannon | ... | U.D. | 1,100 | 1,135 | Limavady | ... | R.D. | 970 | 946 |
| Strabane | ... | U.D. | 1,150 | 1,131 | Cookstown | ... | R.D. | 970 | 944 |
| Limavady | ... | U.D. | 1,175 | 1,124 | Castlereagh | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 837 | 935 |
| Downpatrick | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 1,059 | 1,123 | Omagh ... | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 942 | 935 |
| Belfast ... | ... | C. B. | 1,135 | 1,122 | Lisnaskea | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 971 | 934 |
| Omagh ... | ... | U.I). | 1,026 | 1,085 | Clogher ... | ... | R.D. | 945 | 928 |
| Ballyclare | ... | U.D. | 1,008 | 1,080 | Ballycastle | ... | R.D. | 967 | 923 |
| Carrickfergus | ... | U.D. | 1,108 | 1,079 | Enniskillen | .. | R.D. | 914 | 920 |
| Armagh | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 1,030 | 1,073 | Irvinestown | ... | R.D. | 956 | 901 |
| Enniskillen | ... | U.D. | 992 | 995 |  |  |  |  |  |

Persons per Acre.-The density of population, as might have been expected, is highest in Belfast, and, within Belfast, highest in Court Ward, where there are 189 persons to the acre. When considering the figures as to density in a particular area (Table VIa) it must be recognised that the distribution of the population is not necessarily uniform. A marked feature of the density factor is the very wide variation in Urban Districts, ranging from 32.1 in Carrickfergus to 1.3 in Portstewart.

Habitable Buildings.-Table VIII shows that the number of completed habitable buildings in Northern Ireland has decreased since 1901, whereas the number of inhabited buildings has increased, thus reducing the margin available for occupation from about 11 per cent. in 1901 to 6 per cent. at the present time. The number of houses in course of erection at the date of the census was, however, greater than any previously recorded.

Table VII shows the changes which have taken place in the number of habitable buildings between 1911 and 1926, the percentages given in the last column affording an interesting comparison with those appearing in the last column of Table II. At first sight this comparison suggests that the need for houses is greatest in County Down. In this case, however, it is apparent that there was a relatively high number of uninhabited houses in 1911 which, presumably, to some extent, have met the
need. Another feature brought out by the Table is that building is now proceeding to a much greater extent in every county than in 1911.

Tables VIa and VIb show that some building activity is in progress in almost every Urban and Rural District, and that the number of houses under construction in Rural Districts exceeds that in Urban Districts and County Boroughs.

Accommodation.-Tables VIa and VIb show that there is, on the whole, about one room per unit of the population, the variation ranging between . 65 (in West Ward, Londonderry) and 1.9 (in Portstewart Urban District). The differences are most marked when considering holiday resorts with accommodation for visitors, and also when comparing the several Wards of the County Boroughs. The question of overcrowding in the County Boroughs has, to some extent, been illustrated separately in Tables IX and X. The tenements of one room dealt with in these tables were each occupied by one family as enumerated for census purposes. In the case of Belfast there has been more than a sixfold increase in the number of tenements of one room since 1911, whilst in Londonderry the number has been nearly doubled. Relatively to population, however, the position in Londonderry seems to be far more acute. In Belfast over 7,000 people are living in single-roomed tenements, and nearly 3,000 in Londonderry are similarly placed.

Population Aged 70 Years and Over.-Table D below reveals an interesting feature in the relatively high proportion of persons aged 70 and over as recorded in 1911. It has been suggested that the widespread use of earlier Census Returns to provide evidence of age in Old Age Pension cases, in the absence of birth registration, produced a tendency in persons approaching 70 years of age at the time of the 1911 census to overstate their ages. The evidence in this matter, however, is by no means conclusive, and there is good reason to believe that other factors also were operating to cause the phenomenon in question. In so far, however, as a tendency to overstatement did arise from the methods employed to secure evidence of age, the circumstance is one which serves to emphasise the necessity for treating the particulars to be obtained from Census Schedules merely upon a statistical basis, and for no purpose connected with the individual in respect of whom the return is made.

TABLE D.

|  |  | Persons aged 70 years and over. <br> Enumeration. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total <br> Population. | Number. | Percentage of <br> Total <br> Population. |
| 1841 | $1,648,945$ | 47,300 | 2.9 |
| 1851 | $1,442,517$ | 42,600 | 3.0 |
| 1861 | $1,396,453$ | 50,631 | 3.6 |
| 1871 | $1,359,190$ | 58,381 | 4.3 |
| 1881 | $1,304,816$ | 55,604 | 4.3 |
| 1891 | $1,236,056$ | 52,406 | 4.2 |
| 1901 | $1,236,952$ | 48,681 | 3.9 |
| 1911 | $1,250,531$ | 73,718 | 5.9 |
| 1926 | $1,256,322$ | 60,501 | 4.8 |

Table XI gives further details which reveal the relatively higher proportion of persons aged 70 and over in Counties Fermanagh and Tyrone, and the relatively low proportion of such persons in Belfast County Borough.

## PART III.-TABLES.

TABLE I.-Northern Ireland: Population, 1841-1926.
[Including Army, Navy, Air Force, and Merchant Seamen on shore and in port.]

| YearofEnumeration. | Population. |  |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) of Population since preceding Census. |  |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) per cent. of Population since preceding Census. |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Females } \\ \text { per } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { Males. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |  |
| 1841 | 1,648,945 | 802,349 | 846,596 |  |  |  |  | - | - | 1,055 |
| 1851 | 1,442,517 | 705,199 | 737,318 | -206,428 | $-97,150$ | -109,278 | $-12.52$ | -12.11 | -12.91 | 1,046 |
| 1861 | 1,396,453 | 667,935 | 728,518 | - 46,064 | -37,264 | - 8,800 | - 3.19 | $-5.28$ | - 1.19 | 1,091 |
| 1871 | 1,359,190 | 647,285 | 711,905 | - 37,263 | - 20,650 | - 16,613 | - 2.67 | - 3.09 | $-2.28$ | 1,100 |
| 1881 | 1,304,816 | 620,839 | 683,977 | - 54,374 | -26,446 | - 27,928 | $-4.00$ | - 4.09 | - 3.92 | 1,102 |
| 1891 | 1,236,056 | 590,352 | 645,704 | - 68,760 | $-30,487$ | - 38,273 | $-5.27$ | - 4.91 | - 5.60 | 1,094 |
| 1901 | 1,236,952 | 589,955 | 646,997 | + 896 | - 397 | + 1,293 | $+0.07$ | $-0.07$ | + 0.20 | 1,097 |
| 1911 | 1,250,531 | 602,539 | 647,992 | + 13,579 | + 12,584 | 995 | $+1.10$ | $+2.13$ | + 0.15 | 1,075 |
| 1926 | 1,256,322 | 608,205 | 648,117 | + 5,791 | + 5,666 | 125 | + 0.46 | + 0.94 | + 0.02 | 1,066 |

TABLE II.-Population, 1841-1926.
Counties.
Note.--The figures given are for the Counties as constituted at the date of each Census.

| Counties. | Number of Persons (a). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Increase ( + ) or <br> Decrease (-) in Persons during the 15 years 1911-1926. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1841. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1926. | Num. ber. | Rate <br> per <br> cent. |
| Antrim ... ... | 285,567 | 259,903 | 256,986 | 245,758 | 237,738 | 215,229 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (b) }(c) \\ & 196,090 \end{aligned}$ | 193,864 | (d) 191,618 | - 2,246 | -1.16 |
| Armagh ... ... | 232,393 | 196,084 | 190,086 | 179,260 | 163,177 | 143,289 | (b) 125,392 | 120,291 | $110,083$ | -10,208 | -8.49 |
| Belfast Co. Boro' | 70,447 | 87,062 | 121,602 | 174,412 | 208,122 | 255,950 | (c) $349,180$ | 386,947 | 415,007 | +28,060 | 7.25 |
| Down $\quad . . \quad .$. | 361,446 | 320,817 | 299,302 | 277,294 | 248,190 | 224,008 | (b) (c) 205,889 | 204,303 | 209,179 | + 4,876 | +2.39 |
| Fermanagh ... | 156,481 | 116,047 | 105,768 | 92,794 | 84,879 | 74,170 | 65,430 | 61,836 | 57,985 | -3,851 | -6.23 |
| Londonderry Co. and Co. Boro' | 222,174 | 192,022 | 184,209 | 173,906 | 164,991 | 152,009 | 144,404 | 140,625 | (d) 139,675 | $950$ | $-0.68$ |
| Tyrone ... ... | 312,956 | 255,661 | 238,500 | 215,766 | 197,719 | 171,401 | 150,567 | 142,665 | $132,775$ | - 9,890 | -6.93 |
| NORTHERN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IRELAND ... | 1,641,464 | 1,427,596 | 1,396,453 | 1,359,190 | 1,304,816 | 1,236,056 | 1,236,952 | 1,250,531 | 1,256,322 | $\mid+5,791$ | +0.46 |

(a) The figures given for 1841 and 1851 exclude Army and Navy, numbering for Northern Ireland 7,481 in 1841 and 14,921 in 1851. The figures from 1861 onwards include Army, Navy, and Air Force. All figures include Merchant Seamen on shore and in port.
(b) The boundaries of the Counties of Antrim, Armagh, and Down were altered pursuant to the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.
(c) The boundary of the City of Belfast was extended by the Belfast Corporation Act, 1896, whereby portions of the Counties of Antrim and Down were transferred to the city. By virtue of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the City of Belfast became a County Borough.
(d) The boundaries of the Counties of Antrim and Londonderry were altered by the Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1914, consequent on the extension of Portrush Urban District.

## TABLE IIIa-Population and Acreage, 1911, 1926.

## Counties. County Boroughs and Urban Districts. Rural Districts.

Note.-The figures given relate to areas as constituted at the date of the 1926 Census. In some cases where changes in boundary since 1911 involved the transfer of portions only of townlands, the 1011 populations of such portions have been estimated in order to make the necessary adjustments in the areas affected.

The acreages are exclusive of land under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways (i.e. those not enclosed within townland boundaries); of land (amounting to 2,299 acres) on the shores of Loughs Erne, Castlehulme, and Macnean; and of 5 acres, the area of the Maiden's Islands, in the North Channel.

(a) Portrush Crban District was cxtended on 1st April, 1915, by the addition thereto of portions of the Rural Districts of Ballymoney and Coleraine. The portion of the latter Rural District was at the same time transferred from County Londonderry to County Antrim.
(b) Ballycastle Urban District was created on 1st April, 1921, and comprises the townland of Townparks, which was formerly included in Ballycastle Rural District.
(c) Aghalee Rural District was abolished and its area added to Lisburn Rural District on 1st April, 1920.
(d) Crossmaglen Rural District was abolished and its area added to Newry No. 2 Rural District on 1st April, 1921.
(e) Bangor Urban I)istrict was extended on 1st June, 1924, by the transfer thereto of a portion of Newtownards Rural District, the population of which, in 1911, is estimated to have been 275. This figure has been used in adjusting the 1911 populations of Bangor Urban District and Newtownards Rural 1)istrict.

TABLE IIIa.-Population and Acreage, 1911, 1926-contd.

(a) Downpatrick, formerly a town under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, and forming part of Downpatrick Rural District, was created an Urban District on 1st April, 1925.
(b) A portion of Downpatrick Rural District was transferred to Newtownards Rural District on 1st April, 1924.
(c) See footnote (e) on page 8.
(d) Belleek Rural District was abolished and its area added to Irvinestown Rural District on 1st April,1921.
(e) Clones No. 2 Rural District was abolished and its area added to Lisnaskea Rural District on 1st April, 1921.
(f) Portstewart Urban District was created on 1st April, 1916, and comprises seven townlands formerly included in Coleraine Rural District.
(g) See footnote (a) on page 8.
(h) Trillick Rural District was abolished and its area added to Omagh Rural District on 1st April, 1920.

TABLE III b.-Population and
Acreage, 1911, 1926.

Towns created under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, marked "(T)."
Towns of 1,000 population and upwards having no legally defined boundaries.

Note.-All towns shown in this table have been included in their respective Rural Districts in Table IIIa.

(a) Whitehead was constituted a town under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, on 1st April, 1925.

TABLE IV.-Population,
Parliamentary Electors and Numbers of Members of Parliaments of Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom.

| Parliamentary Constituencies. | Population. |  |  |  | Parliamentary Electors, December 1925 Register. |  |  | Number of Members of Parliament of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1911. | Persons. | 1926. |  |  |  |  | Nor- | United |
|  | Persons. |  | Males. Females. |  | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Ireland. | dom. |
| NORTHERN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antrim | 194,133 | 191,618 | 92,600 | 99,018 | 99,729 | 58,818 | 40,911 | 7 | 2 |
| Armagif | 120,291 | 110,083 | 53,635 | 56,448 | 55,455 | 33,768 | 21,687 | 4 | 1 |
| Belfast: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Belfast | 94,547 | 100,924 | 47,020 | 53,904 | 48,442 | 27,138 | 21,304 | 4 | 1 |
| South Belfast | 83,794 | 91,057 | 41,334 | 49,723 | 43,826 | 25,080 | 18,746 | 4 | 1 |
| West Belfast .. | 122,173 | 129,437 | 62,131 | 67,306 | 67,438 | 37,482 | 29,956 | 4 | 1 |
| Queen's University ... |  | - | - | - - | 2,994 | 2,690 | 304 | 4 | 1 |
| Down ... ... | 204,303 | 209,179 | 101,238 | 107,941 | 97,730 | 58,480 | 39,250 | 8 | 2 |
| Fermanagh and <br> Tyrone ... | 204,501 | 190,760 | 97,234 | 93,526 | 95,262 | 61,164 | 34,098 | 8 | 2 |
| Londonderry (including Londonderry Co. Borough)... | $140,356$ | 139,675 | 67,910 | 71,765 | 64,188 | 39,599 | 24,589 | 5 | 1 |

Note.-The County Constituencies are comprised of the Counties named in the table. East Belfast consists of Pottinger, Dock, and Victoria Wards; North Belfast consists of Duncairn, Shankill, and Clifton Wards; South Belfast consists of Cromac, Windsor, and Ormeau Wards; and West Belfast consists of Falls, Smithfield, St. Anne's, St. George's, Court, and Woodvale Wards.

TABLE V.-Population, $\left.\begin{array}{l}1901,1911,1926 .\end{array}\right\}$
Counties, Gounty Boroughs, Urban Districts, Rural Districts, and Wards of County Boroughs, arranged according to rates of variation in the period 1911-1926.


[^1](e) See footnote (a) on page 9.

TABLE V.-Population 1901, 1911, 1926-contd.

| Counties, County Boroughs, Urban Districts, Rural Districts, and Wards of County Boroughs. |  |  | Population. |  |  | Increase ( $-\div$ ) or Decrease (-) in Population. |  | Increase (+) or <br> Decrease (-) per cent. in the 15 years 1911-1926. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rural Districts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castlereagh |  | R.D. | 4,205 | 5,210 | 7,298 | + 1,005 | +2,088 | +40.08 |
| Belfast |  | R.I. | 11,041 | 12,361 | 13,854 | + 1,320 | + 1,493 | +12.08 |
| Hillsborough |  | R.I. | 21,203 | 20,070 | 20,774 | - 1,133 | + 704 | + 3.51 |
| Lisburn (a) |  | R.D. | 17,0+3 | 16,888 | 17,362 | - 155 | + $+\quad 474$ | + 2.81 |
| Downpatrick (b) | . | R.I. | 31,328 | 31,493 | 32,192 | + 165 | + 699 | + 2.22 |
| Londonderry |  | R.D. | 14,980 | 14,413 | 14,658 | - 367 | + 245 | + 1.70 |
| Larne ... |  | R.D. | 22,151 | 21,770 | 22,097 | - 381 | $+\quad 327$ | +1.50 |
| Newtownards (c) |  | R.D. | 28,955 | 28,993 | 29,314 | 38 | + 321 | $\div 1.11$ |
| Coleraine ( $d$ ) (e) |  | R.D. | 21,861 | 20,485 | 19,335 | - 1,376 | - 1,150 | -5.61 |
| Antrim ... |  | R.D. | 26,871 | 26,681 | 25,115 | - 190 | - 1,566 | - 5.87 |
| Enniskillen |  | R.D. | 20,204 | 18,910 | 17,795 | $-1,294$ | -1,115 | - 5.90 |
| Dungannon |  | R.D. | 28,869 | 26,420 | 24,851 | - 2,449 | - 1,569 | $-5.94$ |
| Kilkeel ... |  | R.I. | 17,418 | 16,312 | 15,2\%1 | -1,106 | - 1,0.41 | - 6.38 |
| Irvinestown (f) | . | R.D. | 15,9.47 | 14,839 | 13,846 | -1,108 | - 993 | - 6.69 |
| Ballymoney (d) |  | R.D. | 23,355 | 21,890 | 20,303 | - 1,465 | - 1,587 | - 7.25 |
| Limavaly |  | R.I). | 17,931 | 16,434 | 15,242 | - 1,497 | -1,192 | - 7.25 |
| Strabane |  | R.D. | 20,363 | 19,532 | 18,0 10 | - 831 | -1,492 | $-7.64$ |
| Lisnaskea (g) |  | R.I). | 23,867 | 23,240 | 21,461 | - 627 | -1,779 | $-7.65$ |
| Newry No. 1 |  | R.D. | 15,271 | 14,543 | 13,312 | - 728 | -1,231 | $-8.46$ |
| Omagh ( $h$ ) |  | R.D. | 38,099 | 35,519 | 32,486 | -2,580 | -3,033 | $-8.54$ |
| Cookstown |  | R.D. | 19,976 | 18,831 | 17,150 | -1,145 | - 1,681 | $-8.93$ |
| Clogher ... |  | R.D. | 14,316 | 13,744 | 12,508 | - 572 | -1,236 | - 8.99 |
| Castlederg | .. | R.D. | 11,789 | 11,161 | 10,146 | - 628 | -1,015 | -9.09 |
| Magherafelt | .. | R.I. | 38,992 | 36,107 | 32,732 | -2,885 | $-3,375$ | -9.35 |
| Ballycastle ( $i$ ) |  | R.D. | 11,002 | 10,464 | 9,441 | - 538 | -1,023 | $-9.78$ |
| Moira | ... | R.D. | 11,022 | 10,550 | 9,500 | - 472 | - 1,050 | $-9.95$ |
| Ballymena |  | R.D. | 42,196 | 37,03.4 | 33,256 | -5,162 | -3,778 | -10.20 |
| Armagh ... | ... | R.D. | 37,802 | 35,319 | 31,614 | - 2, 183 | -3,675 | $-10.41$ |
| Banbridge | ... | R.I). | 28,893 | 26,916 | 23,950 | - 1,977 | - 2,966 | -11.02 |
| Lurgan ... | ... | R.I). | 17,578 | 15,761 | 13,872 | -1,817 | -1,889 | -11.99 |
| Newry No. $2(j)$ |  | R.D. | 32,836 | 30,391 | 26,349 | -2,445 | -4,042 | -13.30 |
| Tanderagee |  | R.D. | 4,821 | 4,3.11 | 3,663 | - 480 | - 678 | -15.62 |
| Wards of Co. Borolghs. Belfast Co. Boroegh- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Falls ... |  | ... | 23,062 | 25,795 | 29,601 | + 2,733 | + 3,806 | +14.75 |
| Victoria | ... | $\cdots$ | 21,140 | 26,365 | 30,118 | + 5,225 | +3,753 | +14.23 |
| Ormeau | $\cdots$ |  | 28,266 | 35,257 | 39,54. | +6,991 | + 4,287 | +12.16 |
| Clifton | ... | $\ldots$ | 26,502 | 31, 485 | 34, 497 | + 4,983 | +3,012 | +9.57 |
| Shankill |  |  | 30,338 | 32,711 | 35,655 | + 2,373 | + 2,944 | + 9.00 |
| Windsor | ... | .. | 21,230 | 23,567 | 25,645 | + 2,337 | + 2,078 | + 8.82 |
| Pottinger | ... |  | 34,230 | 39,173 | 42,498 | + 4,943 | + 3,325 | + 8.49 |
| St. Anne's | ... |  | 19,601 | 21,107 | 22,65.4 | + 1,506 | + $+1,517$ | +8.49 $+\quad 7.33$ |
| Court ... | ... |  | 18,917 | 18,992 | 20,216 | a $+\quad 75$ | +1,224 | + 6.44 |
| Smithfield | ... |  | 13,652 | 11,954 | 12,635 | - 1,698 | + +681 | $+\quad 5.70$ |
| Cromac | $\ldots$ | ... | 22,017 | 24,970 | 25,868 | + 2,953 | + 898 | + 3.60 |
| Woodvale | .. |  | 23,170 | 25,002 | 25,517 | + 1,832 | + 515 | + 2.06 |
| Duncairn | ... | $\ldots$ | 26,397 | 30,351 | 30,772 | + 3,954 | + 421 | + 1.39 |
| Dock ... | ... |  | 21,427 | 20,895 | 20,973 | - 532 | + 78 | + 0.37 |
| St. George's |  |  | 19,231 | 19,323 | 18,814 | $+\quad 92$ | - 509 | -2.63 |
| Londonderry Co. Borocgil- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East ... | ... |  | 5,323 | 4,409 | 5,132 | - 914 | + 723 | +16.40 |
| South ... | ... |  | 7,413 | 7,683 | 8,666 | + 270 | + 983 | +12.79 |
| Waterside | $\ldots$ |  | 8,099 | 9,170 | 10,222 | + 1,071 | + 1,052 | +11.47 |
| North ... | $\ldots$ |  | 10,543 | 10,788 | 11,791 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +1,003 | $+\quad 9.30$ |
| West ... |  | ... | 8,514 | 8,730 | 9,353 | + 216 | + 623 | + 7.1 .1 |

[^2](d) See footnote (a) on page 8.
(e) See footnote $(f)$ on page 9
$(f)$ See footnote $(d)$ on page 9.
$(g)$ See footnote ( $e$ ) on page 9.
(h) See footnote ( $h$ ) on page 9.
(i) See footnote $(b)$ on page 8.
( $j$ ) See footnote $(d)$ on page 8.

## TABLE VIa.-Persons per acre, <br> Habitable Buildings, and <br> Accommodation, 1926.

## Counties, County Boroughs, Urban Districts, Rural Districts, and Wards of County Boroughs.

| Counties, County Boroughs, Urban Districts, Rural Districts, and Wards of County Boroughs. |  |  |  | Total Population. | Persons per Acre. | Habitable Buildings. |  |  | Accommodation of Persons residing in private dwellings, hotels, clubs, boarding and lodging houses. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | In- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unin- } \\ & \text { habited. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Build- } \\ \text { ing. } \end{gathered}$ | Number of such Persons. | Rooms occupied by such Persons. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rooms } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { Person. } \end{aligned}$ |
| NORTHERN IRELAND... |  |  |  | 3,351,446 | 1,256,322 | 0.37 | 268,881 | 18,612 | 1,442 | 1,229,661 | 1,211,523 | 0.99 |
| All County Boroughs and Urban Districts |  |  | 40,107 | 637,505 | 15.90 | 127,932 | 5,810 | 656 | 621,777 | 628,281 | 1.01 |
| All Rural Districts |  |  | 3,311,339 | 618,817 | 0.19 | 140,949 | 12,802 | 786 | 607,884 | 583,242 | 0.96 |
| COUNTIES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Down ... |  |  | 608,859 | 209,179 | 0.34 | 47,343 | 4,885 | 314 | 203,003 | 216,544 | 1.07 |
| Fermanagh |  |  | 417,912 | 57,985 | 0.14 | 12,929 | 1,135 | 37 | 27,413 | 57,505 | 1.00 |
| Londonderry (excludingCo. Borough) |  |  | 512,495 | 94,511 | 0.18 | 21,037 | 1,792 | 118 | 93,512 | 86,441 | 0.92 |
| Londonderry Co.Borough |  |  | 2,198 | 45,164 | 20.55 | 7,247 | 1,252 | 40 | 42,724 | 37,020 | 0.87 |
| Tyrone | ... |  | 779,563 | 132,775 | 0.17 | 30,231 | 2,475 | 87 | 130,568 | 122,929 | 0.94 |
| Co. Antrim. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ballycastle | $\cdots$ | U.D. | 689 | 1,984 | 2.88 | 435 | 60 | 3 | 1,832 | 2,408 | 1.31 |
| Ballyclare |  | U.D. | 1,725 | 3,367 | 1.95 | 694 | 33 | 2 | 3,367 | 3,385 | 1.01 |
| Ballymena |  | U.D. | 1,219 | 11,875 | 9.74 | 2,409 | 101 | 45 | 11,585 | 12,759 | 1.10 |
| Ballymoney |  | U.D. | 518 | 3,161 | 6.10 | 686 | 22 | 4 | 3,110 | 3,523 | 1.13 |
| Carrickfergus | , | U.D. | 148 | 4,751 | 32.10 | 990 | 50 | 8 | 4,722 | 4,968 | 1.05 |
| Larne |  | U.D. | 600 | 9,706 | 16.18 | 1,960 | 109 | 4 | 9,657 | 10,701 | 1.11 |
| Lisburn | ... | U.D. | 1,136 | 12,394 | 10.91 | 2,616 | 169 | 7 | 12,004 | 11,759 | 0.98 |
| Portrush | .. | U.D. | 494 | 2,952 | 5.98 | 646 | 119 | 9 | 2,941 | 5,484 | 1.86 |
| Antrim |  | R.D. | 115,500 | 25,115 | 0.22 | 5,459 | 321 | 9 | 24,272 | 23,972 | 0.99 |
| Ballycastle |  | R.D. | 101,954 | 9,441 | 0.09 | 2,217 | 203 | 8 | 9,399 | 8,755 | 0.93 |
| Ballymena | .. | R.D. | 160,082 | 33,256 | 0.21 | 7,565 | 596 | 28 | 33,223 | 30,906 | 0.93 |
| Ballymoney | ... | R.D. | 120,497 | 20,303 | 0.17 | 4,500 | 356 | 14 | 20,291 | 18,923 | 0.93 |
| Belfast |  | R.D. | 22,112 | 13,854 | 0.63 | 2,709 | 95 | 123 | 13,257 | 12,101 | 0.91 |
| Larne | ... | R.D. | 117,292 | 22,097 | 0.19 | 5,065 | 603 | 61 | 21,873 | 24,987 | 1.14 |
| Lisburn |  | R.D. | 58,884 | 17,362 | 0.29 | 3,974 | 246 | 96 | 17,293 | 17,546 | 1.01 |
| Co. Armagh. |  |  | 338 |  |  |  | 88 | 4 | 6,928 | 5,763 | 0.83 |
| Armagh |  | U.D. | 212 | 1,343 | 21.90 6.33 | $\begin{array}{r}1,320 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | 23 | 4 | 1,314 | 1,469 | 1.12 |
| Lurgan |  | U.D. | 854 | 12,499 | 14.64 | 2,656 | 91 | 2 | 12,122 | 12,053 | 0.99 |
| Portadown | ... | U.D. | 765 | 11,991 | 15.67 | 2,612 | 141 | 23 | 11,962 | 12,431 | 1.04 |
| Tanderagee | ... | U.D. | 697 | 1,321 | 1.90 | 304 | 12 |  | 1,321 | 1,618 | 1.22 |
| Armagh | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 146,074, | 31,644 | 0.22 | 7,492 | 724 | 27 | 30,693 | 31,167 | 1.02 |
| Lurgan | ... | R.D. | 38,724 | 13,872 | 0.36 | 3,273 | 236 | 21 | 13,863 | 12,996 | 0.94 |
| Newry No. 2 |  | R.D. | 107,798 | 26,349. | 0.24 | 6,434 | 791 | 24 | 26,044 | 22,644 | 0.87 |
| Tanderagee | ... | R.D. | 17,310 | 3,663 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 0.21 | 919 | 115 | - | 3,663 | 4,012 | 1.10 |
| Belfast Co. Borough. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clifton War | rd |  | 1,550 | 34,497 | 22.26 | 7,206 | 259 | 38 | 33,615 | 39,102 | 1.16 |
| Court |  |  | 107 | 20,216 | 188.93 | 3,909 | 141 |  | 20,216 | 16,194 | 0.80 |
| Cromac ", |  | $\ldots$ | 1,136 | 25,868 | 22.77 | 5,404 | 130 | 30 | 25,429 | 29,202 | 1.15 |
| Dock |  | ... | 183 | 20,973 | 114.61 | 3,634 | 141 |  | 19,354 | 16,066 | 0.83 |
| Duncairn |  |  | 1,387 | 30,772 | 22.19 | 6,343 | 227 | 33 | 30,585 | 31,610 | 1.03 |
| Falls |  |  | 808 | 29,601 | 36.63 | 5,532 | 253 | ${ }^{6}$ | 29,324 | 23,292 | 0.79 |
| Ormeau |  |  | 1,259 | 39,544 | 31.41 | 8,468 | 197 | 12 | 38,736 | 41,918 | 1.08 |
| Pottinger |  |  | 1,376 | 42,498 | 30.89 | 8,571 | 215 | 57 | 42,314 | 41,049 | 0.97 |
| St. Anne's ", |  | ... | 1,168 | 22,654 | 19.40 | 3,992 | 158 | 15 | 21,548 | 18,913 | 0.88 |
| St. George's ", |  | ... | 134 | 18,814 | 140.40 | 3,418 | 58 | - | 16,796 | 13,710 | 0.81 |
| Shankill ", |  | $\ldots$ | 1,373 | 35,655 | 25.97 | 7,356 | 213 | 2 | 35,655 | 31,504 | 0.88 |
| Smithfield |  |  | 93 | 12,635 | 135.86 | 2,314 | 123 | - | 12,568 | 9,035 | 0.72 |
| Victoria. |  |  | 2,112 | 30,118 | 14.26 | 5,972 | 211 | 51 | 29,889 | 28,999 | 0.97 |
| Windsor |  |  | 1,041 | 25,645 | 24.63 | 5,308 | 222 | 71 | 24,167 | 32,855 | 1.36 |
| Woodvale |  |  | 1,070 | 25,517 | 23.85 | 5,203 | 221 | 8 | 25,509 | 21,305 | 0.84 |
| Banbridge Bangor | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 769 $\mathbf{1 , 8 8 2}$ | 4,852 13,316 | 6.31 7.08 | $\mathbf{1 , 1 4 1}$ $\mathbf{3 , 2 3 9}$ | 36 615 | $\stackrel{26}{73}$ | 4,730 13,181 | 5,153 20,307 | 1.09 1.54 |
| Bangor Donaghadee | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 1,882 638 | 13,316 $\mathbf{2 , 5 3 5}$ | 7.08 3.97 | 1,239 $\mathbf{6 5 9}$ | 6162 | 73 14 | 13,181 2,532 | - | 1.37 |
| Downpatrick | ... | U.D. | 262 | 3,147 | 12.01 | 693 | 64 | - | 3,007 | 3,465 | 1.15 |
| Dromore |  | U.D. | 262 | 2,229 | 8.51 | 576 | 73 | 1 | 2,223 | 2,450 | 1.10 |
| Holywood | ... | U.D. | 360 | 4,827 | 13.41 | 1,054 | 62 | 3 | 4,816 | 6,181 | 1.28 |
| Newcastle | ... | U.D. | 1,262 | 2,119 | 1.68 | 463 | 67 | 11 | 2,114 | 3,162 | 1.50 |
| Newry | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 702 | 12,159 | 17.32 | 2,383 | 165 | 3 | 12,110 | 12,599 | 1.04 |
| Newtownards | ... | U.D. | 477 | 10,150 | 21.28 | 2,292 | 156 | 3 | 9,996 | 10,218 | 1.02 |
| Warrenpoint | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 578 | 2,234 | 3.87 | 513 | 35 | 6 | 2,223 | 3,245 | 1.46 |
| Banbridge | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 106,166 | 23,950 | 0.23 | 5,832 | 505 | 7 | 23,937 | 24,088 | 1.01 |
| Castlereagh | ... | R.D. | 12,249 | 7,298 | 0.60 | 1,419 | 97 | 36 | 6,394 | 7,752 | 1.21 |
| Downpatrick | ... | R.D. | 131,629 | 32,192 | 0.24 | 7,040 | 617 | 26 | 29,658 | 29,843 | 1.01 |
| Hillsborough | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 71,351 | 20,774 | 0.29 | 4,518 | 268 | 11 | 18,974 | 19,348 | 1.02 |
| Kilkeel |  | R.D. | 80,692 | 15,271 | 0.19 | 3,468 | 420 | 7 | 15,168 | 13,984 | 0.92 |
| Moira | ... | R.D. | 27,260 | 9,500 | 0.35 | 2,204 | 179 | 8 | 9,495 | 8,815 | 0.93 |
| Newry No. 1 | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 64,741 | 13,312 | 0.21 | 3,097 | 322 | 13 | 13,307 | 12,080 | 0.91 |
| Newtownards | ... | R.D. | 107,579 | 29,314 | 0.27 | 6,752 | 1,042 | 68 | 29,138 | 30,378 | 1.04 |

TABLE VIa.-Persons per acre, Habitable Buildings, and Accommodation, 1926-contd.

| Counties, Colnty Borolghis, Crban Districts, Rural Districts, and Wards of Colnty Boroughs. |  |  |  | Total Population. | Persons per Acre. | Habitable Buildings. |  |  | Accommodation of Persons residing in private dwellings, hotels, clubs, boarding and lodging houses. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { habited. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Uninhabited. | Building. | Number of such Persons. | Rooms occupied by such Persons. | Rooms per Person. |
| Co. Fermanagh. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Enniskillen |  | U.D. |  | 315 | 4,883 | 15.50 | 908 | 33 | 2 | 4,692 | 5,300 | 1.13 |
| Enniskillen | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 156,828 | 17,795 | 0.11 | 3,972 | 331 | 12 | 17,537 | 17,640 | 1.01 |
| Irvinestown | $\ldots$ | R.i). | 116,359 | 13,846 | 0.12 | 3,177 | 240 | 10 | 13,817 | 12,690 | 0.92 |
| Lisnaskea | $\cdots$ | R.D. | 144,410 | 21,461 | 0.15 | 4,872 | 531 | 13 | 21,367 | 21,875 | 1.02 |
| Co. Londonderry. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coleraine | ... | U.D. | 1,006 | 8,080 | 8.03 | 1,646 | 79 | 4 | 7,809 | 8,448 | 1.08 |
| Limavady | ... | U.I). | 573 | 2,801 | 4.89 | 594 | 12 | 1 | 2,704 | 2,751 | 1.02 |
| Portstewart | ... | C.D. | 1,272 | 1,663 | 1.31 | 427 | 74 | 25 | 1,663 | 3,15.5 | 1.90 |
| Coleraine | $\ldots$ | R.D. | 116,616 | 19,335 | 0.17 | 4,425 | 466 | 27 | 19,273 | 18,941 | 0.98 |
| Limavady | $\ldots$ | R.I. | 152,385 | 15,242 | 0.10 | 3,403 | 321 | 12 | 15,239 | 12,665 | 0.83 |
| Londonderry | $\ldots$ | R.I. | 83,410 | 14,658 | 0.18 | 2,985 | 165 | 10 | 14,306 | 12,348 | 0.86 |
| Magherafelt |  | R.I). | 157,2:33 | 32,732 | 0.21 | 7,5.57 | 67.) | 39 | 32,518 | 28,133 | 0.87 |
| Londonderry Co. Borozgh. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East W | d |  | 73 | 5,132 | 70.30 | 816 | 5.5 | 2 | 4,960 | 4,707 | 0.95 |
| North |  |  | 820 | 11,791 | 14.38 | 2,050 | 65 | 19 | 11,112 | 11,940 | 1.07 |
| South |  | ... | 422 | 8,6i66 | 20.54 | 1,418 | 24 | 6 | 8,199 | 6,415 | 0.78 |
| Waterside |  | ... | 795 | 10,222 | 12.86 | 1,600 | 62 | 13 | 9,106 | 7,914 | 0.87 |
| West |  |  | 88 | 9,353 | 106.28 | 1,363 | 46 | - | 9,347 | 6,044 | 0.65 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cookstown | $\cdots$ | U.I. | 264 | 3,554 | 13.46 | 809 | 41 | - | 3,540 | 4,005 | 1.13 |
| Dungannon | $\ldots$ | U.D. | 224 | 3,760 | 16.79 | 846 | 49 | 1 | 3,654 | 4,149 | 1.14 |
| Omagh | ... | U.D. | 1,019 | 5,124 | 5.03 | 961 | 28 | 2 | 4,569 | 4,004 | 1.07 |
| Strabane | ... | L.J. | 1,852 | 5,156 | 2.78 | 994 | 20 | 6 | 4,920 | 5,218 | 1.06 |
| Castlederg | ... | R.D. | 91,833 | 10,146 | 0.11 | 2,284 | 123 | 18 | 10,141 | 8,366 | 0.82 |
| Clogher | ... | R.l). | 89,336 | 12,508 | 0.14 | 2,918 | 327 | 5 | 12,440 | 12,470 | 1.00 |
| Cookstown | $\ldots$ | R.I). | 96,679 | 17,1:50 | 0.18 | 4,049 | 399 | 14 | 17,085 | 15,441 | 0.90 |
| Dungannon | $\ldots$ | R.I. | 110,1:51 | 24,851 | 0.23 | 5,975 | 631 | 14 | 24,569 | 23,616 | 0.96 |
| Omagh | ... | R.D. | 252,995 | 32,486 | 0.13 | 7,462 | 565 | 17 | 31,619 | 28,565 | 0.90 |
| Strabane | ... | R.D. | 135,210 | 18,040 | 0.13 | 3,933 | 292 | 10 | 18,031 | 16,195 | 0.90 |

TABLE VIb.-Persons per acre, Habitable Buildings, and Accommodation, 1926.

> Towns created under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, marked ( $\mathbf{T}$ ). Towns of 1,000 population and upwards having no legally defined boundaries.


## TABLE VII.-Habltable Bulldings, ) 1911, 1926.

## Counties.

Note.-The figures given are for the Counties as constituted at the date of each Census.

| Cocsties. | Habitable Buildings. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) in Total Number of Habitable Buildings in the 15 years 1911-1926. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1911. |  |  | 1926. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total. | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { In- } & \text { Unin- } \\ \text { habited. } & \text { habited. } \end{array}$ | Building. | Total. | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building. | Number. | Rate per cent. |
| NORTHERN <br> IRELAND | 1,780 | 264,608 26,530 | 642 | 288,935 | 268,881 | 18,612 | 1,442 | $-2,845$ | -0.98 |
| Counties. <br> Antrim... | 15,963 | H1, 1:20 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 151 | $(a)$ $45,429$ | 41,925 | 3,083 | 421 | - 534 | -1.16 |
| Armagh ... ... | 30,126 | 27,141 2,954 | 31 | 27,862 | 25,539 | 2,221 | 102 | -2,264 | $-7.5 \%$ |
| Belfast Co. Borough ... | 80,247 | 75,172 4,921 | 154 | 85,722 | 82,630 | 2,769 | 323 | +5,475 | +6.82 |
| Down ... | 52,623 | 46,114 6,353 | 156 | 52,542 | 47,343 | 4,885 | 314 | - 81 | -0.15 |
| Fermanagh ... . | 14,968 | $13,6 \pi 4$ 1,265 | 29 | 14,101 | 12,929 | 1,135 | 37 | - 867 | $-5.79$ |
| Londonderry (including Co. Borough) | 31,985 | 28,897 ; 3,022 | 66 | $\begin{aligned} & (a) \\ & 30,486 \end{aligned}$ | 28,284 | 2,044 | 158 | -1, 199 | $-4.69$ |
| Tyrone ... ... ... | 35,868 | 32,190 3,623 | 55 | 32,793 | 30,231 | 2,475 | 87 | -3,075 | -8.57 |

(a) See footnote (d) to Table II.

TABLE VIII.-Habitable Buildings, Accommodation Families, 1841-1926

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Enumer- } \\ \text { ation. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Population. | Habitable Buildings. |  |  |  | Average <br> Number of <br> Persons per <br> Inhabited Building. | Number of Families (i.e.,separate occupations of all inhabited buildings). | Average Number of Persons per Family. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total. | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building. |  |  |  |
| 1841 | 1,648,945 | 303,589 | 286,390 | 16,720 | 479 | 5.8 | - (a) | - |
| 1851 | 1,442,517 | 265,744 | 249,989 | 15,368 | 387 | 5.8 | - (a) | - |
| 1861 | 1,396,453 | 269,878 | 255,992 | 13,264 | 622 | 5.5 | - (a) | - |
| 1871 | 1,359,190 | 267,273 | 255,556 | 11,073 | 644 | 5.3 | 275,504 | 4.9 |
| 1881 | 1,304,816 | 273,217 | 249,583 | 22,954 | 680 | 5.2 | 263,340 | 5.0 |
| 1891 | 1,236,056 | 274,815 | 249,676 | 23,985 | 1,154 | 5.0 | 259,263 | 4.8 |
| 1901 | 1,236,952 | 292,237 | 259,538 | 31,842 | 857 | 4.8 | 265,184 | 4.7 |
| 1911 | 1,250,531 | 291,780 | 264,608 | 26,530 | 642 | 4.7 | 269,093 | 4.6 |
| 1926 | 1,256,322 | 288,935 | 268,881 | 18,612 | 1,442 | 4.7 | 279,941 | 4.5 |

(a) Figures not available.

TABLE IX.
Number of Families dwelling in Tenements of One Room divided into
A. Families which include persons of opposite sex, aged 15 years or over, who are not husband and

County wife.
B. Families which do not include such persons.


TABLE X.-Number of Tenements of One Room, and distribution of persons in such Tenements, 1911, 1926.
\{ County Boroughs.

| Co. Borough, |  |  |  | Tenements of One Room. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1911. | 1926. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total <br> Number. | Occupied by |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber. } \end{gathered}$ | Occupied by |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Person }}{1}$ | $\underset{\text { Persons }}{2}$ | $\underset{3}{i} \underset{\text { Persons }}{3}$ | $\underset{\text { Persor }}{\mathbf{4}}$ | $\underset{\text { Persons }}{5}$ | Persond | Person |  | $\underset{\text { Persons }}{2}$ | $\xrightarrow[\text { Pertons }]{3}$ | $\underset{\text { lerson }}{4}$ | 5 |  |
| BELFAST. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clifton | Ward |  |  | . | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |  | 171 | 38 | 52 | 39 | 25 | 11 | 6 |
| Court | " |  | . | 47 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 314 | 76 | 88 | 69 | 36 | 30 | 15 |
| Cromac | , | $\ldots$ | ... | 17 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 145 | 37 | 43 | 30 | 19 | 9 | 7 |
| Dock | " | ... | ... | 122 | 35 | 45 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 435 | 93 | 136 | 104 | 56 | 25 | 21 |
| Duncairn | " | ... | ... | 11 | 1 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 83 | 13 | 24 | 21 | 14 | 6 | 5 |
| Falls | " |  | ... | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 113 | 35 | 30 | 21 | 17 | 3 | 7 |
| Ormeau | " |  | ... | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | - |  | - | 72 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| Pottinger | ", |  | . | 11 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 179 | 30 | 51 | 47 | 29 | 14 | 8 |
| St. Anne's | " | ... | ... | 92 | 32 | 43 | 9 | 7 | 1 | - | 406 | 110 | 113 | 83 | 46 | 23 | 31 |
| St. George's | ', | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 11 | 4 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 70 | 47 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Shankill | " | $\ldots$ | ... | 3 | ${ }_{7}$ | - | - | - | - | 7 | 88 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 13 | 6 | 3 |
| Smithfield | ", | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 23 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 233 | 81 | 57 | 42 | 33 | 13 | 7 |
| Victoria | " |  | $\ldots$ | 13 | 10 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 179 | 19 | 49 | 54 | 30 | 19 | 8 |
| Windsor | " |  | $\ldots$ | 58 | 28 | 18 | 8 | , | 2 | 1 | 152 | 32 | 45 | 34 | 20 | 19 | 2 |
| Woodvale | ", | ... | ... | 22 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 118 | 29 | 32 | 31 | 12 | 7 | 7 |
| Total |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 448 | 160 | 155 | 67 | 32 | 16 | 18 | 2,758 | 673 | 778 | 629 | 358 | 191 | 129 |
| LONDONDERRY. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East | Ward | ... | $\ldots$ | 57 | 29 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 2 | - | 139 | 43 | 30 | 29 | 19 | 10 | 8 |
| North | , |  |  | 50 | 18 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 101 | 21 | 28 | 29 | 10 | 6 | 7 |
| South |  |  |  | 116 | 38 | 46 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 187 | 49 | 52 | 38 | 22 | 21 | 5 |
| Waterside |  |  |  | 118 | 45 | 44 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 224 | 67 | 61 | 43 | 24 | 12 | 17 |
| West | , | ... | $\ldots$ | 213 | 56 | 66 | 38 | 25 | 15 | 13 | 351 | 68 | 90 | 72 | 57 | 34 | 30 |
| Total |  | ... | ... | 554 | 186 | 194 |  |  | 21 | 22 | 1,002 | 248 | 261 | 211 | 132 | 83 | 67 |

TABLE XI.-Persons aged 70 years and over, 1861-1926.
Counties.


# Publications of the <br> Government of Northern Ireland. 

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## FINANCE.

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FINANCE ACCOUNTS, 1924-1925. H.C. 91 . $1 s .0 d$. $\frac{1}{2} d$.)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, 1923-1924. Report in Public Accounts Committee. H.C. 92. 2s. $6 d$. (1d.)

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[^0]:    * Including the deaths of non-civilians of Northern Ireland which occurred outside the country. It has not been found possible to estimate the number of these deaths at all closely, but from the War Mortality lists of soldiers from Ireland, which were compiled by the War Office from Regimental Records, it appears that about 10,000 deaths of noncivilians of Northern Ireland occurred outside the country during the last intercensal period, exclusive of the deaths of regular soldiers stationed outside the country at the date of the 1911 Census.

[^1]:    (a) See footnote (a) on page 8.
    (c) Sec footnote (b) on page 8.
    (b) See footnote (e) on page 8.
    (d) See footnote ( $f$ ) on page 9.

[^2]:    (a) See footnote (c) on page 8.
    (b) See footnotes $(a)$ and $(b)$ on page 9.
    (c) See footnote ( $e$ ) on page 8 and footnote (b) on page 9.

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