

Appendix 2

Definitions

Regional Authorities

The geographical sub-divisions used in Table 12 are based on Regional Authorities. These eight regions were established under the Local Government Act, 1991, Regional Authorities Establishment Order, 1993 which came into operation on 1 January 1994.

Name of region	Constituent counties	Type of area
Border	Cavan Donegal Leitrim Louth Monaghan Sligo	Administrative county Administrative county Administrative county Administrative county Administrative county Administrative county
Dublin	Dublin Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Fingal South Dublin	City Administrative county Administrative county Administrative county
Mid-East	Kildare Meath Wicklow	Administrative county Administrative county Administrative county
Midland	Laoighis Longford Offaly Westmeath	Administrative county Administrative county Administrative county Administrative county
Mid-West	Clare Limerick Limerick Tipperary North	Administrative county City Administrative county Administrative county
South-East	Carlow Kilkenny Tipperary South Waterford Waterford Wexford	Administrative county Administrative county Administrative county City Administrative county Administrative county
South-West	Cork Cork Kerry	City Administrative county Administrative county
West	Galway Galway Mayo Roscommon	City Administrative county Administrative county Administrative county

For the 1991 and previous censuses, the geographical sub-divisions used were Planning Regions.

Appendix 2 (cont'd.)

Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas

The population in the Aggregate Town Area is defined as those persons living in population clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants. For this purpose a town with a legally defined boundary is classified on the basis of its total population including any suburbs or environs.

The population residing in all areas outside clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Rural Area. The Aggregate Rural Area is a statistical concept and is not related to the former Rural District administrative unit.

Private Household

A *private household* comprises either one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements - that is, sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living room or sitting room.

A *permanent private household* is a private household occupying a permanent dwelling such as a dwelling house, flat or bedsitter (see question H1 on the second page of the census form).

A *temporary private household* is a private household occupying a caravan, mobile home or other temporary dwelling and includes travelling people and homeless persons living rough on census night (see question H1 on the second page of the census form).

Non-private Household (Communal Establishment)

A *non-private household* is a group of persons enumerated in a boarding house, hotel, guest house, hostel, barrack, hospital, nursing home, boarding school, religious institution, welfare institution, prison or ship, etc. A non-private household may include usual residents and/or visitors. However, proprietors and managers of hotels, principals of boarding schools, persons in charge of various other types of institutions and members of staff who, with or without their families, occupy separate living accommodation on the premises are classified as private households.

Size of Household

The number of persons in a household consists of the total number of persons usually resident there on the night of Sunday, 23 April 2006, including those absent from the household for less than three months. Visitors present in the household on census night are excluded.

Family Units

A family unit or *nucleus* is defined as:

- (1) a husband and wife or a cohabiting couple; or
- (2) a husband and wife or a cohabiting couple together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age); or
- (3) one parent together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age).

Family members have to be usual residents of the relevant household.

The determination of household and family composition is based on responses to the question on the census form dealing with relationships within the household. In the 2002 and previous censuses the question referred to the relationship of all persons in the household to the reference person in the household. The question used in the 2006 census took account of relationships to the first four persons in the household. This version of the question has facilitated the coding of more complex and atypical family types than heretofore. In particular it allows a more accurate assessment of multi-family households.

In Table 39, the terms *husband* and *wife* include male and female cohabiting partners, respectively.

Appendix 2 (cont'd.)

Reference Person

The reference person in each private household is the first person in the household identified as a parent, spouse, cohabiting partner or head of a non-family household containing related persons. Where no person in the household satisfied these criteria, the first usually resident person was used as the reference person.

Usual Residence, Migration, Birthplace, Nationality

The figures for usual residents in a particular area include persons enumerated in that area who stated that their usual residence was at the place where they were enumerated, together with other persons usually resident in that area who were enumerated elsewhere in the State. Usual residents of an area who were not in the State on census night are not included in the figures. The coding of usual residence was on the basis of county only.

The tables on Ethnic or Cultural Background are based in general on persons usually resident and present in the State on Census Night, as the inclusion of visitors from overseas would artificially skew these figures. The tables on Irish Travellers are based on the De Facto population (i.e. total enumerated population) in line with the methodology used in previous Censuses. As such the totals for Irish Travellers in the first part of this volume (Ethnic or Cultural Background) are not directly comparable with those in the second part (Irish Traveller Community).

Disability

Data on disability was derived from answers to questions 15 and 16 of the census questionnaire. The 2002 census questions were amended, in consultation with users and interested groups, to include three new categories of disability (Q15) and one new category of activity (Q16). Question 15 was a five-part question that asked about the existence of the following long lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness or a severe vision or hearing impairment (sensory disability), (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying (physical disability), (c) a learning or intellectual disability, (d) a psychological or emotional condition and (e) other, including any chronic illness.

If a person answered YES to any of the parts of Q15, they were then asked to answer Question 16. This question was also a five-part question that asked whether an individual had a difficulty doing any of the following activities: (a) learning, remembering or concentrating (mental disability); (b) dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home (self-care disability); (c) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery (going outside the home disability); (d) working at a job or business or attending school or college (employment disability) and (e) participating in other activities, such as leisure or using transport.

Individuals were classified as having a disability if they answered YES to any part of the above two questions, including in particular if they ticked YES to any of the parts of Q16 even though they may not have ticked YES to any of the parts of Q15.

Principal Economic Status (PES) Classification

The PES classification is based on a single question (question 26 of the census questionnaire) in which respondents are asked how they would describe their present principal status and given the following response categories:

- Working for payment or profit
- Looking for first regular job
- Unemployed
- Student or pupil
- Looking after home/family
- Retired from employment
- Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability
- Other, write in

Appendix 2 (cont'd.)

Labour Force

The results of the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) provide the basis for the official series of quarterly labour force estimates. The labour force and its constituent figures shown in this report are directly based on the census. Users should be aware that information derived from identical questions in the census and QNHS for the same year may show appreciable differences. The main categories affected are the constituents of the question on principal economic status and the employment estimates classified by industry and occupation. The main reasons for the differences are:

- the census form is completed by a responsible adult in each household throughout the State in respect of everyone present in the household on census night while the QNHS is by face to face interview
- the census relates to all persons present in the State (including visitors from abroad) at the time of the census while the QNHS covers persons usually resident in Ireland
- the census is a complete enumeration while the QNHS is a sample survey
- the QNHS has a much wider range of questions on the labour force which may have a bearing on the responses received to individual questions.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over.

Unemployment Rate

The Unemployment Rate is the number unemployed plus first-time job seekers expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

Occupation

The Occupation classification (set out in Appendix 3) used in the census is based on the UK Standard Occupational Classification³, with modifications to reflect Irish labour market conditions. The classification was first used in the 1996 Census. This classification adheres to the international occupation classification ISCO Com (88) and provides a link to ISCO Com (88). The hierarchical structure provided within this classification is suited to accurate automatic coding.

The code to which a person's occupation is classified is determined by the kind of work he or she performs in earning a living, irrespective of the place in which, or the purpose for which, it is performed. The nature of the industry, business or service in which the person is working has no bearing upon the classification of the occupation. For example, the occupation "clerk" covers clerks employed in manufacturing industries, commerce, banking, insurance, public administration, professions and other services, etc.

The broad level of occupational groups is given in Appendix 3 while the most detailed level of occupations for which information from the 2006 Census is published is given in Appendix 4.

³ Standard Occupational Classification, Second edition, HMSO, London, 1995.

Appendix 2 (cont'd.)

Industry

As in the 2002 Census, the 2006 Census continues to code industry using NACE – the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities. NACE Rev. 1 is a 4-digit activity classification that was drawn up in 1990 and is a revision of the version originally published by Eurostat in 1970.

NACE is a hierarchical classification, with 60 2-digit codes, 222 codes at 3-digit level and 503 at 4-digit level. The most detailed level of industry distinguished in the present report is given in Appendix 3 while the intermediate level of industrial groups is given in Appendix 4.

The industry in which a person is engaged is determined (whatever the occupation) by the main economic activity carried out in the local unit in which he or she works. If, however, the local unit provides an ancillary service to another unit in the business (e.g. administration, storage, etc.) then the persons in the ancillary unit are classified to the industry of the unit it services. Thus, while the occupational classification is concerned only with the particular work performed by an individual regardless of the activity carried on at the local unit, the industrial classification is concerned only with the ultimate purpose of the unit or end product regardless of the precise nature of the work performed by each individual.

A manufacturing or commercial unit may employ persons with many different occupations for the purpose of making a particular product or for giving a particular service. Conversely, there are cases in which particular occupations are largely confined to a single industry. For example, the majority of persons with agricultural occupations are in the agriculture industry and most miners are in the mining industry.

The term *industry* used for Census of Population purposes is not confined to manufacturing industry. It is synonymous with the term “sector of economic activity”. The basis of the industrial classification is, in the case of employees, the business or profession of their employer and in the case of self-employed persons, the nature of their own business or profession.