

## Appendix 2

### Definitions

#### Regional Authorities

The geographical sub-divisions used in Tables 1, 4, 12, 15, 18, 21, 23, 26 and 29 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 North Tipperary	Administrative county City Administrative county Administrative county
South-East	Carlow Kilkenny South Tipperary 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 (contd.)

### 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.

In previous censuses the number of persons in the household consisted of those who were enumerated there on census night. Usual residents who were temporarily absent at the time of the census were therefore excluded while visitors present in the household on census night were included. The revised definition used in the 2006 census affects comparisons of households in table 7 to 9 and of rooms in tables 10 and 11. However, the differences classified by county and by urban and rural area are insignificant.

### 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.

### Housing Unit

A *housing unit* is a conventional house, a structurally separate flat or apartment or a mobile or temporary dwelling, regardless of the number of private households it contains; when temporary dwellings are excluded the definition relates to a *permanent housing unit*. The 2006 Census collected details on the number of households/dwellings, but not on the number of housing units. This is a departure from the practice used in the 1991 and previous relevant censuses.

## Appendix 2 (contd.)

### Private Dwelling

A *private dwelling* is the room or set of rooms occupied by a private household in a permanent housing unit. There is thus a one to one correspondence between such private households and private dwellings and the numbers of these entities are the same in all instances.

### Number of Rooms

The *number of rooms* occupied by a private household is the total number used by the household. This includes kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, conservatories you can sit in and studies, but excluding bathrooms, toilets, kitchenettes, utility rooms consulting rooms, offices, shops, halls, landings and rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards.

### Layout of Report

The details in Part 1 of this report relate to all private households while the information in Part 2 refers to *private households/dwellings in permanent housing units*. Cases where the type of accommodation was not stated are included in Part 2 with the *private households/dwellings in permanent housing units*.

## Appendix 3

### Census 2006 Publication Schedule

Description	Publication Date
Preliminary Report	19 July 2006
Principal Demographic Results	29 March 2007
Volume 1 - Population Classified by Area	26 April 2007
Volume 2 - Ages and Marital Status	10 May 2007
Volume 3 - Household Composition, Family Units and Fertility	31 May 2007
*Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) – demographic variables	21 June 2007
Principal Socio-economic Results	28 June 2007
Volume 4 - Usual Residence, Migration, Birthplaces and Nationalities	12 July 2007
Volume 5 - Ethnic or Cultural Background (including the Irish Traveller Community)	26 July 2007
Volume 6 – Housing	16 August 2007
Volume 7 - Principal Economic Status and Industries	06 September 2007
Volume 8 – Occupations	20 September 2007
Volume 9 - Irish Language	04 October 2007
Volume 10 - Education and Qualifications	18 October 2007
*Small Areas Population Statistics (SAPS) - all variables	25 October 2007
Volume 11 - Disability, Carers and Voluntary Activities	01 November 2007
Volume 12 - Travel to Work, School and College	15 November 2007
Volume 13 – Religion	29 November 2007

\*Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) will be made available as interactive tables, free of charge on the CSO website