

Appendix 2

Definitions

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.

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.

The details in Part 1 relate to all private households while the information in Part 2 refers to *private households in permanent housing units* and excludes households occupying caravans or other temporary dwellings (covered separately in Part 3). Cases where the type of accommodation was not stated are included in Part 2 with the *private households in permanent housing units*.

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 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 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, 28 April 2002, 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 2002 census affects the 1996/2002 comparison of average household size in table 19. However, the differences classified by county and by urban and rural area are insignificant.

Appendix 2 (contd.)

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 identification of family units is based on the information returned on the census questionnaire, particularly the details provided on the relationship to Person 1. In general, the information is sufficient to enable family units to be properly classified.

However, there may be a limited number of cases where an unmarried parent with one or more children lives with his/her parents and the information given on the relationship to Person 1 does not clearly identify the parent/child relationships. In such cases, the unmarried parent and children are subsumed in another family unit. As a result of this the number of family units identified as consisting of unmarried parents with children is probably understated to some degree.

In Tables 39 and 40 the terms *husband* and *wife* include male and female cohabiting partners, respectively.

Reference Person

The term "Reference Person" is used in place of "Head of Household", which was used in the 1996 and previous censuses. The reference person in each private household is the first usual resident in the household. This is the person with the lowest Person Number. Where there were no usual residents present in the household on census night, the first absent person was used as the reference person.

Appendix 3

Census 2002 Publication Schedule

Description	Publication date
Preliminary Report	24 July 2002
Principal Demographic Results	19 June 2003
Volume 1 – Population Classified by Area	3 July 2003
Volume 2 – Ages and Marital Status	31 July 2003
Volume 3 – Household Composition and Family Units	28 August 2003
Principal Socio-economic Results	25 September 2003
Volume 4 – Usual Residence, Migration, Birthplaces and Nationalities	23 October 2003
Volume 5 – Principal Economic Status and Industries	13 November 2003
Volume 6 – Occupations	4 December 2003
Volume 7 – Education and Qualifications	15 January 2004
Volume 8 – Irish Traveller Community	29 January 2004
Volume 9 – Travel to Work, School and College	19 February 2004
Volume 10 – Disability and Carers	11 March 2004
Volume 11 – Irish Language	25 March 2004
Volume 12 – Religion	8 April 2004
Volume 13 – Housing	22 April 2004