



3. KEY DEFINITIONS, CONCEPTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

3.1 KEY DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Disability

Generally, a disability is an inability or great difficulty performing one or more major life activities in the person's current social environment because of impairment, e.g., missing, damaged or weakened body part or function.

Disability is not a specific medical diagnosis such as spinal cord injury, cerebral palsy, or intellectual difficulties. While this information is often important in a medical context, it is normally not what arises when you come into contact with someone with a disability. It is also important to recognise that, by changing the environment, the person can be facilitated to increase their performance or, on the contrary, impeded from activities that they could perform in a more enabling environment.

Not everyone that wears spectacles (glasses) has a sight impairment. Those with a limb in a cast due to a broken bone are not classified as having upper or lower limb impairment if the injury does not leave them disabled. Those with chronic depression and other forms of mental disorder are classified as having a mental illness.

Employed

An 'employed' person is one who is 15 years or older and engaged in some form of economic activity regardless of the type of work. This could be an active partner in a business, some type of self-employment, or working a couple of hours per week for someone.

Any economic activity, even for one hour during the Reference Week (week proceeding 10th October 2021), is interpreted as work.

Persons who work in their own homes doing household chores are not considered 'employed', nor are those who perform volunteer work. However, paid apprenticeships or internships are classified as 'employed'.

Also included as employed persons are those who: (a) worked at anything for wages or salary, at time rates, at piece rates, on commission, for tips, board and lodging or any other type of payment in kind (the employee); (b) worked for profit or fees in their own business or on their farm (the self-employed); (c) worked without money, wages or salary, at a task (other than housework) which contributed to the operation of farm or business owned and operated for profit in most cases by some member of their family-related by blood or marriage (the unpaid family worker); (d) spent some time in the operation of a business or profession even though no sales were made or professional services rendered, such as doctor or lawyer spending time in their office waiting for clients.



Excluded from the employed are those who: (a) worked without money or pay for a relative or other person at tasks which did not contribute to the operation of a farm or of a business (e.g. housework, gardening, cutting the lawn, other odd jobs around the house or yard); (b) worked without pay assisting a relative or friend in their duties as an employee (e.g. accompanying a truck driver); or (c) worked without pay, either in cash or in-kind, as a VOLUNTEER WORKER for service organisation activities such as The Red Cross.

Headcount population

This is based on all residents, including those who were unavailable to be interviewed but were confirmed by neighbours, property managers or landlords to be residents for at least 6 months.

The population total in most of the 2021 Census tables is not necessarily equal to the headcount population as some residents may have been counted but provided no other information.

Head of household

The only criterion that is used to define the head of household is that the person should be a responsible adult. A household member is designated as the head primarily to establish the relationship of household members. Every household must have a member designated as head for the Census. The father or mother is usually designated the head of a single-family household. It does not matter which one is designated the head. In a one-person household, that person is the head. In a household where members are unrelated, the head is the person the other members designated as the head of the household for the Census. The person running a guesthouse or similar establishment where payment is made for boarding and lodging is considered the head of household.

Household

A household comprises either one person living alone or a group of persons (not necessarily related) living at the same address and with common housekeeping, i.e., sharing at least one meal a day and sharing living arrangements.

In most cases, the dwelling unit will also be the household. There are cases, however, where this is not so. In the Cayman Islands, rooms in dwelling units are sometimes rented individually by the 'owner.' While these persons may share a common living area, each room is treated as a separate household.

Household members

The basic rule is to include everyone in the household (defined above) who has been living in the Cayman Islands for at least six months before the week ending 10th October 2021 or INTENDS to live here for six months or more. All persons who satisfy this criterion are included as household members regardless of immigration status or age.



Also included are:

- family members studying abroad who have the intention of returning to their home in the Cayman Islands;
- family members seeking medical attention abroad who have the intention of returning to their home in the Cayman Islands;
- family members working on another island, in another country or at sea for less than six months if the present address is considered their "home";
- away on vacation or business for less than six months;
- domestics, boarders or lodgers living in the Cayman Islands for at least six months; or
- "visitors" from elsewhere in the Cayman Islands, who currently consider the address their "home" for at least six months (e.g. relatives).

Persons excluded from the household count were those who were:

- family members working and living away from the address and consider elsewhere their "home";
- separated spouses visiting only occasionally who have a "home" elsewhere;
- students at school overseas if they do not intend to return to live in the Cayman Islands.;
- persons in an institution (e.g. prison) for the past six months or likely to remain in an institution for at least 6 months;
- daily helpers and domestics NOT living in (these individuals are a separate household unless they live in an "annex" to the main dwelling AND share at least one meal a day); or
- visitors not intending to live at least six months in the Cayman Islands.

Institution

Residential homes for particular groups of people, such as prisons, infirmaries, mental asylums, dormitories etc., are referred to as institutions. Persons who have resided at an institution for six or more months will be counted as a part of the institutional population.

Labour Force

The labour force is comprised of all persons aged 15 years or over who were engaged in any form of economic activity for at least one hour during the week proceeding 10th October 2021 or who were seeking, willing and available/able to be engaged in producing economic goods and services. Also included are all those persons who were temporarily absent from work during the week proceeding 10th October 2021. Hence, the labour force is made up of all those persons who either had jobs (the Employed) or those who did not have jobs but were seeking, willing and available to work (the Unemployed).

Marital and Union Status

Marital status refers to the legal marital status, which can only be one of the five choices: married, no longer married due to divorce, separation from a spouse, or death of a spouse;



or never married. This is distinct from union status, which considers living arrangements with a spouse or partner regardless of marital status.

A legally married person separated from their spouse and was granted legal separation by the Courts is coded as 'Legally separated.'

A person who is legally married, but is separated from their spouse and has taken no legal action to separate, is coded as 'Legally married.'

A person who has never been married but is living in a common-law union with a partner, no matter their age or the number of years living with the same partner, is marked as 'never married.'

Union status refers to spouses' or partners' living arrangements. Therefore, a legally married person could be living away from a spouse.

To be in a 'visiting partner' union, the partners must have a child together that was born between October 2020 and September 2021. All 'girlfriend/boyfriend' relationships are considered 'not in union' if the criteria for a visiting partner are not met.

Resident

This refers to any person staying in the Cayman Islands or intending to stay for at least six months. This definition of "resident" in the census context has no legal implication whatsoever. Citizenship or status is not part of the definition, and only the length of stay of a person defines the Census resident population.

Sex ratio

This refers to the number of females per 100 males.

Status

A resident is either a Caymanian or a Non-Caymanian.

Caymanians are by birth or by status. Persons who have naturalisation but are not Caymanians by status are considered Non-Caymanians.

Non-Caymanians are comprised of residents with work permits or government contracts and their spouses and children; permanent residents with and without rights to work; persons with student visas; asylum holders/seekers; and other categories. Broadly, anyone who is not Caymanian.

Status ratio

This refers to the number of Non-Caymanians per 100 Caymanians.



Tabular population

This refers to the total number of residents who were interviewed fully or partially and the information provided by the head of household/responsible adult on behalf of other household members.

This is not necessarily equal to the headcount population. Some residents were counted based on information from neighbours or landlords but were not interviewed and therefore excluded from the tabular population.

3.2 EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CENSUS TABLES

The attached 2021 Census tables contain information from households who were interviewed during the Census period from 10th October 2021 to 25th January 2022.

The total population in most of the tables do not add up to the total non-institutional headcount population of 71,105. Based on information from neighbours or landlords, some residences were confirmed to be occupied by households of usual residents (who have stayed on the Island for at least six months and have intentions to stay on the Island). However, since enumerators could not conduct interviews with these residents, despite at least four attempts, the tabular population accounts for a total of 68,811.

Some tables present multiple responses (disability and illness) or dual responses (citizenship); hence they sum up to more than the population count.

All figures are rounded to the nearest decimal place. DK/NS are responses “Don’t Know/Not Stated.”

To better understand the information, you may refer to the census questionnaire attached as Appendix 1.