



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS



# Statistical Abstract 2022



STATISTICAL  
SERVICE  
OF CYPRUS







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STATISTICAL SERVICE

# **STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2022**

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## **PREFACE**

The Statistical Abstract of Cyprus, issued annually since 1955, aims at presenting statistics on almost all aspects of the economic and social life in Cyprus, in a summarized form. The data published herein originate mostly from censuses and surveys conducted by the Statistical Service of Cyprus as well as records of other government departments and semi-government organisations.

This edition includes time series statistical information, where possible since 1960 and extending to 2022.

The Statistical Service acknowledges with thanks the valuable contribution of all government departments, semi-government and private organizations and enterprises for providing information necessary for this Abstract.

This report was the joint effort of all Divisions and Sections of the Statistical Service, co-ordinated and edited by Ms E. Sophocleous, Statistics Assistant 1<sup>st</sup> Grade under the supervision of Dr C. Diamantides, Chief Statistics Officer.

Stavros Karagiorgis  
Director  
Statistical Service

March, 2024

# INTRODUCTION

## THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

### 1. The State

Official name of state: Kypriaki Demokratia (Greek), Kibris Cumhuriyeti (Turkish), Republic of Cyprus (English).

Independence Day: 1 October.

Cyprus gained its independence from British colonial rule in 1960. In 1974 Turkey invaded Cyprus and occupied 36,2% of its sovereign territory. A ceasefire line still runs across the island and cuts through the heart of the capital, Lefkosia (Nicosia), dividing the city and the country.

Although its northern part is under Turkish occupation, the Republic of Cyprus is internationally recognised as the sole legitimate state on the island with sovereignty over its entire territory, including the areas occupied by Turkey.

Greek and Turkish are the official languages of Cyprus, while English is widely spoken.

Greek Cypriots are predominantly Christian and adhere to the Autocephalous Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus. Turkish Cypriots are predominately Sunni Muslims, while Maronites belong to the Maronite Catholic Church, Armenians predominantly to the Armenian Apostolic Orthodox Church and Latins to the Latin Catholic.

### 2. The Flag

The flag of the Republic of Cyprus was defined in 1960 when Cyprus became an independent sovereign state. The background is white with a copper-coloured (pantone 1385 C) silhouette of the map of Cyprus in the centre of the flag above two crossed olive-green-coloured (pantone 574 C) olive branches. The copper colour has a dual symbolism: first, the name of the island is said to derive from an ancient word for copper (Eteocypriot or Sumerian); and second, copper is closely associated with Cyprus since antiquity when the island became a major producer and supplier of this mineral resource. The olive branches are symbols of peace.

### 3. The Emblem

The Emblem of the Republic of Cyprus depicts a white dove carrying an olive branch in its beak and placed inside a shield in the colour of copper (pantone 1385 C), a metal directly related to Cyprus since ancient times; the year of the independence of Cyprus, "1960", also in white, appears underneath the dove; the shield is braced by two olive-green-coloured (pantone 574 C) olive branches, which along with the white dove constitute symbols of peace.

### 4. Government

Cyprus is an independent sovereign Republic with a presidential system of government. The constitution provides for separate executive, legislative and judicial branches of government with independent powers. The President is both Head of State and Government.

## GEOGRAPHY

### 1. Location, area and population

Situated at the north-eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus, with an area of 9.251 square km (3.573 square miles), is the third largest island after Sicily and Sardinia, extending 240 km (149 miles) from east to west and 100 km (62 miles) from north to south. It is strategically situated at the crossroads of Europe, Africa and Asia, and in close proximity to the busy trade route linking Europe with the Middle East, Russia, Central Asia and Far East. Cyprus' geographic location has been a major factor influencing the course of the island's history throughout the centuries.

The population of Cyprus in the Government controlled area of the Republic was estimated at 920.701 in December 2022 and is distributed in the districts as follows:

- Lefkosia (Nicosia) [Capital of Cyprus] 356.400
- Lemesos (Limassol) 258.300
- Larnaka (Larnaca) 153.800
- Pafos (Paphos) 100.700
- Ammochostos (Famagusta) 51.500

### 2. Natural regions

Cyprus may be divided into the following natural regions:

**(a) The Troodos (or southern) range.** This is a dome-shaped highland of infertile igneous rocks forming the backbone of the island and situated in the central-west part of the island. It is a region of high relief rising to 1.951 metres in Mount Olympus. Several rivers spring radially from Troodos ending in the sea. The forests which cover the Troodos massif combined with its steep slopes and precipices and narrow valleys and crevices help create beautiful scenery. The hard igneous rocks are surrounded by a lower belt of dome-shaped pillow lava, a most infertile area, which levels gradually towards the coast.

**(b) The Keryneia (or northern) range.** This northern mountain range, mainly of limestone, rises up to 1.024 metres at Kyparissovouno. Part of this range consists of finger-shaped mountains known as "Pendadaktylos" (five-fingers). It is in this beautiful mountain range that the three famous castles of St. Hilarion, Voufavento and Kantara are found. A number of crevices have helped the development of a network of communication with the northern coastal valleys. Karpasia, the north-eastern part of the range, is a continuation of Pendadaktylos consisting of hills, slopes and valleys free of foldings and other tectonic features.

**(c) The Mesaoria or Central plain.** The Central plain is situated amidst the Troodos and Keryneia mountain ranges and has a low relief, not exceeding 180 metres near Lefkosia. This plain is composed of flysch-type rocks carried by rivers from the Troodos and Keryneia ranges and was formed during a very recent chronological period.

**(d) The Coastlands.** Cyprus is almost surrounded by coastal valleys: In the north is the Keryneia valley with its narrow dentilated coasts; in the south are the Larnaka and Lemesos valleys; in the west are the Pafos and Chrysochou valleys; in the east is the Ammochostos valley. The soils are alluvial and fertile suitable for agricultural activities.

### 3. Natural vegetation

Notwithstanding its small size, Cyprus has a great variety of natural vegetation. This includes 1.760 different kinds of plants, out of which 132 are considered as endemic to Cyprus. According to Eratosthenes (275-195 BC), a Greek botanist, most of Cyprus, even the Mesaoria, was heavily forested in antiquity. Considerable remnants of these forests survive on the Troodos and Keryneia Ranges and locally at lower altitudes. Nowadays about 18% of the whole island is classified as State Forest Land. This includes forests of conifers such as the Calabrian pine (*Pinus brutia*), Black pine (*Pinus nigra*), Cedar (*Cedrus libani* ssp. *brevifolia*), Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) and small scale plantations of Eucalypts. Where the forest has been destroyed, tall (4-6 m. high) shrub communities of *Arbutus andrachne*, *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Olea europaea*, *Styrax officinalis*, *Quercus coccifera* and *Juniperus phoenicia* may survive and form a special type of vegetation, the maquis. Such maquis cover to a great extent Akamas and Carpass peninsula. Over most of the island untilled ground bears a grazed covering of garigue, largely composed of low (less than 3 m. high) bushes of *Cistus* ssp. *Genista spaelata*, *Calycotome villosa*, *Lithodora hispidula*, *Phagnalon rupestre* and locally, *Pistacia lentiscus*, associated with a wide variety of annual and perennial herbs. Where grazing is excessive this cover is soon reduced and an impoverished batha remains, consisting principally of *Sarcopoterium spinosum*, *Thymus capitatus*, *Fumana* ssp., *Micromeria* spp. and a few stunted herbs.

### 4. Birds and animals

Cyprus has been endowed with a rich fauna including a large number of endemic birds, reptiles and other animals. Because of its position, Cyprus is also a vital stop-over place for thousands of migratory birds which find the island an ideal place for both feeding and refuge. Among the animals moufflon occupies an outstanding position and is considered as one of the natural treasures of the island. Moufflon belongs to the sheep family but this species is unique to the world. This interesting and noble beast, which is the symbol of the Cyprus Republic and used on its coins, has long been in danger of extinction, but today is a fully protected animal.

### 5. Climate

Cyprus has an intense Mediterranean climate with the typical seasonal rhythm strongly marked in respect of temperature, rainfall and weather generally. Hot dry summers from mid-May to mid-September and rainy, rather changeable, winters from November to mid-March are separated by short autumn and spring seasons of rapid change in weather conditions.

#### ***Weather conditions in 2022***

The area average precipitation in the non-occupied area of Cyprus for the period January-December 2022 was about 455mm or 91% of normal (1961-1990). Rainfall above normal was recorded in January, in June and in October. In the remaining months, the amount of rainfall was below normal. Severely dry months were April and May and extremely dry month was December. The area average precipitation of April (0.0 mm) was the lowest was the lowest ever reported for April since 1902 and 1924. July is almost always a dry month, for 2022 its average precipitation was 0.0 mm. Average December precipitation (33.6 mm) or 32% of normal ranks December as the 13th driest December since 1902.

The mean air temperature for the year as a total was about 0.5oC above normal. Positive deviation from the normal temperature greater than 2.0oC was recorded in April and December. For the rest of the months, the deviations from the normal temperature were smaller and near normal. Quiet high negative deviation (-3.4oC) from the normal temperature was recorded only in March. No significant heat wave conditions (maximum daily temperature above 40°C) were recorded apart from October 1st and 2nd. The daily maximum temperature of 40.2 oC, recorded at Athalassa on October 2, is the highest temperature for that station and month since 1983. Also, the maximum temperature of 38.8oC, recorded at Athalassa on October 1, is the 3rd highest temperature for this Station and month since 1983.

The mean daily sunshine duration for the year as a whole was 9.2 hours or 105% of normal.



During the year, various extreme or extraordinary meteorological phenomena occurred locally like heavy rainfall, floods and severe thunderstorms (January, March, October), extreme low temperatures (March), extreme high temperatures (October), strong winds (January, March, June and December), and tornadoes and waterspouts (August, October).

Finally, snowfall was recorded in January, in February, in March, in April, in November and in December over Troodos Mountains.

<b>Month</b>	<b>Actual precipitation (2022) (mm)</b>	<b>Normal precipitation (1961-1990) (mm)</b>	<b>Actual/ normal precipitation (%)</b>
January	167,0	102,4	163
February	47,8	81,6	59
March	44,7	61,9	72
April	0,0	29,9	0
May	3,1	19,6	16
June	6,9	6,0	115
July	0,0	2,6	0
August	1,2	2,9	41
September	3,5	4,5	78
October	98,1	32,7	300
November	53,4	53,3	100
December	34,5	105,6	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>460,2</b>	<b>503,0</b>	<b>91</b>

<b>Month</b>	<b>Difference between mean daily maximum and normal temp. 1981-2010 (°C)</b>	<b>Difference between mean daily minimum and normal temp. 1981-2010 (°C)</b>	<b>Mean difference (°C)</b>
January	-0,3	-0,7	-0,5
February	1,9	0,7	1,3
March	-2,6	-2,7	-2,6
April	3,5	1,0	2,3
May	1,7	0,8	1,3
June	0,7	0,3	0,5
July	2,0	0,4	1,2
August	0,5	0,0	0,3
September	1,7	0,7	1,2
October	1,1	1,0	1,0
November	1,9	1,1	1,5
December	3,3	2,0	2,7
<b>Mean</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,8</b>

## **HISTORY**

### **1. Historical background**

Cyprus, according to mythology, is the birthplace of Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty who was born in Pafos, where she had risen from the sea. The island is both an ancient land, with an eleven thousand-year-old history and civilisation, and a young independent Republic since 1960.

The dawn of civilization in Cyprus, according to archaeological evidence, goes back to the 9<sup>th</sup> millennium BC when the island was populated by its Neolithic inhabitants. The island acquired its Greek character after it was settled by the Mycenaean-Achaean Greeks between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century BC. The Achaean Greeks established city kingdoms in the island on the Mycenaean model and introduced the Greek language and the Greek way of life, which exercised a lasting influence throughout the history of Cyprus. In the mid-9<sup>th</sup> century BC Phoenician settlers began to arrive, concentrating mainly in the coastal city of Kition.

The island was well known for its prosperity -its copper mines and forest. Given its wealth, it became an object of contest among the great powers of the Eastern Mediterranean in antiquity: the Assyrians, the Egyptians and the Persians, who in turn became its masters (8<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century BC). Alexander the Great finally liberated the island from the Persians. On the partition of the Persian Empire, Cyprus retained its Greek identity as one of the most significant parts of the Hellenistic state of the Ptolemies (310-30 BC); later, between 30 BC and 330 AD, Cyprus became part of the Roman Empire. It was then that Christianity came to Cyprus as a result of the visit, in 45 AD, of the Apostles Paul and Barnabas who converted the Roman Proconsul and thereby made Cyprus the first country in the world to be ruled by a Christian.

On the division of the Roman Empire in 395 AD, Cyprus became a province of the Greek-speaking world of Byzantium and its ethnic heritage was kept alive. The Greek language and culture also prevailed throughout the centuries that followed even though Cyprus came under the rule of successive foreign powers -King Richard I (the Lionheart) of England who occupied the island on his way to the Third Crusade and the Knights of Templar (1191-1192), the Franks (Lusignans) (1192-1489), Venetians (1489-1571), Ottoman Turks (1571-1878) and British (1878-1960), when Great Britain rented Cyprus from Turkey in exchange of a British promise to help Turkey against Russia. In 1914 Great Britain annexed the island and Cyprus became a British Colony.

The Greek Cypriots mounted an anti-colonial liberation struggle against British rule from 1955 to 1959. In 1960 Cyprus gained its independence and became a constitutional Republic on the basis of the Zurich-London agreements. Greece, Turkey and Great Britain were to stand as guarantors of Cyprus' independence under the Zurich-London agreements and Britain would retain two sovereign base areas. The military bases, one at Akrotiri, Episkopi and the other at Dhekelia, cover 2,7% of the island's territory.

Political power was to be shared between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots on a 7:3 ratio. This gave the Turkish Cypriot community (a numerical minority of 18% of the population) 30% representation in the government and state institutions. In addition, the Turkish Cypriot community has veto rights on major issues.

### **2. Turkey's military invasion and occupation**

Relations between the two communities had for centuries been peaceful and amicable. However, certain provisions on the Zurich-London agreements and the 1960 Constitution (which were effectively imposed on the people of Cyprus) were to prove conducive to domestic conflict and foreign interference. The Constitution itself emphasised differences between Greek and Turkish Cypriots thereby encouraging divisive rather than integrative tendencies between the two communities. Greek Cypriots were determined to strengthen the unity of the state but the Turkish Cypriot leadership, at the strong urging of Turkey, sought ethnic segregation and geographic separation. This resulted in the intercommunal clashes of 1963-1964, the drawing up of the dividing "green line" running through Lefkosia and the constant efforts on the part of Turkish Cypriot extremists to promote Turkey's partitionist and expansionist designs.

The coup on 15 July 1974, perpetrated against the legal government of the Republic of Cyprus by the military of junta ruling Greece at the time, gave Turkey a long-awaited pretext to invade the island on 20 July 1974 in violation of the UN Charter, international law and the principles governing the conduct among nations. As a result 36,2% of the Republic of Cyprus was occupied (the northern part, representing 70% of the economic potential) and still remains under Turkey's military control. About 200.000 Greek Cypriots -over a third of the population- were displaced, becoming refugees in their own country, while the Turkish Cypriots were compelled to move to the occupied part of the island in compliance with Turkey's policy of ethnic segregation. About 1.200 Greek Cypriots are still missing as a result of the invasion. It has not been possible to ascertain their fate because Turkey refuses to cooperate fully in resolving this humanitarian issue.

Today, 43.000 Turkish troops still occupy the Republic of Cyprus illegally. More than 160.000 colonists from Turkey were brought to Cyprus and settled in the occupied areas, in violation of international law, with the aim of changing the demography of the island. In view of mass emigration of Turkish Cypriots from the occupied areas (due to the conditions created by Turkey's occupation) the total number of Turkey's troops and settlers is now much greater than that of the remaining Turkish Cypriots. In order to consolidate the de facto division, the Turkish Cypriot leadership unilaterally declared the occupied areas an "independent state" in 1983. This act of secession against the Republic of Cyprus was declared "legally invalid" by the UN Security Council, which also called for its withdrawal. No country in the world but Turkey recognises that illegal regime.

The illegal regime and Turkey have also followed a systematic policy of "turkification" in the occupied areas while destroying much of the island's eleven thousand-year-old cultural heritage.

Another tragic occurrence is the eviction of the enclaved Greek Cypriots from their homes occupied by Turkey. While after the invasion there were 20.000 people enclaved, less than 400, mostly elderly, remain today.

### **3. Member of the European Union**

On 1 May 2004 the Republic of Cyprus became a full member of the European Union (EU). Accession to the EU was a natural choice for Cyprus, dictated by its culture, civilization, history, its European outlook and adherence to the ideals of democracy, freedom and justice.

The application of the EU laws and regulation (the *acquis communautaire*) is suspended in the area under military occupation by Turkey, pending a solution to the occupation and forcible division of the country. Meanwhile, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, in cooperation with the EU Commission, has been promoting arrangement to facilitate increases economic transactions between the two communities and improve the standard living of Turkish Cypriots, who are also victims of Turkey's military aggression against Cyprus. While Cyprus has a lot to benefit from EU membership, it also has a lot to offer as a member state. Strategically situated at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East, North Africa and Asia, Cyprus is becoming an even more important regional business center, as well as an international communications and transport hub. It is also a prospective energy (natural gas) provider for Europe.

Given its modern infrastructure, sound legal system, tax incentives, low crime rate and educated labour force, Cyprus is a favourite regional operations platform for European and other international companies.

Since its accession to the EU, Cyprus has undergone significant structural reforms that have transforms its economic landscape. Trade and interest rates have been liberalized, while price controls and investment restrictions have been lifted. Private financing has been introduced for the construction and operation of major infrastructure projects and monopolies have been abolished.

The new political context created by the accession to the EU is also expected to impact positively on the efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement to the division of Cyprus that will reunite its people and reintegrate its economy.

Cyprus held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union for the first time from July 1<sup>st</sup>-December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. During this period an agreement on the Unitary Patent Package and on the Single Supervisory Mechanism

(SSM) was reached, negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with Japan were launched, while the same negotiations with Singapore were completed. Significant progress was also achieved on the Multiannual Financial Framework and the Common European Asylum System.

## **ECONOMY**

### **Developments in the Cyprus economy during 2022**

Following the remarkable recovery of the economic activity from the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2022 economic activity remained strong, despite the adverse external environment. More specifically, in 2022 GDP increased by 5,1% in real terms, as opposed to an increase of 9,9% in 2021.

The positive GDP growth in 2022 from the expenditure side was mainly driven by domestic demand and in particular by private consumption and gross fixed capital formation. Private consumption increased by 8,5% in real terms, whereas government consumption recorded an increase of 2,7%. Gross fixed capital formation was influenced mainly by increases in intellectual property products, dwellings and also transport equipment and recorded an increase of 7,8%. Imports in real terms increased at a rate of 18,3% following the increase in private consumption. Exports, increased significantly at a rate of 13,6%, reflecting the significant increase in tourist arrivals.

The tourism sector, performed better-than-expected and continued to recover significantly in 2022 with arrivals reaching 3.201.080 compared to 1.936.931 in 2021, recording an increase of 65,3%, and a decrease of 19,5% compared to the pre-pandemic levels of 2019.

The labour market in 2022 improved, and the unemployment rate averaged at 6,8%, recording a decrease of 0,7 percentage points compared to the average of 2021. A challenging issue however is the relatively high rate of youth unemployment, as well as long-term unemployment. Youth unemployment averaged at 18,6% in 2022, compared to 17,1% in 2021 while long-term unemployment averaged at 2,3% in 2022 compared to 2,5% in 2021.

Inflation, as measured by the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), increased significantly and averaged at 8,1% in 2022 from a rate of 2,3% in 2021. Inflation is driven by developments in international oil prices, with a significant impact on domestic prices of energy products. For the period January-December 2022, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the largest changes were noted in Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (21,5%) and Transport (14,2%). The HICP, excluding energy and unprocessed food, in 2022 was 5,3%.

General government budget balance recorded a surplus during 2022 of about 2,4% of GDP, exhibiting a substantial improvement of 4,3 percentage points of GDP compared to a deficit of 1,9% of GDP in 2021. Primary balance turned positive at 3,9% of GDP compared to a marginal primary deficit of 0,1% of GDP in 2021. Public debt, decreased significantly to 85,6% of GDP in 2022, as compared to 99,3% of GDP in 2021.

The Current Account balance recorded a deterioration, with the deficit increasing from 6,1% of GDP in 2021, to 7,9% of GDP in 2022. The increase in the deficit resulted from the deterioration of the deficit in goods. These developments were partly offset by the improved surplus in services, and the reduced deficit of primary and secondary income.

## UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

### **Length**

1 metre (m)	= 1.000 millimetres	= 1,09361 yards
1 kilometre (km)	= 1.000 metres	= 0,621371 miles

### **Area**

1 square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	= million square millimetres	= 1,195 square yards
1 square kilometre	= million square metres	= 247,1 acres
1 hectare (ha)	= 10.000 square metres	= 2,471 acres

### **Volume**

1 cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	= million cubic centimetres	= 1,30795 cubic yards
L alc100%	= litre of alcohol 100%	

### **Capacity**

1 litre (l)	= 1 cubic decimetre	= 0,2200 gallon
1 hectolitre (hl)	= 100 litres	= 22,00 gallons

### **Weight**

1 kilogram (kg)	= 1.000 grams or 10	= 2,20462 pounds
1 metric tonne (t)	= 1.000 kilograms	= 1,10231 short tons or 0,9842 long ton

## CURRENCY

Currency Unit	= 1 Euro	= 100 cent
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## SYMBOLS USED

n.a.	= not applicable
...	= not available or not separately reported
n.e.	= not estimated or not applicable
0	= nil, zero or less than half the final digit shown
-	= to indicate negative numbers
p	= provisional, preliminary data
r	= revised data
e	= estimate
b	= break in time series
n.e.c.	= not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	= not elsewhere stated or specified
incl.	= including
cont'd	= continued
000's	= thousand
mn	= million
€000's	= thousand euro
€mn	= million euro
c	= confidential statistical information
s	= secondary confidential statistical information

## LIST OF TABLES BY THEME

The detailed tables (titles presented below) are available in the Excel files published along with the “STATISTICAL ABSTRACT – 2022” on the web portal of the Statistical Service, at the following link:

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3. Secondary school leavers by type of school (public and private), 1960/61-2020/21
4. Secondary school leavers by specialization, 1965/66-2020/21
5. Literacy rates, 1946-2011
- 6a. Highest educational attainment for persons 20 years of age and over, 1946-1991
- 6b. Highest educational attainment for persons 20 years of age and over, 1992-2022
7. School enrolment ratios, 1980-2021
8. Tertiary students per 100.000 inhabitants, 1970-2021
- 9a. Number of students in tertiary educational institutions, 1963/64-2021/22
- 9b. Number of graduates in tertiary educational institutions, 1967/68-2020/21
10. Number of tertiary students by level of study and sex, 1963/64-2021/22
- 11a. Number of enrolments in tertiary education by field of study (ISCED 97), 1963/64-2013/14
- 11b. Number of enrolments in tertiary education by field of study (ISCED-F 2013), 2014/15-2020/21
12. Tertiary Cypriot students abroad by country of study, 1966/67-2010/11
13. Tertiary Cypriot students abroad by field of study, 1966/67-2010/11
14. Tertiary Cypriot students abroad by level of education, 1975/76-2010/11
15. Public expenditure on education as % of G.D.P. and Government Budget, 1965-2021
16. Public expenditure on education by ministries, 1995-2020
17. Public expenditure on education by level and category, 1995-2020
18. Per pupil/student public expenditure by category of expenditure and level of education, 1980-2020
19. Private expenditure on education by level and type of educational institution, 2002-2020

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1. Health Indicators, 1960-2021
- 2a. Expenditure on health services, 1998-2004
- 2b. Expenditure on health services, 2005-2009
- 2c. Expenditure on health services by financing scheme, 2010-2021
- 3a. Health data, 1960-2020
- 3b. Health data, 2021
4. Hospital beds by type of hospital and department, public sector, 1976-2021
5. Bed occupancy rates by type of hospital, 1980-2021
6. Private clinics by district, number of hospital beds and personnel, 1995-2021
7. Patients admitted in government general hospitals by department, 1981-2011
- 8a. Patients discharged from government general hospitals by department, 1981-2020
- 8b. Discharges from hospitals contracted with the GHS by hospitalisation type and doctor's speciality, 2021
- 9a. Patients discharged from government general hospitals by disease category (ICD-9), 1979-1994
- 9b. Patients discharged from government general hospitals by disease category (ICD-10), 1995-2020



- 9c. Inpatient discharges from hospitals contracted with the GHS by disease category (ICD-10), 2021
- 10a. Patients operated and discharged from government general hospitals by operation category, 1980-2012
- 10b. Selected surgical procedures performed in general and rural hospitals by category, 2013-2020
- 10c. Selected surgical procedures performed on patients discharged from hospitals contracted with the GHS by category, 2021
- 11a. Out-patient attendances by type of hospital and speciality, 1980-2019
- 11b. Out-patient attendances to health care providers contracted with general healthcare system (GHS) by type of attendance (speciality), 2020-2021
- 12a. Out-patient attendances by disease category (all government medical institutions, ICD-9), 1980-1994
- 12b. Out-patient attendances by disease category (all government medical institutions, ICD-10), 1995-2009

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- 1. Displaced beneficiaries of public assistance by nature of distress, 1980-2022
- 2. Non-displaced beneficiaries of public assistance by nature of distress, 1980-2022
- 3. Beneficiaries of public assistance by nature of distress, 1980-2022
- 4. Percentage distribution of beneficiaries of public assistance by nature of distress, 1980-2022
- 5. Beneficiaries of public assistance, displaced and non-displaced, 2002-2022
- 6. Child and family welfare, children in care and method of treatment, 1973-2022

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- 1. Labour force participation rates by age group and sex, 2000-2022
- 2. Labour force by age group and sex, 2000-2022

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- 1. Employment rates by age group and sex, 2000-2022
- 2. Employment by age group and sex, 2000-2022
- 3a. Employment by economic activity (Total - NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2022
- 3b. Employment by economic activity (Males - NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2022
- 3c. Employment by economic activity (Females - NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2022
- 4a. Employment by occupational group (Total), 2000-2022
- 4b. Employment by occupational group (Males), 2000-2022
- 4c. Employment by occupational group (Females), 2000-2022
- 5. Employment by status in employment and sex, 2000-2022
- 6. Employment by educational attainment level and sex, 2000-2022
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- 1. Unemployment rates by age group and sex, 2000-2022
- 2. Unemployment by age group and sex, 2000-2022
- 3a. Unemployment by economic activity (Total - NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2022
- 3b. Unemployment by economic activity (Males - NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2022
- 3c. Unemployment by economic activity (Females - NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2022
- 4a. Unemployment by occupational group (Total), 2000-2022
- 4b. Unemployment by occupational group (Males), 2000-2022
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- 5. Unemployment by educational attainment level and sex, 2000-2022
- 6. Unemployment by nationality and sex, 2000-2022
- 7. Unemployment by duration and sex, 2000-2022

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### C.2.1. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS EMPLOYMENT

- 1a. Number of persons employed for National Accounts by economic activity (ISIC 1968), 1960-1994
- 1b. Number of persons employed for National Accounts by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 1995-2022
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1. Civilian employment in Government by category, 1960-2022

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1. Registered unemployment by sex, 1960-2022
- 2a. Registered unemployment by occupational group (ISCO 1968), 1960-1991
- 2b. Registered unemployment by occupational group (ISCO 1988), 1992-2022
- 3a. Registered unemployment by industry (ISIC Rev. 2), 1976-2005
- 3b. Registered unemployment by industry (NACE Rev. 1), 2005-2010
- 3c. Registered unemployment by industry (NACE Rev. 2), 2010-2022
4. Registered unemployment by duration of registration, 1973-2022
5. Registered unemployment by educational level, 1974-2022
6. Placements by the labour exchanges, 1964-2022

## C.4. EARNINGS AND LABOUR COST

1. Indices and growth in earnings, 1960-2022
2. Labour cost index per hour of work by sector and quarter, 2004-2022
3. Quarterly percentage change in total labour cost per hour of work, 2005/04-2022/21
4. Index of wages and salaries per hour of work by sector and quarter, 2004-2022
5. Quarterly percentage change in wages and salaries per hour of work, 2005/04-2022/21
6. Total labour cost per hour of work by sector, 2016-2022

## C.5. SOCIAL INSURANCE

1. Persons insured by sex, 1957-2022
2. Social insurance contributions, 1958-2022
3. Social insurance claims, 1957-2022
4. Payments of social insurance benefits, 1957-2022
5. Pensioners by kind of pension, 1966-2022

## C.6. ACCIDENTS AT WORK

- 1a. Persons involved in industrial accidents by economic activity (ISIC 1968), 1960-2001
- 1b. Persons involved in occupational accidents by economic activity (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2002-2007
- 1c. Persons involved in occupational accidents by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2022
2. Persons involved in industrial accidents by cause, 1969-2022

## C.7. LABOUR DISPUTES AND WORK STOPPAGES

1. Labour disputes, work stoppages and workdays lost, 1960-2022
- 2a. Work stoppages and workdays lost by economic activity (ISIC 1968), 1960-2001
- 2b. Work stoppages and workdays lost by economic activity (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2002-2010
- 2c. Work stoppages and workdays lost by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 2011-2022

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1. Foreign trade summary, 1930-2022
2. External trade by H.S. commodity section, 1990-2022
3. Total imports destined for home consumption by economic destination, 1990-2022
4. Total imports by main partner country, 1990-2022
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6. Exports of domestically produced goods (excl. stores and provisions) by economic sector, 1990-2022

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1. Main indicators of the agricultural sector, 1960-2022
2. Use of agricultural land, 1960-2022
3. Use of irrigable agricultural land, 1960-2022

### **E.2. CROP PRODUCTION**

1. Production of main crops, 1960-2022

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1. Production of main livestock products, 1960-2022
2. Animal population by type, 1960-2022

### **E.4. ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURE**

1. Gross output at current prices by sub-sector, 1960-2022
2. Value added at current prices by sub-sector, 1960-2022
3. Quantity indices of agricultural production, 1996-2022
4. Price indices of agricultural production, 1996-2022
5. Quantity indices of agricultural inputs, 1996-2022
6. Price indices of agricultural inputs, 1996-2022
7. Quantity of exports of agricultural products, 1960-2022
8. Value of exports of agricultural products, 1960-2022

### **E.5. FORESTRY**

1. Production of soft wood, 1960-2022
2. Production of hard wood, 1960-2022

### **E.6. FISHING**

1. Main indicators of the fishing sector, 1995-2022
2. Fish caught and imports of fish, 1960-2022

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### **F.1. INDUSTRY**

- 1a. Employment, production value, value added and domestic exports of the manufacturing subsector, 1962-2022
- 1b. Employment, production value and value added in the mining and quarrying, electricity and water supply subsectors, 1962-2007
- 2a. Cost analysis of the industrial sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
- 2b. Cost analysis of the manufacturing subsector (NACE Rev. 1.1), 1995-2008
- 2c. Cost analysis of the mining and quarrying subsector (NACE Rev. 1.1), 1995-2008
- 2d. Cost analysis of the electricity and water supply subsector (NACE Rev. 1.1), 1995-2007
3. Employment in the industrial sector, 2008-2021
4. Production value in the industrial sector, 2008-2021
5. Value added in the industrial sector, 2008-2021
6. Gross fixed capital formation in the industrial sector, 2008-2021
7. Domestic exports of industrial goods, 2008-2022
8. Sales of selected manufacturing commodities, 2009-2021
- 9a. Industrial production index (base: 2015=100), 2015-2022
- 9b. Industrial production index (base: 2010=100), 2010-2017
- 9c. Industrial production index (base: 2005=100), 2005-2013
- 10a. Industrial output prices index (base: 2015=100), 2015-2022
- 10b. Industrial output prices index (base: 2010=100), 2010-2017
- 10c. Industrial output prices index (base: 2005=100), 2005-2013
11. Establishments, employment, production value and value added of the cottage industry, 1962-1992

### **F.2. CONSTRUCTION**

1. Employment, production value and value added of the construction sector, 1967-2021
2. Cost analysis of the construction sector, 2008-2021
3. Production value of new construction by type of project, 2008-2021
4. Building permits authorised by category and dwellings and rooms constructed, 1966-2022
5. Number, volume, area and value of building permits authorised by district, 1991-2022
- 6a. Dwellings by type, area and district, 2001
- 6b. Dwellings by type, area and district, 2011
- 7a. Percentage distribution of dwellings by type, area and district, 2001
- 7b. Percentage distribution of dwellings by type, area and district, 2011
8. Indices of costs in the construction sector, 1980-2022
11. Index of output prices in construction, 2000-2022
12. Cost of dwellings completed in the private sector, 1980-2021

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### **G.1. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE**

1. Main indicators of the transport and storage sector, 2008-2021
2. Production value and value added in the transport and storage sector (Nace Rev. 2), 2008-2021
3. Production value in the transport and storage sector by activity (Nace Rev. 2), 2008-2021
4. Licensed motor vehicles by category, 1990-2022
5. Imports of motor vehicles by country of origin, 2001-2022
6. Registration of motor vehicles by category, 1990-2022
7. Registration of motor vehicles by category and size of engine, 1961-2022
8. Road freight transport to Cyprus by country of origin, 2003-2022
9. Road freight transport from Cyprus by country of destination, 2003-2022
10. Length of public roads and expenditure on roads and bridges, 1960-2022

11. Road accidents and persons killed and injured, 1960-2022
12. Vessels called at Cyprus ports by country-flag stated and net registered tonnage, 1960-2020
13. Number of vessels called by port, 1960-2020
14. Net registered tonnage of vessels called by port, 1960-2020
15. Number of ships on the Cyprus register, 1965-2022
16. Gross registered tonnage of ships on the Cyprus register, 1965-2022
17. Gross tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded at ports and airports, 1960-2022
18. Aircraft, passenger and freight movements by airport, 1960-2022
19. Postal services, 1965-2022
20. Revenue and expenditure of the department of postal services, 1960-2022

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1. Statistics on movement of travelers, 1979-2022
2. Travellers by mode of travel, 1976-2022
3. Arrivals of tourists by month, 1976-2022
4. Arrivals of tourists by country of usual residence (main countries), 1986-2022
- 5a-q. Percentage distribution of tourists by country of usual residence (main countries) and type of accommodation in Cyprus, 2005-2022 (individual table for each year, 2020 not available)
6. Arrivals of tourists and revenue estimates by month, 2001-2022
7. Per person and per day expenditure of tourists by month and type of expenditure, 2002-2022
8. Trips of residents by country visited (main countries), 1998-2022
9. Trips of residents by purpose of visit aboard, 1998-2022

## G.3. DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

1. Main indicators of the distributive trade sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2005-2021
2. Production value in the distributive trade sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2005-2021
3. Value added in the distributive trade sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2005-2021
4. Employment in the distributive trade sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2005-2021

## G.4. OTHER SERVICES:

### G.4.1. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, BUSINESS SERVICES, EDUCATION, HEALTH, OTHER SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES

1. Main indicators of the accommodation and food service activities sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
2. Main indicators of the information and communication sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
3. Main indicators of the real estate activities sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
4. Main indicators of the professional, scientific and technical activities sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
5. Main indicators of the administrative and support service activities sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
6. Main indicators of the education sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
7. Main indicators of the human health and social work activities sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
8. Main indicators of the arts, entertainment and recreation sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
9. Main indicators of the other service activities sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
10. Main indicators of the activities of households as employers sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
11. Production value by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
12. Value added by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
13. Employment by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021
14. Gross fixed capital formation by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021

#### G.4.2. FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

1. Main indicators, 1995-2022
2. Gross output by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 1995-2022
3. Value added by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 1995-2022
4. Employment by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 1995-2022
5. Gross fixed capital formation by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 1995-2021

#### G.4.3. INSURANCE AND REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES

- 1a. Gross premiums written, 2016-2022
- 1b. Gross premiums written, 2003-2015
- 2a. Non-life premiums written, 2016-2022
- 2b. Non-life premiums written, 2003-2015
3. Insurance premiums to GDP, 2003-2022
4. Premiums written per capita, 2003-2022
- 5a. Undertakings supervised by ICCS, 2016-2022
- 5b. Domestic business undertakings, 2003-2015
6. Number of supervised undertakings, 2016-2022
7. Main indicators of the companies section, 1995-2022
8. Registration of business names and partnerships and overseas companies, 1995-2022

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#### H.1. ENERGY

- 1a. Sales of petroleum products by type, 1960-2004
- 1b. Sales of petroleum products by type, 2005-2022
- 2a. Value of sales of petroleum products at retail market prices by type, 1960-2004
- 2b. Value of sales of petroleum products at retail market prices by type, 2005-2022
- 3a. Prices of petroleum products by type, 1960-2004
- 3b. Prices of petroleum products by type, 2005-2022
4. Imports of petroleum products, 1960-2022
5. Electricity production and consumption by category, 1960-2022
6. Value of electricity consumption by category, 1960-2022
7. Average price of electricity by category, 1960-2022
- 8a. Electricity balance (NACE Rev.1.1), 1997-2009
- 8b. Electricity balance (NACE Rev.2), 2009-2022
9. Electricity production from renewable energy sources (RES), 2004-2022
10. Heat production from renewable energy sources, 2000-2022

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1. Municipal waste generated and treated, 1996-2022
- 2a-d. Generation and treatment of waste by economic activity (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010
- 2e-i. Generation of waste by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2), 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020
- 3a-d. Generation and treatment of waste by waste type, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010
- 3e-i. Treatment of waste by waste type, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020
- 4a-i. Generation of waste by waste type and economic activity, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020
5. Emissions of air pollutants, 1990-2021
6. Emissions of greenhouse gases, 1990-2021
7. Water abstraction, 1998-2022

- 8a-c. Consumption of water in industry (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2005-2007 (individual table for each year)
- 8d-p. Consumption of water in industry (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021 (individual table for each year)
- 9. Characteristics of wastewater treatment plants, 2001-2005
- 10. Wastewater treatment, 2004-2005, 2010-2022
- 11. Population connected to wastewater treatment plants, 1992-2005
- 12. Expenditure on and income from environmental protection and resource management activities in the public sector, 2004, 2010-2021
- 13. Expenditure on and income from environmental protection activities in industry, 2001-2021
- 14a. Expenditure on environmental protection activities in industry by type of expenditure (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2001-2007
- 14b. Expenditure on environmental protection activities in industry by type of expenditure (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2010
- 14c. Expenditure on environmental protection activities in industry by type of expenditure (NACE Rev. 2), 2011-2021
- 15a-c. Expenditure on environmental protection activities in industry by environmental domain, 2005-2007 (individual table for each year)
- 15d-p. Expenditure on environmental protection activities in industry by environmental domain, 2008-2021 (individual table for each year)

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- 1. Main research and development indicators, 1991-2021
- 2a. R & D personnel by occupation and gender (Head Count), 1998-2021
- 2b. R & D personnel by occupation and gender (Full Time Equivalent), 1998-2021
- 3a. R & D personnel by level of qualification (Head Count), 1998-2021
- 3b. R & D personnel by level of qualification (Full Time Equivalent), 1998-2021
- 4a. Women R & D personnel by level of qualification (Head Count), 2001-2021
- 4b. Women R & D personnel by level of qualification (Full Time Equivalent), 2001-2021
- 5a. R & D personnel by field of science (Head Count), 1998-2021
- 5b. R & D personnel by field of science (Full Time Equivalent), 1998-2021
- 6a. Women R & D personnel by field of science (Head Count), 2001-2021
- 6b. Women R & D personnel by field of science (Full Time Equivalent), 2001-2021
- 7. R & D expenditure by type of expenditure, 1998-2021
- 8. Current R & D expenditure by type of research activity, 1998-2021
- 9. R & D expenditure by field of science, 1998-2021
- 10. R & D expenditure by source of funds, 1998-2021
- 11a-p. R & D personnel in the government sector by occupation and gender (Full Time Equivalent), 2006-2021 (individual table for each year)
- 12. R & D expenditure in the government sector by type of expenditure, 2006-2021 (individual table for each year)
- 13a-b. R & D personnel in the business enterprise sector by occupation and gender (Full Time Equivalent – NACE Rev. 1.1), 2006-2007 (individual table for each year)
- 13c-p. R & D personnel in the business enterprise sector by occupation and gender (Full Time Equivalent – NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021 (individual table for each year)
- 14a-b. R & D expenditure in the business enterprise sector by type of expenditure (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2006-2007 (individual table for each year)
- 14c-p. R & D expenditure in the business enterprise sector by type of expenditure (NACE Rev. 2), 2008-2021 (individual table for each year)



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- 00. Degree of innovation activity in an enterprise
- 1a. Technological and non-technological innovation (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2004-2006
- 1b-h. Technological and non-technological innovation (NACE Rev. 2), 2006-2008, 2008-2010, 2010-2012, 2012-2014, 2014-2016, 2016-2018, 2018-2020
- 2a. Technological product and process innovation (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2004-2006
- 2b-f. Technological product and process innovation, (NACE Rev. 2), 2006-2008, 2008-2010, 2010-2012, 2012-2014, 2014-2016
- 3a. Non-technological (organisational and marketing) innovation (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2004-2006
- 3b-f. Non-technological (organisational and marketing) innovation (NACE Rev. 2), 2006-2008, 2008-2010, 2010-2012, 2012-2014, 2014-2016
- 4a. Other indicators on technological product and process innovation (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2004-2006
- 4b-f. Other indicators on technological product and process innovation (NACE Rev. 2), 2006-2008, 2010-2012, 2014-2016

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- 1. Information and communication technologies usage, 2002-2022
- 2. Telecommunication services by type, 1990-2004
- 3. Telecommunication services by type, 2005-2022