

Definitions

Population: Persons who had their usual residence in Cyprus on 1st October 2021, i.e. persons who resided permanently in Cyprus for one year or longer, or persons who had come to Cyprus during the last twelve months (prior to the reference date of the Census) with the intention of residing in Cyprus for a period of at least one year.

Housing Unit: A housing unit is separate and independent, and it has been built/rebuilt/converted with the intention to be used as the usual residence of one or more households, or if it was not originally intended for habitation, it was in fact used for that purpose on the reference date of the Census, e.g. a shop which was used by someone as his/her usual residence. Dwellings which were originally intended for habitation, yet on the reference date of the Census were used exclusively for other purposes and not for habitation, e.g. a conventional dwelling which was used as a company's office, a laboratory etc., were not considered as housing units and were not enumerated.

Conventional Dwelling is defined as a room or suite of rooms in a permanent building which, by the way it has been built/rebuilt/converted, is designed for habitation by one or more households all the year round and is not, at the time of the Census, used wholly for non-residential purposes. It should have direct access to the street, either via a garden or grounds or a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery etc.) *The conventional dwellings were enumerated regardless of whether or not they were occupied on the reference date of the Census, (unless they were used for non-residential purposes, in which case they were not enumerated).*

Non-Conventional Dwelling: This is a housing unit which was either built with the intention of habitation, however it was built out of crude materials (and consequently is not included in the category of conventional dwellings), or it was not originally intended for habitation but it was nevertheless used for this purpose on the reference date of the Census (e.g. a shop which was used by someone for habitation). The non-conventional dwellings were enumerated only if they were inhabited (as a place of usual residence by one or more persons) on the reference date of the Census.

Household: A household comprises one or more persons, irrespective of relationship, who live together in the same housing unit, have common catering arrangements and share at least one main meal a day. A household could fall under one of the following two cases:

(a) Two or more persons living together, who have common catering arrangements and share at least one main meal a day. A household may comprise only members who are related to each other, or only members who are not related to each other, or by a combination of these two cases.

(b) Every person who resides alone in a separate housing unit, or who resides with other persons in a housing unit but who is not related to them, i.e. does not share meals with them, so as to be considered as a member of their household.

In the majority of cases, the terms household and family (or family nucleus) are identical, i.e. a household comprises one family. There are cases, however, in which the definition of a household is broader than that of the family (e.g. a household may comprise a father, mother, children and grand-parents).

Institution: An institution is understood to be a legal body for the purpose of long-term inhabitation and provision of services to a group of persons. This is a place intended for the housing of persons bound by a common public objective or a common personal interest. Institutions usually have common facilities shared by the occupants (baths, lounges, eating facilities, dormitories and so forth). This category includes homes for the elderly, hospitals, clinics, psychiatric institutions, monasteries, prisons etc. The population of institutions covers the persons who were placed in the institution and lived there for one year or longer or intended to reside there for a period longer than a year (on the reference date of the Census).

Type of building in which the dwelling is located (for conventional dwellings only): The term building refers to every permanent and independent building which has walls and a roof and comprises one or more rooms or other spaces (it must have a surface area greater than four square metres).

a) Single House/ Single Dwelling: This is a structure containing one dwelling, built on a separate plot of land with direct access to the street. If the dwelling was adjoined to a shop or office on the ground floor, the dwelling was still classified as a single house.

b) Semi-detached or duplex: This is a building on one plot of land but comprising two independent dwellings attached to each other either vertically or horizontally. These dwellings could have direct access to the street or via a common space within the building. If part of the building comprises shops, the building is also classified as semi-detached.

c) Apartment Block: This is a structure built on a single plot of land comprising three or more dwellings and at least one storey, with direct access to the street or via a common place in the building.

d) Dwellings in a partly residential building: These are dwellings located in a building comprising both dwellings for habitation and other units for other uses such as for business and commercial purposes (e.g. offices and shops).

e) Dwellings in other type of buildings: These comprise row houses, back-yard houses and other dwelling types.

Year of Construction (completion) of the dwelling: This refers to the year (or period) during which the dwelling was constructed. More specifically, we refer to the year (or period) in which the dwelling was completed, that is the time period during which the dwelling was ready for habitation by the first residents.

Tenure Status: This refers to whether the housing unit is owner-occupied, rented, of free lodging or if another form of tenure status applies.

a) Owner-occupied: The housing unit belongs to one of the members of the household.

b) Rented: The tenant of the housing unit (or some other person or company etc.) pays rent to the owner of the housing unit.

c) Provided for free: This refers to the case where the housing unit is offered for free lodging to relatives or other persons (without the person residing in the housing unit having to pay rent to the owner).

d) Other tenure status: This refers to the cases where the tenure status cannot be described by one of the previous categories.

Country of birth: The country in which the respondent's mother had her usual residence when she gave birth to him/her was recorded as the respondent's country of birth. The same definition applied for the country of birth of the father and of the mother of the respondent.

Citizenship: The respondent was asked of his first and second citizenship (if this applied). The persons who had stated the Cypriot citizenship as either their first or second citizenship are presented in the relevant tables as Cypriots. The persons who had stated two citizenships, one of an EU country (except Cyprus) and the other of a non-EU country, are presented in the relevant tables as EU citizens.

Educational Attainment: For each respondent who was 15 years of age or older, the highest level of education which s/he had *completed* on the reference date of the Census, was recorded.

Economically Active Persons comprised all persons aged 15 and over who during the week prior to the interview were either employed or unemployed (as defined above).

Employed Persons are considered those who were 15 years of age or older (on the reference date of the Census), who during the week which preceded the week of the interview, worked for at least one hour for pay, profit, or as unpaid family helper. It also includes persons who had a job but who happened not to work during that particular week because they were on leave, sick leave etc.

Unemployed Persons are those aged 15 years or older (on the reference date of the Census) who were not employed during the week prior to the interview, but were actively looking for full-time or part-time work, were available for work and were also able to work.

Not Economically Active Persons comprised all persons (aged 15 and over) who during the week prior to the interview were neither employed nor unemployed. More specifically, it comprised persons who, during the reference week were either students, housewives, retired, disabled or chronically ill, or persons who were income recipients.

Family Nucleus is defined as two or more persons within a household who are related as husband and wife, as cohabiting partners, or as parent and child. Thus, a family nucleus comprises a couple without children, a couple with one or more children, or a lone-parent family (a lone-parent with one or more children).