

3. KEY DEFINITIONS, CONCEPTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

3.1 Key definitions and concepts

3.1.1 Disability

Generally, a disability is inability or great difficulty in 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 sight impairment. Those who have 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.

3.1.2 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 partnership 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 October 10, 2010), is interpreted as work.

Fulltime work is 30 or more hours per week and part time is less than 30 hours.

Persons who work in their own home doing household chores are not considered 'employed' nor are those who perform volunteer work. However persons engaged in an apprenticeship or internship 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, for board and lodging or for any other type of payment in kind (the employee); (b) worked for profit or fees in his/her own business or on his/her own farm (the self-employed); (c) worked without

money, wages or salary, at 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 his/her 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 his/her 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 his/her 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.

3.1.3 Head count 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 resident for at least 6 months.

The population total in most of the 2010 Census tables is not necessarily equal to the headcount population as some residents may have been counted but have no information.

3.1.4 Head of household

The only criterion that is used to define a head is that the person should be a responsible adult. A member of the household is designated as the head primarily to establish the relationship of household members. Every household must have a member designated as head for the purpose of the Census. In a single family household, the father or mother is usually designated the head. 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 that person whom the other members designate as the head of household for the purpose of the Census. The person running a guesthouse or similar establishment where a payment is made for boarding and lodging is considered the head of household.

3.1.5 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 **OR** sharing a living room.

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.

3.1.6 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 6 months prior to the week ending October 10, 2010, or INTENDS to live here for 6 months or more. All persons who satisfy this criterion are included as household members regardless of Caymanian 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 6 months;
- domestics, boarders or lodgers living in the Cayman Islands for at least 6 months; or
- "visitors" from elsewhere in the Cayman Islands, who currently consider the address their "home" for at least 6 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 6 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 6 months in the Cayman Islands.

3.1.7 Institution

Residential homes for special 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.

3.1.8 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 October 10, 2010, or who were willing and 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 October 10, 2010. 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 willing and able to work (the Unemployed).

3.1.9 Marital and Union Status

Marital status refers to **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 takes into consideration living arrangements with a spouse or partner regardless of marital status.

A person who is legally married, but is separated from his/her spouse and was **granted legal separation by the Courts**, is coded as 'Legally separated.'

A person who is legally married, but is separated from his/her spouse and has taken **no legal action** to separate, is coded at 'Legally married.'

A person who has never been married but is living in common-law union with a partner, no matter the 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 person who is legally married 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 2009 and September 2010. All 'girlfriend/boyfriend' relationships are considered 'not in union' if the criteria for visiting partner is not met.

3.1.10 Resident

This refers to any person staying in the Cayman Islands or intending to stay for at least six months. Note that 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.

3.2.11 Sex ratio

This refers to the number of females per 100 males.

3.1.12 Status

A resident is either a Caymanian or non-Caymanian.

Caymanians are by birth or by status. Persons who have naturalization 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 visa; asylum holders/seekers and other categories.

3.1.13 Status ratio

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

3.1.14 Tabular population

This refers to the total number of residents who were interviewed and includes those whose response was “Don’t Know/Not Stated” (DK/NS).

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

3.2 Explanatory notes to the census tables

The attached 2010 Census tables contain information from households who were interviewed during the Census period October 10, 2010 to December 16, 2010.

The total population in most of these tables do not add up to the total non-institutional headcount population (55,036). Some residents were confirmed to be residents (have stayed on Island for at least six months and have intentions to stay on Island) based on information from neighbours and/or landlords. However, no interviews with them were conducted due to lack of contact despite at least four attempts by enumerators/interviewers. Hence, the total population in most of these tables is 53,834.

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

For better understanding of the information, you may refer to the census questionnaire attached as Appendix 1.



The Cayman Islands' 2010 Census Report