

INTRODUCTION

The main findings of the Census have been summarized in 52 statistical tables. To facilitate analysis, the tables have been grouped under the following headings:

- I. Total De Facto Population
- II. Household and Family
- III. Characteristics - Age, Race, Religion and Marital Status
- IV. Migration
- V. Education
- VI. Fertility
- VII. Economic Activity
- VIII. Housing
- IX. Miscellaneous

The information in most sections is shown at the level of town, city and parish. The main exceptions are the cross tabulations in Section VII which are shown at the national level only.

The aim of this chapter is to explain the terminology employed in the tables, the coverage and the uses to which the data might be put. In the main, the terminology employed was common for all the islands participating in the Census programme (See Appendix 8). Tables which employ terminology developed strictly for Bermuda usage have received special attention.

The tables vary in their importance. Some are useful in their own right, e.g. the age/sex distribution, while others have significance only when used in combination with other tables, e.g. tables on migration.

SECTION 1 - TOTAL DE FACTO POPULATION

Table 1 - Total De Facto Population by Sex and Place of Residence - Institutions, Bases, Ships or Parish. This is a record of all the people who spent the night of October 24th in Bermuda. The table is important because it shows the extent to which the number of people we must cater for, in terms of Transportation, Health and Security services, may exceed the permanent resident population.

The Total De Facto Population is divided into three major sub-groups; these are the Civilian Population, the Armed Forces and Visitors and Transients. The civilian population, excluding inmates of institutions, is the population to which most of the tables refer. This is the population which supplies the work-force, influences fertility rates and is the major determinant of housing demand.

The Armed Forces population is defined to include foreign armed forces personnel and their dependants, irrespective of whether the dependants were Bermudian wives (or husbands). Thus the Bermudian wife of a U.S. naval officer was treated simply as a dependent of a U.S. serviceman.

The "Armed Forces" population together with the "Civilian Non-Institutional" group determine the total demand for private housing and for private means of transportation such as cars, cycles and boats. No information relating to the armed forces population is presented in this report but such data can be made available upon request.

"Visitors and Transients" includes all persons whose usual

residence is a country other than Bermuda, excepting foreign workers on short-term contract and their dependants. The statistical importance of this sub-group was diminished by our failure to obtain age-sex information about it. Such data would have given us more knowledge concerning the population at risk of death or injury on Census Day.

## SECTION II - HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

Section II consists of two tables dealing with the size and composition of the household. Table 2, Private Households by Number of Persons Therein, covers the entire civil non-institutional population including persons living in barracks as well as hostels for nurses and hotel workers. Since it shows the distribution of households by size and parish, it is a rough measure of the distribution of the housing demand. This measure has greatly increased precision when the 1970 distributions are compared with similar data for 1960.

Table 3, Population by Sex and Relationship to Head of Household, deals with the composition of households. The headings in this section are self-explanatory although three require additional amplification. "Spouse and Common Law Partner" refers to a wife or husband if they are legally married, or to a common law partner. By "Common Law Partner" is meant a woman (or man) who lives with the head of the household and assumes the domestic responsibilities of a married partner.

"Child of Head/Spouse" includes the children (natural or adopted) of the head of the household and/or of the spouse or common law partner. "Children" in this context refers not only to minors

but to all offspring regardless of age.

"Other Relative of Head or Spouse or Common Law Partner" includes all other members of the household who are related to either the head of the household or his spouse or partner, or both, e.g. uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, cousin, brother and sister.

This table indicates the most typical relationships among members of households. It will also broaden Bermuda's statistical framework by providing a standard of comparison in future Censuses for measuring the changing patterns of household composition which is useful in the preparation of projections of the number of households.

## SECTION III - PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The section on the personal characteristics of the Civilian Non-Institutional population consists of Tables 4-9. These include data on age, sex, race, religion and marital status.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 refer to Age by Single Year, Five Year Groups and Selected Groups. "Age" refers to the age in completed years on or before 25th October, 1970, and not age next birthday. Persons over 99 years of age were marked on the questionnaire as 99.

Information on the detailed age and sex structure of the total population is needed for actuarial analysis of the probability of survival and of related life table functions. It is also essential for the evaluation of the accuracy of census age data for the total and parish populations.

When information on age is grouped at five year intervals, it

can be cross-classified with other variables to analyse the main factors of population change; to estimate current and future populations; to calculate age/specific vital rates; to analyse the determinants of the labour supply and to study the problems of dependency.

Table 7 - Population by Sex and Race. In the Bermuda context this was deemed to be black, white and other. The race marked referred simply to that to which the respondent said he and other members of the household belonged. However, in keeping with popular usage, children of mixed birth who had one black parent were classified as "black", while children of other mixed unions were classified as "other".

The information provided by this table forms the basis for further investigation of other characteristics of each group, which is needed for a determination of the variables connected with racial affiliation and the formulation of policies designed to alleviate the social and economic handicaps which may affect the groups.

Table 8 - Population by Sex and Religion. For Census purposes religion was defined as affiliation with an organised group having specific religious or spiritual tenets. The question was in two parts: Part (a) listed the ten largest denominations as recorded in the 1960 Census (The Salvation Army was excluded inadvertently from this group in 1970); Part (b) was used for writing in responses for other denominations as well as responses of "no religion" and for individuals refusing to answer the question.

The table provides information for a quantitative assessment of the relative size and parish distribution of the different religious groups in Bermuda. It provides the framework for studies to determine whether there are significant differences in the economic and social characteristics among adherents of different religions.

Table 9 - Population Aged 14 Years and Over by Sex and Marital Status. The table distributes the population aged 14 plus as "never married", "married", "widowed", "divorced" and "legally separated". The emphasis in each case is on the legal sanction of the union. Thus "married" includes all persons formally married, whether or not they are living with the partners to whom they are legally married. Covered by this category are persons married according to Hindu custom or Moslem rites, whether or not these marriages have been formally registered.

A person living apart from, though not legally separated from, his or her married partner, is recorded as married. The remaining categories relate to persons either who have not entered the state of marriage as thus defined or have experienced a "separation".

Information on marital status of the population provides a rough measure of the frequency of celibacy, widowhood and divorce, and the effects of these factors on population growth through their influence on fertility.

#### SECTION IV - MIGRATION

This section contains Tables 10-16 which deal with movements of the population from one major area to another. Tables 10-14 refer to internal migration. This is movement of persons between parishes

(movement within parishes is not defined as migration). Table 15 and 16 refer to external in-migration. This involves movement of persons from the rest of the world to Bermuda.

#### Internal Migration

##### Table 10 - Population by Sex and Parish of Usual Residence.

"Parish of usual residence" is the parish where the enumerated person usually resides and related only to persons who stated that their country of usual residence was Bermuda. Foreigners permitted to work locally were shown as Bermudian residents regardless of their length of stay. The same applied to seasonal residents who owned homes locally and were occupying them on 25th October.

Tables 11-14 show the "Bermuda Born Population" distributed by Sex and

- Parish of Birth (Table 11)
- Number of Years Lived in Parish of Residence (Table 12)
- Parish Last Lived In (Table 13)
- Number of Parishes Ever Lived In (Table 14)

The "Bermuda Born Population" is simply the civilian non-institutional de facto population actually born in Bermuda. Birth place in this context is taken to be the parish of residence of the respondent's mother at the time of his/her birth. Thus, a child born in Bermuda, to a woman though herself foreign and married to a foreign worker was classified as Bermuda Born.

A convention was adopted during the Census to distinguish "movers" and "non-movers". A "mover" is a Bermuda Born person

whose parish of usual residence is different from his/her parish of birth. A "non-mover" is a Bermuda Born person who recorded the same parish in both responses.

"Duration of Residence" is the interval of time up to the date of the Census, expressed in completed years, during which each person had lived in the city, town or parish which was his usual residence at the time of the Census. Following the convention noted above, duration of residence for "non-movers" always equals years of age; in a similar vein, the "parish last lived in" refers to the person's parish of birth whether or not the person had moved in the interval and "number of parishes ever lived in" is always "one".

Data on "Parish of Birth of the Bermuda Population" combined with that on "Parish of Usual Residence" provides indications of the magnitude of migration into and out of each parish of the country as well as the ultimate origins of the migrants. Further correlation of this information with data on Duration of Residence, Parish Last Lived In, and Number of Parishes Ever Lived In, offers important insights into the internal mobility of the resident population and the extent to which this is influenced by the characteristics of parishes.

#### External In-Migration

Table 15 distributes the "Foreign Born Population" by sex and country of birth. Only four actual countries are shown and six area groupings. The countries selected - Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and Azores/Portugal - were selected because historically they have been Bermuda's most important source of immigration.

Of the areas shown, the most important source is the Commonwealth Caribbean.

This table provides the basis for estimating the volume of net in-migration from the countries and areas specified. It also throws light on likely problems of cultural assimilation, which are related to the age, sex and country of birth of the immigrants.

Table 16, Foreign Born Population by Sex and Period of Entry, refers to the period when foreign born persons last came to live in the country. Thus, if a person arrived in Bermuda in 1945, stayed until 1950 and departed, returning in 1965 and staying continuously thereafter, his length of stay would be 5 years. This rule was followed whether or not the person had acquired status during his first period of residence.

The importance of this section is that it will reveal the internal flows of the Bermuda Born population as well as provide a measure of the rates of immigration of the foreign born population. These facts make possible a more realistic projection of population on a national and parish basis.

## SECTION V - EDUCATION AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING

### Education

In the 1970 Census, questions on educational attainment and school attendance were asked for the first time. Previous Censuses had enquired about literacy and languages spoken but such enquiries provided little indication of the level of educational attainment in an already literate society.

The section included three tables on formal education and one on training. The three tables on education were:

Table 17 - Population Attending Educational Institutions by Type of School/University Being Attended

Table 18 - Population 15 Years and Over by Sex and Highest Examination Passed

Table 19 - Population by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment (Including Persons Still at School)

"School attendance" in Table 17 is defined as attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at a certain level of education during a well-defined and recent time period. Instruction in particular skills which is not part of the recognised educational structure of the country (e.g. in-service training courses in business establishments) was not considered "school attendance" for this purpose. In addition, attendance at purely vocational schools, such as schools for beauticians, is excluded.

"Highest examination passed" in Table 18 referred to public examinations as distinct from examinations organised within particular schools. The examinations listed were as follows:

- (1) Department of Education - School Leaving Certificate;
- (2) G.C.E. - "O" Level, 1 or 2 passes;
- (3) G.C.E. - "O" Level, 3 or 4 passes;
- (4) G.C.E. - "O" Level, 5 passes or more, or "A" Level, 1 pass;
- (5) G.C.E. - "A" Level, 2 passes or more;
- (6) Diploma;
- (7) Degree.

"Educational attainment" in Table 18 is the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received. The definition of a grade given by the United Nations Statistical Office is a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year.

The levels of education are defined as follows:

- (a) Nursery/infant - Education preceding the first level (e.g. nursery schools, kindergarten, infant school) which provides for children who are not old enough to enter school at the first level.
- (b) Primary - Education at the first level (elementary school, primary school), of which the main function is to provide instruction in the tools of learning.
- (c) Secondary - Education of the second level (e.g. middle school, secondary school, vocational school), based upon at least four years instruction at the first level and providing general or specialised instruction, or both.
- (d) University - Education at the third level (e.g. university, teachers' college, higher professional school), which requires as a minimum condition of admission successful completion of education at the second level or evidence of an equivalent level of knowledge.
- (e) Other - Special education, covering general or vocational education given to children who are physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, socially maladjusted or in other special categories.

This section provides data which will throw light on Bermuda's capacity for economic and social development. It furnishes material for the comparison of the present educational equipment of the adult population with the present and anticipated future requirements of educated manpower for various types of economic activities. Such a comparison may serve as a guide both to national policy for the development of the educational system and to the planning of economic development programmes that it would be feasible to carry out in view

of manpower requirements.

Information in these tables also makes possible the approximate computation of several indicators of levels of living, including

- (1) total school enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in all schools below the third level as a percentage ratio to the population aged 5-19 inclusive.
- (2) primary school enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in schools at the first level as a percentage ratio to the population aged 5-14 inclusive; and
- (3) secondary school enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in all schools at the second level as a percentage ratio to the population aged 15-19 years inclusive.

The higher education enrolment ratio, which is the total enrolment in all schools at the third level per 100,000 population, is not applicable in Bermuda because of our truncated system.

#### Specialised Training

Section V also deals with specialised training received by individuals which fits them for particular occupations.

It is an entirely new addition to the Caribbean Census Programme and at this point its usefulness is undetermined. However, it is expected to enhance the section on education. Further, when cross-classified with tables on occupations in the section on Economic Activity, it should measure the extent to which our training facilities cope with industrial demand for skilled labour.

#### SECTION VI - FERTILITY

Fertility refers generally to the probability that a woman will

produce an offspring. A typical measure of fertility would be the number of births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age. This measure is often refined by relating it to age of mothers.

Throughout the Caribbean, information on fertility was requested from all females aged 14 years and over. However, for various reasons, it was decided not to seek this information from Bermudian girls under 16. As a consequence the number of mothers, and children born to them, is understated for the under 15 and the 15 to 19 year old age group. This omission should not affect total fertility significantly since (a) persons under 16 account for less than 5% of all births, and (b) both mothers, and children born to them, were excluded; hence the effect on age/specific rates even for the age group most affected (15 to 19) should be minimal.

This section includes Tables 21-25. Generally Table 21 seeks to distribute women by number of children born to them during the twelve months preceding the Census. Thus, except for twins, multiple births as such are not specifically noted.

The table is in two parts; part one shows all women aged 15-44 except those specifically excluded (see above), by the total number of live born and still born children born to them during the 12 months preceding the Census. Part two shows exactly the same information for women aged 45 or more.

The terms Live Birth and Foetal Death require further clarification. The definitions which follow are quoted from Principles for Vital Statistics System, United Nations Statistical Office.

Foetal Death (still birth) - Foetal death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the foetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as the beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of the voluntary muscles.

Live Birth - Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movements of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born.

The main use of the table is that it provides basic measures of fertility such as the annual rate of birth per 1,000 females, and the annual rate of birth per 1,000 females of child bearing age.

Table 22 distributes women aged 15 to 64 by number of children ever born to them. The table is in two parts: part one relates to women of child bearing age - 15 to 44 and part two relates to women whose fertility period has ended - aged 45 to 64. In both parts, column one shows the total number of women interviewed. (Although part one is labelled 15 to 44, most 15 and 16 year olds have been excluded by the convention noted earlier.) Column two shows the number of women with no children and the remaining columns except the last, indicate the number of women with one, two, etc. children. The last column indicates the total number of children.

The number of children born refers to the number of live born children. These consist of all children living as well as those who were dead at the time of the Census interview. Enumerators

were instructed to take particular care that still births were not recorded as living births.

Table 23 distributes the female population aged 15 years and over according to their type of association or union with a male at the time of the census or at age 45. The qualification - aged 45 - means that the table refers to the situation at Census date for females of child-bearing age (15 to 44) but to the terminal year of the fertility period for females above child-bearing age (45 years and over). Note also that in contrast to Table 9, which emphasized the conjugal union or absence of it, Table 23 emphasizes the degree of association with a male. From a fertility stand-point, the latter concept is necessary in order to measure the extent to which a female is "at risk" of pregnancy.

Table 23 is in three parts. Part one deals with females aged 15 to 44, part two refers to females aged 45 to 64 and part three refers to the entire female population aged 15 years and over.

The terminology in this table is complex and is therefore described in detail.

Married: A woman was classified as married if she was, at the time of enumeration or at age 45, living with the partner to whom she was married either by formal marriage or by East Indian custom. Note that this differs fundamentally from the concept of "married" used in Table 9.

Common Law: In this type of union the partners (on Census date or at age 45 for females over 44) share a common household, though the union has not been established by legal process or by East Indian custom.

Visiting: This type of union occurs in cases where a woman, living singly on Census date, has given birth to a child in the twelve month period preceding the Census. However, it is to be noted, that if the woman to whom the child was born had previously been in a married or common law union that had terminated before

Census date, the type of union which resulted in the birth of the child was marked.

No Longer Living With Husband: This condition indicates the absence of a union and refers to a woman who had been in a married union, but who at the time of enumeration or at age 45 was no longer living with her husband.

No Longer Living with Common Law Husband: This condition indicates the absence of a union and refers to a woman, who had been in a Common Law Union, but who at the time of the Census or at age 45 was no longer sharing a common household with a partner.

Never had a Husband or Common Law Partner: This classification applies where a woman has never been in a married union nor in a common law relationship.

Table 24 distributes women with children by five year age group.

Table 25 classifies children ever born to women aged 15 years and over by age group and ethnic origin. Used in combination with Table 5 (Population by Sex and Five Year Age Group), Tables 24 and 25 provide important age/specific fertility rates such as the number of children per thousand women of a specific age group and the number of children per thousand mothers of a specific age group. These measures make possible better projections of births and thereby facilitate population forecasting.

The tables presented in Section VI are necessary for the formulation of certain basic measures of fertility of first importance in developing population projections:

- (a) the gross fertility ratio (average number of children born alive to women of child-bearing age and over),
- (b) the average number of children born alive to women who have reached the end of the child bearing period (i.e. 45 years and over),
- (c) the proportion of women who have had no children by the end of their reproductive life, and
- (d) the average number of children born per woman who has already borne at least one child.

At a later date, the section on fertility will be cross-classified with age, educational attainment and various aspects of economic activity thereby giving a rounded picture of the factors influencing fertility.

## SECTION VII - ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

### Introduction

The importance and complexity of this section has made it necessary to depart from the format adopted in earlier sections. Thus, rather than describe each table, the text embodies a full discussion of the concept of Economic Activity and related terminology. Where appropriate, the relevant tables have been identified.

All persons 14 years old and over who were not attending school as full-time students at the time of the Census enumeration were classified either as "economically active" or "not economically active" on the basis of their activity during the twelve month period preceding the Census. In accordance with general practice, the economically active population is defined as that part of the general population which furnishes the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services. It includes employers, own account workers, unpaid workers as well as employees. It also includes the unemployed as well as persons actually engaged in any kind of work during the period under review.

There were two levels of classification of the population on the basis of activity: the first was the assessment of the Main Activity of each individual during the twelve month period; the second was to classify all persons in the labour force who were economically

active for any length of time during the twelve month reference period. This is illustrated in Table 26. That part of the labour force which actually worked for some time during the twelve month period, the Working Population, was analysed according to certain characteristics of their employment (Tables 31-38).

### Main Activity

Persons who were not economically active were classified as one of the following (Table 26):

Home Duties - Persons were so classified if they kept house for most months of the year, even though they might have been involved in other activities either economic or non-economic.

Student - Persons were so classified who had already left school at the time of the Census enumeration but who for most of the twelve months preceding the Census did attend school. As stated before, persons who were actually attending school, other than institutes of higher learning at the time of enumeration were left out of the economic activity analysis.

Retired/Disabled - Included here are all persons who for most of the twelve month period were not economically active either because they had retired from economic activity or were prevented from engagement in economic activity because of age or some physical disability.

Other - Included here are all persons who could not be included in any of the above categories. In particular, persons who were voluntarily idle are contained in this group.

### Economically Active

Persons were therefore classified as economically active if they worked for any part of the twelve month period or if they did not work but reported their main activity as Seeking Work. The concept "Work" is defined to include the following types of activity:

- (a) All Work with pay, that is,

- (1) Work for others for a wage or salary; in the employ of a firm or individual.
- (11) Work for self in one's own business or farm.
- (b) Work without pay, that is,
  - (1) Work without pay in a business or farm which is run for profit, usually belonging to a relative;
  - (11) Work as an unpaid learner in a business or farm; that is learning a trade or profession with a view to engaging in work for pay.

Labour Force - The economically active population, the Labour Force, is a combination of three major groups of persons:

- (a) The Working Population comprised of persons who worked for any length of time during the twelve months preceding the Census enumeration;
- (b) Persons seeking their first job comprised of persons who reported their main activity at the Census as seeking work, but who up to the time of enumeration had never worked; and
- (c) Other seekers comprised of persons, other than persons seeking their first job, who did not work at all during the twelve month period preceding the Census, and who reported their main activity as seeking work.

#### The Working Population

The working population was classified by industry, occupation and type of worker. Where a person worked at more than one job during the twelve month period, the classification was according to the principal job held. Where these jobs were held at different times, the job held for the longest period was taken as the principal job; where jobs were held simultaneously, the one which the respondent considered the main source of livelihood was called the principal job. As regards type of worker, five basic types were identified:

- (1) A paid employee was a person working for a wage or salary; that is, he was employed by Government, a firm or an individual
- (2) An own account worker worked in his own business or farm, which was run for profit and which usually did not employ paid help.
- (3) An employer ran a business or farm for profit with the aid of paid help.
- (4) An unpaid family worker worked without pay in a business or farm which was run for profit and which usually belonged to a relative of the worker.
- (5) An unpaid apprentice was attached to a worker or firm to learn a trade or profession with a view to ultimately engaging in work for pay.

Occupation referred to the kind of work done by the person employed (or performed previously, by the unemployed) irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status (as employer, employee, etc.) to which the persons should be classified. For purposes of international comparison, the occupation classification was based upon the 1968 Revised International Standard Classification of Occupations recommended by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. In general, Census data based on this classification system were accurate at the two digit level but became less reliable at the three digit level. A particular problem was the tendency for individuals to upgrade their jobs. This was particularly noticeable for technicians (who became engineers), bookkeepers (who became accountants) and shop-assistants (who became managers). Every effort was made during the edit of the Census to correct this tendency and it is believed that errors of that nature were minimised.

Generally speaking, industry (also called "branch of economic activity") refers to the type of product produced or the kind of

service rendered by the establishment in which the individual works. Thus, for example, a janitor may clean the floors of a retail store - which falls under "Commerce"; or the floors of a hospital - which falls under "Services"; or the floors of a knitting mill - which falls under "manufacturing". As a rule, industry is a concept separate from occupation and status (as employer, employee, etc.). Industrial classification used in the Caribbean Census 1970 was that of the 1958 International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities.

The three characteristics of the population, type of worker, occupation and industry were cross-classified with several major characteristics of the population as well as number of months worked (Table 33) and main activity (Table 34). The population characteristics were:

- (1) Age Groups (Table 35)
- (2) Ethnic origin (Table 36)
- (3) Marital status (Table 37)
- (4) Local born movers (Table 38)
- (5) Foreign born (Table 39)
- (6) Educational attainment (Table 40)

Months Worked - Information on the number of months worked during the twelve months preceding the Census enumeration was obtained from all persons in the Working Population, i.e. all persons who worked for any length of time during this period. Months worked covered all intervals of time for which the person had a job including the time spent on vacation or sick leave.

Where persons worked at regular scattered intervals for only

short periods of time throughout most of the year, the aggregate number of months actually worked are recorded; for example, a person who worked half days or half weeks throughout the year is classified as working for six months.

#### Uses of Section

The section on economic activity is easily the most important in a modern population Census. This section provides the basic information for studies of the growth, composition and the distribution of Bermuda's manpower, which is of fundamental importance for the determination of policies and the planning of programmes aimed at full and effective utilisation of our human resources.

This section provides data on the sort of jobs Bermudians are holding, the industries in which their employment is of greater or lesser importance, their age structure and educational background, and, by inference, the extent to which they will have to be replaced by new entrants to the labour force or by imported labour.

#### SECTION VIII - HOUSING

The section on housing includes eight tables relating to the basic characteristics of housing in the town, city and parishes. In addition, five tables describing Type of Tenure, Type of Dwelling, Material of Outer Walls, Number of Rooms and Type of Water Supply were distributed by the sex of the head of household.

Table 41 - Households by Sex of Head of Household and Type of Tenure. Tenure refers to the arrangement under which a household is occupying its living quarters. Table 37 identifies six such arrangements for households with male and female heads. These arrangements

are Owner Occupied; Leased Furnished; Leased Unfurnished; Rented Furnished; Rented Unfurnished and Rent Free. A dwelling is considered leased if the tenure arrangement is for a period of three years or more. A furnished dwelling is one which contains a completely equipped kitchen and furnished bedrooms.

The main use of this table is to determine the frequency of home ownership. Further analysis of the characteristics of households owning their living quarters and those renting should provide important clues as to the basic ingredients of a program designed to encourage home ownership.

Table 42 - Households by Sex of Head of Household and Type of Building. The U.N. Statistical Office defines a building as any independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof. A building may be used or intended to be used for residential, commercial or industrial purposes or for the provision of services. It may, therefore, be a factory, shop, detached dwelling, apartment building, warehouse, garage, barn and so forth.

The building categories used for Bermuda differed significantly from those used by other islands participating in the Census. Nine classifications were noted for Bermuda, the first five being based merely on the number of dwellings contained in the building. The remainder were listed as group dwelling, guest house, residential club and hotel.

A group dwelling was defined earlier as living quarters in

which the occupants live collectively for disciplinary, health, educational, religious, military, work or other reasons. In the Bermuda context, a guest house, residential club and hotel are special forms of group dwelling whose primary purpose is to provide temporary lodging for tourists. Such buildings have been included in this table only if they provided permanent lodging as well, e.g. housing for live-in staff.

The information in this table points out the extent to which Bermudians are apartment dwellers and the potential for this kind of development. Further, it gives some indication of the extent to which residents are housed in buildings whose primary function is not to form part of the housing stock and to the extent that such buildings perform dual roles they conceal a potential housing demand.

Table 43 - Households by Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms in Dwelling. A room in this context is a space in a dwelling, enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 6 feet, and of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (50 square feet by Bermuda law). The total number of rooms therefore includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, studios, habitable attics, servants' rooms, and rooms used for professional or business purposes provided they are intended for dwelling purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Kitchens, passageways, verandahs, lobbies and bathrooms are not counted as rooms even if they meet the criteria. However, an exception to this rule was made when dwellings were encountered with a kitchen/dining area, which was so designed that by a simple process, a partition could be installed to add another

room. In such cases, the kitchen was counted as a room.

The table provides a rough indication of the distribution of the housing stock by size. When the 1970 data is compared with that for 1960, it indicates trends in the demand for small, medium and large dwellings, which information is basic in the formulation of a housing policy.

Table 44 - Households by Sex of Head of Household and Material of Outer Walls. This information was requested for the first time in the 1970 Census. In addition, the materials described and the combinations in which they are listed, were agreed after consultation with the Bermuda Department of Public Works. The table refers only to the outer walls of the dwelling, not the roof, and defines seven types of outer wall. These are:

- (i) Bermuda stone. This applies to the native sand stone which is quarried out of the hills and is rapidly diminishing in supply.
- (ii) Concrete, including cement blocks. This includes walls made of cement blocks.
- (iii) Bermuda stone and cement block. This was a house whose walls were simply a combination of (i) and (ii). Typically, this is the situation where recent additions have been made to old houses.
- (iv) Wood. This applied when the walls were made entirely of wood.
- (v), (vi) and (vii) Wood and some combination of Bermuda stone, cement blocks or metal. These categories are self-explanatory.

The materials used to construct the walls of dwellings are listed in descending order of desirability and to some extent durability. Thus, categories (i) to (iii) will generally indicate the better housing in terms of structure.

Table 45 - Households by Sex of Head of Household and Water Supply. "Water supply" refers to the method by which a household gets its water supply. Because many households in Bermuda rely on private catchments for drinking water and supplementary sources for other purposes, the following types of water supply are listed:

- (i) Tank piped indoors. This applies to households whose only source of water supply is pumped indoors from a private tank.
- (ii) Tank piped outdoors. This applies when the source of water is a private tank but the water is pumped outside. The usual situation is a hand pump in the yard.
- (iii) Tank dipped. This applies in cases where the household dips water from a private tank.
- (iv) Tank piped indoors (T.P.I.) and Mains Supply Brackish. This applies in cases where the source of drinking water is from a private tank but where there is a subsidiary non-potable water supply from a mains source (Watlington water).
- (v) Tank piped indoors and well. This applies if the subsidiary supply was a well.
- (vi) Tank piped indoors and sea water. This applies if the subsidiary supply was sea water.

Table 46 - Households by Toilet Facilities and Degree of Privacy. This table is in two parts. The first shows the frequency of water closets (flush toilets) and "pits" and the second indicates the extent to which the existing facility is shared or not. Originally, it had been planned to distinguish between households having a water closet with a private collecting system and those having a water closet with a communal collecting system. This segregation was later scrapped.

A toilet is defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. A flush toilet is an installation connected with

piped water arranged for persons to discharge their wastes and from which the wastes are flushed by water. "Pit" referred to a pit latrine or an "outhouse".

Questions on type of water supply, toilet facility and construction material of outer walls measure the quality of housing and are important measures of living standards. In particular, they provide an indication of the extent of sub-standard housing.

Table 47 - Households by Year when Dwelling was Built. This table distributes Bermuda's dwellings by year of construction. In cases where the dwelling has been re-conditioned or has undergone structural changes or additions, the year of construction of the original building is indicated and not the period when the improvements were completed.

Information in this table will provide some indication of the rate of construction, particularly where the data is recorded for single years, and thereby provide a check on the accuracy of existing sources of statistics. Unfortunately, this measure was not carried out in previous censuses so that an important measure - the rate at which buildings disappear from the inventory - is not available.

Table 48 - Households Renting Monthly by Amount of Rent Paid. This table distributes Bermuda's 7,850 households which pay rent

monthly by amount of rent paid. The rent classes increase by \$50.

The main use of the table is to provide a profile of rents which are an important determinant of the characteristics of the demand for shelter and hence an important ingredient in any housing policy.

#### SECTION IX - MISCELLANEOUS

Tables 49, 50, 51 and 52 have been classified under the Miscellaneous section because they are important cross-tabulations which were compiled after the report was virtually completed. Table 49 should properly be included in the section on Migration and Tables 50, 51 and 52 should be part of the Fertility set.

Table 49 distributes the foreign born by country of birth and ethnic origin. This table will provide further data on the characteristics of our immigrant population and shed light on problems of assimilation.

Tables 50, 51 and 52 distribute the female population of child-bearing age by union status and marital status, by union status and educational attainment and by union status and main activity. Since union status is a measure of marital stability, these three tables measure the degree of association between union status of females and their other important social and economic characteristics.