

The collection and analysis of social and economic data requires a clear presentation of the major concepts and definitions employed in the process. This chapter explains some basic terminology used in the Census. These definitions should be borne in mind when using the Census data, since some concepts may also have popular, or everyday, meanings which differ from the meaning of the term used in the Census process.

Some of the more important concepts include population, labour force, household, household reference person, dwelling unit, institution, income and a range of terms describing different types of household, for example, lone parent and extended family.

Population

The term “population,” as used in most of the tables in this report, refers to the civilian non-institutional population normally resident in Bermuda on 20th May, 2000. It excludes persons who were in correctional facilities, hospitals for extended lengths of stay, detention centres, homes for the aged and children’s homes. It, however, includes persons who were temporarily away on 20th May, 2000 for business, vacation, medical or some similar purpose, and this extends to students attending educational institutions overseas. Hence, Bermuda’s 2000 Census count may be described as a de jure count in that it counted persons normally resident on the Island.

Resident Population

The resident population includes the civilian non-institutional population, and the institutional population. Visitors to Bermuda are excluded.

Institutional Population

The institutional population refers to the inmates of correctional facilities and youth detention centres, persons in homes for the aged, long-stay hospital patients, persons in hospices and those in adult shelters and children’s homes.

Civilian Population

The civilian population includes all persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda; that is, Bermudians temporarily abroad for study or other reasons, non-Bermudian workers and other civilian residents.

Non-Sheltered Population

The non-sheltered population are those who have no fixed abode and who do not stay in adult shelters. Such persons have no habitable dwelling to call home and usually sleep outdoors. The non-sheltered form part of the civilian non-institutional population.

Bermudian Population

This is a sub-group of the civilian population and includes only those persons who have or are deemed to have Bermudian status either by birth, grant or marriage. Persons in this sub-group include persons born in Bermuda (local born) as well as persons born in other countries (foreign born) but who have acquired Bermudian status.

Non-Bermudian Population

This is another sub-group of the civilian population and refers to all those persons who do not have Bermudian status. Users should note that the laws pertaining to Bermudian status are complex and it is possible for a person to have been born in Bermuda but not have acquired Bermudian status. The non-Bermudian population largely comprises guest workers on contract and citizens of other countries with residency permits.

Economically Active Population

This term refers to the body of persons, typically between the ages of 16 and 64 years, who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services.

The term labour force may be used interchangeably with economically active population, but it includes only those persons aged 16 years or older who were either employed or seeking work during the week preceding Census Day, 13th-19th May, 2000.

Hence, the labour force is a combination of two groups: those who were employed (the working population); and, those who were seeking work (the unemployed population).

Household

For purposes of the 2000 Census, a household is a person or group of persons living together in a dwelling unit. In most cases the members of a household are related by family ties but there are three main variations:

- i) A servant who sleeps in the same dwelling unit as his/her employer, i.e. does not have separate quarters equipped with cooking and sleeping facilities, etc. is included as a member of the employer's household;
- ii) A boarder or lodger, i.e. a person who sleeps and/or eats in the dwelling and takes meals with the household is considered a member of the household; and,
- iii) A group of unrelated persons living together and sharing one dwelling unit.

One-Parent Household

The one-parent household consists of either a male or female adult living with one or more of his/her children of any age. The children are neither married, nor legally separated, and do not have any children living with them.

Two-Parent Household

The two-parent household consists of a married couple or unmarried couple living with their children. This household classification applies only in those cases where the children are of one or both parents and those children are neither married nor legally separated, and do not have any children living with them. Otherwise, it would be an extended family situation.

Extended Family

The extended family consists of combinations of adults and children linked by blood relation, marriage or adoption: grandmothers, grandfathers, brothers, aunts, sisters, etc. in the same household.

Adult Couple

This consists solely of two partners, married or otherwise, sharing living quarters.

Household Reference Person

The household reference person is the person, man or woman, aged 18 years or older who carries the main responsibility in the affairs of the household. In the case of a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling on an equal basis, the person whom the others acknowledge as the household reference person is accepted as such for census purposes.

Family

A family consists of persons who form a unit that is separate from other members of the household by virtue of their connection through either blood, marriage, adoption, conjugal ties or a foster parent-child relationship. A household may comprise, for example, two parents, their daughter and her children. The parents would form one family and the daughter and her children would constitute a second family. There are, of course, other combinations, and one person can form a family unto himself or herself.

Private Dwelling Unit

A private dwelling unit is a room or group of rooms used, or intended to be used, for living purposes. It must be capable of permanent human habitation and must have:

- i) Its own separate access to the street or common landing or staircase, and,
- ii) Its own cooking, living, sleeping and sanitary facilities which the occupants of the dwelling do not have to share with any persons other than their own household members.

From a structural perspective a private dwelling may be contained within a single family cottage, a house comprising a main unit and one or more apartments, an apartment building, or within part of a building which is used for residential as well as business or other purposes.

Group Dwelling

This describes a situation where the occupants of a building live collectively for disciplinary, health, custodial, work or other reasons and share the cooking, sleeping and sanitary facilities with other occupants.

Examples of group dwellings include hotel staff quarters, nurses' hostels, police barracks, hotels and rooming houses catering for six or more paying guests.

Institutions

These are group dwellings such as correctional facilities, hospices, hospitals, youth detention centres, children's homes and senior citizens' homes.

Vacant Dwelling

This is a habitable dwelling that has no legal occupants. Examples are:

- unoccupied dwelling available for rent or lease;

- unoccupied dwelling available for sale;
- a dwelling unit that is held empty pending the settlement of litigation;
- a dwelling unit held empty for other reasons.

Dwelling units whose occupants were temporarily away/abroad at the time of the census were not classified as “vacant”, nor were the empty homes/apartments of non-resident owners classified as such.

Employment Income

Employment income includes regular and recurring receipts from the following sources: wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, tips and net earnings from self-employment.

Other Income

Other income includes income from pensions, annuities, interest, dividends, net rents and regular allowances such as alimony, social assistance, rental allowances/subsidies and scholarships.

However, income excludes lump-sum receipts such as gambling or lottery winnings (including the football pools), inheritances, capital gains from the sale of real or financial assets and life insurance settlements.