

Religion. Religious persuasion, as declared by all persons, will be found in the appropriate tables, with distribution by Race and by Parish. A comparison of the three largest Religious Groups in 1950 and 1960 is shown:-

	<u>1950</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>%</u>
Church of England	19,215	51.37	20,235	47.46
African Methodist Episcopal	3,705	9.91	4,708	11.04
Roman Catholic	3,609	9.65	4,349	10.20
Other Christian Denominations	8,973	23.99	11,563	27.12
Non-Christian	169	.45	81	.19
No Persuasion	592	1.58	912	2.14
Not Stated	<u>1,140</u>	<u>3.05</u>	<u>792</u>	<u>1.85</u>
Total	<u>37,403</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>42,640</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Infirmities. Heads of Households were asked to record any who were suffering from being Blind, Deaf, Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Deaf, Mentally Defective or Physically Handicapped. The natural unwillingness of parents to accept the existence of an abnormality in their very young children is reflected in the figures shown in the 0-4 age group in the Table.

HOUSING

Statistics relating to households and dwellings include all persons normally residing in the Parishes.

Dwellings and Households. In the census enumeration no record was made of uninhabited buildings or dwellings within a building if they were unoccupied on the night of the census. Persons absent from Bermuda on the night of the census were not counted and if their dwellings had no occupants, the dwellings were disregarded. The average figures shown in the tables therefore relate to inhabited dwellings and the persons entered on Form "A" as occupying them at the time.

Each household was considered to be living in a separate dwelling. Thus a sub-tenant renting space and making his own cooking arrangements was deemed Head of a Household and the living space he and his dependents occupied was deemed a dwelling. The number of dwellings and households is therefore coincidental, totaling 12,516 in each case.

Density of Buildings. The number of buildings counted was 9,753 compared with 7,214 in 1950, an increase of 35.20% buildings per acre, being 0.83 in 1960 and 0.61 in 1950.

Density of Dwellings. The number of dwellings was found to be 12,516 compared with 9,319 in 1950, an increase of 34.31% dwellings per acre, being 1.07 in 1960 and 0.79 in 1950.

Rooms in Dwellings. The number of rooms was recorded in all except 34 dwellings, only rooms used for living purposes being counted as rooms. In 1950 the number of rooms counted was 48,479; it was 62,017 in 1960, an increase of 27.93%. The average number of rooms in dwellings in 1950 was 5.24; in 1960 the average was 4.96, with racial distribution:

Coloured	5,669	4.85
White	6,826	5.05
Other	21	4.29

Population, Buildings, Dwellings and Rooms. The increase of Parish residential population in ten years was 35.07%. The average number of persons per dwelling 3.90 in 1960 compared with 3.89 in 1950 might be taken to suggest that new building has nearly kept pace with increase in residential population, however, the dwellings built have been generally smaller and a comparison of persons per room shows this.

Average number of persons per room

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>
Coloured	0.98	0.96
White	0.58	0.68
All	0.74	0.81

Household size. A change in household size since 1950 is noted, so that while the average size of dwelling appears to be getting smaller, the size of family has increased.

	<u>Number of persons in household.</u>	<u>Percentage of total Households.</u>	
		<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>
1		13.80	10.14
2		22.11	21.83
3		18.80	18.74
4		14.97	18.10
5		10.69	12.15
Over 5		19.63	19.04

A decrease in one-person households and an increase in those of 4 and 5.

Tenancy Status and Rentals. Householders who were tenants were asked to state if they were renting their premises furnished or unfurnished and whether a weekly or monthly rental was paid. They were also asked to state the amount paid per week or month as the case might be. For Franchise purposes at the request of an Official Committee, a question with regard to length of lease was also included, but this was the only table in which answers were generally unsatisfactory. It is understood that many householders were advised not to answer it, though the reason for this advice is not known. The following table shows the distribution of housing in the Colony for 1950 and 1960:

	<u>1950</u> %	<u>1960</u> %
Owner occupied	37.94	36.66
Rented unfurnished	42.96	40.76
Rented furnished	12.48	18.49
Free	5.78	3.85
No information	.84	.24
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

A table showing distribution of weekly and monthly tenancy is provided in the main text. A total of 737 premises were rented at a weekly rate in 1960, compared with 676 in 1950. At both times a great majority, 77.48% in 1960, were rented unfurnished by coloured householders. A few rentals up to 10/- weekly were noted in 1950; none at 10/- and about one-third of the number were noted at £1 in 1960.

Average rents paid:

	<u>1950</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>White</u>
Weekly unfurnished	26/-	26/-	75/-	91/-
Weekly furnished	30/-	26/-	80/-	109/-
Monthly unfurnished	£6.14.0	£11.10.0	£18.18.6	£32.5.0
Monthly furnished	£6.18.0	£22.10.0	£26.10.0	£39.0.0

Toilet facilities. Full detail of these will be found in the tables including use by households and number of persons. A comparison of details in 1950 and 1960 shows:

	<u>Total Households</u>	<u>Water Closet</u>	<u>Pit Latrine</u>	<u>Bucket Latrine</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>
1950	9,319	6,532 (70.09%)	2,074 (22.26%)	231 (2.48%)	482 (5.17%)
1960	12,516	10,509 (83.96%)	1,401 (11.19%)	176 (1.41%)	430 (3.44%)

These details refer to private households.

Water supply and storage capacity. The tables show the type of water supply in each dwelling by Parishes and further tables show the water storage of each dwelling and the number of dwellings and persons using them. Hotels are not included in these tables.

Rooms and Bedrooms. The relative tables show rooms used for sleeping purposes compared with the number of persons over the age of 13 years in each dwelling. A dwelling must be considered overcrowded where persons of opposite sex, not being married, and over the age of 13 years are compelled to share bedrooms. The comparative standard in many parts of the world is over 10 years.

Household equipment. It has been suggested in other places that possession of household equipment reflects the standard of living of the community. The household equipment recorded was refrigerator, stove, radio and television. These did not include portable devices used outside the home. A comparative table between possession of such equipment in 1950 and 1960 is as follows:

	1950			1960		
	Coloured	White	All	Coloured	White	All
Refrigerator	52.73%	88.74%	70.53%	92.80%	98.54%	95.93%
Gas Stove	31.25%	32.97%	29.80%	72.59%	59.36%	65.36%
Electric Stove	15.96%	49.61%	31.43%	17.16%	38.72%	28.91%
Radio	77.70%	89.78%	84.79%	67.61%	93.63%	81.84%
Television				60.82%	70.74%	66.23%

In 1950 36.27% of households were using Kerosene for cooking, and in 1960 5.15%.