

In order for the findings of any investigation to have maximum utilization, it is important that the concepts employed are fully explained and have general application. To this end, this chapter is devoted to explaining some basic terminology used in this Report. The term population is defined in each context that it occurs and careful attention is given to the explanation of the population concept used in most of the tables, i.e. the non-institutional civil population. Other important population sub-groups discussed are the economically active, working, foreign born and local born population. We close off the chapter with a discussion of the concepts of household, head of household, dwellings and institutions.

DEMOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS OF POPULATION

Total Population: The composition of the population described as "total" varies for different countries, but despite an infinite number of variations, population is usually described as "de facto" or "de jure". A true "de facto" or "present-in area" concept implies that all persons physically present in the country - residents and non-residents alike - have been counted in the local area where they were found at the time of the census. The "de jure" count, in contrast, comprises all persons who normally reside in the area, irrespective of where they might have been at the time of the census. The Bermuda Census employed a slightly modified de facto approach. It was modified in the sense that people ordinarily resident in Bermuda (on short term vacations outside the island) were included in the count if they left the island during October 1-25 - the period used to record the characteristics of the population

- and returned on or before November 16th.

The total population included therefore all persons who slept in these islands on October 25, plus those ordinarily resident but who were temporarily abroad.

Resident Population: This is defined as the de facto population ordinarily resident in Bermuda. It includes Bermudians, imported workers, the institutional population and foreign armed forces living off base. The institutional population refers to the inmates of hospitals, prisons, sanitarium and homes for the aged. It excludes visitors, Bermudians on long term vacation and foreign armed forces living on bases.

Civil Population: This is the resident population excluding the foreign armed forces living off bases.

Civil Non-Institutional Population: This is the population analysed in all Census tables except the first. It is the de facto population who are ordinarily resident in these islands but excludes foreign armed forces, and persons residing in institutions.

THE MIGRANT POPULATION

Foreign Born Population: This includes the de facto non-institutional civilian population who were born abroad. In the case of children, the country of birth was taken to be the country of ordinary residence of the mother. Thus a child born in the U.S.A. to a person ordinarily resident in Bermuda would be classified as Bermuda Born. Note, however, that children also were classified as

Bermuda Born if they were born in Bermuda to women working on contract to local firms or to wives of men on such contracts.

Local Born Population: The local born (or Bermuda Born) population were the de facto non-institutional civilian population who were born in Bermuda or, if born abroad, had mothers who were ordinarily resident in Bermuda at the time of birth.

The concepts of Foreign Born and Bermuda Born are not to be confused with Bermuda Status. Many of the Foreign Born will have Bermuda Status and some of the Bermuda Born may not have Bermuda Status, as would be the case if both parents are non-British but designated as Special Category Persons (see Appendix 3 for Census definition).

Local Born Movers and Non-Movers: A mover is defined as a person ordinarily resident in Bermuda who at the time of the Census was ordinarily resident in a parish different from that in which he was born. A "non-mover" was a person ordinarily resident in Bermuda who at the time of the census was ordinarily resident in the same parish in which he was born. The significant point about non-movers was, that it was considered a sufficient criterion, that at the time of the Census enumeration, they resided in the parish of their birth. If that was the case, all intervening moves were ignored.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

Next to the concept of population, the economically active population is perhaps the most important in a population census. The term is used to describe all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and

and services during the time-reference period chosen for the investigation. It includes both persons in the civilian labour force and those serving in the domestic armed forces. Bermuda employed a similar definition during the 1970 Census except that all persons under 16 or in full-time attendance at a primary or secondary school were excluded, whether or not they worked during vacations.

The time-reference period chosen depends upon the aims of the investigation, but usually it is either one week or one year. In the Caribbean Census, the time-reference period was the twelve months preceding October 25, 1970.

The Labour Force: This is another term for economically-active population although in North America it is used only when the time-reference period is one week. Civilian labour force is thus the labour force less full-time members of the domestic armed forces.

The economically active population 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 those persons seeking their first job, who did not work at all during the twelve months period preceding the census, and who reported their main activity as seeking work.

The Working Population: This is the economically active population less those who did not actually work during the twelve months preceding the census but who actively sought work.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Household

A household usually consists of a person or group of persons living together and sharing at least one daily meal. In general a household will comprise a father, mother and children living together. But a member of the household is not necessarily a member of the family nor are members of the family necessarily members of the household. In addition, a household may include more than one family. Many other arrangements were actually encountered during the enumeration and the following rules were applied:-

- (1) If a house is divided into flats or other separate dwellings, each such separate dwelling constitutes at least one separate household. A tenant or sub-tenant, if he makes his own arrangements for eating also forms a separate household.
- (2) If within an institution there are separate quarters for all or any members of the staff, with separate housekeeping arrangements, such quarters form separate households.
- (3) A servant who sleeps in the house or in an out-building on the premises was listed as a member of the household. If his/her spouse or partner and/or children lived with the servant on the premises they were also listed as members of the household.
- (4) A boarder or lodger, that is a person who eats and sleeps with the household during most nights of a week, was considered a member of the household. But a person who rents a room from his landlady but who does not share any meals with her was treated as a separate household.
- (5) A person who usually sleeps most nights away from his family for the purpose of work, was enumerated at the place where he slept most nights. Such situations arose with workers in hotels.
- (6) A visitor or guest intending to spend Census night in the household was counted as a member of the household.

- (7) A servant who does not sleep on her employer's premises was not counted as a member of the household where she worked.
- (8) Obviously, one person may comprise a household. Thus any person living alone in a house or part of a house constitutes a separate household.

The Head of the Household

For Census purposes every household must have a head. The head of the household is the person, man or woman, who carries the main responsibility for the affairs of the household. In most cases it is obvious who is head of the household. Usually he is the chief breadwinner. In any event, the person recognised by the respondent as the head was accepted as such for Census purposes.

In the case of a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling on an equal basis, that member of the group whom the other acknowledged as the head was taken as such.

A person running a guest house or similar establishment that caters for less than six guests was considered the head of that household.

HOUSING

Dwelling Unit

This is any room or group of rooms used or intended to be used for living purposes and which has separate access to the street or to a common landing or staircase. Thus, a house built for and occupied by a single household is a single dwelling unit, while a building structurally divided into apartments or flats, each with

a separate independent entrance, comprises as many dwelling units as there are apartments or flats.

In those cases where a number of households share a single building, the area occupied by a given household is a separate dwelling unit only if the members of that household can get into and out of their living quarters either by means of a separate entrance onto the street or by means of a common landing or staircase that does not pass through any part of the living quarters of any household.

There may be more than one dwelling unit in a single building and there may be more than one household in a single dwelling unit.

A room which is semi-detached from the house does not count as a separate dwelling unit if it is used by a domestic servant employed by the household - it is part of the main dwelling.

Private Dwellings: These are dwellings in which private house-

holds reside. A private type dwelling may be a single house, flat, apartment, out-room, or part of a commercial building.

Non-Private Dwelling/Group Dwellings/Institutions

A group dwelling or institution is defined as living quarters in which the occupants live collectively for disciplinary, health, educational, religious, military, work or other reasons. Such institutions are homes for the aged, orphanages, prisons and reformatories, sanitarium, religious cloisters, military barracks, foreign bases, convents, monasteries and boarding schools. In addition, hotels and rooming houses catering for six or more paying boarders or lodgers are classified as institutions or group dwellings.

Note, however, that if within the compound of an institution there are separate quarters for members of staff, such quarters are considered to be private dwellings.

In the Census tables, the definition of institutions is limited to inmates of hospitals, sanitarium and prisons.