

## CHAPTER 2 - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

In order for the findings of any investigation to have maximum utilisation, 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 civilian population. Other important population sub-groups discussed are the economically active, the labour force, foreign born, local born, internal migrants and population residing in private households. The chapter ends 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. As in 1960 and 1970, the Bermuda Census employed a modified de facto approach. It was modified in the sense that people ordinarily resident in Bermuda but on short-term vacations outside the island were included in this count if they left Bermuda during the period of enumeration and returned on or before May 23rd.

The total population included therefore all persons who slept in these islands on May 12 plus persons on short-term vacation.

#### 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 personnel

and their dependents living off base. The institutional population refers to the inmates of hospitals, prisons, sanitarium and homes for the aged. The resident population excludes visitors, Bermudians studying abroad or on long-term vacation and foreign armed forces living on bases. The inclusion of foreign armed forces and their dependents living off base in the resident population is a departure from the practice in previous censuses when they formed a substantial part of the de facto population. Since 1970, however, their numbers have dwindled to less than 500.

#### Civilian Population

This is the population ordinarily resident in Bermuda including the foreign armed forces personnel and their dependents living off bases.

#### Civilian 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 living on bases 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 Bermudian Status. Many of the foreign born will have Bermudian Status and some of the Bermuda born may not have Bermudian Status, as would be the case if neither parent possesses Bermudian Status though ordinarily resident in Bermuda.

### Local-Born Movers and Non-Movers

A "mover" or "internal migrant" is defined as a person who is Bermuda-born and ordinarily resident in Bermuda who, at the time of the Census, was living in a parish different from that in which he/she was "born" i.e., where his/her mother resided at the time of his/her birth. A "non-mover" is a person ordinarily resident in Bermuda who, at the time of the Census, was ordinarily resident in the same parish in which he/she 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 the 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 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 1980 Census.

The term "Labour Force" is used here, as in North America, only to describe economic activity during the week preceding enumeration. As a result, the time-reference period being considered is one week and not the preceding twelve months as used in the other Caribbean countries.

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 week preceding the Census Enumeration;
- (b) Persons seeking their first job - comprised of persons who reported their main activity during the week of enumeration as seeking work, but who up to the time of enumeration had never worked;
- (c) Other seekers - comprised of persons, other than those persons seeking their first job, who did not work at all during the week preceding the Census and who reported their main activity as seeking work.

### POPULATION RESIDING IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

The population residing in private households, which is used in the tabulations of housing, differs from the total resident

population in the following ways. It excludes the entire population in institutions or group dwellings. Hence, it excludes nurses, police and hotel staff living in barracks or dormitories, although these are included in the population used for the analysis of the resident population. It includes tourists living in private dwellings or in guest houses with less than six occupants, although these are excluded from the analysis of the resident population. Except for these modifications, the population residing in private households consists of more than 95% of the resident population.

#### HOUSEHOLD

The concept of household applied in the 1980 Census differed considerably from that used in the Caribbean. In 1980, a household was defined simply as the occupants of a private dwelling. Hence, once the enumerator defined the dwelling place, all persons living within that dwelling place were described as members of the household. Thus the Bermuda Census did not permit the identification of multi-household dwellings should such be deemed to exist.

The decision to use this definition of household resulted from the experience of the 1970 Census when only 44 multi-

household dwellings were identified. Given such a low frequency of occurrence, it seemed pointless to continue with the rather complex definition employed in the Caribbean countries.

#### 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 the head of the household is the chief breadwinner. 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 others 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

A dwelling unit 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 occupants 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 other household.

There may be more than one dwelling unit in a single building, but there may not be more than one household in a single dwelling unit.

Unlike in the 1970 Census, a room which is semi-detached from the house counts as a separate dwelling unit if it is used by a domestic servant employed by the household - it is not part of the main dwelling.

Private Dwellings: These are dwellings in which private households reside. A private dwelling may be a single house, flat, apartment, out-room, or part of a commercial building.

Empty Dwelling: The dwelling is empty if it contains no occupants.

Vacant Dwelling: The dwelling is vacant if it has occupants but they are temporarily living elsewhere.

Group Dwellings Institutions (Non-Private Dwellings)

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, hotel 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 staffs such quarters are considered to be private dwellings.