

DE FACTO POPULATION

On Census Day, October 25, 1970, Bermuda's total De Facto population (i.e. all persons who had spent the previous night in Bermuda) numbered 66,486. This total consisted of 36,633 males and 29,853 females. The much higher total for males reflected 5,065 visiting military personnel, as well as 999 males living on the bases. (See Table 1 in main set of tables.)

The total De Facto population was made up of three major

categories of persons: the Civilian Population numbering 52,976 or 80%, the Armed Forces and their dependants numbering 2,994 or 4% and Visitors and Transients numbering 10,516 or 16%.

By comparison with the 1960 Census figures, the De Facto population in 1970 was 10,430 greater. Of the three major groups, the Civilian population was up 10,336, Visitors and Transients were up 7,786 while resident Armed Forces were down 7,692.

TABLE (1) - SUMMARY OF MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE DE FACTO POPULATION FOR 1950, 1960 AND 1970

| Category of Population      | De Facto Population |        |         |                             |      |      |                   |              |              |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                             | Number              |        |         | Percentage Distribution (1) |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|                             | 1970                | 1960   | 1950    | 1970                        | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| Total                       | 66,486              | 56,056 | 38,530  | 100                         | 100  | 100  | 19                | 73           | 45           |
| Civilian Population         | 52,976              | 42,640 | 37,403* | 80                          | 76   | 97   | 24                | 42           | 14           |
| Armed Forces and Dependants | 2,994               | 10,686 | -       | 5                           | 19   | -    | -72               | -            | -            |
| Visitors and Transients -   |                     |        |         |                             |      |      |                   |              |              |
| Civilian                    | 4,451               | 2,730  | 1,127   | 7                           | 5    | 3    | 63                | 295          | 142          |
| Military                    | 5,065               | -      | -       | 8                           | -    | -    | -                 | -            | -            |

(1) Any apparent discrepancies between sums of constituent items and totals are due to rounding of figures.

\* Includes dependants of Armed Forces personnel.

The drastic decline in the Armed Forces and Dependants group meant that the Total Resident Population - defined as the total of the Civilian and Armed Forces groups - rose by only 2,644 or 5% over the decade. Since the Total Resident Population determines the demand for housing, it is clear that the exit of the Armed Forces with its consequent release of a number of houses for use by civilian

residents, was a major factor enabling the island to meet its housing needs during the period 1960 to 1970.

This report is concerned with the civilian non-institutional population - that is, the civilian population excluding persons in hospitals and prisons. This group was not excluded in 1960, hence any comparisons between the two Censuses will always be

understated for 1970. However, this understatement is not expected to exceed 1.2%.

DISTRIBUTION AND COMPOSITION OF THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

The Civilian non-institutional population - hereinafter referred to as "the population" - rose from 42,640 in 1960 to 52,330 in 1970, a rise of 23%. The increase was substantially greater than that of the previous decade which showed a 14% rise and was in fact the largest rate of increase since that recorded between 1921 and 1931. As a result, the population density per square mile rose from 2,276 in 1960 to 2,793 in 1970. [See Tables (11), (111) and (1v)]

The increase was due to natural increase of 7,302 (difference

between total births and deaths over the decade) and net in-migration of 2,388. The former, rather low figure reflected low fertility rates resulting mainly from the highly successful family planning programme instituted during the sixties.

The high net in-migration was in response to marked industrial expansion which greatly exceeded the capacity of the local labour market both in terms of numbers and skills.

All parishes except Pembroke shared in the population rise, to the extent that six of the nine reported percentage increases larger than the national average of 23% with the gains particularly marked in Smith's (81%), Southampton (57%) and Warwick (53%). Changes less than the all Bermuda average were recorded in Paget (20%), St. George's (18%) and Pembroke, which declined by 3%.

TABLE (11) - DISTRIBUTION AND RATE OF GROWTH OF POPULATION FROM 1950-1970 - TOWN, CITY AND PARISH

| Area                             | Population at Census Dates |        |        |                         |      |      |                   |              |              |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                  | Number                     |        |        | Percentage Distribution |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|                                  | 1970                       | 1960   | 1950   | 1970                    | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| All Bermuda                      | 52,330                     | 42,640 | 37,403 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 23                | 40           | 14           |
| Town of St. George               | 1,604                      | 1,335  | 1,506  | 3                       | 3    | 4    | 20                | 7            | -11          |
| City of Hamilton                 | 2,060                      | 2,763  | 2,816  | 4                       | 6    | 8    | -25               | -27          | -2           |
| Parish (including Town and City) |                            |        |        |                         |      |      |                   |              |              |
| St. George's                     | 4,055                      | 3,423  | 3,434  | 8                       | 8    | 9    | 18                | 18           | -0.3         |
| Hamilton                         | 3,314                      | 2,671  | 2,466  | 6                       | 6    | 7    | 24                | 34           | 8            |
| Smith's                          | 4,158                      | 2,303  | 1,767  | 8                       | 5    | 5    | 81                | 135          | 30           |
| Devonshire                       | 6,251                      | 4,844  | 4,125  | 12                      | 11   | 11   | 29                | 52           | 17           |
| Pembroke                         | 13,757                     | 14,156 | 13,155 | 26                      | 33   | 35   | -3                | 5            | 8            |
| Paget                            | 4,627                      | 3,858  | 3,181  | 9                       | 7    | 9    | 20                | 45           | 21           |
| Warwick                          | 6,489                      | 4,243  | 3,197  | 12                      | 10   | 9    | 53                | 103          | 33           |
| Southampton                      | 3,881                      | 2,470  | 1,703  | 7                       | 6    | 5    | 57                | 128          | 45           |
| Sandys                           | 5,798                      | 4,672  | 4,375  | 11                      | 11   | 12   | 24                | 33           | 7            |

TABLE (111) - HISTORIC RATES OF GROWTH OF BERMUDA'S CIVIL POPULATION 1911-1970

| Period      | Population at End of Period | Increase |          | Annual Rate of Growth Per Thousand Population |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---|
|             | Number                      | Number   | Per Cent |   |
| 1911 - 1921 | 18,860                      | 1,133    | 6.4      | 6.2   |
| 1921 - 1931 | 26,522                      | 7,662    | 40.6     | 34.8  |
| 1931 - 1939 | 29,547                      | 3,025    | 11.4     | 13.6  |
| 1939 - 1950 | 36,136                      | 6,589    | 22.3     | 18.5  |
| 1951 - 1960 | 42,640                      | 6,504    | 18.0     | 16.7  |
| 1961 - 1970 | 52,976                      | 10,336   | 24.2     | 21.9  |

Population densities varied considerably among the Parishes. Despite a decline over the decade, Pembroke continued well in front of the rest with a density per square mile of 6,551 while Hamilton Parish, with a density of 1,682, replaced Southampton as the parish

with the lowest number of persons per square mile. In addition to Pembroke, only Devonshire (3,307), Sandys (2,989) and Warwick (2,936) had densities greater than the national average of 2,829.

TABLE (1v) - PARISH POPULATION BY DENSITY AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

|                                  | Population Density Per Square Mile |        |        | Percentage Distribution of Parish Population |      |      | Area in Square Miles* |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--|------|------|-----------------------|
|                                  | 1970                               | 1960   | 1950   | 1970   | 1960 | 1950 | 1970                  |
| All Bermuda                      | 2,829                              | 2,305  | 2,022  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 18.50                 |
| Town of St. George               | 3,026                              | 2,515  | 2,842  | 3  | 3    | 4    | 0.53                  |
| City of Hamilton                 | 7,630                              | 10,233 | 10,430 | 4  | 6    | 8    | 0.27                  |
| Parish (including Town and City) |                                    |        |        |  |      |      |                       |
| St. George's                     | 1,810                              | 1,528  | 1,533  | 8  | 8    | 9    | 2.24                  |
| Hamilton                         | 1,682                              | 1,356  | 1,252  | 6  | 6    | 7    | 1.97                  |
| Smith's                          | 2,200                              | 1,219  | 935    | 8  | 5    | 5    | 1.89                  |
| Devonshire                       | 3,307                              | 2,563  | 2,183  | 12   | 11   | 11   | 1.89                  |
| Pembroke                         | 6,551                              | 6,741  | 6,264  | 26   | 33   | 35   | 2.10                  |
| Paget                            | 2,268                              | 1,891  | 1,559  | 9  | 7    | 9    | 2.04                  |
| Warwick                          | 2,936                              | 1,920  | 1,447  | 12   | 10   | 9    | 2.21                  |
| Southampton                      | 1,748                              | 1,113  | 767    | 7  | 6    | 5    | 2.22                  |
| Sandys                           | 2,989                              | 2,408  | 2,255  | 11   | 11   | 12   | 1.94                  |

\* Source: Department of Planning

Excludes U.S. Naval Air Station 1.61 square miles and U.S. Naval Annexe 0.41 square miles.

Typical of countries experiencing low fertility and net immigration, the median age of Bermuda's population increased over the decade from 26 years in 1960 to 27 years in 1970 and whereas in 1960 persons aged 20 and over represented 59% of the population, in 1970 their share had risen to 62%.

The advance in the adult population primarily reflected

increases of 34% or more in the 15-29 and Over 65 age groups (young adults and senior citizens) and a decline of 12% in the under 5's or pre-schoolers. The increase in the 15-29 group has important implications for birth rates, household formation and hence housing. However, the decline in the number of pre-schoolers strongly indicates a decade in which the demand for primary school facilities will be stationary.

TABLE (v) - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS

| Age Group         | Population at Census Date |        |        |                         |      |      |                   |              |              |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                   | Number                    |        |        | Percentage Distribution |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|                   | 1970                      | 1960   | 1950   | 1970                    | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| <b>Both Sexes</b> | 52,330                    | 42,640 | 37,403 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 23                | 40           | 14           |
| Under 5           | 4,664                     | 5,284  | 4,863  | 9                       | 12   | 13   | -12               | -4           | 9            |
| 5-14              | 10,856                    | 8,948  | 7,330  | 20                      | 21   | 20   | 21                | 48           | 22           |
| 15-29             | 13,500                    | 10,040 | 9,440  | 26                      | 24   | 25   | 34                | 43           | 6            |
| 30-44             | 10,706                    | 8,420  | 7,593  | 20                      | 20   | 20   | 27                | 41           | 11           |
| 45-64             | 9,262                     | 7,433  | 5,899  | 18                      | 17   | 16   | 25                | 57           | 26           |
| 65 and Over       | 3,342                     | 2,420  | 2,135  | 6                       | 6    | 6    | 38                | 57           | 13           |
| Not Stated        | -                         | 95     | 143    | -                       | 0.2  | 0.4  | -                 | -            | -34          |
| <b>Male</b>       | 26,293                    | 21,233 | 18,148 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 24                | 45           | 17           |
| Under 5           | 2,405                     | 2,627  | 2,484  | 9                       | 12   | 14   | -8                | -3           | 5            |
| 5-14              | 5,375                     | 4,533  | 3,685  | 20                      | 21   | 20   | 19                | 46           | 23           |
| 15-29             | 7,004                     | 5,173  | 4,469  | 27                      | 24   | 25   | 35                | 57           | 16           |
| 30-44             | 5,567                     | 4,243  | 3,632  | 21                      | 20   | 20   | 31                | 53           | 17           |
| 45-64             | 4,538                     | 3,615  | 2,915  | 17                      | 17   | 16   | 26                | 56           | 24           |
| 65 and Over       | 1,404                     | 993    | 896    | 5                       | 5    | 5    | 41                | 56           | 11           |
| Not Stated        | -                         | 49     | 67     | -                       | -    | -    | -                 | -            | -27          |
| <b>Female</b>     | 26,037                    | 21,407 | 19,255 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 22                | 35           | 11           |
| Under 5           | 2,259                     | 2,657  | 2,379  | 9                       | 12   | 12   | -15               | -5           | 12           |
| 5-14              | 5,481                     | 4,415  | 3,645  | 21                      | 21   | 19   | 24                | 50           | 21           |
| 15-29             | 6,496                     | 4,867  | 4,971  | 25                      | 23   | 26   | 33                | 31           | -2           |
| 30-44             | 5,139                     | 4,177  | 3,961  | 20                      | 20   | 21   | 23                | 30           | 5            |
| 45-64             | 4,724                     | 3,818  | 2,984  | 18                      | 18   | 15   | 24                | 58           | 28           |
| 65 and Over       | 1,938                     | 1,427  | 1,239  | 7                       | 7    | 6    | 36                | 56           | 15           |
| Not Stated        | -                         | 46     | 76     | -                       | -    | -    | -                 | -            | -39          |

The racial composition of the civilian population in 1970 was 30,897 black (59%) and 21,433 white and other races (41%). In 1960 comparable proportions were 63% black and 37% white and other races. Viewed in terms of nativity, the Bermuda born population

at 37,837 was up only 3,947 or 12% over the decade indicating a substantial out-migration. On the other hand, foreign born residents increased by 5,743 or 66% during the same period, thereby more than offsetting the loss.

TABLE (vi) - DISTRIBUTION AND RATE OF GROWTH OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY 1950, 1960 and 1970

| Race and Nativity | Population at Census Dates |        |        |                         |      |      |                   |              |              |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                   | Number                     |        |        | Percentage Distribution |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|                   | 1970                       | 1960   | 1950   | 1970                    | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| All Bermuda       | 52,330                     | 42,640 | 37,403 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 23                | 40           | 14           |
| Black             | 30,897                     | 26,683 | 22,638 | 59                      | 63   | 61   | 16                | 36           | 17           |
| White and Other   | 21,433                     | 15,957 | 14,765 | 41                      | 37   | 39   | 34                | 45           | 8            |
| Bermuda Born      | 37,834                     | 33,887 | 28,749 | 72                      | 79   | 77   | 12                | 32           | 18           |
| Black             | 28,707                     | 25,399 | 21,030 | 55                      | 60   | 56   | 13                | 37           | 21           |
| White and Other   | 9,127                      | 8,488  | 7,719  | 17                      | 20   | 21   | 8                 | 18           | 10           |
| Foreign Born      | 14,496                     | 8,753  | 8,654  | 28                      | 21   | 23   | 66                | 68           | 1            |
| Black             | 2,190                      | 1,284  | 1,608  | 4                       | 3    | 4    | 71                | 36           | -20          |
| White and Other   | 12,306                     | 7,469  | 7,046  | 24                      | 18   | 19   | 65                | 75           | 6            |

The main source of Foreign Born was the United Kingdom (36%), followed by the Azores/Portugal and the United States with 16% each and the Commonwealth Caribbean with 11%. The rate of increase of citizens from each of the sources of major supply exceeded the rate

of growth of the civil population. The highest increases were recorded by persons originating in Azores/Portugal (up 135%), and Other - mainly Europe (up 76%).

TABLE (v11) - DISTRIBUTION AND RATE OF GROWTH OF FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 1950, 1960, AND 1970

| Country or Region of Origin | Foreign Born Population |       |       |                         |      |      |                   |              |              |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                             | Number                  |       |       | Percentage Distribution |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|                             | 1970                    | 1960  | 1960  | 1970                    | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| All Foreign Born            | 14,496                  | 8,753 | 8,654 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 66                | 68           | 1            |
| United Kingdom              | 5,234                   | 3,129 | 2,718 | 36                      | 36   | 31   | 67                | 93           | 15           |
| Canada                      | 1,221                   | 959   | 727   | 8                       | 11   | 8    | 27                | 68           | 32           |
| Commonwealth Caribbean      | 1,621                   | 1,060 | 1,392 | 11                      | 12   | 16   | 53                | 16           | -24          |
| United States               | 2,363                   | 1,638 | 2,207 | 16                      | 19   | 26   | 44                | 7            | -26          |
| Azores/Portugal             | 2,350                   | 999   | 890   | 16                      | 11   | 10   | 135               | 164          | 12           |
| Other and Not Stated        | 1,707                   | 968   | 719   | 12                      | 11   | 8    | 76                | 137          | 35           |

Although many of the Foreign Born have acquired status, in 1970 about 70% were without status. (Tabulations were carried out by status but were not received in a form suitable for publication.) This was because half of the Foreign Born had lived in Bermuda for less than five years. Both the 1950 and 1960 Censuses also showed a high proportion of Foreign Born persons with residence of less than 5 years, which is indicative of high turnover rates for Foreign Born

workers.

The brief association of the Foreign Born with Bermuda was increasingly pronounced during the recent decade. Persons listing their length of stay as less than five years more than doubled while those listing their length of stay as between 5 and 10 years almost trebled. As a result, in 1970 almost 70% of residents of foreign birth had been in Bermuda for less than 10 years.

TABLE (v111) - DISTRIBUTION AND RATE OF GROWTH OF FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY YEARS OF RESIDENCE 1950, 1960 AND 1970

| Years of Residence | Foreign Born Population |       |       |                         |      |      |                   |              |              |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                    | Number                  |       |       | Percentage Distribution |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|                    | 1970                    | 1960  | 1950  | 1970                    | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| All Foreign Born   | 14,496                  | 8,753 | 8,654 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 66                | 68           | 1            |
| Under 5 years      | 7,297                   | 3,451 | 3,767 | 50                      | 39   | 44   | 111               | 94           | -8           |
| 5-9 years          | 2,760                   | 1,046 | 557   | 19                      | 12   | 6    | 164               | 398          | 88           |
| 10-20 years        | 1,659                   | 1,417 | 865   | 11                      | 16   | 10   | 17                | 92           | 64           |
| 20 years and over  | 2,727                   | 2,610 | 2,856 | 19                      | 30   | 33   | 4                 | -5           | -9           |
| Not stated         | 53                      | 229   | 609   | -                       | 3    | 7    | -77               | -91          | -62          |

The Religious Denominations with the largest number of followers continue to be the Church of England, Roman Catholic, African Metho-

dist Episcopal and the Methodist. Of these, only the Roman Catholic and Methodist faiths experienced marked growth over the decade.

TABLE (1x) - DISTRIBUTION AND RATE OF GROWTH OF MAJOR DENOMINATIONS AT CENSUS DATES 1950, 1960 AND 1970

| Denomination                | Major Religious Groups |        |        |                         |      |      |                   |              |              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                             | Number                 |        |        | Percentage Distribution |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|                             | 1970                   | 1960   | 1950   | 1970                    | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| All Denominations           | 52,330                 | 42,640 | 37,403 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 23                | 40           | 14           |
| Church of England           | 23,687                 | 20,235 | 19,215 | 45                      | 47   | 51   | 17                | 23           | 5            |
| Roman Catholic              | 7,629                  | 4,349  | 3,609  | 15                      | 10   | 10   | 75                | 111          | 21           |
| African Methodist Episcopal | 5,503                  | 4,708  | 3,705  | 11                      | 11   | 10   | 17                | 49           | 27           |
| Methodist                   | 3,591                  | 2,604  | 2,923  | 7                       | 6    | 8    | 38                | 23           | -11          |
| Other and Not Stated        | 11,920                 | 10,744 | 7,951  | 23                      | 25   | 21   | 11                | 50           | 35           |

FERTILITY

The concept of Union Status was introduced for the first time in 1970, hence comparisons with earlier periods are not possible. In addition, the data requires careful interpretation since in the one instance it relates to the actual situation of women aged 15 to 44 but in the case of women aged 45 and over, it relates to their

situation at age 45. 59% of women of child-bearing age were married and living with their husbands, 8% were no longer with their husbands while 28% had never been in any sort of union. Of the women aged 45 or older, 68% reported that they were married when they reached the end of their child-bearing period. This tendency to enter into more stable unions as couples advance in age is typical.

TABLE (x) - DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS BY UNION STATUS AT THE TIME OF CENSUS OR AT AGE 45

| Age Group         | All Women |     | Married |    | No Longer Living with Husband |    | Never had Husband or Partner |    | Other |   |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|---------|----|-------------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|-------|---|
|                   | No.       | %   | No.     | %  | No.                           | %  | No.                          | %  | No.   | % |
| All Women         | 17,287    | 100 | 10,824  | 63 | 2,055                         | 12 | 3,702                        | 21 | 706   | 4 |
| 15-44 Years       | 10,633    | 100 | 6,313   | 59 | 828                           | 8  | 2,928                        | 28 | 664   | 5 |
| 45 Years and Over | 6,654     | 100 | 4,511   | 68 | 1,227                         | 18 | 771                          | 12 | 142   | 2 |

Despite the fact that there were slightly more mothers per 1,000 women in 1970, there was strong evidence of decreasing fertility as children born to women aged 15-29 declined 28% from 1,012 to 802 per thousand. This result is particularly important in the light of the

marked increase of females in this age group and no doubt reflects the more general adoption of vastly improved birth control methods and increased immigration of highly skilled women who typically have low fertility rates.

TABLE (x1) - SUMMARY MEASURES FOR ALL WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN AND ALL CHILDREN BORN TO THESE WOMEN FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS 1960 AND 1970 COMPARED

| Age Group               | All Women |        | All Women with Children |       | All Children Ever Born to Women |        | Mothers per 1,000 Women |      | Children per 1,000 Women |       | Children per 1,000 Mothers |       |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
|                         | 1970      | 1960   | 1970                    | 1960  | 1970                            | 1960   | 1970                    | 1960 | 1970                     | 1960  | 1970                       | 1970  |
| All Women               | 18,297    | 14,335 | 12,394                  | 9,120 | 38,389                          | 30,504 | 677                     | 636  | 2,098                    | 2,128 | 3,097                      | 3,345 |
| Women 15-29 years       | 6,496     | 4,867  | 2,830                   | 2,202 | 5,210                           | 4,926  | 436                     | 452  | 802                      | 1,012 | 1,841                      | 2,237 |
| Women 30-44 years       | 5,139     | 4,177  | 4,353                   | 3,257 | 13,894                          | 10,922 | 847                     | 780  | 2,704                    | 2,615 | 3,192                      | 3,353 |
| Women 45-64 years       | 4,724     | 3,818  | 3,733                   | 2,699 | 13,360                          | 10,321 | 790                     | 707  | 2,828                    | 2,703 | 3,579                      | 3,824 |
| Women 65 years and Over | 1,938     | 1,473  | 1,438                   | 962   | 5,925                           | 4,335  | 742                     | 653  | 3,057                    | 2,943 | 4,120                      | 4,506 |

94% of all women aged 15 or older reported no births during the twelve months preceding the Census. The total for women excludes girls under 16 attending school, who were not asked this question

although some had given birth. All but 8 of the women reporting a birth in the specified period were under 45. Thus the annual birth rate for women of child-bearing age was 82 per thousand.

TABLE (x11) - WOMEN BY NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS DURING 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE CENSUS

| Age Group         | Total No. of Women |     | Having no Live Births |     | Having One or More Live Births |   |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|--------------------------------|---|
|                   | No.                | %   | No.                   | %   | No.                            | % |
| All Women         | 17,287             | 100 | 16,402                | 94  | 885                            | 6 |
| 15-44 Years       | 10,633             | 100 | 9,756                 | 91  | 877                            | 8 |
| 45 Years and Over | 6,654              | 100 | 6,646                 | 100 | 8                              | - |



## EDUCATION

Questions on education were asked for the first time in 1970, hence it is not possible to make comparative statements about this characteristic. Nonetheless in 1970, 24% of the population were

receiving education at the primary and secondary level. Since the school age population (5 to 16) is also 24% of the population, it may be safely concluded that primary and secondary school attendance was close to 100%.

TABLE (xiii) - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BEING ATTENDED

| Institution Being Attended | Number |        |        | Percentage Distribution |      |        |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------|
|                            | Total  | Male   | Female | Total                   | Male | Female |
| All Bermuda                | 52,330 | 26,293 | 26,037 | 100                     | 100  | 100    |
| Nursery/Infant             | 1,067  | 564    | 503    | 2                       | 2    | 2      |
| Primary                    | 7,879  | 3,963  | 3,916  | 15                      | 15   | 15     |
| Secondary or higher        | 4,897  | 2,312  | 2,585  | 9                       | 9    | 10     |
| None                       | 38,305 | 19,362 | 18,943 | 73                      | 74   | 73     |
| Other and Not Stated       | 182    | 92     | 90     | -                       | -    | -      |

Although 47% of the population had reached or exceeded the secondary level of education, only 13% of the total population, and

18% of the population aged 15 or older, had passed exams higher than one G.C.E. 'O' Level.

TABLE (xiv) - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

| Highest Level of Educational Attainment | Number |        |        | Percentage Distribution |      |        |
|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------|
|   | Total  | Male   | Female | Total                   | Male | Female |
| All Bermuda                             | 52,330 | 26,293 | 26,037 | 100                     | 100  | 100    |
| Nursery/Infant Primary                  | 22,617 | 11,820 | 10,797 | 43                      | 45   | 41     |
| Secondary                               | 22,725 | 10,667 | 12,058 | 43                      | 41   | 46     |
| University                              | 2,322  | 1,335  | 987    | 4                       | 5    | 4      |
| None                                    | 4,182  | 2,238  | 1,944  | 8                       | 9    | 7      |
| Other and Not Stated                    | 483    | 232    | 251    | 1                       | 1    | 1      |

TABLE (xv) - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX AND HIGHEST EXAMINATION PASSED - 1970

| Examination Passed                                | Population Aged 15 Years and Over 1970 |        |        |                         |      |        |
|---|--|--------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------|
|   | Number                                 |        |        | Percentage Distribution |      |        |
|   | Total                                  | Male   | Female | Total                   | Male | Female |
| All Bermuda                                       | 36,810                                 | 18,513 | 18,297 | 100                     | 100  | 100    |
| No Exams. Passed                                  | 25,991                                 | 13,485 | 12,506 | 71                      | 73   | 68     |
| School Leaving Certificate                        | 3,925                                  | 1,729  | 2,196  | 11                      | 9    | 12     |
| One or More G.C.E. 'O' and/or<br>'A' Level Passes | 4,455                                  | 1,988  | 2,467  | 12                      | 11   | 13     |
| Diploma or Degree                                 | 2,213                                  | 1,211  | 1,002  | 6                       | 7    | 5      |
| Other and Not Stated                              | 226                                    | 100    | 126    | 1                       | 1    | 1      |

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Bermuda's Labour Force (Economically Active Population) was 27,536 in 1970, up 7,523 or 38% from the figure recorded for 1960. This increase was substantially greater than that for the population aged 14 or older which supplies the labour force. As a result, the Labour Force rose from 69% of all persons aged 14 or older in 1960 to 73% in 1970. [See Table (xvi)]. The gains were even more remarkable than the figures indicate since in the 1970 Census virtually all persons aged 16 and under were automatically excluded from the labour force calculations if they were in full-time attendance at school. It is as well to note here that by 1970 the compulsory

school leaving age had been raised from 13 in 1960 to 16 in 1969.

The marked rise in the labour force was in response to rapid expansion of Tourism and International Finance. This demand for workers was met in three ways: natural increase, importation of labour and increased participation of women in the labour force. This rise in female participation has been nothing short of spectacular. Since 1960, the number of women in the labour force increased by 55% - twice the rate of growth of women in the population aged 14 or older. Thus, in 1970, 58% of all women aged 14 or older were economically active as against 48% in 1960. These ratios may be compared with 43% for American women aged 16 and over in 1970.\*

\* All U.S. Figures have been derived from the "Statistical Abstract of the United States - 1972".

TABLE (xvi) - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX AND BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - 1960 AND 1970

| Economic Activity       | Population Aged 14 Years and Over |        |                         |      |                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|------|-------------------|
|                         | Number                            |        | Percentage Distribution |      | Percentage Change |
|                         | 1970                              | 1960   | 1970                    | 1960 | 1970 to 1960      |
| <u>Both Sexes</u>       | 37,831                            | 29,144 | 100                     | 100  | 30                |
| Economically Active     | 27,536                            | 20,013 | 73                      | 69   | 38                |
| Worked                  | 27,271                            | 19,444 | 72                      | 67   | 40                |
| Looked for Work         | 265                               | 569    | 1                       | 2    | -53               |
| Not Economically Active | 10,295                            | 9,131  | 27                      | 31   | 13                |
| <u>Male</u>             | 18,994                            | 14,445 | 100                     | 100  | 31                |
| Economically Active     | 16,526                            | 12,931 | 87                      | 90   | 28                |
| Worked                  | 16,369                            | 12,700 | 86                      | 88   | 29                |
| Looked for Work         | 157                               | 231    | 1                       | 2    | -32               |
| Not Economically Active | 2,468                             | 1,514  | 13                      | 10   | 63                |
| <u>Female</u>           | 18,837                            | 14,699 | 100                     | 100  | 28                |
| Economically Active     | 11,010                            | 7,082  | 58                      | 48   | 55                |
| Worked                  | 10,902                            | 6,744  | 57                      | 46   | 62                |
| Looked for Work         | 108                               | 338    | 1                       | 2    | -68               |
| Not Economically Active | 7,827                             | 7,617  | 42                      | 52   | 3                 |

An even greater rise in the working population was recorded as a result, not only of the factors noted above, but also of a decline in unemployment to virtual non-existence. Since unemployment in this context is defined in terms of a year's activity, it has little meaning as a measure in an economy of high employment levels. A fuller appreciation of the extent of utilization of the work force is obtained by examination of the distribution of the working popula-

tion by number of months worked.

In terms of months worked, 81% of the working population were employed a full year and 93% worked for 6 months or more. Only 2% worked less than 2 months in the year. The percentage of the working population employed a full year compares favourably with the 82% reported for U.S. workers in full-time employment in 1970.

TABLE (xv11) - WORKING POPULATION BY SEX AND NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED DURING 12 MONTHS PRECEDING CENSUS

| Number of Months Worked     | Working Population |     |        |     |        |     |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|
|                             | Total              |     | Male   |     | Female |     |
|                             | No.                | %   | No.    | %   | No.    | %   |
| Total                       | 27,319             | 100 | 16,402 | 100 | 10,917 | 100 |
| Under 2 Months & Not Stated | 673                | 2   | 351    | 2   | 322    | 3   |
| 2-5 Months                  | 1,187              | 4   | 583    | 4   | 604    | 6   |
| 6-11 Months                 | 3,336              | 12  | 1,656  | 10  | 1,680  | 15  |
| Full Year                   | 22,123             | 81  | 13,812 | 84  | 8,311  | 76  |

92% of Bermuda's working population were classified as working for others. Government employees accounted for 12% of this group. The remaining 8% were classified as self-employed, divided equally

between those with paid help and those without paid help. The self-employed group were predominantly men.

TABLE (xv111) - WORKING POPULATION BY SEX AND TYPE OF WORKER

| Type of Worker            | Working Population |     |        |     |        |     |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|
|                           | Total              |     | Male   |     | Female |     |
|                           | No.                | %   | No.    | %   | No.    | %   |
| Total                     | 27,319             | 100 | 16,402 | 100 | 10,917 | 100 |
| Worked for Others         |                    |     |        |     |        |     |
| Government                | 3,341              | 12  | 2,065  | 13  | 1,276  | 12  |
| Non-Government            | 21,766             | 80  | 12,510 | 76  | 9,256  | 84  |
| Have Own Business or Farm |                    |     |        |     |        |     |
| With Paid Help            | 1,146              | 4   | 993    | 6   | 153    | 1   |
| Without Paid Help         | 1,012              | 4   | 817    | 5   | 195    | 2   |
| Other or Not Stated       | 54                 | 1   | 17     | -   | 37     | -   |

Bermuda clearly has a strongly service oriented economy. Fully 76% of the working population were engaged in Government and Other Services, Commerce, and the Hotel and Restaurant industries compared with 54% in the United States. Of particular significance, the

Hotel and Restaurant industry employed 15% of Bermuda's working force whereas the same industry in the United States accounted for 1% of total employment.

TABLE (xix) - ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL GROUP

| Industrial Group                   | Economically Active Population |     |        |     |        |     |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|
|                                    | Total                          |     | Male   |     | Female |     |
|                                    | No.                            | %   | No.    | %   | No.    | %   |
| All Industries                     | 27,536                         | 100 | 16,526 | 100 | 11,010 | 100 |
| Government & Other Services        | 8,002                          | 29  | 3,682  | 22  | 4,320  | 39  |
| Commerce                           | 5,946                          | 22  | 2,749  | 17  | 3,197  | 29  |
| Hotels, Restaurants & Clubs        | 4,123                          | 15  | 2,128  | 13  | 1,995  | 18  |
| Construction & Installation        | 3,564                          | 13  | 3,486  | 21  | 78     | 1   |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | 2,772                          | 10  | 2,105  | 13  | 667    | 6   |
| Manufacturing                      | 1,765                          | 6   | 1,342  | 8   | 423    | 4   |
| Other Industries                   | 1,364                          | 5   | 1,034  | 6   | 330    | 3   |

Occupational data exists for all three censuses (1950, 1960, 1970), hence the present structure and the main trends have been noted. [See Table (xx)].

The occupational groups showing the fastest growth over the decade were the so-called white collar jobs - professional, technical and administrative (78%), clerical, sales and related (52%) - and services (37%). This growth was initially in response to the expansion in tourism and international finance, and subsequently in response to the expansion in the supporting service industries.

However, despite a construction boom which began in the late sixties there was a very small growth in the production and related

occupations. This tendency for employment to grow much more slowly in non-service industries is typical since these industries generally have much more scope for improving productivity through increased use of machines, assembly lines and automation.

The white collar jobs have increased steadily in importance as an avenue of employment for Bermudians since 1950. As a consequence, white collar workers held 44% of all jobs in 1970 as against 38% in 1960 and 28% in 1950. This development indicates that the economy of Bermuda is shifting very rapidly from dependence on industries requiring an abundance of low-skilled workers to an economy requiring an abundance of highly skilled workers.

TABLE (xx) - ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

| Occupational Group                       | Economically Active Population |        |        |                         |      |      |                   |              |              |
|--|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | Number                         |        |        | Percentage Distribution |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|  | 1970                           | 1960   | 1950   | 1970                    | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| All Occupations                          | 27,536                         | 19,498 | 16,828 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 41                | 64           | 16           |
| Professional, Technical & Administrative | 4,587                          | 2,581  | 1,537  | 17                      | 13   | 9    | 78                | 198          | 68           |
| Clerical, Sales & Related Workers        | 7,427                          | 4,880  | 3,238  | 27                      | 25   | 19   | 52                | 129          | 51           |
| Service Workers                          | 6,335                          | 4,621  | 4,349  | 23                      | 24   | 26   | 37                | 46           | 6            |
| Production & Related Workers             | 6,893                          | 5,954  | 4,524  | 25                      | 31   | 26   | 16                | 52           | 31           |
| All Other Occupations                    | 2,294                          | 1,462  | 3,180  | 8                       | 8    | 19   | 57                | -28          | -54          |

The demand for highly skilled workers has been met in the main through importation of labour. Thus in 1970, foreign born workers held 58% of the professional, technical and administrative positions.

However, they also held 44% of some relatively unskilled positions reflecting mainly the importation of Portuguese farm labour.

TABLE (xx1) - DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

| Major Occupational Groups                | Number Recorded 1970 |              |              | Distribution by Occupation |              |              | Distribution by Nativity |              |              |
|--|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | All Bermuda          | Bermuda Born | Foreign Born | All Bermuda                | Bermuda Born | Foreign Born | All Bermuda              | Bermuda Born | Foreign Born |
| All Bermuda                              | 27,319               | 18,174       | 9,145        | 100                        | 100          | 100          | 100                      | 67           | 33           |
| Professional, Technical & Administrative | 4,585                | 1,924        | 2,661        | 17                         | 11           | 29           | 100                      | 42           | 58           |
| Clerical, Sales & Related Workers        | 7,211                | 4,873        | 2,338        | 26                         | 27           | 26           | 100                      | 68           | 32           |
| Service Workers                          | 6,530                | 4,533        | 1,997        | 24                         | 25           | 22           | 100                      | 69           | 31           |
| Production & Related Workers             | 6,892                | 5,667        | 1,225        | 25                         | 31           | 13           | 100                      | 82           | 18           |
| All Other Occupations                    | 2,101                | 1,177        | 924          | 8                          | 6            | 10           | 100                      | 56           | 44           |

The racial distribution of occupations is significant in view of the important legislation passed during the sixties affecting equality of opportunity. In 1970, Blacks accounted for 30% of the professional, technical and administrative occupational groups as against 25% in 1960. However, their most marked gains were in the clerical, sales and related field where their share advanced from 28% in 1960 to 43% in 1970. Blacks continued to predominate in the service occupational group (70%) and in the production group (75%) although their share

was down slightly from that in 1960. [See Tables (xxii)-(xxiv)].

Progress of Blacks may be viewed in terms of the proportions of such workers engaged in various occupations. For Bermuda as a whole it was noted that the so-called white collar jobs claimed 44% of the work force in 1970 as against 38% in 1960. For Blacks, the respective percentages were 29% and 16%, a substantial gain. White workers, already largely white collar, experienced a much smaller gain from 58% to 61%.

TABLE (xxii) - DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN AND MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

| Major Occupational Groups                  | Number in 1970 |        |        | Number in 1960 |        |       |
|--|----------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|
|  | All Bermuda    | Black  | White  | All Bermuda    | Black  | White |
| All Bermuda                                | 27,319         | 15,390 | 11,929 | 19,498         | 11,104 | 8,394 |
| Professional, Technical and Administrative | 4,585          | 1,384  | 3,201  | 2,581          | 637    | 1,944 |
| Clerical, Sales and Related Workers        | 7,211          | 3,130  | 4,081  | 4,062          | 1,132  | 2,930 |
| Service Workers                            | 6,530          | 4,599  | 1,931  | 4,621          | 3,354  | 1,267 |
| Production and Related Workers             | 6,892          | 5,200  | 1,692  | 5,954          | 4,517  | 1,437 |
| All Other Occupations                      | 2,101          | 1,077  | 1,024  | 2,280          | 1,464  | 816   |

TABLE (xxiii) - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RACIAL GROUPS IN WORKING POPULATION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

| Major Occupational Groups                  | Percentage Distribution of Racial Groups by Occupation 1970 |       |       | Percentage Distribution of Racial Groups by Occupation 1960 |       |       |
|--|---|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
|  | All Bermuda   | Black | White | All Bermuda   | Black | White |
| All Bermuda                                | 100   | 56    | 44    | 100   | 57    | 43    |
| Professional, Technical and Administrative | 100   | 30    | 70    | 100   | 25    | 75    |
| Clerical, Sales and Related Workers        | 100   | 43    | 57    | 100   | 28    | 72    |
| Service Workers                            | 100   | 70    | 30    | 100   | 73    | 27    |
| Production and Related Workers             | 100   | 75    | 25    | 100   | 76    | 24    |
| All Other Occupations                      | 100   | 51    | 49    | 100   | 64    | 36    |

TABLE (xxiv) - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN WORKING POPULATION BY RACE

| Major Occupational Groups                  | Percentage Distribution of Occupations by Race - 1970 |       |       | Percentage Distribution of Occupations by Race - 1960 |       |       |
|--|---|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
|  | All Bermuda   | Black | White | All Bermuda   | Black | White |
| All Bermuda                                | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |
| Professional, Technical and Administrative | 17  | 9     | 27    | 13  | 6     | 23    |
| Clerical, Sales and Related Workers        | 26  | 20    | 34    | 21  | 10    | 35    |
| Service Workers                            | 24  | 30    | 16    | 24  | 30    | 15    |
| Production and Related Workers             | 25  | 34    | 14    | 31  | 41    | 17    |
| All Other Occupations                      | 8   | 7     | 9     | 12  | 13    | 10    |

**HOUSING**

Bermuda households in 1970 numbered 15,584, up 3,068 or 25% from 1960. Viewed in terms of size of household, small households (1 to 2 persons) grew by 70%. Moderate sized households (3 to 5

persons) also rose only 9% over the last decade while large households declined 13%. As a result, small households increased their share of all households from 32% in 1960 to 44% in 1970.

TABLE (xv) - HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS PER DWELLING\*

| Persons Per Dwelling | Number |        |       | Percentage Distribution |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                      | 1970   | 1960   | 1950  | 1970                    | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| All Bermuda          | 15,584 | 12,516 | 9,319 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 25                | 67           | 34           |
| 1-2 persons          | 6,814  | 4,001  | 3,347 | 44                      | 32   | 36   | 70                | 103          | 20           |
| 3-5 persons          | 6,706  | 6,132  | 4,143 | 43                      | 49   | 44   | 9                 | 62           | 48           |
| 6 or more persons    | 2,064  | 2,383  | 1,829 | 13                      | 19   | 20   | -13               | 13           | 30           |

\* 1950 and 1960 data for Housing includes Armed Forces personnel.

Associated with the tendency for households to be of small size was a shift towards smaller dwellings. One or two room dwellings rose a phenomenal 262% while three to five room dwellings rose 33%.

Dwellings with 6 rooms or more declined 39%, clearly indicating that a substantial part of the demand for small dwellings was met by splitting up large houses.



TABLE (xxvi) - HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLING\*

| Rooms Per Dwelling | Number |        |       | Percentage Distribution |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                    | 1970   | 1960   | 1950  | 1970                    | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| All Households     | 15,584 | 12,516 | 9,319 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 25                | 67           | 34           |
| 1-2 rooms          | 2,805  | 775    | 772   | 18                      | 6    | 8    | 262               | 263          | 4            |
| 3-5 rooms          | 10,374 | 7,795  | 4,935 | 67                      | 62   | 53   | 33                | 110          | 58           |
| 6 or more rooms    | 2,405  | 3,946  | 3,612 | 15                      | 32   | 39   | -39               | -33          | 9            |

\* 1950 and 1960 data for Housing includes Armed Forces personnel.

Households owning their premises increased in number by 33%, while those renting rose by only 20%. As a result, 39% of all house-

holds owned their own homes in 1970 compared to 37% in 1960.

TABLE (xxvii) - HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TENURE

| Tenure                     | Number |        |       | Percentage Distribution |      |      | Percentage Change |              |              |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                            | 1970   | 1960   | 1950  | 1970                    | 1960 | 1950 | 1970 to 1960      | 1970 to 1950 | 1960 to 1950 |
| All Households             | 15,584 | 12,516 | 9,319 | 100                     | 100  | 100  | 25                | 67           | 34           |
| Owner Occupied             | 6,087  | 4,589  | 3,547 | 39                      | 37   | 38   | 33                | 72           | 29           |
| Households Renting/Leasing | 9,497  | 7,927  | 5,772 | 61                      | 63   | 62   | 20                | 65           | 37           |

Bermudians had not yet shown a tendency to become apartment dwellers by 1970. Most households (54%) lived in single detached houses and more than one-third occupied two and three dwelling buildings. Only 8% of all households lived in buildings which could be properly classified as apartment buildings. [See Table (xxviii)].

The standard of housing was high. Virtually all households

lived in dwellings of stone and/or concrete block. Only 3% occupied dwellings of a less substantial construction. [See Table (xxix)].

Some 3,292 or 21% of Bermuda's dwellings were created over the past 10 years. This more than matched the growth in the number of households amounting to 3,068 over the 10-year period 1960 to 1970. [See Table (xxx)].

94% of all households occupied dwellings with water pumped indoors and of these 7% had a supplementary water supply in addition to water pumped indoors. Nonetheless, 809 households or 5% still had to dip water or collect it from a pump in the yard. [See Table (xxx1)].

96% of all households had a flush toilet and 662 or 4% used a

TABLE (xxv111) - HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF BUILDING

| Type of Building | No.    | %   |
|------------------|--------|-----|
| All Households   | 15,584 | 100 |
| 1 unit           | 8,394  | 54  |
| 2-3 units        | 5,809  | 37  |
| 4 units or more  | 1,305  | 8   |
| Other            | 76     | 1   |

TABLE (xxix) - HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

| Material of Outer Walls   | No.    | %   |
|---------------------------|--------|-----|
| All Households            | 15,584 | 100 |
| Stone and/or Cement Block | 15,104 | 97  |
| Stone and Wood            | 183    | 1   |
| Wood, Wood and Metal      | 263    | 2   |
| Other and Not Stated      | 34     | -   |

TABLE((xxx) - HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR WHEN DWELLING BUILT

| Age of Dwelling    | No.    | %   |
|--------------------|--------|-----|
| All Dwellings      | 15,584 | 100 |
| Under 10 years     | 3,292  | 21  |
| 10-19 years        | 2,498  | 16  |
| 20-70 years        | 6,495  | 42  |
| 70 years & greater | 3,095  | 20  |
| Not Stated         | 204    | 1   |

pit or out-house. Only 772 or 5% of all households had to share their toilet facilities. [See Table (xxx1)].

In 1970, 59% of all households renting monthly paid rents of \$100 or less per month. 39% paid from \$100 to \$199. Only 8% paid more than \$200 per month. [See Table (xxx11)].

TABLE (xxx1) - HOUSEHOLDS BY WATER SUPPLY

| Water Supply                                | No.    | %   |
|---|--------|-----|
| All Households                              | 15,584 | 100 |
| Piped Indoors with Supplementary Supply     | 1,131  | 7   |
| Piped Outdoors without Supplementary Supply | 13,613 | 87  |
| Piped Outdoors or Dipped                    | 809    | 5   |
| Other                                       | 17     | -   |
| None  | 14     | -   |

TABLE (xxx11) - HOUSEHOLDS BY TOILET FACILITIES AND DEGREE OF PRIVACY

| Toilet Facilities                     | No.    | %   |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| All Households                        | 15,584 | 100 |
| Type of Facility -<br>Flush Toilet    | 14,922 | 96  |
| Pit or Other Means of Disposal        | 622    | 4   |
| Degree of Privacy -<br>Shared or None | 722    | 5   |
| Not Shared                            | 14,812 | 95  |

TABLE (xxx111) - HOUSEHOLDS RENTING MONTHLY BY AMOUNT OF RENT PAID

| Monthly Rent Paid | No.   | %   |
|-------------------|-------|-----|
| All Households    | 7,850 | 100 |
| Under \$100       | 4,631 | 59  |
| \$100-\$199       | 2,636 | 33  |
| \$200-\$299       | 381   | 5   |
| \$300 and over    | 202   | 3   |

## CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

Bermuda's resident population (including Armed Forces stationed locally) rose by a net figure of 2,600 over the decade as some 7,700 U.S. servicemen left our shores. The release of 1,800 homes for civilian occupancy was a major factor facilitating the expansion in Tourism and International Finance which occurred during the second half of the sixties.

The economic expansion initiated by the industries noted induced growth in Government and other services, Commerce and Construction, as these industries had to increase staff and plant to cope with increased demands generated by the International sector. This growth also created a strong demand for workers with high levels of education and training, thereby accelerating a shift towards the employment of white collar workers, which had become apparent in 1960.

The demand for more highly skilled workers placed great strain on the educational system and the local labour market. On the educational side, the school leaving age was raised to 16 and child-

ren generally were encouraged to stay in school longer. On the labour front, lower fertility rates made possible by vastly improved methods of contraception enabled more women to participate in the labour market; official removal of colour bars to advancement in employment permitted a fuller utilization of black workers than previously; but the most successful method of meeting the labour shortage was through the importation of labour.

The high rate of economic expansion, evidenced by the fact that some 70% of foreign workers had resided in Bermuda less than five years, was made possible by the exit of the Armed Forces and the availability of considerable excess capacity in housing in the early part of the decade. The substitution of 7,700 wage and salary earners for 7,700 non-wage and salary earners (as far as the Bermuda economy was concerned) resulted in considerable gains in real income. These increases in real income were reflected in further improvement in the general quality of housing, increases in rates of home ownership and an increasing tendency for young people to set up households of their own.

Calvin J.M. Smith  
Census Superintendent