



Falkland Islands Government

Policy Unit

September 12

**Falkland Islands Census 2012:
Headline Results**

1. Introduction

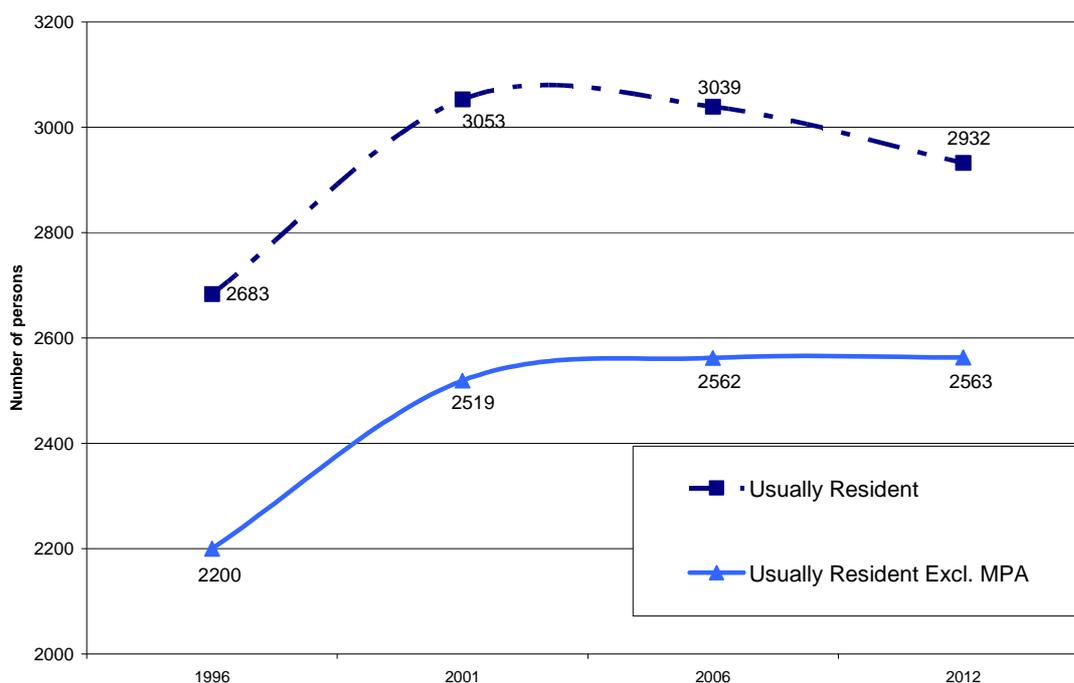
- 1.1. The 2012 Census took place on 15th April. For the first time, the 2012 Census included an option to complete the Census form online. This approach had several advantages – simplifying the process for respondents; providing greater privacy to respondents; and reducing costs to Government (through reduced data entry). To encourage participation in the eCensus the Government provided an internet data allowance to every household that was more than sufficient to cover the usage involved in completing the online form.
- 1.2. Overall, almost one third (32%) of households opted to complete the Census online. This is a good response rate for the first eCensus in the Islands, comparable to rates achieved in other countries where eCensus is available (Australia 30%; Lithuania 32%, Czech Republic 30%).
- 1.3. Since Census day, the Policy Unit has conducted an extensive data verification exercise to minimise the level of under-reporting and to correct anomalies and inconsistencies in the Census data. This process has included:
 - Contacting households who did not register to complete the Census either on paper or online and obtaining responses from these households;
 - Hosting Census open days in the West Store Café to promote the Census and answer queries from the public;
 - Providing a telephone helpdesk to answer queries from the public;
 - Verifying the number of individuals who normally reside in the Islands but who were temporarily absent on Census night;
 - Completing the data entry for those households that opted to complete a paper form;
 - Contacting households where information had been entered incorrectly or was incomplete;
 - Correcting typographical/spelling errors in the dataset.
- 1.4. This process was important to ensure the accuracy, integrity, consistency and completeness of the Census data. This process has now been completed and the Policy Unit is working on the preparation of the detailed data tables for publication at a later date.
- 1.5. The remainder of this report presents some of the key headline data.
- 1.6. It should be noted that none of the figures referred to within this report include any military personnel serving in the Falkland Islands or their dependents (such individuals are not required to participate in the Census). Hence, references to 'MPA' (Mount Pleasant Airport) mean civilian contractors based at MPA, not serving military personnel.

2. Headline Results from Census 2012

- 2.1. The Census recorded a **total number of persons present on the Islands on Census night of 3,136**. This figure includes 295 persons classed as temporary visitors to the Islands (i.e. persons who normally live outside the Falkland Islands who were visiting temporarily for a period of less than three months).

Usual Resident Population

- 2.2. Excluding temporary visitors, the total resident population on Census night was 2,841. However, there were also 91 persons who usually reside in the Islands but who were absent on Census night. **Hence the total usual resident population in 2012 is 2,932 persons.**
- 2.3. As those absent from the Islands on Census night were not required to complete a Census form, the remainder of the analysis of the Census data relates only to the 2,841 usual residents who were present on Census night (i.e. the figures exclude both visitors and Falkland Islands residents who were absent on Census night).
- 2.4. The total population of 2,841 represents a fall of 4% in the total population of the Islands since 2006. However, the decline in population is almost entirely attributable to an apparent decline in the number of civilian contractors at MPA – with the number of such contractors falling from 477 in 2006 to 369 in 2012¹.
- 2.5. The total population excluding MPA was 2,472. This suggests a small decline in population of only 6 persons since the 2006 Census. However this figure masks the fact that there were a larger number of residents overseas at the time the Census was undertaken than was the case in 2006². **The true population figure (excl MPA) is 2,563 – indicating that the population has remained static since 2006.**

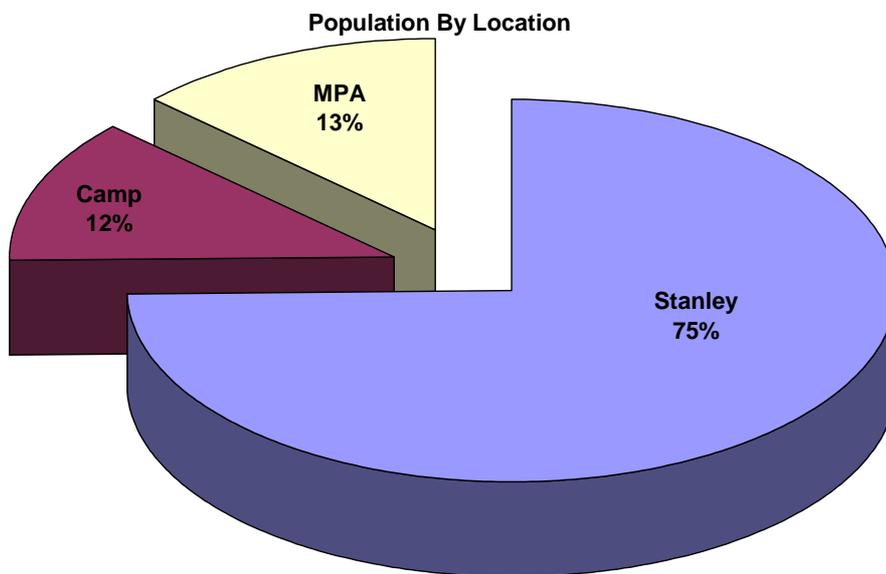


¹ It is also possible that some of this decline is due to under-reporting of civilian contractors as there was no means of verifying the total number at the outset of the Census. The returns from MPA relied on self-completion of the Census forms and unlike the rest of the Islands, there was no master database to enable verification of the total number of such persons on the Islands on Census night.

² In 2012, some 91 residents were out of the Islands on Census night – compared to 84 in 2006

Location of Population

- 2.6. The population of Stanley now accounts for 75% of the total number of residents in the Islands. At 2,121 persons, the population of Stanley has grown by less than 1% since 1996 (however, again this increase may be understated due to the higher numbers of persons overseas at the time the Census was conducted).



- 2.7. The population in Camp continued to decline – decreasing by 3.3% since 2006 to stand at 351 persons. Whilst this is a slower rate of decline than experienced in the past, the trend re-emphasises the need for efforts to increase the Camp population as articulated in the Rural Development Strategy. The most populated settlements in Camp are Goose Green (40); Port Howard (22); Fox Bay (22); North Arm (20); and Hill Cove (16).

Sex Ratio

- 2.8. The sex ratio of the population was 111 males per 100 females in 2012, compared with 113:100 in 2006, reflecting a slight increase in the proportion of females in the population.
- 2.9. The sex ratio is somewhat skewed by the high proportion of males at MPA (68% of MPA residents are male). Excluding MPA residents, the sex ratio within the Islands is much more balanced with 101 males per 100 females.

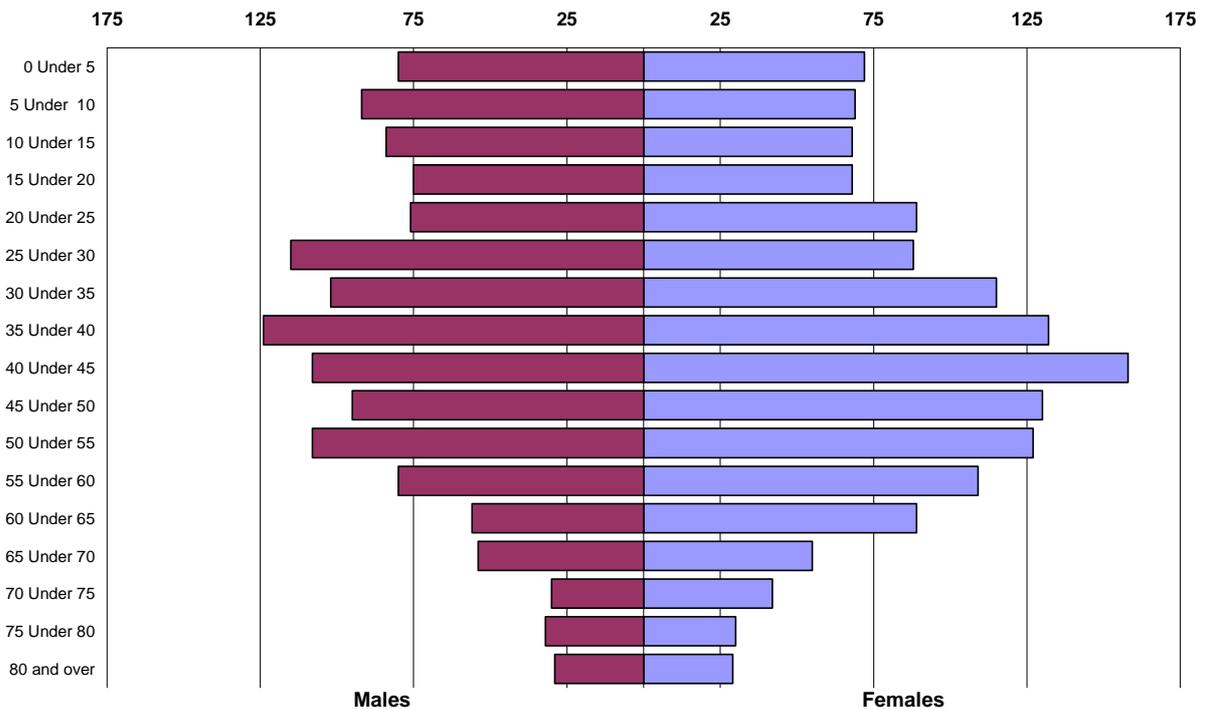
Age Structure

- 2.10. Children aged 0-15 numbered 465 or 16.5% of the overall population of the Islands – a similar number to that reported in the 2006 Census. Elderly persons (defined to be those aged 65 and over) numbered 301 or 10.7% of the population. Comparison with the previous Census confirms that the trend is towards an aging population with the elderly population having increased by almost 14% since 2006.

Age Structure of the Population 2006 -2012

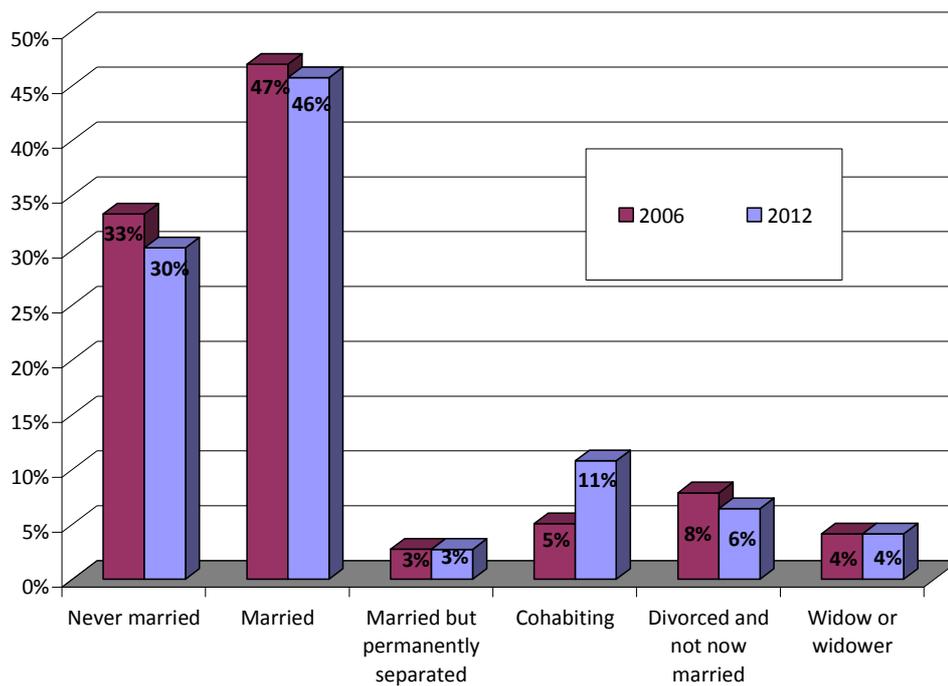


2.11. The population pyramid (below) highlights the difference in age structure by gender. The population under the age of 30 is skewed towards males (also an effect of the high young male population at MPA), whilst the population aged over 40 is made up of a much higher number of women than men.



Marital Status

- 2.12. The marital status of residents is summarised in the chart below. Those never married total 30% of the population (compared to 33% in 2006). The number of divorced people declined from 193 to 151 (6% of the population), whilst the proportion who were married remained roughly the same at around 46%.
- 2.13. The most noticeable change since 2006 is the increase in the number of people cohabiting – with the numbers of such people more than doubling since 2006 (2006 = 124; 2012 = 254). Cohabitation was much more prevalent amongst younger people, with almost twice as many people aged 16-30 cohabiting than were married.



Length of Residence

- 2.14. The rate of immigration continues to slow, with the number of persons resident for less than 5 years falling and the number of persons resident for more than 10 years increasing. In 2012, 27% of the population had resided in the Islands for less than 2 years (compared with 29% in 2006). The number of persons resident for more than 10 years totalled 1,741 (62% of the total population).
- 2.15. MPA accounts for 30% of persons who have resided in the Islands for less than 2 years. The remainder were mostly residing in Stanley, with very few located in Camp (where the proportion of long-term residents (10 years or more) stood at 79% of the total).

Immigration Status and National Identity

- 2.16. Some 70% of the population are Falkland Islanders or Falkland Island Status Holders (totalling 1,973 persons). Work permit holders represent 21% of the population with such individuals evenly split between those residing at MPA (300 persons) and those residing in Stanley (276 persons). Holders of Permanent Residence Permits (PRP) make up 4.3% of the population (121 persons).
- 2.17. There has been a decline in the proportion of the population from St. Helena (now 10.4% compared to 13.1% in 2006) and an increase in the Chilean population (now 6.4% compared to 5.4% in 2006).
- 2.18. For the first time the 2012 Census asked people to state their national identity. This was included to ascertain the cultural group that people most closely identify with (and need not be related to the person's place of birth or citizenship). The results show that 59% of residents consider their national identity to be 'Falkland Islander'. 29% consider themselves British; 9.8% St Helenian, and 5.4% Chilean. Comparison with data on place of birth reveals that some 16% of persons with Chilean nationality consider their national identity to be Falkland Islander, as do 6% of persons with St. Helenian nationality. This is indicative of long-term settlement of persons from these locations in the Islands.

Employment

Economically Active Population

- 2.19. The 'economically active' population refers to all persons over the age of 15 who are in employment or who are actively seeking work. This includes persons who are self-employed, those working part-time and those who are unemployed. The Census reveals that the Falkland Islands has an exceptionally high economic activity rate – at 83.6% (compared to a level of 76% in the UK).
- 2.20. The economic activity rate for males is higher still at 87.5%. This reflects the larger proportion of the female population who are retired or who are not working for other reasons (such as homemakers, family carers etc).
- 2.21. This Census also highlights the tight labour market within the Islands – the unemployment rate is 1% indicating that there is virtually no spare capacity within the labour market to accommodate any additional employment opportunities that may arise in the future. Indeed, almost 20% of persons in employment have more than one job.

Falkland Islands Census 2012: Economic Activity and Inactivity Rates			
	Male	Female	All
Economic Activity Rate	87.5%	78.9%	83.6%
- Employees	74.6%	69.2%	72.2%
- Self-employed	11.9%	8.5%	10.4%
- Unemployed	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Economic Inactivity Rate	12.5%	21.1%	16.4%
- Retired	9.7%	11.5%	10.5%
- Other economically inactive (incl. homemakers, family carers, disabled, students)	2.8%	9.6%	5.9%

Occupation and Industry of Employment

- 2.22. All persons in employment (whether employees or self-employed) were asked to identify the economic activity they were engaged in. The largest employment sector on the Islands remains the Falkland Islands Government – accounting for 28% of all employment. Other significant employers in the Islands are agriculture (11%), hospitality and tourism (11%) and transport and communications (12%). Employment in the agricultural industry has continued to decline since 2006 with 189 employees in 2012 (down from 205 in 2006).
- 2.23. “Tourism” was self-selected by a number of residents as their primary economic activity. In strict definitional terms this is not an “industry” hence additional jobs in the tourism sector are included in other categories, such as transport. It is also noteworthy that a significant number of individuals also reported having a second job, with the largest number of such individuals reporting that their secondary employment was in the tourism sector.

Primary Employment by Sector 2012		
Economic Activity	Number	%
Public Service (FIG)	485	28.1%
Public Service (Other)	25	1.5%
Agriculture	189	11.0%
Fishing	58	3.4%
Construction	143	8.3%
Mining and Quarrying including oil and gas exploration	26	1.5%
Manufacturing	30	1.7%
Electricity, Water and Gas	74	4.3%
Hospitality & Tourism (hotels, restaurants, pubs etc)	183	10.6%
Transport and Storage	133	7.7%
Communication	70	4.1%
Finance	41	2.4%
Business Services	38	2.2%
Administration and Support Service Activities	117	6.8%
Community, Social and Personal Services	99	5.7%
Other	12	0.7%
Total	1723	100.0%

Incomes

- 2.24. The Census also asked individuals to report their annual income. Across all persons aged 16 and over (hence the figure includes the retired and people not working), average income totalled £20,100. In Stanley the average was higher at £20,600, whilst in Camp average incomes are 10% lower (averaging £18,400).
- 2.25. However these averages mask significant variations in income levels across society - almost half of all residents (49.2%) report an annual income of less than £15,000 (with almost 12% reporting income of less than £5000). Most retirees report incomes of less than £15,000 per annum, however fully two thirds of all persons reporting incomes of less than £15,000 per annum also report that they are employed.

- 2.26. Unsurprisingly, average incomes for persons in employment are higher. Overall, the average income for employed people was £22,400. Again, average incomes for employment were higher in Stanley (£23,300) than in Camp (£21,100).

Smoking

- 2.27. Some 27.7% of the population (aged 15 and over) report being smokers. The prevalence of smoking is more pronounced amongst men than women (30% of men are smokers compared to 25% of women). Smoking is also much more prevalent amongst young people – almost half (46%) of people aged 15-25 are smokers; as are 31% of people aged 25-40.

Drinking

- 2.28. 74% of individuals report that they drink alcohol. As with smoking, more men report drinking than women (79% of men; 67% of women). There is a broadly similar pattern of drinking across all age groups, though a marginally higher proportion of young people under the age of 25 (79% of whom drink).
- 2.29. Amongst men, 12.8% report drinking more than 21 units of alcohol per week (the Royal College of Physicians (RCP) advised maximum intake). Almost half of these were men aged between 40 and 55. 8% of women report drinking 16 or more units of alcohol per week (the RCP's advised maximum alcohol intake for women is 14 units).

Households

- 2.30. Questions on housing and housing facilities were also asked in Census. These questions were asked of all households, including those who had second (or more) homes in the Islands, regardless of whether they were occupied on Census night. A separate questionnaire was used to gather information from persons living in shared accommodation (such as Lookout Lodge, YMCA, civilian contractors living at MPA etc.). This form gathered basic details on the type and standard of accommodation, rents etc. and did not include questions regarding heating/fuel costs.
- 2.31. Excluding persons living in communal accommodation, the Census recorded a total of 1269 households in the Falkland Islands. A total of 367 individuals reported living in shared accommodation (the vast majority (94%) at MPA).
- 2.32. The vast majority of houses are detached (73%). A total of 98 households (7.9%) reported that they live in a flat, and 48 (3.9%) live permanently in a mobile home.

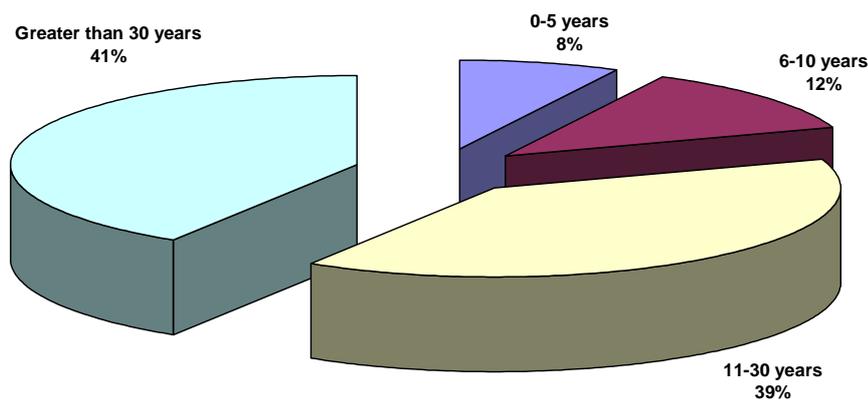
Dwelling Type (excluding communal establishments) 2012		
	Number	%
Detached house	905	73.0%
Semi Detached house	147	11.9%
Terraced house	41	3.3%
Flat in a purpose built block of flats	57	4.6%
Flat in part of a converted or shared house	26	2.1%
Flat in a converted outbuilding/commercial building	15	1.2%
Mobile home or caravan	48	3.9%
TOTAL	1239	100.0%

- 2.33. Overall, 49% of households own their home, with 62% of this total owning their home outright (the remainder buying them on loan with a mortgage). However, this overall total is skewed by the residents at MPA, all of whom either live rent free or have accommodation included as part of their employment package.
- 2.34. Excluding MPA residents, the Census shows that there is a very high level of home ownership in Stanley (62%) and Camp (70%). Rental accommodation is largely confined to Stanley – where a third of all households live in rented accommodation.

Housing Tenure 2012				
	Stanley	Camp	MPA	Total
Own outright	35.5%	57.7%	0.0%	30.8%
Own with a mortgage	26.2%	12.6%	0.0%	18.6%
Rent	32.2%	6.5%	0.0%	21.6%
Live here rent free	6.2%	23.3%	18.5%	11.2%
Accommodation is included in employment package	0.0%	0.0%	81.5%	17.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 2.35. Housing in the Islands is aging with 41% of households living in accommodation that is more than 30 years old. Less than 20% of households live in accommodation that is less than 10 years old (down from 24% in 2006).

Age of Accommodation 2012



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- 2.36. Almost all accommodation has central heating throughout (93%), with 4.8% of households reporting that only some of the accommodation is centrally heated, and only 2.2% reporting no central heating at all. The number of households reporting either some or no central heating was split evenly between accommodation in Stanley and in Camp, and almost all of such accommodation was more than 30 years old.
 - 2.37. Kerosene is the main source of fuel used for heating in the Islands – with 79% of all households using this fuel for heating. This figure rises to almost 90% in Stanley. Only 45 households (3.7%) reported peat, wood or coal as the main source of heating, predominantly (though not exclusively) in Camp – and in all cases in accommodation that was more than 30 years old.
 - 2.38. The total number of households reporting diesel oil as the main source of heating continues to decline (down from 185 households in 2006 to 155 in 2012). However, the use of diesel oil in Camp is still commonplace – indeed it remains the main source of fuel for heating on West Falkland (74%), and is the main fuel in a quarter of households on East Falkland (24%).
 - 2.39. Electricity is the main fuel for used for cooking in Stanley (53%), with a further 39% of households reporting gas as the main source of cooking. This contrasts with Camp where gas is the main source of fuel for cooking (77% of households in Camp use gas as the main source of fuel for cooking).
 - 2.40. Overall, 95% of households indicated that their accommodation was suitable for the basic needs of the households. Of the remainder (78 households) most related to accommodation provided at MPA. A total of 30 households in Stanley and Camp indicated that their accommodation was not suitable for the basic needs of the household.