



**Falkland Islands Government**

**Policy Unit**

April 2013

## **Falkland Islands Census 2012: Statistics and Data Tables**

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## **Executive Summary**

A Census is a method of systematically obtaining and recording valuable information about members of a population at a particular point in time. The Falkland Islands Census provides an up-to-date and comprehensive snapshot, which helps paint a picture of the Islands and its characteristics in 2012. The Census findings are extremely important in helping to identify the needs of the Islands; underpinning and aiding FIG decision-making and service planning; and informing the design and implementation of future strategies.

The 2012 Census took place on 15th April 2012. For the first time, there was an option to complete the Census form online, and 32% of households chose this option. The Census collected individual and household data from all areas of the Islands and was accessible to the whole population.

The last Census prior to 2012 was carried out in October 2006. The usual inter-census period in the Falkland Islands is 5 years but due to the lack of resources in 2011, the Census was delayed by approximately 6 months until April 2012.

Key statistics arising from the 2012 Census are:

- The usual resident population of the Islands has remained static, although the number of persons present in the Islands on Census night was lower than in 2006.
- 75% of the population reside in Stanley, 12% in Camp and 13% at MPA.
- There are signs of an ageing population, particularly in Camp where 22% of the population are over 60 years old.
- 57% of residents consider themselves Falkland Islanders.
- 83% of the population are self-employed or in employment.
- Almost 20% of the workforce has more than one job.
- There has been a 12% increase in the number of households since 2006.
- 77% of households have access to the internet.

A paper containing initial headline results was released in September 2012. This document contains a more comprehensive analysis of the Census 2012 data, and includes all data tables.

Since the headline results were published a small number of duplicate entries were found in the data and have been rectified in this report. As a result there are small variances from some of the figures quoted in the earlier report.

For any queries regarding the Census please contact Jay Gamble, Statistics and Performance Officer in the FIG Policy Unit ([jgamble@sec.gov.fk](mailto:jgamble@sec.gov.fk)).

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 The 2012 Census took place on 15th April. For the first time, there was an option to complete the Census form online (eCensus). 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 that 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; and
  - 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 has finished preparing the detailed data tables which are included in this report.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 Throughout the report, various cross-sections of the population have been analysed (e.g. people in employment; population excluding MPA etc). Where this is the case relevant caveats have been included to indicate where the analysis applies to a particular subset of the population.

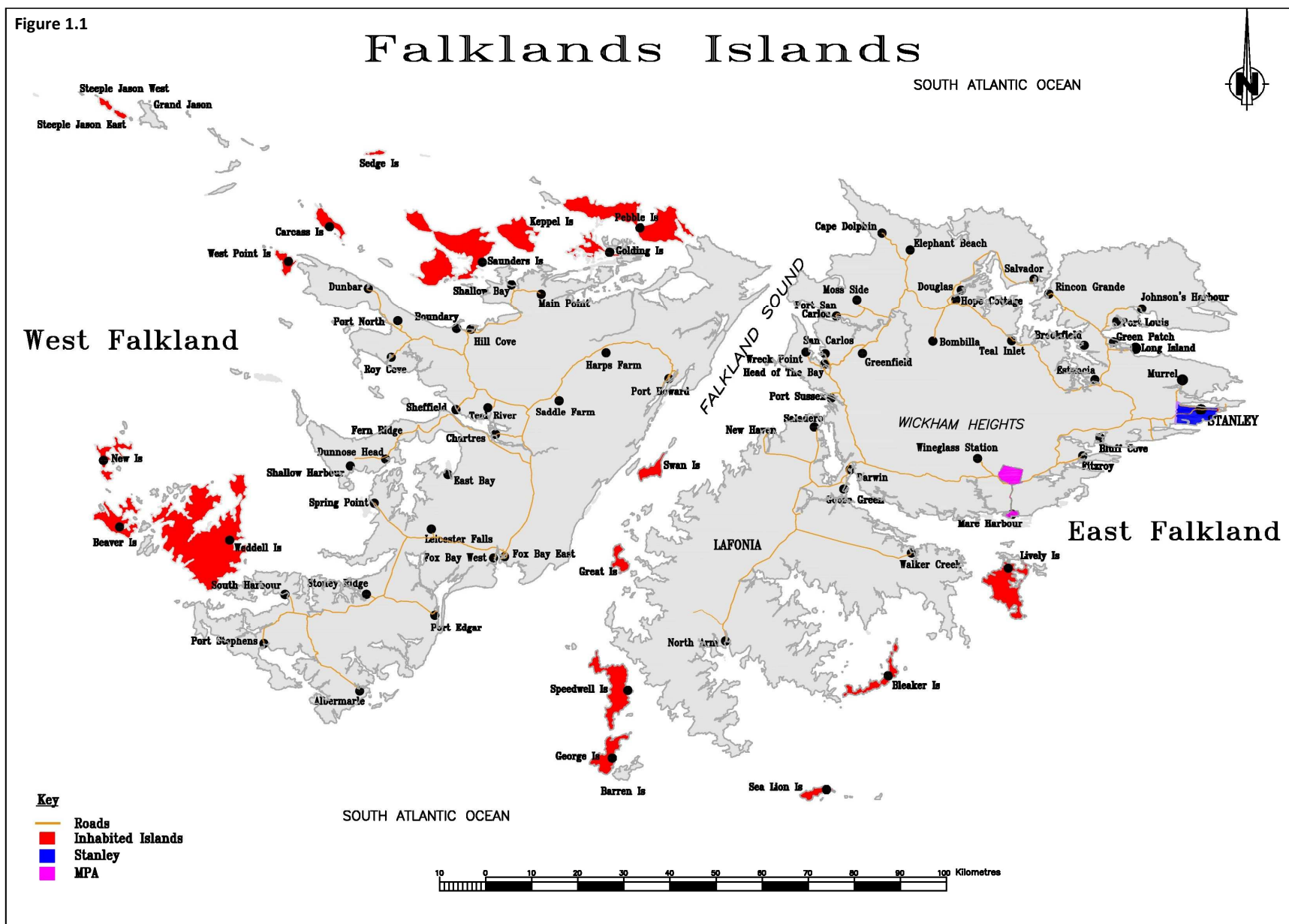
- 1.7 The main body of this report includes detailed comparative analysis and explanatory notes relating to the various themes identified. The appendices contain all of the detailed data tables and, where available, corresponding data from previous Census years.
- 1.8 Throughout the report, 'average' and 'median' are referred to frequently. Although they are often presumed to be very similar they can often show very different results. The definitions for each are as follows;

**Average** - *The average is the grand total divided by the number of data points. The average is calculated by adding together all of the values, and then dividing them by the number of values you have. The average can be skewed by a few extreme values (e.g. average incomes can be skewed upwards by a very small number of very high earners).*

**Median** - *The median is the middle value: half of the population are above it, and half below it. As such, it is a useful measure to look at when datasets are skewed by a small number of extreme values. It is particularly useful when examining income data because a few high earners can make it look like the socio-economic status of the population is higher than it really is. The median identifies the mid-point so we can identify the level of income at which exactly half of the population are above or below.*

- 1.9 On the following page Figure 1.1 illustrates the Census enumeration areas referred to in the data tables i.e. East Falkland, West Falkland, Islands, Stanley and MPA. References to Camp are an amalgamation of data for East and West Falkland and the Islands.

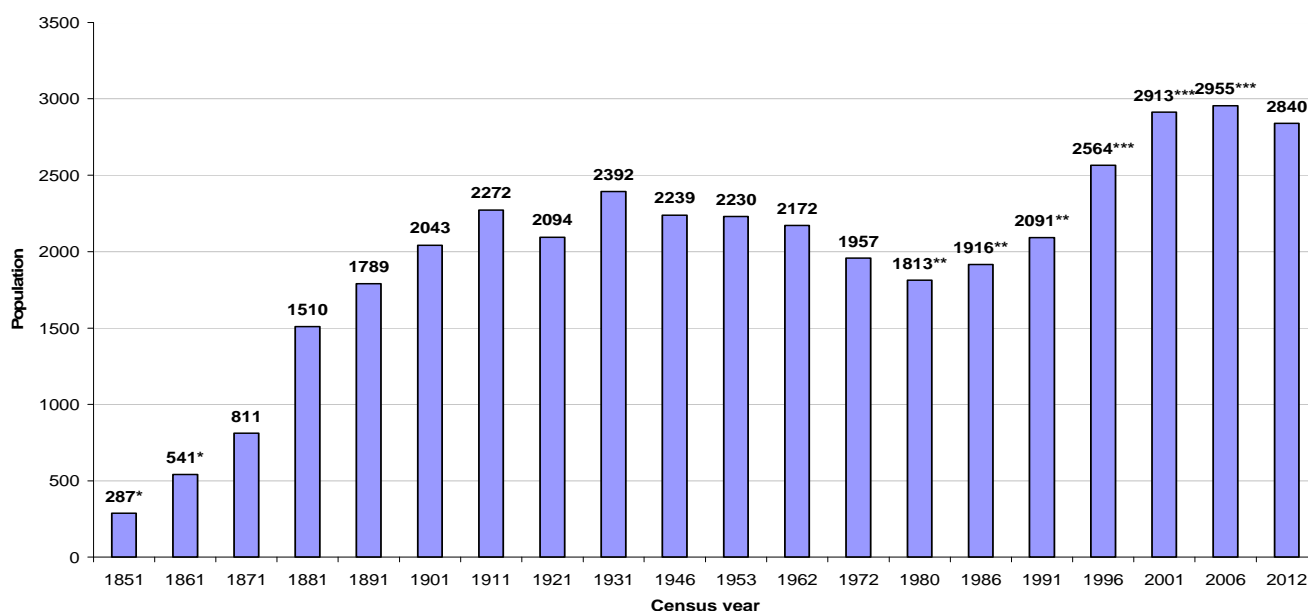
Figure 1.1



## **2. Usual Resident Population**

- 2.1 The Census recorded a total number of persons present on the Islands on Census night of 3,135. However, this figure includes 295 persons classed as temporary visitors to the Islands (i.e. persons who normally live outside of the Falkland Islands visiting temporarily for a period of less than three months).
- 2.2 Excluding temporary visitors, the total resident population on Census night was 2,840<sup>1</sup>.
- 2.3 However, there were also 91 persons who usually reside in the Islands who were absent on Census night. Hence, the total usual resident population in 2012 was 2,931.

**Figure 2.1 Census Population Figures (1851 - 2012)**



- 2.4 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 2,840 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).
- 2.5 The total population of 2,840 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 2012.

<sup>1</sup> Please note: The figure in the headline results (Released: September 2012) counted a total population of 2,841, following further data cleansing and removal of duplicates the final figure is 2,840.

\*-Estimated population ; \*\* The 1980 to 2006 figures exclude persons aboard visiting vessels; the 1986 and 1991 figures also exclude persons serving with, or in the Falklands islands in connection with, the military garrison. The 1991 through to 2012 figures do not include the number of persons temporarily present (1991 = 90; 1996 = 38; 2001 = 71; 2006 = 45; 2012 = 295), or the estimated number of people temporarily absent (1991 = 119; 1996 = 140; 2001 = 112; 2006 = 84; 2012 = 91) \*\*\* The 1996 through 2012 figures include persons present in the Falkland Islands in connection with the military garrison, (1996 = 483; 2001 = 534; 2006 = 477; 2012 = 369), but exclude all military personnel and their families.

- 2.6 The total population on Census night excluding MPA was 2,471. This suggests a small decline in population of only 7 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 2006. **The true population figure excluding MPA but including Falkland Islands residents overseas on the night of the Census is 2,562 – indicating that the population has remained static since 2006 (2,562).**

### **3. Location of Population**

- 3.1 The population of Stanley now accounts for almost 75% of the total number of residents in the Islands. At 2,120 persons, the population of Stanley has grown by less than 1% since 2006 (however, this increase may be understated due to the higher numbers of persons overseas at the time the Census was conducted).
- 3.2 The population in Camp has 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); Fox Bay (22); Port Howard (22); North Arm (20); and Hill Cove (16).

**Table 3.1 – Location of Population**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% of total population</b>	<b>Number of males</b>	<b>% of population (male)</b>	<b>Number of females</b>	<b>% of population (female)</b>
<b>Stanley</b>	2120	74.7%	1062	50.1	1058	49.9
<b>Camp, of which</b>	351	12.4%	179	51.0	172	49.0
<i>East</i>	202	7.1%	105	52.0	97	48.0
<i>West</i>	127	4.5%	63	49.6	64	50.4
<i>Islands</i>	22	0.8%	11	50.0	11	50.0
<b>MPA</b>	369	13.0%	250	67.8	119	32.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2840<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1491</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>47.5</b>

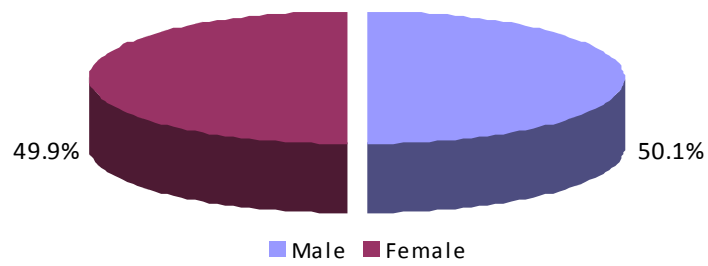
- 3.3 The sex ratio of the population is 111 males per 100 females in 2012, compared with 113:100 in 2006, reflecting a slight increase in the proportion of females in the population.
- 3.4 The sex ratio is somewhat skewed by the high proportion of males at MPA (68% of MPA residents are male). Excluding MPA residents, the sex ratio within the Islands is much more balanced with 101 males per 100 females. Figure 3.1 shows; there is an even split of male and females in Stanley and Camp (excluding MPA).

<sup>2</sup> The Census was carried out in April and is a snapshot of a particular day; therefore it is worth noting that due to the time of year some seasonal workers in Camp may have increased the population.

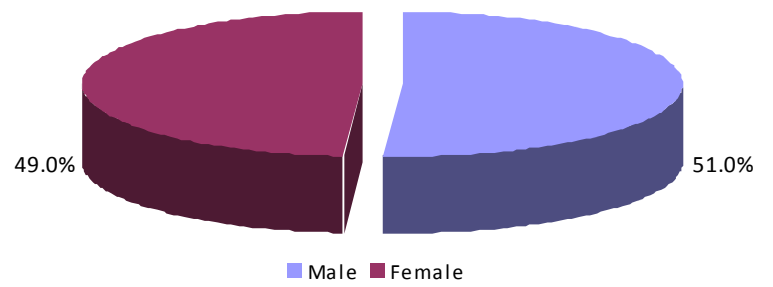


**Figure 3.1**

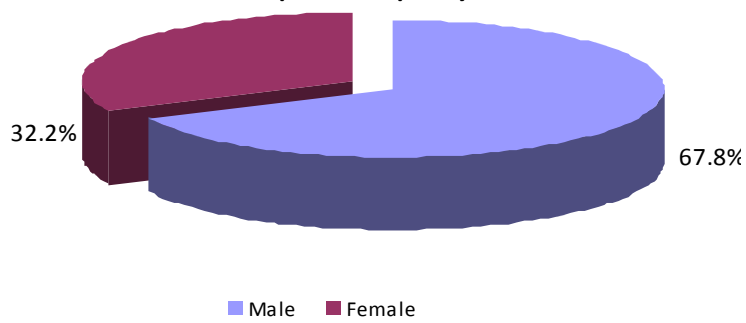
**Stanley - Population split by sex**



**Camp - Population split by sex**



**MPA - Population split by sex**



## 4. Age Structure & Gender

- 4.1 Comparison with the 2006 Census confirms that the trend is towards an ageing population with people over the age of 65 (10.7% of the overall population) having increased by almost 14%. The number of under 15 year olds (465) has remained constant since 2006 (471).

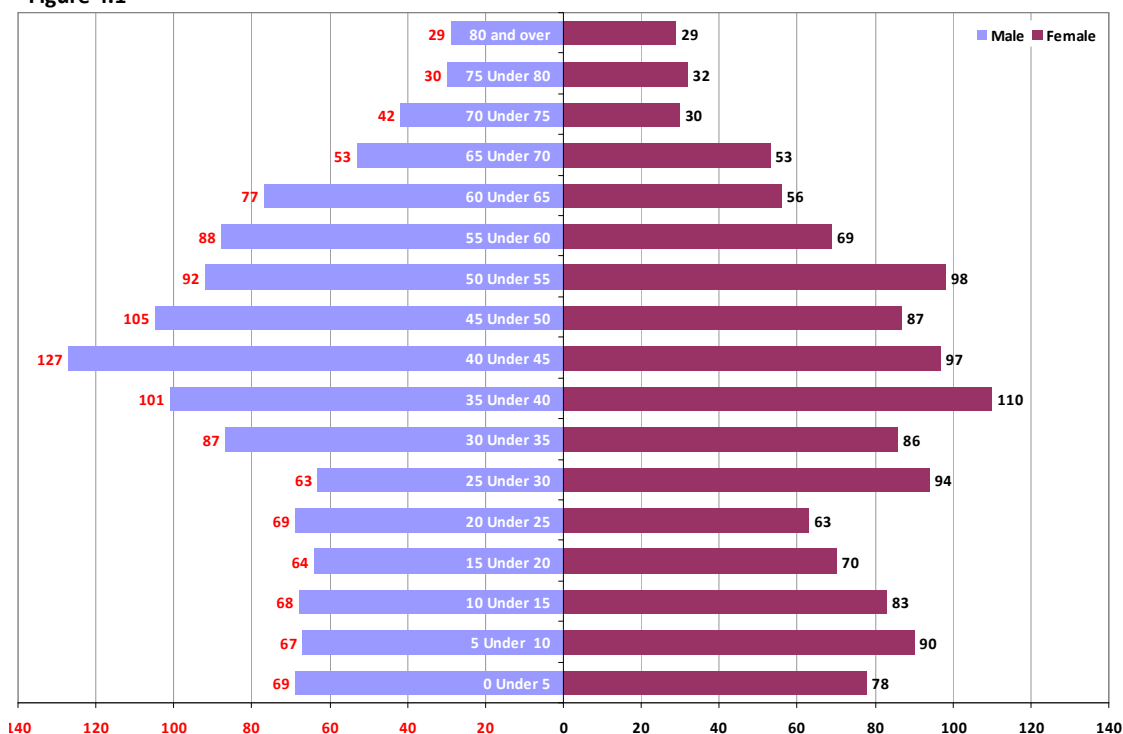
**Table 4.1 – Population by Age Structure and Sex (excluding MPA)**

Age Bands	Males Census 2012	Females Census 2012	Total Census 2006	Total Census 2012
0 under 15	17%	20%	18%	19%
15 under 30	16%	19%	18%	17%
30 under 45	26%	24%	26%	25%
45 under 60	23%	21%	22%	22%
60 under 75	14%	11%	12%	13%
75 and over	5%	5%	4%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

- 4.2 Figure 4.1 shows the population split by sex and age (residents from MPA were excluded from this particular analysis), note in the under 15 age band, there were 251 females to 204 males, which shows the greatest disproportion between the sexes. Females also outnumber males between the ages of 15-29; where there are 116 females for every 100 males. This does not apply to the population between the ages of 30-74 where there are more males than females, there are however slightly more females over the age of 75.

- 4.3 A high percentage of the total population is made up of 30-60 year olds, this particular age group make up 47% (1,147 people) of the overall population (49% of the male population and 45% of the female population).

**Figure 4.1**

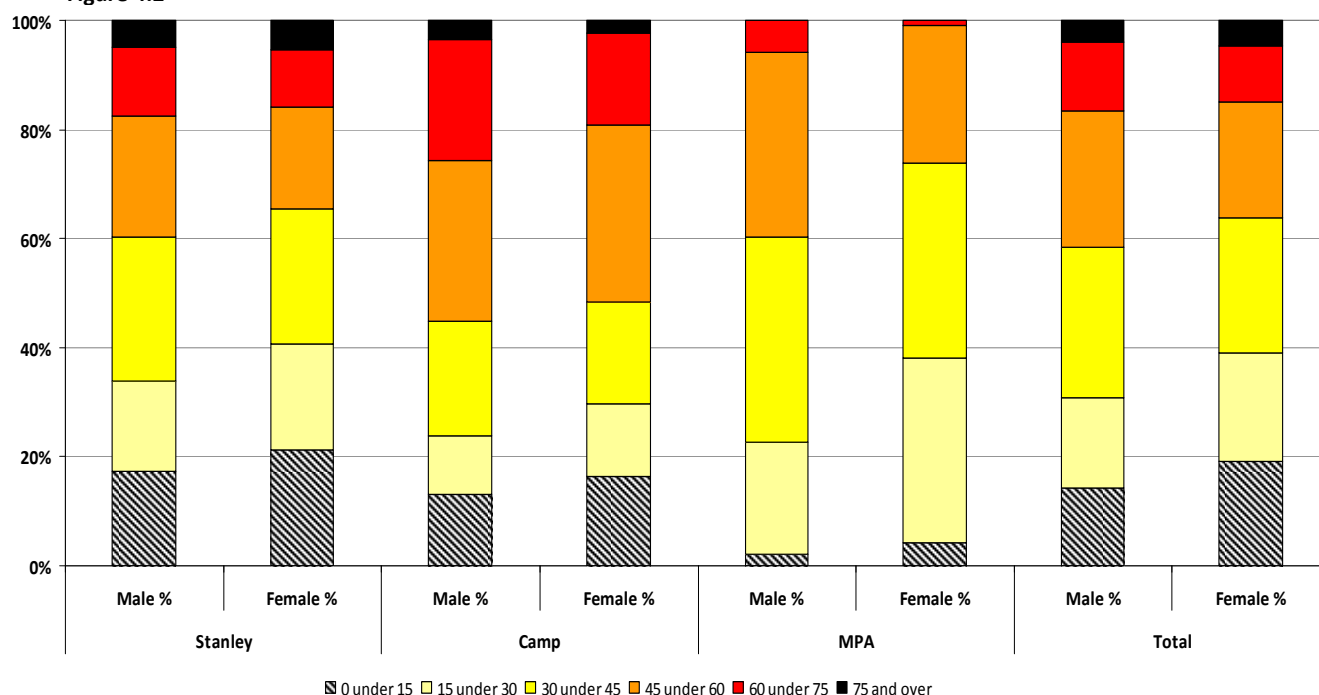


\* 2,456 respondents (Exc. MPA), 15 respondents left this blank.

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4.4 As Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2 show, the most diverse population in relation to age can be found in Stanley, where each age range is represented. This is not so apparent in Camp where there are certain age ranges which are not represented at all. For example, the Census returns indicated that there was nobody under the age of twenty on the outer Islands on Census night. MPA has very few residents over the age of 70 and under the age of 20, this is due to the fact that postings there are employment related.

**Figure 4.2**



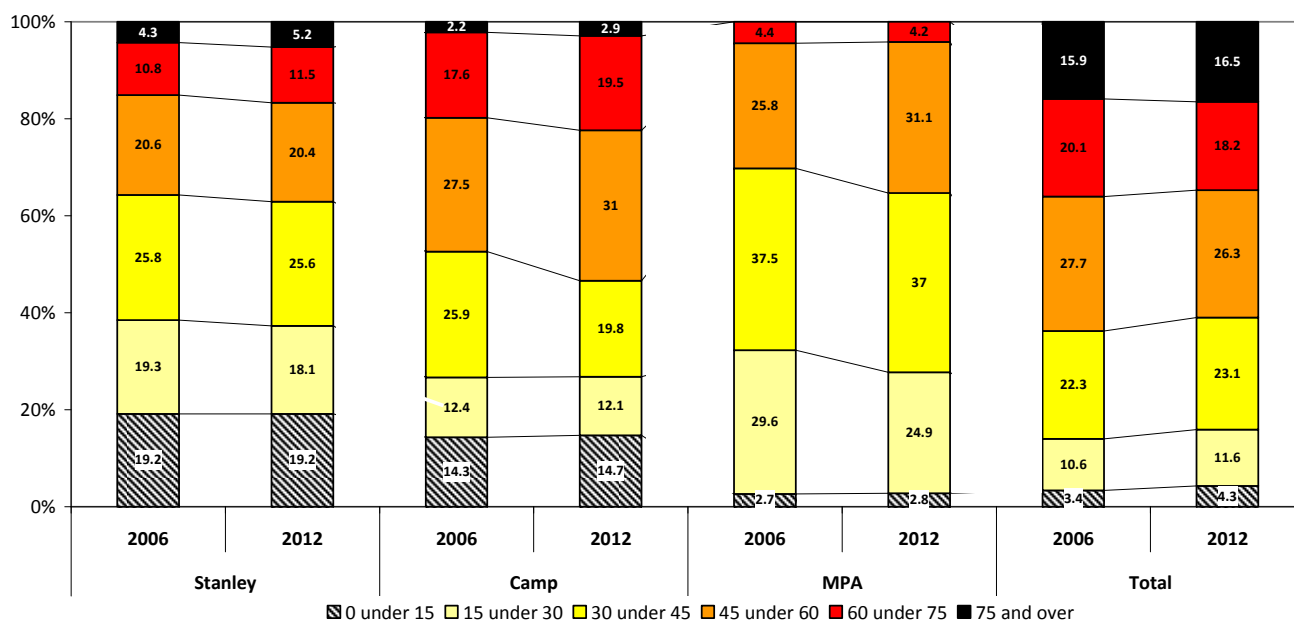
**Table 4.2 – Population by Age, Sex and Location**

	Stanley		Camp		MPA		Total	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
<b>0 under 15</b>	17.2	21.2	13.1	16.3	2.1	4.3	14.2	19.1
<b>15 under 30</b>	16.8	19.4	10.8	13.4	20.5	33.9	16.7	19.9
<b>30 under 45</b>	26.4	24.8	21.0	18.6	37.7	35.7	27.6	24.9
<b>45 under 60</b>	22.1	18.8	29.5	32.6	33.9	25.2	24.9	21.1
<b>60 under 75</b>	12.6	10.4	22.2	16.9	5.9	0.9	12.7	10.4
<b>75 and over</b>	5.0	5.4	3.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*30 respondents left the related question blank on the Census form (15 outside MPA / 15 at MPA). Due to rounding some of the totals may exceed 100%.

4.5 As shown in Figure 4.3 the age structure of the population within Stanley has changed very little since 2006, however there have been some significant changes in the age structure of the population in Camp. Whilst there has been very little change in the proportion of people under 30 (at 27%) there has been a significant reduction in the proportion aged 30-45 and a corresponding increase in those aged 45 and over. More than one in five (22%) of Camp residents are aged 60 or over, compared with only 16.7% in Stanley. In both locations the elderly population is growing rapidly - the proportion of over 60s increased by 13% in Camp and 11% in Stanley between 2006 and 2012.

**Figure 4.3**



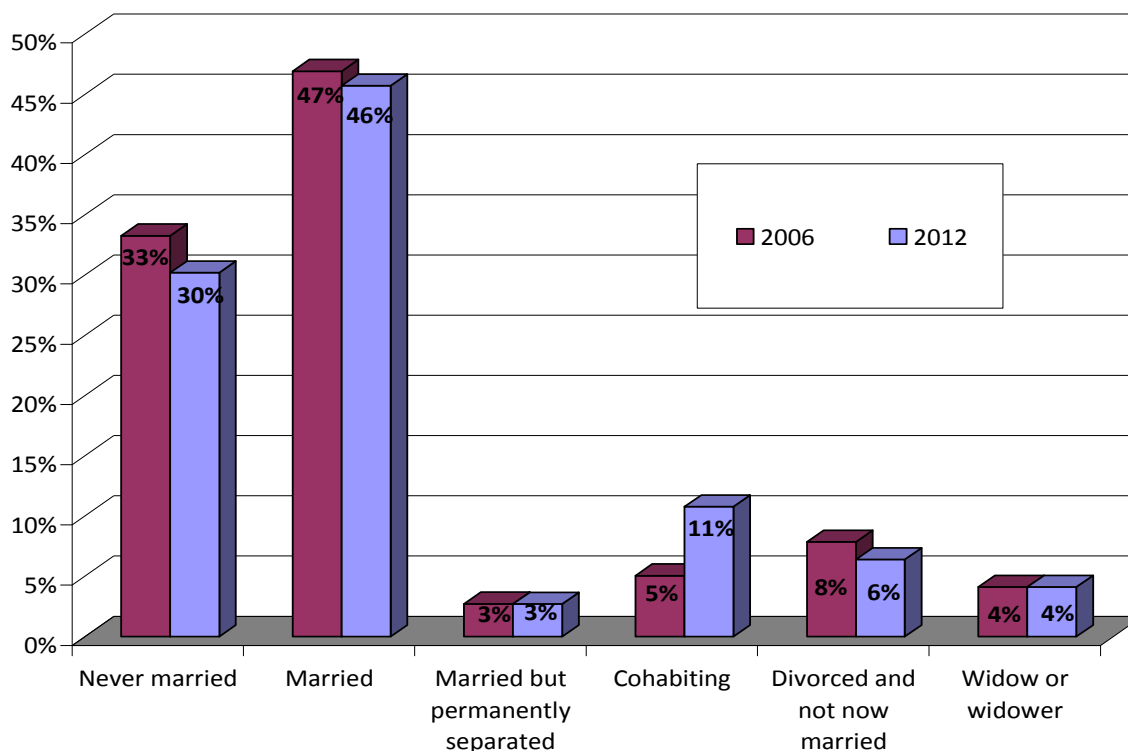
\* The data labels in each section represent the percentage of the population.

## **5. Marital Status**

5.1 The marital status of residents is summarised in Figure 5.1. Those never married total 30% of the population (compared to 33% in 2006). The number of divorced people declined from 193 to 149 (6% of the population), whilst the proportion who were married remained roughly the same at around 46%.

5.2 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 = 253). Cohabitation is much more prevalent amongst younger people, with almost twice as many people aged 16-30 cohabiting than are married.

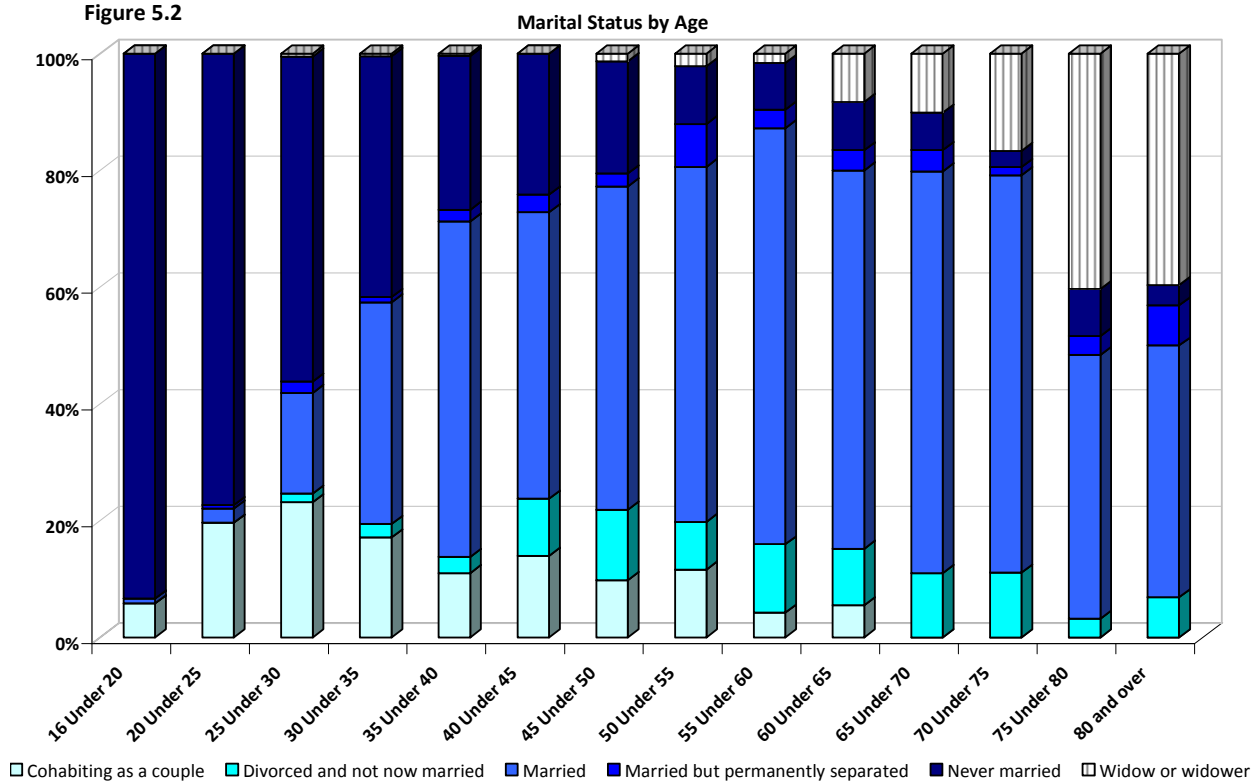
**Figure 5.1**



5.3 Figure 5.2 shows that there is a strong correlation between age and marital status in the Falkland Islands. The vast majority of people cohabiting are between the ages of 16 and 35, whereas the majority of people who are married are aged 35 and over.

5.4 The largest proportion of people who are divorced and not now married are over the age of 40, although a small number of people under 40 are divorced. These figures need to be looked at with some caution as some of the options are not mutually exclusive and respondents were requested to select just one answer, when more than one could apply i.e. a person could have never married and be cohabiting as part of a couple.

**Figure 5.2**



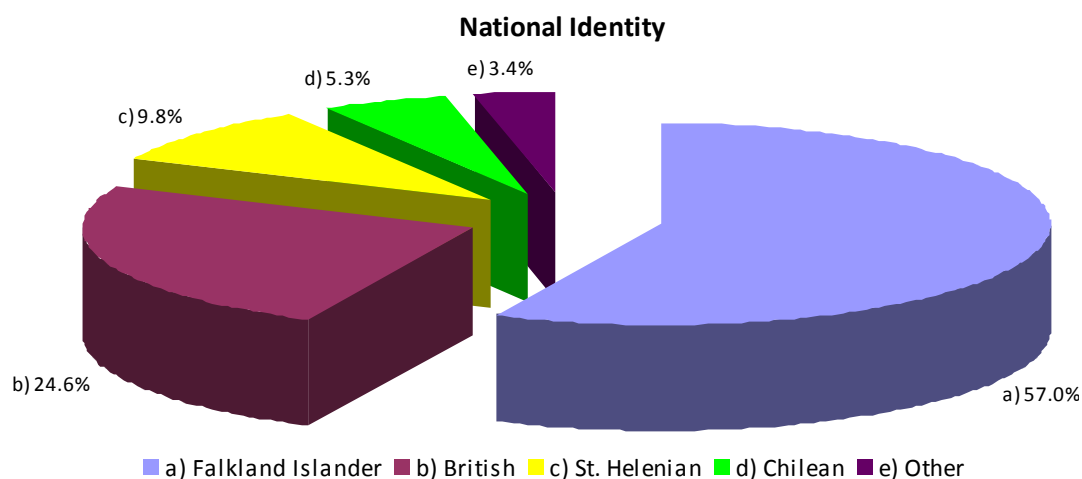
**\*Based on 2,311 respondents.**

## 6. National Identity & Immigration

### National Identity

- 6.1 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 57% of residents consider their national identity to be 'Falkland Islander'; 24.6% consider themselves British; 9.8% St. Helenian and 5.3% Chilean. There were 89 respondents who described their national identity as "Other". The full responses are listed in the appendices (see table 8ii).
- 6.2 There were also a number of people who listed multiple national identities which in some cases included up to three different national identities; these have not been included in the analysis due to the large number of variations possible.

Figure 6.1



**\*Note:** A number of respondents identified more than one national identity, therefore only respondents who defined a single national identity have been included to prevent double counting (total respondents: 2,645).

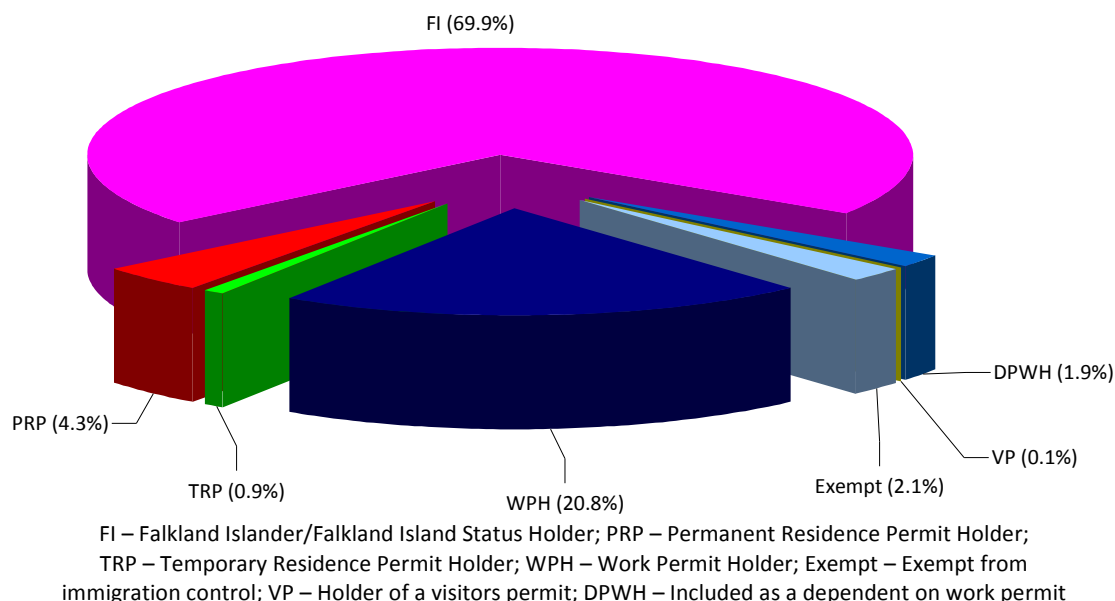
**\*\*Due to rounding the total exceeds 100%\*\***

### Immigration

- 6.3 As shown in the Figure 6.2, the vast majority of the total population hold immigration status as a Falkland Islander or Falkland Islands Status (almost 70%). Over a fifth of the population are residing in the Falkland Islands with a Work Permit (21%) and 4.3% of the population are Permanent Residence Permit (PRP) holders. The rest of the population consists of visitors, people exempt by reason of employment, dependents and temporary residence permit holders.

**Figure 6.2**

**Total Population by Immigration Status**



6.4 The largest concentrations of Work Permit Holders are based at MPA (300; 51% of all Work Permit Holders) and Stanley (275; 47%). This is due to the vast majority of employment opportunities being based in these particular areas. The majority (89%) of people living in Camp have an immigration status of Falkland Islander / Falkland Islands Status.

**Table 6.1 – Population by Immigration Status and Location**

Immigration Status	Stanley		Camp		MPA		Total	
	Count	% of population	Count	% of population	Count	% of population	Count	% of population
Holder of a Visitor's Permit	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
Exempt from immigration control by reason of employment	13	0.6%	0	0.0%	45	12.7%	58	2.1%
Work Permit Holder	275	13.0%	13	3.7%	300	84.7%	588	20.8%
Temporary Residence Permit Holder	19	0.9%	6	1.7%	0	0.0%	25	0.9%
Permanent Residence Permit Holder	107	5.1%	14	4.0%	0	0.0%	121	4.3%
Falkland Islander/Falkland Islands Status Holder	1654	78.1%	313	89.2%	6	1.7%	1973	69.9%
Included as a Dependant on a Work Permit	47	2.2%	5	1.4%	3	0.8%	55	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2118</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2823*</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*17 respondents left the related question blank on the Census form.

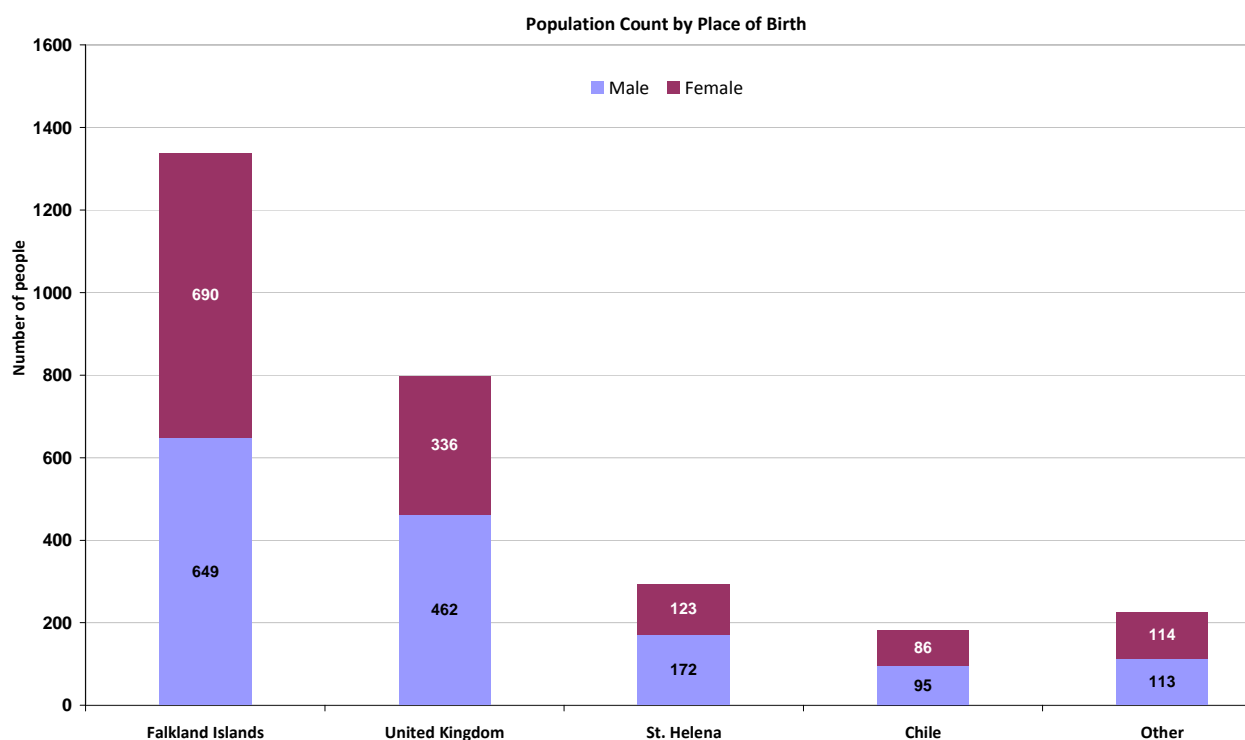


## Place of Birth

6.5 Including the population at MPA, 47% of the overall population were born in the Falkland Islands, 28% born in the UK, 10% in St. Helena, 6% in Chile and 8% born elsewhere. If the figures are analysed excluding MPA the proportion of the population born in the Falkland Islands increases to over 53% and the proportion born in St. Helena reduces to less than 5%.

**Table 6.2 – Population by Place of Birth & Sex**

Country of birth	Male inc.MPA		Female inc.MPA		Total inc. MPA		Total exc. MPA	
	Count	% of population	Count	% of population	Count	% of population	Count	% of population
<b>Falkland Islands</b>	649	43.5	690	51.1	1339	47.1	1322	53.5
<b>United Kingdom</b>	462	31.0	336	24.9	798	28.1	668	27.0
<b>St. Helena</b>	172	11.5	123	9.1	295	10.4	119	4.8
<b>Chile</b>	95	6.4	86	6.4	181	6.4	150	6.1
<b>Other</b>	113	7.6	114	8.5	227	8.0	212	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1491</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2840</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2471</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

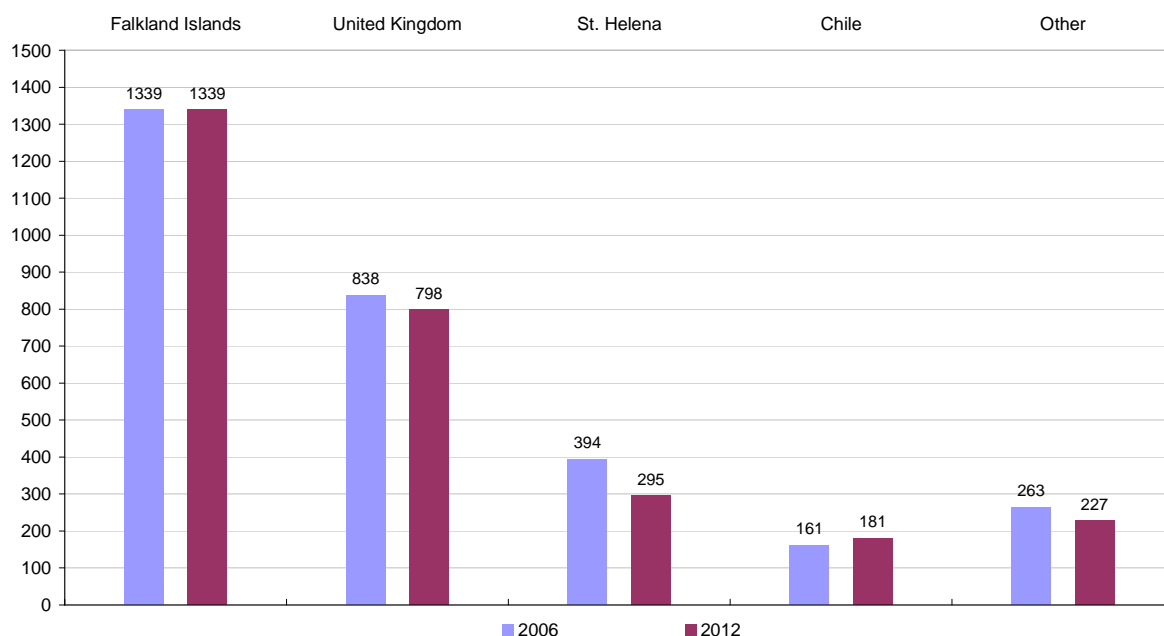


6.6 The 8% of the population who were born elsewhere originated from 57 other countries, with the largest concentrations from Argentina (1.3% of the total population), Philippines (0.8%), Germany (0.6%), Russia (0.5%), New Zealand (0.4%) and Ascension Island (0.4%).

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6.7 As shown in Figure 6.4 the predominant countries of birth are unchanged from 2006 with the Falkland Islands (47.1%) and UK (28.1%), combined contributing to 75% of the population. 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).

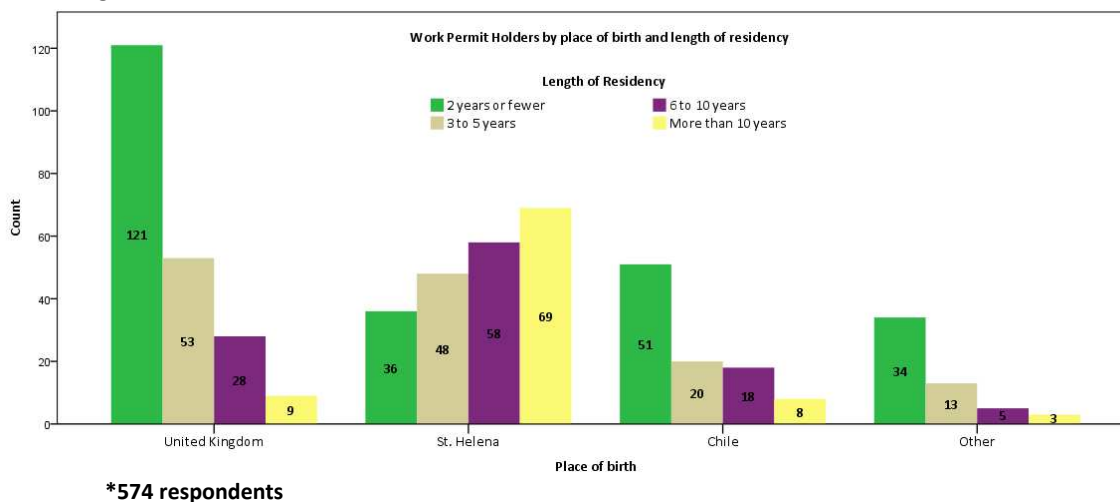
**Figure 6.4** Comparison of Population by Birth Place - Census 2006 and Census 2012



6.8 It is noticeable that there has been a 25% decline in the proportion of the population born in St. Helena over the period 2006-2012. This decline may be attributable to the new airport development in St. Helena, which may be attracting some Saint Helenian's back to Saint Helena to take up new employment opportunities there.

6.9 Figure 6.5 shows that the majority of Work Permit Holders (WPH) from St. Helena have been here for 6 years or more, evidencing that there have been fewer new economic migrants from St. Helena in recent years. Figure 6.5 shows that half the number of WPH who have been here for less than 2 years are from the UK (this figure includes contractors at MPA). It is also evident that the number of new Work Permit Holders from Chile is greater than those from St. Helena.

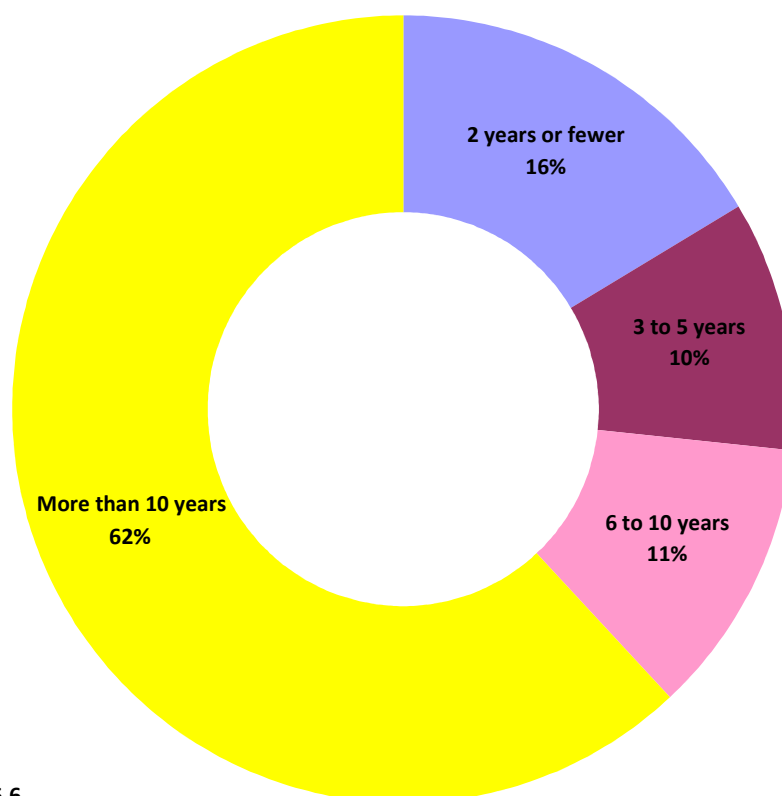
**Figure 6.5**



## **Length of Residence**

6.10 As shown in Figures 6.6 and 6.7, the majority of the population (62% of total population) within the Falkland Islands are long term residents, who have lived on the Islands for over 10 years. 16% of the population have lived here for two years or fewer. The Census shows that 96% of the people who have been here for less than 2 years reside in Stanley (66% of people residing <2 years) and MPA (30% of people residing <2 years), these are the areas where the majority of contract work is located and hence the high number of short term residents.

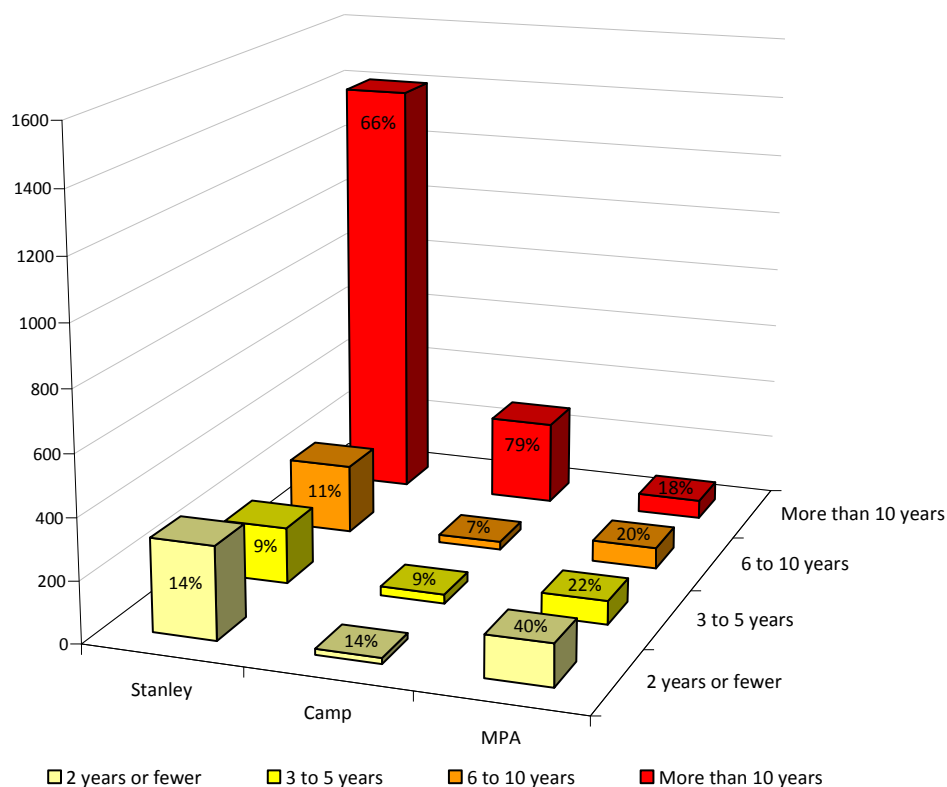
**Length of Residence in the Falkland Islands (Total Population)**



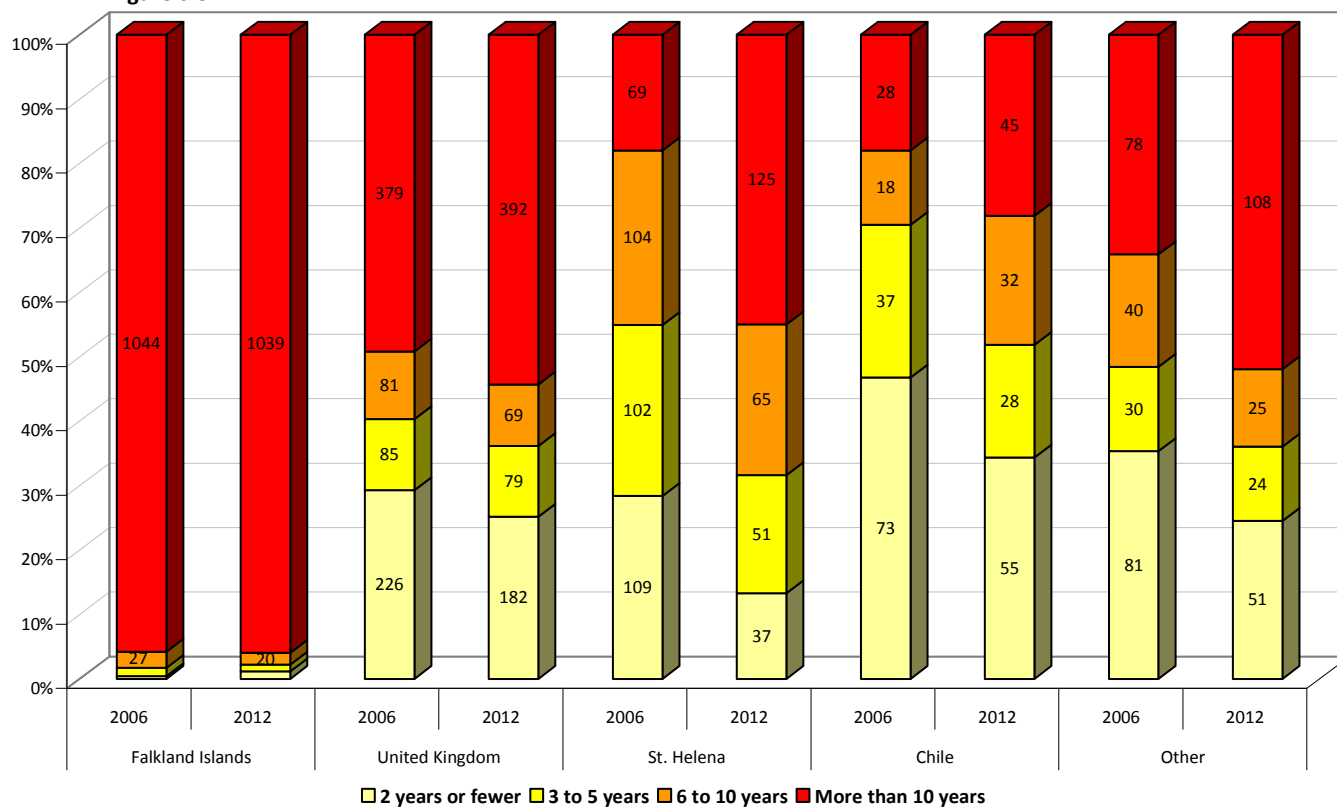
**Figure 6.6**

6.11 Camp has very few short term residents (less than 5%), and almost 80% of the Camp population has resided in the Falkland Islands for more than 10 years. Stanley also has a large number of long term residents with 66% of the population residing in the Falkland Islands for over 10 years. Although MPA has a high proportion of short term residents, there are some longer term residents, with 18% of MPA residents living on the Islands for 10 years or more.

**Figure 6.7** Length of Residency by Location



**Figure 6.8** Comparison of Residency by Birthplace - Census 2006 and 2012



\*The final figures from the 2006 Census only includes people over 10 years old, therefore to make the analysis consistent, only people older than 10 years were included in the 2012 figures.

## Falkland Islands Government - Census 2012: Statistics & Data Tables

6.12 Figure 6.8 shows that there has been a small decline in the number of people moving to the Falkland Islands from the UK in the last 2 years. There has also been a 66% drop in the number of St. Helenian residents who have been here for fewer than 2 years, which would also correlate with decline in the overall population of St. Helenian's in the Falkland Islands.

6.13 However, Figure 6.8 also shows that there has been an 81% increase in the number of St. Helenians residing here for more than 10 years. This trend is also apparent amongst Chilean residents, where there has been 67% increase in the number residing here for 6 years or more i.e. there is a trend of migrants from St. Helena and Chile choosing to settle in the Islands on a long-term basis.

**Table 6.3 - Length of Residence by Immigration Status**

	Holder of a Visitor's Permit	Exempt from immigration control by reason of employment	Work Permit Holder	Temporary Residence Permit Holder	Permanent Residence Permit Holder	Falkland Islander/Falkland Islands Status Holder	Included as a Dependant on a Work Permit	Total
<b>2 years or fewer</b>	3	44	244	10	6	109	41	<b>457</b>
<b>3 to 5 years</b>	0	10	135	8	28	101	8	<b>290</b>
<b>6 to 10 years</b>	0	2	109	5	20	181	6	<b>323</b>
<b>More than 10 years</b>	0	1	89	2	67	1582	0	<b>1741</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2811*</b>

\* 29 respondents left either one of the related question(s) blank on the Census form

6.14 Table 6.3 shows that 53% of people who have been here for 2 years or fewer are Work Permit Holders and are here on short term contracts. In relation to long term residency, 8 out of 10 people who are Falkland Islanders or have Falkland Islands Status have been living in the Islands for over 10 years.

6.15 It is also apparent that 15% of all Work Permit Holders have been residing in the Falkland Islands for more than 10 years. The likely reason for this is due to these people being unable to graduate to Permanent Residence Permit and hence can only reside in the Falkland Islands with a Work Permit.

**Table 6.4 - Place of Residence 10 years ago by Location**

		Residence in 2012			Total
		Stanley	Camp	MPA	
<b>Residence 10 years ago</b>	<b>Stanley</b>	1320	81	8	<b>1409</b>
	<b>Camp</b>	93	191	57	<b>341</b>
	<b>Overseas</b>	449	44	261	<b>754</b>
	<b>Person less than 10 years old</b>	258	35	9	<b>302</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2120</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>2806*</b>

\*34 respondents left the related question blank on the Census form.

6.16 Table 6.4 shows that 62% of the current population were residing on the Islands 10 years ago (this is not including any persons under the age of 10 years old), with almost 50% of the current population living in Stanley ten years ago. There has been some counter-balancing movement in population between Stanley and Camp over the last ten years: 81 people who lived in Stanley 10 years ago now live in Camp; and 93 people who lived in Camp 10 years ago, now live in Stanley. 23% of the people who lived in Camp 10 years ago who now live in Stanley are now retired compared with only 7% of people who migrated in the opposite direction, perhaps indicating a greater number of people move to Stanley when nearing or following retirement.

6.17 Over a quarter (26.9%) of the population were residing overseas ten years ago, this has decreased compared with 2006 when the figure was over a third (35%).

6.18 As shown in Figure 6.8, 78% (86 people) of people who arrived in the Islands within 6 months of birth were born outside the Falkland Islands for medical reasons with the remaining 22% (24 persons) being born outside for other reasons which are not specified in the Census (e.g. migrating parents).

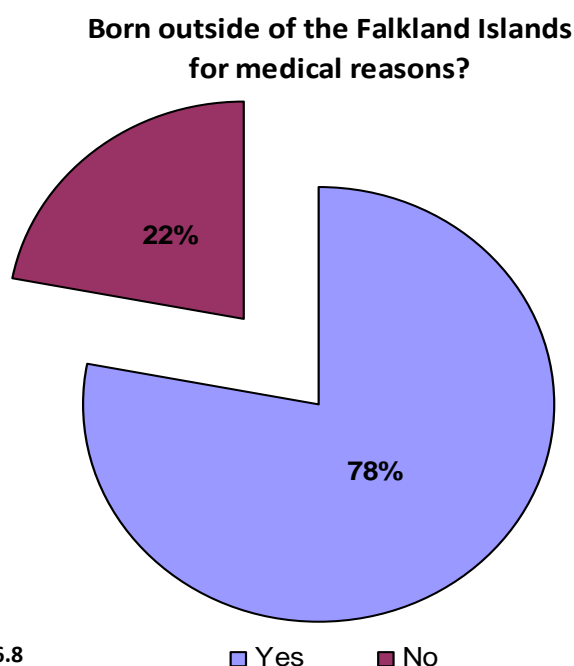


Figure 6.8

## Language

6.19 The Census has shown that 12.7% of the population speaks another language at home, with 30 individual languages spoken in the Islands. This is a high number considering the size of the overall population, demonstrating the cultural diversity of the Islands. Spanish is the most common second language on the Islands; 76% of people who speak a second language speak Spanish.

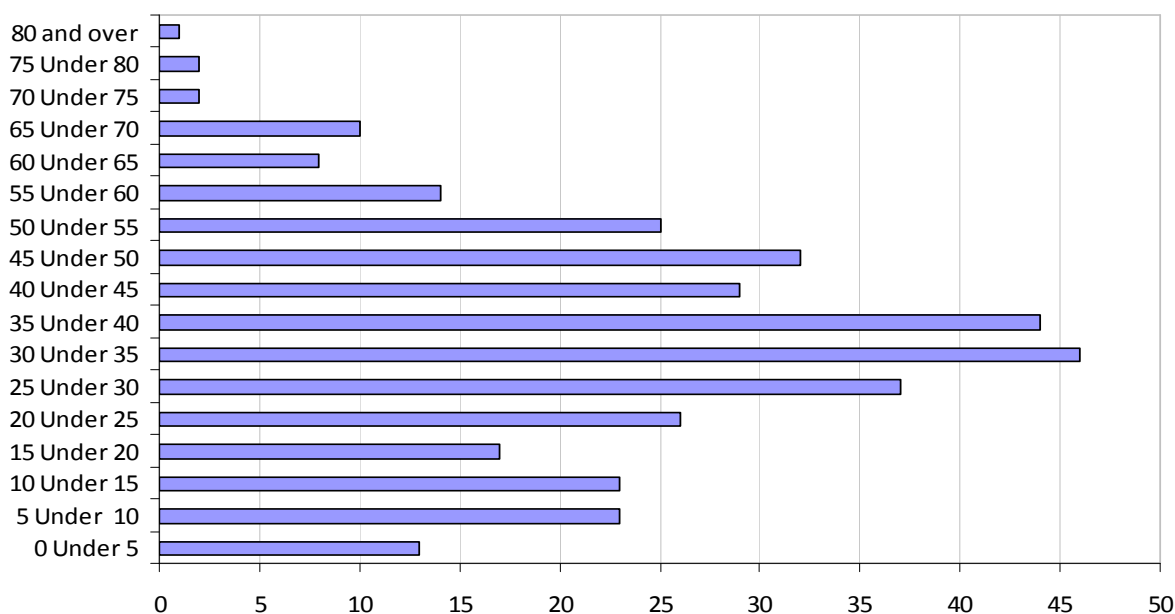
6.20 People born in the Falkland Islands make up 20% of second language speakers, the dominant second language amongst Falkland Islanders is Spanish (93%). Other languages spoken by Falkland Islanders are Thai, French, Filipino and Welsh.

**Table 6.5 – English speaking ability of second language speakers**

<b>How well English is spoken</b>	<b>Very well</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>53.0%</b>
	<b>Well</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>37.9%</b>
	<b>Not well</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
	<b>Not at all</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Of the 359 people who speak another language at home only 351 people responded to the question in relation to their ability to speak in English.

**Language other than English spoken at home by age**



**Figure 6.9**

■ Number of people who speak another language at home

6.21 People within the Falkland Islands whose second language is English mostly indicate an ability to speak the language well or very well (almost 91% of all second language speakers have the ability to speak English “well” or “very well”).

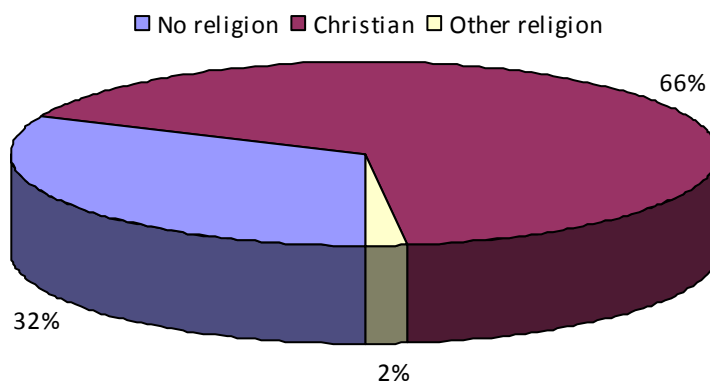
6.22 Out of all the people who speak a second language at home, the section of the population where it appears to be most common to speak a second language at home is people between the ages of 25 and 50.

## **7. Religion**

- 7.1 The chosen religion of the majority of people in the Falkland Islands is Christian, with 66% of people stating Christianity as their religion. Figure 7.1 shows that 32% of the population do not identify with any religion and the remaining 2% is attributable to other religions.

**Figure 7.1**

**Religion in the Falkland Islands**



## **8. Employment & Income**

- 8.1 Throughout this section different samples of the population are examined depending on the nature of the analysis (e.g. working population, economically active population, working age population etc.). For some of the analysis, residents at MPA have been omitted – this reflects the fact that MPA has a relatively self-contained labour force with limited interaction with the labour market in the rest of the Islands.


### **Economic Activity**

- 8.2 As can be seen in Table 8.1, over 83% of the working age population is in employment. The majority of people in employment are employees (72% of working population); the number of people who are self employed is much lower with 10% of people in employment working for themselves.
- 8.3 Over 40% of the total number of people who are self-employed in the Falkland Islands live in Camp. Overall, 42% of the working population in Camp are self-employed compared to just 10% in Stanley.



**Table 8.1 – Economic Activity Rates (All persons aged 16+ inc. MPA)**

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total % of working age population	Total
<b>Employed</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>1920</b>
<i>Employees</i>	<i>938</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>1677</i>
<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>241</i>
<i>Did not specify</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2</i>
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total economically active</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>1944</b>
<b>Not working for other reasons</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Retired and not working</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Unemployed not seeking work</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total economically inactive</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>383</b>
<b>Total working age population</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2327</b>

 Economically active includes persons over the age of 15 who are self-employed, employees, and those who are unemployed and seeking employment.

- 8.4 The Economic Activity rate for males (88%) is higher than females (79%); this reflects the larger proportion of the female population who are retired or not working for other reasons (such as homemakers, family carers etc.)
- 8.5 The Census also highlights the tight labour market within the Islands - the unemployment rate is 1.2%<sup>3</sup> indicating that there is virtually no spare capacity within the labour market to accommodate any additional employment opportunities that may arise in the future. This rate of unemployment is extremely low: in the UK 8.4% of the economically active population is unemployed<sup>4</sup>.
- 8.6 As Table 8.2 below shows, the largest employer within the Islands is the Falkland Islands Government (FIG), which employs 485 people (25% of the overall labour force). This may seem a large figure for public administration but FIG is responsible for providing an array of sectors and services such as water, postal service, power etc. - services which are often provided by the private sector in larger economies. Figure 8.1 below shows a departmental breakdown of FIG employees.
- 8.7 Table 8.2 also shows that Agriculture and Wholesale and Retail are also major employers, each accounting for almost 10% of all jobs in the Islands.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated as a % of the economically active population in line with international statistic convention.

<sup>4</sup> ONS Labour Market Statistics 2012 (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-statistics/february-2012/statistical-bulletin.html>)

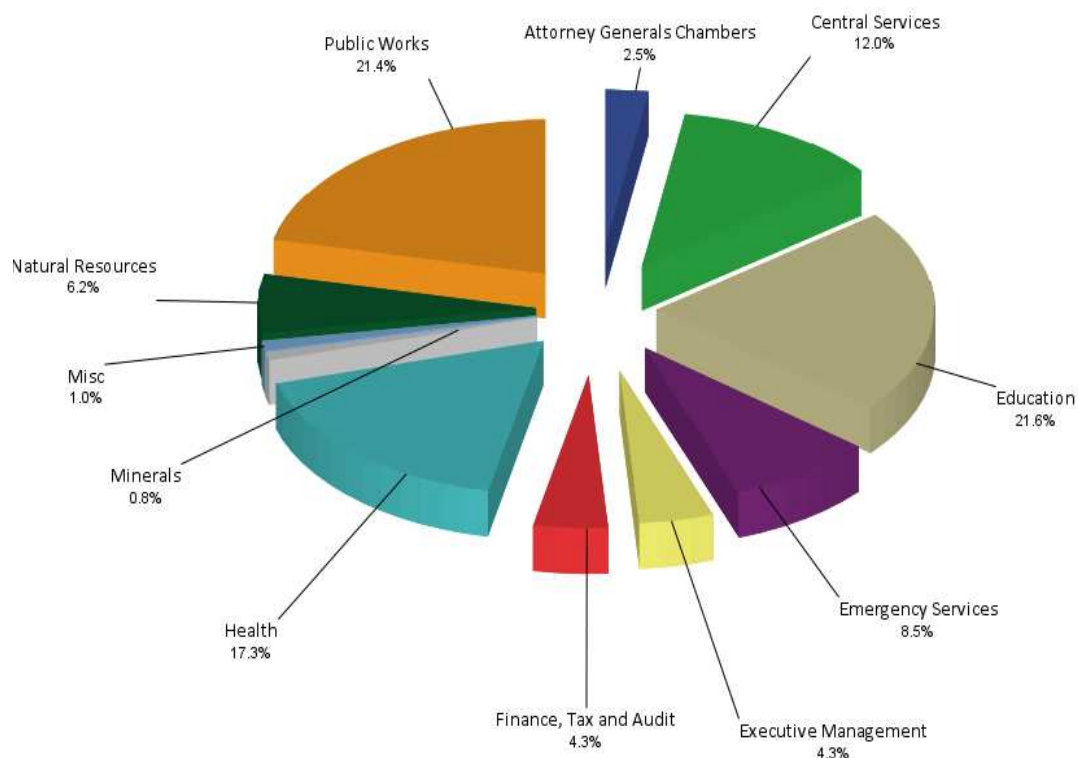
**Table 8.2 – Sectors of Economic Activity (Primary Activity Only)**

<b>Sector of Economic Activity**</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of all persons in employment</b>
Public Service (FIG)	485	25.4
Agriculture	189	9.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	183	9.6
Hospitality (hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.)	149	7.8
Construction	143	7.5
Transport and Storage	133	7
Administration & Support Service Activities	117	6.1
Community , Social and Personal Services	100	5.2
Electricity, Water and Gas	74	3.9
Communication	70	3.7
Fishing	58	3
Finance	41	2.1
Business Services	38	2
Manufacturing	30	1.6
Tourism	30	1.6
Mining and Quarrying (including oil and gas exploration activities)	26	1.4
Public Service (Other)	13	0.7
Public Service (MOD)	12	0.6
Other	6	0.3
Professional Scientific and Technical Activities	6	0.3
Art, Entertainment & Recreation	4	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1907*</b>	<b>100</b>

**\*13 respondents did not specify their employment sector. Please note “Tourism” was self-selected by a number of respondents. In strict definitional terms this is not an “industry “, therefore many tourism jobs may have been classified under other industries such as “Hospitality” or “Transport”.**

**\*\* Table shows counts based on primary employment. Persons with secondary jobs in other sectors are not included in this table.**

**Figure 8.1 Composition of FIG employment by department**



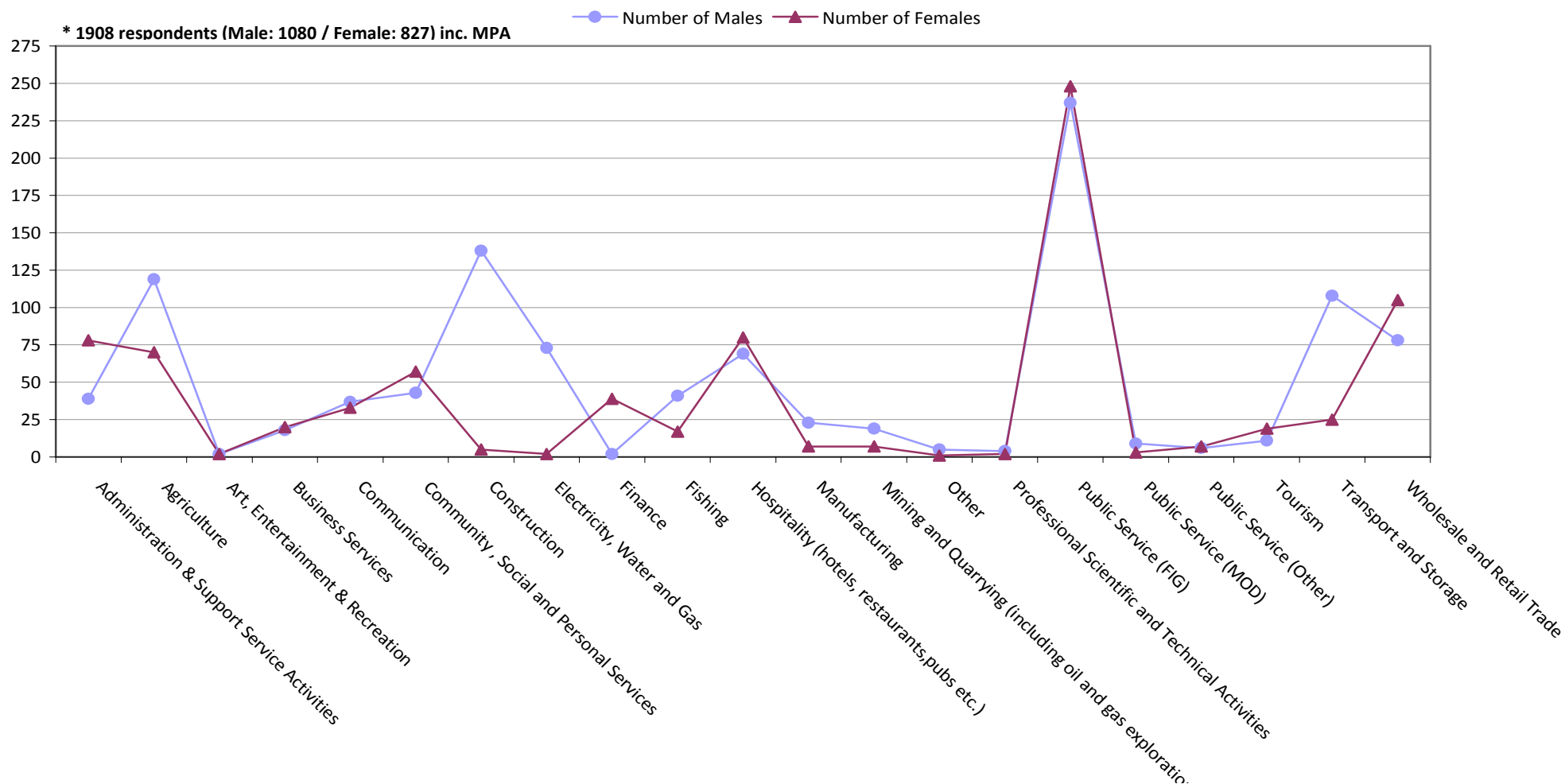
**Note: Central Services (incl. Human Resources, IT, FIGAS, Post Office, Stanley Airport and Leisure Centre); Emergency Services (incl. Police, Fire & Rescue, Customs & Immigration and Defence); Natural Resources (incl. Agriculture, Fisheries, Marine Services and Coastguard)**

8.8 As shown in Figure 8.2, there are a number of industries in which more jobs are filled by men than women, and vice versa. Within Public Services (FIG) there is an even representation of both sexes (FIG; Males: 237 Females: 248), whereas within the Construction and Electricity, Water and Gas sector very few women are employed. Similarly, only 5 women (3.5% of overall workforce and 0.6% of all females in employment) work within the construction industry. Conversely, the wholesale and retail sector employs a higher proportion of women than men.

**Figure 8.2**

**Employment by Sector (Male & Female)**

\* 1908 respondents (Male: 1080 / Female: 827) inc. MPA



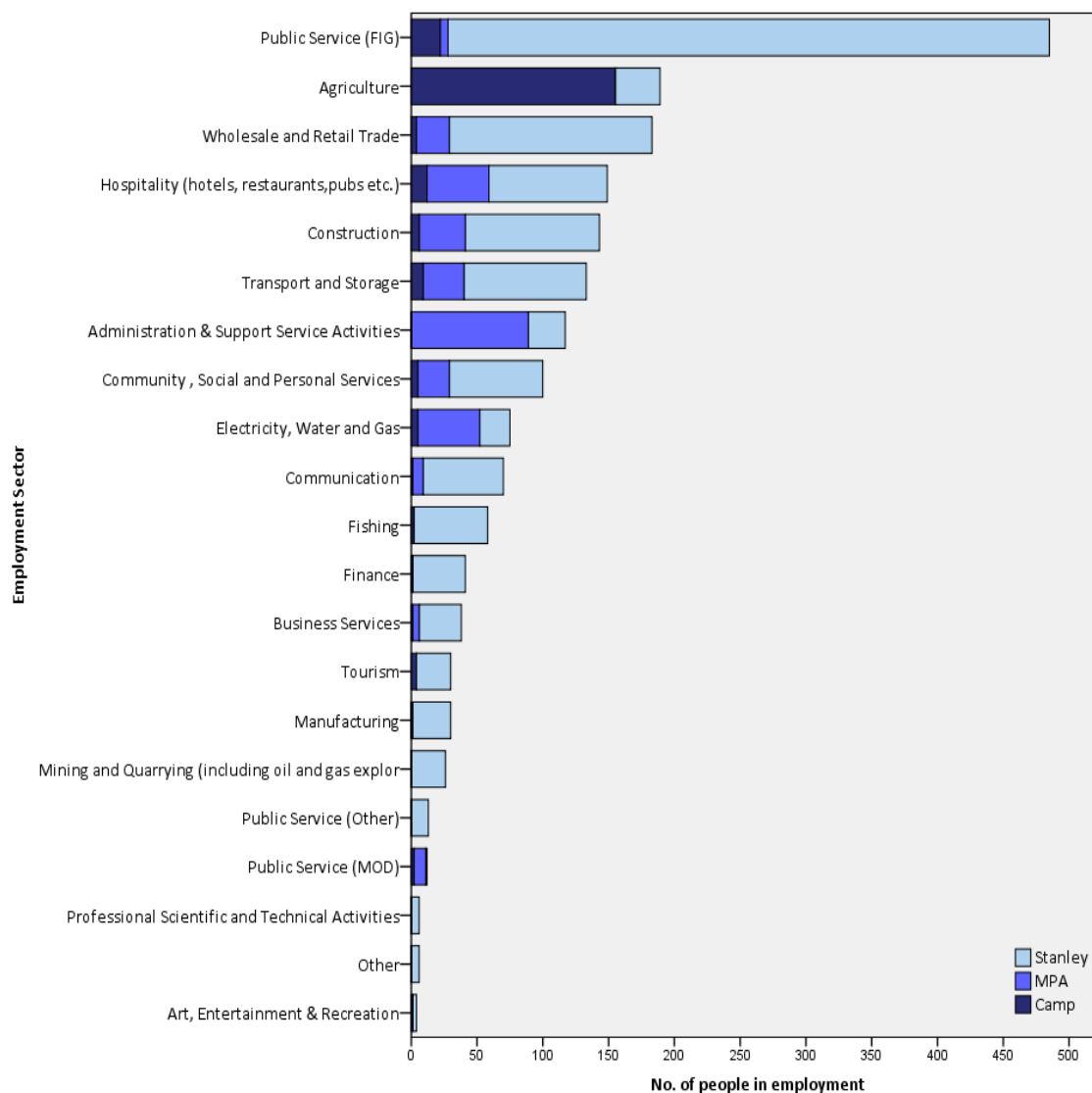
8.9 Figure 8.2 shows the range of employment sectors throughout the Islands. The information is based on all people in employment who defined their primary employment (1,908 respondents), this also includes employees based at MPA.

8.10 It is obvious from Figure 8.2 that there is strong correlation between the type of primary employment sector and location. Camp is dominated by the agricultural sector (155 of the 189 total working population in Camp defined their economic sector as agriculture) and with very few people employed in other sectors.

8.11 MPA has a more diverse labour force than Camp, with individuals employed in sectors such as; construction, electricity, water & gas and hospitality, yet Stanley has the most varied employment, with Stanley's population being represented in all sectors except Public Service (MOD).

**Figure 8.3**

**Employment sectors by location (primary employment)**



**\*1,908 Respondents – Based on primary employment**

**Table 8.3 – Number of Work Permit Holders by sectors of economic activity (exc. MPA)**

<b>Sector of economic activity</b>	<b>Number of Work Permit Holders</b>	<b>% of all Work Permit Holders</b>	<b>% of all employees in sector (who are WPH)</b>
Administration & Support Service Activities	7	2.6%	25.0%
Agriculture	10	3.7%	5.3%
Art, Entertainment & Recreation	1	0.4%	25.0%
Business Services	3	1.1%	9.1%
Communication	9	3.3%	14.5%
Community , Social and Personal Services	14	5.1%	18.7%
Construction	17	6.2%	15.9%
Electricity, Water and Gas	6	2.2%	21.4%
Finance	4	1.5%	9.8%
Fishing	5	1.8%	8.6%
Hospitality (hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.)	36	13.2%	35.3%
Manufacturing	14	5.1%	48.3%
Mining and Quarrying (including oil and gas exploration activities)	4	1.5%	15.4%
Other	1	0.4%	16.7%
Professional Scientific and Technical Activities	4	1.5%	66.7%
Public Service (FIG)	90	33.0%	18.8%
Tourism	2	0.7%	6.7%
Transport and Storage	14	5.1%	13.7%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	32	11.7%	20.3%

8.12 There are a number of sectors which are reliant on workers residing on temporary work permits. In total, 17% of workers (excluding MPA) are on work permits. There are two main groups of temporary workers:

- First, a large proportion of low wage, low skilled jobs are taken by workers on work permits. These include hospitality, wholesale & retail trade and community, social & Personal Services. Typically such individuals are earning below median income (see Figure 8.4 below);
- Second, a significant proportion of higher skilled specialist posts are taken by workers on work permits. These include higher skilled roles in public service and construction. This reflects a lack of particular skills/experience required for these roles within the local population.

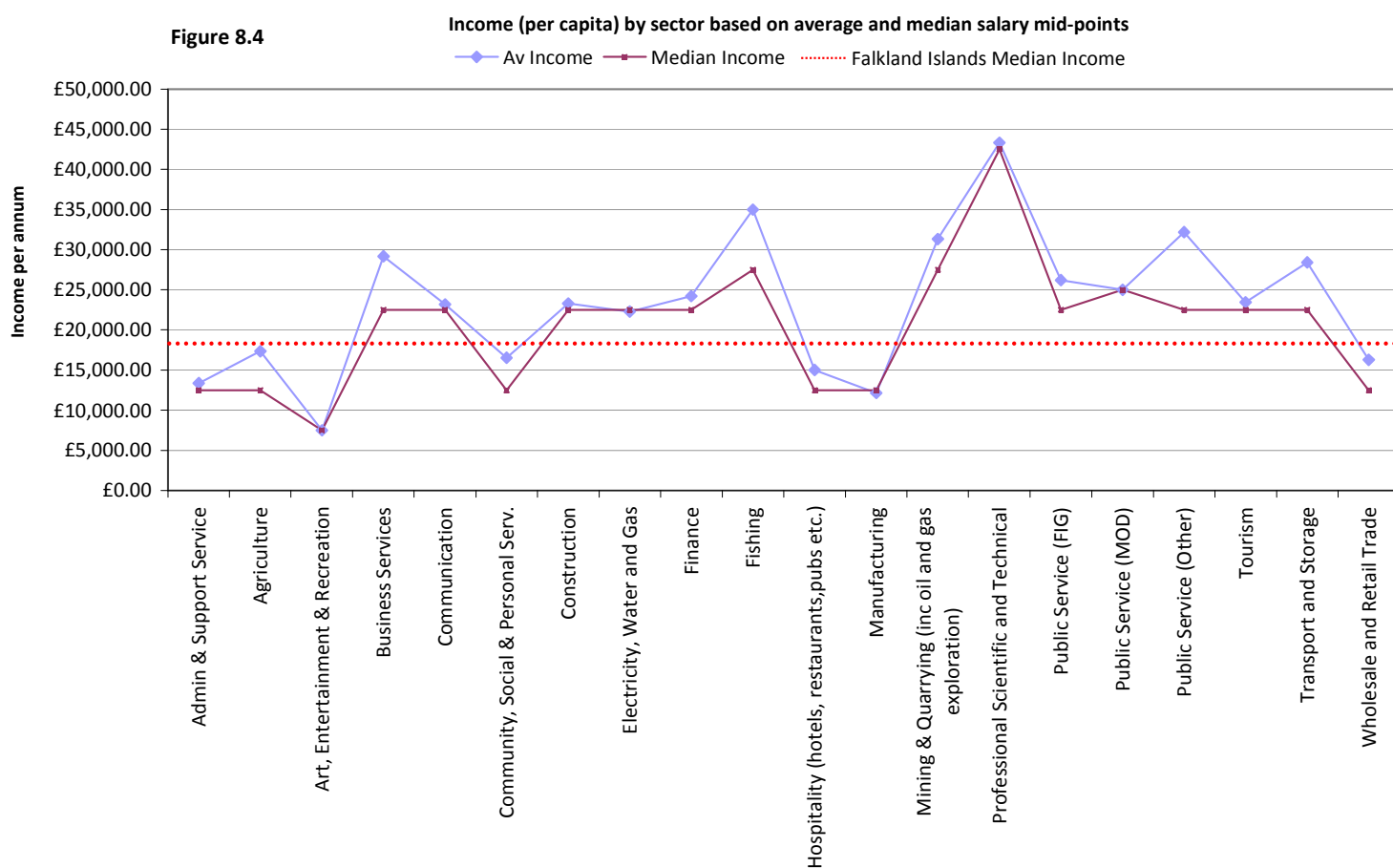
### **Earnings by Sector**

8.13 Figure 8.4<sup>1</sup> shows the average and median earnings by sector; this is based on people with one job only and does not include employees at MPA, as MPA contractor working hours and terms and conditions are not always consistent with those elsewhere in the Falkland Islands.

<sup>1</sup> Please note these incomes are based on average salary mid-points and not exact earnings, only people with one source of income (i.e. no second jobs) were included in the analysis as only a gross income from all employment was requested, not a breakdown from each type of employment.

8.14 Figure 8.4 shows the Professional Scientific and Technical Activities industry (which includes solicitors, scientists and accountants) has the highest incomes with average earnings of over £43,000 and a median income of £42,500. The lowest paid sectors are Art, Entertainment & Recreation followed by Manufacturing and Administration & Support Services<sup>1</sup>.

8.15 The Fishing Industry and Mining & Quarrying are relatively high paying industries, with median salaries of £27,500 per annum. It is noticeable that two of the largest employment sectors (wholesale/retail and hospitality) exhibit average earnings that are below the average for the Islands as a whole.



<sup>1</sup> Although certain employment sectors have been identified as high and low earning, it is worth noting that only a small number of people work in the Professional Scientific and Technical Activities industry (6 people) and the Art, Entertainment & Recreation industry (4 people), therefore the sample size needs to be taken into account when interpreting these figures.

**Persons in Multiple Employment**

8.16 Table 8.4 highlights that a significant proportion of the population has a secondary occupation. Multi-jobbing is partly a response to the temporary and seasonal nature of some work (especially in tourism and agriculture), but in some cases is also driven by a need to supplement low incomes earned from primary employment.

**Table 8.4 – Number of jobs (per person) by sex**

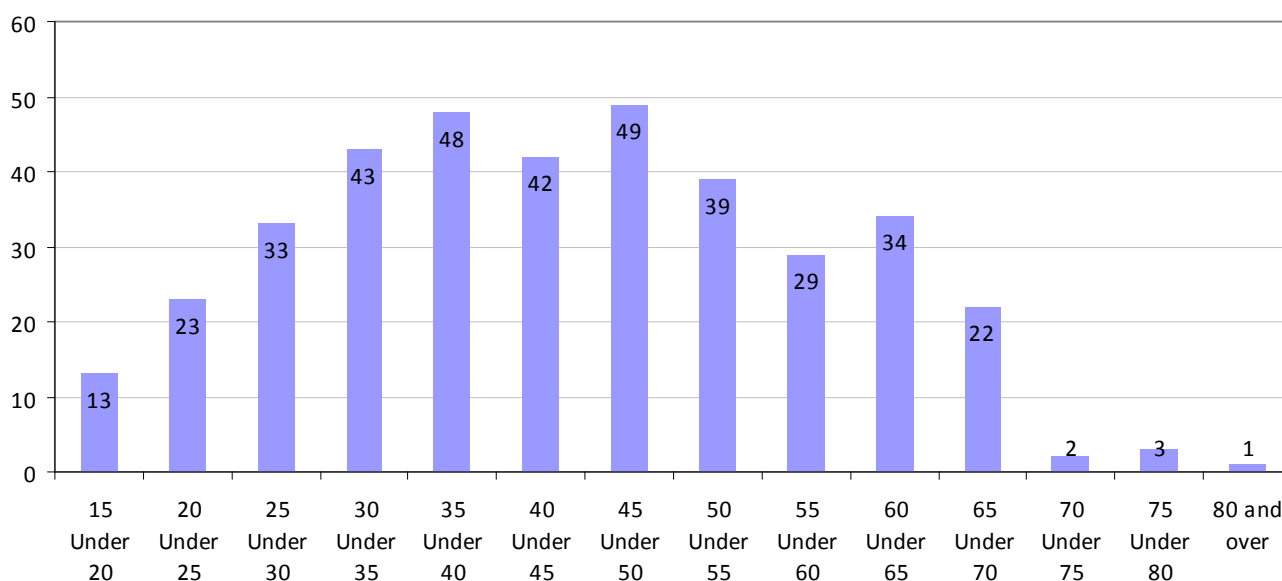
	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	% of working population	Count	% of working population	Count	% of working population
<b>Single job</b>	869	79.8%	668	80.4%	<b>1537</b>	<b>80.1%</b>
<b>Two jobs</b>	188	17.3%	146	17.6%	<b>334</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
<b>Three or more jobs</b>	32	2.9%	17	2.0%	<b>49</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1920*</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Inc. MPA

8.17 Almost 20% of people in employment have more than one job, again highlighting the tight labour market within the Islands. The number of people with two jobs has increased from 305 (2006) to 334 (2012). It is also apparent that a large proportion (65%) of those with two jobs or more are Falkland Islander / Falkland Island Status holders.

8.18 As Figure 8.5 shows the majority of people with two or more jobs are between the ages of 30 and 50.

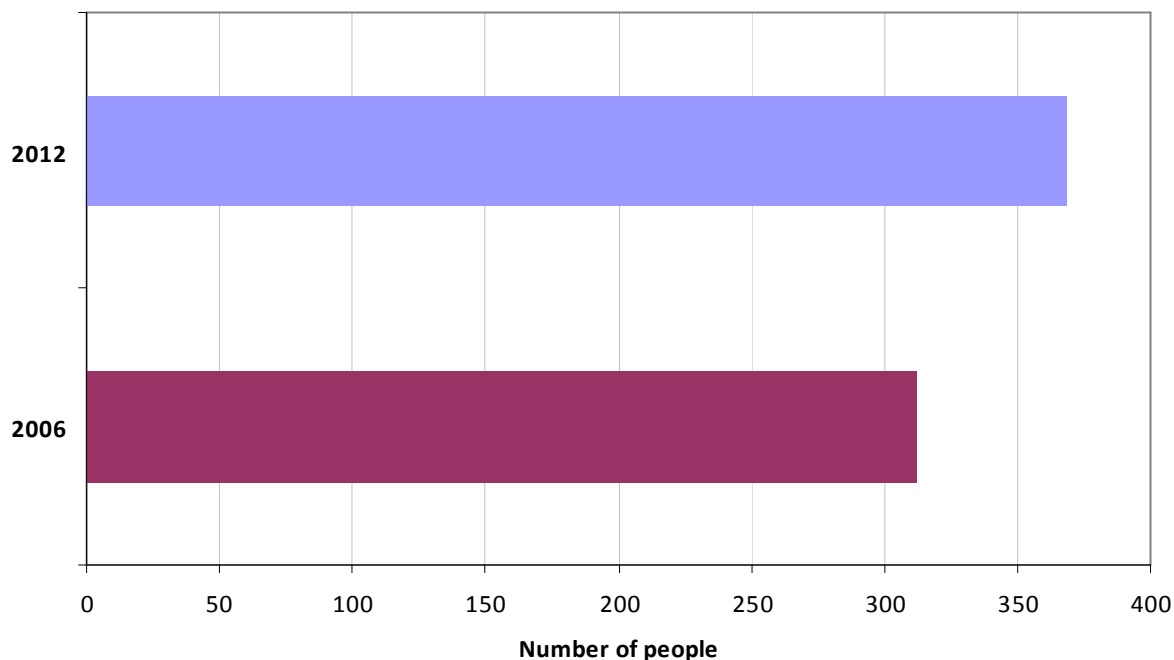
**Number of people with two or more jobs by age**



8.19 Figure 8.6 shows the number of people with two jobs has increased by 18% since the last Census - indicating is an increased demand for labour within the Islands. The increase in labour demand and static population means the current workforce is becoming increasingly stretched, which could potentially inhibit growth in the future and lead to increased wage costs.

**Figure 8.6**

**People with two jobs or more 2006 and 2012 comparison**



#### **Annual Incomes from Employment (people in employment; excluding MPA)**

8.20 Table 8.5 provides a breakdown of incomes based only on people in employment (i.e. not including pensioners or students); it also excludes people based at MPA. It includes all people in employment regardless of the number of jobs they have.

8.21 As shown by Table 8.5 and Figure 8.7, incomes vary by location, the median and average incomes in Stanley (Average: £23,300 / Median: £17,500) are higher than those in Camp (Average: £21,200 / Median: £12,500). The median income in Stanley is 40% higher than in Camp, demonstrating an income inequality across the Islands.

**Table 8.5 – Income breakdown by location**

	Stanley	Camp	FI Overall
<b>Median</b>	£17,500	£12,500	£17,500
<b>Average</b>	£23,300	£21,200	£23,000
*1,580 respondents (not inc. MPA) – These figures are based on people in employment and therefore does not include pensioners etc.			



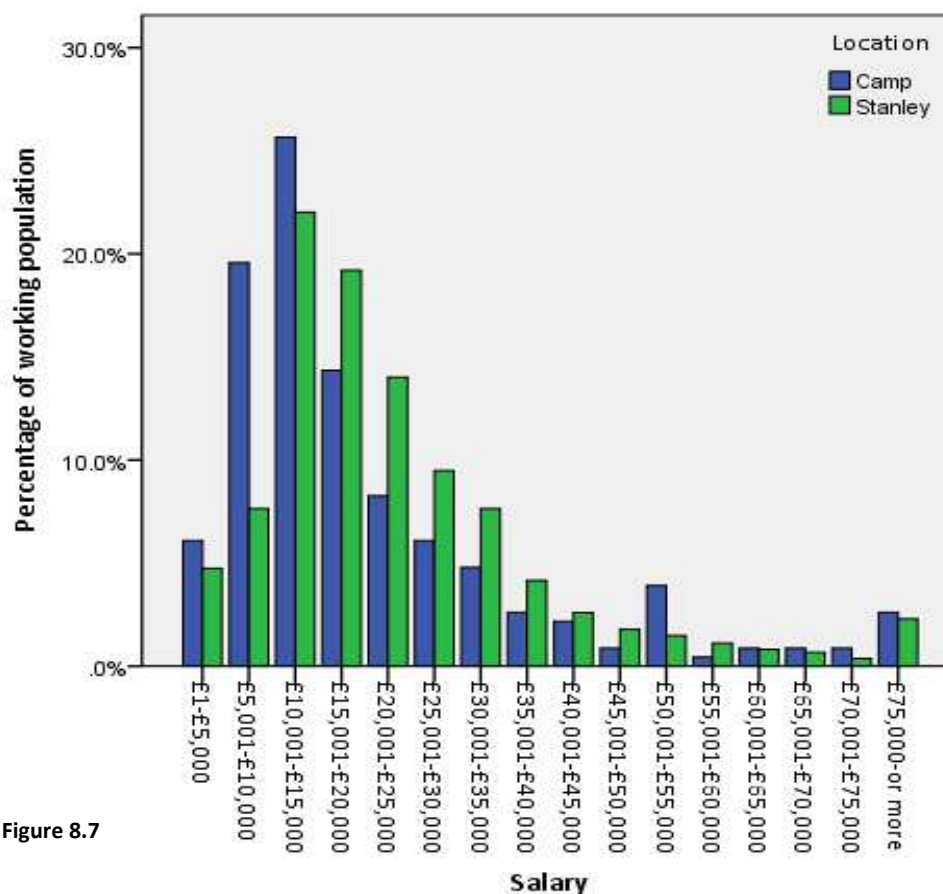


Figure 8.7

\* 1,580 respondents (not inc. MPA) based on people in employment.

8.22 Figure 8.8 shows that almost 30% of Work Permit Holders are low wage earners, earning between £10,000 - £15,000 per annum perhaps reflecting a reluctance of Falkland Island Status Holders and Permanent Residence Permit holders to take on lower value jobs, or simply the abundance of higher paid opportunities that are available to local people.

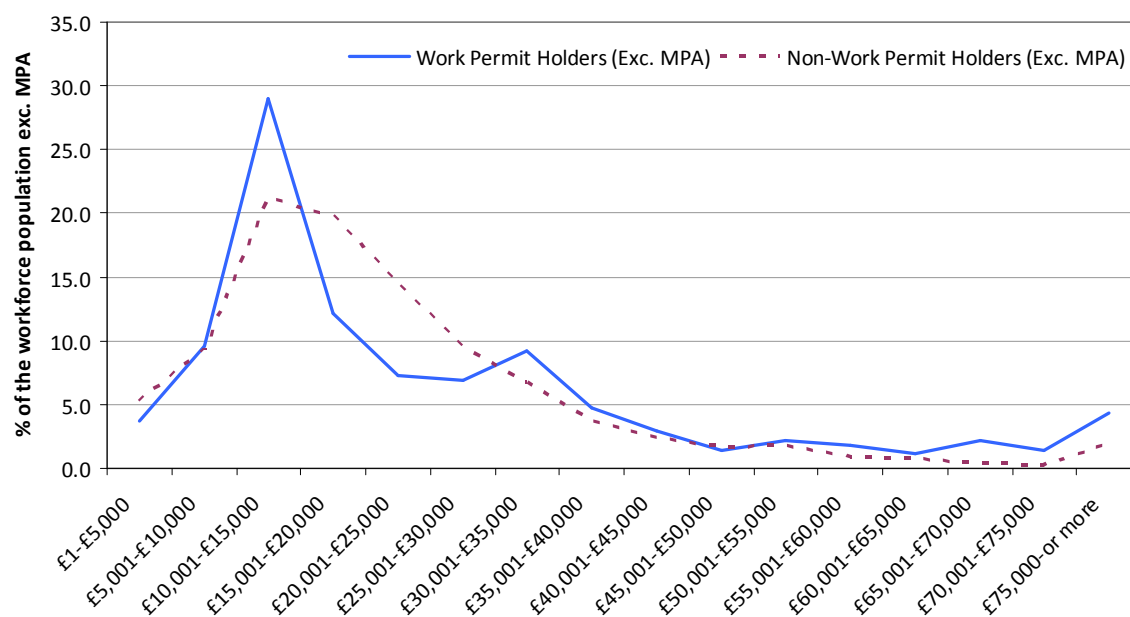
8.23 It is also apparent that 32% of Work Permit Holders are earning over £30,000 compared to 21% of Non-Work Permit Holders. This includes higher value roles in the public sector, utilities and construction and reflects the lack of particular key skills/experience required in these roles within the resident population.

8.24 The median salary for both Work Permit Holders and non-Work Permit Holders is £17,500, indicating that an equal proportion of each population is earning similar incomes and there is little disparity between the income of Work Permit Holders and non-Work Permit Holders.

8.25 However, the average salary amongst Work Permit Holders is £26,200 compared to an average salary of £22,300 amongst non-Work Permit Holders. This suggests that average salaries of Work Permit Holders are skewed by a small number of very high earners.

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**Figure 8.8** Spread of salary amongst all working population (Work Permit Holders / Non-Work Permit Holders)

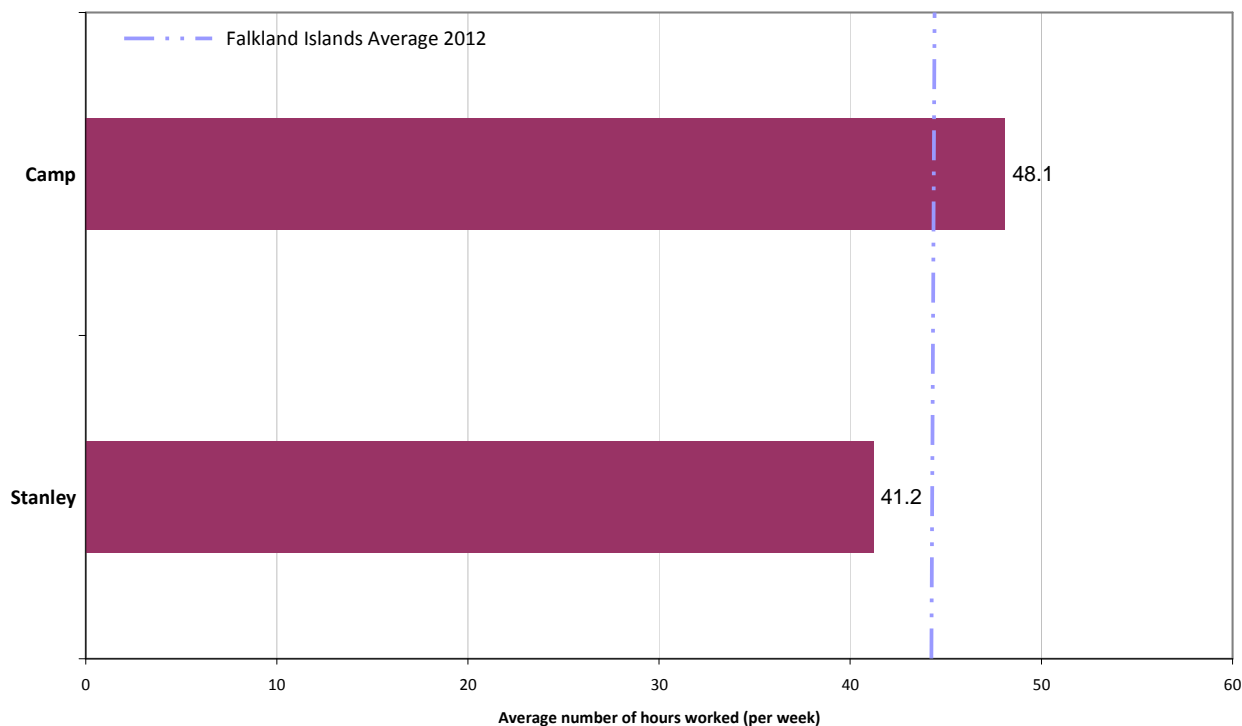


\* 1,579 respondents (exc. MPA), 273 Work Permit Holders.

### Working Hours

8.26 Figure 8.9 shows the average working week in the Falkland Islands is 44.65 hours per week but this does vary by location. People in Camp tend to work nearly seven hours longer per week than those in Stanley.

**Figure 8.9**



\*Based on workforce population excluding MPA

### **Annual Income (All people, all sources)**

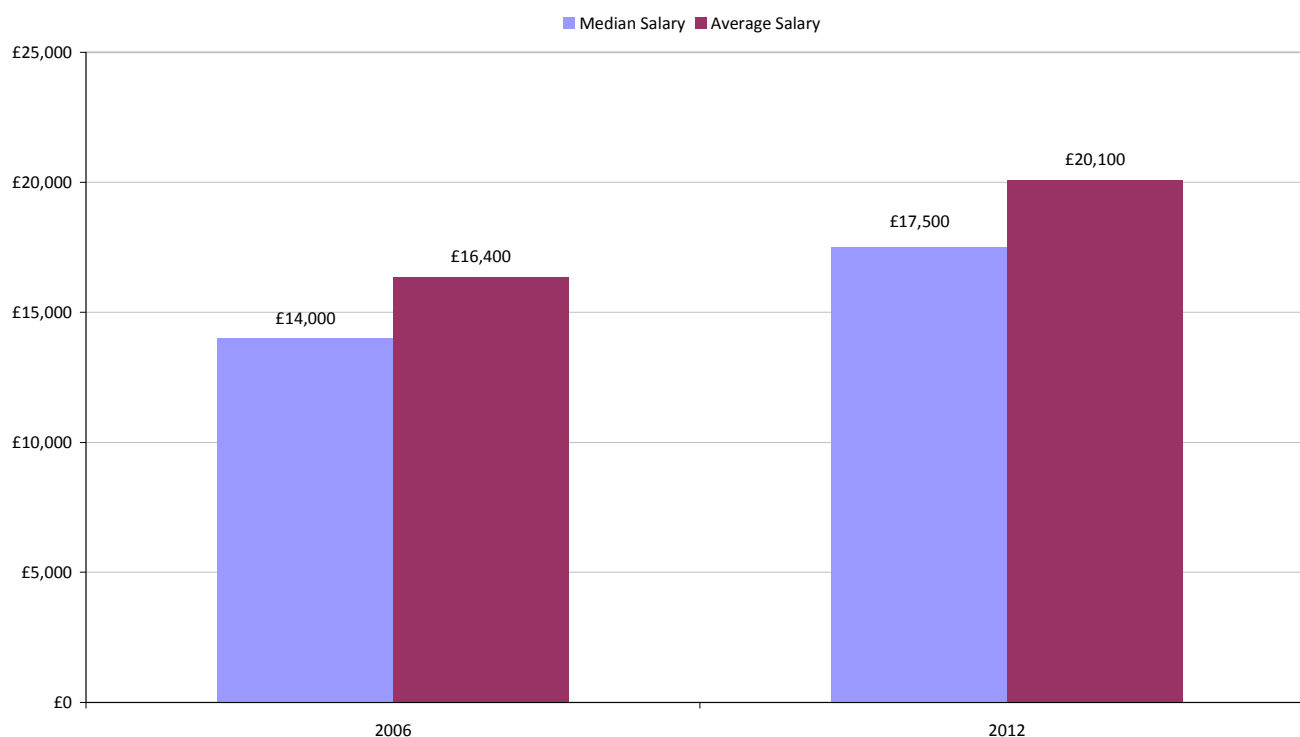
8.27 As well as analysing income from employment, the Census also reveals useful data on incomes beyond those directly employed i.e. including incomes derived from non-employment sources such as pensions, interest and dividends and welfare payments.

8.28 Overall incomes have risen since 2006. In 2006<sup>1</sup>, the overall average personal income was £16,400 and median personal income was £14,000. Since then the average personal income has increased by 23% to £20,100; and median personal income has increased 25% to £17,500. The average income for a working age person, who is in employment with a sole occupation, is 20% higher (at £22,700); though the median is the same (£17,500).

8.29 The average annual income in 2012 excluding MPA was £20,300 whereas the median annual income was no different at £17,500.

**Figure 8.10**

**Comparison in Annual Income Census 2006 & 2012**



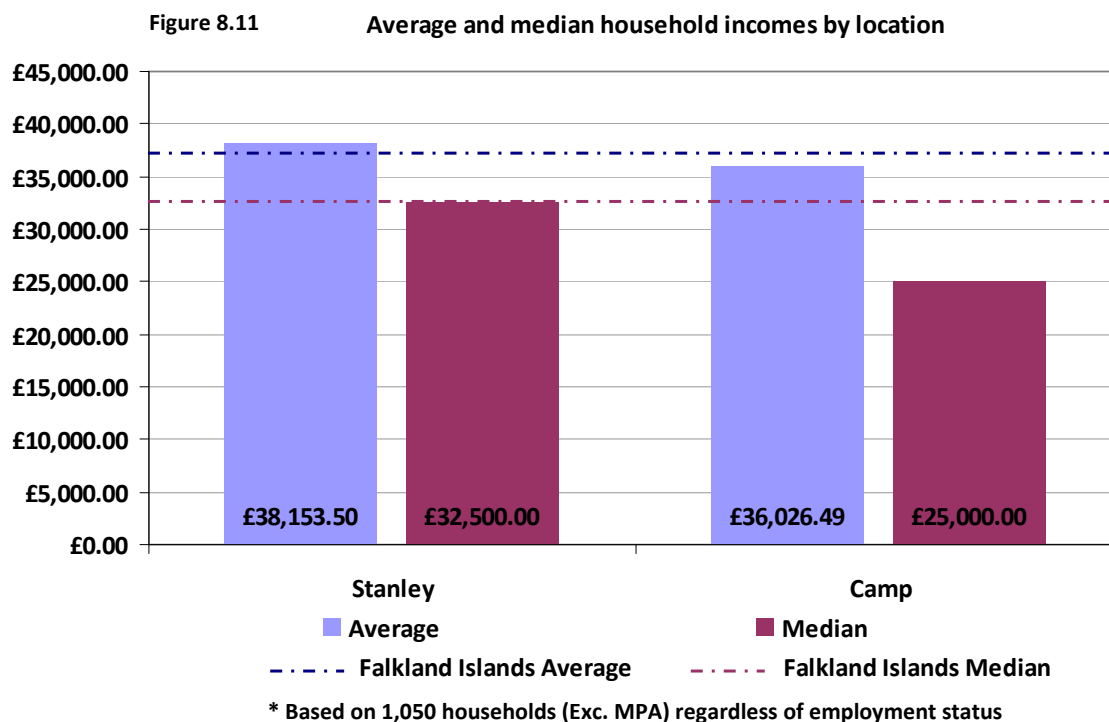
**\* 2,300 respondents - In 2006 the data included everyone who listed an annual income, including retired persons collecting a pension and students working for only part of the year, as well as people in MPA, this has been applied to the 2012 data for the purpose of this comparison.**

<sup>1</sup> In the 2006 Census, people with incomes over £44,000 were all categorised in the same way (i.e. recorded as £44,000+ by respondents on the Census form). In the 2012 Census, the income bands listed were more refined, with salary options up to £75,001 or more, therefore this needs to be taken into account when interpreting the data. It also worth noting that in 2006 there were 2,423 records with income information compared to 2,300 in 2012.

### Annual Income (Household)

8.30 The following section examines household income rather than individual income. The analysis includes all income from all persons within a household, and includes all income, not just income from employment. MPA has been excluded from this analysis.

8.31 The average household income for the Islands is £37,900 and the median income is £32,500.



8.32 It is apparent that the average household income in Stanley is 6% higher than it is in Camp and the median income is 30% higher in Stanley. This again reaffirms that there is some disparity in relation to household income between Camp and Stanley.

**Table 8.6 – Average and Median Households by Location**

	Stanley	Camp	Falkland Islands (overall)
Average household income	£38,200	£36,000	£37,800
Median household income	£32,500	£25,000	£32,500

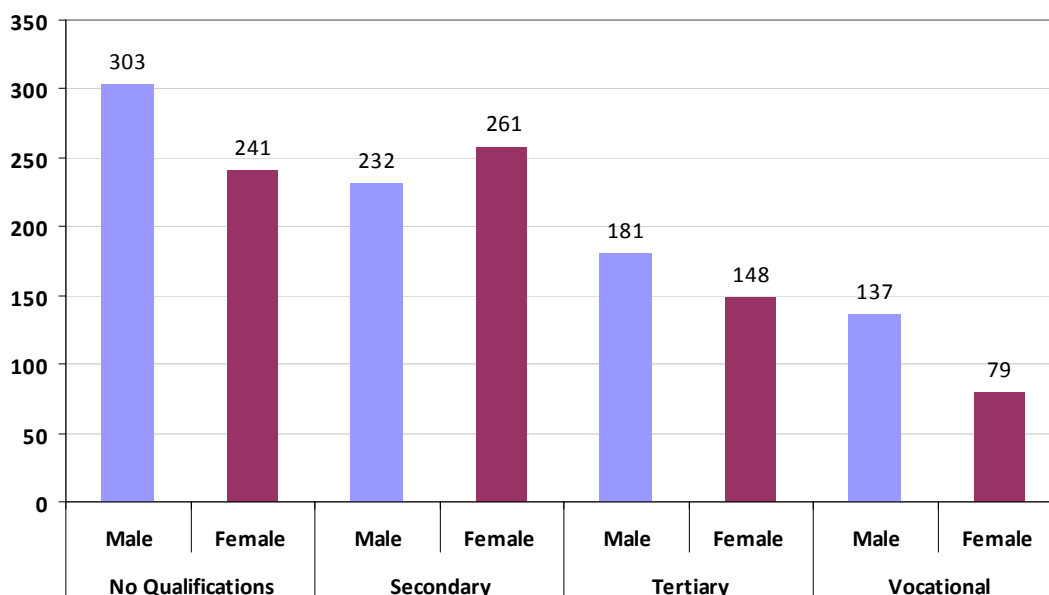
## 9. Education

### Workforce Education

- 9.1 Of the 1,582 people who make up the current work force in the Falkland Islands (excluding MPA), 544 people have no recognised qualifications - 34% of the working population. The number of males with no qualifications is 303 compared to 241 females.
- 9.2 Secondary educational attainment is higher amongst women (Females: 35.8%/Males: 27.2%) whereas there are more males with vocational (Females: 10.8%/Males: 16.1%) and tertiary (Females: 20.3%/Males: 21.2%) qualifications on the Islands.

Figure 9.1

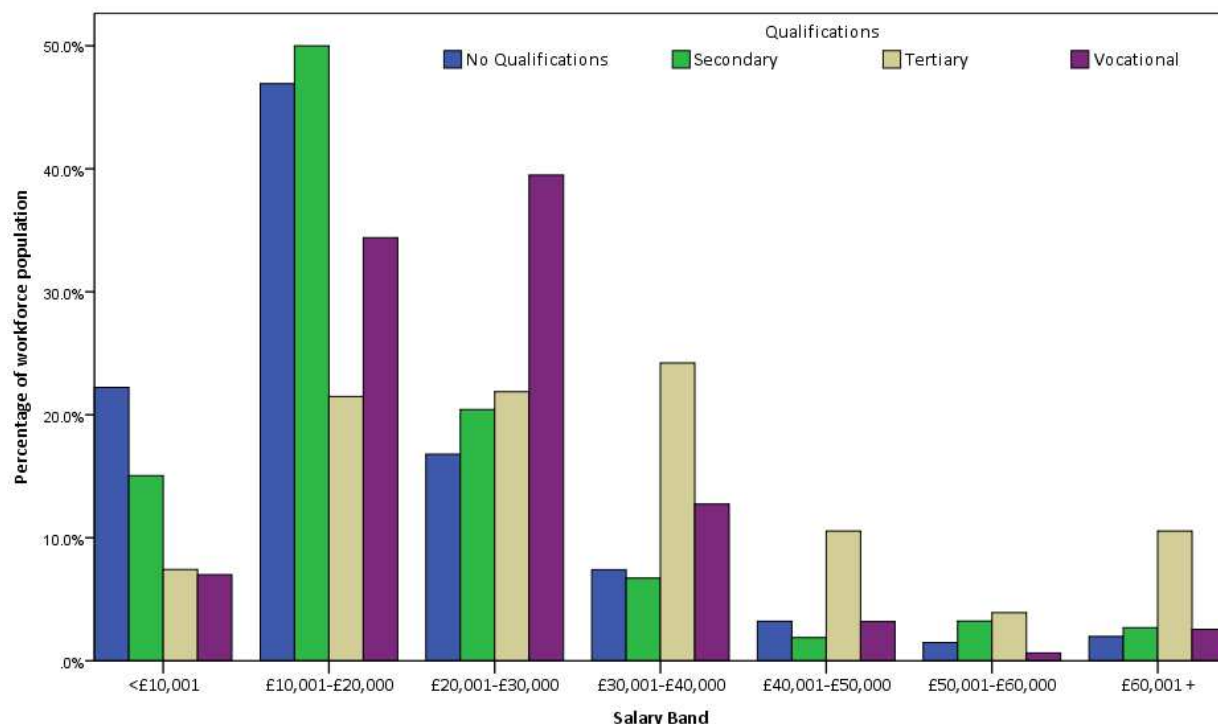
Educational Attainment



\*1,582 respondents (exc. MPA) based on current work force (population in current employment).

- 9.3 Figure 9.2 shows that the highest proportion of people earning the lowest incomes have no qualifications, with 69% of people with no qualifications earning less than £20,000. Although, this is not exclusive to the people with no qualifications, as there are people in the highest income brackets without qualifications. That said, the chart clearly shows that having a tertiary education is correlated with higher earning brackets - 49% people with tertiary education qualifications earn over £30,000.

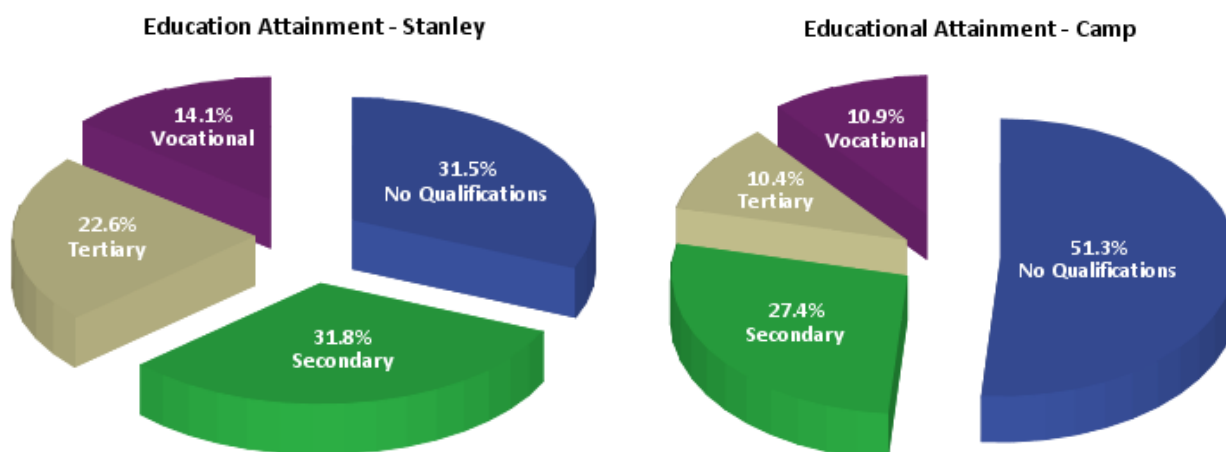
Figure 9.2



\* Based on 1,190 respondents in employment with one occupation

9.4 Levels of educational attainment tend to be lower in Camp than Stanley, with over 50% of the working population in Camp having no qualifications. This is a reflection of the type of agricultural work prevalent in Camp which is heavily reliant on specialised skills and methods most often gained through experience.

Figure 9.3

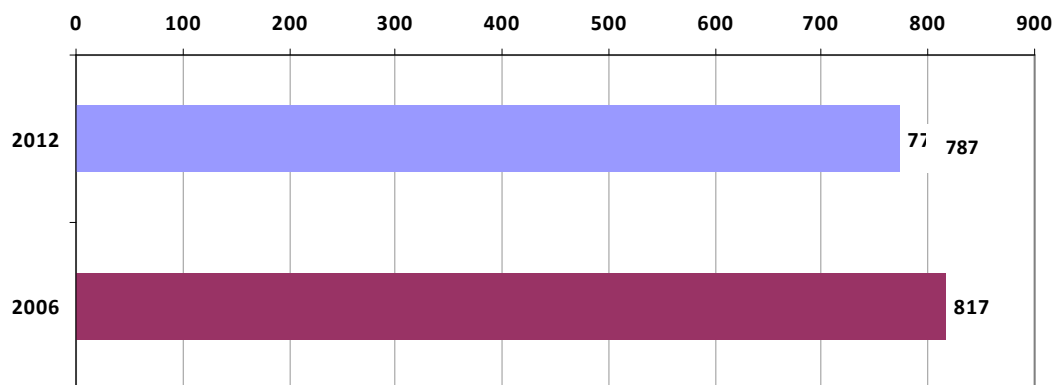


\*Based on 1,582 respondents in employment (exc. MPA)

- 9.5 As shown in Figure 9.4 the number of people with no qualifications has decreased by almost 4% since 2006 from 817 (2006) to 787 (2012), showing that more people are attaining qualifications on the Islands.

**Figure 9.4**

**People with no qualifications - Census 2006 & 2012 comparison**



\*1,979 respondents aged 16 or over (exc. MPA)

## **10. Health**

### **General Health & Wellbeing**

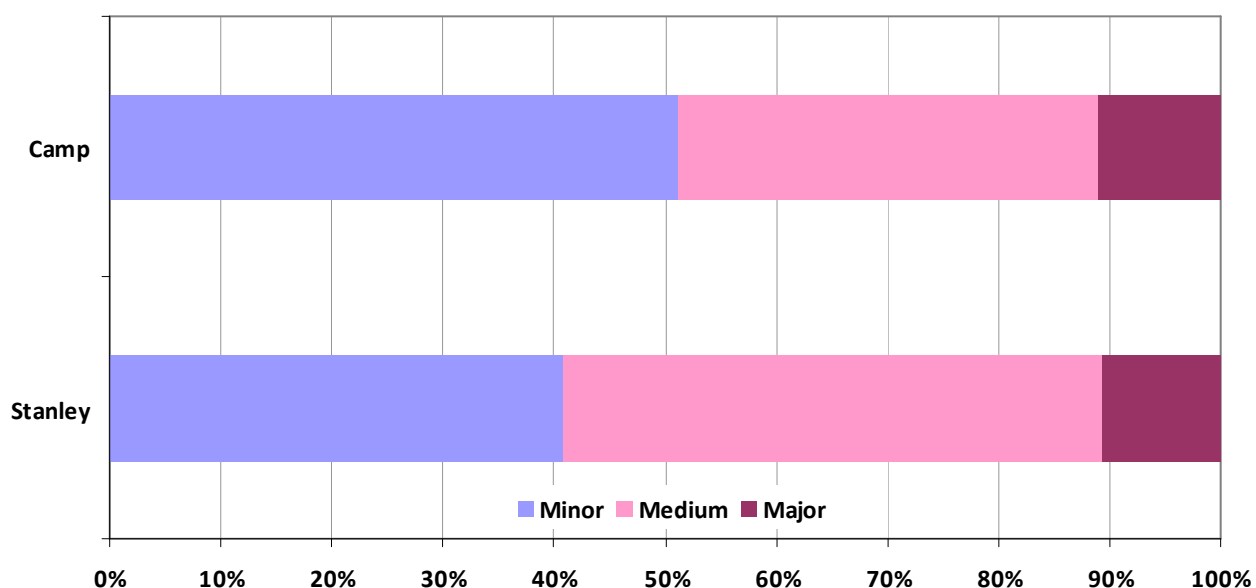
10.1 There are 84 people (3% of the population) who are currently looking after family members or others because of long-term ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age. This is relatively low compared to England and Wales where it is estimated that 1 in 10 people are providing unpaid care. This could increase in the future due to the ageing population in the Falkland Islands.

10.2 The total number of people with long term illness on the Islands is 214, with 169 in Stanley and 45 in Camp. These figures equate to 7.5% of the overall population; the proportion of people with long term illness in Camp is higher than that in Stanley relative to the number of people who reside there. Nearly 13% of the total population in Camp have long term illness compared to 8% in Stanley.

10.3 Figure 10.1 shows that over 10% of the population who suffer from long term illness class their illness as major.

**Figure 10.1**

**Long term illness by severity and location**



**\*214 respondents - Please be aware that there was no medical diagnosis carried out to classify the severity of peoples long term illness, the severity was defined by the respondent.**



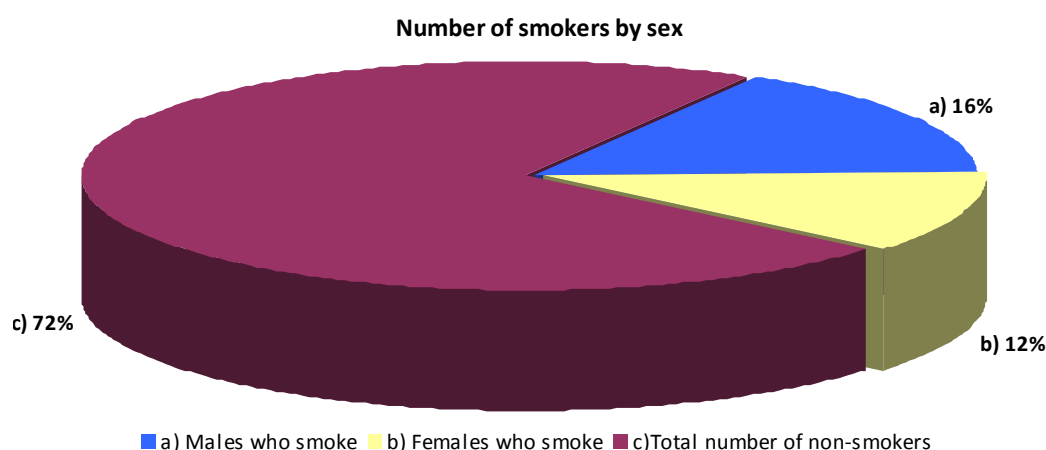
## **Smoking**

10.4 The 2012 Census is the first Falkland Islands Census to survey smoking habits. The smoking section consisted of two parts relating to whether this person smokes and if so much they smoke. As this is the first Census to ask these questions there is no comparable data from previous years.

10.5 Figure 10.2 shows that more adult males (369) smoke than females (264) in the Falkland Islands and the total number of non-smokers is 1,654. The total number of smokers equates to over a quarter of the adult population (663 or 28%) which is higher than the UK, where it is estimated around 20%<sup>1</sup> of the adult population smoke.

10.6 Smoking is most prevalent under the age of 30 with over 40% of people within this age range identifying themselves as smokers. The percentage of smokers decreases amongst older age groups - just 13% of people over the age of 60 are smokers.

**Figure 10.2**



**\*2,287 respondents – This figure consists of people aged 16 or over**

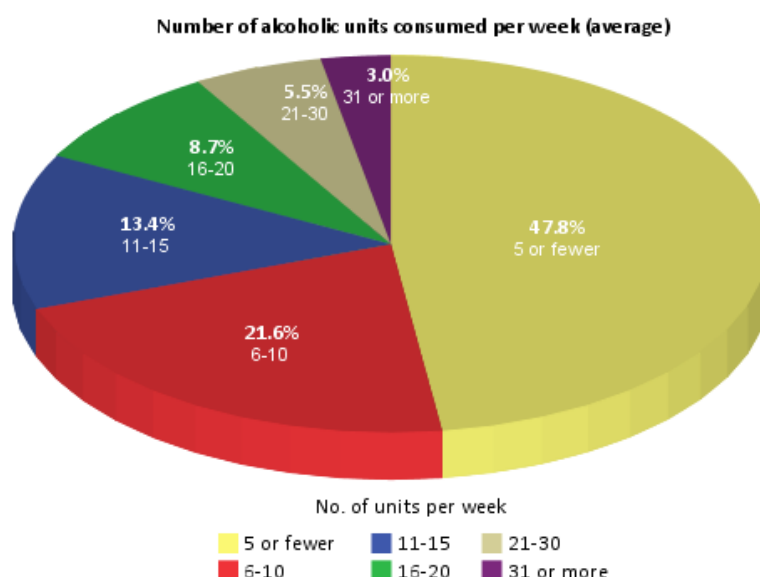
<sup>1</sup> Smoking Statistics – July 2012. Action on Smoking and Health <http://www.ash.org.uk>

### **Alcohol Consumption**

10.7 In relation to drinking alcohol, 74% of the population aged 16 or over stated they drank alcohol. The results show that almost 80% of males drink alcohol compared to 67% of females. The amount of alcohol consumed on a weekly basis is shown below in Figure 10.3. 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 who drink alcohol (79%).

10.8 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 weekly maximum alcohol intake for women is 14 units).

**Figure 10.3**



Please be aware that there was no medical analysis carried out to establish how many units of alcohol people were drinking, this is based on self-reporting by each respondent.

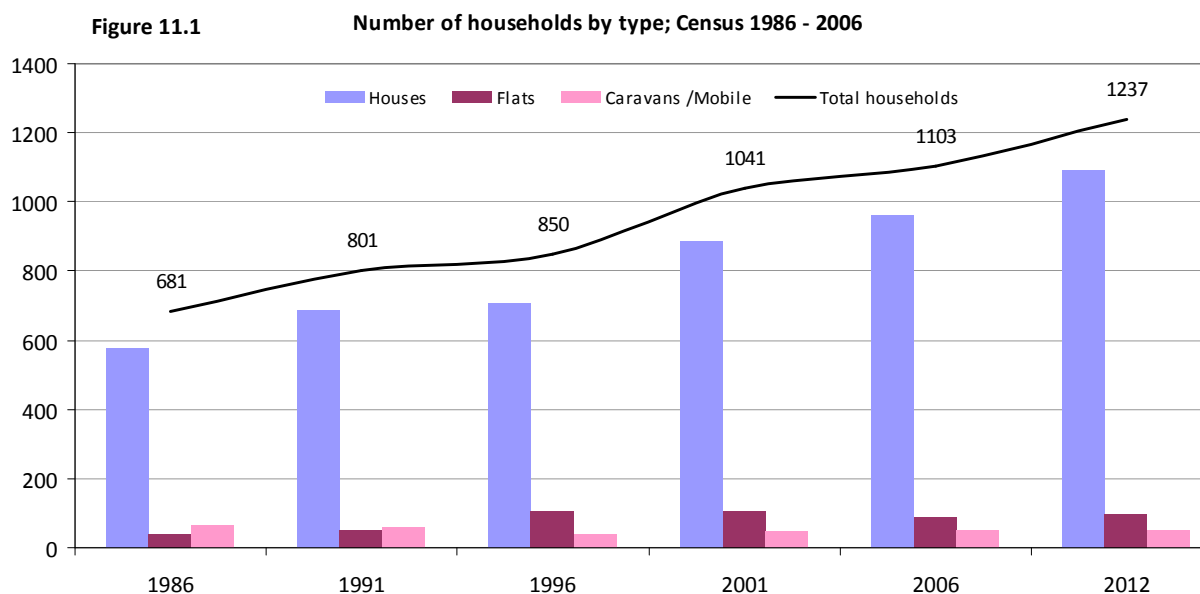
## **11. Households**

11.1 Questions on housing and facilities were asked in the Census to gather data on issues such as the size of homes, the cost of housing and the extent of overcrowding. 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.

11.2 A separate questionnaire was used to gather information from persons living in shared accommodation (such as Lookout Lodge, YMCA, and civilian contractors living at MPA). This form gathered basic details on the type and standard of accommodation, rents etc. and did not include questions regarding heating/fuel costs.

11.3 Figure 11.1 shows that there has been a steady increase in the number of households between Census years. Since the last Census (2006) there has been a 12% increase in the number of homes on the Islands. As Figure 11.1 shows, since 1986 the number of households has increased by 81%.

11.4 Excluding persons living in communal accommodation, the Census recorded a total of 1,237 households in 2012. The average household size is 2.31 (for households where occupants were recorded on Census night).



**\* Please note in the figure above, the household data from 2012 has been categorised as in 2006 for comparative reasons.**

11.5 Please note that the following analysis of composition does not include any shared accommodation i.e. MOD communal accommodation or YMCA etc.

11.6 Table 11.1 highlights that almost 30% of households consist of only 1 person, with the largest proportion of households consisting of 2 persons (34.3%). There has been a small decline (5%) in the number of households consisting of 4 or more people since 2006.

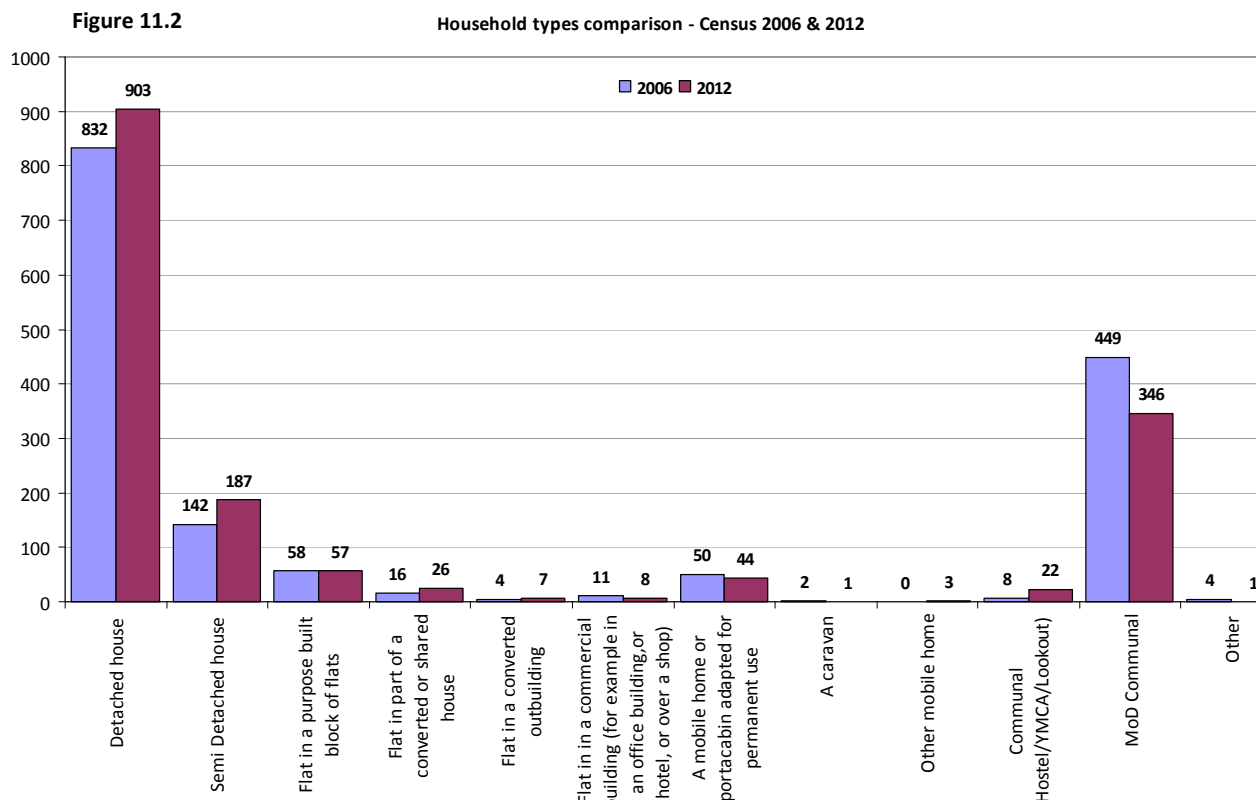
- 11.7 The data has also shown that 218 households stated they have additional homes to the ones they are currently residing in. There are a total of 268 additional homes i.e. 22% of dwellings are second (or more) homes. Of the 268 additional homes, 211 stated what their additional home was used for. The usage information shows that 82% of additional homes in Camp are second homes / holiday homes, compared to 46% in Stanley. 59% of additional homes in Stanley are rented out to tenants compared to just 6% in Camp.
- 11.8 This demonstrates a strong rental market in Stanley as additional home owners perhaps see their second dwelling as an extra source of income. The number of holiday homes, which usually remain empty for large parts of the year, could be a factor behind the increase in the number of households in the Falkland Islands, whilst the population has remained static. However there is insufficient data to provide a direct comparison between 2006 and 2012.

**Table 11.1 – Household Size (excluding communal accommodation)**

Household Size	Count	% of households
1 person	309	29.7%
2 persons	357	34.3%
3 persons	184	17.7%
4 persons	141	13.5%
5+ persons	50	4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>100%</b>

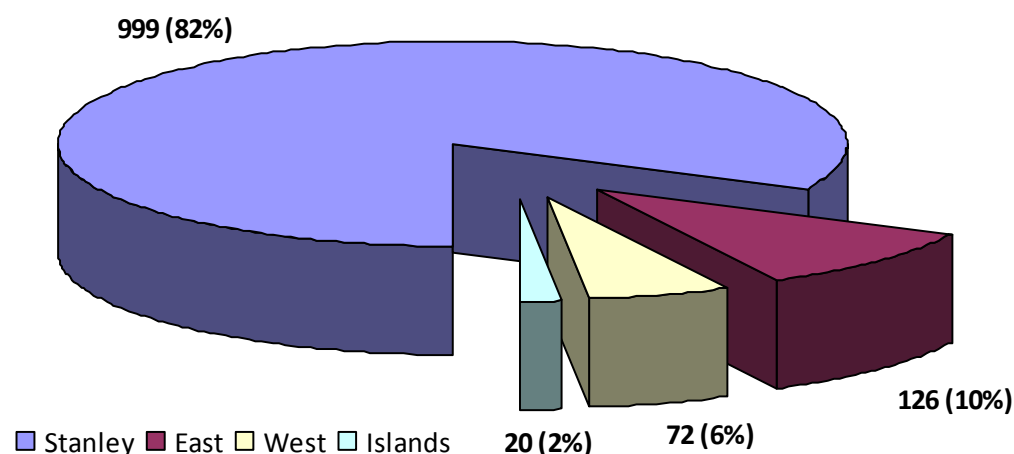
\* This includes all households where the number of residents was stated in the survey.

- 11.9 The vast majority of the housing within the Falkland Islands comprises of detached houses, which make up 56% of the total housing stock (including MPA). Excluding MPA, detached households provide 72% of the overall housing stock. A total of 98 households (7.9%) are flats and 48 (3.9%) live permanently in a mobile home.
- 11.10 As shown in figure 11.2, there has been a decrease in the number of persons living in MOD communal accommodation.



11.11 The vast majority of housing is located in Stanley, which contains 82% of the total housing stock on the Falkland Islands. East Falkland makes up 10% of the Islands housing and West Falkland and outer Islands combined contain only 8%.

**Figure 11.3 Households by location (Exc. MPA & Communal Accommodation)**



\*Based on 1,217 households

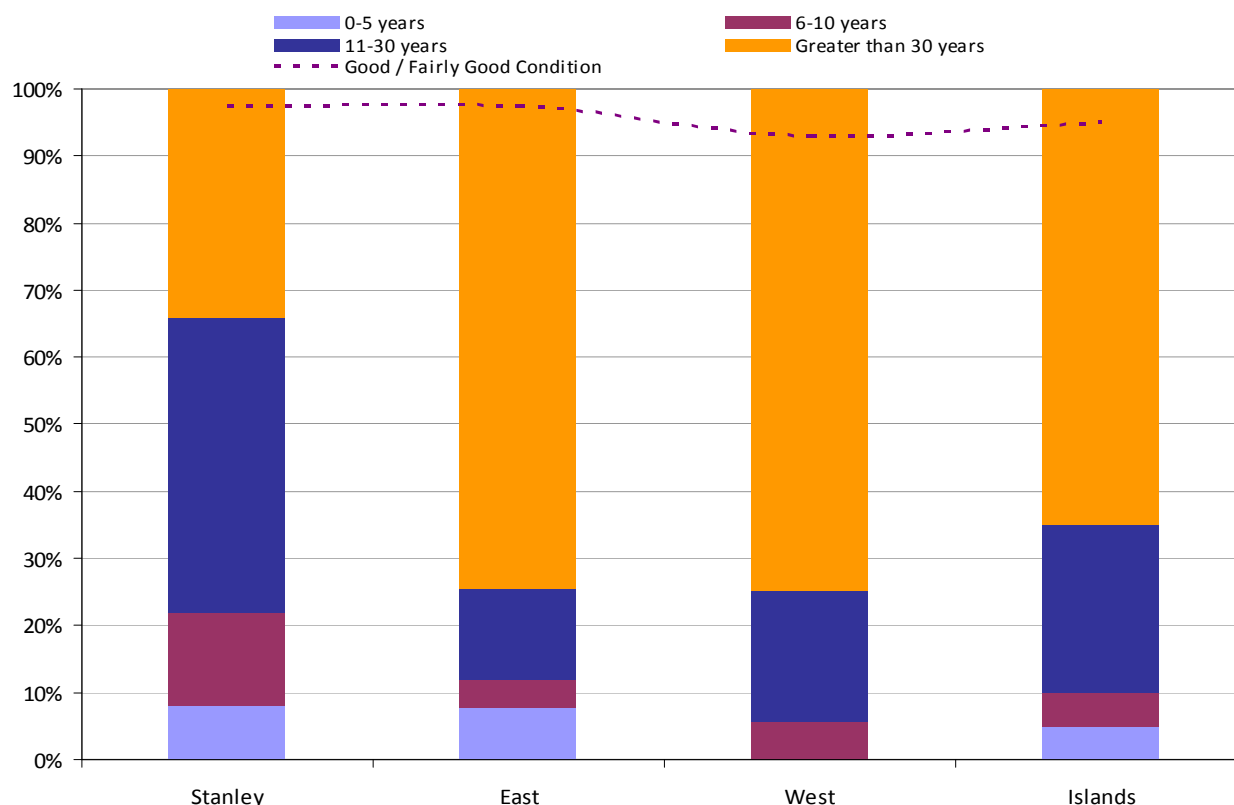
11.12 As shown in Figure 11.4 the vast majority of households (over 95%) classed their properties in good or fairly good condition, despite a large proportion of households being over 30 years old, especially in Camp. Stanley has a greater proportion of

newer houses, with over 20% of households in Stanley being built in the last 10 years.

- 11.13 Respondents were also asked about the suitability of their accommodation, 95% of households felt their accommodation was suitable for their needs. A large proportion of the 5% (78 households) who found their accommodation to be unsuitable were based at MPA, a total of 30 households were reported unsuitable in Stanley and Camp.

**Figure 11.4**

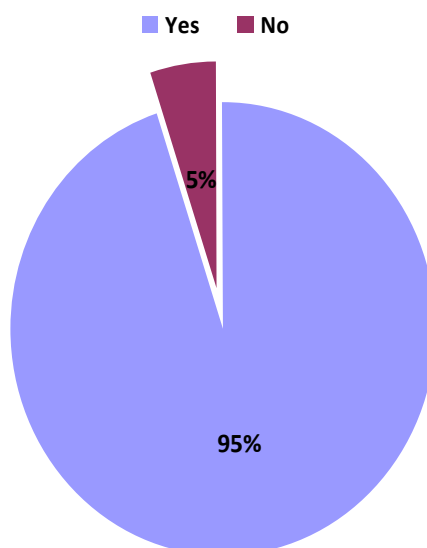
**Households by Location, Age and Condition**



\*Based on 1,150 households (exc. MPA)

**Figure 11.5**

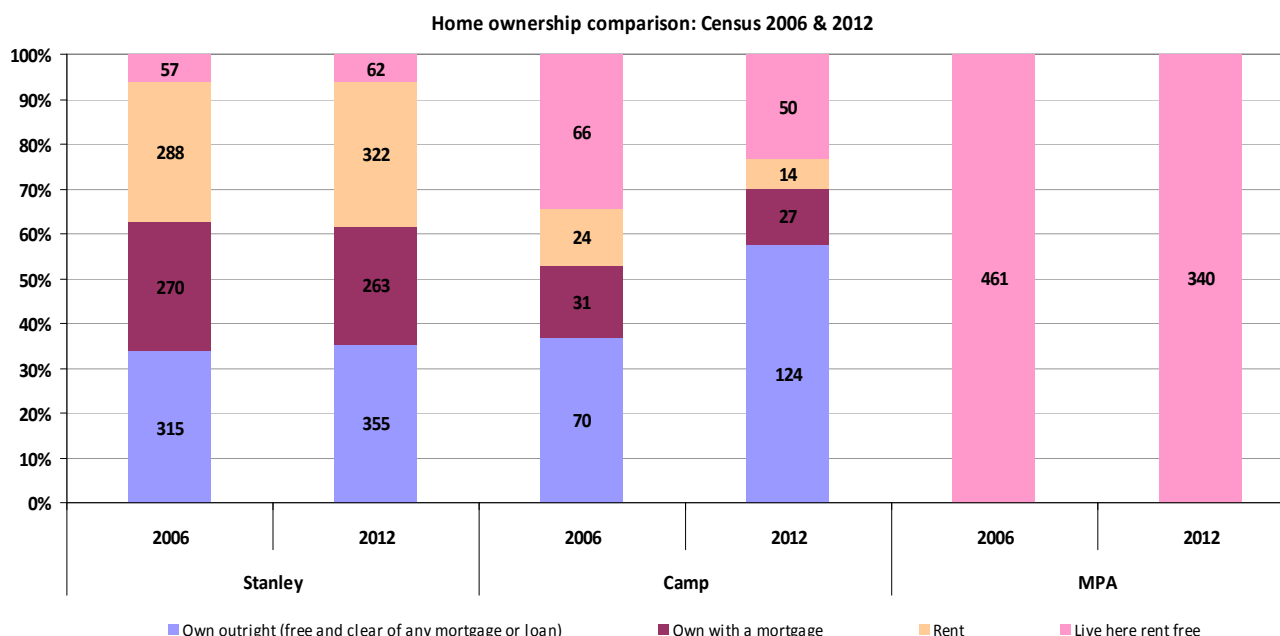
**Is your accommodation suitable for your basic needs?**



## Home Ownership

- 11.14 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.

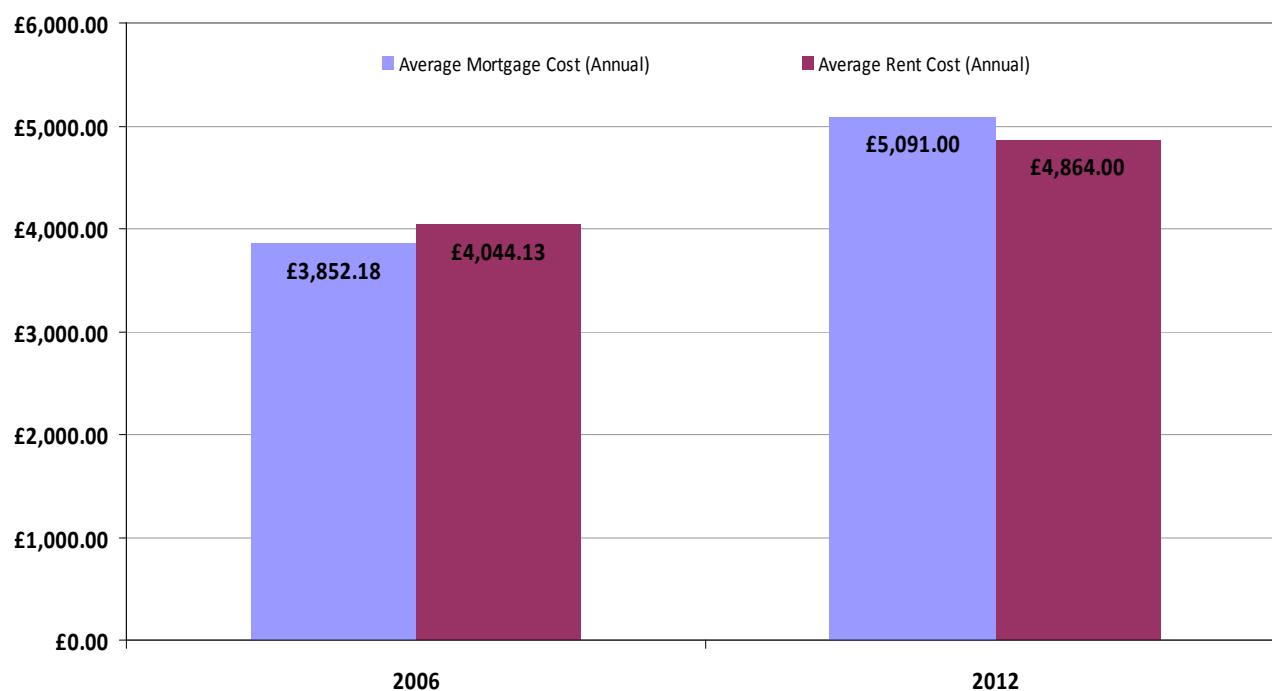
**Figure 11.6**



**\*Based on: 385 owned outright (2006); 301 owned with a mortgage (2006); 312 rented (2006); 584 rent free (2006); 479 owned outright (2012); 290 owned with a mortgage (2012); 336 rented (2012) and 452 rent free (2012).**

- 11.15 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.
- 11.16 When comparing the 2006 and 2012 Census results some changes in home ownership can be observed. The number of people who now own their properties outright (without a mortgage) has risen by 25% overall, the most notable increases have been in Camp.
- 11.17 The number of people in Stanley owning with a mortgage has decreased by 2.5% but the number of people renting has increased by 12%, which may in part be due to rising house prices in Stanley, and the fact that it is becoming cheaper to rent than to buy (see Figure 11.7 below).
- 11.18 There is a different trend in Camp: the number of households renting has declined by almost 42% since 2006, along with the number of people owning properties with a mortgage, which has declined by 13%. A likely reason the number of houses owned with mortgages has declined is due to the number of people completing their mortgage payments and owning the house outright.

**Figure 11.7 Annual Mortgage / Rental Costs - Census 2006 & 2012**



\* Based on: 297 Owned with Mortgages (2006); 309 Rented (2006); 290 Owned with Mortgages (2012); 336 Rented (2012)

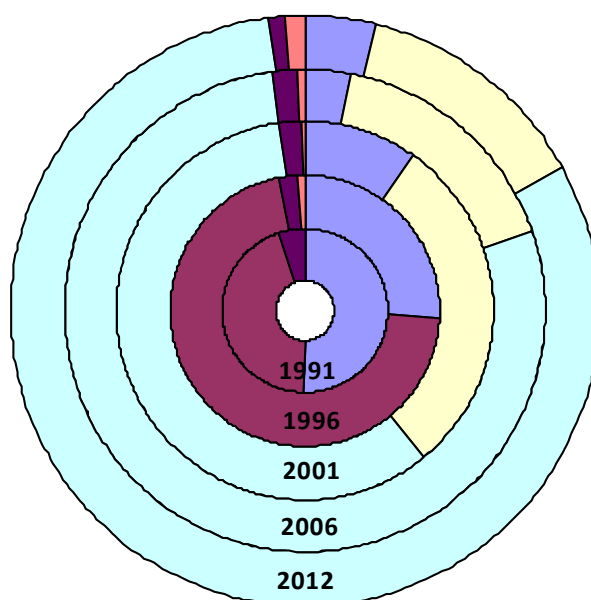
- 11.19 As Figure 11.7 shows, both the cost of mortgages and rental costs have increased in the last six years. The average annual rental cost has increased by 20% since 2006 to £4,864 and the average annual mortgage cost has risen even more so by 32% to £5,091. The fact that renting is currently cheaper than owning a house with a mortgage may be a reason why the number of households with a mortgage has decreased since 2006.



## Fuel

- 11.20 The type of fuel used to heat households has changed significantly since 1991. Figure 11.8 shows that 8 out of 10 households used kerosene in 2012, in 1991 no households recorded using kerosene to heat their homes. In 1991 there were only three different types of fuel used to heat households, which consisted of peat, oil and electricity. The most notable change other than the availability of kerosene is the decline in the use of peat which is now only used by 4% of households across the Islands to heat their properties; this is a decline of almost 90% since 1991.
- 11.21 The total number of households reporting diesel oil as the main source of heating continues to decline (185 households in 2006; 155 households 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%).

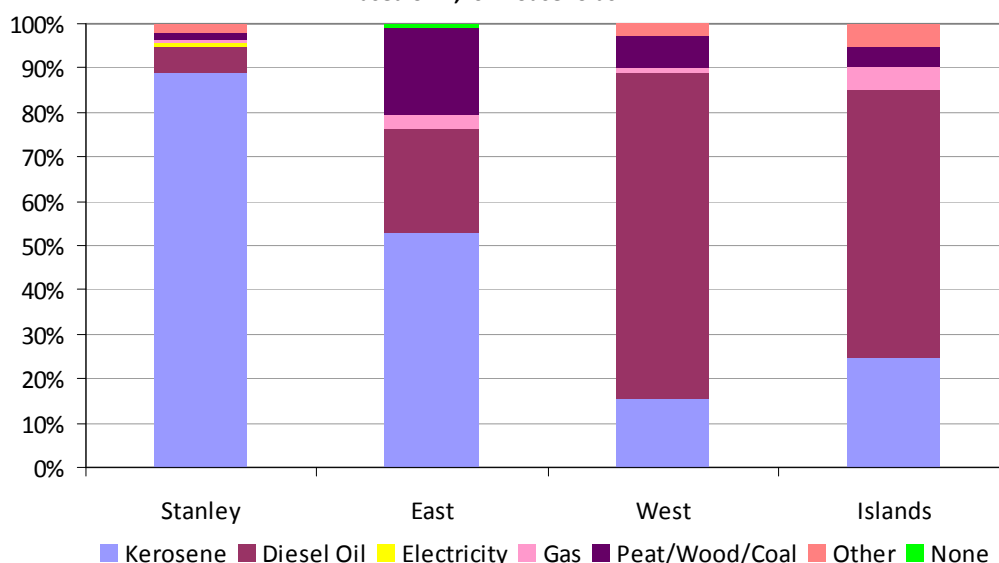
**Figure 11.8 Fuel used to heat the home - 1991 - 2012 Comparison**



\*Based on 1,204 households    ■ Peat ■ Oil ■ Diesel ■ Kerosene ■ Electricity ■ Gas

**Figure 11.9 Fuel used to heat the home by location**

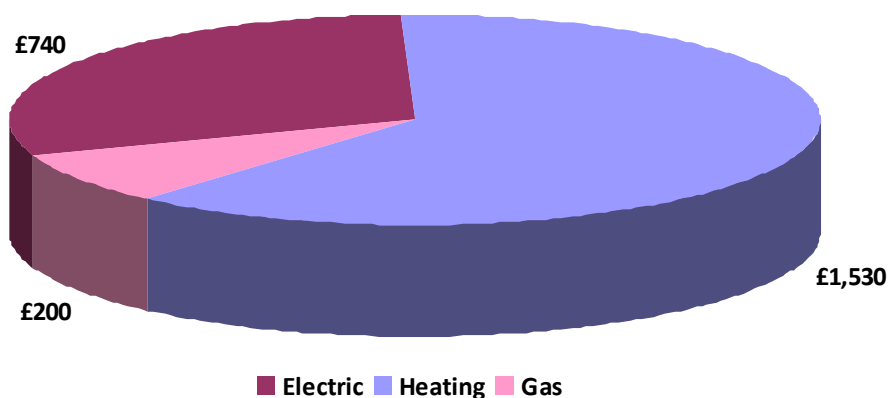
**\*Based on 1,202 households**



- 11.22 The main fuel used for cooking in Stanley is electricity (53% of households), 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).
- 11.23 As shown in Figure 11.10 the dominant source of power provided on the Islands is generated by Stanley Power Station, being the source of power for over 80% of households in the Islands. Stanley Power Station accounts for over 99% of the power supply in Stanley. The source of power throughout Camp is more varied than in Stanley, with wind, diesel oil and settlement generators providing power. The majority (42%) of Camp households use Settlement Generators as their power source, 36% use wind and 20% use diesel oil (private generators).
- 11.24 The total average cost of fuel per year<sup>1</sup> is £2,470 or £205 per month (inc. heating, cooking and electricity) per household. When the total cost of fuel is broken down between heating, cooking and electricity, the core cost is heating the home. On average, 62% of a household's total spend on fuel is attributed to heating, 30% to electricity and 8% to gas.

<sup>1</sup> All fuel costs were banded in the Census therefore these findings are based on average mid-points rather than exact annual costs.

**Figure 11.11 Breakdown of average annual (overall) fuel costs**



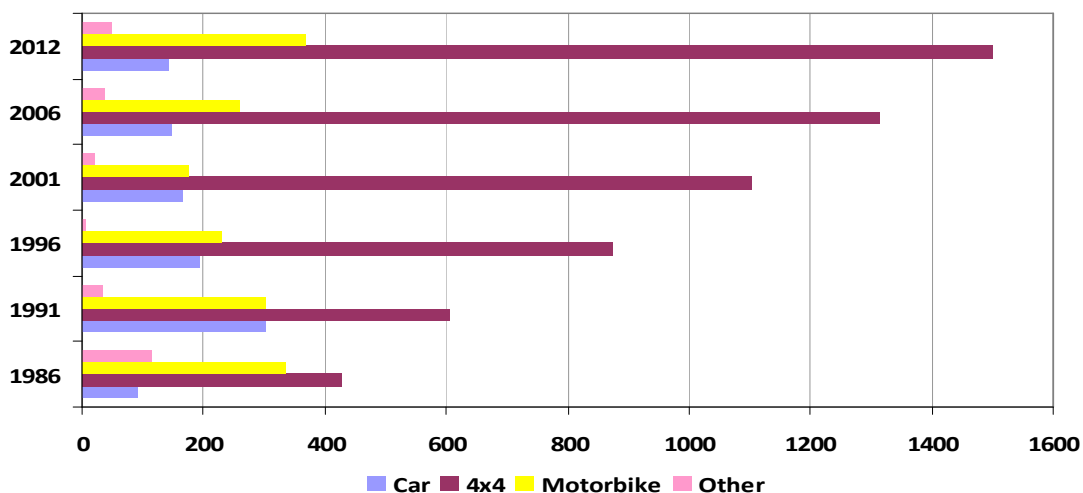
\* Based on 1,024 respondents

- 11.25 The Census findings have shown that the median household spend on fuel in the Falkland Islands is just over 7% of annual income; this is based on 1,024 respondents (as some households did not record both income information and annual fuel costs).

## Vehicle Ownership

- 11.26 Vehicle ownership has increased year upon year since 1986, with the number of 4x4's tripling to 1,502 in that time. There was a small decline in the number of two wheel drives in 2012 compared to 2006, with the number of two wheel drives dropping from 147 to 142. There were a total of 2,058 vehicles recorded in the 2012 Census, meaning the average number of vehicles per household is 1.66.

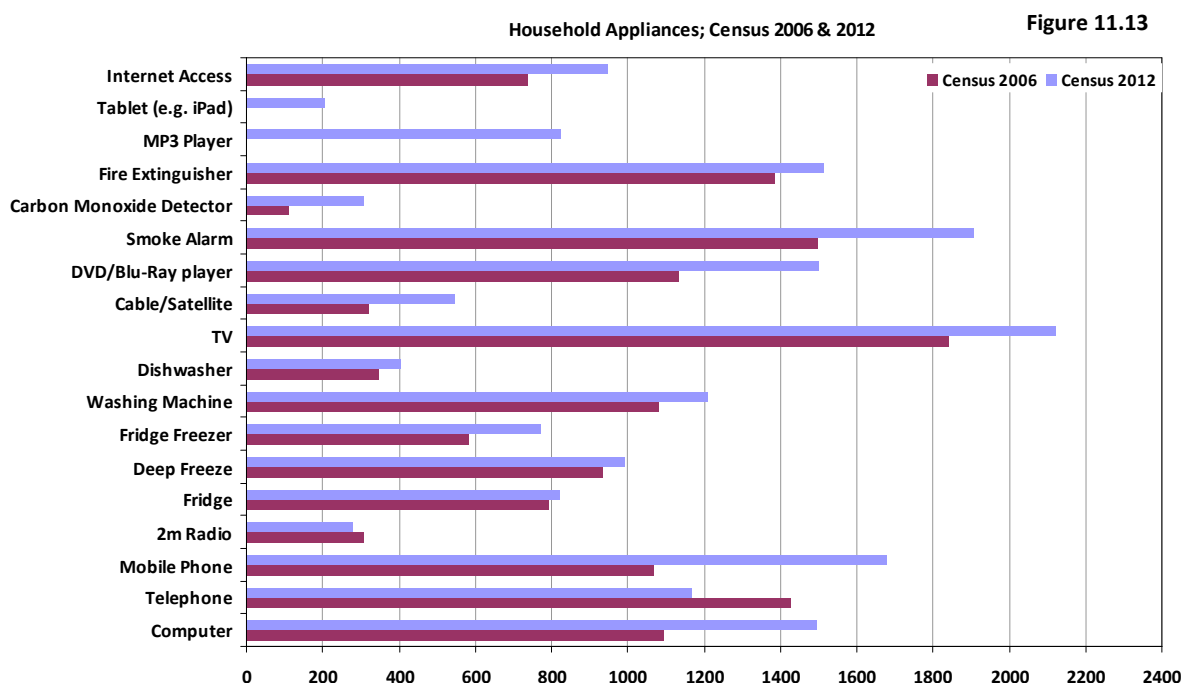
**Figure 11.12 Vehicle ownership by type; Census 2006 & 2012**



## Household Appliances and Internet Access

11.27 In the final part of the Census questionnaire, households were asked to state the number of listed appliances that were available to them. There has been an obvious increase in almost all household appliances since 2006, reflecting greater disposable incomes amongst residents and a greater aspiration for technology. It also suggests there is a greater level of technological integration, demonstrating technology is playing a more significant role in everyday life in the Falkland Islands. There has been a reduction in the number of telephones (landlines) and 2m radio since 2006, the likely reason for this is due to increased use of the mobile phone.

11.28 The percentage of total households with internet access has increased from 60% in 2006 to 72% in 2012, showing the increased importance, reliance and availability of external communication for Falkland Islanders.



## **12. Summary**

- 12.1 Whilst the population in the Falkland Islands has remained stable between 2006 and 2012, the characteristics of the Islands have continued to evolve and develop. There are exciting times ahead for the Islands and the information extracted from the Census will help underpin the future policies and strategies aimed to encourage the growth and sustainability of the Falkland Islands.
- 12.2 A summary of some of the key statistics extracted from the Census is presented below:

### **Population**

- The population of the Falkland Islands has remained static between 2006 and 2012, with a resident population of 2,562 (excluding MPA) in 2012 which has not changed since 2006.
- 75% of the population reside in Stanley, 12% in Camp and 13% at MPA.
- Excluding MPA, the male to female ratio is balanced at 101 males per 100 females.

### **Age**

- 47% of the population is aged 30-60.
- The overall population is ageing. In Camp 22.4% of the population is over 60 years old as 17% of the population in Stanley. The proportion of the population over 60 has increased by 8% since 2006.

### **Marital Status**

- 46% of the population are married.
- There are double the number of people co-habiting in 2012 compared to 2006.

### **National Identity & Immigration**

- 57% of residents consider themselves Falkland Islanders, 24.6% British, 9.8% St. Helenian and 5.3% Chilean with 3.4% defining their national identity as 'other'.
- Almost 70% of residents are Falkland Island Status holders; 21% of the resident population are Work Permit Holders.
- Almost 85% of residents based at MPA are Work Permit Holders – much higher than in Stanley (13%) and Camp (4%).
- The majority of Work Permit Holders were born in the UK.
- 62% of the total population have lived in the Falkland Islands for over 10 years.
- 12.7% of the population speak another language at home, with Falkland Islanders making up 20% of second language speakers.

### **Religion**

- 66% of the population describe themselves as Christian.
- 32% of the population do not identify with any religion.
- 2% of the population practice other faiths.

### **Employment & Income**

- 83% of the working age population is self-employed or in employment.
- Unemployment is 1%.
- Agriculture still plays a dominant role in Camp economy, whereas Stanley and MPA have a more diverse labour market.
- FIG is the largest employer on the Island, employing 25% of the Falkland Islands workforce.
- Almost 20% of the workforce has more than one job.
- Average income from employment is £23,000 and the median income from employment is £17,500, which is an increase of 13% and 25% respectively above the 2006 levels.
- 30% of Work Permit Holders are low income earners, earning £10k-£15.
- The average working week for the Falkland Islands is 44.65 hours.

### **Education**

- 34% of the working population has no qualifications.
- More females than males are educated to secondary level or higher.
- Educational attainment is lower in Camp than that in Stanley.
- The number of people with no qualifications has decreased by 4% since 2006.

### **Health**

- 3% of the population are currently looking after family members or others due to long-term illness or disability.
- 214 people consider themselves to have a long term illness in the Falkland Islands.
- Over a quarter of the adult population smokes.
- 79% of young people under 25 drink alcohol.

### **Households**

- There are 1,237 households on the Islands – an increase of 134 since 2006 (12% increase).
- 29.7% of households consist of 1 person and 34.3% of households comprise of 2 people. There has been a 5% reduction in the number of households with 4 or more persons.
- 82% of households are located in Stanley, 10% are on East Falkland and the remaining 8% are located on West Falkland and the outer islands.
- The number of people renting homes in Stanley has increased by 12% since 2006.
- 8 out of 10 households use kerosene to heat their homes.
- The average overall fuel bill is £2,467 per annum.
- There are 1,502 four-wheel drive vehicles owned in the Falkland Islands, three times as many as there were in 1986.
- 72% of households have internet access compared to 60% in 2006.



**Falkland Islands Government**

**Policy Unit**

April 2013

**Falkland Islands Census 2012:  
Statistics and Data Tables:  
Appendices**

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**Table 1 (i) – Usual Resident Population (exc. MPA)**

Year	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
Population	1885	2091	2081	2379	2478	<b>2471</b>

Note: The 1986 to 2001 figures exclude persons aboard visiting vessels. The 1991 through to 2006 figures do not include the number of persons temporarily present (1991 = 90; 2001 = 71; 2006 = 45; 2012 = 295), or the estimated number of people temporarily absent (1991 = 119; 1996 = 140; 2001 = 112; 2006 = 84; 2012 = 91). These figures also exclude any military contractors based at MPA.

**Table 1 (ii) – Population at Census (inc. MPA)**

Year	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1946	1953	1962	1972	1980	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
Population	287#	541#	811	1510	1789	2043	2272	2094	2392	2239	2230	2172	1957	1813	1916	2091	2564	2913	2955	<b>2840</b>

#Estimated

Note: The 1980 to 2001 figures exclude persons aboard visiting vessels. The 1991 through to 2006 figures do not include the number of persons temporarily present (1991 = 90; 2001 = 71; 2006 = 45; 2012 = 295), or the estimated number of people temporarily absent (1991 = 119; 1996 = 140; 2001 = 112; 2006 = 84; 2012 = 91). The 1996 through to 2012 figures include persons contractors based at MPA (excluding military personnel and their families) (1996 = 483; 2001 = 534; 2006 = 477; 2012 = 369).

**Table 2 – Location of population (inc. MPA)**

	Males						Females						Total					
Year	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
Stanley	626	833	855	1009	1060	<b>1062</b>	606	749	781	980	1055	<b>1058</b>	1232	1582	1636	1989	2115	<b>2120</b>
East Falkland	230	144	129	113	107	<b>105</b>	158	102	104	95	87	<b>97</b>	388	246	233	208	194	<b>202</b>
West Falkland	142	104	88	74	68	<b>63</b>	123	94	86	70	59	<b>64</b>	265	198	174	144	127	<b>127</b>
Islands	-	35	22	21	25	<b>11</b>	-	30	16	17	17	<b>11</b>	-	65	38	38	42	<b>22</b>
MPA	-	-	-	-	-	<b>250</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>119</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>369</b>
Total	998	1116	1094	1217	1260	<b>1491</b>	887	975	987	1162	1218	<b>1349</b>	1885	2091	2081	2379	2478	<b>2840</b>

Note: MPA population was not classified in the statistics tables in the 2006 Census.

Table 3 (i) – Population by location, age and sex (Stanley)

	Males						Females						Total					
Year	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
<b>0 Under 5</b>	35	56	51	63	73	<b>62</b>	48	45	45	59	70	<b>64</b>	83	101	96	122	143	<b>126</b>
<b>5 Under 10</b>	47	41	67	59	68	<b>59</b>	42	50	41	61	72	<b>81</b>	89	91	108	120	140	<b>140</b>
<b>10 Under 15</b>	65	62	46	72	58	<b>60</b>	64	55	53	56	65	<b>78</b>	129	117	99	128	123	<b>138</b>
<b>15 Under 20</b>	48	49	71	60	79	<b>57</b>	42	61	65	61	48	<b>60</b>	90	110	136	121	127	<b>117</b>
<b>20 Under 25</b>	37	61	60	68	59	<b>63</b>	44	51	65	75	74	<b>59</b>	81	112	125	143	133	<b>122</b>
<b>25 Under 30</b>	37	67	80	76	74	<b>57</b>	48	66	54	89	74	<b>85</b>	85	133	134	165	148	<b>142</b>
<b>30 Under 35</b>	66	79	63	103	77	<b>80</b>	42	77	66	75	105	<b>75</b>	108	156	129	178	182	<b>155</b>
<b>35 Under 40</b>	49	90	71	83	105	<b>87</b>	40	52	77	82	91	<b>98</b>	89	142	148	165	196	<b>185</b>
<b>40 Under 45</b>	38	60	74	71	93	<b>111</b>	38	55	50	98	74	<b>88</b>	76	115	124	169	167	<b>199</b>
<b>45 Under 50</b>	43	49	60	88	79	<b>86</b>	26	51	60	60	94	<b>65</b>	69	100	120	148	173	<b>151</b>
<b>50 Under 55</b>	35	65	50	66	79	<b>71</b>	35	34	49	65	69	<b>78</b>	70	99	99	131	148	<b>149</b>
<b>55 Under 60</b>	25	36	46	58	57	<b>76</b>	37	33	38	54	57	<b>55</b>	62	69	84	112	114	<b>131</b>
<b>60 Under 65</b>	35	30	31	52	45	<b>58</b>	21	38	30	32	48	<b>43</b>	56	68	61	84	93	<b>101</b>
<b>65 Under 70</b>	23	31	26	35	50	<b>38</b>	26	22	30	33	33	<b>44</b>	49	53	56	68	83	<b>82</b>
<b>70 Under 75</b>	18	25	23	21	27	<b>37</b>	17	22	17	34	26	<b>23</b>	35	47	40	55	53	<b>60</b>
<b>75 Under 80</b>	14	17	18	14	16	<b>25</b>	16	19	21	13	28	<b>29</b>	30	36	39	27	44	<b>54</b>
<b>80 and over</b>	11	15	18	20	21	<b>28</b>	19	18	20	33	27	<b>28</b>	30	33	38	53	48	<b>56</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>1231</b>	<b>1582</b>	<b>1636</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>2115</b>	<b>2108</b>

\*12 respondents left the related question blank

Table 3 (ii) – Population by location, age and sex (East Falkland)

East Falkland	Males						Females						Total					
Year	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
0 Under 5	12	10	4	4	3	3	10	5	9	3	4	10	22	15	13	7	7	13
5 Under 10	13	11	11	6	3	5	20	8	6	9	6	4	33	19	17	15	9	9
10 Under 15	11	10	10	11	6	5	2	10	11	6	8	4	13	20	21	17	14	9
15 Under 20	23	17	5	4	3	3	18	4	3	6	4	4	41	21	8	10	7	7
20 Under 25	25	9	7	3	1	5	12	9	5	2	3	2	37	18	12	5	4	7
25 Under 30	25	11	3	7	9	2	14	6	7	3	3	4	39	17	10	10	12	6
30 Under 35	21	7	12	3	6	6	14	10	11	11	5	8	35	17	23	14	11	14
35 Under 40	15	7	5	15	10	9	14	12	5	10	10	6	29	19	10	25	20	15
40 Under 45	19	14	12	5	16	11	16	13	10	6	10	6	35	27	22	11	26	17
45 Under 50	21	12	15	12	8	12	12	8	12	9	5	13	33	20	27	21	13	25
50 Under 55	15	13	13	15	9	10	7	5	9	15	5	12	22	18	22	30	14	22
55 Under 60	11	10	10	11	11	9	8	3	6	6	12	6	19	13	16	17	23	15
60 Under 65	7	7	11	4	13	12	3	6	2	4	5	8	10	13	13	8	18	20
65 Under 70	5	4	5	9	2	9	4	0	7	1	4	5	9	4	12	10	6	14
70 Under 75	3	1	4	1	5	1	2	3	0	3	2	4	5	4	4	4	7	5
75 Under 80	2	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	1	4
80 and over	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
Total	228	144	129	113	107	105	158	102	104	95	87	97	386	246	233	208	194	202

Table 3 (iii) – Population by location, age and sex (West Falkland)

West Falkland	Males						Females						Total					
Year	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
0 Under 5	13	2	3	2	3	4	19	5	7	3	2	4	32	7	10	5	5	8
5 Under 10	11	7	4	5	3	3	10	13	7	5	2	5	21	20	11	10	5	8
10 Under 15	2	9	6	4	4	3	5	8	11	5	6	1	7	17	17	9	10	4
15 Under 20	1	12	7	3	3	4	5	6	5	7	5	6	6	18	12	10	8	10
20 Under 25	19	6	4	1	2	0	15	3	1	0	2	1	34	9	5	1	4	1
25 Under 30	20	12	4	3	1	4	17	18	6	2	0	3	37	30	10	5	1	7
30 Under 35	14	7	11	4	5	1	11	9	10	4	3	2	25	16	21	8	8	3
35 Under 40	11	12	5	8	3	5	10	8	10	7	4	6	21	20	15	15	7	11
40 Under 45	11	6	12	9	9	4	9	6	8	8	3	3	20	12	20	17	12	7
45 Under 50	12	9	7	12	7	6	6	7	5	9	7	7	18	16	12	21	14	13
50 Under 55	10	7	9	5	7	9	5	5	7	4	8	7	15	12	16	9	15	16
55 Under 60	7	5	5	8	7	2	5	4	4	6	5	6	12	9	9	14	12	8
60 Under 65	4	5	4	4	8	6	1	1	3	5	5	4	5	6	7	9	13	10
65 Under 70	2	2	5	2	3	4	1	0	1	4	4	3	3	2	6	6	7	7
70 Under 75	2	0	1	3	1	4	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	1	4	3	7
75 Under 80	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	2	3
80 and over	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
Total	140	103	88	74	68	61	121	94	86	70	59	64	261	197	174	144	127	125

\*2 respondents left the related question blank.

Table 3 (iv) – Population by location, age and sex (Islands)

Islands	Males						Females						Total					
Year	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
0 Under 5	-	1	0	1	0	0	-	1	0	1	1	0	-	2	0	2	1	0
5 Under 10	-	3	0	1	1	0	-	5	1	0	0	0	-	8	1	1	1	0
10 Under 15	-	2	2	0	0	0	-	2	4	1	0	0	-	4	6	1	0	0
15 Under 20	-	3	3	1	1	0	-	1	0	1	2	0	-	4	3	2	3	0
20 Under 25	-	0	1	2	0	1	-	4	0	1	1	1	-	4	1	3	1	2
25 Under 30	-	0	0	2	3	0	-	2	2	0	2	2	-	2	2	2	5	2
30 Under 35	-	5	0	0	3	0	-	1	3	1	0	1	-	6	3	1	3	1
35 Under 40	-	3	4	1	2	0	-	2	0	3	0	0	-	5	4	4	2	0
40 Under 45	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	4	0	-	2	3	3	5	1
45 Under 50	-	5	1	2	2	1	-	5	2	3	1	2	-	10	3	5	3	3
50 Under 55	-	3	3	1	2	2	-	4	1	1	2	1	-	7	4	2	4	3
55 Under 60	-	4	1	3	1	1	-	2	1	0	1	2	-	6	2	3	2	3
60 Under 65	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	0	1	0	1	1	-	1	3	1	4	2
65 Under 70	-	2	1	3	1	2	-	0	0	0	0	1	-	2	1	3	1	3
70 Under 75	-	2	1	1	3	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	-	2	1	1	5	0
75 Under 80	-	0	1	0	1	1	-	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	1	1	1	1
80 and over	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	35	22	20	25	10	0	30	16	15	17	11	0	65	38	35	42	21

\*1 respondent left the related question blank. Please note figures from 1986 are unavailable for this location.

Table 3 (v) – Population by location, age and sex (MPA)

MPA	Males						Females						Total					
Year	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
0 Under 5	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	0	5
5 Under 10	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	6	4
10 Under 15	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	1
15 Under 20	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	10	9
20 Under 25	-	-	-	-	27	20	-	-	-	-	38	13	-	-	-	-	65	33
25 Under 30	-	-	-	-	39	25	-	-	-	-	27	21	-	-	-	-	66	46
30 Under 35	-	-	-	-	40	28	-	-	-	-	22	16	-	-	-	-	62	44
35 Under 40	-	-	-	-	45	31	-	-	-	-	21	14	-	-	-	-	66	45
40 Under 45	-	-	-	-	37	31	-	-	-	-	14	11	-	-	-	-	51	42
45 Under 50	-	-	-	-	32	25	-	-	-	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	46	33
50 Under 55	-	-	-	-	26	35	-	-	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	34	45
55 Under 60	-	-	-	-	37	21	-	-	-	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	43	32
60 Under 65	-	-	-	-	18	12	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	20	12
65 Under 70	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
70 Under 75	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
75 Under 80	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
80 and over	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total	-	-	-	-	309	239	-	-	-	-	168	115	-	-	-	-	477	354

\*15 respondents left the related question blank.

\*\* Data on age and gender not collected for MPA prior to 2006

**Table 4 – Marital status (inc. MPA)**

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
<b>Under 16 Years Old</b>	429	453	426	464	490	<b>488</b>
<b>Never married</b>	414	466	478	588	543	<b>688</b>
<b>Married</b>	829	993	981	1068	1082	<b>1075</b>
<b>Married but permanently separated</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>64</b>
<b>Cohabiting</b>	-	-	-	-	114	<b>254</b>
<b>Divorced and not now married</b>	206	94	112	154	153	<b>151</b>
<b>Widow or widower</b>	-	85	84	110	96	<b>97</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1878</b>	<b>2091</b>	<b>2081</b>	<b>2384</b>	<b>2478</b>	<b>2817</b>

\* 23 respondents left either one of the related question(s) blank on the Census form (MPA inc.)

Note:

1- In 1996, 'Married but permanently separated' was not an option and would have therefore been recorded under 'Married'.

2 -No figures are available from 1986 of widows/widowers, as all persons who described themselves as widowed, separated or divorced were counted together.

**Table 5 – Marital Status by Age (inc. MPA)**

Age Band	Cohabiting as a couple	Divorced and not now married	Married	Married but permanently separated	Never married	Widow or widower	Total
16 Under 20	7	0	1	0	112	0	120
20 Under 25	32	0	4	1	126	0	163
25 Under 30	47	3	35	4	113	1	203
30 Under 35	37	5	82	2	89	1	216
35 Under 40	28	7	146	5	67	1	254
40 Under 45	37	26	130	8	64	0	265
45 Under 50	22	27	124	5	43	3	224
50 Under 55	27	19	141	17	23	5	232
55 Under 60	8	22	134	6	15	3	188
60 under 65	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
60 Under 65	8	14	93	5	12	12	144
65 Under 70	0	12	75	4	7	11	109
70 Under 75	0	8	49	1	2	12	72
75 Under 80	0	2	28	2	5	25	62
80 and over	0	4	25	4	2	23	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2311</b>

\* 41 respondents left either one of the related question(s) blank on the Census form (MPA inc.) and only people aged 16 or over were included.



Table 6 – Immigration status by sex

	2012		
	Male	Female	Total
Holder of a Visitor's Permit	1	2	3
Exempt from immigration control by reason of employment	28	30	58
Work Permit Holder	392	196	588
Temporary Residence Permit Holder	8	17	25
Permanent Residence Permit Holder	61	60	121
Falkland Islander/Falkland Islands Status Holder	966	1007	1973
Included as a Dependant on a Work Permit	22	33	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>1478</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>2823</b>

\* 17 respondents left either one of the related question(s) blank on the Census form

Table 7 – Immigration status by location

	2012			
	Stanley	Camp	MPA	Total
Holder of a Visitor's Permit	3	0	0	3
Exempt from immigration control by reason of employment	13	0	45	58
Work Permit Holder	275	13	300	588
Temporary Residence Permit Holder	19	6	0	25
Permanent Residence Permit Holder	107	14	0	121
Falkland Islander/Falkland Islands Status Holder	1654	313	6	1973
Included as a Dependant on a Work Permit	47	5	3	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>2118</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>2823</b>

\* 17 respondents left either one of the related question(s) blank on the Census form

Table 8 (i) National Identity

Falkland Islander	British	St. Helenian	Chilean	Other	Total
1507	650	259	140	89	2645

\*Note: A number of respondents identified more than one national identity, therefore only respondents who defined a single national identity have been included to prevent double counting (total respondents: 2,645)

Table 8 (ii) National Identity (Other)

American	Georgian
Argentine	Georgian/Falklander
Australian	Gibraltarian
Austrian	Indian
Brazilian	Irish
British/Argentinian	Japanese
British/Indian/South African	New Zealander
British/Japanese	Peruvian
Canadian	Russian
Colombian	Scottish
Danish	South African
Dutch	South Korean
English	Spanish
Filipino	Taiwanese
French	Welsh
French Canadian	Zimbabwean

\*This table is comprised from the 89 respondents who identified their national identity as "other".

Table 9(i) – Country of birth by sex

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
<b>Falkland Islands</b>	1263	1268	1267	1325	1339	<b>1339</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	465	664	640	704	650	<b>798</b>
<b>St. Helena</b>	1	31	32	133	153	<b>295</b>
<b>Chile</b>	36	43	42	65	131	<b>181</b>
<b>Other</b>	120	176	143	218	244	<b>227</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>2182</b>	<b>2124</b>	<b>2445</b>	<b>2517</b>	<b>2840</b>

Table 9(ii) – Country of birth (Other)

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
<b>Africa</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	22	21	19	25	29	<b>38</b>
<b>Ascension Island</b>	0	2	1	8	13	<b>11</b>
<b>Australia</b>	6	12	6	3	36	<b>9</b>
<b>Austria</b>	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	1	4	2	6	5	<b>5</b>
<b>Canada</b>	5	8	5	7	12	<b>9</b>
<b>Channel Islands</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	0	0	0	1	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	2	1	3	2	2	<b>1</b>
<b>Finland</b>	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>France</b>	1	2	1	3	8	<b>6</b>
<b>Georgia</b>	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>Germany</b>	5	8	14	9	28	<b>16</b>
<b>Ghana</b>	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Gibraltar</b>	0	0	0	0	1	<b>2</b>
<b>Holland</b>	2	4	2	4	3	<b>1</b>
<b>Hong Kong</b>	1	1	1	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>India</b>	0	1	1	2	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
<b>Isle of Man</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Japan</b>	1	17	1	1	0	<b>2</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	4	1	2	2	3	<b>1</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Malawi</b>	1	0	1	1	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	0	0	0	1	3	<b>2</b>
<b>Malta</b>	0	0	0	0	1	<b>2</b>
<b>Montenegro</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	0	0	0	0	2	<b>1</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>	30	17	17	21	26	<b>12</b>
<b>Oman</b>	0	0	0	1	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	0	0	0	1	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Peru</b>	0	1	1	5	5	<b>7</b>
<b>Philippines</b>	1	6	7	12	12	<b>22</b>
<b>Republic of Nauru</b>	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Russia</b>	0	0	1	13	10	<b>13</b>
<b>Seychelles</b>	0	2	2	2	2	<b>2</b>
<b>Singapore</b>	0	0	1	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	1	3	2	2	4	<b>4</b>
<b>South Georgia</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>South Korea</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Spain</b>	0	9	5	3	2	<b>5</b>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	0	0	2	1	0	<b>3</b>

Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	1
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan	0	5	0	4	0	1
Tanzania	2	2	2	1	1	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	1	2
Trinidad	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tristan Da Cunha	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Arab Emirates	1	2	1	1	2	1
United States of America	12	15	11	15	7	7
Uruguay	7	4	6	4	10	7
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zimbabwe	1	1	1	1	3	2

\*This table is comprised from the 227 respondents who identified their country of birth as “other”.

Table 10(i) – Citizenship

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
British and Overseas Territories Citizens	1684	2046	2031	2270	2282	2588
Other	78	136	93	175	235	237
Total	1762	2182	2124	2445	2517	2825

\* 15 respondents left the related question blank.

Table 10 (ii) – Citizenship (Other)

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
Argentina	1	1	0	4	1	5
Australia	4	10	5	35	38	5
Austria	0	0	0	1	0	1
Brazil	0	3	0	3	2	1
British/Japanese	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	4	7	4	5	2	10
Chile	16	23	20	39	104	136
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1
Denmark	2	0	3	2	2	1
France	0	2	0	3	8	5
Germany	0	0	1	1	13	1
Germany/Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	4	1	7	4	1	2
Japan	1	17	1	1	0	1
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	2	3	2	6	2	2
New Zealand	21	15	14	18	19	13
Peru	0	1	0	5	5	6
Philippines	0	5	6	8	7	15
Russia	0	0	1	13	5	5
South Africa	0	2	1	1	2	4
South Korea	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	8	5	3	2	3
Taiwan	0	5	0	4	0	1
United States of America	14	13	7	9	4	3
Uruguay	6	2	2	0	6	2
Zimbabwe	0	1	0	0	0	1

\*9 respondents stated their citizenship as “other” but did not specify what citizenship they held.

**Table 11 – Citizenship by location**

	<b>Stanley</b>	<b>Camp</b>	<b>MPA</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>British Citizen</b>	1762	300	279	<b>2341</b>
<b>British Overseas Territories Citizen</b>	175	27	45	<b>247</b>
<b>Other</b>	180	24	33	<b>237</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2117</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>2825</b>

\*15 respondents left this question blank.

**Table 12 – Length of residence**

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	<b>2012</b>
<b>2 years or fewer</b>	-	289	156	251	240	<b>459</b>
<b>3 to 5 years</b>	-	169	110	194	163	<b>292</b>
<b>6 to 10 years</b>	-	141	228	123	199	<b>323</b>
<b>More than 10 years</b>	-	1206	1324	1507	1557	<b>1741</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1805</b>	<b>1818</b>	<b>2075</b>	<b>2159</b>	<b>2815</b>

\* 25 respondents left the related question blank.

\*\* No data for 1986

**Table 13 – Length of residence by location**

	<b>Stanley</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>Islands</b>	<b>MPA</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2 years or fewer</b>	303	12	7	0	137	<b>459</b>
<b>3 to 5 years</b>	185	18	12	0	77	<b>292</b>
<b>6 to 10 years</b>	227	17	9	0	70	<b>323</b>
<b>More than 10 years</b>	1403	155	99	22	62	<b>1741</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2118</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>2815</b>

\* 25 respondents left the related question blank.

Table 14 – Length of residence by immigration status

	Holder of a Visitor's Permit	Exempt from immigration control by reason of employment	Work Permit Holder	Temporary Residence Permit Holder	Permanent Residence Permit Holder	Falkland Islander/Falkland Islands Status Holder	Included as a Dependant on a Work Permit	Total
2 years or fewer	3	44	244	10	6	109	41	457
3 to 5 years	0	10	135	8	28	101	8	290
6 to 10 years	0	2	109	5	20	181	6	323
More than 10 years	0	1	89	2	67	1582	0	1741
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2811</b>

\* 29 respondents left the related question(s) blank.

Table 15 – Residence 10 years ago by immigration status

	Holder of a Visitor's Permit	Exempt from immigration control by reason of employment	Work Permit Holder	Temporary Residence Permit Holder	Permanent Residence Permit Holder	Falkland Islander/Falkland Islands Status Holder	Included as a Dependant on a Work Permit	Total
Stanley	0	0	44	3	63	1299	0	1409
Camp	0	1	62	0	7	271	0	341
Overseas	3	46	460	17	48	145	29	748
Person less than 10 years old	0	10	0	5	3	258	26	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2800</b>

\* 40 respondents left the related question(s) blank.

**Table 16 – Length of residence by place of birth**

	Falkland Islands		United Kingdom		St. Helena		Chile		Other		Total	
	2006	2012	2006	2012	2006	2012	2006	2012	2006	2012	2006	2012
<b>2 years or fewer</b>	5	13	226	182	109	37	73	55	81	51	494	338
<b>3 to 5 years</b>	14	11	85	79	102	51	37	28	30	24	268	193
<b>6 to 10 years</b>	27	20	81	69	104	65	18	32	40	25	270	211
<b>More than 10 years</b>	1044	1039	379	392	69	125	28	45	78	108	1598	1709
<b>Total</b>	<b>1090</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>2630</b>	<b>2451</b>

\*The final figures from the 2006 Census only include people over the age of 10 years old; therefore to make the analysis consistent, only people older than 10 years old were included in the 2012 figures.

**Table 17 – Persons speaking another language other than English**

<b>No</b>	2462
<b>Yes</b>	359
<b>Total</b>	<b>2821</b>

\*19 respondents left the related question(s) blank.

**Table 18 – English speaking ability of second language speakers**

<b>Very well</b>	186	53.0%
<b>Well</b>	133	37.9%
<b>Not well</b>	25	7.1%
<b>Not at all</b>	7	2.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*351 of the 359 second language speakers stated their ability to speak English.

**Table 19 – Language other than English spoken at home by location**

	<b>Stanley</b>	<b>Camp</b>	<b>MPA</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>No</b>	1823	324	315	<b>2462</b>
<b>Yes</b>	293	27	39	<b>359</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2116</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>2821</b>

\* 19 respondents left the related question(s) blank.

Table 20 - Language other than English spoken at home by age

	No	Yes	Total
0 Under 5	139	13	152
5 Under 10	136	23	159
10 Under 15	129	23	152
15 Under 20	126	17	143
20 Under 25	138	26	164
25 Under 30	165	37	202
30 Under 35	168	46	214
35 Under 40	211	44	255
40 Under 45	235	29	264
45 Under 50	190	32	222
50 Under 55	208	25	233
55 Under 60	174	14	188
60 Under 65	136	8	144
65 Under 70	99	10	109
70 Under 75	70	2	72
75 Under 80	60	2	62
80 and over	57	1	58
Total	2441	352	2793

Table 21 – Languages spoken

Bisaya/Own Dialect	Montenegrin
Chinese	Portuguese
Creole	Punjabi
Dutch	Russian
Dutch/German	Russian/German
Filipino	Sinhala
Filipino/Tagalog	Spanish
French	Spanish/Croatian
French/German/Welsh	Spanish/Japanese
Gaelic	Spanish/Portuguese
Georgian	Tagalog
German	Tagalog Cebuana/Bisayan
German/Dutch	Thai
German/Russian	Vietnamese
Japanese	Visayan-Tagalog
Kiswahili/Luo	Visayan
Korean	Welsh

\* This list is comprised from 356 of the 359 second language speakers who stated their second language.

**Table 22 – Employment status by sex (aged 16 and over only)**

	Male		Female		Total	
Employed	1089	86.6%	831	77.7%	1920	82.5%
Unemployed	12	1.0%	12	1.1%	24	1.0%
Not working for other reasons	26	2.1%	72	6.7%	98	4.2%
Retired and not working	122	9.7%	123	11.5%	245	10.5%
Unemployed but not seeking work	9	.7%	31	2.9%	40	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2327</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 23 – Employment status by age (Male)**

	Employed	Unemployed	Not working for other reasons	Retired and not working	Unemployed but not seeking work	Total
15 Under 20	38	0	13	0	3	54
20 Under 25	79	0	8	0	1	88
25 Under 30	86	0	0	0	1	87
30 Under 35	110	2	2	0	0	114
35 Under 40	126	3	1	0	0	130
40 Under 45	155	2	0	0	1	158
45 Under 50	126	2	0	1	0	129
50 Under 55	125	1	0	0	0	126
55 Under 60	102	2	1	3	1	109
60 Under 65	79	0	0	8	2	88
65 Under 70	29	0	0	26	0	55
70 Under 75	10	0	0	32	0	42
75 Under 80	6	0	0	24	0	30
80 and over	1	0	0	28	0	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1239</b>

\*19 respondents left the related question(s) blank.

**Table 24 – Employment status by age (Female)**

	Employed	Unemployed	Not working for other reasons	Retired and not working	Unemployed but not seeking work	Total
15 Under 20	29	3	25	0	4	61
20 Under 25	60	5	8	0	2	75
25 Under 30	110	0	4	0	1	115
30 Under 35	92	0	7	0	3	102
35 Under 40	112	0	10	0	2	124
40 Under 45	102	1	1	0	4	108
45 Under 50	88	2	1	1	1	93
50 Under 55	93	0	6	1	6	106
55 Under 60	71	0	6	1	2	80
60 Under 65	37	1	3	11	3	55
65 Under 70	20	0	0	33	1	54
70 Under 75	6	0	1	21	1	29
75 Under 80	4	0	0	27	1	32
80 and over	1	0	0	28	0	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1063</b>

\*6 respondents left the related question(s) blank.



**Table 25 – Type of employment by sex**

	Male	Female	Total
Employee	938	739	<b>1677</b>
Self Employed with employees	51	32	<b>83</b>
Self Employed without employees	99	59	<b>158</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1918</b>

\*2 respondents left the related question(s) blank.

**Table 26 – Economic activity - Primary employment**

	Employee	Self Employed with employees	Self Employed without employees	Total
Public Service (FIG)	478	2	5	<b>485</b>
Public Service (MOD)	12	0	0	<b>12</b>
Public Service (Other)	12	0	1	<b>13</b>
Agriculture	107	23	59	<b>189</b>
Fishing	52	2	4	<b>58</b>
Construction	114	12	17	<b>143</b>
Mining and Quarrying including oil and gas exploration	24	0	2	<b>26</b>
Manufacturing	30	0	0	<b>30</b>
Electricity, Water and Gas	66	1	7	<b>74</b>
Hospitality (hotels, restaurants, pubs etc)	125	17	7	<b>149</b>
Transport and Storage	119	3	11	<b>133</b>
Communication	63	4	3	<b>70</b>
Financing	40	0	1	<b>41</b>
Business Services	36	0	2	<b>38</b>
Administration and Support Service Activities	114	3	0	<b>117</b>
Professional Scientific and Technical Activities	6	0	0	<b>6</b>
Community, Social and Personal Services	82	4	14	<b>100</b>
Tourism	15	1	14	<b>30</b>
Art, Entertainment and Recreation	2	0	2	<b>4</b>
Wholesale and Retail	163	10	10	<b>183</b>
Other	5	1	0	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1665</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1907</b>

\*13 respondents did not specify their employment sector. Please note “Tourism” was self-selected by a number of respondents. In strict definitional terms this is not an “industry”, therefore many tourism jobs may have been classified under other industries such as “Hospitality” or “Transport”.

**Table 27 – Economic activity – Primary employment 2006 & 2012 Comparison**

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2012</b>
Public Service (FIG)	519	485
Public Service (MOD)	-	12
Public Service (Other)	-	13
Agriculture	215	189
Fishing	44	58
Construction	250	143
Mining and Quarrying including oil and gas exploration	16	26
Manufacturing	-	30
Electricity, Water and Gas	21	74
Hospitality (hotels, restaurants, pubs etc)	302	149
Transport and Storage	129	133
Communication	111	70
Financing	19	41
Business Services	57	38
Administration and Support Service Activities	-	117
Professional Scientific and Technical Activities	-	6
Community, Social and Personal Services	75	100
Tourism	44	30
Art, Entertainment and Recreation	-	4
Wholesale and Retail	172	183
Insurance	4	
Other	41	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>1907</b>

\* As the classifications are slightly different from the 2006 Census some sectors maybe blank or figures may have been included in other sectors (i.e. Public Service was not broken down into FIG, MOD & Other in 2006)

**Table 28 – FIG employees by department and sex**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Other*	1	4	5
Attorney Generals Office	5	7	12
Central Services ( incl. Human Resources, IT, FIGAS, Post Office, Stanley Airport and Leisure Centre)	29	29	58
Community Safety (incl. Police, Fire & Rescue, Customs & Immigration and Defence)	26	15	41
Education	29	76	105
Finance, Taxation and Audit	4	17	21
Health	23	61	84
Minerals	3	1	4
Natural Resources (incl. Agriculture, Fisheries, Marine Services and Coastguard)	16	14	30
Public Works	94	10	104
Secretariat	7	14	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>485</b>

\* 5 respondents did not specify a FIG department.

**Table 29 – People with two or more jobs by location**

	Stanley	Camp	MPA	Total
<b>No</b>	1047	158	332	<b>1537</b>
<b>Yes</b>	304	72	4	<b>380</b>
<b>N/A</b>	768	121	21	<b>910</b>
<b>Total</b>	2119	351	357	<b>2827</b>

\* 13 respondents left the related question(s) blank

**Table 30 – Economic activity – Secondary employment**

	An employee	Self Employed with employees	Self Employed without employees	Total
Public Service (FIG)	65	0	1	66
Public Service (Other)	2	0	0	2
Agriculture	9	3	19	31
Fishing	21	3	2	26
Construction	9	2	3	14
Mining and Quarrying including oil and gas exploration	1	0	0	1
Manufacturing	1	0	1	2
Electricity, Water and Gas	0	1	1	2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	18	3	8	29
Hospitality (hotels, restaurants, pubs etc)	30	5	6	41
Transport and Storage	31	1	1	33
Communication	4	0	0	4
Real Estate	0	0	2	2
Business Services	2	0	5	7
Administration and Support Service Activities	14	0	2	16
Community, Social and Personal Services	18	4	9	31
Tourism	43	6	24	73
Art, Entertainment and Recreation	0	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>383</b>

**Table 31 – Secondary Economic Activity – 2006 & 2012 Comparison**

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2012</b>
Public Service (FIG)	77	66
Public Service (Other)	-	2
Agriculture	23	31
Fishing	11	26
Construction	10	14
Mining and Quarrying including oil and gas exploration	1	1
Manufacturing	-	2
Electricity, Water and Gas	2	2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	32	29
Hospitality (hotels, restaurants, pubs etc)	16	41
Transport and Storage	43	33
Communication	4	4
Real Estate	-	2
Business Services	8	7
Administration and Support Service Activities	-	16
Community, Social and Personal Services	36	31
Tourism	34	73
Art, Entertainment and Recreation	-	3
Other	8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>383</b>

\* As the classifications are different from the 2006 Census some sectors maybe blank or figures may have been included in other sectors (i.e. Public Service was not broken down into FIG, MOD & Other)

**Table 32 - Hours worked per week by location & sex**

	<b>Stanley</b>		<b>Camp</b>		<b>MPA</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Less than 20</b>	12	27	2	4	0	1	14	32
<b>20 to 29 hours</b>	15	35	2	4	0	1	17	40
<b>30 to 39 hours</b>	148	129	7	9	7	2	162	140
<b>40 to 49 hours</b>	230	151	40	24	73	22	343	197
<b>50 to 59 hours</b>	84	42	27	13	85	49	196	104
<b>60 hours or more</b>	42	22	32	18	41	10	115	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>563</b>

**Table 33 – Annual income by location (working population only)**

	Stanley	Camp	Total
£1-£5,000	63	14	77
£5,001-£10,000	102	45	147
£10,001-£15,000	297	59	356
£15,001-£20,000	259	33	292
£20,001-£25,000	189	19	208
£25,001-£30,000	128	14	142
£30,001-£35,000	103	11	114
£35,001-£40,000	56	6	62
£40,001-£45,000	35	5	40
£45,001-£50,000	24	2	26
£50,001-£55,000	20	9	29
£55,001-£60,000	15	1	16
£60,001-£65,000	11	2	13
£65,001-£70,000	9	2	11
£70,001-£75,000	5	2	7
£75,000-or more	31	6	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>1347</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1577</b>

\* Only includes people who are in employment exc. MPA.

**Table 34 – Annual income by location (working and non-working population)**

	Stanley	Camp	MPA	Total
£1-£5,000	193	47	27	267
£5,001-£10,000	204	66	114	384
£10,001-£15,000	356	63	61	480
£15,001-£20,000	269	36	15	320
£20,001-£25,000	199	21	14	234
£25,001-£30,000	135	14	17	166
£30,001-£35,000	105	11	22	138
£35,001-£40,000	56	6	14	76
£40,001-£45,000	35	5	11	51
£45,001-£50,000	25	2	12	39
£50,001-£55,000	22	10	6	38
£55,001-£60,000	16	1	2	19
£60,001-£65,000	16	3	3	22
£65,001-£70,000	10	2	3	15
£70,001-£75,000	6	3	1	10
£75,000-or more	32	6	3	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>2300</b>

\* Includes all people with an income regardless of their employment status.

**Table 35 – Average & Median incomes (working and non-working population) Census 2006 & 2012 comparison**

	2006	2012
<b>Median Salary</b>	£14,000	£17,500
<b>Average Salary</b>	£16,400	£20,100

\* In the 2006 Census, people with incomes over £44,000 were all categorised in the same way (i.e. recorded as £44,000+ by respondents on the Census form). In the 2012 Census, the income bands listed were more refined, with salary options up to £75,001 or more, therefore this needs to be taken into account when interpreting the data. It also worth noting that in 2006 there were 2,423 records with income information compared to 2,300 in 2012.

**Table 36 – Annual income by sex (working and non-working population)**

	Stanley		Camp		MPA		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>£1-£5,000</b>	63	130	4	43	10	17	<b>77</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>£5,001-£10,000</b>	72	132	29	37	72	42	<b>173</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>£10,001-£15,000</b>	161	195	38	25	39	22	<b>238</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>£15,001-£20,000</b>	142	127	25	11	9	6	<b>176</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>£20,001-£25,000</b>	122	77	18	3	12	2	<b>152</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>£25,001-£30,000</b>	89	46	8	6	15	2	<b>112</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>£30,001-£35,000</b>	61	44	4	7	18	4	<b>83</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>£35,001-£40,000</b>	33	23	4	2	11	3	<b>48</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>£40,001-£45,000</b>	24	11	3	2	11	0	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>£45,001-£50,000</b>	19	6	2	0	10	2	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>£50,001-£55,000</b>	16	6	6	4	6	0	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>£55,001-£60,000</b>	12	4	1	0	2	0	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>£60,001-£65,000</b>	10	6	2	1	1	2	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>£65,001-£70,000</b>	9	1	2	0	3	0	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>£70,001-£75,000</b>	5	1	3	0	1	0	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>£75,000-or more</b>	28	4	4	2	3	0	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>1058</b>

**Table 37 – Not employed but actively seeking work**

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Yes</b>	14	16	<b>30</b>
<b>No or N/A</b>	1470	1329	<b>2799</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>174</b>

\* 11 respondents left the related question blank

**Table 38 – Educational attainments by sex (inc. MPA)**

	No Qualifications		Secondary		Tertiary		Vocational		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 Under 20	20	13	33	47	1	3	3	0	57	63
20 Under 25	26	14	38	38	7	17	18	7	89	76
25 Under 30	22	21	35	52	20	25	11	17	88	115
30 Under 35	37	30	29	38	29	28	20	6	115	102
35 Under 40	46	27	38	45	32	33	16	19	132	124
40 Under 45	45	32	57	38	28	29	28	9	158	108
45 Under 50	53	31	31	27	24	22	22	15	130	95
50 Under 55	59	46	13	29	29	20	26	13	127	108
55 Under 60	40	44	24	16	29	14	16	6	109	80
60 Under 65	38	38	12	8	19	8	20	2	89	56
65 Under 70	33	39	6	9	7	3	9	3	55	54
70 Under 75	28	27	5	1	3	0	6	2	42	30
75 Under 80	24	28	3	4	1	0	2	0	30	32
80 and over	26	27	1	2	0	0	2	0	29	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1250</b>	<b>1072</b>

\*Based on 2,322 respondents aged 16 or over regardless of employment status.

**Table 39 – Educational attainments by sex (workforce population)**

	No Qualifications		Secondary		Tertiary		Vocational	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>79</b>

\*Based on 1,582 respondents in employment (exc. MPA)

**Table 40 – Educational attainments by location (workforce population)**

	No Qualifications		Secondary		Tertiary		Vocational	
	Stanley	Camp	Stanley	Camp	Stanley	Camp	Stanley	Camp
<b>Total</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>25</b>

\*Based on 1,582 respondents in employment (exc. MPA)

**Table 41 - Educational attainments at secondary level by year 1991 – 2012 (workforce population)**

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>1038</b>

\* Please note respondents with tertiary and vocational qualifications have been included in the 2012 figures to be consistent with previous Census years for comparative reason.

**Table 42 – Educational attainments at tertiary level by year 1991 – 2012 (workforce population)**

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>545</b>

\*Please note the tertiary and vocational achievements in 2012 have been grouped together for the purpose of this table to be consistent with previous Census years for comparative reasons.

**Table 43 – Income by educational attainments (workforce population with a sole occupation)**

	No Qualifications		Secondary		Tertiary		Vocational		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>£1 - £5000</b>	10	26	0	15	4	5	0	1	14	47
<b>£5001 - £10000</b>	66	50	39	67	13	21	13	14	131	152
<b>£10001 - £15000</b>	45	29	39	41	9	12	15	12	108	94
<b>£15001 - £20000</b>	34	12	23	20	12	16	21	18	90	66
<b>£20001 - £25000</b>	15	7	22	11	14	14	20	3	71	35
<b>£25001 - £30000</b>	11	7	10	7	19	21	9	7	49	42
<b>£30001 - £35000</b>	8	4	4	4	11	11	2	2	25	21
<b>£35001 - £40000</b>	3	5	2	2	10	5	3	0	18	12
<b>£40001 - £45000</b>	3	2	3	0	8	4	2	0	16	6
<b>£45001 - £50000</b>	25	29	14	27	4	6	3	7	46	69
<b>£50001 - £55000</b>	3	2	8	1	4	1	0	0	15	4
<b>£55001 - £60000</b>	1	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	8	2
<b>£60001 - £65000</b>	0	0	2	1	3	3	1	0	6	4
<b>£65001 - £70000</b>	1	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	7	1
<b>£70001 - £75000</b>	1	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	4
<b>£75001 or more</b>	3	0	4	0	13	0	2	0	22	0
<b>Total</b>	229	176	175	197	134	122	93	64	631	559

\*Based on 1,190 respondents in employment with only one occupation.

**Table 44 - People helping or supporting family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term ill-health or disability**

	Stanley	Camp	MPA	Total
<b>No</b>	1613	284	326	<b>2223</b>
<b>Yes</b>	69	12	3	<b>84</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1682</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>2307</b>

**Table 45 – People having a long-term illness**

	Stanley		Camp		MPA		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Minor</b>	32	37	10	13	0	2	<b>42</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Medium</b>	41	41	7	10	1	2	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Major</b>	9	9	4	1	0	0	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>115</b>



**Table 46 – People who smoke by age**

	No		Yes		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>15 Under 20</b>	28	36	26	25	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>20 Under 25</b>	42	45	46	30	<b>88</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>25 Under 30</b>	40	78	46	37	<b>86</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>30 Under 35</b>	75	71	38	30	<b>113</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>35 Under 40</b>	96	99	33	23	<b>129</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>40 Under 45</b>	103	82	53	26	<b>156</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>45 Under 50</b>	86	66	42	27	<b>128</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>50 Under 55</b>	88	87	36	17	<b>124</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>55 Under 60</b>	94	58	13	21	<b>107</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>60 Under 65</b>	74	44	14	11	<b>88</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>65 Under 70</b>	45	45	10	9	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>70 Under 75</b>	37	28	5	2	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>75 Under 80</b>	24	28	6	4	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>80 and over</b>	28	27	1	2	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>1058</b>

**Table 47 – Number of cigarettes smoked per day**

	Number of cigarettes smoked per day						Total
	5 or Less	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41 or more	
<b>15 Under 20</b>	17	16	16	1	0	1	<b>51</b>
<b>20 Under 25</b>	22	23	30	0	0	1	<b>76</b>
<b>25 Under 30</b>	20	30	28	3	0	1	<b>82</b>
<b>30 Under 35</b>	18	17	28	4	0	0	<b>67</b>
<b>35 Under 40</b>	17	11	27	2	0	0	<b>57</b>
<b>40 Under 45</b>	15	21	34	6	2	1	<b>79</b>
<b>45 Under 50</b>	6	15	35	10	3	0	<b>69</b>
<b>50 Under 55</b>	7	8	32	6	1	0	<b>54</b>
<b>55 Under 60</b>	3	9	19	3	1	0	<b>35</b>
<b>60 Under 65</b>	1	10	8	5	1	0	<b>25</b>
<b>65 Under 70</b>	7	4	6	2	0	0	<b>19</b>
<b>70 Under 75</b>	3	2	0	2	0	0	<b>7</b>
<b>75 Under 80</b>	1	4	3	2	0	0	<b>10</b>
<b>80 and over</b>	0	0	3	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>634</b>

**Table 48 – People who drink alcohol by age**

	No		Yes		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>15 Under 20</b>	21	26	33	35	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>20 Under 25</b>	7	10	81	65	<b>88</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>25 Under 30</b>	9	29	77	86	<b>86</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>30 Under 35</b>	16	23	96	79	<b>112</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>35 Under 40</b>	23	31	106	91	<b>129</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>40 Under 45</b>	21	28	135	79	<b>156</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>45 Under 50</b>	25	29	103	64	<b>128</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>50 Under 55</b>	22	33	102	71	<b>124</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>55 Under 60</b>	25	29	82	50	<b>107</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>60 Under 65</b>	20	21	67	34	<b>87</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>65 Under 70</b>	14	26	41	28	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>70 Under 75</b>	24	17	18	13	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>75 Under 80</b>	14	22	16	10	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>80 and over</b>	15	25	14	4	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1227</b>	<b>1058</b>

**Table 49 – Units of alcohol consumed per week by age**

	Number of units consumer per week						Total
	5 or Less	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31 or more	
<b>15 Under 20</b>	31	14	14	4	1	4	<b>68</b>
<b>20 Under 25</b>	65	35	22	14	5	5	<b>146</b>
<b>25 Under 30</b>	82	38	20	12	6	5	<b>163</b>
<b>30 Under 35</b>	94	31	17	20	8	4	<b>174</b>
<b>35 Under 40</b>	102	41	19	17	11	7	<b>197</b>
<b>40 Under 45</b>	111	43	24	16	16	4	<b>214</b>
<b>45 Under 50</b>	81	34	15	17	10	10	<b>167</b>
<b>50 Under 55</b>	81	37	24	14	11	5	<b>172</b>
<b>55 Under 60</b>	58	26	23	11	9	3	<b>130</b>
<b>60 Under 65</b>	40	23	20	9	6	3	<b>101</b>
<b>65 Under 70</b>	23	18	15	8	5	0	<b>69</b>
<b>70 Under 75</b>	12	9	5	3	2	0	<b>31</b>
<b>75 Under 80</b>	15	4	3	1	3	0	<b>26</b>
<b>80 and over</b>	7	8	3	0	0	0	<b>18</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1676</b>

Table 50 – Number of households by type

	Stanley		East		West		Islands		MPA		Total	
Detached house	691	67.7%	109	86.5%	65	90.3%	20	100.0%	18	4.9%	903	56.3%
Semi Detached house	136	13.4%	6	4.8%	4	5.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	146	9.1%
Terraced house	36	3.5%	5	4.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	41	2.5%
Flat in a purpose built block of flats	56	5.5%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	.3%	57	3.5%
Flat in part of a converted or shared house	24	2.3%	0	.0%	2	2.8%	0	.0%	0	.0%	26	1.6%
Flat in a converted outbuilding	7	.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	7	.4%
Flat in in a commercial building (for example in an office building,or hotel, or over a shop)	7	.7%	1	.8%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	8	.5%
A mobile home or portacabin adapted for permanent use	38	3.7%	5	4.0%	1	1.4%	0	.0%	0	.0%	44	2.7%
A caravan	1	.1%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	.1%
Other mobile home	3	.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	3	.2%
Communal (Hostel/YMCA/Lookout)	22	2.1%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	22	1.4%
MoD Communal	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	346	94.5%	346	21.5%
Other	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1605</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 51 – Number of households by type: Census 1986 - 2012**

	Stanley						Camp					
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
<b>Houses</b>	579	508	547	690	783	<b>863</b>	194	179	160	188	179	<b>209</b>
<b>Flats</b>	39	53	104	104	86	<b>94</b>	5	0	1	2	3	<b>3</b>
<b>Caravans / Mobile Homes</b>	63	49	22	43	47	<b>42</b>	19	12	16	5	5	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>218</b>

\* 20 households from MPA, which are not MOD communal facilities have been omitted from this table but not from the overall house hold total in Table 51.

**Table 52 – Dwellings by age and location**

	Stanley		East		West		Islands		Total
<b>0-5 years</b>	77	87.5%	9	10.2%	0	.0%	1	1.1%	<b>87</b>
<b>6-10 years</b>	128	92.1%	5	3.6%	4	2.9%	1	.7%	<b>138</b>
<b>11-30 years</b>	415	91.4%	16	3.5%	14	3.1%	5	1.1%	<b>450</b>
<b>Greater than 30 years</b>	321	67.6%	88	18.5%	53	11.2%	13	2.7%	<b>475</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>81.4%</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1150</b>

\* This excludes communal accommodation

Table 53 – Home ownership by location

	Stanley		East		West		Islands		MPA		Total	
Own outright (free and clear of any mortgage or loan)	355	35.4%	71	57.7%	42	58.3%	11	55.0%	0	0.00%	479	30.8%
Own with a mortgage	263	26.2%	14	11.4%	12	16.7%	1	5.0%	0	0.00%	290	18.6%
Rent	322	32.1%	7	5.7%	6	8.3%	1	5.0%	0	0.00%	336	21.6%
Live here rent free	62	6.2%	31	25.2%	12	16.7%	7	35.0%	63	18.53%	175	11.2%
Accommodation inc in employment	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	277	81.47%	277	17.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1557</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 54 – Annual mortgage cost by location

	Stanley		Camp		Total	
Less than £1,000	9	3.4%	2	7.4%	11	3.8%
£1,000-£3,000	48	18.3%	4	14.8%	52	17.9%
£3,001-£5,000	97	36.9%	6	22.2%	103	35.5%
£5,001-£7,000	60	22.8%	6	22.2%	66	22.8%
£7,001-£9,000	28	10.6%	5	18.5%	33	11.4%
£9,001-£11,000	5	1.9%	2	7.4%	7	2.4%
£11,001 or more	16	6.1%	2	7.4%	18	6.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 55 – Annual rental cost by location

	Stanley		Camp		Total	
Less than £1,000	25	7.7%	1	7.1%	26	7.7%
£1,000-£3,000	44	13.6%	12	85.7%	56	16.6%
£3,001-£5,000	105	32.5%	0	.0%	105	31.2%
£5,001-£7,000	67	21.1%	0	.0%	67	20.2%
£7,001-£9,000	61	18.9%	0	.0%	61	18.1%
£9,001-£11,000	12	3.7%	0	.0%	12	3.6%
£11,001 or more	8	2.5%	1	7.1%	9	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 56 - Type of central heating by location

	Stanley		East		West		Islands		MPA		Total	
NONE of the accommodation has central heating	13	1.3%	10	8.1%	4	5.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	27	2.2%
SOME of the accommodation has (i.e. some living areas) has central heating	29	3.0%	12	9.8%	14	19.4%	3	15.0%	0	.0%	58	4.8%
ALL of the accommodation (i.e. all living areas) has central heating	938	95.7%	101	82.1%	54	75.0%	17	85.0%	6	100.0%	1116	92.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1201</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 57 - Type of central heating by age of accommodation

	0-5 years		6-10 years		11-30 years		Greater than 30 years		Total	
NONE of the accommodation has central heating	1	1.1%	0	.0%	5	1.0%	21	4.4%	27	2.2%
SOME of the accommodation has (i.e. some living areas) has central heating	1	1.1%	1	.7%	10	2.0%	46	9.6%	58	4.8%
ALL of the accommodation (i.e. all living areas) has central heating	88	97.8%	142	99.3%	476	96.9%	410	86.0%	1116	92.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1201</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 58 - Standard of accommodation by location

	Stanley		East		West		Islands		MPA		Total	
Good	782	78.1%	86	69.9%	41	56.9%	16	80.0%	117	35.2%	1042	67.3%
Fairly Good	195	19.4%	34	27.6%	26	36.1%	3	15.0%	169	50.9%	427	27.5%
Not Good	25	2.5%	3	2.4%	5	6.9%	1	5.0%	46	13.9%	80	5.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1549</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 59 - Standard of accommodation by age

	0-5 years		6-10 years		11-30 years		Greater than 30 years		Total	
Good	83	92.3%	129	90.2%	374	76.2%	334	70.1%	920	76.6%
Fairly Good	7	7.7%	12	8.4%	102	20.8%	127	26.6%	248	20.6%
Not Good	0	.0%	2	1.4%	15	3.1%	16	3.3%	33	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1203</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 60 – Main source of heating by location

	Stanley		East		West		Islands		MPA		Total	
Kerosene	872	88.9%	65	52.8%	11	15.3%	5	25.0%	1	16.7%	954	79.4%
Diesel Oil	58	5.9%	29	23.6%	53	73.6%	12	60.0%	3	50.0%	155	12.9%
Electricity	9	.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	16.7%	10	.8%
Gas	6	.6%	4	3.3%	1	1.4%	1	5.0%	0	.0%	12	1.0%
Peat/Wood/Coal	15	1.5%	24	19.5%	5	6.9%	1	5.0%	0	.0%	45	3.7%
Other	21	2.1%	0	.0%	2	2.8%	1	5.0%	1	16.7%	25	2.1%
None	0	.0%	1	.8%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 61 - Main source of fuel used for heating; Census 1991 – 2012

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012
Peat	402	221	101	35	45
Oil	357	610	-	-	-
Diesel	0	0	310	185	155
Kerosene	0	0	618	873	954
Electricity	41	19	21	19	10
Gas	1	6	2	5	12

\*Please note that diesel oil was an option in 2012 and has been classified as diesel in line with previous Census years.

Table 62 – Main source of fuel used for cooking; Census 1991 - 2012

Cooking	1986	1996	2001	2006	2012
Peat	488	213	97	33	33
Oil	150	314	187	77	n/a
Diesel	-	-	94	40	12
Kerosene	-	-	93	37	26
Electricity	133	250	401	510	536
Gas	0	78	364	497	552



**Table 63 – Main source of power by location**

	Stanley	Camp	MPA	Total
<b>Stanley Power Station (Power Station Diesel Generators and Sand Bay Wind Farm)</b>	978	3	2	<b>983</b>
<b>Wind</b>	0	77	0	<b>77</b>
<b>Diesel Oil (i.e. private generator)</b>	3	44	2	<b>49</b>
<b>Settlement generator</b>	0	91	2	<b>93</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1202</b>

**Table 64 - Annual cost of electricity by location**

	Stanley		East		West		Islands		MPA		Total	
<b>Less than £750</b>	461	47.0%	73	59.3%	36	50.0%	14	70.0%	0	.0%	<b>584</b>	<b>48.6%</b>
<b>£750-£1,000</b>	231	23.5%	7	5.7%	8	11.1%	0	.0%	0	.0%	<b>246</b>	<b>20.5%</b>
<b>£1,001-£1,250</b>	147	15.0%	13	10.6%	10	13.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	<b>170</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
<b>£1,251-£1,500</b>	59	6.0%	6	4.9%	3	4.2%	1	5.0%	0	.0%	<b>69</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>£1,501-£1,750</b>	27	2.8%	6	4.9%	4	5.6%	1	5.0%	0	.0%	<b>38</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>£1,751-£2,000</b>	22	2.2%	7	5.7%	2	2.8%	1	5.0%	0	.0%	<b>32</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<b>£2,001 or more</b>	18	1.8%	7	5.7%	6	8.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	<b>31</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Included in rent</b>	16	1.6%	4	3.3%	3	4.2%	3	15.0%	6	100.0%	<b>32</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 65 - Annual cost of kerosene, oil, peat, coal, wood etc by location

Cost of kerosene	Stanley		East		West		Islands		MPA		Total	
Less than £750	66	6.7%	28	22.8%	18	25.0%	5	25.0%	0	.0%	117	9.7%
£750-£1,000	83	8.5%	7	5.7%	2	2.8%	5	25.0%	0	.0%	97	8.1%
£1,001-£1,250	157	16.0%	12	9.8%	8	11.1%	1	5.0%	0	.0%	178	14.8%
£1,251-£1,500	112	11.4%	9	7.3%	5	6.9%	1	5.0%	0	.0%	127	10.6%
£1,501-£1,750	99	10.1%	4	3.3%	4	5.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	107	8.9%
£1,751-£2,000	132	13.5%	6	4.9%	5	6.9%	3	15.0%	0	.0%	146	12.1%
£2,001 or more	268	27.3%	21	17.1%	22	30.6%	2	10.0%	0	.0%	313	26.0%
Included in rent	36	3.7%	7	5.7%	3	4.2%	1	5.0%	3	50.0%	50	4.2%
No charge or these fuels not used	28	2.9%	29	23.6%	5	6.9%	2	10.0%	3	50.0%	67	5.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 66 – Annual cost of gas by location

Cost of gas	Stanley		East		West		Islands		MPA		Total	
Less than £100	127	12.9%	25	20.3%	16	22.2%	3	15.0%	0	.0%	171	14.2%
£100-£300	276	28.1%	45	36.6%	24	33.3%	9	45.0%	0	.0%	354	29.5%
£301-£500	53	5.4%	12	9.8%	14	19.4%	2	10.0%	0	.0%	81	6.7%
£501-£700	7	0.7%	2	1.6%	2	2.8%	2	10.0%	0	.0%	13	1.1%
£701-£900	3	0.3%	3	2.4%	0	.0%	2	10.0%	0	.0%	8	0.7%
£901-£1100	2	0.2%	1	.8%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	3	0.2%
£1101 or more	5	0.5%	3	2.4%	1	1.4%	0	.0%	0	.0%	9	0.7%
Included in rent	9	0.9%	2	1.6%	2	2.8%	1	5.0%	1	16.7%	15	1.2%
No charge or gas not used	499	50.9%	30	24.4%	13	18.1%	1	5.0%	5	83.3%	548	45.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 67 – Additional home ownership by location (people who own more than one home)**

	Stanley		East		West		Islands		MPA		Total	
<b>No</b>	860	85.7%	84	68.3%	44	61.1%	15	75.0%	74	97.4%	<b>1077</b>	<b>83.2%</b>
<b>Yes</b>	144	14.3%	39	31.7%	28	38.9%	5	25.0%	2	2.6%	<b>218</b>	<b>16.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 68 – Vehicles Owned**

	Two wheel-drive	Four wheel-drive	Motorbikes
<b>Number owned</b>	142	1502	367

**Table 69 – Households with access to the internet**

	Stanley		East		West		Islands		MPA		Total	
<b>Access</b>	752	75.2%	72	58.5%	53	73.6%	17	85.0%	53	52.5%	<b>947</b>	<b>72.0%</b>
<b>No access</b>	248	24.8%	51	41.5%	19	26.4%	3	15.0%	48	47.5%	<b>369</b>	<b>28.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1316</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 70 – Household Appliances**

PC	Landline telephone	Mobile telephone	2m radio	Fridge	Deep freezer	Fridge freezer	Washing machine	Dishwasher	TV	Cable/Satellite TV	DVD/Blu-ray player	Smoke alarm	CO <sup>2</sup> Detector	Fire extinguisher	MP3 player (i.e. iPod)	Tablet (i.e. iPad)
1494	1170	1678	279	823	993	771	1208	405	2121	545	1501	1908	307	1513	826	208