



Census 2016 Headline Results

Falkland Islands Government
Policy Unit



Overview

A. Key terms and structure of the analysis

B. Headline Census results across five key themes:

1. Population figures and demographic characteristics
2. Immigration data
3. Employment data
4. Household characteristics
5. Health characteristics



Overview

Key terms and structure of the analysis:

- The Census counts all people on the Islands on Census night, including temporary visitors and civilian personnel based at MPC.
- A temporary visitor is anyone who intends to stay in the Falkland Islands for less than 3 months and is usually resident elsewhere.
- This presentation of results focuses on usual residents on the Islands who were present on the Islands on Census night, unless stated otherwise.
- Throughout the presentation, mean and median values are used to describe different characteristics and variables.
 - The mean is the average of a set of values, whereas
 - the median is the point at which 50% of all values lie above and below.



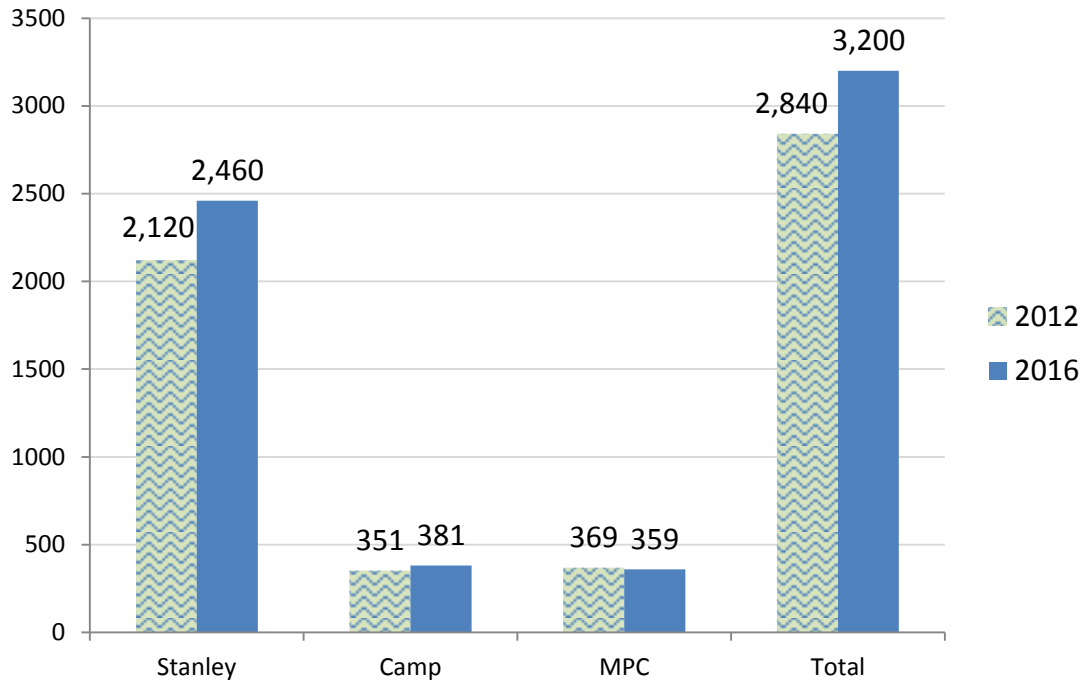
Population data: counts on Census night

	Stanley	East ex Stanley	West	Islands	MPC	Marine Vessels	Total
Present on the Islands	2,524	191	156	50	381	52	3,354
Non-resident visitors	64	1	5	10	22	52	154
Usually resident & present	2,460	190	151	40	359	-	3,200
Usually resident & absent	174	5	9	3	7	-	198
Total usually resident	2,634	195	160	43	366	-	3,398

- The number of usually resident individuals was calculated to be 3,398 in 2016, an increase of 16% on 2012 (18% when civilian contractors based at MPC are excluded).
- Data were collected for the 3,200 usually resident individuals present on the Islands on Census night.
- Excluding MPC, a total count of 2,841 individuals was recorded: 2,460 in Stanley and 381 in Camp.



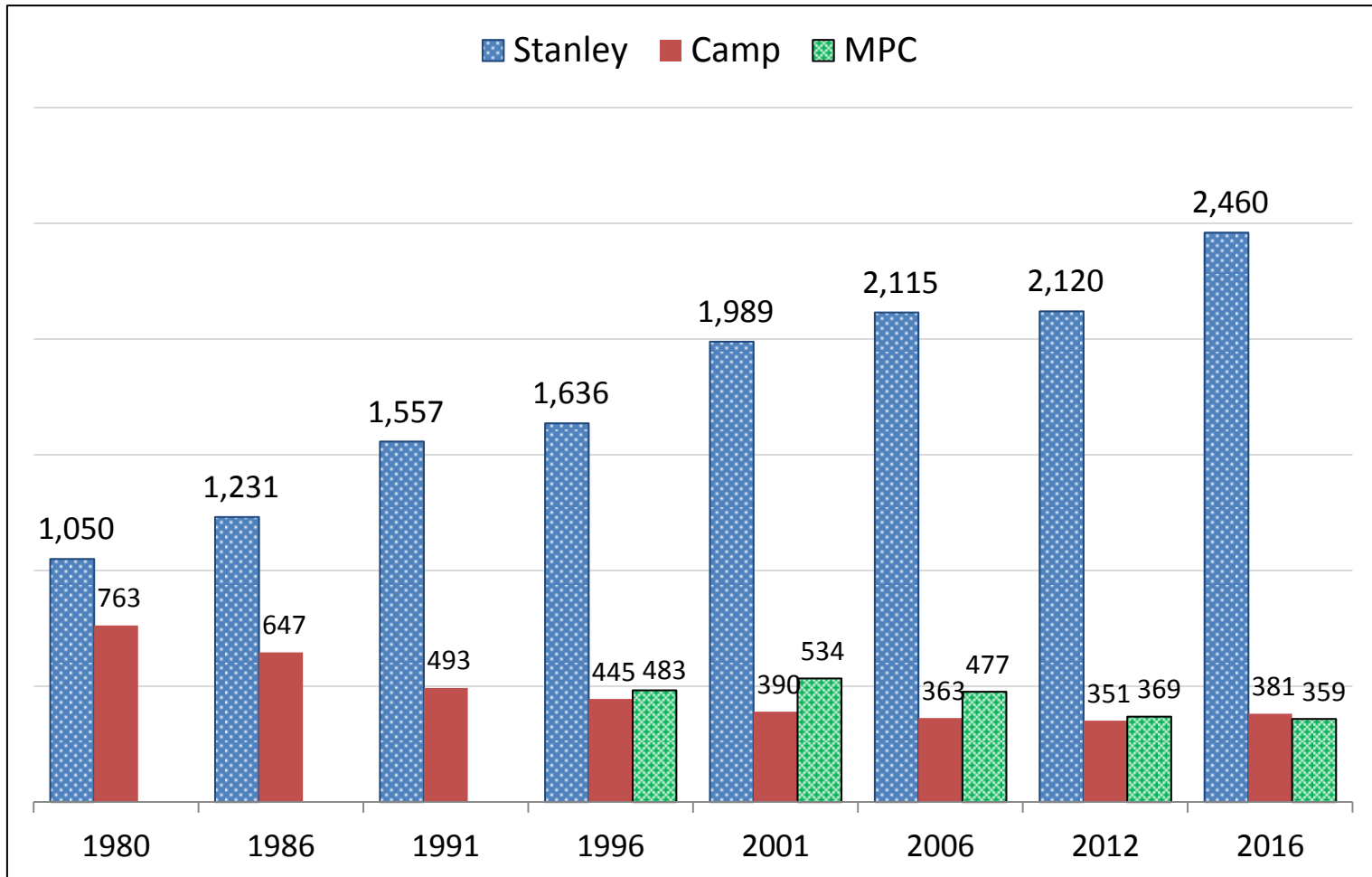
Population data: usually resident population present on Census night, 2012 v 2016



- Compared to 2012, the population present on Census night increased by 13% overall (16% in Stanley and 9% in Camp).
- Excluding MPC, Stanley now accounts for 87% of the population; a 12% increase on 2012.

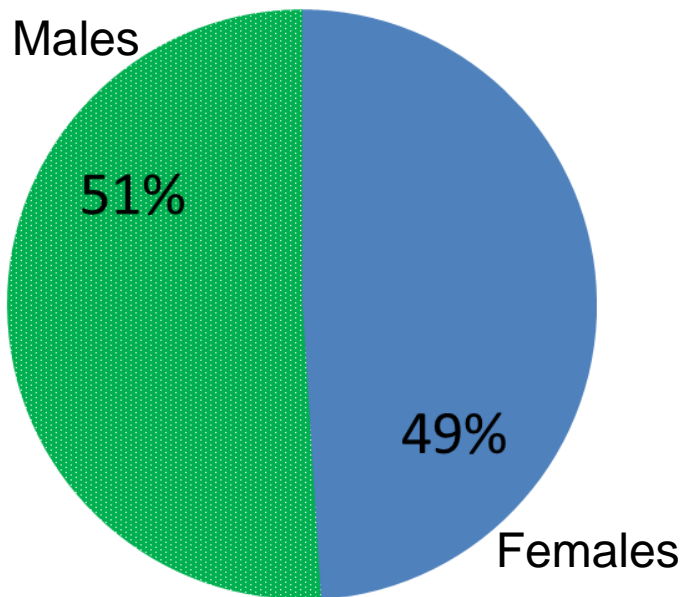


Population data: 1980 – 2016 trends





Demographic characteristics: Sex distribution



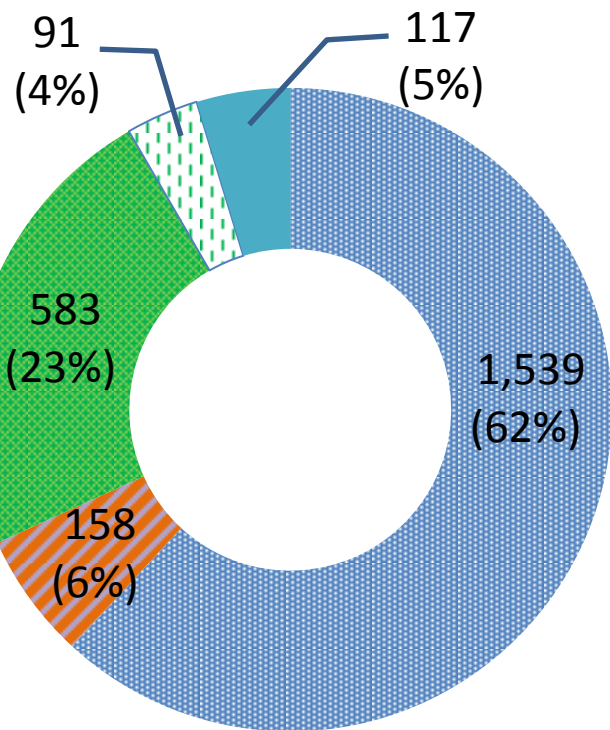
	2012		2016	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Stanley	50%	50%	49%	51%
Camp	49%	51%	51%	49%
Total	50%	50%	49%	51%

- Proportion of females decreased slightly:
104 males to 100 females in 2016
(105:100 in Stanley, 97:100 in Camp)
- Focusing on Status and PRP Holders:
97 males to 100 females
(99:100 in Stanley, 95:100 in Camp)



Demographic characteristics: National Identity

44 other nationalities were represented by 286 people, including:



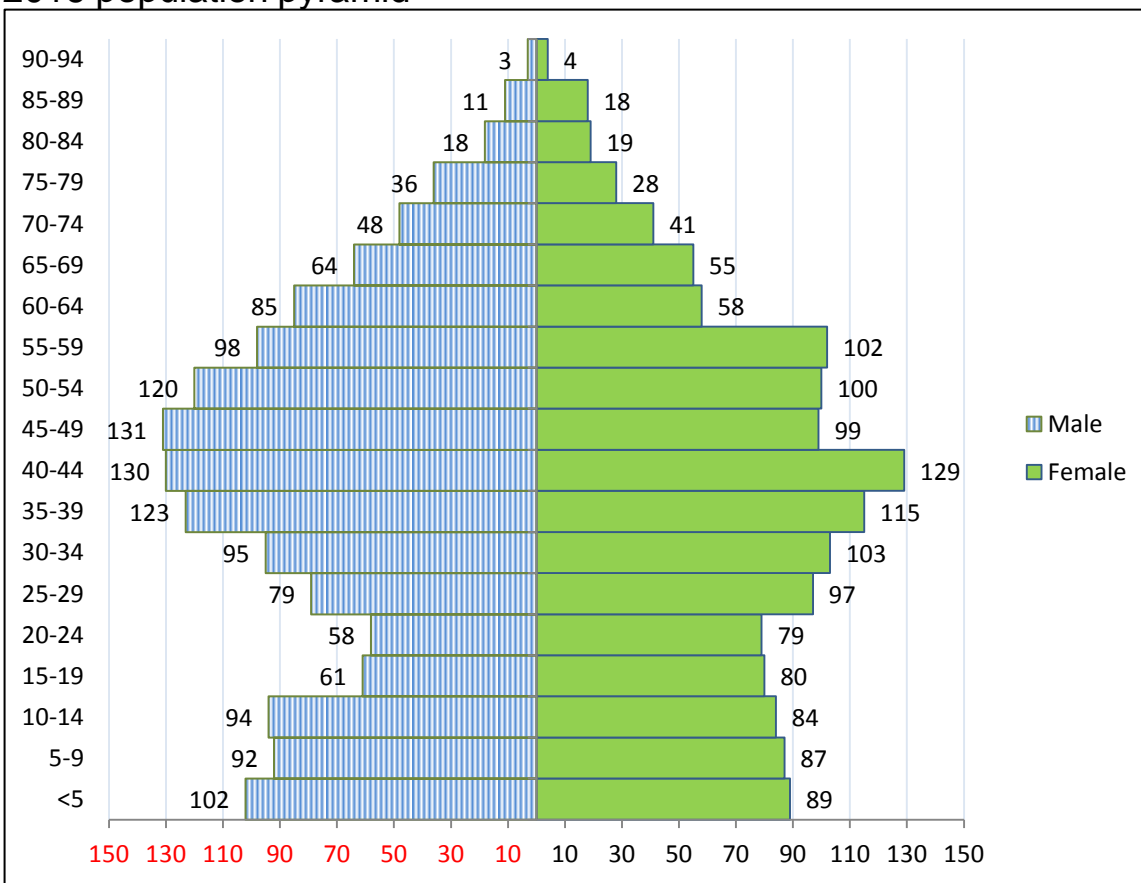
-  Falkland Islander
-  British/Falkland Islander
-  British
-  St. Helenian
-  Chilean

National identity	Number
Zimbabwean	74
Filipino	51
Australian	17
New Zealander	16
North American	11
British-FI-St. Helenian	10
FI-Chilean	8
South African	8
French	7
Italian	7
FI- St. Helenian	5
Argentine	5
Irish	5



Demographic characteristics: Age distribution

2016 population pyramid



Population structure:

Young people (0 to 14 years)
→ 19.3%

Working age people (15-64 years)
→ 68.5%

Older people (65 years and over)
→ 12.2%

Mean age: 38.5 (median: 39.6)

Old-age dependency ratio: 17.7%

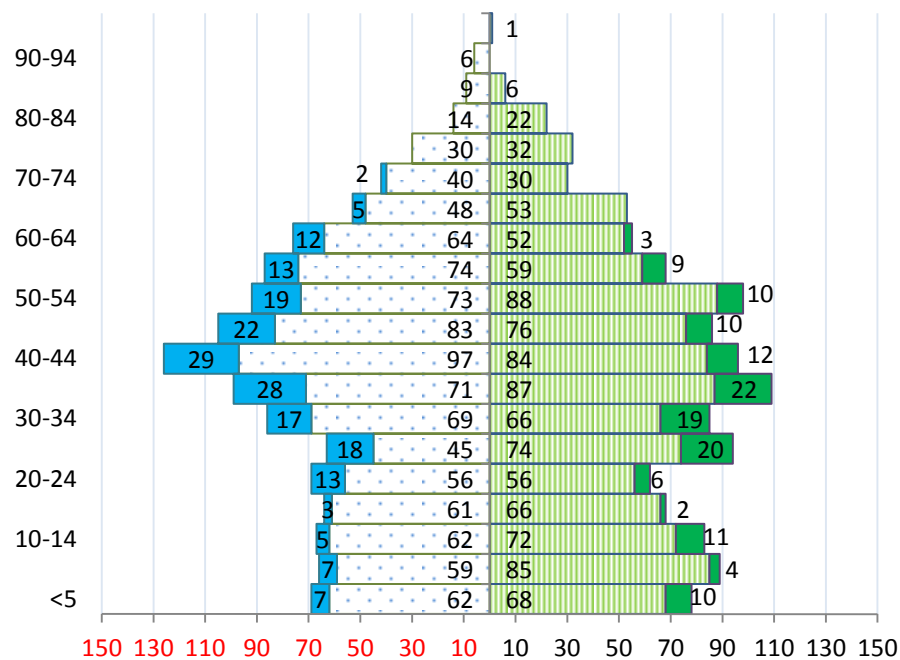
Dependency ratio: 45.9%



Comparison of age distribution: Status/PRP holders & WP/WP Dependants

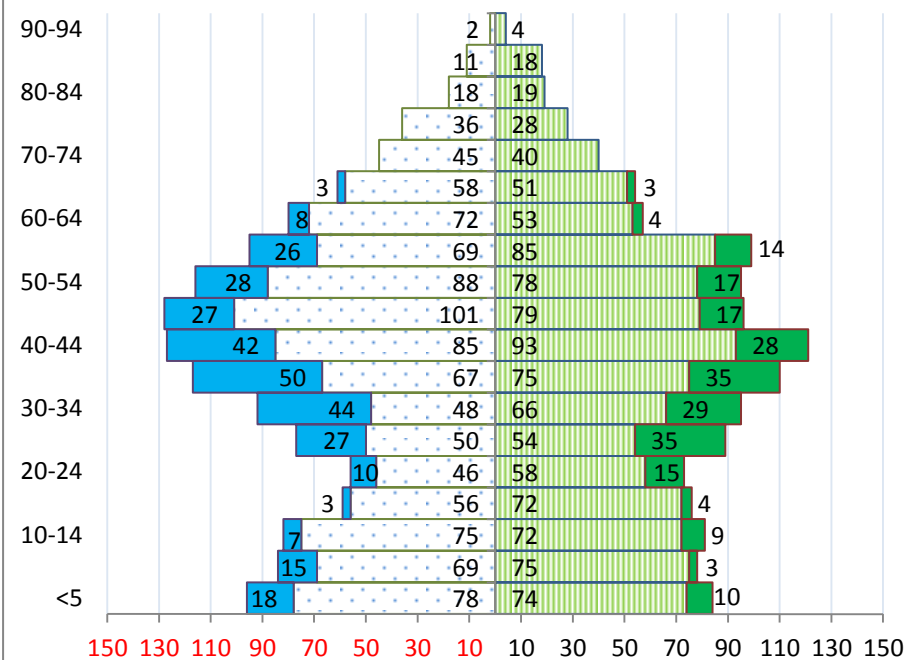
2012

■ Female Status/PRP
 ■ Male Status/PRP
 ■ Female WP/Dep
 ■ Male WP/Dep



2016

■ Female Status/PRP
 ■ Male Status/PRP
 ■ Female WP/Dep
 ■ Male WP/Dep

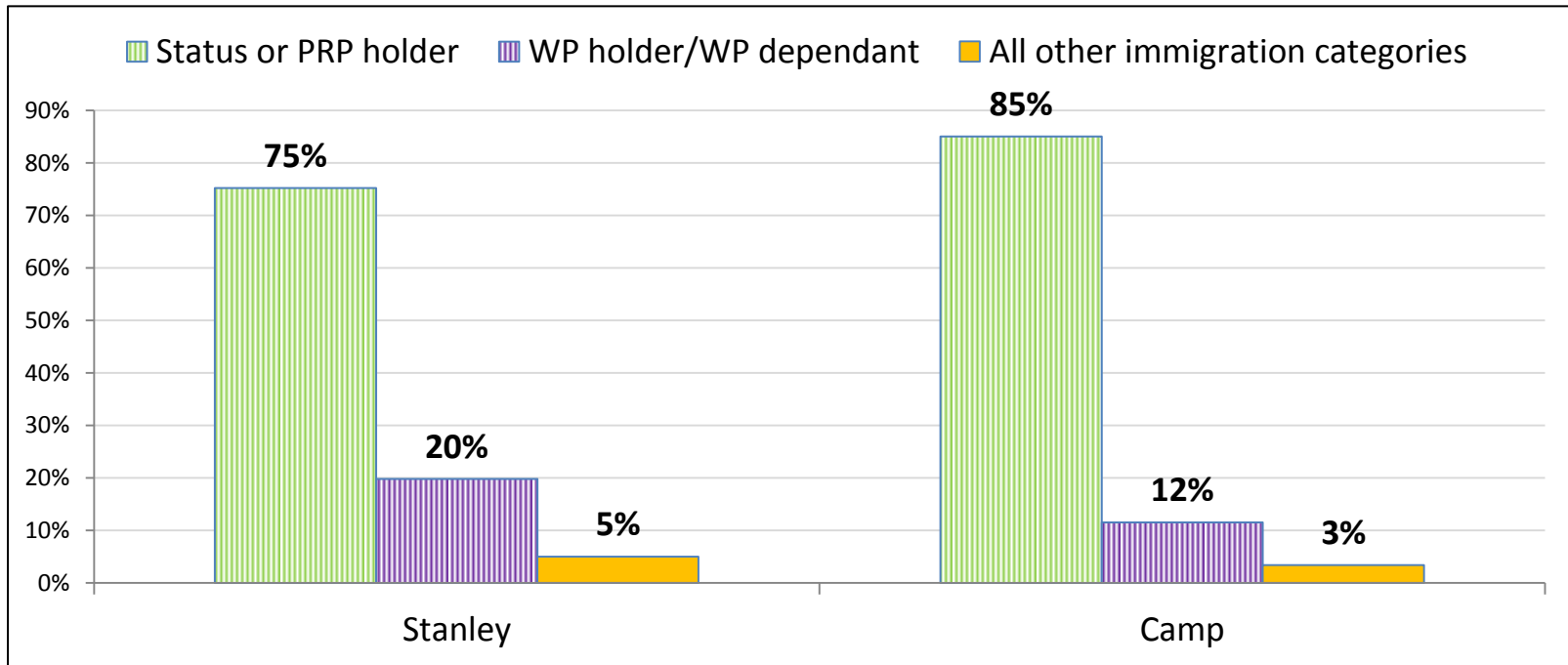


2012	Status/PRP	WP/Dep	Total
Mean age	38.4	36.1	38.0
Median age	39.0	39.0	39.0
Dependency ratio	50%	18%	44%

2016	Status/PRP	WP/Dep	Total
Mean age	39.6	36.2	38.5
Median age	41.5	37.3	39.6
Dependency ratio	55%	15%	46%



Demographic characteristics: Immigration status



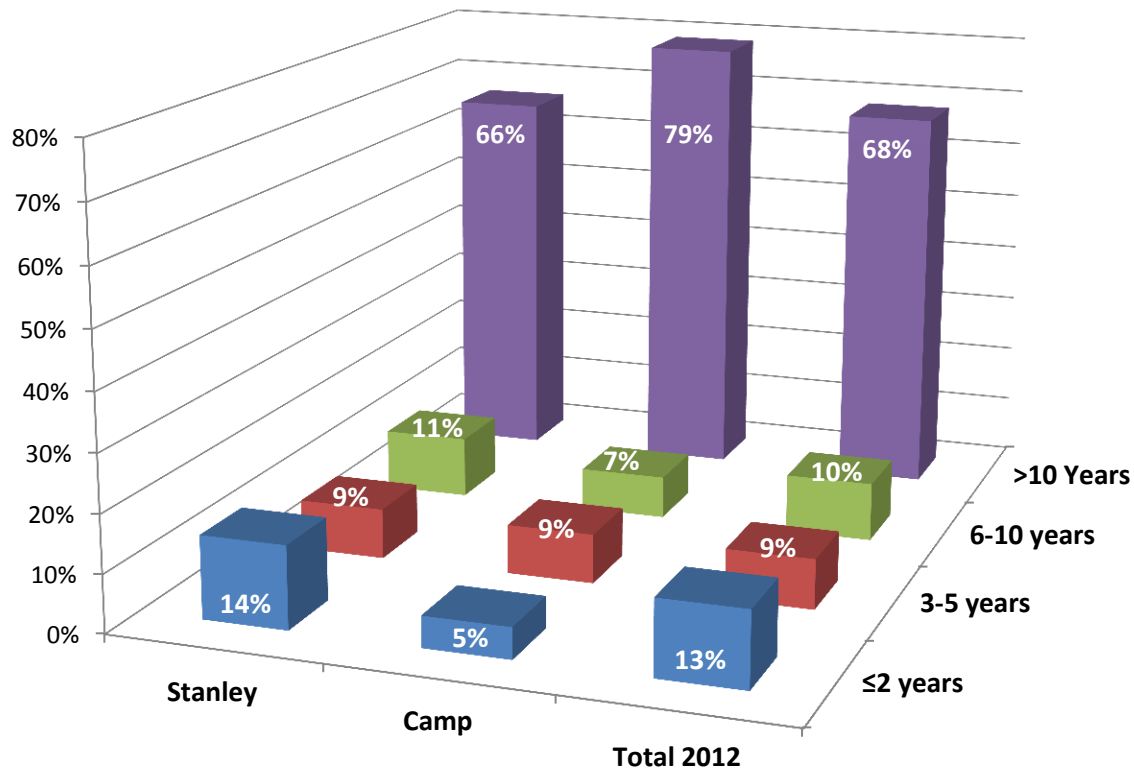
In terms of numbers, there were 341 WP holders/dependants in 2012. This rose to 531 in 2016, an increase of 56% (190 individuals).

Looking at the overall make-up of the Islands:

- 77% of residents are FI Status or PRP holders, a 9% decrease on 2012.
- 19% hold Work Permits or are WP dependants, a 5% increase since 2012.



Demographic characteristics: Length of stay



The proportion of people on the Islands for 2 years or less increased by 7%, with no significant difference between Stanley and Camp.

The largest difference was observed in those residing on the Islands for 10 years or more, with a decrease of 6% in Stanley and a fall of 8% in Camp.



Employment data

- 1,829 individuals reported they were in either full-time or part-time employment compared to 1,582 people in 2012, an increase of 247 individuals or 16%.
- Unemployment on the Islands remains extremely low at 1.1% (21 individuals) for 2016.
- The labour force participation rate (the labour force divided by the total working-age population) is 88.9% for 2016.
- Of those in employment in 2016, 86% were based in Stanley and 14% in Camp.

Breakdown of employment status	Number	%
Employee	1551	85
Self-employed with employees	96	5
Self-employed without employees	181	10
Total	1828	100

- 45% of all employed Camp residents are self-employed compared to 11% in Stanley.



Employment data: primary employment by sector

Employment Sector	N	%
Public Service	525	28.7%
Agriculture	210	11.5%
Wholesale and retail trade; vehicle repair	200	10.9%
Construction	175	9.6%
Business services, admin & support service activities	95	5.2%
Tourism	89	4.9%
Hospitality: hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	87	4.8%
Transportation and storage	85	4.7%
Other	82	4.5%
Community, social, and personal services	65	3.6%
Fishing	64	3.5%
Information and communication	43	2.4%
Financial services	35	1.9%
Electricity, water and gas	26	1.4%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	17	0.9%
Mining & quarrying incl. oil & gas exploration activities	14	0.8%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	0.3%
Insurance	5	0.3%
Real estate	4	0.2%

The top 7 sectors employ 75% of the labour force.

The sectors with the largest increases are:

- Tourism 3.3%
- Construction 2.1%
- Public service 2.0%

The largest decreases were in:

- Hospitality -3.0%
- Electricity, water & gas -2.5%
- Transport & storage -2.3%

It is important to note the small number of employees in several sectors.



Employment data: multiple employments

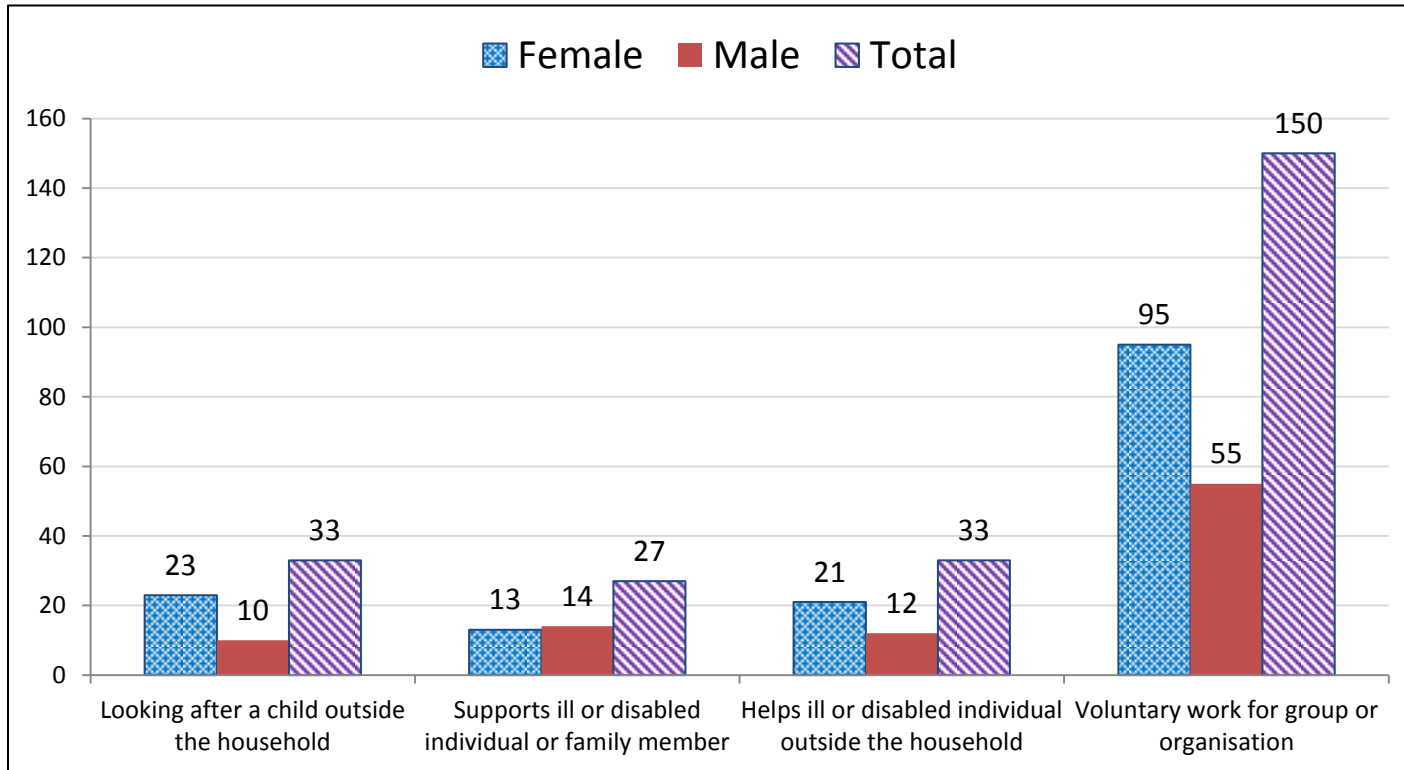
- A fifth of those in employment (20%, n=370) indicated they have 2 or more jobs, approx. 4% less than in 2012.
- Included in this are 27 semi-retired individuals who work occasionally.

	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
One job	792	80%	667	79%	1459	80%
Two jobs	170	17%	159	19%	329	18%
Three or more jobs	25	3%	16	2%	41	2%
Total	987	100%	842	100%	1829	100%

- 78% of all individuals with two or more jobs are Status holders and 10% have PRP.
- 87% of people with two or more jobs are based in Stanley.



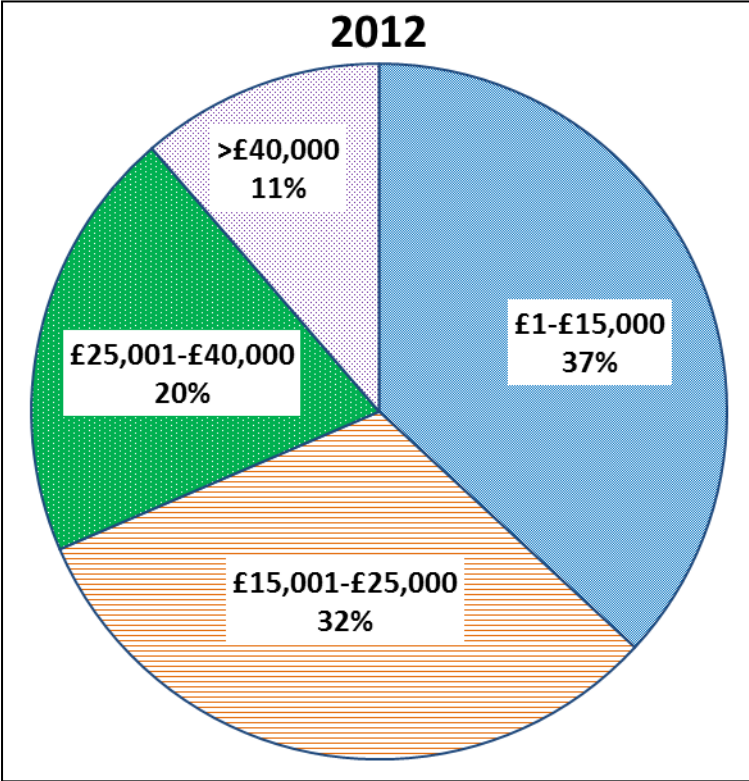
Employment data: the 3rd sector - voluntary and unpaid work



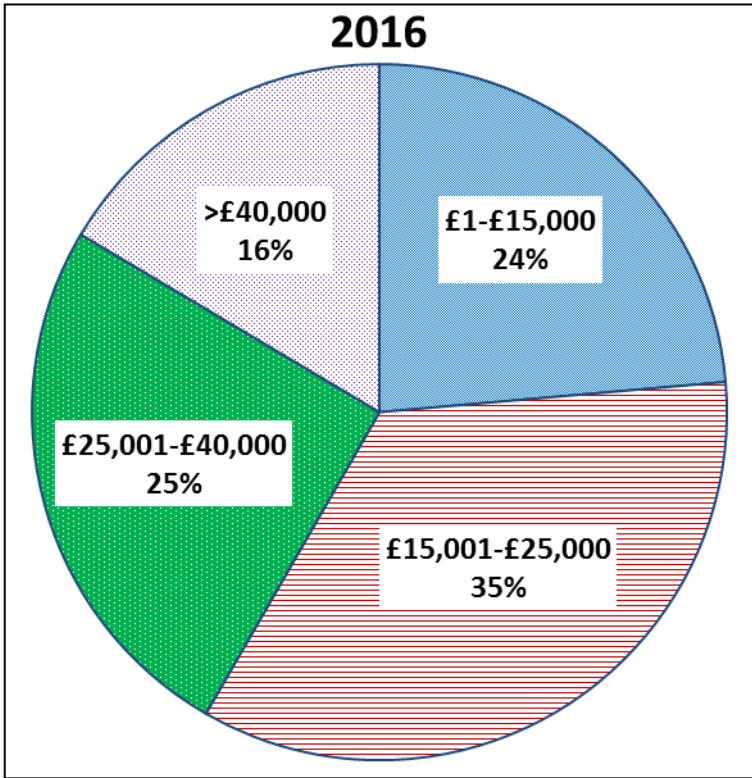
- 154 individuals (89 females, 65 males) provided health-related help and support to family, friends or neighbours, ranging from 1 hour per week to 24-hour care (mean 13.6, median 5.0 hours).



Employment data: annual per capita income for individuals in employment



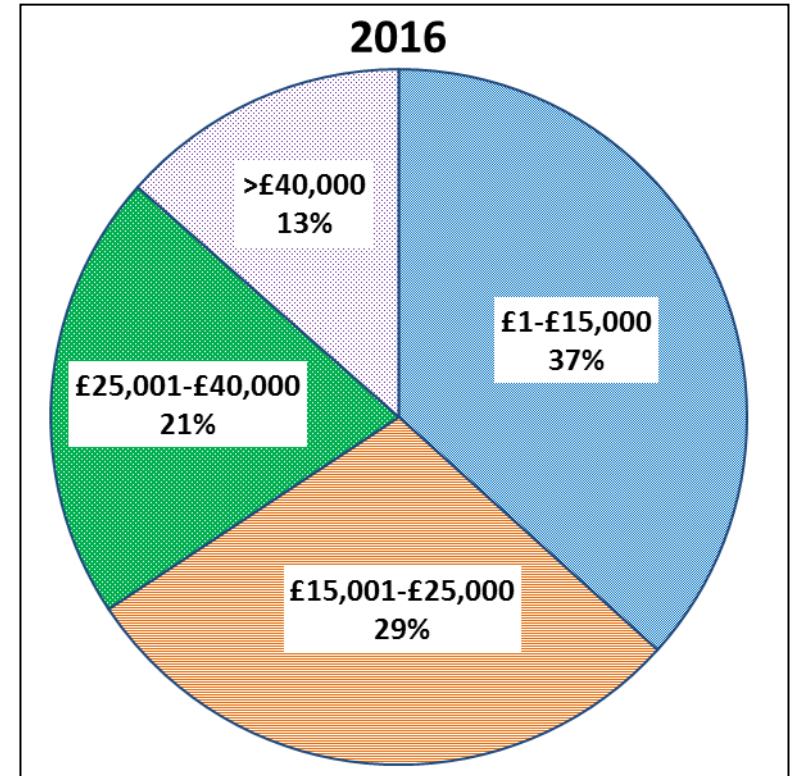
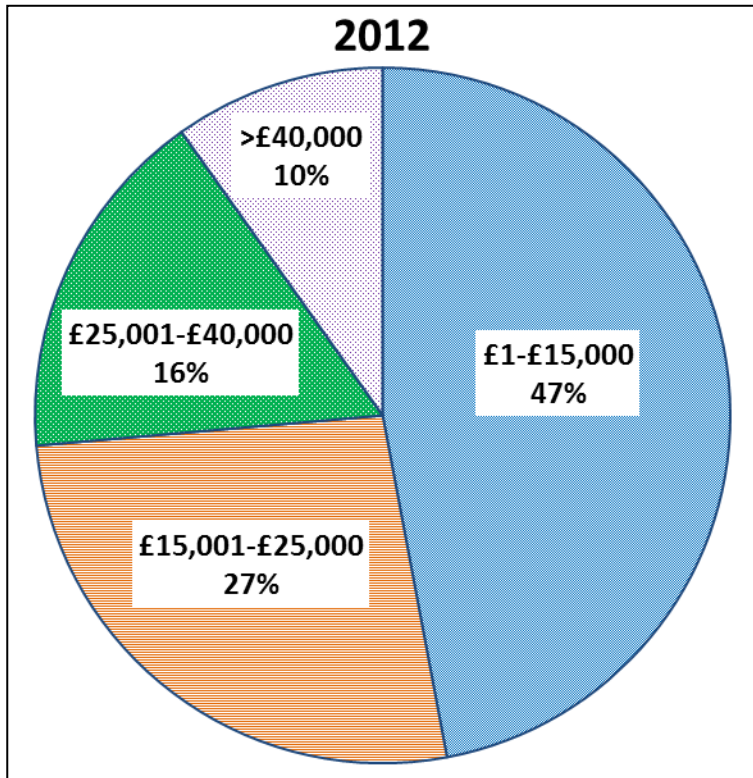
2012	Stanley	Camp	Total
Mean	23,265	21,958	22,958
Median	17,500	12,500	17,500



2016	Stanley	Camp	Total
Mean	27,562	21,336	26,728
Median	22,500	17,500	22,500



Employment data: annual per capita income for all individuals (working and non-working)



2012	Stanley	Camp	Total
Mean	20,615	18,378	20,280
Median	17,500	12,500	17,500

2016	Stanley	Camp	Total
Mean	23,849	18,841	23,142
Median	17,500	12,500	17,500



Employment data: comparison of income by immigration status, 2012 v 2016

Income in FKP for people in employment:

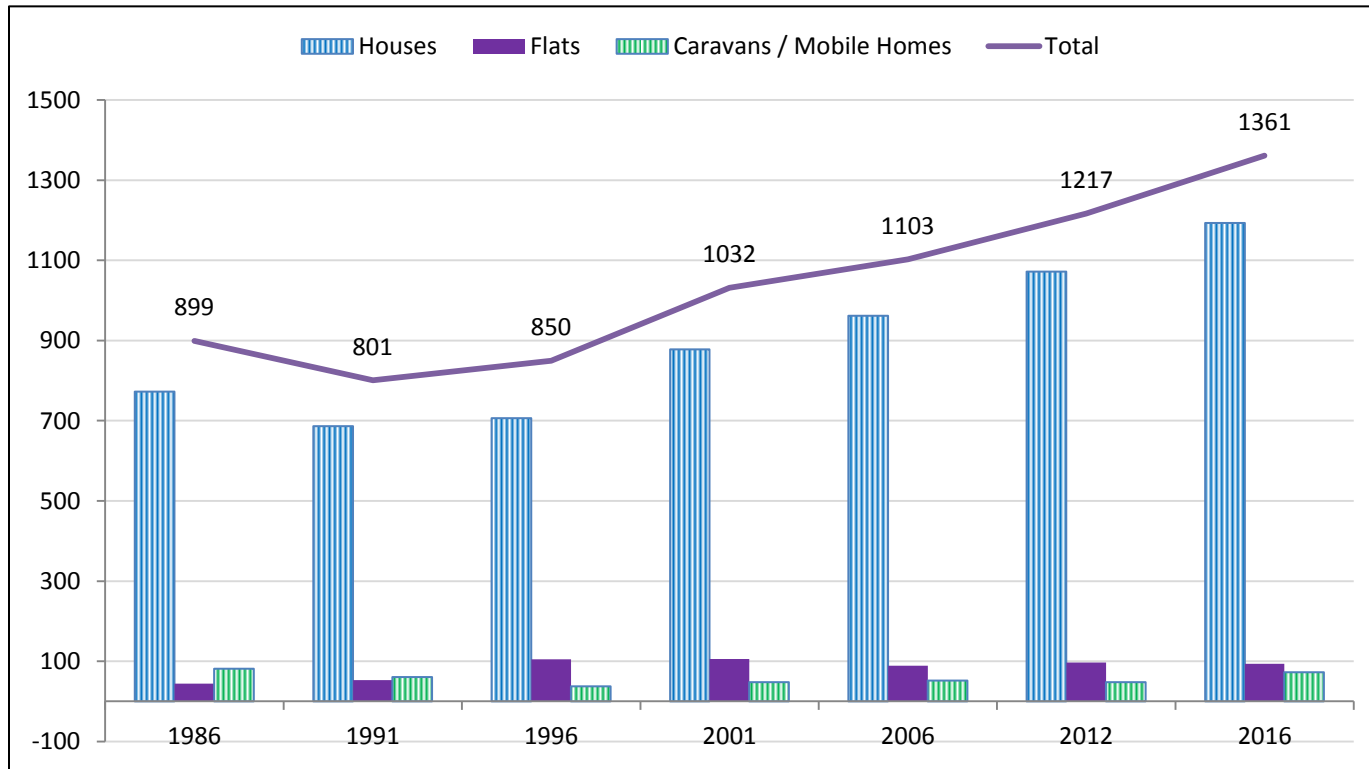
	2012		2016	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Status or PRP Holder	22,271	17,500	26,136	22,500
WP Holder	26,200	17,500	29,436	22,500

Income in FKP for all people (working and not working):

	2012		2016	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Status or PRP Holder	19,478	17,500	22,171	17,500
WP Holder	25,625	17,500	29,054	22,500



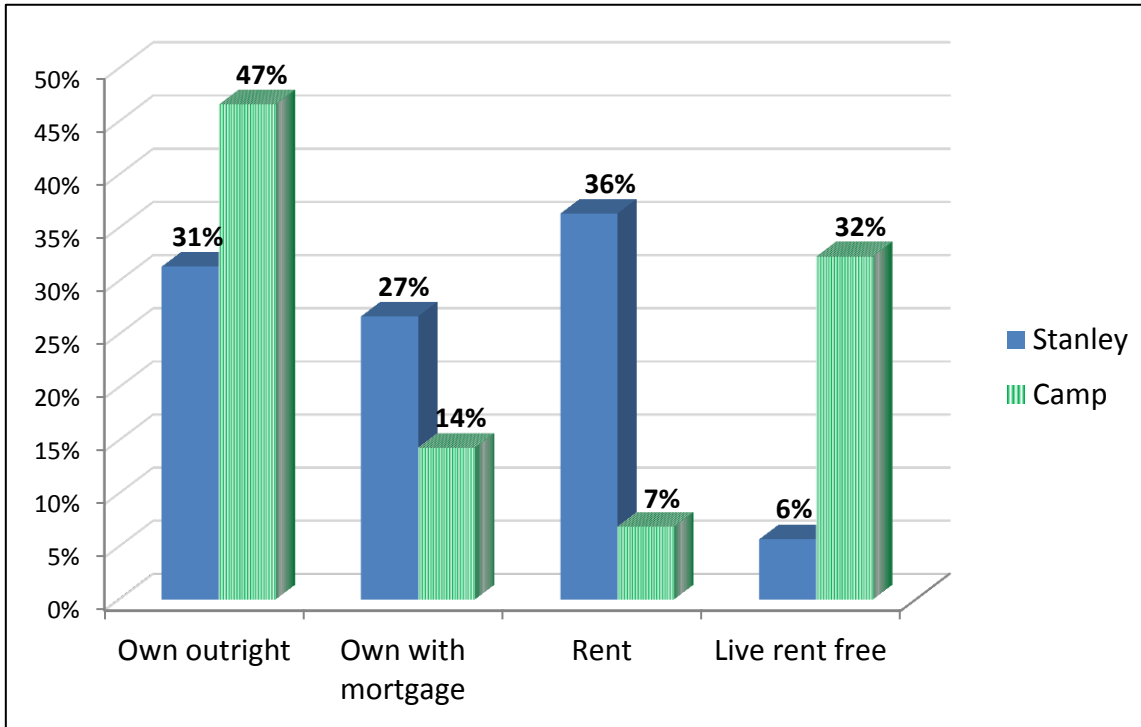
Household data: 1986-2016 trends



- Approx. 12% increase in households overall: 17% increase in Stanley (n=151), however households in Camp fell by 10% (n=22).
- Average number of people per household is 2.37 (2.38 in Stanley, 2.37 in Camp). The average in 2012 was 2.31.



Household data: property ownership



Overall, 58% own their own home (58% in Stanley, 61% in Camp.)

In 2012 that figure was 63% overall (62% in Stanley and 70% in Camp).

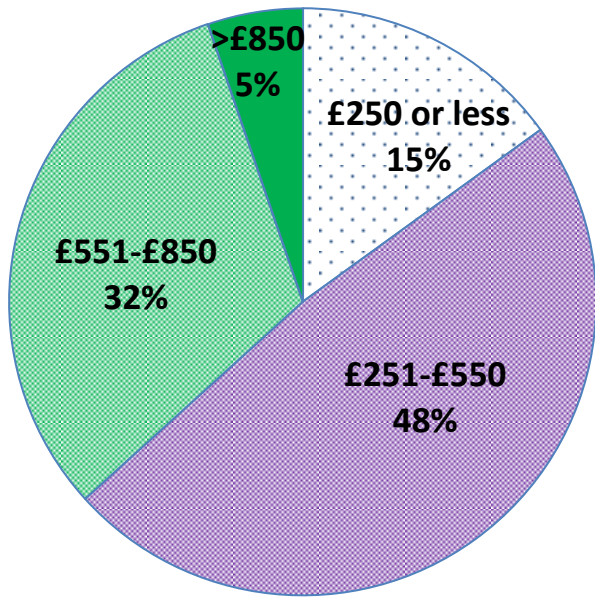
The proportion of people renting their accommodation has increased by 5% to a third of properties, and this is concentrated in Stanley (36% of households compared to 7% in Camp).

- 98% of people rated their accommodation as being 'good' or 'fairly good'.
- 2% (n=22) reported it was not suitable for the basic needs of the household.



Household data: household expenditure

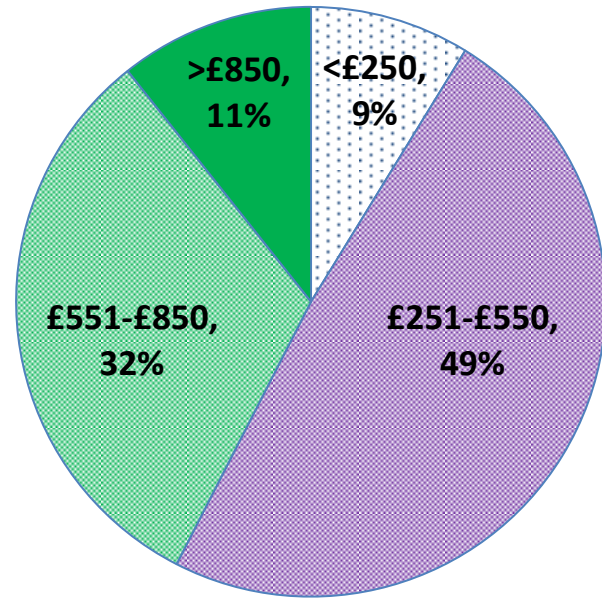
2016 Monthly mortgage repayments



	Stanley	Camp	Total
Mean	£468	£539	£474
Median	£475	£475	£475

12% increase on 2012
(12% Stanley, 13% Camp)

2016 Monthly rent payments



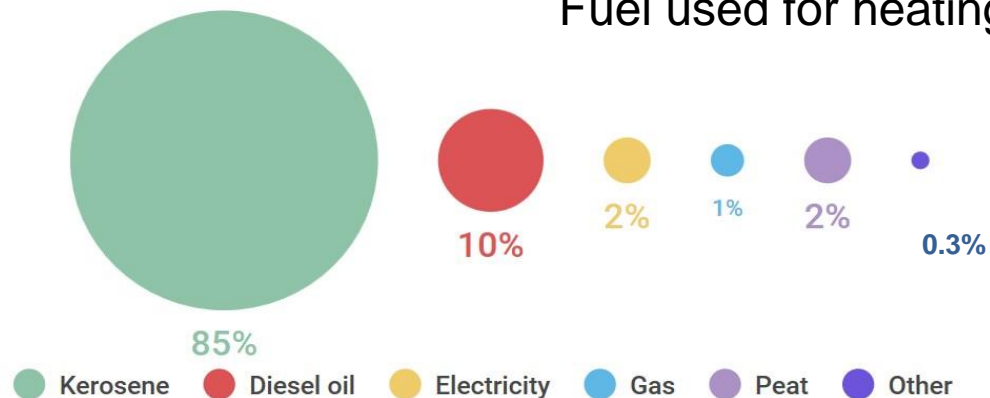
	Stanley	Camp	Total
Mean	£533	£358	£528
Median	£475	£175	£475

30% increase on 2012
(29% Stanley, 62% Camp)



Household data: household expenditure

Fuel used for heating



Heating fuels:

Kerosene use for heating dominates (up 5% on 2012).

Peat as a heat source continues its decline (4% in 2012).

New heating sources include solar power and wind turbines, but represent less than 1% overall.

Cooking fuels:

Electricity and gas remain the dominant fuel sources for cooking.

Electricity use is most prevalent in Stanley (55% of households), whereas in Camp gas is the main cooking fuel used (78%).

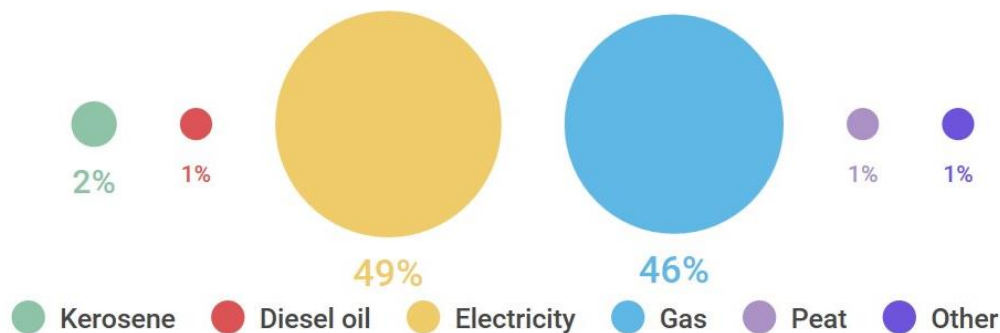
Peat is used for cooking more frequently in Camp, but by just 4% of households.

Expenditure on heating & cooking fuels:

On average, households spent £177 on electricity, heating and cooking fuels per month, £181 on average in Stanley and £155 in Camp.

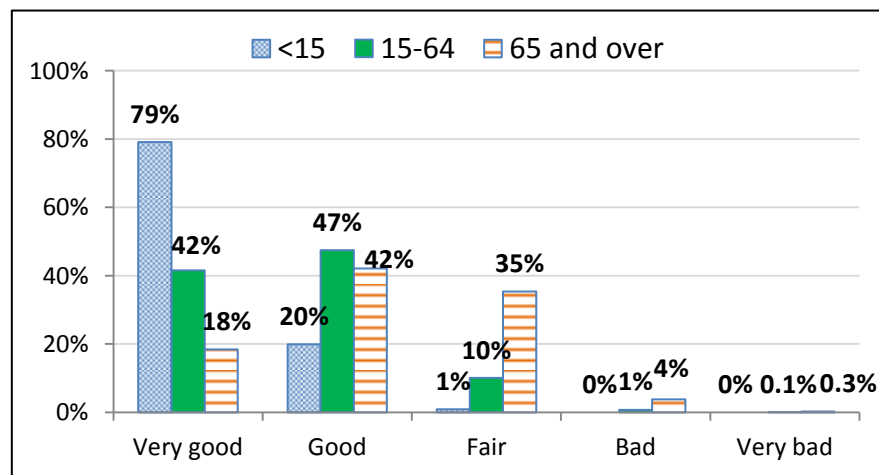
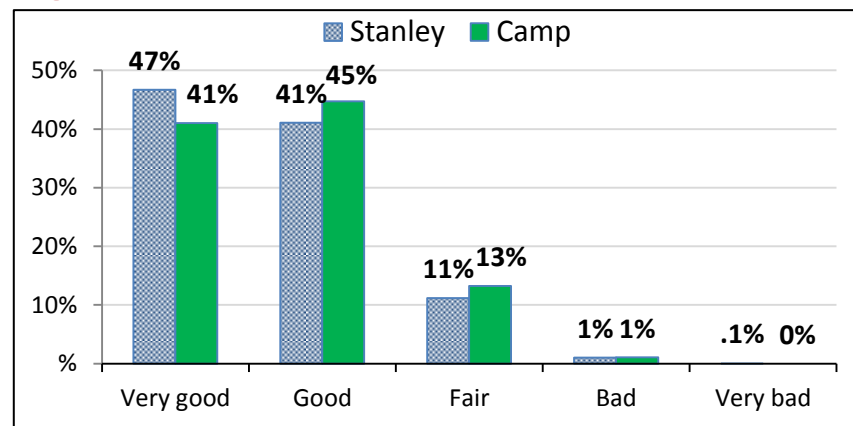
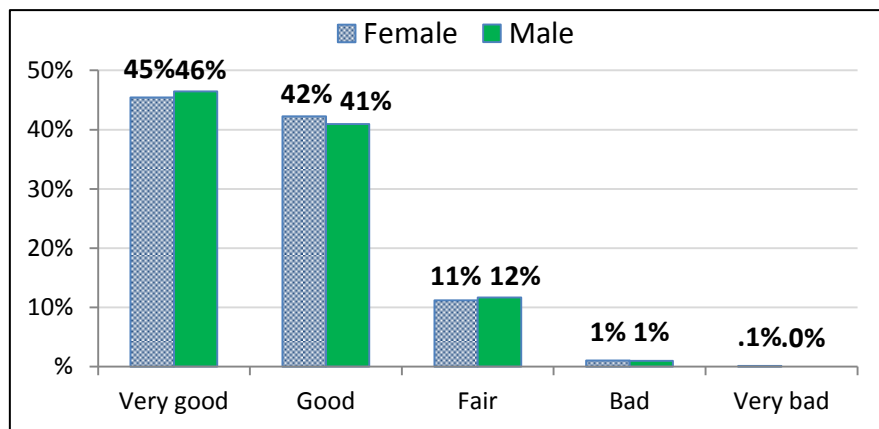
The average amounts spent on electricity, kerosene and other carbon-based fuels have decreased, while the average spend on gas has increased compared to 2012.

Fuel used for cooking





Health data: self-reported health



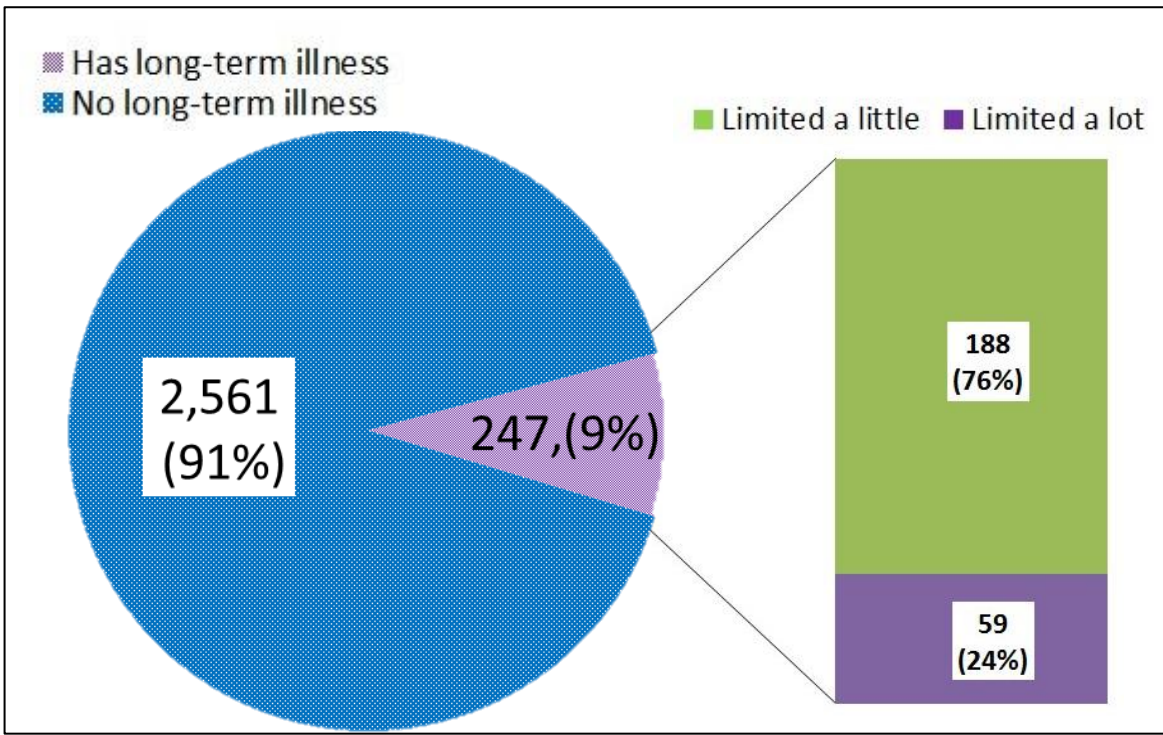
2016 was the first time this question was asked, and overall 88% of people rated their health as 'very good' or 'good'.

No significant differences in terms of sex or location.

Those aged <15 years more likely to report 'very good' health, and ≥65 years more likely to report 'fair' or 'bad' health.



Health data: health and illness 2016 v 2012



9% of people stated their day-to-day living was limited by a long-term illness (9% n=214, in 2012).

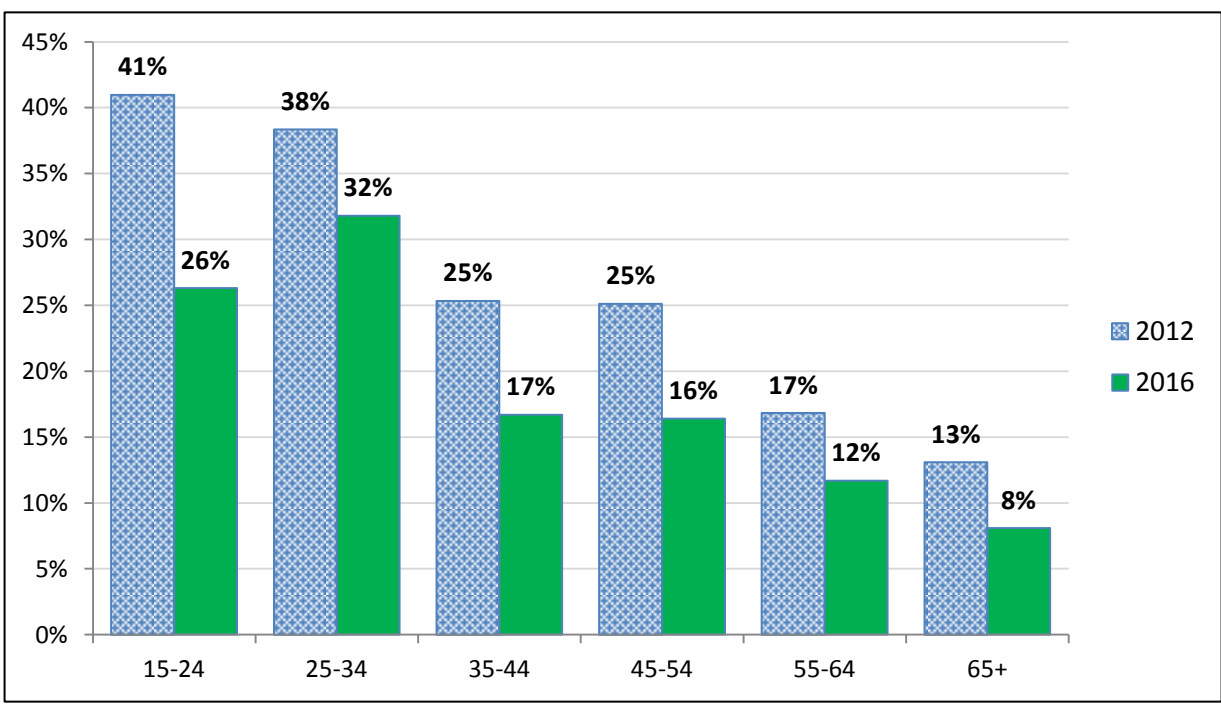
Of those, almost a quarter stated it limited them 'a lot', more than double the proportion reported in 2012 (11%, n=23).

As in 2012, the instance of long-term illness was no different for males or females. However both sexes were more likely to state it impacted their lives 'a lot' in 2016 (24% for males and females, compared to 13% and 9% respectively in 2012).

In contrast to 2012, no significant difference was found between Stanley and Camp in the proportion of reported illness. Those in Stanley were more likely to state it affected them severely (25%, n=52 compared to 17%, n=7).



Health data: smoking rates 2016 v 2012



417 people aged 16 years and over (18%) reported that they smoke, compared to 533 people (27%) in 2012.

Smoking is still most frequent in people aged 25-34 years (32%, n=119), but decreases significantly in older age groups.

The largest decrease was seen in the 15-24 years age group, which fell by 15%.

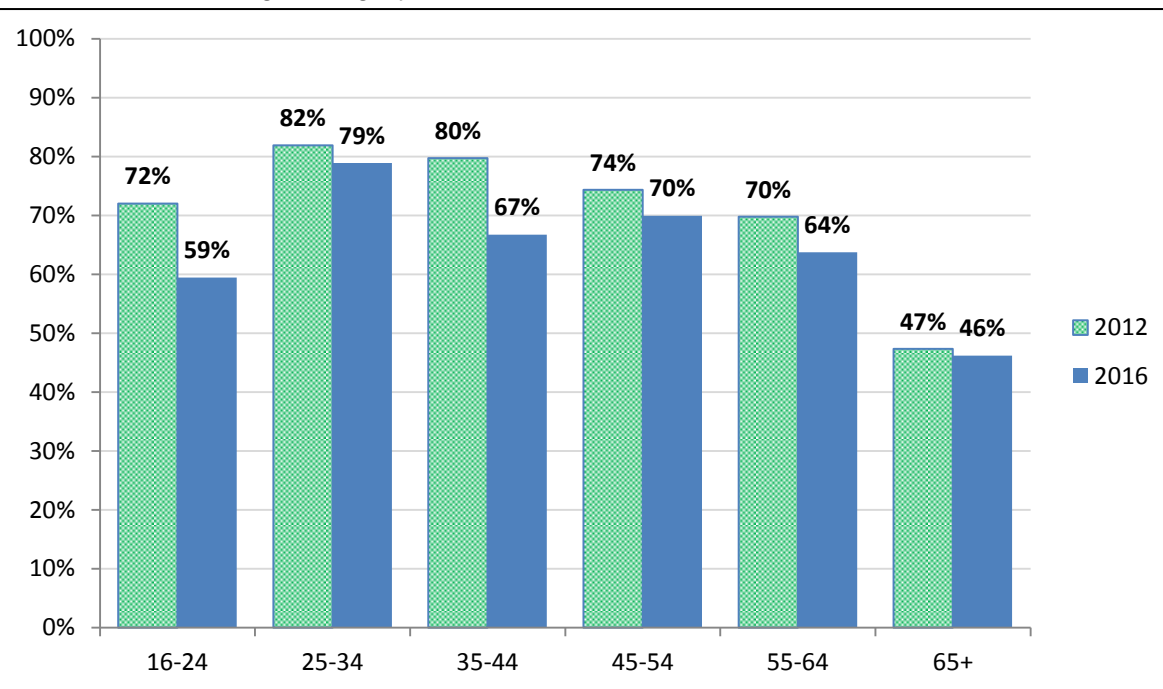
As in 2012, women are less likely to smoke than men (13% compared to 16%) across all age groups.

On average, men are more likely to smoke more cigarettes per day than women (12 and 9 cigarettes per day respectively).



Health data: alcohol consumption 2012 v 2016

Fig. X. % change (2012 v 2016) in proportion of individuals who consume alcohol, by sex and age category.



65% of individuals aged 16 years and over stated they drank alcohol, a 7% decrease on 2012.

59% of women and 71% of men reported alcohol use in 2016 (66% and 78% respectively in 2012).

A decrease in reported alcohol-use was reported across all age categories, with the largest decrease (13%) found in the 16-24 years group.

14 units is:
 10 cans of beer / 6 glasses of wine /
 14 pub measures of spirits.

15% of those that drink alcohol consume more than the recommended limit of 14 units per week (20% of men, 8% of women).

However, this is lower than in 2012: 18% >14 units per week overall, 25% in men and 9% in women.