

2016 CENSUS REPORT



Policy and Economic Development Unit



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Introduction

A Census of the Falkland Islands population took place on the night of Sunday 9th October 2016 in accordance with the Statistics Ordinance (No 10 of 2010), marking the 24th conducted in the Falkland Islands since the first census was carried out by a resident Governor in the Islands in 1842. This report is the second of two publications on the results of the 2016 census. The first was published in February 2017 and provided a summary of the headline results. This second report details the full findings of the 2016 Census and presents the results across seven key themes.

The census provides a snapshot in time of the people living in the Falkland Islands, and the findings build a picture of the social and cultural life of people living in a remote but thriving community. As with any small nation, it is important to keep in mind that even minor changes within the population can have a large impact on the overall picture, particularly when looking at subpopulations and at the small area level, and that this is taken into account when making inferences and reporting results. Nonetheless, these apparent irregularities even out over time and add to the story of life in the Falklands and the people that call these Islands home. These new census data, together with the information from previous censuses, are vital in providing valuable information on households, employment, national identity, education and skills, and health-related topics for the Falkland Islands population. The findings will be used to identify population needs and areas for development, and will inform Government's strategic decision-making and service planning for social and economic development in the Islands.

Key methodological points:

- The census is carried out every five years and as the same core set of questions is asked in each census, it allows for the comparison of different census periods and to monitor changes and trends over time. Due to limited resources at the time, the 2011 census was delayed by six months until April 2012; however the original five year schedule was reverted to in 2016 and the next census will be held in 2021.
- The 2016 census was the second time people were given the option to complete their census form online, excluding MPC returns which were by necessity paper-based; 50 per cent of census forms were completed on the eCensus platform – a significant increase in uptake on the previous census, when a third of returns were submitted online.
- Following the return of the census forms, a comprehensive process of data entry, cross-checking and verification was carried out by the Policy Unit to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the data. These verification activities also extended to the 2012 census data in order to ensure the information is as accurate as possible and that there is consistency in approach when comparing the datasets. As a result, some of the 2012 figures presented here differ from those previously published.

- The census figures relate to the *de jure* population who were present on Census Night i.e. all individuals counted at the time of the census who are usually resident in the Islands. Throughout this report, the results presented relate to the usually resident population living in Stanley and Camp who were present on Census Night. As the civilian population living at MPC is a largely self-contained subpopulation, they are generally not included in this analysis unless otherwise stated. However, all of the information collated for those based at MPC is included in the data tables in Section 8 of this report.
- There are several methods of calculating a mean value and in this report both means and medians are referred to when describing data. A mean is an alternative term for an average value, whereas a median is the data point at which half of all the values in a range are above it and half are below it. When there are very high or very low values within a range, the distribution is said to be skewed in the direction of the extreme values. Because means are highly influenced by skewed distributions, the result when they are used to calculate an average may not be representative of the true average value. To address this, medians are used instead; by taking the middle value of the data after sorting in ascending order, the effect of extreme values is neutralised and as a result the median point is considered a better indicator.

The headline results publication and this full report on the 2016 Census are freely available for viewing or download on the Policy Unit website. Additional data tables not included in this report for size and space reasons are also available online, in addition to detailed information on the population definitions for inclusion in the Falkland Islands Census.

For further information or if you have any data requests in relation to the 2016 census, please contact:

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Summary of key findings by theme

1. Population change and historical perspective

- The usually resident and present population increased by 360 people, or 13 per cent, since the last census. If the civilian population based at MPC is not factored in, the population in the rest of the Islands increased by 370 people or 15 per cent.
- Population growth was not evenly distributed across all locations. The population in Stanley increased by 16 per cent; West Falkland grew by 19 per cent; and the population of the outer islands doubled in size. The population of East Falkland decreased by 6 per cent, and the civilian population at MPC fell by 3 per cent.
- The population in Camp grew for the first time since the 1950s; by 9 per cent overall. Goose Green, Fitzroy and North Arm are the most populated settlements on the East; Fox Bay, Port Howard and Hill Cove are the largest on the West.
- The Falkland Islands population declined throughout the 1950s and up to the 1980s, before beginning to increase in the late 1980s. Almost 1,400 people were added to the population between 1986 and 2016. 1996 was the first time the civilian population at MPC were counted in a census; accounting for 94 per cent of the population increase in that year.
- Net migration is the most influential driver of population change in the Falkland Islands and is the sole determinant of long-term population change. Net migration accounted for 70 to 89 per cent of total demographic change since the 1980s.

2. Age and sex composition

- There were 1,449 males and 1,390 females present on Census Night (1,687 males and 1,449 females including MPC), giving a sex ratio of 111.6 males for 100 females.
- Young people aged 0 to 14 years make up 18 per cent of the population, those aged 15 to 64 years comprise 71 per cent, and those aged 65 years and over make up 11 per cent.
- The average age of the population is 38 years. The number of people aged 65 years and over increased by 16 per cent, indicating that people are living longer. There is a tendency towards an older population in Camp, particularly in East Falkland and in the outer islands.
- The total dependency ratio (the ratio of young and old to the working-age population) is 46 per cent, meaning that there are 2.2 working-age people for every dependent person. This compares favourably with the UK for example, where the ratio is 55 per cent or 1.8 working-age people for every dependent person.
- The working age population was bolstered by the addition of 518 people with temporary immigration status; an increase of 59 per cent on 2012 (325 persons). This had the effect of reducing the dependency ratio by 9 per cent.

3. Households and families

- Excluding MPC, 1,189 occupied houses were counted on Census Night; 1,026 in Stanley and 163 in Camp. The average household size is 2.4 persons, a slight increase on the 2.2 average in 2012.
- Couples without children are the dominant household type in the Falkland Islands at 29 per cent, followed by couples with children, and one-person households at 27 per cent each. Single parents with one or more children make up 8 per cent, and non-nuclear households (where residents are unrelated to each other) comprise the remaining 10 per cent.
- There are 350 persons aged 65 years and over, of whom one third are living alone. Women are more likely to be widowed and living alone than men, and this reflects the higher mortality rate for males. Older adults in Stanley are more likely to live alone than their counterparts in Camp.
- The proportion of the population that has never married remained relatively stable since 2012 at 28 per cent. Those aged 15 to 34 years are most likely to be cohabiting, and people over 35 years of age are most likely to be married. People living in Camp are more likely to be cohabiting or married than people living in Stanley, and this reflects the older age profile in Camp.
- There are 636 children aged 17 years and under with an approximately even split of males and females. 379 family households have children living with them, and 179 households have children aged 5 years and under. The average number of children per family household was 1.6 overall; 1.8 children in Camp and 1.6 in Stanley.

4. Diversity

- 43 per cent of the total usual resident population were born in the Falkland Islands. Of the 1,823 people born elsewhere; 48 per cent were born in the UK, 17 per cent in Saint Helena, 11 per cent in Chile, and the remaining 24 per cent were born in one of a range of 56 different countries.
- Almost half the population identified as being Falkland Islanders and a further 24 per cent of people identified as being British. Overall, 80 per cent of people said they identified as being either a Falkland Islander, British, or a combination of both. The next largest group were Saint Helenians (8 per cent) followed by Chileans (5 per cent).
- English is the first language for 85 per cent of the population. 496 people in the Islands speak a language other than English in their homes. Spanish is the most common foreign language spoken, followed by the Zimbabwean language Shona, and Philippine languages and dialects.
- 86 per cent of people whose first language is not English stated they speak it '*very well*' or '*well*'. While the number of people who have difficulty speaking English is relatively small, it was most frequent in people in their early twenties and mid-fifties and is linked to length of stay in the Islands; 70 per cent of people with problems speaking English were in the Falkland Islands for 2 years or less.

- 69 per cent of the resident population are permanent residents (Status Holders, PRP and Naturalised citizens); 26 per cent are Work Permit Holders or their dependants; and other temporary immigration categories make up the remaining 5 per cent of the population. Excluding MPC, the number of Work Permit Holders and their dependants increased by 190 people, or 56 per cent, compared to 2012.
- There were 154 non-resident visitors in the Falkland Islands on Census Night, including 52 people on marine vessels in Falklands waters. 21 different countries were represented, and the largest group originated from the UK (56 persons), followed by Argentina (36 persons), and Chile (12 persons).

5. Employment and income

- Excluding MPC, the total number of people in employment increased by 255, or 16 per cent, compared to 2012. There is essentially full employment in the Islands; unemployment levels remained exceptionally low at just 1 per cent. This highlights that the labour market is operating at capacity and illustrates the need to draw on overseas labour.
- FIG remains the largest employer in the Islands with 29 per cent of all workers. Agriculture and Wholesale and Retail Trade were the next largest sectors with 12 and 11 per cent of all workers respectively.
- 20 per cent of people who are working have two or more jobs, again highlighting the tight labour market. Approximately a quarter of additional employments are seasonal roles within the tourism industry. 9 per cent of additional jobs were held by people aged 65 years and over.
- Average income per annum for all people in employment increased by 15 per cent, from £22,900 in 2012 to £26,400 in 2016. Whereas 37 per cent of people in employment had incomes of £15,000 or less in 2012, this fell to a quarter of workers in 2016.
- The average income for all individuals, working and non-working, was £23,100 in 2016; an increase of 14 per cent compared to 2012. Fewer people now have incomes of £15,000 or less than at the time of the previous census; 37 per cent (823 people) in 2016 compared to 47 per cent (929 people) in 2012.
- The average household income increased by 15 per cent on 2012 figures to £43,600 in 2016 with a median of £37,500. Camp household income is on average 22 per cent less than in Stanley, and the median household income is 36 per cent less.

6. Housing

- In 2012, 7 per cent of properties were built in the 5 years leading up to the census. This had doubled in 2016 to 15 per cent, and reflects the increased rate of construction of both public and private housing in recent years.
- Compared to 2012, the average mortgage and rent costs in 2016 increased by 11 and 29 per cent to £475 and £534 per month respectively. Almost 20 per cent of households pay more than £700 per month on accommodation costs.
- Rents are on average 12 per cent higher than mortgage costs, and while both accommodation costs have risen considerably compared to previous census years, the cost of renting has risen higher at the top of the scale than it has for mortgages.
- Kerosene remains the most prevalent heating fuel with 84 per cent of households using it to heat their homes; 90 per cent of households in Stanley compared to 41 per cent in Camp. Diesel is used to heat 47 per cent of Camp homes, via private or settlement generators.
- As in 2012, 95 per cent of all households primarily use gas or electricity for cooking. Peat as a primary cooking fuel further declined from 3 per cent of households in 2012 to just 1 per cent of homes in 2016 (4 per cent in Camp, 1 per cent in Stanley).
- On average, households reported spending £180 per month on fuel for cooking, heating and running their homes; approximately £25 or 12 per cent less than in 2012.
- Eighty seven per cent of households stated they have access to the internet, compared to 74 per cent in 2012. West Falkland has the highest coverage at 95 per cent of households, followed by the outer islands at 93 per cent. The largest increase in uptake was in East Falkland, where 82 per cent of households now have access to the internet compared to 59 per cent in 2012.

7. Health and lifestyle characteristics

- 88 per cent of the population rated their health as '*good*' or '*very good*'; just 1 per cent indicated '*bad*' or '*very bad*'. People aged 55 years and over were more likely to rate their health poorly.
- 9 per cent of people indicated their day to day activities are limited due to a long-term health condition. Those significantly affected by their condition more than doubled from 11 per cent to 24 per cent in 2016.
- Smoking rates fell from 22 per cent of people aged 16 and over in 2012 to 18 per cent in 2016, with the largest decrease found in young people aged 16 to 24 years.
- While 65 per cent of adults stated they consumed alcohol, this is a 7 per cent decrease on 2012 figures. The largest decrease in consumption was again in 16 to 24 year olds, however their average weekly consumption is the third highest across all age groups.
- Approximately 20 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women consume more than the recommended 14 units per week, particularly those aged 45 years and over.

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1. Population change and historical perspective

Population counts on census night

Total population and changes over time

Components of population change

Population by location and changes over time

Counting people on census night

The total number of people counted in the Falkland Islands on census night was 3,354. This figure includes visitors to the Islands and people who are not normally resident in the country, for example tourists or crew on vessels in Falklands waters on census night.

Table 1.1 shows the breakdown of people that were counted across the Islands.

The number of people that usually live in the Islands but who were overseas at the time of the census was calculated to be 198 persons, and if this is added to the usually resident and present figure it gives a total population count of 3,398. However, when reporting census data the convention is to report on the *de jure* or usually resident population present on the night of census. Thus, all of the figures reported here will relate to the population of 3,200, unless otherwise specified.

Table 1.1 Population counts in Census 2016

On Census night:	Stanley	East	West	Islands	MPC	Marine Vessels	Total
a. Persons present in the Islands	2,524	191	156	50	381	52	3,354
b. Non-resident visitors	64	1	5	10	22	52	154
c. Usually resident and present population (a minus b)	2,460	190	151	40	359	-	3,200
d. Usually resident and absent	174	5	9	3	7	-	198
e. Total usually resident population (c plus d)	2,634	195	160	43	366	-	3,398

Key terms

Usual residents are defined as persons who have lived in, or intend to stay in, the Falkland Islands for 12 months or more, or; persons who have a permanent address in the Falklands and are off the Islands and intend to be outside the Islands for less than 12 months.

Non-residents are persons who at the time of the census intend to stay in the Falkland Islands for less than 3 months, and are usually resident outside the Falklands.

Population change

The 2016 census shows that the Falkland Islands population increased by 360 people over the four years since the previous census in April 2012, reaching 3,200 persons in October 2016. This represents a total increase of 12.7 per cent over the four years, or 3.2 per cent on an annual average basis. This compares with an annual average decrease of 3.9 per cent over the previous intercensal period 2006 to 2012. If the civilian population of 359 people based at MPC is not taken into account, the population in the rest of the Islands has increased by 370 persons, or 14.9 per cent, from 2,471 in 2012 to 2,841 in 2016.

Historic population trends

The population of the Falkland Islands has increased by almost a thousand persons over the last 60 years, rising from 2,230 in 1953 to 3,200 in 2016.

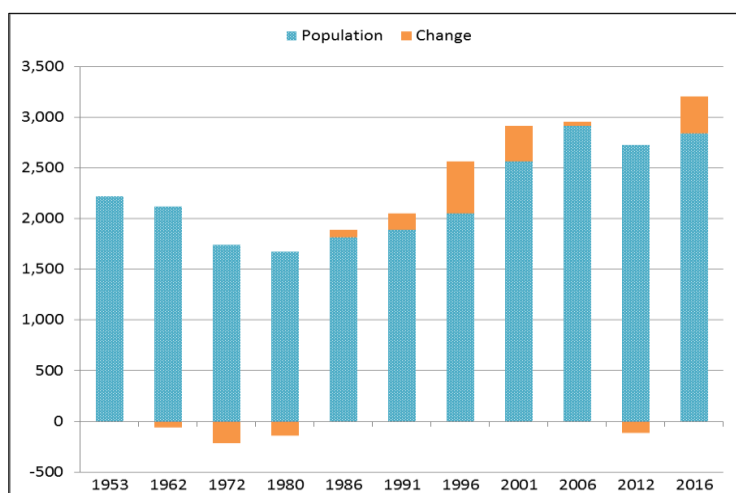
The population from each census is presented in Table 1.2 alongside the population change from period to period. As can be seen, the population declined throughout the 1950s up to the 1980s, particularly in the 1970s, before beginning to increase in the late 1980s. This growth largely continued to the present day, with almost 1,400 added to the population between 1986 and 2016.

The 1996 census saw the largest single increase in the population over the preceding 60 years, with 514 more persons than in the 1991 census; an increase of 25 per cent. However, 1996 marked the first time that civilian residents at MPC were counted in the usual resident population and the 483 individuals based there in 1996 accounted for 94 per cent of the population increase in that year.

Table: 1.2 Population 1953-2016

Census year	Population	Change	%
1953	2,230	-9	-0.4
1962	2,172	-58	-2.6
1972	1,957	-215	-9.9
1980	1,813	-144	-7.4
1986	1,885	72	4.0
1991	2,050	165	8.8
1996	2,564	514	25.1
2001	2,913	349	13.6
2006	2,955	42	1.4
2012	2,840	-115	-3.9
2016	3,200	360	12.7

Note: Civilian personnel and their families based at MPC are included in census counts from 1996 onwards.

Figure: 1.1 Total population and intercensal change 1953-2016

The population has grown through a combination of natural increase, declining outward migration and increased inward migration, resulting in the current population being 64 per cent larger than in 1972.

Drivers of population growth

Population change is driven by three factors; births, deaths and net migration.

Key terms

Natural increase is the total number of births less the total number of deaths.

Net migration is immigration less emigration.

The estimated net migration is derived by subtracting the natural increase from the total population change for a given period. Table 1.3 shows the estimated net

migration for each of the intercensal periods from 1980 to 2016, using the recorded natural increases and census population changes for each period.

Table: 1.3 Components of population change 1980-2016

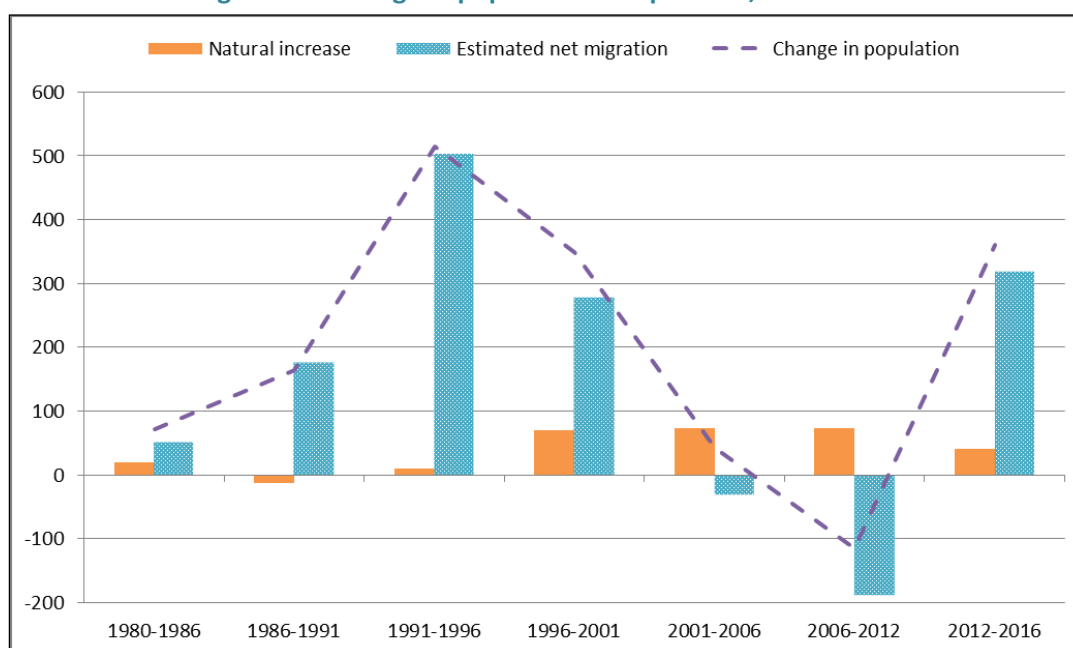
Period	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Change in population	Estimated net migration
1980-1986	172	152	20	72	52
1986-1991	131	143	-12	165	177
1991-1996	150	140	10	514	504
1996-2001	166	96	70	349	279
2001-2006	180	107	73	42	-31
2006-2012	198	125	73	-115	-188
2012-2016	133	92	41	360	319

Over the last four years, the natural increase in the Falklands population was 41, accounted for by 133 births and 92 deaths between 2012 and 2016. This represents a fall in the trend seen since the mid-1990s when higher birth rates resulted in relatively larger natural increases. The number of deaths between 2012 and 2016 also decreased compared to the 2006-2012 census period.

As Figure 1.2 overleaf shows, the positive net migration for this census period contrasts sharply with the previous two periods, and marks a return to the net migration levels seen in 1996-2001. The contrast between the largely steady nature of natural population increases and the more volatile movements in net migration can also be seen. In modern times, net migration has the greatest impact on population growth worldwide. In countries such as the UK, Canada and Australia, it accounts for approximately one half to two thirds of total population growth¹. In the Falkland Islands this proportion is much larger, ranging from approximately 70 per cent to 89 per cent of total demographic change since the 1980s. Thus, net migration is certainly the most influential driver of population growth in the Falklands and is the only determinant of long-term change; particularly if fertility rates continue to fall below replacement levels. Without net immigration or a significant increase in fertility rates, the Falklands population would remain essentially stable and would be expected to decrease over a longer time frame.

¹ Office for National Statistics, 2014; Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016; Statistics Canada, 2017.

Figure 1.2 Change in population components, 1980-2016



Population by location

While the population of the Falkland Islands grew overall, growth was not evenly distributed across all locations. East Falkland, excluding Stanley, and the civilian population based at MPC were the two locations that decreased in population size from 2012 to 2016. Table 1.4 shows the breakdown for the population in each location and the changes since 2012. Stanley saw the largest increase in numbers with 340 more people recorded than in 2012, and now accounts for 76.9 per cent of the population; 86.6 per cent if MPC is not factored in. One of the more notable findings from the 2016 census is that for the first time since the 1950s, the population in Camp has increased; by 8.5 per cent overall.

Figure 1.3 Population by location, 1986-2016

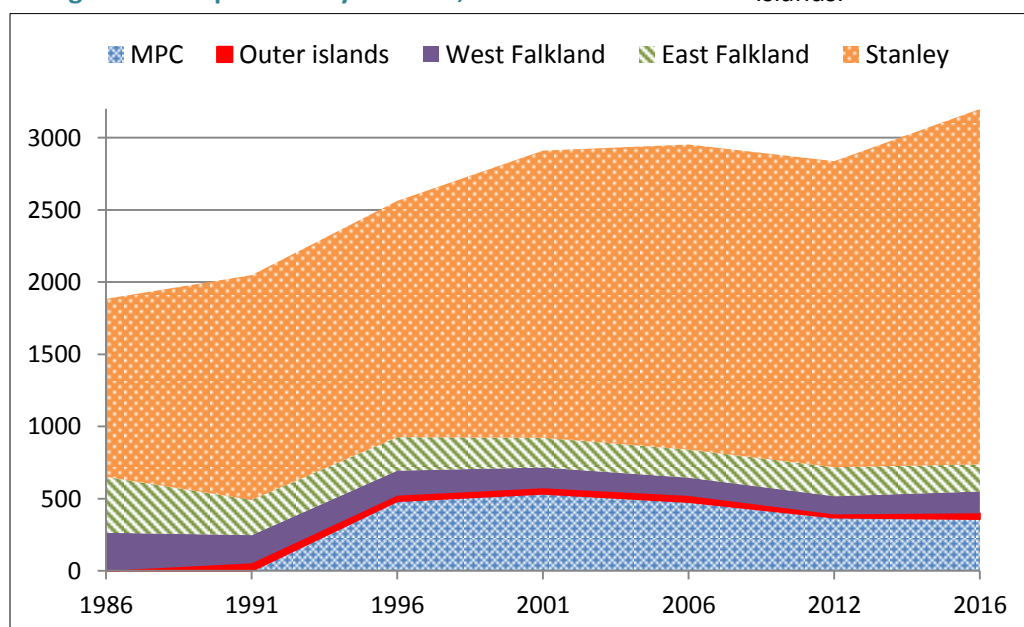


Table 1.4 Population by location, 2012-2016

Location	2012	2016	Change	%
Total	2,840	3,200	360	12.7
Stanley	2,120	2,460	340	16.0
East Falkland	202	190	-12	-5.9
West Falkland	127	151	24	18.9
Outer islands	22	40	18	81.8
MPC	369	359	-10	-2.7

The most populous settlements are Goose Green, Fitzroy and North Arm on the East; Fox Bay, Port Howard and Hill Cove on the West, and the most populated of the outer islands are Sea Lion and Saunders Islands. It is important to remember, however, that the census is a snapshot in time and that at other times of the year, people may be elsewhere; particularly in relation to the inhabited outer islands.

Figure 1.3 illustrates how the population of each location has grown over time. While the population of Camp has increased for the first time in several decades, it is 42 per cent smaller than it was in 1986. Conversely, the Stanley population has almost doubled over the same time period as a result of inward migration from overseas and internal migration from Camp. Note that the civilian population at MPC was first included in 1996.

A map of the Falkland Islands is shown in the background. The islands are colored in shades of blue and teal. Five callout boxes, each with a red dotted border, are connected to specific locations on the map by red dotted lines. The callouts are for 'Outer islands', 'West Falkland', 'East Falkland', 'Stanley', and 'MPC'. A summary box at the bottom left provides the total population for 2012 and 2016.

Outer islands

2012: 22
2016: 40

East Falkland

2012: 202
2016: 190

West Falkland

2012: 127
2016: 151

Stanley

2012: 2,120
2016: 2,460

MPC

2012: 369
2016: 359

The total usually resident and present population of the Falkland Islands increased by **12.7 per cent**, from **2,840 people in 2012**, to **3,200 people in 2016**

2. Age and sex composition

Age distribution

Mean age

Dependency ratios

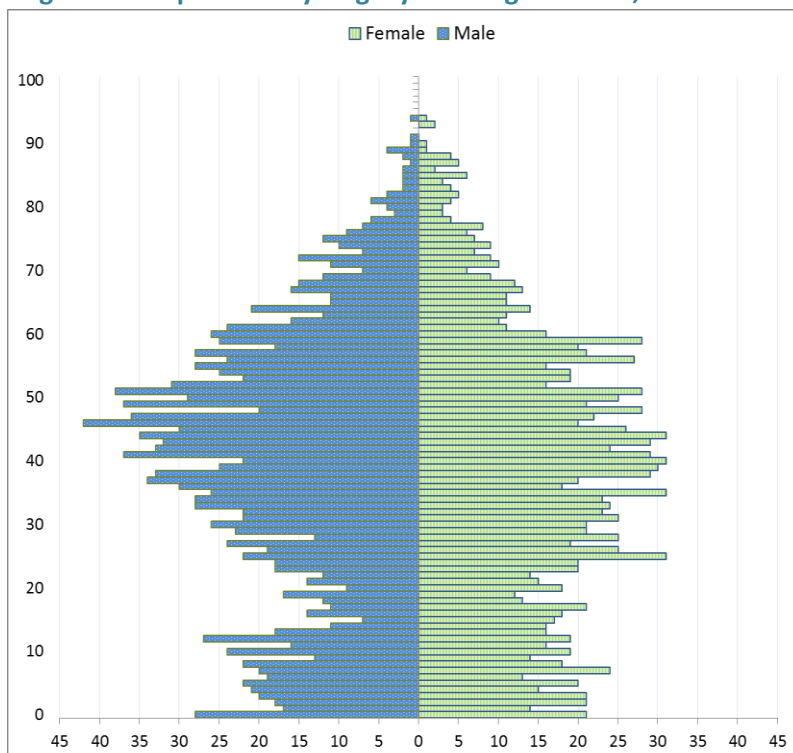
Population by location and changes over time

Sex ratio and age distribution by location

Age structure

The number of males and females in 2016 by single year of age is represented in the population pyramid in Figure 2.1. This is a useful way to see at a glance the structure of the population in terms of age and sex. It is apparent that the population is concentrated around the centre of the pyramid, indicating that the majority of the population, 71 per cent, lies in the working-age range of 15-64 years. Young people aged 0 to 14 years comprise 18 per cent of the population and older people aged 65 years and over make up the remaining 11 per cent. Figure 2.2 compares the population structure in 2012 to that of 2016. The number of people in almost all age groups has increased with the exception of those in the 15-19, 20-24 and 95-99 age groups. Lower birth rates between 1991 and 2001 than in subsequent years may explain in part the contraction seen in the 15 to 25 years segment of the population pyramid and the corresponding reduction in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.1 Population by single year of age and sex, 2016



There are 49 more people aged 65 years and older in 2016, an increase of 16.3 per cent, indicating that people are living longer. This is more evident in the male population which increased by 17.9 per cent, compared to 14.5 per cent in females.

Average age

The average age of the population is 38.3 years, with a median value of 39 years, and has not changed significantly since 2012. This compares favourably to other developed countries such as the UK (median 40 years) and also the EU average (median 42.4 years). When age is looked at in terms of location (Table 2.1) there is greater variation with a tendency towards an older population in Camp, particularly in the outer islands. Compared to 2012 the greatest changes were in East Falkland and MPC where the average age increased by about a year, and in West Falkland where it decreased by about two years on average. However, immigration has a significant impact on the age structure of the population, which is discussed overleaf.

Figure 2.2 Changes in population structure, 2012-2016

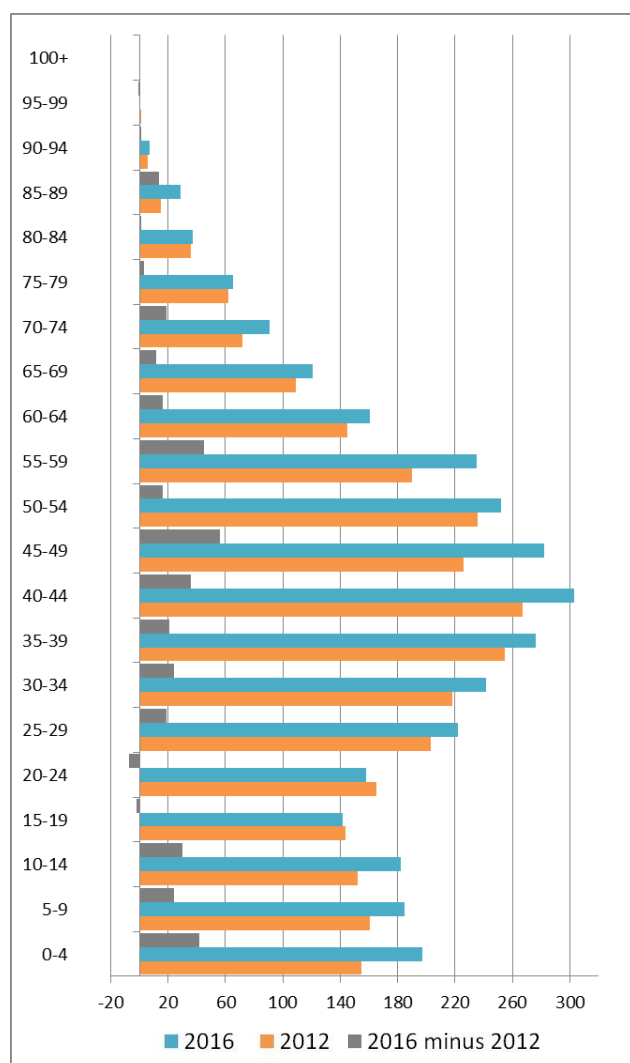


Table: 2.1 Mean age by location, 2012-2016

Location	2012	2016	% change
Total area	38.1	38.3	0.5
Stanley	37.3	37.4	0.3
East Falkland	41.5	42.5	2.4
West Falkland	41.6	39.5	-5.0
Outer islands	49.2	48.8	-0.8
MPC	38.9	40.0	2.8

Age structure by immigration category

Figure 2.3 below shows the effect that temporary immigration categories such as Work Permit holders and their dependants have on the overall structure of the population. The working-age population, the centre of each pyramid, is bolstered by the addition of Work Permit holders and other temporary immigration categories, increasing it by 44.3 per cent in 2012 and by 58.7 per cent in 2016. The addition of a younger cohort of people to the population has the effect of reducing the average age overall; although the permanent population is getting older the aging trend is offset by the addition of younger workers and their families.

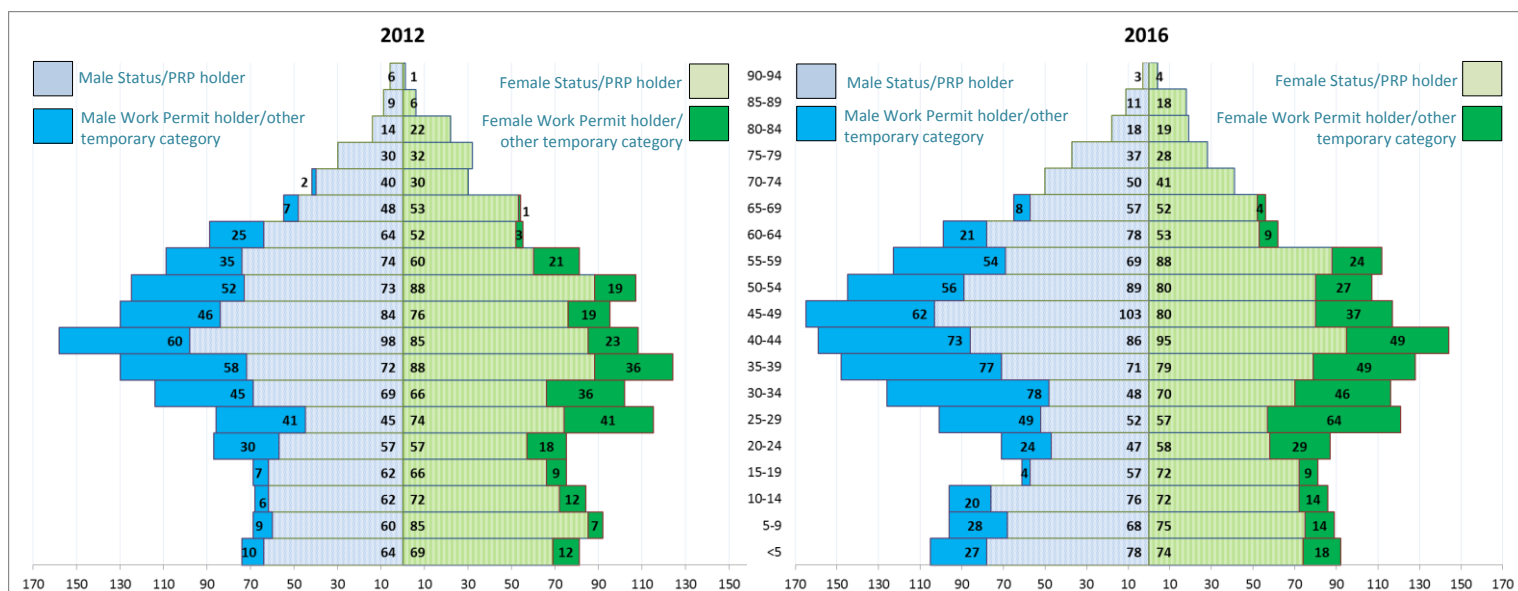
Table 2.2 shows the mean and median ages in terms of immigration category over the last two census periods.

Table: 2.2 Mean and median age by immigration category, 2012-2016

Age	2012		2016	
	Status/PRP	WP/Other	Status/PRP	WP/Other
Mean	38.3	37.4	39.3	36.0
Median	39.0	38.0	41.0	37.0

In 2012 there were 643 Work Permit holders and their families throughout the Islands and at MPC, and this increased by 28 per cent to 823 in 2016.

Figure 2.3 Population by 5-year of age, immigration category and sex, 2012 and 2016



Dependency ratio²

Age dependency ratios can be used to assess the level of support given to younger and older persons by the working-age population, and are expressed in terms of the relative size of the younger and older populations compared those of working-age.

Table 2.3 shows the changes in the young and old dependency ratios since 2012. The total dependency ratio, the ratio of young and old to the working population, increased slightly from 44.3 per cent in 2012 to 45.9 per cent in 2016 and indicates that there are 2.2 working-age people for every dependent person. Lower values for this ratio reflect a more positive population structure in terms of dependency, and the ratio compares favourably with the UK rate of 55 per cent.

Table: 2.3 Dependency ratios, 2012-2016

Dependency ratio	2012	2016	% change
Young	26.8%	28.2%	1.4
Old	17.5%	17.7%	0.2
Total	44.3%	45.9%	1.6

The ratios for the young, old, and as a result the total dependency, have all increased slightly due to greater numbers in the dependant age groups since 2012. However, additional persons in the working age population as a result of immigration had a positive impact on the dependency ratios. In 2012 the total ratio for permanent residents was 50 per cent, which increased to 54.8 per cent in 2016 as a result of a greater increase in the number of dependants than in those aged 15-64 years. The impact of having 518 working-age persons with temporary immigration status in the local population reduces the overall dependency ratio by 8.9 per cent.

² Civilian contractors and their families based at MPC are excluded from this analysis.

Sex distribution

With 1,687 males and 1,511 females (1,449 males and 1,390 females excluding MPC); there were 176 more males than females in the Islands, resulting in an overall sex ratio of 111.6 males for every 100 females. If the population at MPC is not included, this decreases to 104.4 males to 100 females and is consistent with the ratio in 2012. As shown in Figure 2.3 more males than females can be found in the younger age groups. For example, for ages 0 to 14 years there is an average of 110.8 males for every 100 females. This contrasts to 2012 when the opposite was true and females slightly outnumbered males by 1.2 to 1. Some of this variation can be explained by fluctuating birth rates for each sex from year to year. Among 19 to 34 year olds the ratio reversed with 81.6 males to 100 females on average. As in 2012, lower female mortality within the older age groups accounts for a higher proportion of women in those aged 80 years and over, with on average 78 males to 100 females. The most balanced age group is 40 to 44 years where there are 100.8 men to 100 women.

Figure 2.4 Women as a percentage of population (excluding MPC) by age group, 2016

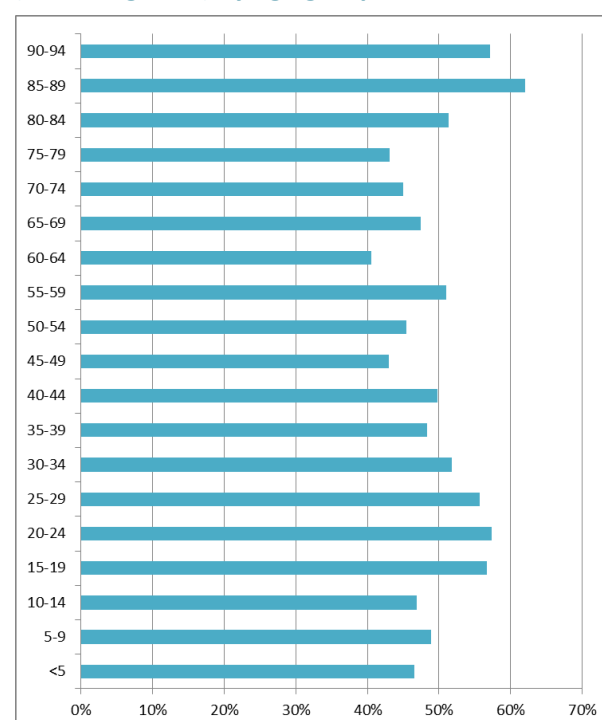
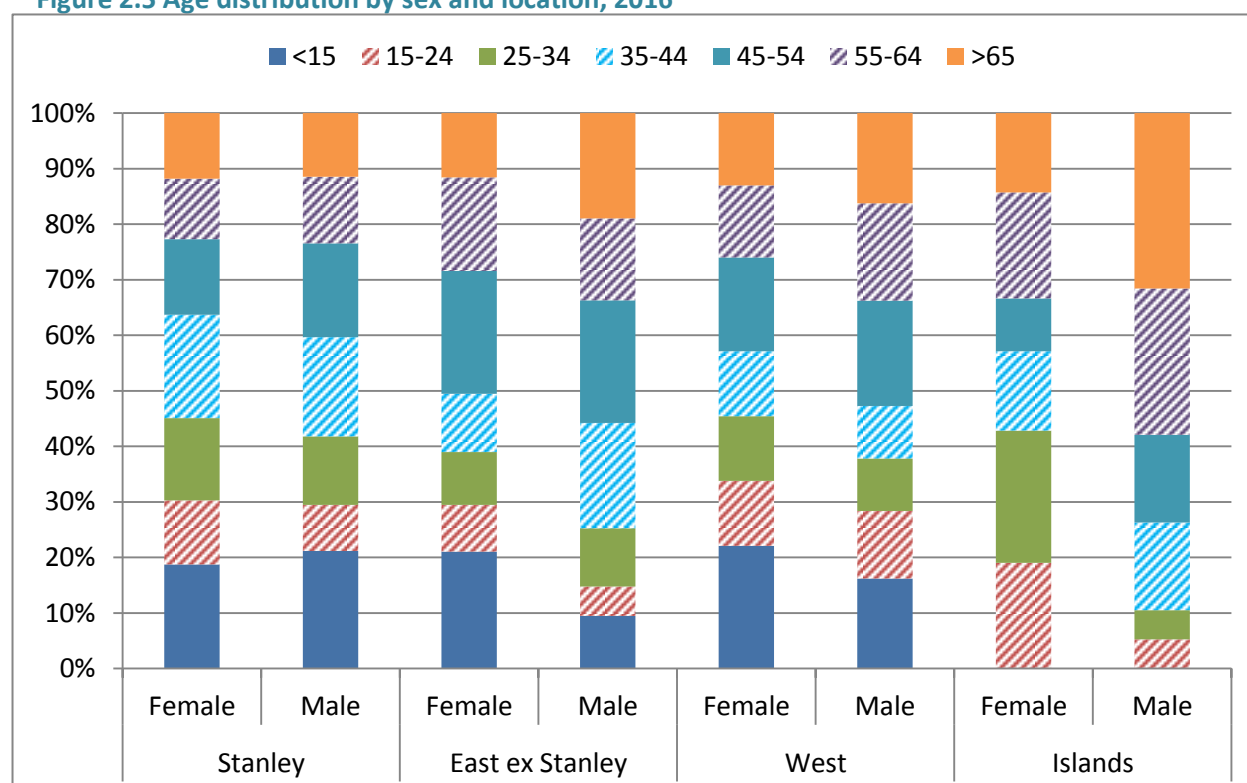


Figure 2.5 shows the age distribution across the Islands for each sex. There is much more variation in Camp than in Stanley, both within and between sexes for each location. This is most pronounced in the outer islands where the population is approximately 10 years older on average than elsewhere, particularly for males. While it appears that there are no individuals under the age of 15 years in the outer islands, it is important to bear in mind that this is a snapshot of the population at that particular point in time and does not include individuals elsewhere in the Islands or overseas on Census Night. In a larger population this effect would balance out on average, however as the Falkland Islands has a relatively small population, the effect is more prominent. On East and West Falkland there are proportionately more young females than males within each population. Overall, the Camp population is on average 4.5 years older than that of Stanley.

Figure 2.5 Age distribution by sex and location, 2016



3. Households and families

Household types and size

Household composition

Marital status

Families and children

Occupied household types

The number of occupied households on census night, excluding MPC, was 1,189 and Figure 3.1 shows the number of counted households by type from 1986 to 2016. While the census is a count of occupied households in the Islands and not the total number of properties, it does give an indication of changes over time. The 2016 total represents a slight decrease on 2012, however approximately 200 usual residents were overseas at the time of the census and it is likely that a considerable proportion had no one remaining in their respective households on the Islands to submit a census return. The number of usual residents overseas at the time of census in 2012 was 91.

Figure 3.1 Number of households by type, 1986-2016

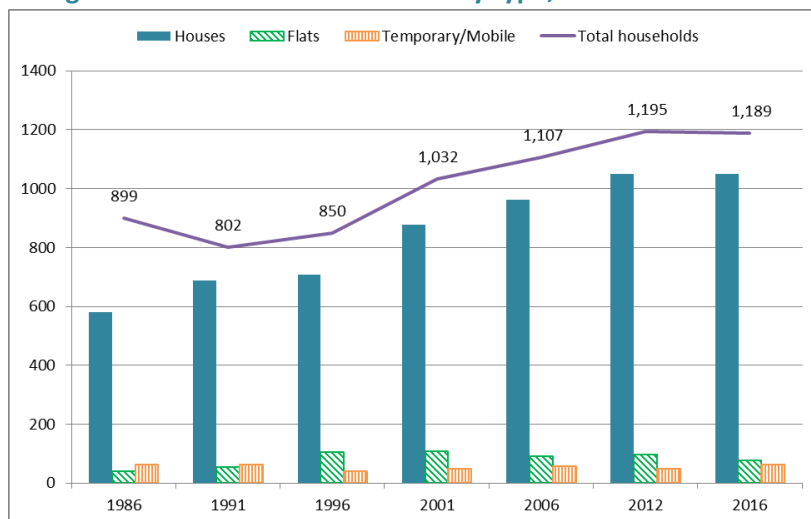


Table 3.1 Housing units occupied on census night by type of household and location, 2012-2016

Household type	Total		Stanley		East		West		Islands	
	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016
House	1,050	1,051	841	900	120	79	69	57	20	15
Flat	97	77	94	73	1	2	2	2	0	0
Mobile or temporary structure	48	60	42	52	5	4	1	3	0	1
Not specified	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,195	1,189	977	1,026	126	85	72	62	20	16

Table 3.1 above shows the different types of occupied housing by location and compares 2012 with 2016. In line with the changes in population numbers, Stanley saw the greatest increases in household numbers and East Falkland the largest fall. Although the population of the outer islands has increased, the number of occupied households has in fact fallen. It is important to note that these figures reflect the number of occupied households on the night of the census, and not the number of each type of property. In addition, there may be differences in how people categorised their type of household between censuses.

Household size: number of bedrooms

The number of bedrooms in occupied households in the Falkland Islands ranged from 1 to 12 per property, with an average of 2.7 and a median of 3 (Figure 3.2). Approximately one third of all households have two bedrooms and 59 per cent have three or more bedrooms. In Stanley, 10 percent of properties are one bedroomed compared to 6 per cent in Camp, and 73 per cent are 2 or 3-bedroomed properties compared to 49 per cent in Camp. Table 3.2 shows the breakdown of the number of households by household type, number of bedrooms for each location. Households in Camp tend to have more bedrooms than those in Stanley; 3.4 on average.

Figure 3.2 Mean and median number of bedrooms by household type, 2016

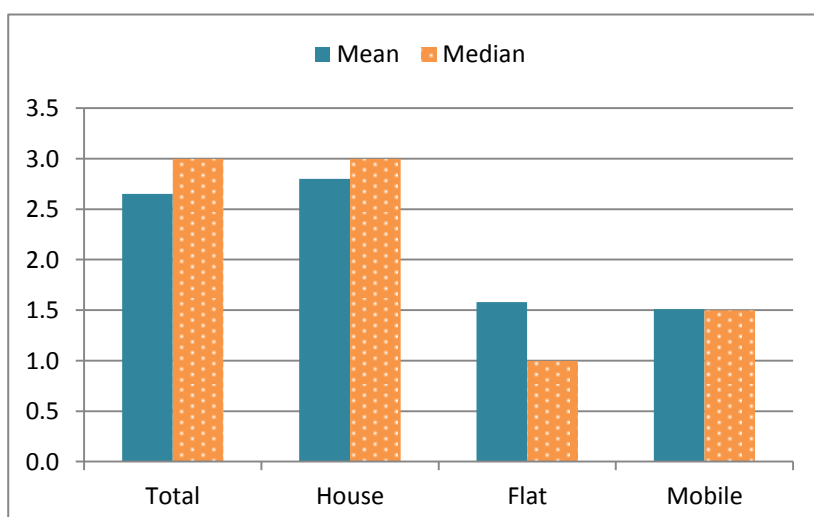


Table 3.2 Housing units by number of bedrooms, type of household and broad location, 2016

Number of bedrooms	Total			Stanley			Camp		
	House	Flat	Mobile	House	Flat	Mobile	House	Flat	Mobile
1	46	39	23	41	37	20	5	2	3
2	313	29	31	283	27	27	30	2	4
3	428	5	5	386	5	5	42	0	0
4	178	0	0	134	0	0	44	0	0
5	49	0	0	36	0	0	13	0	0
6	7	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	1
7	6	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
8	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
9+	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Mean	2.8	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.5	3.5	1.3	1.9
Median	3.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.3	1.5

Household size: number of people

The average household size in 2016 is 2.4 persons and based on the information available for the previous census, this is a slight increase on the 2012 figure of 2.2 persons per household. When the number of people per household is correlated with the number of bedrooms per property, it is found that larger properties with 5 or more bedrooms are less likely to be occupied to capacity, and that this is particularly evident in Camp. In 2016, 26.5 per cent of households consist of one person, a decrease of just over 3 per cent on 2012 (Table 3.3). 87.6 per cent of one-person households are located in Stanley.

Table 3.3 Households by number of residents, 2012-2016

Household size	2012		2016		% change
	Count	%	Count	%	
1	309	29.7	315	26.5	-3.2
2	357	34.3	442	37.2	2.9
3	184	17.7	204	17.2	-0.5
4	141	13.5	150	12.6	-0.9
5	36	3.5	57	4.8	1.3
6	10	1.0	16	1.3	0.3
7	3	0.3	3	0.3	0
8	1	0.1	2	0.2	0.1

Household composition

Figures 3.3 and 3.4 show the summary and detailed household composition of all occupied properties. The most frequent type is that of nuclear households at 63 per cent of all returns; this category includes single parents, and couples with or without children. Non-nuclear households; where the residents are unrelated to each other; two or more families live together; or where a single family and other unrelated persons live together, make up almost 10 per cent of all households. Couples without children are the dominant household type in the Falkland Islands at 29.4 per cent of all returns, followed by couples with children and one-person households each at 26.6 per cent. Single parents with one or more children make up 7.5 per cent of households.

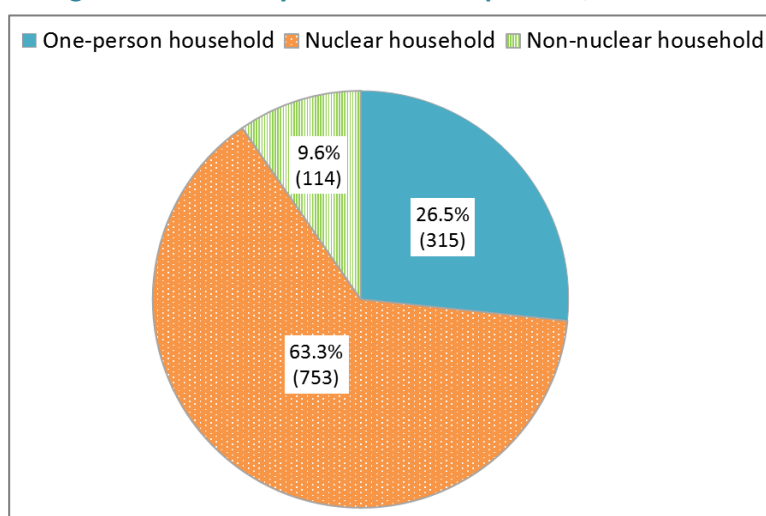
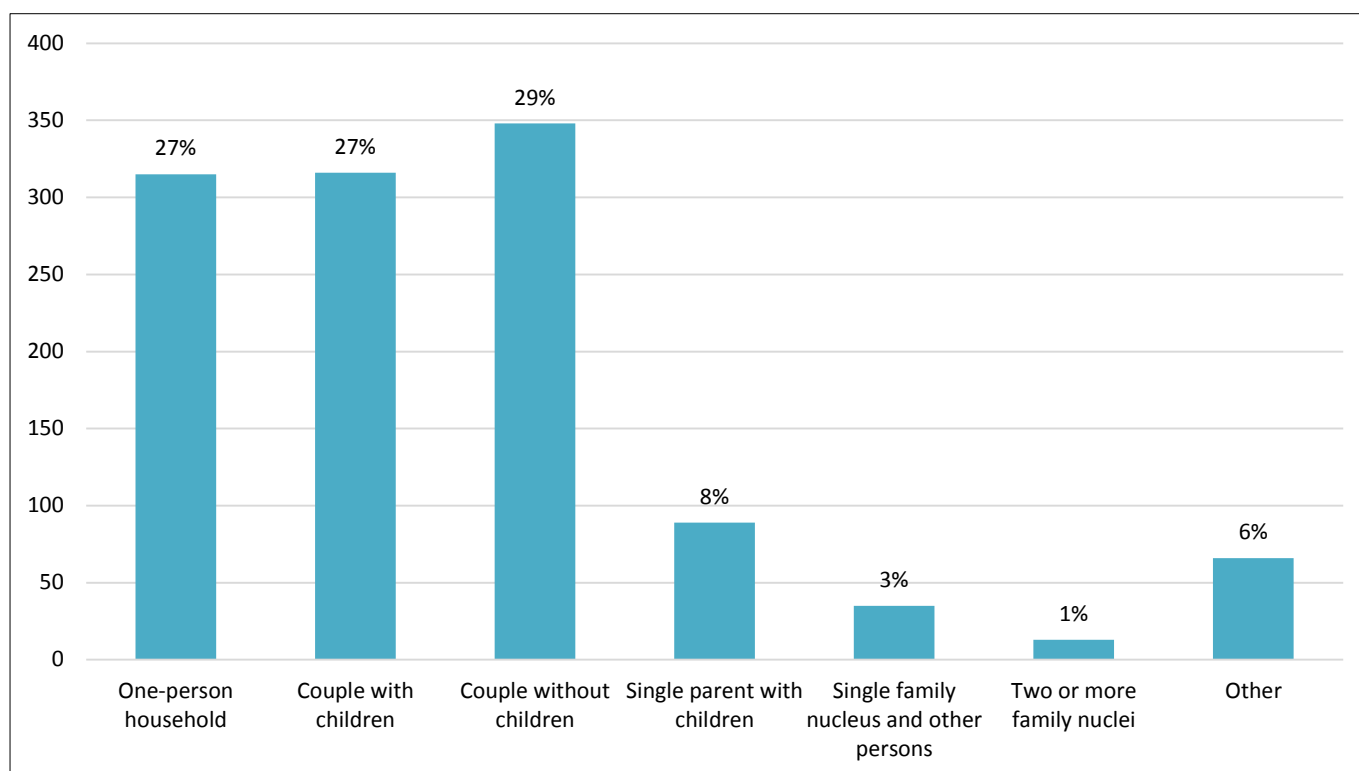
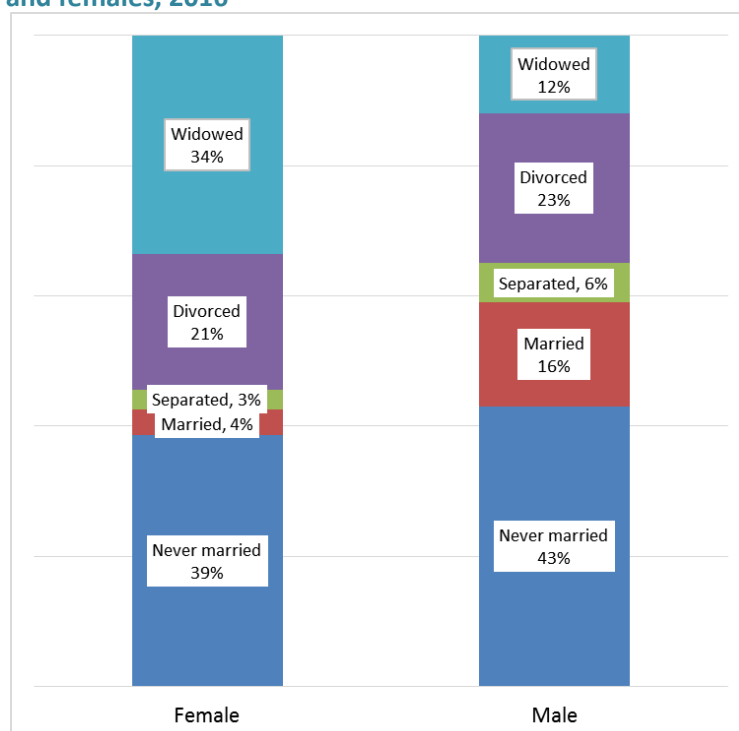
Figure 3.3 Summary household composition, 2016

Figure 3.4 Detailed breakdown of household composition, 2016

One-person households

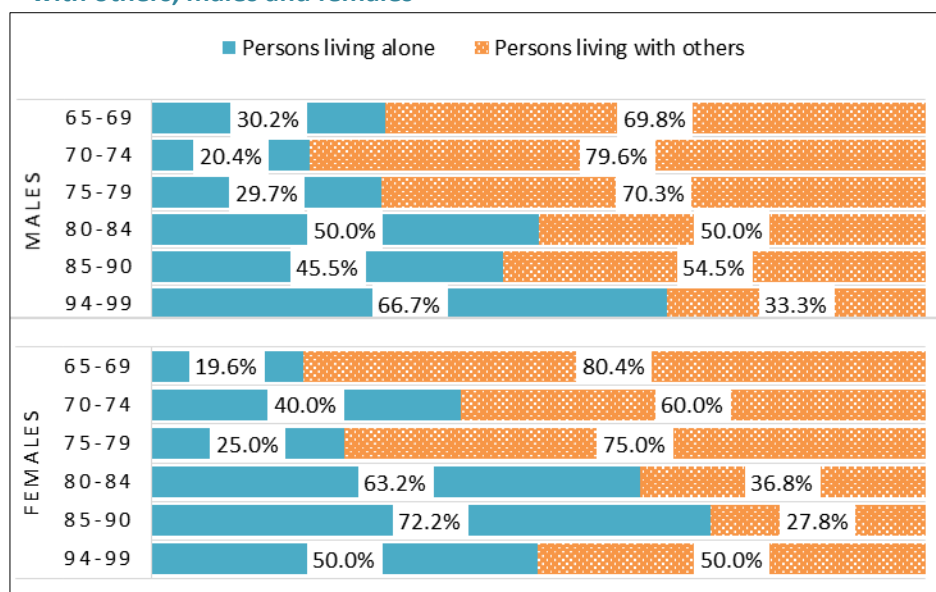
As described above, there were 315 one-person households in total, of which 141 are known to be female (44.8 per cent) and 173 male (55.2 per cent). Figure 3.6 show the marital status of this group by sex. Females living alone were more likely to have never married, (39 per cent or 55 women), with just 7 per cent married or married but separated and living alone. The majority of males in one-person households were also never married, with those who are divorced forming the next most frequent group. Thirty seven men were either married or married but separated and living alone, compared to 9 females. Women were more likely than men to be widowed and living alone, and this reflects the higher mortality rate for men. When one-person households are looked at in terms of immigration status, 252 or 80 per cent are Status or PRP holders and the remaining 63 one-person households are individuals within temporary immigration categories.

Figure 3.5 Marital status of one-person households, by males and females, 2016

Older adults living alone

There are 350 persons aged 65 years and over, of which 117 or one third are living alone. The proportion of males and females aged 65 years and over who live alone or with others is presented in Figure 3.6. Women account for over half of all older adults living alone (52.1 per cent) and among the older age group of 85 years and over, women make up more than two thirds of those living alone. In terms of location, those aged 65 years and over in Stanley are more likely to live alone than the same age group living in Camp.

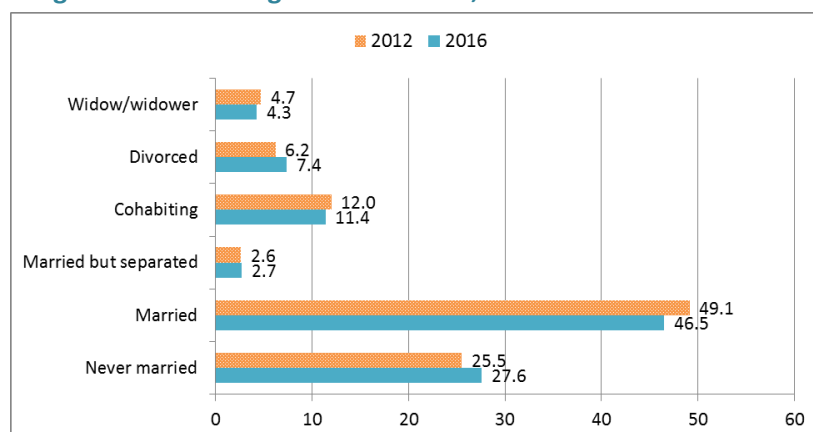
Figure 3.6 Percentage of those aged 65 years and over living alone or with others, males and females



Marital status

Figure 3.7 presents data on the marital status of the population, excluding MPC, aged 15 years and over and compares this to 2012. Overall, there were no significant changes over the last four years. While the number of never married increased by 119 individuals, the percentage of the population that has never married remained relatively stable at 27.6 per cent. The number of divorced people also increased by 36.3 per cent, or 45 people, but the proportion of divorced people increased by just over 1 per cent overall.

Figure 3.7 Percentage marital status, 2012-2016

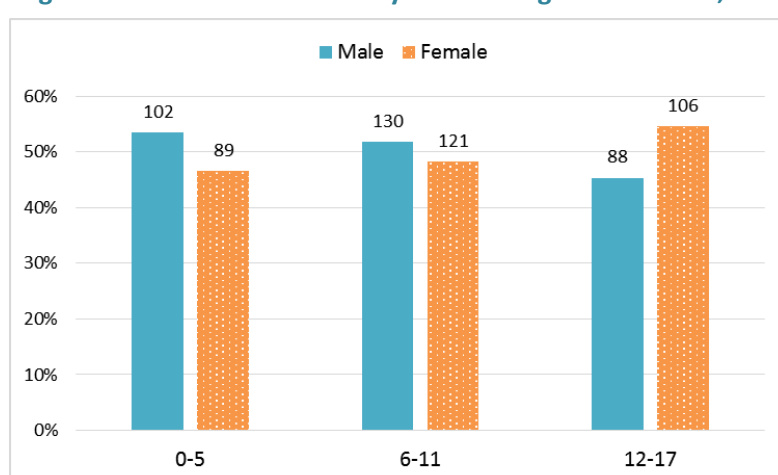


As in 2012, those aged 15 to 34 years were more likely to be cohabiting, and those aged 35 years and over to be married. The age profile of divorced people has shifted slightly with younger people less likely to be divorced than in 2012. No major differences in marital status are found in terms of location; however people are more likely to be married or cohabiting in Camp than in Stanley and this reflects the older age profile in Camp.

Families and children

There are 636 children aged 17 years and under; 316 are female and 319 are male, an approximate 50 per cent split of each. Figure 3.8 shows the number of male and female children in each of the early, middle and late childhood stages. The total number of families with children living in their household is 379, and 179 households have children aged 5 years and under. The average number of children in each household with children was 1.6. The average was higher in Camp than Stanley at 1.8 compared to 1.6, and higher also for permanent residents (1.6) than for temporary residents (1.5 children).

Figure 3.8 Number of children by sex and stage of childhood, 2016



4. Diversity

Place of birth
Citizenship
National identity
Languages spoken
Immigration and movement of people
Visitors on Census Night

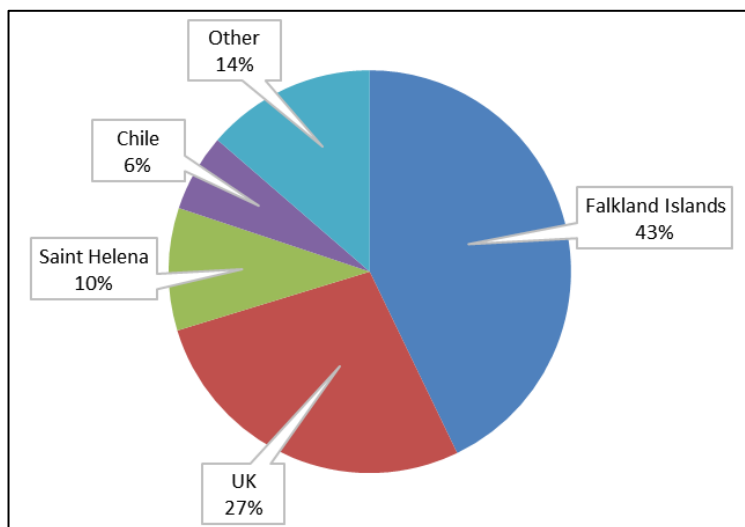
Place of birth

The number of usual residents born in the Falkland Islands, including those at MPC, was 1,371 or 42.9 per cent of the population; an increase in absolute numbers, but representing a fall in the proportion of Falkland Islands-born of just over 4 per cent compared to 2012. At the time of the census, 1,823 individuals stated they were born elsewhere; an increase of 322 people or 21.5 per cent on 2012. Table 4.1 shows a summary of the countries of birth and the changes since 2012. A total of sixty different countries of birth were accounted for in 2016, a remarkable finding in a small, remote community. As in previous censuses, the predominant foreign countries of birth are still the UK and Saint Helena. The largest foreign-born group is from the UK at 27.4 per cent of the population, followed by Saint Helena at almost 10 per cent and Chile at approximately 6 per cent. The Falkland Islands and the UK combined represent 70.4 per cent of the population's birth countries. In total, 121 individuals were born outside the Falkland Islands for medical reasons and arrived in the Islands within 6 months of birth, and over 80 per cent of these births were in the UK.

Table 4.1 Country of birth of usual residents, 2012-2016

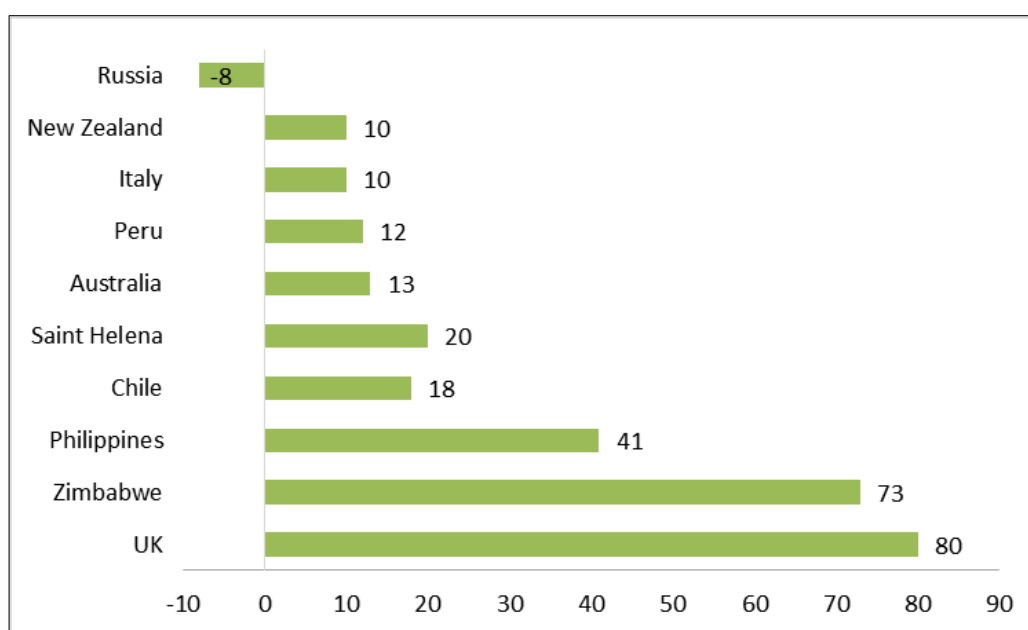
Country of birth	2012	2016	Change
Falkland Islands	1,339	1,371	32
Total Foreign-born	1,501	1,823	322
UK	798	878	80
Saint Helena	295	315	20
Chile	181	199	18
Other	227	431	204
Not indicated	-	6	-

Figure 4.1 Proportions of country of birth for usual residents



Between 2012 and 2016 the groups which showed the largest increases were the UK, Zimbabwe and the Philippines; the latter two countries reflecting specific employment sectors in the Islands. Figure 4.2 shows the changes in the number of people born overseas since 2012 for the countries with the most changes.

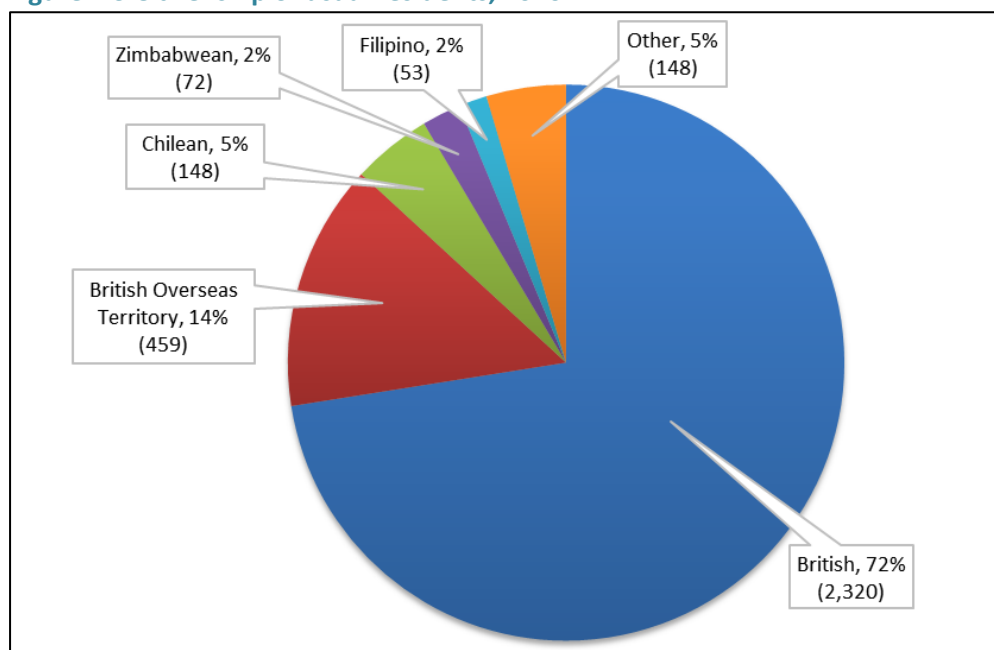
Figure 4.2 Changes in persons born overseas from countries with the largest movements since 2012



Citizenship

Figure 4.3 shows the reported citizenship of usual residents present on census night in 2016. Forty different countries are represented, however almost three quarters of the population indicated they have British citizenship and a further 14 per cent are citizens of a British Overseas Territory (BOT), giving a combined British/BOT citizenship total of 87 per cent. In 2012, the combined British/BOT citizenship total was 91 per cent of the population, however the range of responses in 2016 was almost twice as large. When citizenship is looked at in term of immigration category, the top three citizenships of permanent residents are British (81 per cent) British Overseas Territory (15 per cent) and Chilean (2 per cent). These are also the top three responses for temporary residents, at 53 per cent, 13 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

Figure 4.3 Citizenship of usual residents, 2016



National identity

People were also asked to indicate their national identity. This is more of a subjective measure as while it's linked to both country of birth and citizenship; it is instead an indicator of the culture, traditions and language people most identify with. This may be a single cultural identity or can reflect the influences of two or more cultures combined. Almost half the population identified as being Falkland Islanders, with a further 24 per cent as being British. In total, approximately 80 per cent of people stated they identified as being either a Falkland Islander, British, or a combination of both. The next largest group were Saint Helenians at 8 per cent, followed by Chileans at 5 per cent.

Three quarters of those who consider themselves Falkland Islanders were born in the Islands, however 25 per cent were born elsewhere including 227 people born in the UK, and 155 people born in 29 different countries across all continents excepting Antarctica. As would be expected, the longer people who weren't born in the Falklands live in the Islands, the more likely they are to identify with Falklands culture. However, this effect was also apparent in those resident in the Islands for 5 years or fewer.

Figure 4.4 National identity of usual residents, 2016

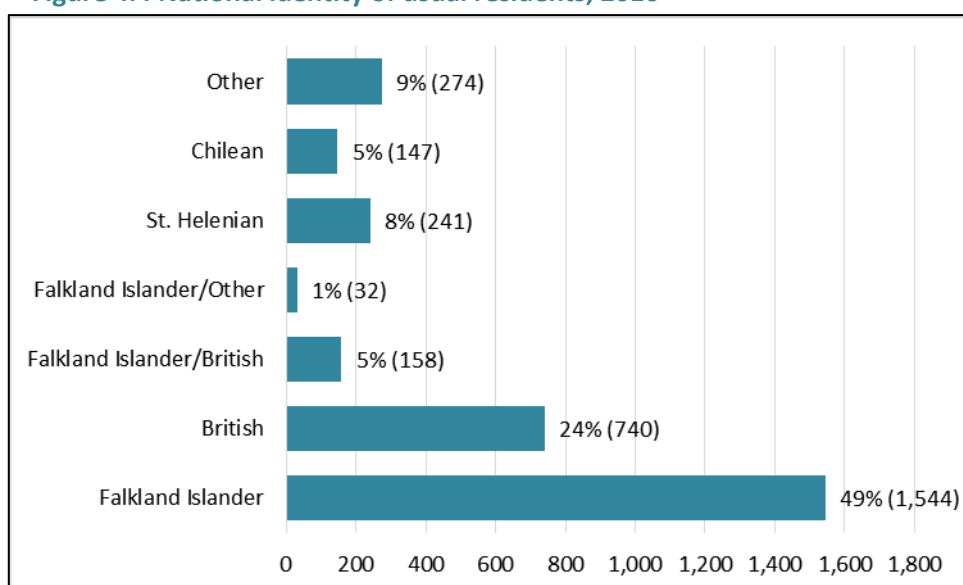
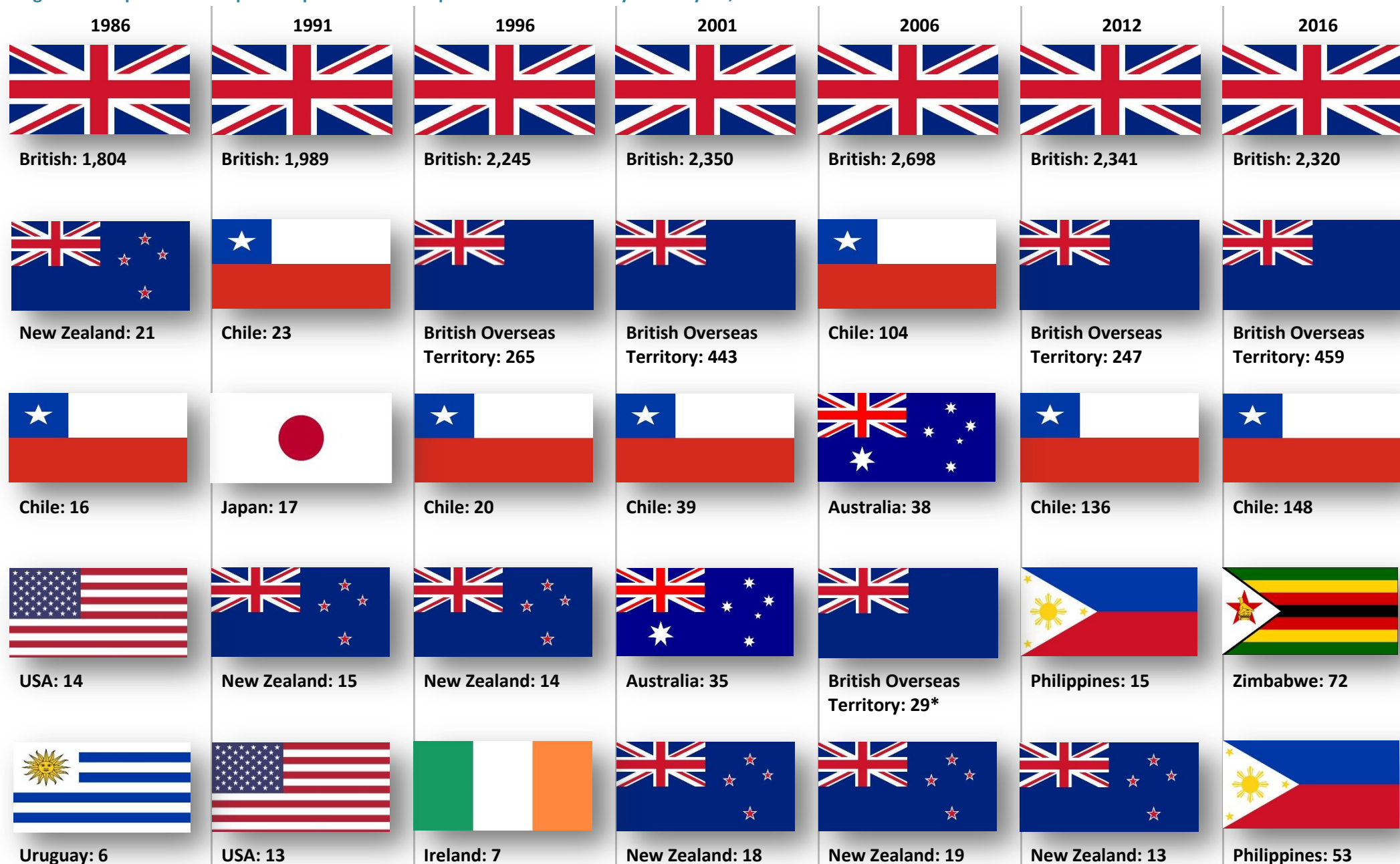


Figure 4.5 Population of top five reported citizenships of usual residents by census year, 1986-2016



*It is likely that this sharp decline in in 2006 compared to previous census is due to people being categorised as British generally, as opposed to Overseas Territories citizens more specifically.

Languages spoken

While English is the first language for 85 per cent of the non-MPC population, 496 people in the Islands speak a language other than English in their homes. Thirty one foreign languages are spoken, reflecting the diverse origins of residents in the Islands. The most common foreign language spoken in the home is Spanish (325 people), followed by the Zimbabwean language Shona, and Philippine languages and dialects including Pilipino and Tagalog (64 people).

Almost 45 per cent of people who speak a language other than English at home are permanent residents; 77 per cent of whom speak Spanish. For temporary residents, the most commonly spoken foreign language is also Spanish at 42 per cent, followed by Shona at 22 per cent.

Table 4.2 Foreign languages spoken at home, 2016

Language	Total	Born in the Falkland Islands	Born elsewhere
Spanish	325	83	242
Shona	73	0	73
Pilipino	64	0	64
French	26	2	24
Italian	10	0	10
German	7	1	6
Other	56	1	55

Ability to speak English

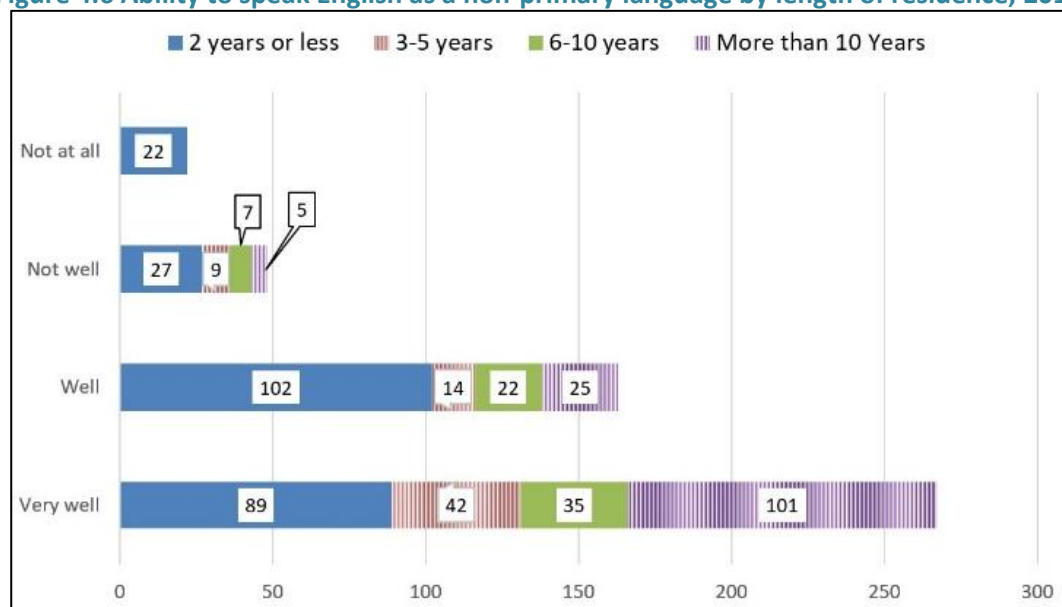
A question on ability to speak English was asked of those for whom it is not their first language. Of those 496 people, 86 per cent indicated they spoke English 'very well' or 'well', while 14 per cent stated 'not well' or 'not at all'. Table 4.3 presents the data on ability to speak English by age-group and life-stage. Although the numbers involved are relatively small, the figures show that ability improves once children reach school-going age; just 3 children aged 5 to 12 years are reported to have difficulties speaking English. Twelve per cent of non-native English speakers aged 15 years and over indicated they spoke English poorly or not at all. This was most frequent in the early twenties and mid-fifties age groups and is linked to length of residence in the Islands; 70 per cent of people with problems speaking English were in the Islands for 2 years or less.

Table 4.3 Ability to speak English as a non-primary language, 2016

Age-group	Total	Very well	Well	Not well	Not at all
<5	25	9	1	1	14
5-12	20	13	4	3	0
13-18	17	13	3	1	0
15-64	420	218	152	42	8
65+	21	15	4	2	0

Note: the 15-64 category overlaps with the 13-18 age-group, and is included to illustrate English language ability in the working-age category.

Figure 4.6 Ability to speak English as a non-primary language by length of residence, 2016



Immigration and movement of people

People were asked where they were normally resident 10 years ago, and forty eight per cent of all usual residents indicated they lived in Stanley, compared to 30 per cent who lived overseas and 11 per cent in Camp. Figures 4.7 and 4.8 illustrate where permanent residents stated they lived 10 years ago relative to their current location. Almost three quarters of permanent residents currently living in Stanley were also living there 10 years ago, and 4 per cent, or 73 people, had moved into Stanley from Camp. Looking at current Camp residents; approximately 60 per cent were living in Camp a decade ago and almost a quarter of permanent residents, 76 people, were previously living in Stanley. For those people who indicated they lived overseas 10 years ago, 5 per cent or 48 people stated they had returned to the Falklands after an absence of more than a decade. Of those 48 people, 60 per cent are permanent residents in terms of their immigration status.

Figure 4.7 Place of residence 10 years ago for permanent residents currently living in Stanley

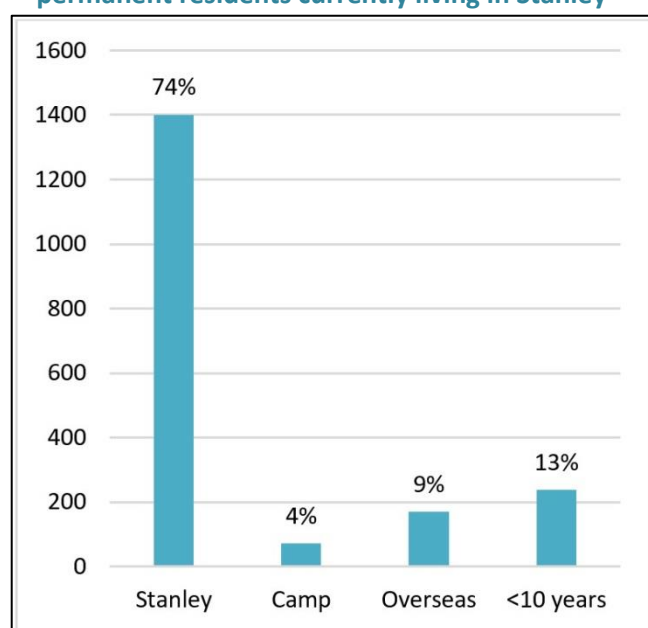
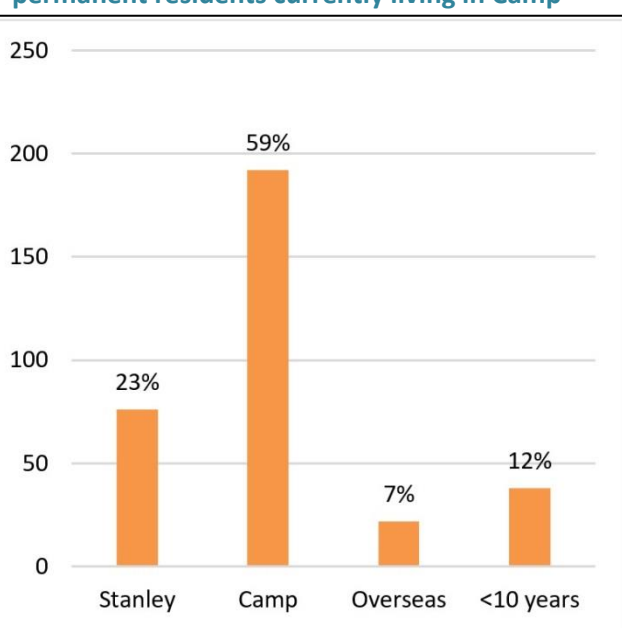


Figure 4.8 Place of residence 10 years ago for permanent residents currently living in Camp



Length of time living in the Islands

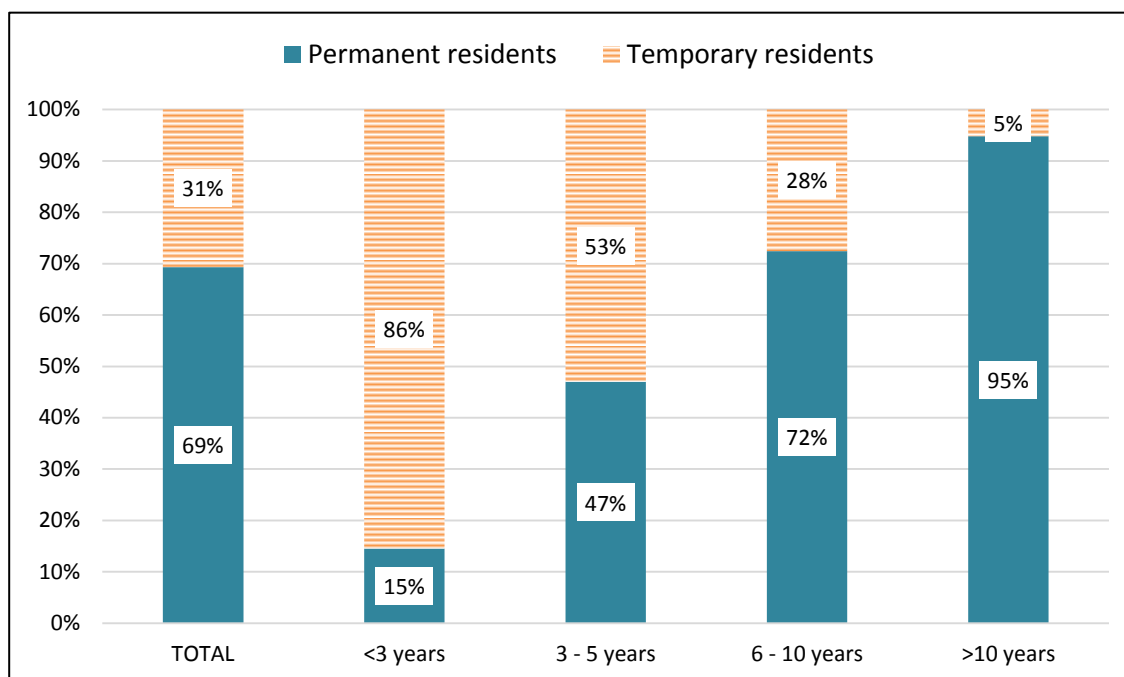
The length of time usual residents have been living in the Islands is detailed in Table 4.4 and summarised in Figure 4.9. The majority of Status Holders (81 per cent), those with PRP (47 per cent) or naturalised individuals (84 per cent) have lived in the Islands for more than 10 years. People with temporary immigration status are most likely to have been in the Islands for 3 years or less, however 13 per cent of Work Permit Holders have been resident for more than 10 years and this is significantly more likely for individuals with no children or no accompanying dependants.

Table 4.4 Period of residency in the Islands by immigration category, 2016

	TOTAL	Years resident in the Falkland Islands			
		<3	3 - 5	6 - 10	>10
Falkland Islands Status Holder	2,011	94	115	184	1618
Permanent Residence Permit	165	12	39	36	78
Temporary Residence Permit	76	51	16	4	5
Naturalised Citizen	37	0	3	3	31
Visitor's Permit	13	13	0	0	0
Work Permit	708	408	135	76	89
Dependant of Work Permit Holder	115	95	15	5	0
MoD exempt	69	57	11	0	1

Note: immigration information not available for 6 individuals

Figure 4.9 Length of time living in the Islands by residence status, 2016



Immigration status

Figure 4.10 shows the makeup of the Islands by immigration category for usual residents. While the proportion of Falkland Islands Status Holders within the population has decreased by 7 per cent since 2012 to 63 per cent overall in 2016, the number of Status Holders has in fact increased by 44 people or two per cent. Individuals with temporary immigration status; Work Permit Holders and their dependants, Visitor Permit Holders and Temporary Residence Permit Holders, made up 31 per cent of the usual resident population.

Figure 4.11 shows the population counts by immigration category for usual residents and illustrates the per cent change for each category since 2012. Visitor Permit Holders and Temporary Residence Permit Holders are the groups that have seen the largest increases since the last census, however this is likely to be due in part to differences in how people were categorised in 2012. The Work Permit Holder group saw an increase of 20 per cent from 588 to 708 individuals in 2016, and the number of associated dependants also increased by 60 individuals or 109 per cent.

Figure 4.10 Population by immigration category, 2016

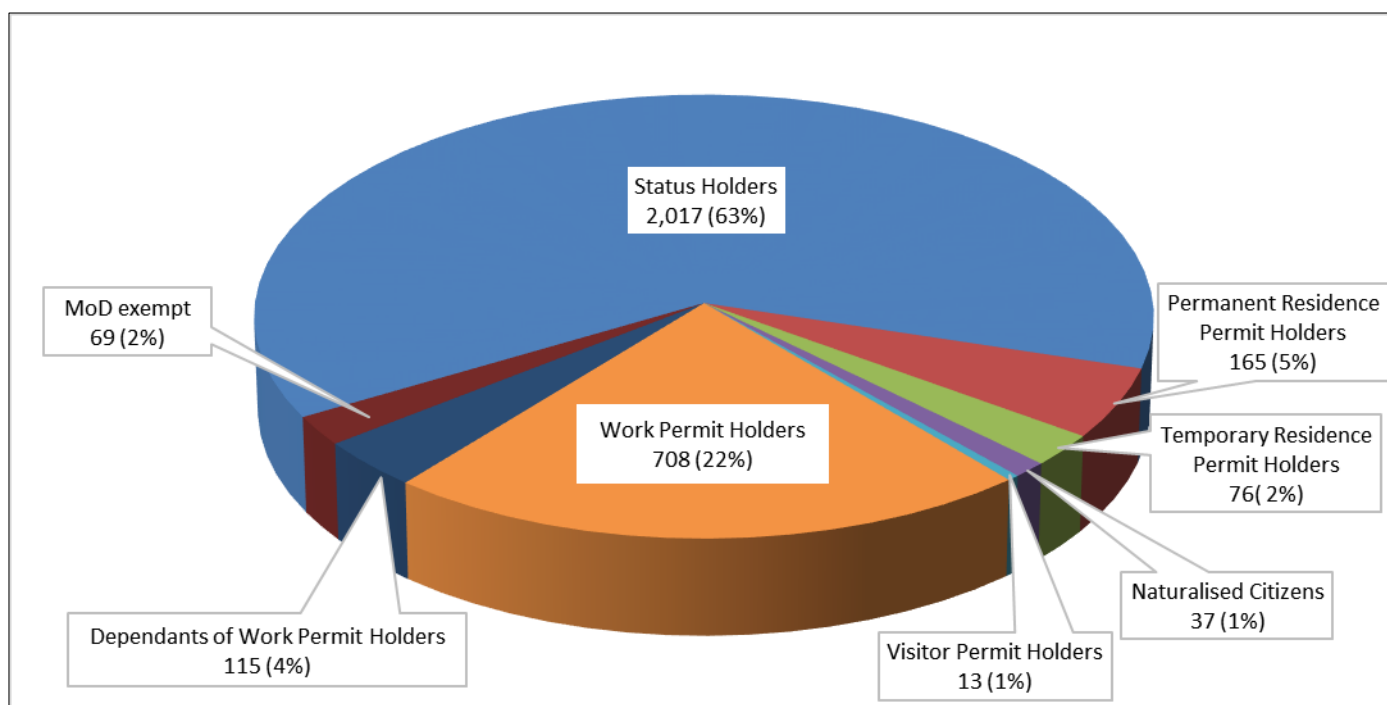


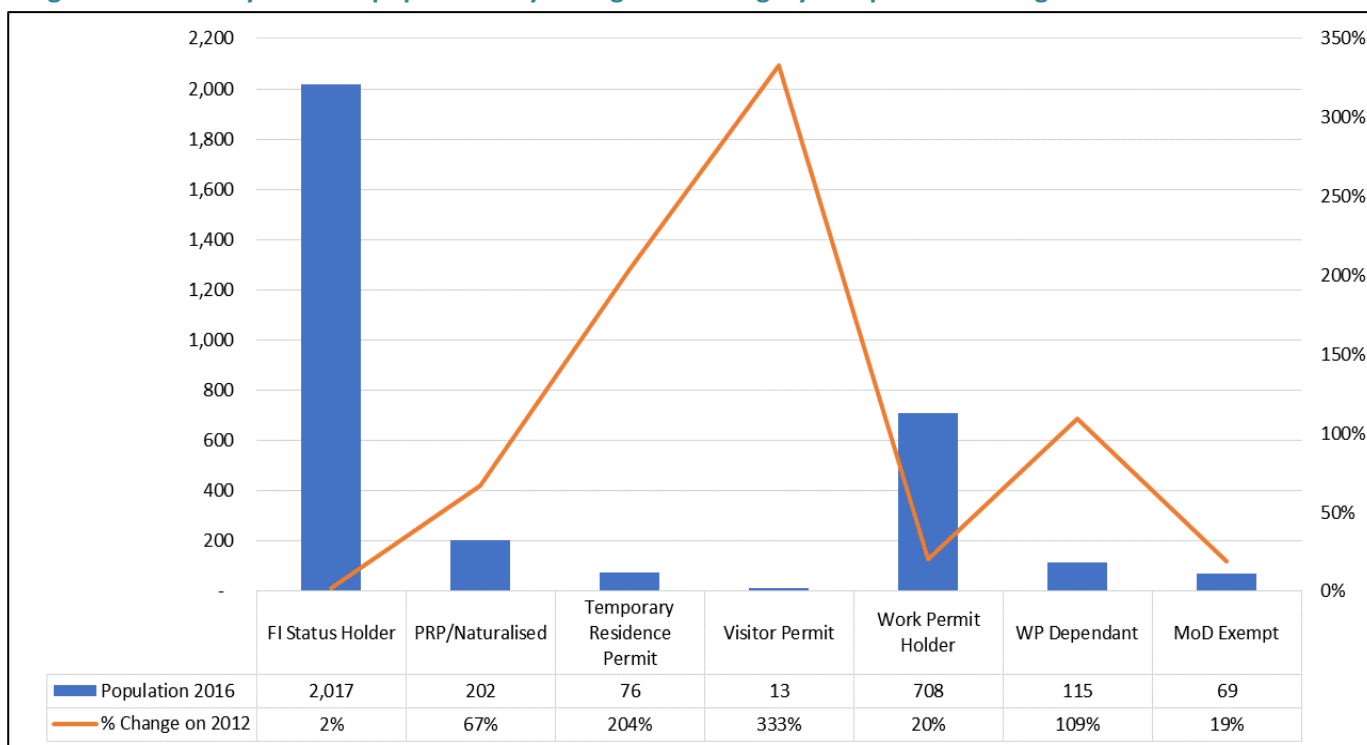
Figure 4.11 Usually resident population by immigration category and per cent change since 2012

Table 4.5 shows the population breakdown by immigration category and location in the Islands. Status Holders comprise 70 per cent of the population in Stanley and almost 80 per cent within Camp, whereas Work Permit Holders and their dependants make up 20 per cent in Stanley and 12 per cent of the Camp population. In contrast to 2012, the largest concentration of Work Permit Holders is now in Stanley and not MPC. This is due to the combination of an increase in the number recruited to Stanley and an overall reduction in the population based at MPC. In absolute number terms, Stanley saw increases across all immigration categories while in Camp decreases were found in Status Holders and Temporary Residence Permit Holders. The largest increase in Camp was in Work Permit Holders, which grew by 23 people compared to 2012.

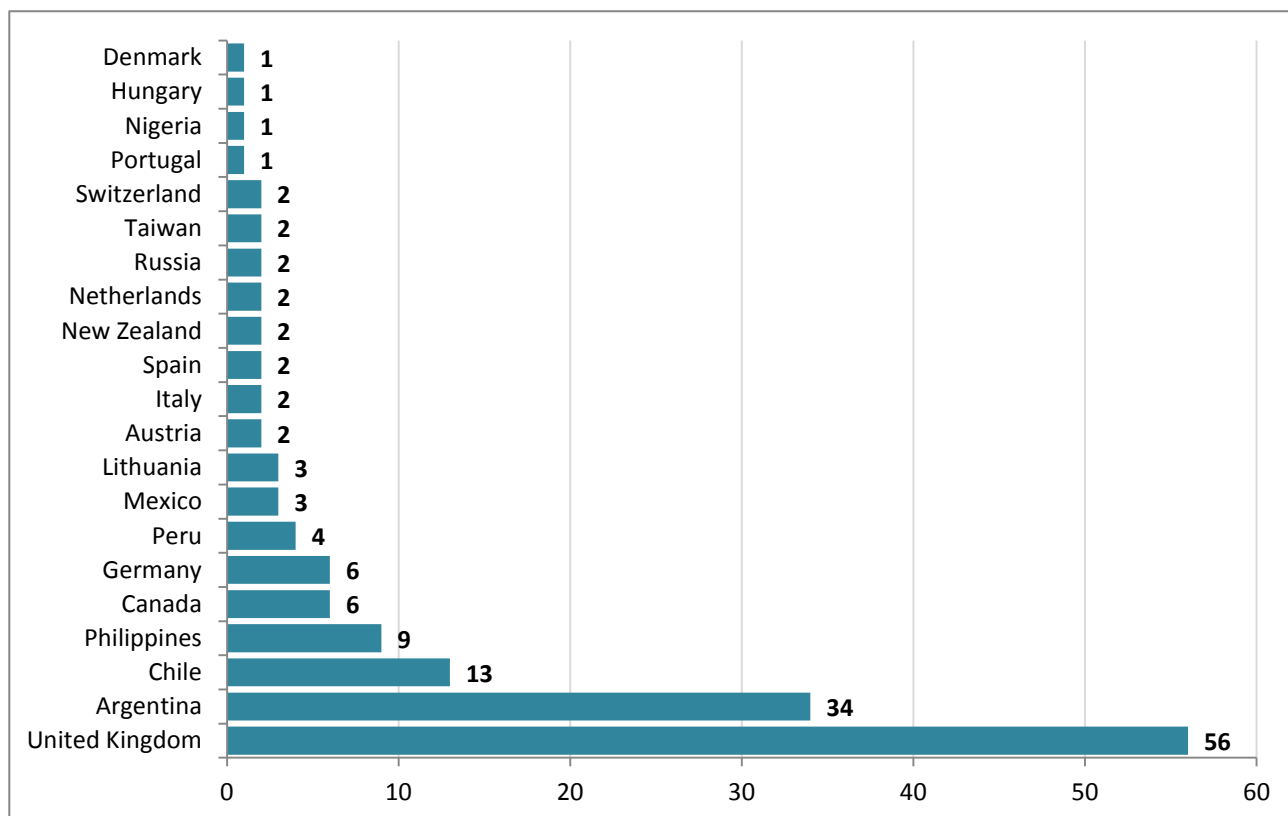
Table 4.5 Population by immigration category and location, 2016

Immigration category	Total	Stanley		Camp		MPC	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Falkland Islands Status Holder	2,017	1,710	69.5	300	78.7	7	1.9
Permanent Residence Permit	165	140	5.7	24	6.3	1	0.3
Temporary Residence Permit	76	64	2.6	4	1.0	8	2.2
Naturalised Citizen	37	33	1.3	4	1.0	0	0
Visitor's Permit	13	8	0.3	5	1.3	0	0
Work Permit	708	389	15.8	36	9.4	283	78.8
Dependant of Work Permit Holder	115	98	4.0	8	2.1	9	2.5
Exempt	69	18	0.7	0	0	51	14.2

Visitors on Census night

There were 154 non-resident visitors to the Islands on Census night, a decrease of 141 on the 2012 figure of 295. Included in this total are 52 individuals who were on marine vessels in Falklands waters on the night. Figure 4.12 presents the distribution of visitors by usual country of residence. The largest group were UK residents with 56 persons, representing 36 per cent of all non-resident visitors, followed by those from Argentina with 34 visitors, or 22 per cent of the total. 133 non-resident visitors were male (86 per cent) and 21 were female (14 per cent), with an average age of 49 years (49 for males, 51 for females).

Figure 4.12 Country of origin for non-resident visitors, 2016



5. Employment and income

Employment levels

Labour force participation rates

Employment sectors

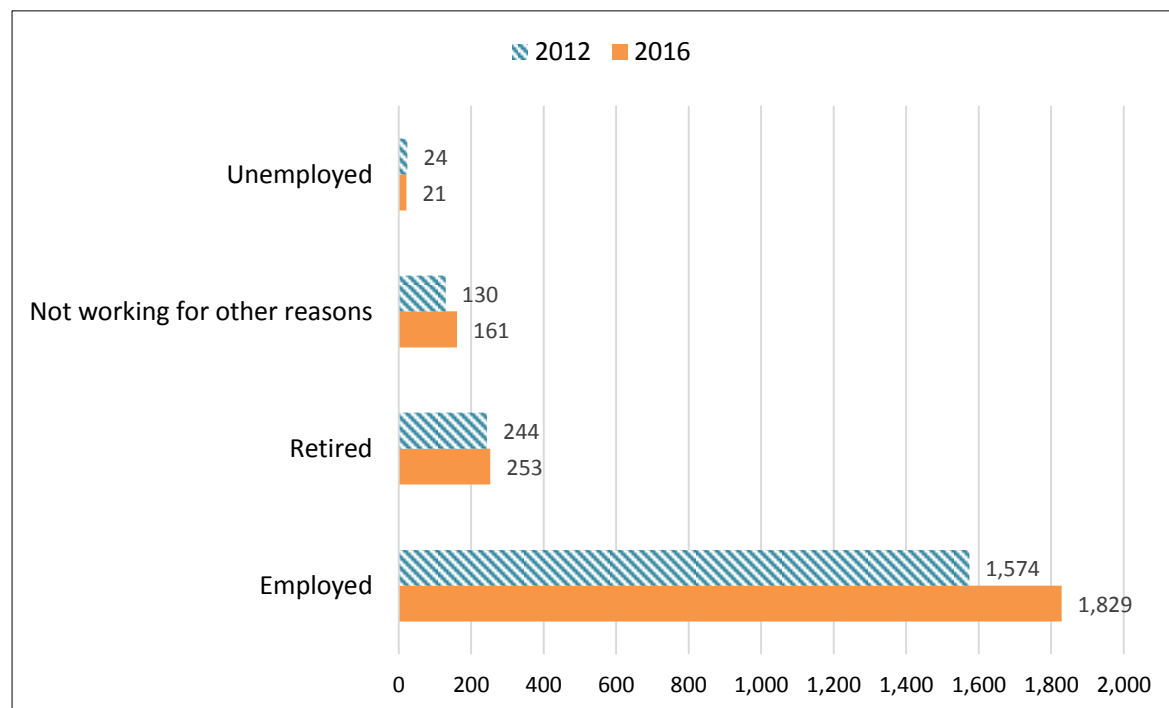
Income levels

Voluntary work and unpaid caregiving

Employment levels

Excluding MPC, the total number of people in employment increased by 255 or 16 per cent, from 1,574 in 2012 to 1,829 in 2016. All individuals aged 16 years and over who are working full or part-time are counted in this employment figure, including 97 individuals who indicated they are semi-retired and working occasionally; the 2016 census was the first time people were able to select this as an employment status. In 2016, 161 people stated they were 'not working for other reasons'; over half of those in this category were students aged 16 to 24 years, the majority of whom were in full-time education or training.

Figure 5.1 All individuals aged 16 years and over by employment status (excluding MPC), 2012 and 2016



Key terms

Working age population: all people between 16 and 64 years of age

Labour force: all people aged 16-64 years who are working full-time or part-time, in addition to those who are unemployed and looking for work

Labour force participation rate: calculated by dividing the number of people in the labour force who are in work by the total working age population

Growth in the labour force

The 2016 census showed that the total number of people in the labour force was 1,708; an increase of 208 or 14 per cent on 2012. This translates into an average annual increase of approximately 4 per cent for the intercensal period. With an unemployment rate of just 1 per cent, there is essentially full employment in the Falkland Islands; this is unchanged from 2012 and is an exceptional position for a developed economy to be in. However, this also highlights that the labour market is operating at full capacity and illustrates the necessity for drawing on labour from overseas. Table 5.2 details the employment status of the labour force in addition to people outside the ages of 16 to 64 years, and compares to 2012. Of significance is the number of people aged 65 years and over who are in employment; 121 people indicated that they are working either full-time or part-time. While this appears to be a considerable increase compared to 2012, it is possible that some or all of this group were not captured four years ago due to the responses available within the employment questions.

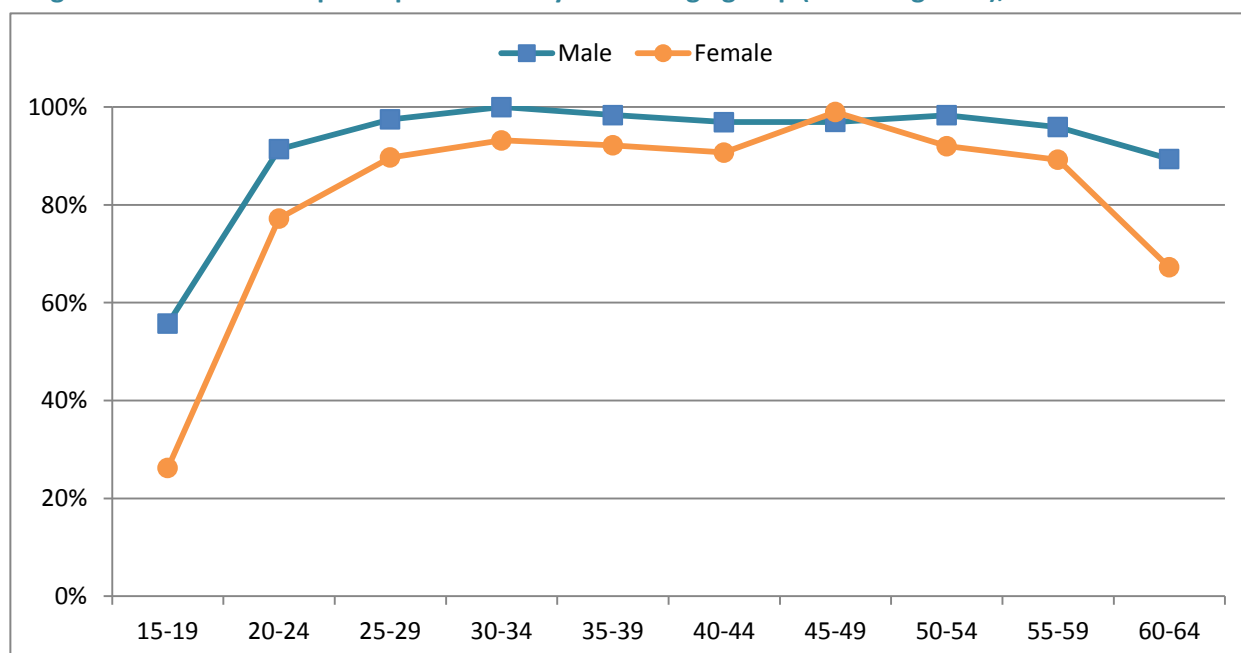
Table 5.1 Labour force by employment status (excluding MPC), 2012 and 2016

	2012	2016	Change	% change
a. Employed	1,500	1,708	208	13.9
b. Unemployed and seeking work	24	21	-3	-12.5
Labour force (a plus b)	1,524	1,729	205	13.5
c. Employed and aged 65 years and older	75	121	46	61.3
d. Retired	244	253	9	3.7
e. Not working for other reasons	130	161	31	23.8
f. Aged 15 years and younger	481	571	90	18.7
Outside the labour force (c to f)	930	1,106	176	18.9

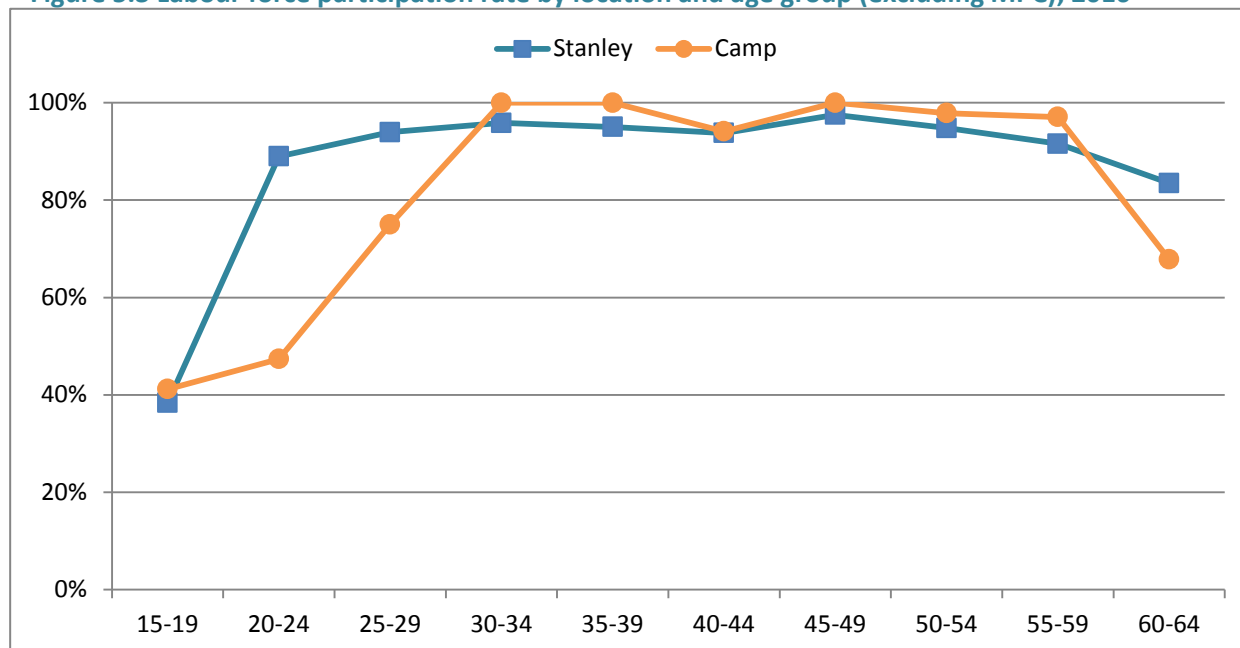
Labour force participation

The labour force participation rate (LFPR), which focuses on the working age population, is one of measures used internationally to report labour market statistics. The overall rate for the Falkland Islands was exceptionally high at 89 per cent in 2016; for comparison, the UK rate in 2015 was 78 per cent. Figures 5.2 and 5.3 overleaf illustrate the LFPR broken down by age groups for men and women and then by location in the Falkland Islands.

In total, 921 males participated in the labour force, with an overall rate of 94 per cent, ranging from 56 per cent in those aged 15 to 19 years up to total employment in males aged 30 to 34 years. Female participation, 808 individuals, was approximately 10 per cent lower overall at 84 per cent. In the younger age groups female participation was significantly lower than in males and this reflects higher female participation in education and training. Men were also more likely to continue working up until retirement, at 89 per cent participating at ages 60 to 64 years compared to 67 per cent of women. There are several factors which impact on female participation in the labour force and the lower rates seen here could be due to the availability of attractive employment; the uptake of education and training; that dependent children need to be cared for and the costs associated with childcare; in addition to other financial considerations.

Figure 5.2 Labour force participation rate by sex and age group (excluding MPC), 2016

While the LFPR for Stanley and Camp do not differ significantly overall at 89 and 86 per cent respectively, there is a considerable difference in participation rates under the age of 30 years in particular. For 20 to 24 year olds, 89 per cent in Stanley and 47 per cent in Camp were working, and for the 25 to 29 age group 94 per cent were employed in Stanley compared to 75 per cent in Camp. This difference reflects the much greater access to employment across a large range of sectors in Stanley. With the exception of the 60 to 64 years age group, the Camp labour force is marginally more likely to be employed, with full participation seen in the 30 to 34, 35 to 39, and 45 to 49 years age groups.

Figure 5.3 Labour force participation rate by location and age group (excluding MPC), 2016

Primary sector of employment

In relation to people's primary employment, Falkland Islands Government (FIG) remains the largest employer in the Islands with 525 employees and 29 per cent of all workers. The number of FIG employees increased by 46 or 10 per cent compared to 2012. Agriculture and Wholesale and Retail Trade were the next two largest sectors, with 12 and 11 per cent of all employees respectively. Reflecting increased activity in specific fields such as demining, the sector with the largest growth in employee numbers was Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities, which grew from 6 sector employees in 2012 to 82 in 2016. Completing the top three growth sectors were Construction which grew by 66 employees, and Tourism which increased by 59 workers. However, the 2016 census specifically asked for the first time whether people worked in the tourism industry, and it is likely that the increase in employee numbers can be attributed to this.

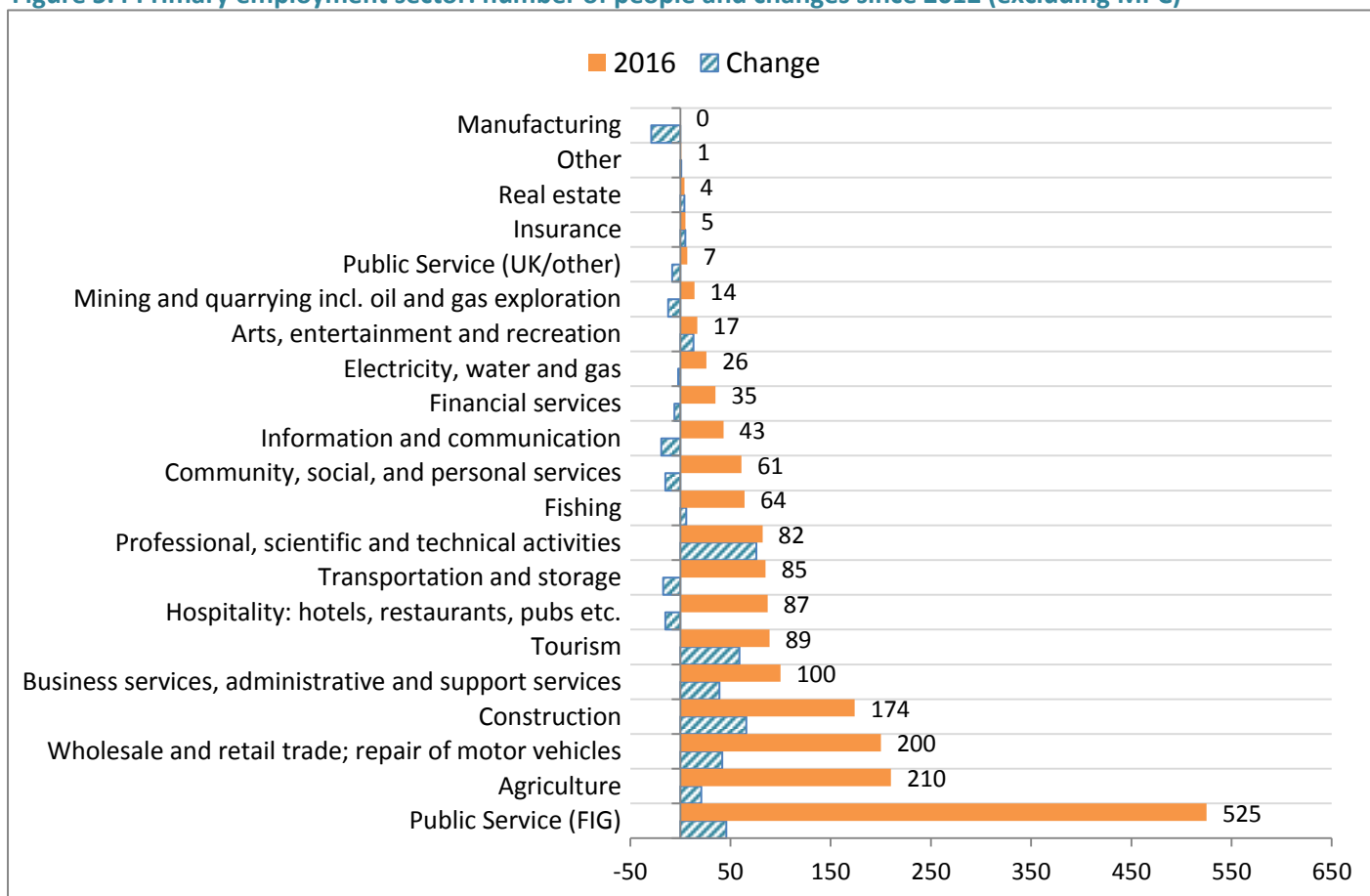
Figure 5.4 Primary employment sector: number of people and changes since 2012 (excluding MPC)

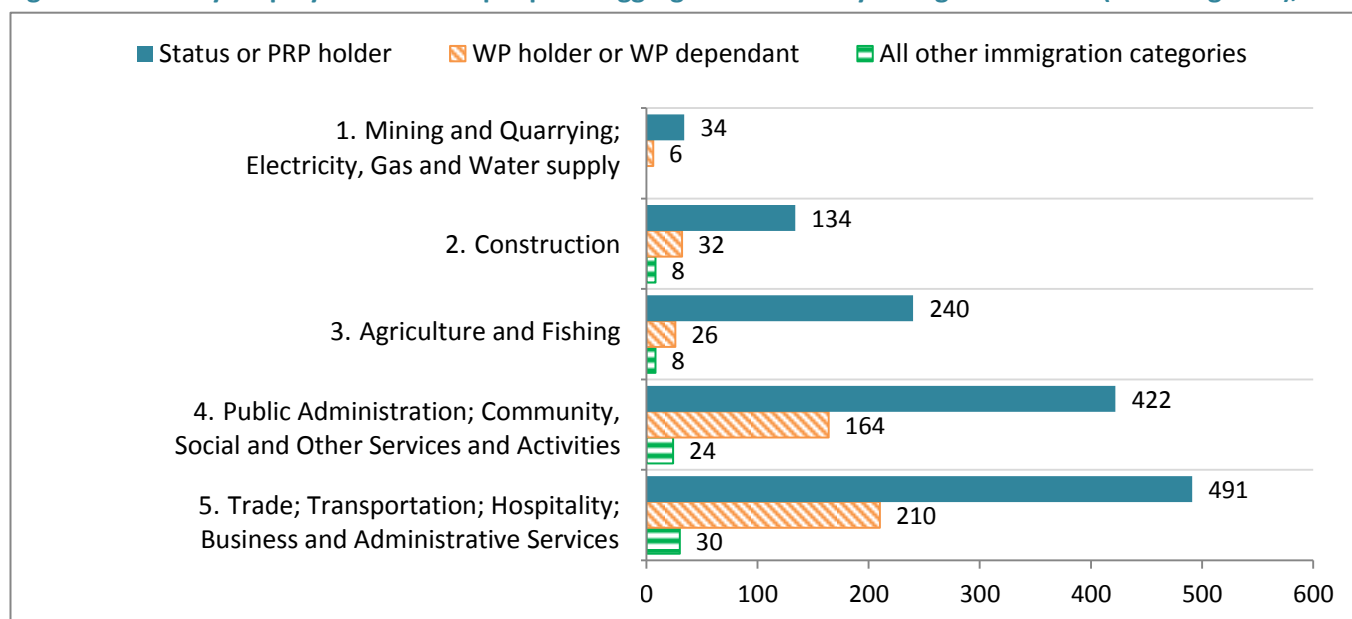
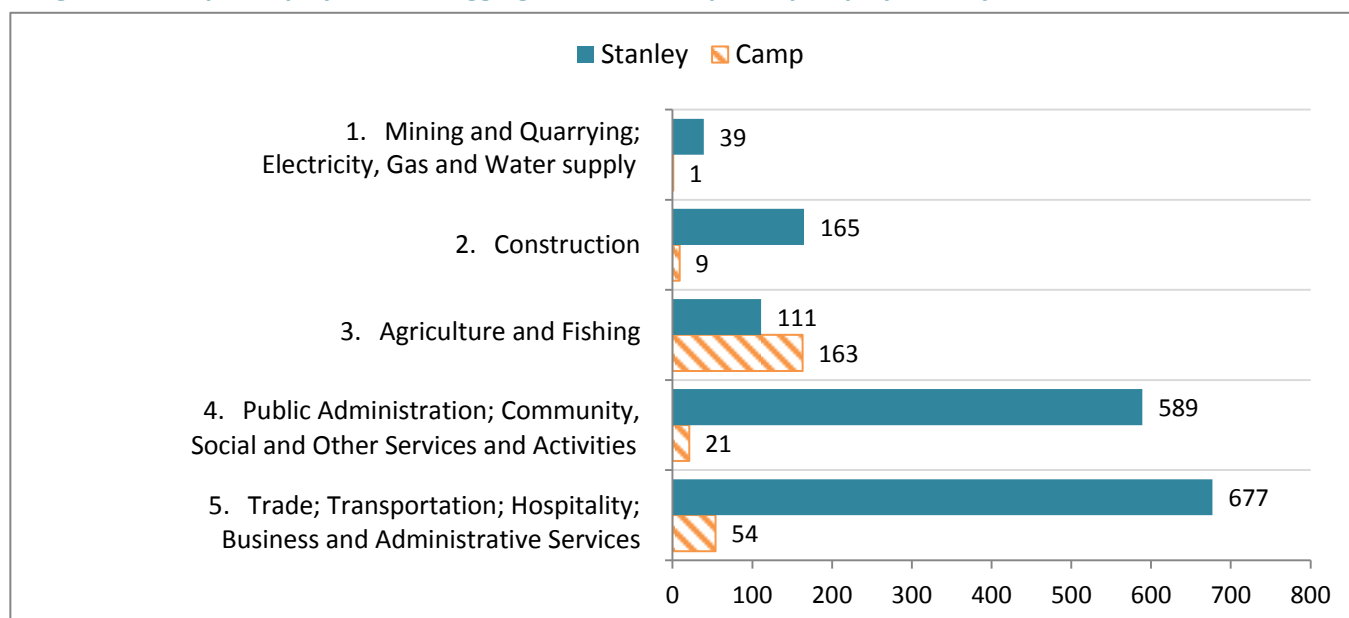
Figure 5.5 Primary employment sector: people in aggregated sectors by immigration status (excluding MPC), 2016

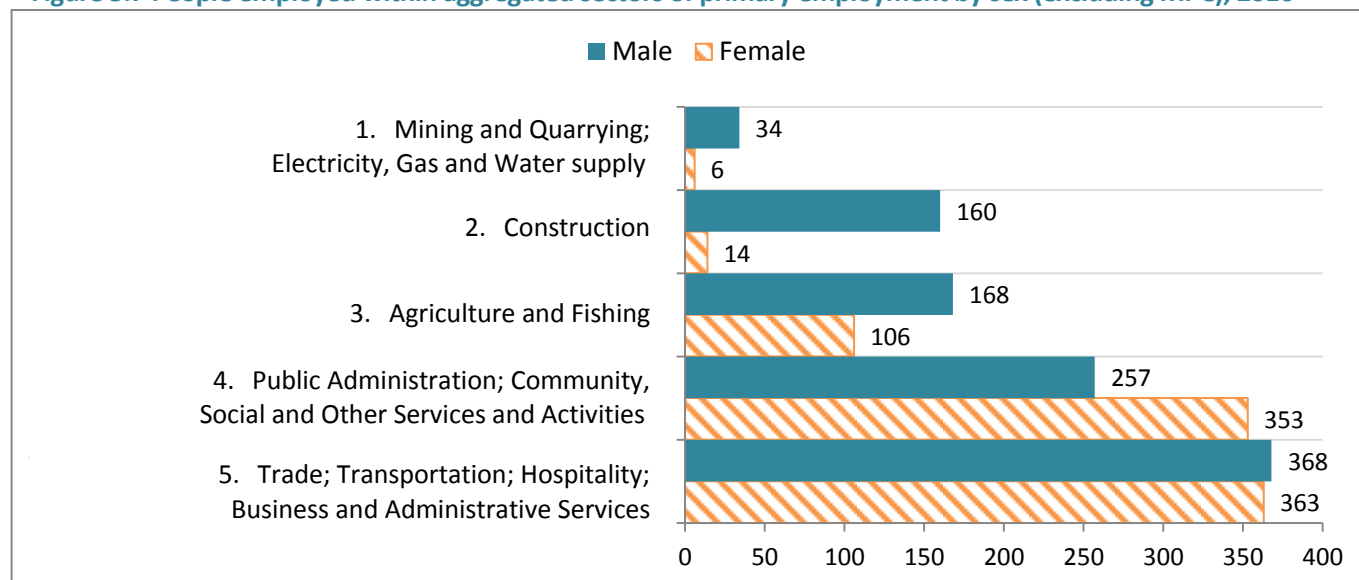
Figure 5.5 above aggregates the full sector list into five groupings and shows the number of employees in each, broken down by their immigration status. Work Permit Holders are employed in all sectors except Real Estate and almost a half are employees in the 11 sectors represented by group 5, however over one third, 148 persons, are employed in the Public Service by FIG. Eighty seven per cent of all employees in the Professional, Scientific and Technical sector have temporary immigration status; other sectors that are reliant on this category of employees are Hospitality (48 per cent of employees), Wholesale and Retail Trade (33 per cent of workers) and Business and Administration Services (29 per cent).

Figure 5.6 People employed within aggregated sectors of primary employment by location, 2016

All nineteen sectors are represented in Stanley and sixteen are represented in Camp, although almost 80 per cent of employees in Camp are within three main sectors; Agriculture, Public Service, and Tourism. As would be expected, Agriculture is the main sector of employment for Camp inhabitants, accounting for 65 per cent of all Camp employees, and the Tourism, Public Service and Hospitality sectors combined incorporate almost 20 per cent. In Stanley, a third of workers are in the Public Sector and the next largest in terms of the proportion of employees are Wholesale and Retail Trade with 12 per cent and Construction with 10 per cent of employees.

Overall, 54 per cent of employees are male and 46 per cent are female. Not unusually, men are more likely than women to work in primary sectors such as Construction, Mining and Quarrying, and Agriculture and Fishing, whereas the reverse is true in tertiary, or service sectors such as Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hospitality, and Social and Community Services. Over a third of all females and a quarter of all males work in Public Service; the largest sector in the Islands. A further quarter of women work in the Retail and Agriculture sectors, and 29 per cent of men are employed in Agriculture and Construction.

Figure 5.7 People employed within aggregated sectors of primary employment by sex (excluding MPC), 2016



Employees and self-employed workers

Of the 1,829 people in employment in 2016, 1,552 (85 per cent) were employees and 277 (15 per cent) were self-employed. For those that are self-employed, the majority do not employ any workers and operate alone (65 per cent). Table 5.2 shows the number of self-employed in each sector; Agriculture, Construction, and Tourism have the largest numbers of self-employed workers. Men were slightly more likely to be self-employed than women, at 17 per cent of all workers compared to 14 per cent.

Table 5.2 Self-employed workers by sector, 2016

Employment sector	Self-employed		Total	% self-employed within sector
	With employees	Without employees		
Agriculture	24	66	90	43%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	7	7	41%
Business services, admin. & support services	5	9	14	15%
Community, social, and personal services	4	12	16	26%
Construction	15	20	35	20%
Electricity, water and gas	3	3	6	23%
Financial services	0	1	1	3%
Fishing	5	1	6	9%
Hospitality: hotels, restaurants, pubs etc.	12	7	19	22%
Information and communication	2	1	3	7%
Insurance	0	1	1	20%
Mining & quarrying incl. oil & gas exploration	0	2	2	14%
Professional, scientific & technical activities	1	4	5	6%
Public Service (FIG)	0	4	4	1%
Real estate	0	2	2	50%
Tourism	6	27	33	37%
Transportation and storage	8	4	12	14%
Wholesale & retail trade; vehicle repair	11	10	21	11%

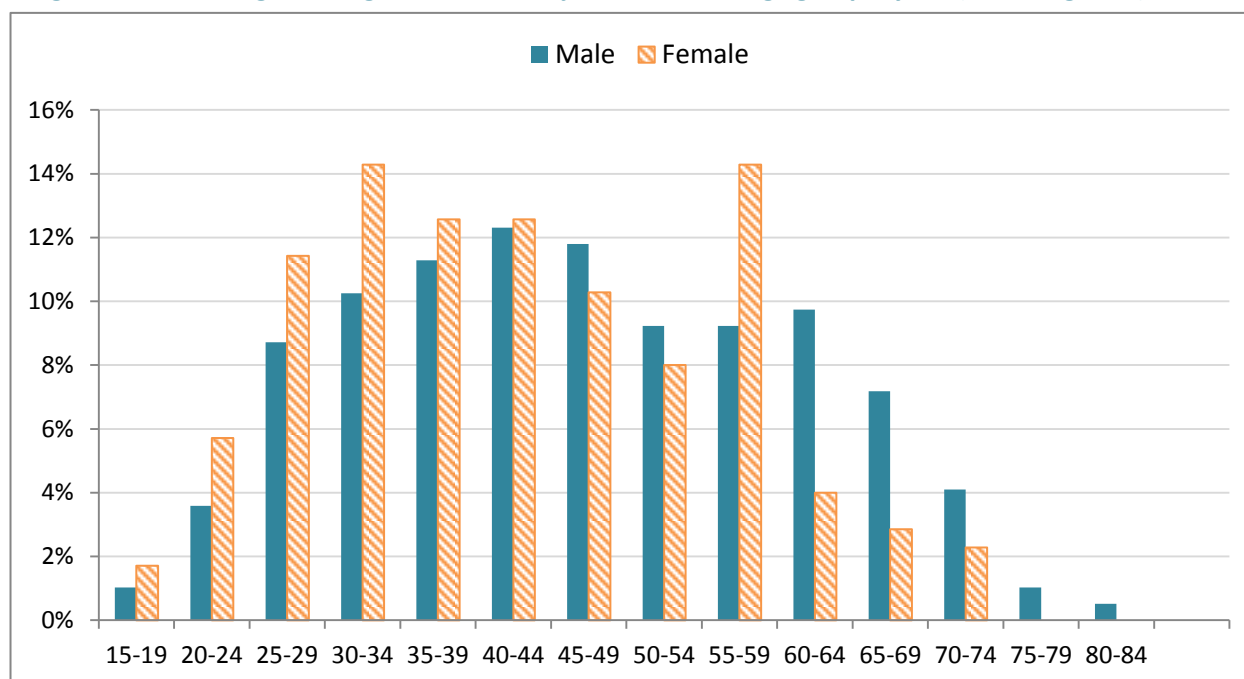
Multiple employments

One in five people who are working have two or more jobs; this is comparable to what was found in 2012 and again highlights the tight labour market in the Islands. While the majority of roles people provided information on are likely to be part-time, year-round jobs; approximately a quarter are seasonal roles within the Tourism industry. People with more than one job were largely evenly distributed across age groups ranging from 25 to 59 years of age, and a sharp decline was observed from the age of 60 years onwards. However, 9 per cent of those with one or more jobs were aged 65 years and older. Looking at differences in terms of demographic factors; 87 per cent of people with more than one job were based in Stanley, 88 per cent were permanent residents, and there was no difference in terms of a person's sex with regard to the number of jobs held.

Table 5.3 Number of jobs held by sex, 2016

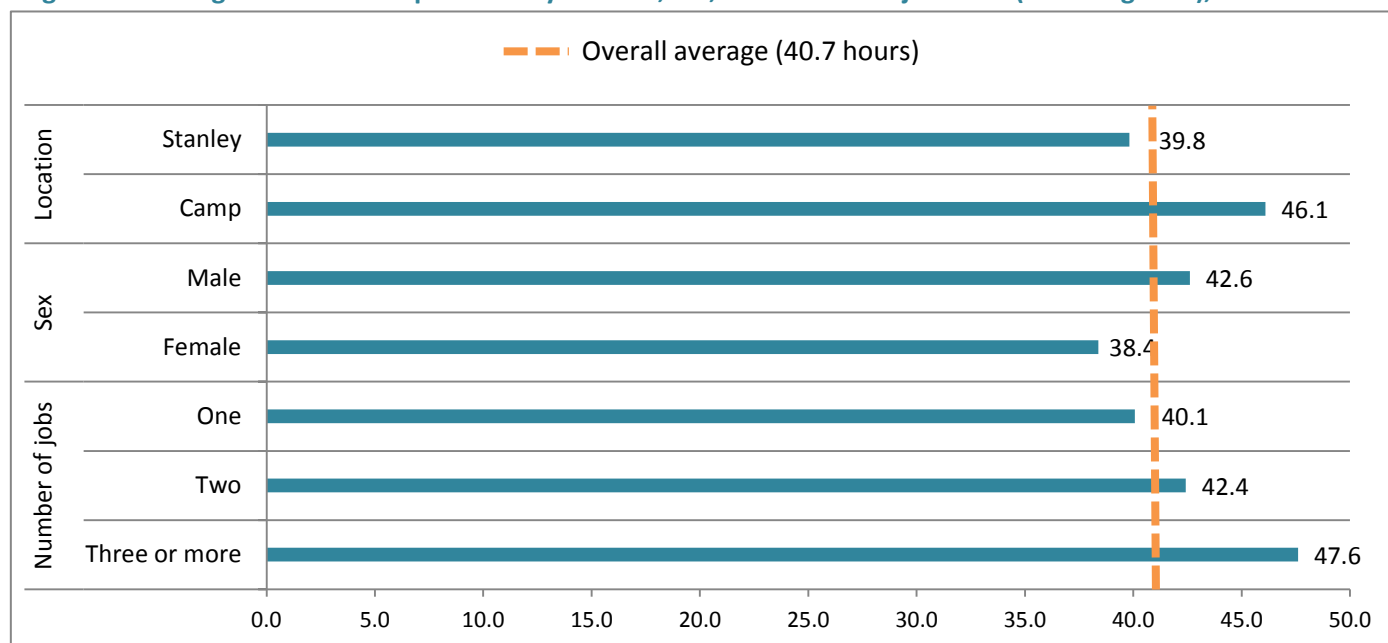
Number of jobs	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
One	792	80	667	79	1,459	80
Two	170	17	159	19	329	18
Three or more	25	3	16	2	41	2
Total	987	100	842	100	1,829	100

Figure 5.8 Percentage holding more than one job within each age group, by sex (excluding MPC), 2016



Hours worked

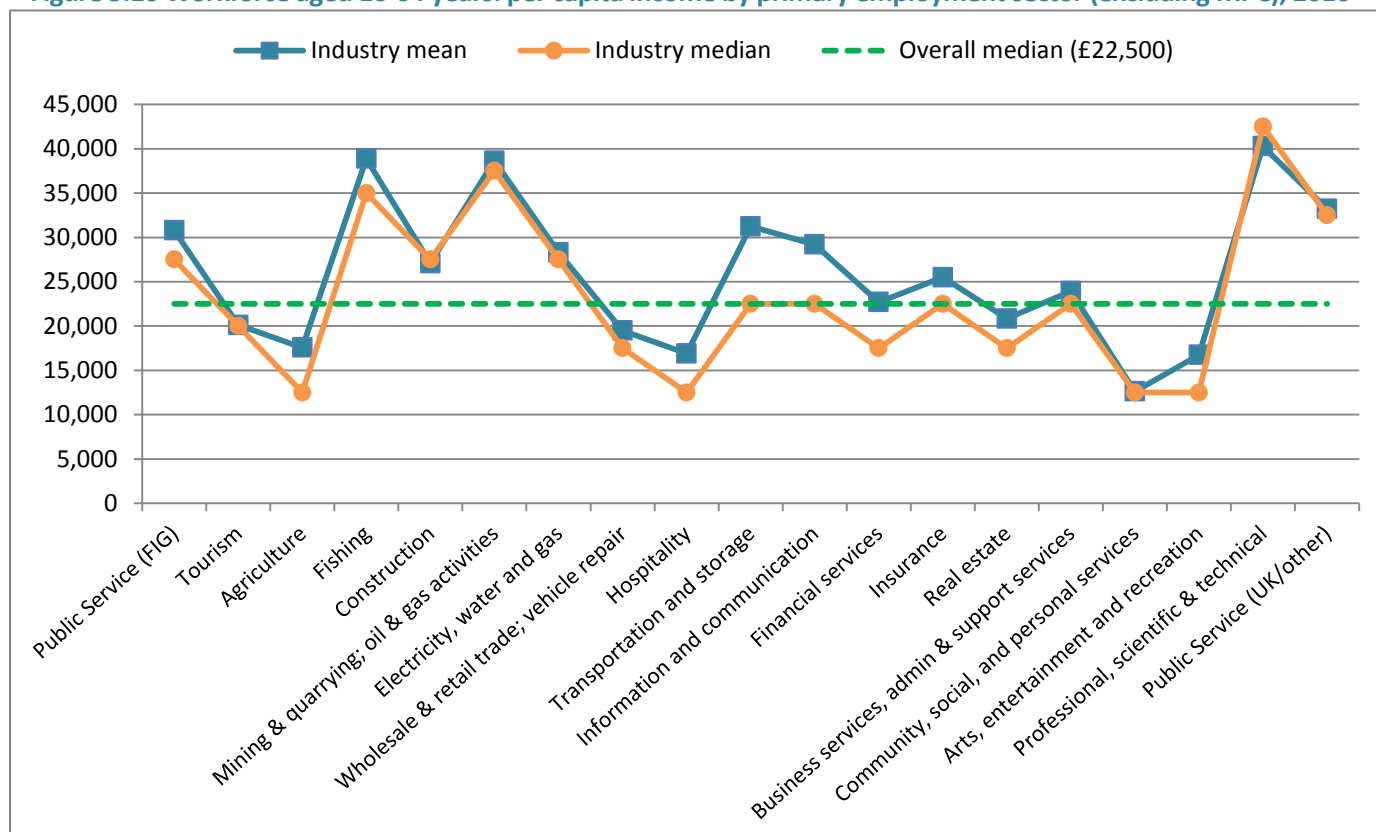
In 2016, the length of the working week was found to be 41 hours on average. For comparison, the UK average in February 2017 was 32 hours per week, and 34 hours per week in 2016 for OECD countries. Complete data were not available at the time of the 2012 census; however the average number of hours worked does not appear to have changed significantly. Figure 5.9 shows the average weekly hours worked broken down by sex, location, and the number of jobs held. People in Camp worked significantly longer hours than those working in Stanley; approximately 6 hours more on average, reflecting the non-typical working week associated with working in the Agricultural sector in particular. Thirty one per cent of Camp workers worked more than 50 hours per week compared to 11 per cent of employees in Stanley. Males worked on average 4 hours more than females, again demonstrating the typically longer working week associated with primary sectors such as Construction, and were twice as likely to work over 50 hours per week than females (18 per cent compared to 9 per cent of women). While those with multiple jobs worked longer hours on average per week, the difference in the length of the working week compared to people with one job was not significantly longer at approximately 8 hours more on average; reflecting the occasional and seasonal nature of the additional employments.

Figure 5.9 Average hours worked per week by location, sex, and number of jobs held (excluding MPC), 2016

Income by employment sector

In the census, respondents were asked to indicate their total annual income on a series of value ranges, including income from non-employment sources such as pensions, investments, and social welfare payments. As with other census measures based on value ranges, the midpoint of the range was used to calculate the average reported income. While it is accepted that this is self-reported data which is not specific to employment-related income alone, it is a useful indicator of individual and household income that can be used in combination with other social and demographic factors when assessing trends and changes over time.

Figure 5.10 shows the average per capita income by sector of employment. Represented in this graph are people aged between 15 and 64 years who stated they have a single job only, and are in employment (1,347 people) or semi-retired and working occasionally (25 people).

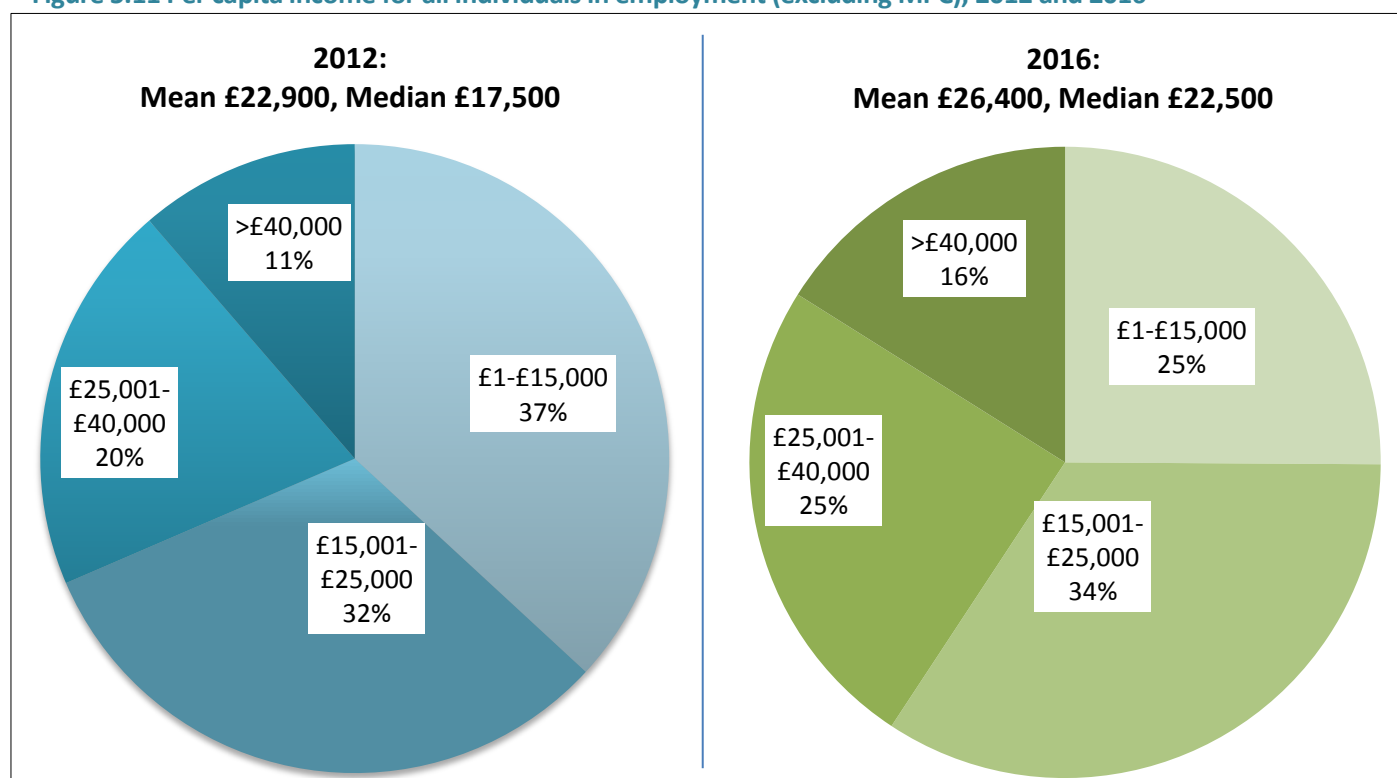
Figure 5.10 Workforce aged 16-64 years: per capita income by primary employment sector (excluding MPC), 2016

The overall average income for people aged 16 to 64 years in single employment is approximately £26,300 per annum with a median of £22,500. The graph illustrates that eight sectors have median incomes that fall below the overall median income; two of which, Agriculture and Wholesale and Retail Trade, are amongst the largest employment sectors in the Islands. Part-time or seasonal jobs are frequently within some of the lower paid sectors such as Tourism; Hospitality; and Community, Social and Personal Services; and as in 2012 this is reflected in the lower income levels within these groups. Also unchanged since 2012, the sectors with the highest reported incomes were Professional and Scientific Activities; Fishing; and Mining and Quarrying (including Oil and Gas Activities), with medians ranging from £35,000 to £42,500. It is important to note that in addition to the seasonal and temporary nature of some occupations, several sectors have small numbers of people working within them and that these figures should be interpreted with that in mind.

Income from employment

The average reported income for all people in employment in 2016 was approximately £26,400 with a median of £22,500. This represents a 15 per cent increase on the average income from employment in 2012 and a rise of £5,000 in median income (Figure 5.11). The proportion of people in employment who earned £15,000 or less per annum decreased from over a third of workers in 2012 to a quarter in 2016; representing 123 fewer people in the lower income category. The largest increase was in the £25,001 to £40,000 category which saw 5 per cent more people with incomes in this range.

Figure 5.11 Per capita income for all individuals in employment (excluding MPC), 2012 and 2016

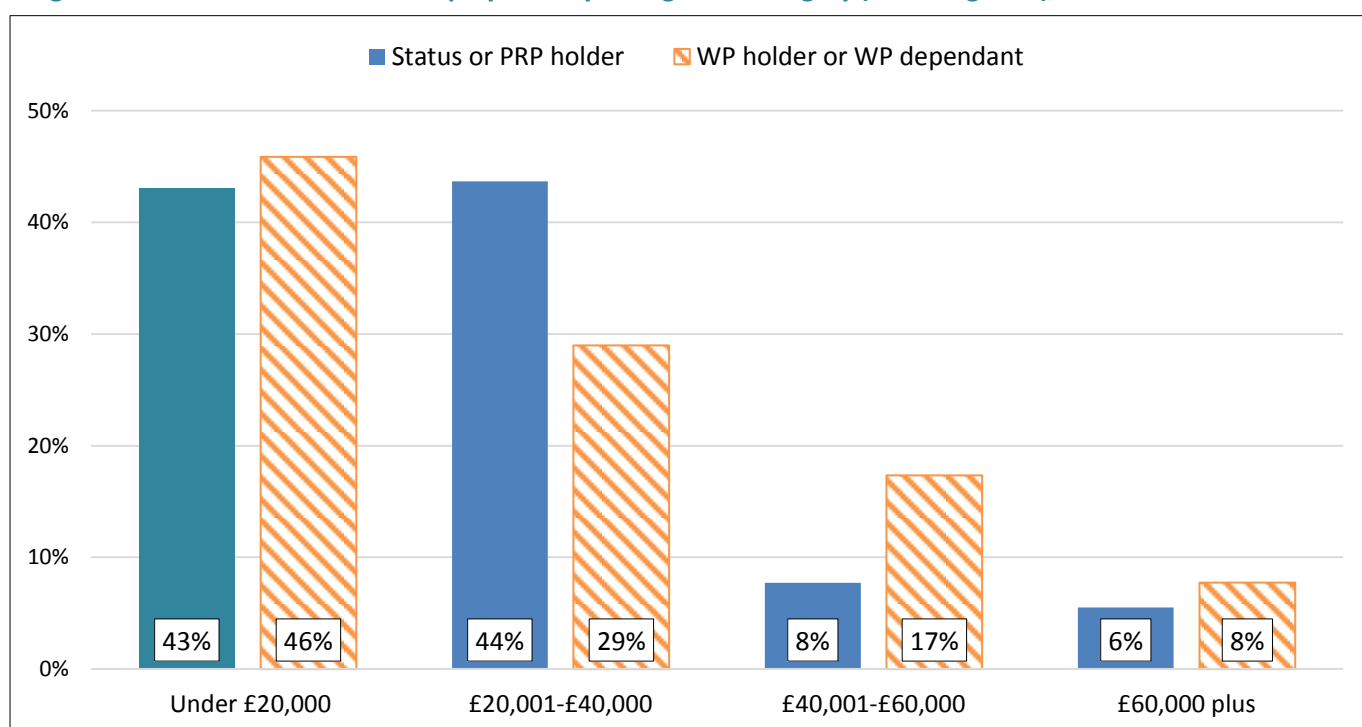


The increase in the average annual income in 2016 was predominately for workers located in Stanley; the average Camp income was largely unchanged from 2012 (Table 5.4). Greater sector growth in Stanley, particularly in the higher paid sectors, has widened the gap over the last four years; in 2016 average incomes were £6,000 per annum higher in Stanley than in Camp. However, the median Camp income increased from £12,500 in 2012 to 17,500 in 2016 indicating that while average incomes haven't increased as much as those located in Stanley, there are nonetheless fewer people in Camp earning at the lower end of the scale compared to 2012. As is found in other developed economies, males earn more than females on average and in 2016 the gender pay gap was approximately £7,000 per annum. While this disparity has decreased over the last four years with the gap closing by 13 per cent since 2012; the median incomes for both sexes are unchanged since the last census at £22,500 for males and £17,500 for females.

Table 5.4 Mean and median incomes by location, by sex, and by immigration category for individuals in employment, 2012 and 2016

	2012		2016		Change since 2012	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Stanley	£23,300	£17,500	£27,200	£22,500	£3,900	£5,000
Camp	£21,200	£12,500	£21,200	£17,500	-	£5,000
Difference	£2,100	£5,000	£6,000	£5,000	£3,900	-
Male	£26,600	£22,500	£29,500	£22,500	£2,900	-
Female	£18,800	£17,500	£22,700	£17,500	£3,900	-
Difference	£7,800	£5,000	£6,800	£5,000	-£1,000	-
Status/PRP holders	£22,300	£17,500	£25,700	£22,500	£3,400	£5,000
Work Permit holders	£25,900	£17,500	£28,900	£22,500	£3,000	£5,000
Difference	£3,600	-	£3,200	-	-£400	-

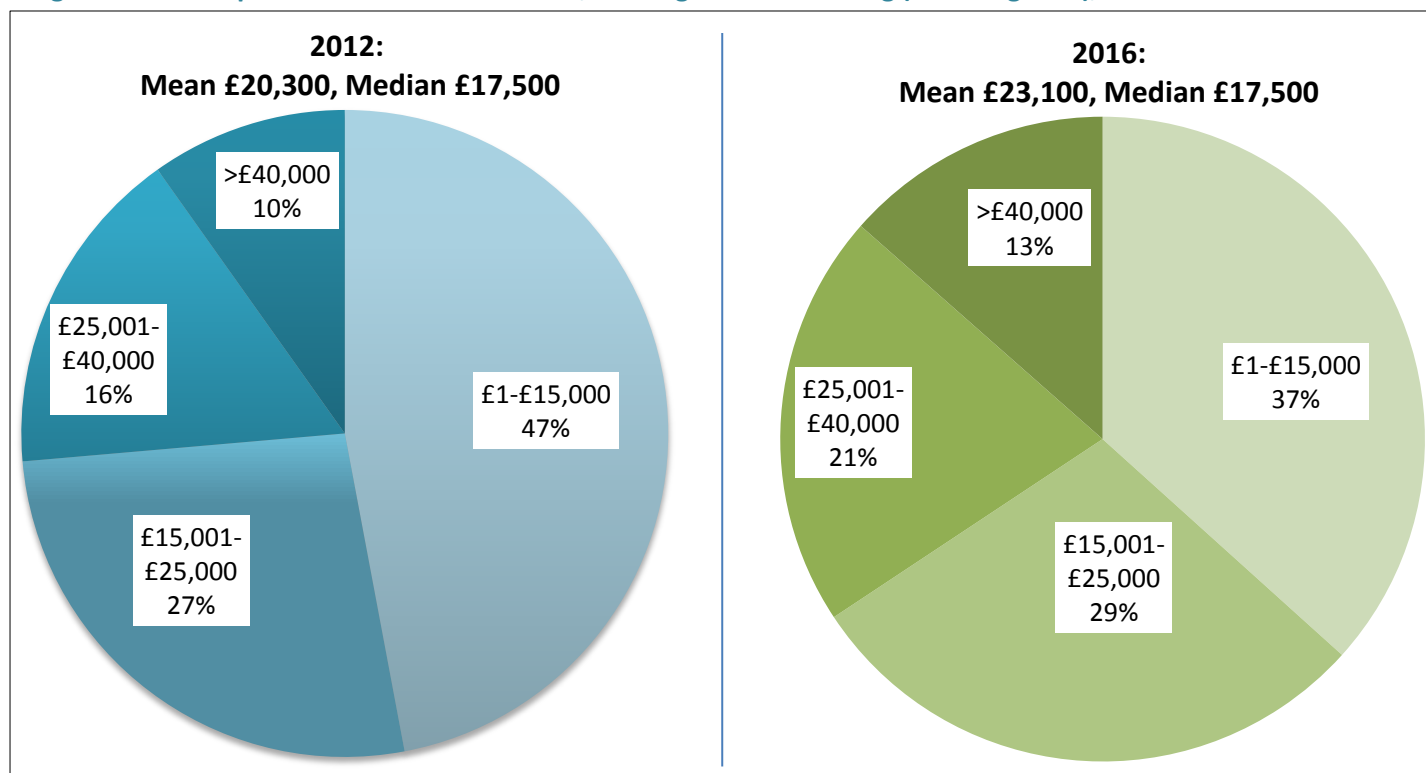
Looking at income from employment in relation to immigration category; the proportion of workers earning £20,000 or less per annum is comparable for Status or PRP holders and Work Permit holders and their dependants (Figure 5.12). Permanent residents are most likely to earn between £20,001 and £40,000 per annum at 44 per cent of those with Status or PRP, and one in seven have annual incomes of greater than £40,000. Work Permit holders are mainly employed in lower paid roles within service industry sectors such as Hospitality and Retail, or within specialised roles in Public Service or the Scientific and Technical sectors, and this is reflected in the income distribution; 46 per cent of Work Permit holders earn £20,000 or less per annum and 25 per cent earn over £40,000. Table 5.4 above shows the average differences in income from employment for permanent and temporary residents. In 2012, permanent residents earned approximately 16 per cent less than those with temporary immigration status, however in 2016 that gap had decreased to 12 per cent on average. While the median income in 2016 is £22,500 for both groups, the average income for Work Permit holders is skewed upwards by individuals earning in the higher income categories.

Figure 5.12 Annual income from employment by immigration category (excluding MPC), 2016

Income for all individuals

Figure 5.13 shows the annual per capita income for all working and non-working individuals in the Islands; as these figures include incomes for people of all ages and non-employment sources such as pensions and welfare payments, the overall mean and median incomes are lower than was seen for employment incomes alone. The median per capita income of £17,500 is unchanged from 2012, however the average income increased by approximately £2,800 per annum or 14 per cent. This indicates that while some individuals have larger incomes than in 2012 due to increases in paid employment, half of all people still have an annual income of £17,500 or less. However, fewer people have incomes less than £15,000 in 2016 than at the time of the previous census; 823 people in 2016 compared to 929 in 2012.

Figure 5.13 Per capita income for all individuals, working and non-working (excluding MPC), 2012 and 2016



As with employment-only income, there are differences in terms of location and sex. Average incomes are higher in Stanley although the variance is not as large as that for work-related income, indicating that some individuals outside the workforce have incomes higher than those in employment. Males again have higher incomes than females on average, and were the only subgroup whose median income rose compared to 2012.

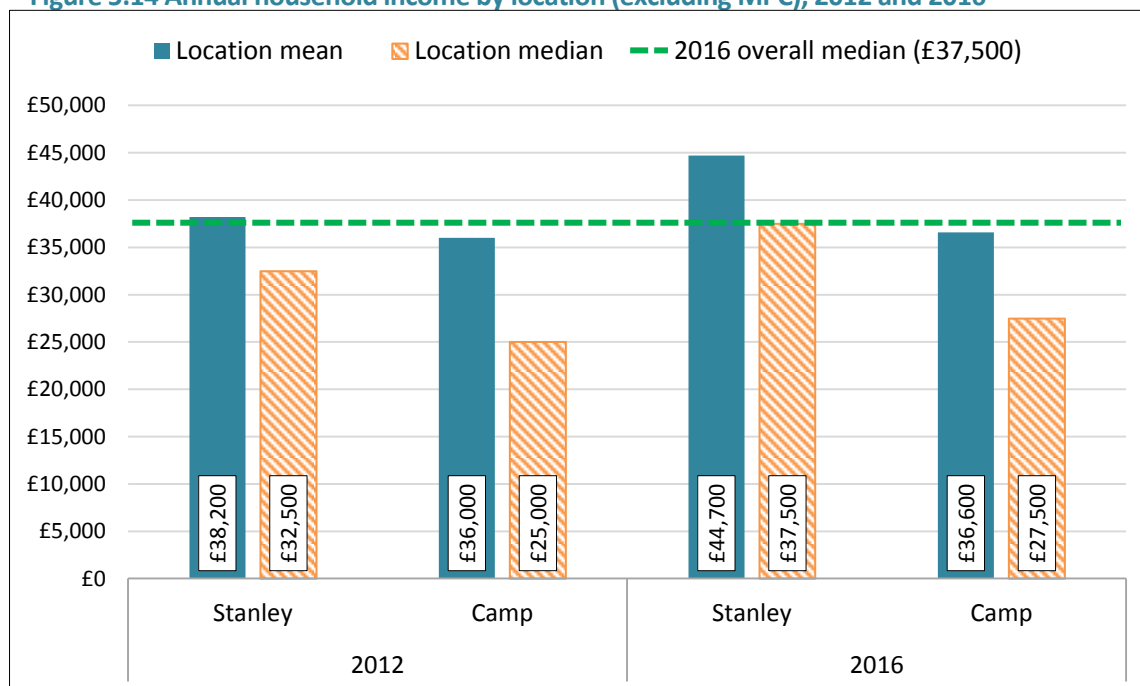
Table 5.5 Mean and median incomes by location and by sex for all individuals, 2012 and 2016

	2012		2016		Change since 2012	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Stanley	£20,600	£17,500	£23,900	£17,500	£3,300	-
Camp	£18,400	£12,500	£18,800	£12,500	£400	-
Difference	£2,200	£5,000	£5,100	£5,000	£2,900	-
Male	£24,200	£17,500	£26,500	£22,500	£2,300	£5,000
Female	£16,100	£12,500	£19,200	£17,500	£3,100	£5,000
Difference	£8,100	£5,000	£7,300	£5,000	-£800	-

Household income

The data on household income presented here is based on the aggregated income from all sources, provided for each person counted within each of the 1,189 occupied household on census night. In 2016, the average household income in the Falkland Islands was calculated to be £43,600 with a median of £37,500; an increase of 15 per cent for both measures compared to 2012. As per capita income is higher in Stanley, it follows that the average income in a Stanley household is higher than one located in Camp. In 2012, the average Camp household income was 6 per cent lower in 2012, however the median household income was lower by 30 per cent; meaning that half of all Camp households had a combined income of £25,000 or less. Whereas the average and median household income levels in Stanley increased considerably in 2016, the same results are not seen in Camp and the difference has grown to 22 per cent for average household income and to 36 per cent for median values.

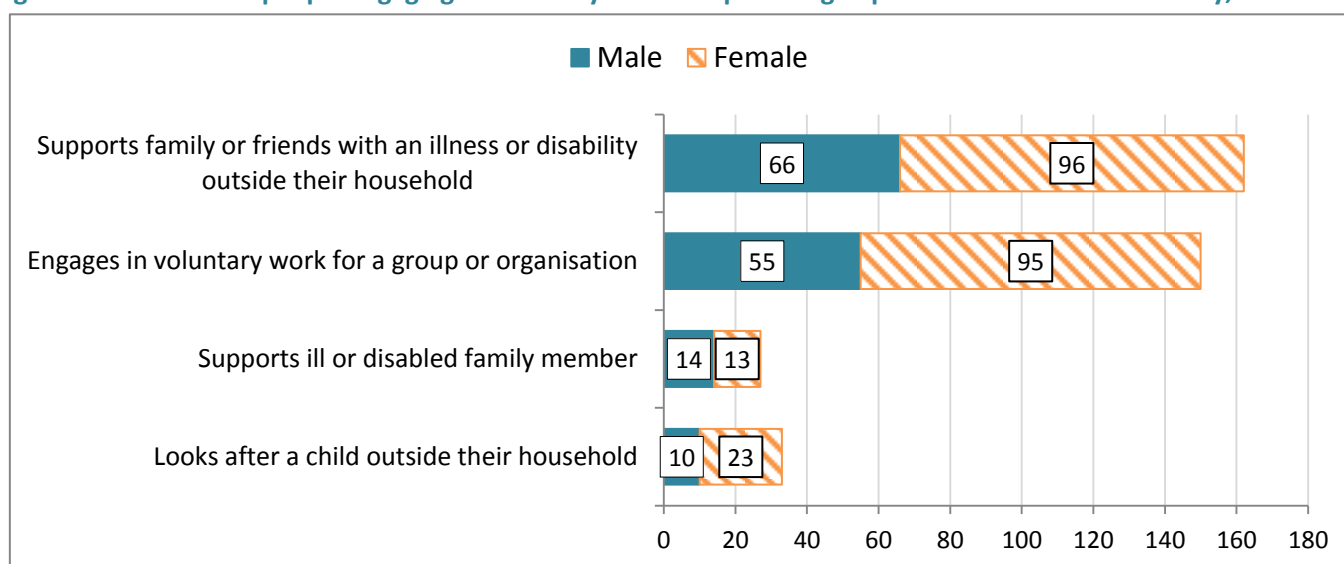
Figure 5.14 Annual household income by location (excluding MPC), 2012 and 2016



Voluntary work and unpaid caregiving

In addition to engaging in paid employment, people also gave help and support to friends and family with an illness or disability, provided care for children within their own or another's household, and engaged in voluntary work within the community. The 162 people (66 males and 96 females) who provided health-related help and support to family, friends and neighbours outside their household gave on average 14 hours of unpaid support per week, ranging from 1 hour per week to 24-hour care.

Figure 5.15 Number of people engaging in voluntary work and providing unpaid care to friends and family, 2016



6. Housing

Types of housing unit and housing tenure

Mortgage and rent costs

Fuel sources for heating and cooking

Expenditure on fuel

Vehicle ownership

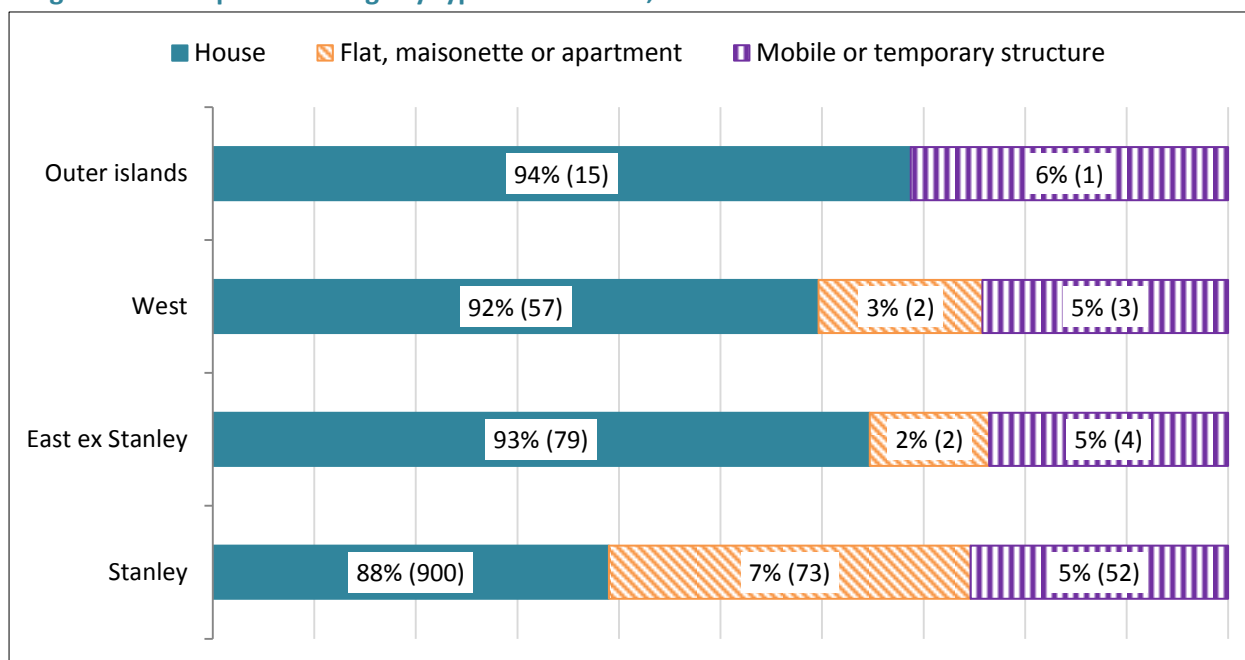
Household appliances

Broadband access

Types of housing unit and period built

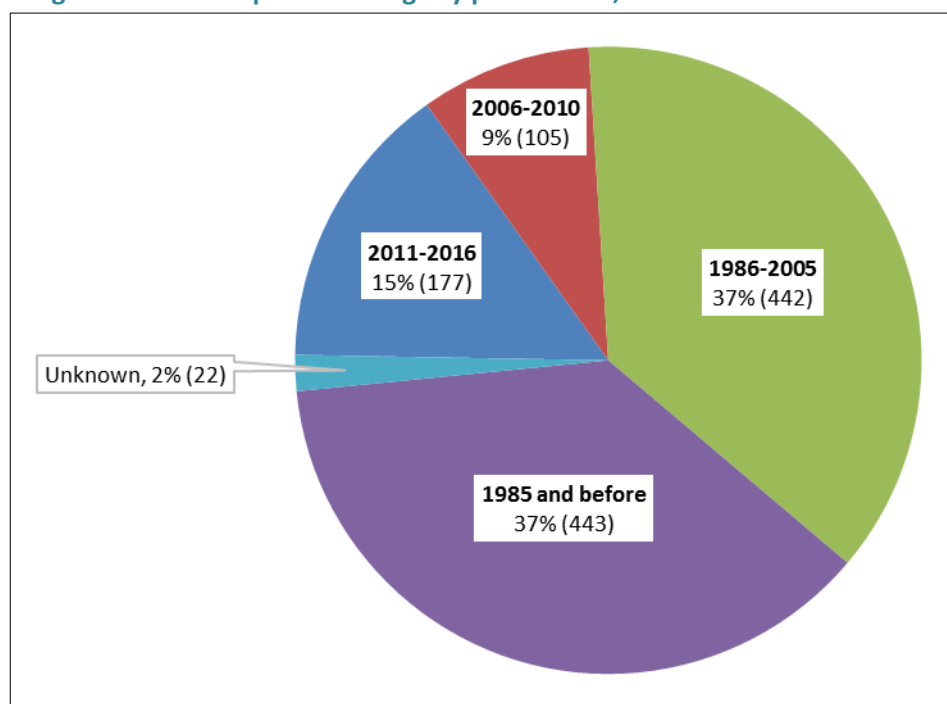
As detailed in Section 3 of this report, and excluding the 319 housing units occupied at MPC, there were 1,189 occupied dwellings in the Islands at the time of the census. As in 2012, detached houses comprised 73 per cent of the total number of occupied dwellings and remain the most prevalent type of housing unit. Semi-detached houses comprised 13 per cent of occupied properties, a one per cent increase on the last census. The number of occupied temporary structures, such as cabins and mobile homes, increased since 2012 and make up 5 per cent of all properties. Over 86 per cent of all occupied properties were based in Stanley, a 4 per cent increase on 2012. Seven per cent are located in East Falkland, 5 per cent in the West, and just over 1 per cent on the outer islands.

Figure 6.1 Occupied dwellings by type and location, 2016



In 2012 seven per cent or 87 properties were built in the six years leading up to the census. This number doubled in 2016 to 177 or 15 per cent of all properties and reflects the increased rate of construction of both public and private housing in recent years. As can be seen in Figure 6.2, almost three quarters of all housing units were built prior to 2004, with over a third built prior to 1986.

Figure 6.2 All occupied dwellings by period built, 2016



Of all the occupied dwellings on census night, 177 were built between 2011 and 2016. Houses account for 86 per cent of new builds; 70 per cent of which are detached houses. Nineteen of the sixty occupied temporary or mobile properties were constructed in the last six years however almost half of them were built between 1986 and 2005. Approximately 1 in 6 of the occupied properties in Stanley were built between 2011 and 2016, compared to just 1 in 23 in Camp. Almost three quarters of all occupied properties in Camp were built more than thirty years ago.

Table 6.1 Occupied housing unit types by period built, 2016

Housing unit type	2011-2016		2006-2010		1986-2005		1985 and before		Unknown	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Houses	153	15%	86	8%	371	35%	423	40%	18	2%
Flats	5	6%	11	14%	42	55%	16	21%	3	4%
Temporary dwellings	19	32%	8	13%	29	48%	4	7%	0	0%
Total	177	15%	105	9%	442	37%	443	37%	22	2%

When asked to rate the standard of their accommodation, householders were overwhelmingly satisfied with 98 per cent indicating it was 'good' or 'fairly good'. Just 20 households, primarily located in Stanley, responded that their property standard was 'not good' and this was more likely for older properties; 15 homes built in 1986 or earlier were rated negatively. Only two per cent of householders, in 22 dwellings, stated their accommodation did not meet their needs, and this was associated more with the age of the property than how they rated its standard.

Housing tenure

Overall, 58 per cent of householders indicated they own their own home, either outright (33 per cent) or with a mortgage (25 per cent). In 2012, this figure was 63 per cent of occupied households and the increase in the proportion of householders renting their home accounts for this difference (Figure 6.3); those renting increased from 28 per cent to 32 per cent of households. The proportion of households living rent-free remained unchanged from 2012 at 9 per cent.

Figure 6.3 Tenure of occupied households, 2012 v 2016

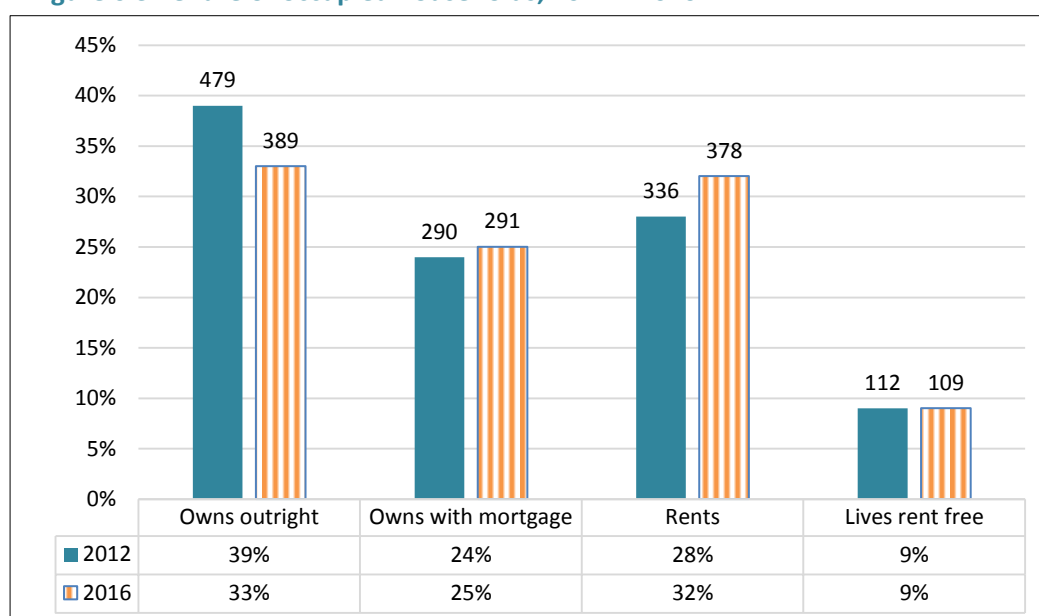
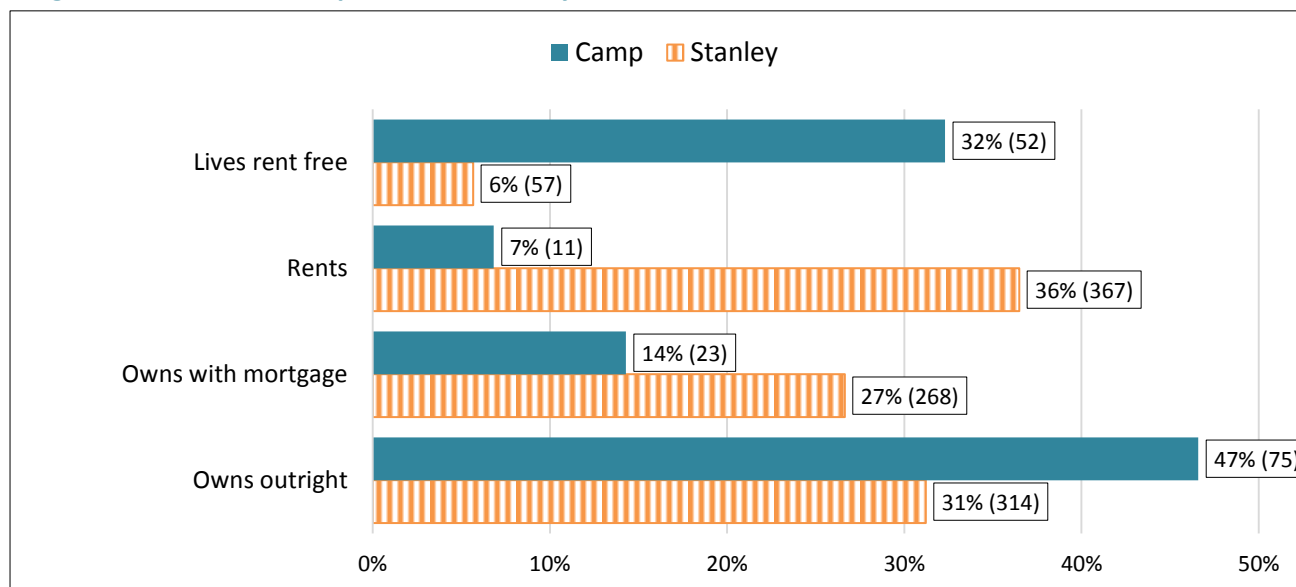


Figure 6.4 presents the data on tenure in terms of location; householders in Camp are more likely to own their home than those in Stanley (61 per cent compared to 58 per cent), and are much more likely to own their home free of a mortgage than their Stanley counterparts (47 per cent compared to 31 per cent). The rental of dwellings is significantly more frequent in Stanley at over a third of all occupied households compared to just 7 per cent in Camp, and conversely living in a property rent-free is much more common in Camp (32 per cent of households).

Figure 6.4 Tenure of occupied households by location, 2016

Mortgage and rent costs

Householders were asked to indicate their monthly mortgage or rent outgoings from a series of value ranges, and Figure 6.5 presents the information for expenditure on accommodation. The most frequent expenditure range was between £251 and £400 for one quarter or 162 of occupied households.

Approximately three quarters of households had accommodation costs ranging from £251 to £700 per month, with roughly a quarter of households in each of the three expenditure brackets across that range. As householders were not asked to state the exact amount they spend on their mortgage or rent, the midpoint of each expenditure category was used to calculate the average household accommodation costs. For example, the midpoint of the £401 to £550 category was set at £475 and this was used to estimate the mean value.

While this does not represent a true average as individual household expenditure may be at the top or bottom end of each category, it is still useful as an indicator of expenditure on accommodation and as a measure of changes over time relative to previous censuses. Figure 6.6 overleaf illustrates the reported monthly expenditure on both mortgages and rents at the time of the last three censuses. The median values are shown in addition to the averages, as it is important to note that average values can be skewed (upwards or downwards) by a minority of properties with either very high or very low costs. Therefore it is more appropriate to compare median values; this is the point above and below which 50 per cent of all the values lie, and is a truer reflection of the expenditure on accommodation by households.

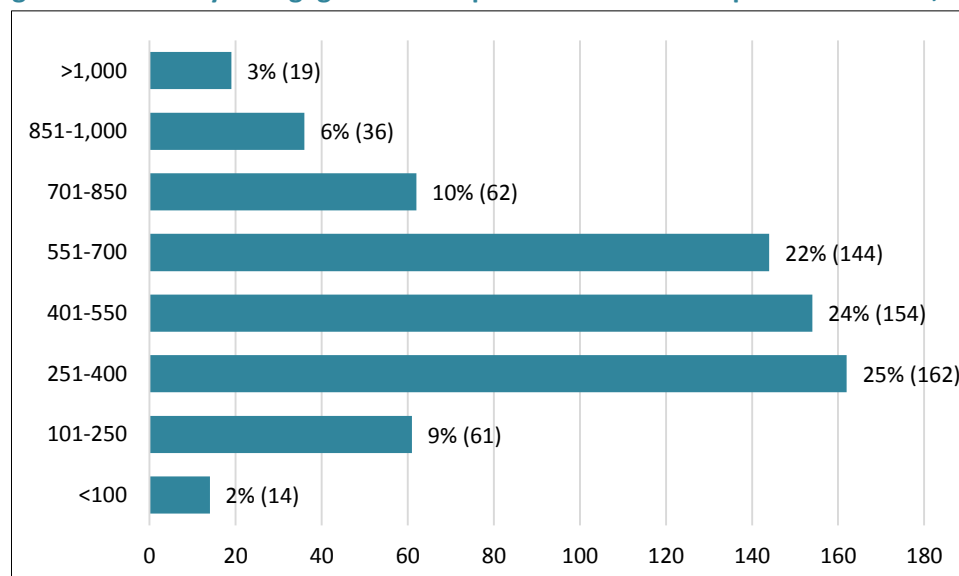
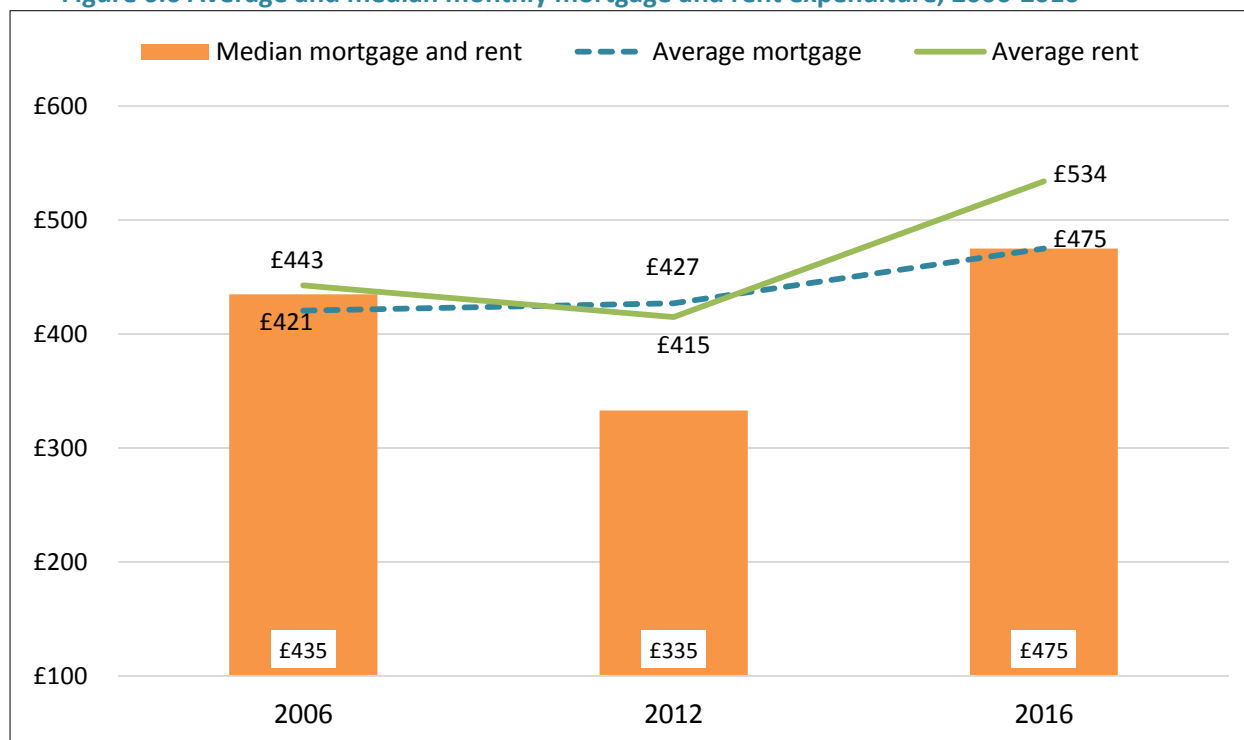
Figure 6.5 Monthly mortgage or rent expenditure for all occupied households, 2016

Figure 6.6 Average and median monthly mortgage and rent expenditure, 2006-2016

In order to compare expenditure across the different time periods, constant values are used. 2012 and 2016 were not significantly different, however a multiplier of 1.31 is applied to 2006 values to allow for a valid comparison.

The graph above shows the changes in accommodation costs since 2006 and that the average cost of accommodation is inflated by some households with high mortgage and rent payments, particularly in 2012 and in 2016. The cost of accommodation decreased in 2012 compared to 2006; the median expenditure decreased by 20 per cent, and half of all households were spending up to £100 less per month on accommodation. However, that reversed in 2016 and the average rent and mortgage payments increased by 29 and 11 per cent respectively. What this means is that the top end of the mortgage and rent payments scale increased significantly in 2016, with some households driving the average expenditure up. Even taking this skewed range into account, the median value also increased significantly and half of all households are now paying up to 42 per cent more in rent or mortgage payments than they were four years ago.

In terms of the difference in value between mortgage and rent payments, there was little variance in 2006 or 2012 between the average costs and the median expenditure for both was the same in each year. In 2016, the median values were also equal but the average rent payments were 12 per cent higher than the average mortgage payments, indicating that while rent and mortgage payments have both risen considerably compared to previous census years, the cost of renting has risen higher at the top of the scale than it has for mortgages. The average mortgage expenditure for Camp households is 21 per cent higher than in Stanley at £564 per month, however the median expenditure is the same for each location at £475 per month. Renting a property in Camp is significantly less expensive than in Stanley, with median costs of £175 and £475 respectively for each location.

Table 6.2 Average and median mortgage and rent payments, by type of accommodation, 2016

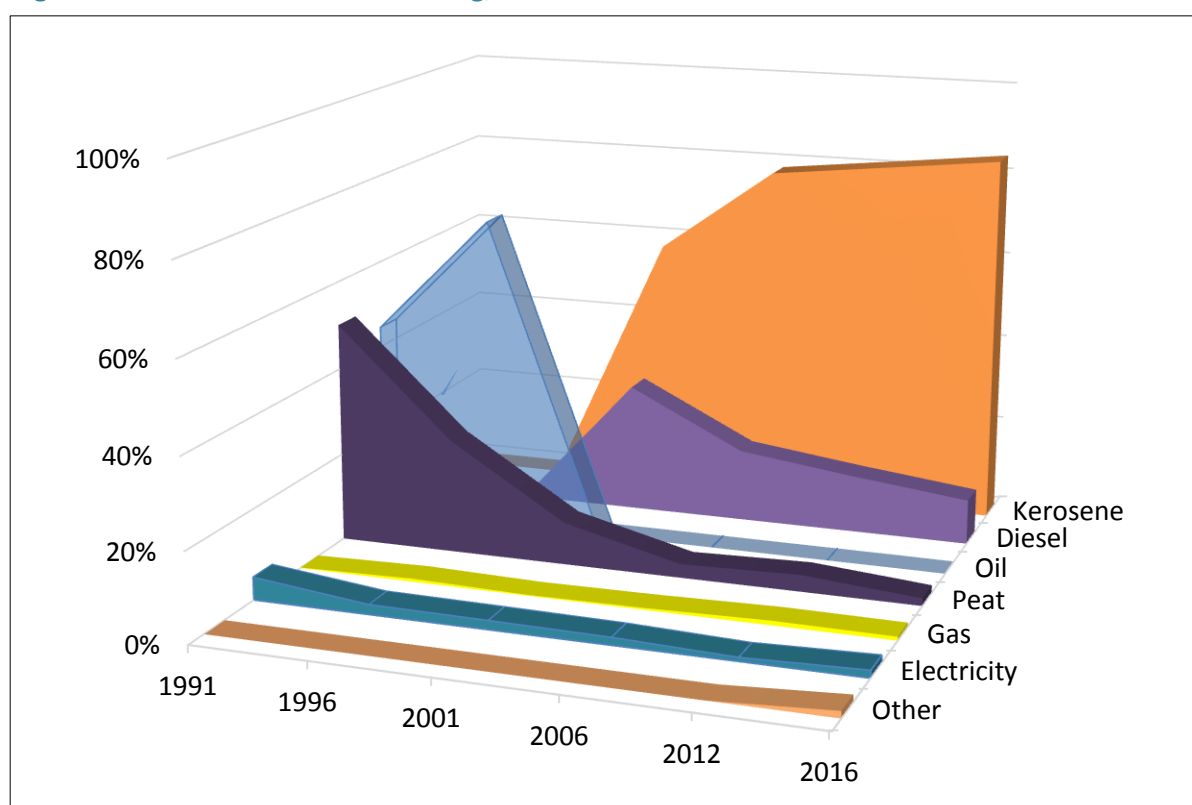
Accommodation type	Mortgage payments		Rent payments	
	Average	Median	Average	Median
House	£478	£475	£577	£625
Apartment or flat	£475	£475	£431	£325
Mobile or temporary structure	£350	£325	£349	£325

Fuel sources for heating

Figure 6.7 illustrates the trends in fuels used for home heating since 1991. Twenty five years ago, peat was the primary fuel source with 50 per cent of households using it to heat their homes. That usage had dropped sharply five years later in 1996 to just a quarter of homes, as diesel and kerosene became more available and households' preferences changed; and peat usage has continued to decline up to the present; where it is used as the primary fuel for heating in just two per cent of households across Stanley and Camp. In the 1991 and 1996 censuses, the type of fuel oil used by households was not specified, however it was likely to have been mainly kerosene rather than diesel.

Kerosene remains the most prevalent fuel with 84 per cent of households now choosing it to heat their homes. The use of other fuel types for heating has not changed significantly over the last twenty five years, however renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power came on stream in recent years and are increasingly being used alongside other fuel types to power and heat homes. Approximately 90 per cent of households in Stanley use kerosene to heat their homes compared to 41 per cent in Camp; diesel is still used to heat 47 per cent of Camp homes via private or settlement generators.

Figure 6.7 Fuels used for home heating, 1991-2016

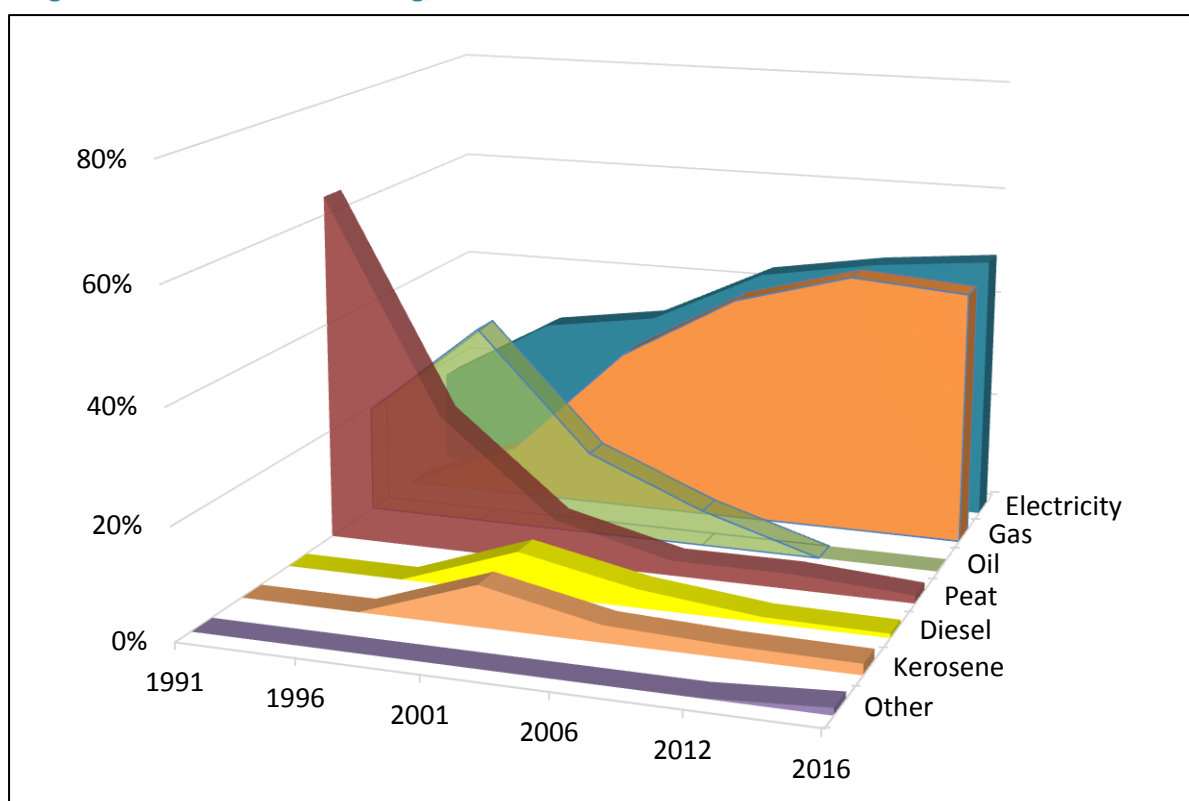


Fuel sources for cooking

The use of kerosene and diesel oils in cooking appliances was more frequent up until the mid-2000s, at which point availability and preferences changed, and gas in particular became the fuel of choice alongside electricity as cooking fuels. As in 2012, 95 per cent of all households primarily use gas or electricity for cooking, with a slight fall off in gas usage compared to four years ago. Dual-fuel appliances comprise the 'Other' category here; the majority of which use gas and electricity equally.

Mirroring the trend seen in heating fuels, peat as a primary cooking fuel declined in usage from 63 per cent of households in 1991 to 3 per cent in 2012 and just 1 per cent of homes in 2016. Peat use is more popular in Camp with four per cent of homes using it as the primary cooking fuel compared to 1 per cent in Stanley. The use of diesel as a cooking fuel is exclusive to Camp households, comprising 4 per cent of Camp homes.

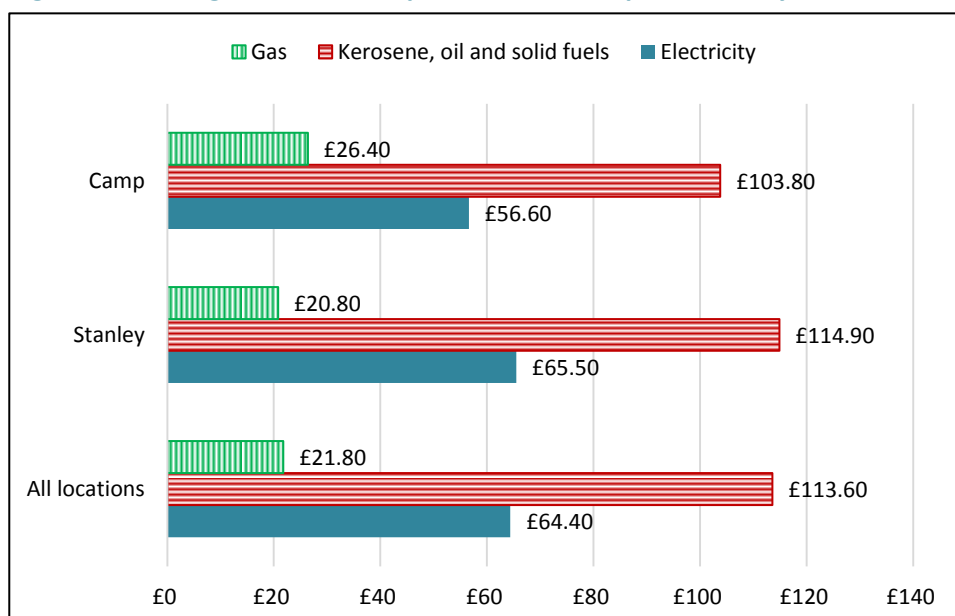
Figure 6.8 Fuels used for cooking, 1991-2016



Expenditure on fuel

On average, households reported spending £180 per month on fuel for cooking, heating and running their homes; approximately £25 or 12 per cent less than in 2012. Figure 6.9 shows the breakdown of the average spend on different types of fuel per month. The average monthly spend per household on electricity and gas was higher in 2016 than in 2012; expenditure on electricity increased by 4 per cent and in the case of gas it increased by 31 per cent from approximately £17 to £22 per month on average. With regard to kerosene, oil and solid fuels; expenditure decreased by 11 per cent from approximately £128 in 2012 to £114 per month in 2016. While some of these differences can be attributed to price changes in fuel since the last census, there are also changes in the types of fuel used by households. The proportion of households using electricity for both cooking and heating purposes has increased slightly by approximately 2 per cent and the growing trend of dual-fuel appliances for cooking in particular, most often electricity and gas, was highlighted in 2016.

Figure 6.9 Average household expenditure on fuel per month by location, 2016



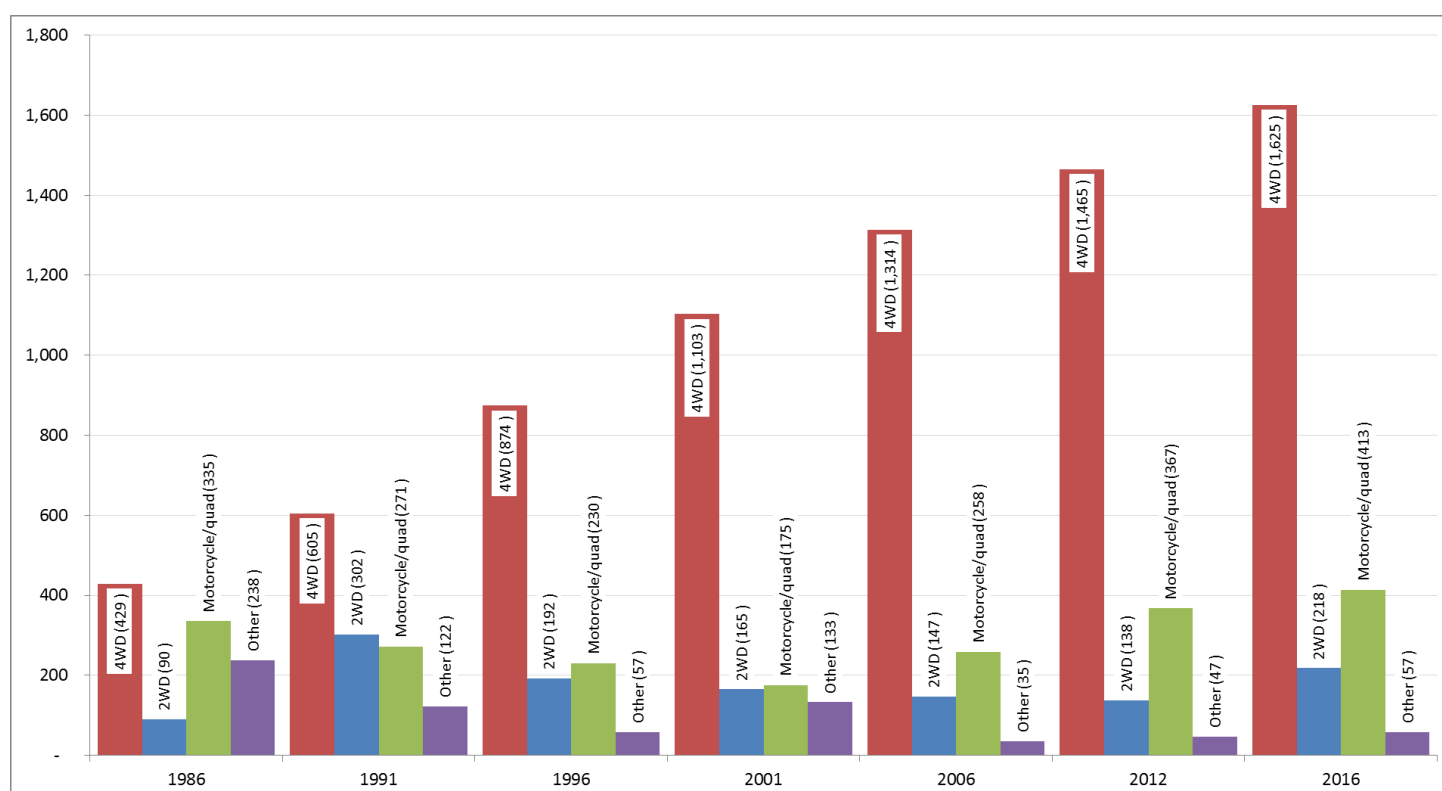
Vehicle ownership

Householders were asked to provide information on the different types of vehicles in working order that were available for use by members of their household. Overall, 85 per cent of households had access to at least one vehicle, 8 per cent more than in 2012. A total of 2,313 vehicles of all types were reported by households on the Islands; 13 per cent or 266 more vehicles than reported in 2012.

Figure 6.10 presents the number of vehicles by type

for 1986 to 2016; clearly, four wheel drive vehicles remain the most numerous type of vehicle, with 1,625 recorded in 2016. The fastest growing vehicle type is two wheel drive cars or vans, which increased by 58% from 138 to 218 in 2016. Commercial, plant and agricultural vehicles are included in the 'other' category in the graph. For those households with access to a vehicle, the average number per household was 2.3 in 2016 compared to 1.7 in 2012.

Figure 6.10 Household access to working vehicles, 1986-2016



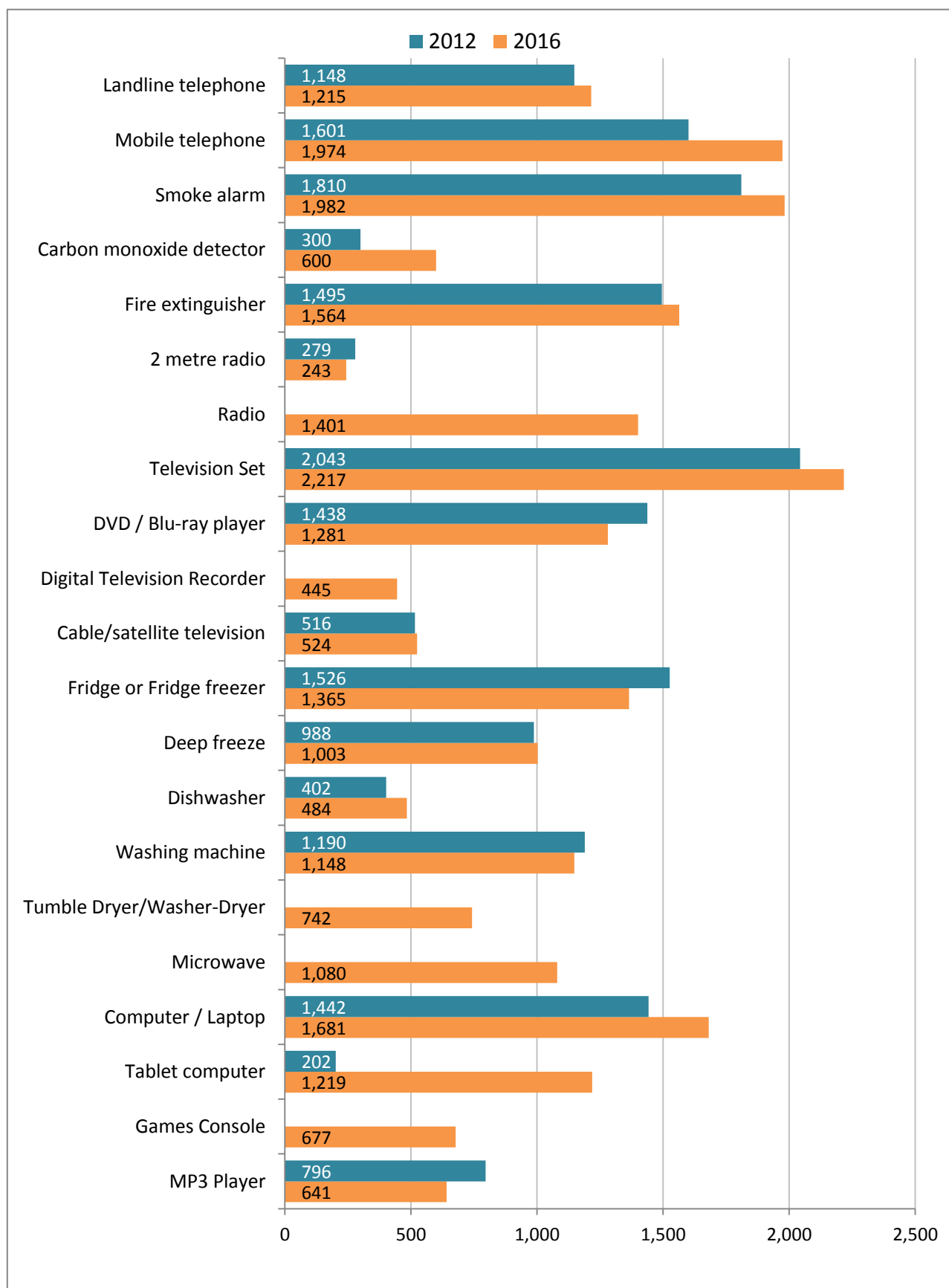
Household appliances

Householders were asked to indicate how many items their household possessed from a list of various domestic, safety, communications and entertainment appliances, and the information is compared to the figures from 2012 in the graph overleaf. The number of landline telephones had fallen in 2012 compared to the 2006 census, however that reversed in 2016 with 88 per cent of households indicating they have at least one landline phone.

With regards to fire safety; 90 per cent of households stated they had at least one smoke alarm, 81 per cent

had at least one fire extinguisher in their home, and 46 per cent that they had a carbon monoxide detector. The number of 2-metre radios fell in 2016, as 15 per cent of households indicated they had a set compared to approximately 22 per cent in 2012. Household entertainment and computing devices also increased in number across the board; tablet computers in particular increased six-fold from 202 in 2012 to 1,219 in 2016. The appliance list was updated in 2016 to include five new categories including radios, digital TV recorders and games consoles.

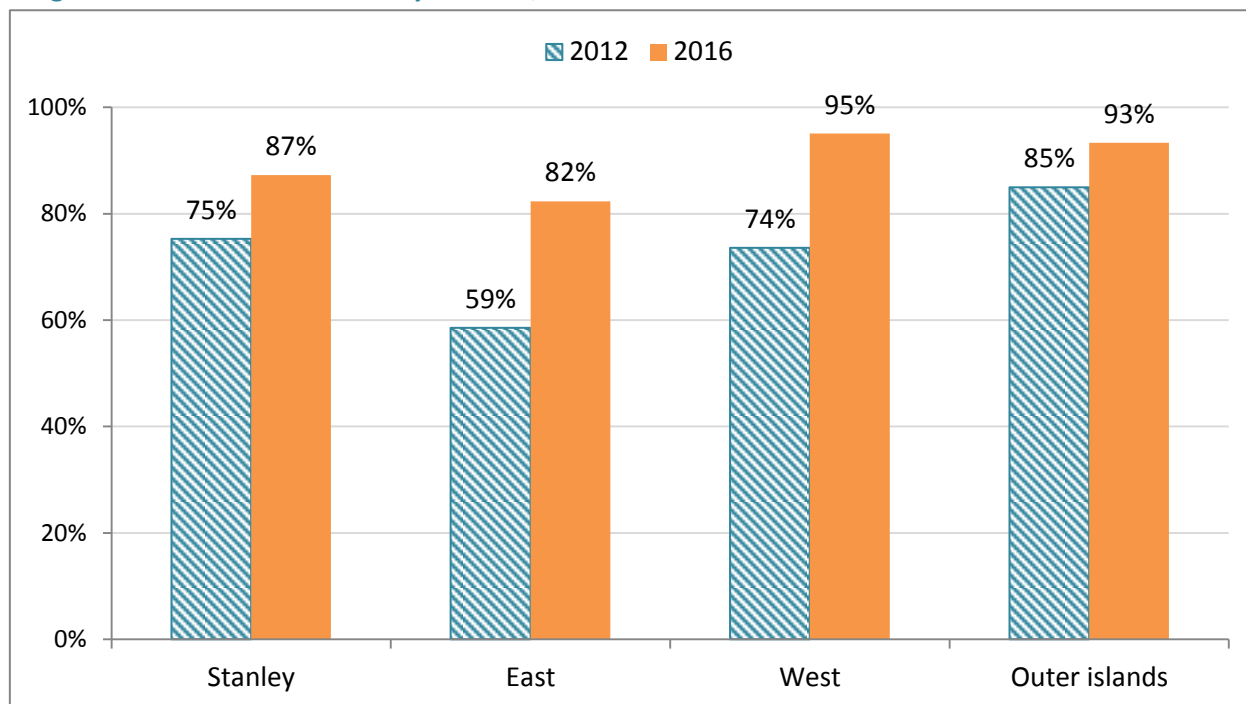
Figure 6.11 Number of household appliances, 2012 and 2016



Internet access

Eighty seven per cent of responding households stated they have access to the internet, compared to 74 per cent in 2012. Figure 6.12 shows the breakdown for access by location; West Falkland has the highest coverage in terms of access at 95 per cent of all responding households, closely followed by the outer islands at 93 per cent. The largest increase in uptake was seen in East Falkland, where 82 per cent of households now have access to the internet compared to 59 per cent in 2012.

Figure 6.12 Access to internet by location, 2012 and 2016



7. Health and lifestyle characteristics

Self-rated health

Health and illness

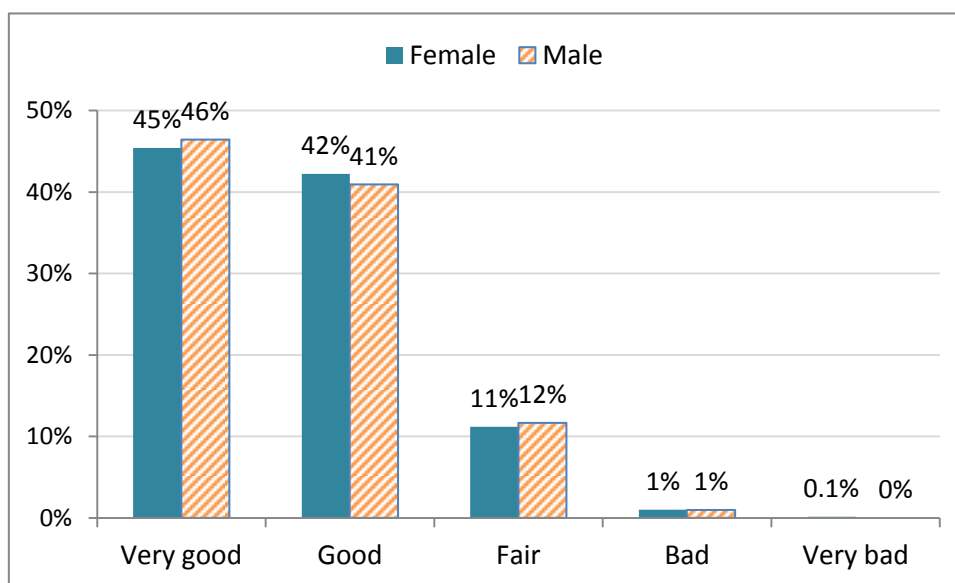
Tobacco and alcohol consumption

Self-rated health

Self-rating of health is one of the most frequently used measures to assess the general health of a population. While it is a brief and simple assessment, it is proven to be strongly correlated with mental, functional and physical health outcomes, and is useful in providing a snapshot of the health of the population at a given point in time.

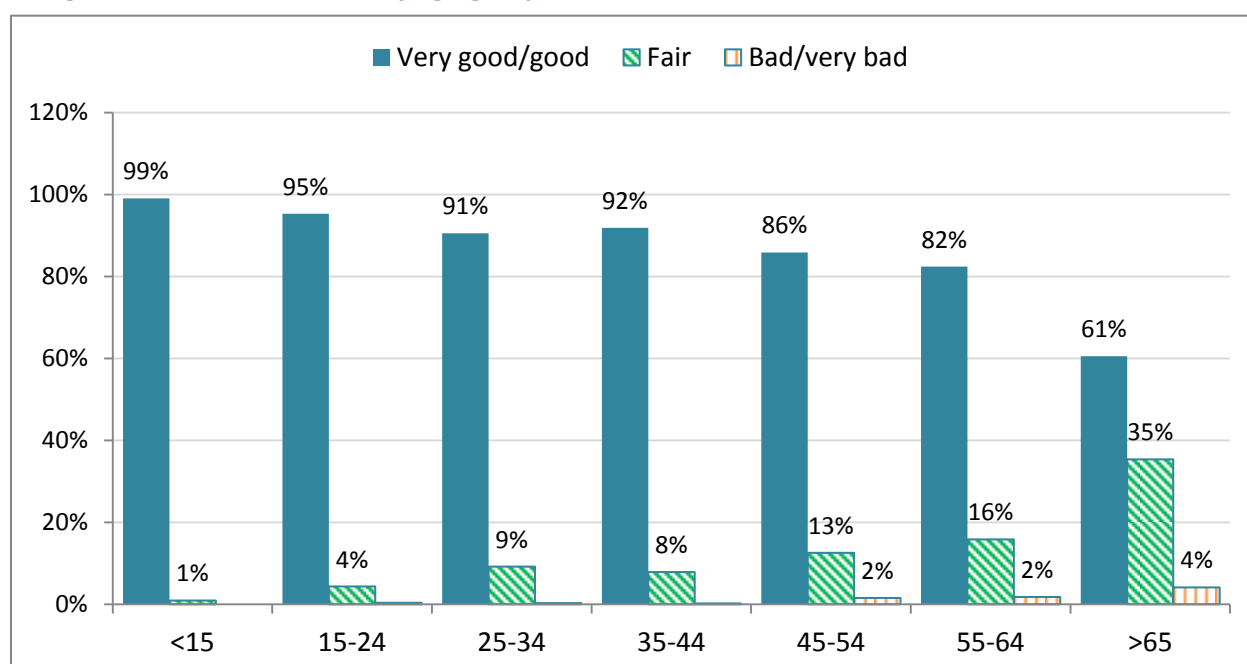
The 2016 census was the first time people were asked to provide a rating of their own health; overall, 88 per cent of the population rated their health as being 'good' or 'very good', and just one per cent indicated 'bad' or 'very bad'. Consistent with health research elsewhere in the world, males were slightly more likely to rate their health as being 'very good' than females, particularly for those aged 35 years and younger, however there was no significant sex-related difference overall.

Figure 7.1 Self-rated health by sex, 2016



As might be reasonably expected, a lower assessment of health was associated with increasing age. Less than one in ten people under the age of 45 years said that their health was other than 'Very good' or 'good'. Fifty five per cent of people with a 'fair' health rating were aged 55 years and older, and while just 30 individuals rated their health as 'bad' or 'very bad', 67 per cent were aged 55 years and older. No significant differences in health ratings were found in relation to people living in either Stanley or Camp.

Figure 7.2 Self-rated health by age-group, 2016



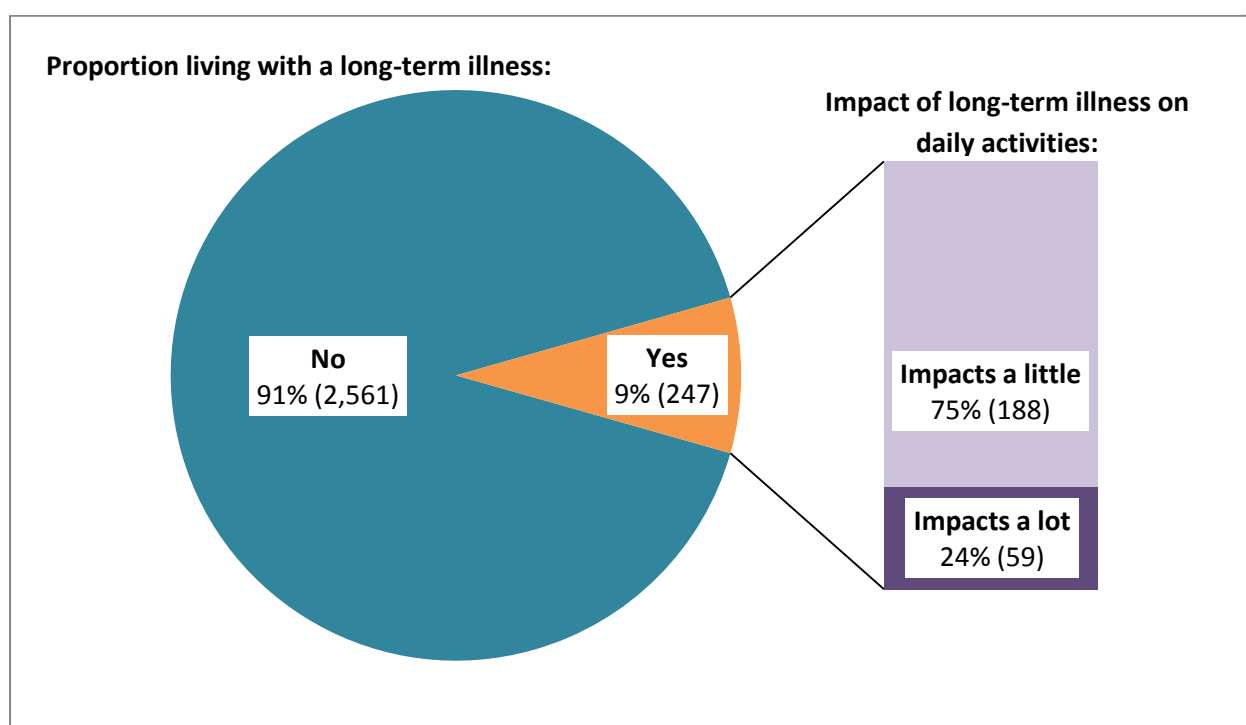
Health and illness

Nine per cent of the population, 247 people, indicated that their day to day activities are limited as a result of a long-term health condition, approximately a quarter of whom stated that their activities are limited a lot as a result. The proportion living with a long-term condition remains unchanged from 2012, however the number of people who indicated they are significantly affected by their condition has more than doubled from 23 (11 per cent) to 59 in 2016 (24 per cent). Nonetheless, the majority of those with a long-term

health condition, 81 per cent, rate their own health as being *good* or *fair* and 10 per cent that it is *bad* or *very bad*. The average age of individuals with a long-term illness is 59 years (median 63 years), and males and females are equally represented.

In contrast to the 2012 findings, no significant difference in the proportion of reported long-term illness was found between Stanley and Camp; however, those living in Stanley were more likely to state it affected them severely.

Figure 7.3 Proportion living with a long-term illness and extent of impact on daily activities, 2016



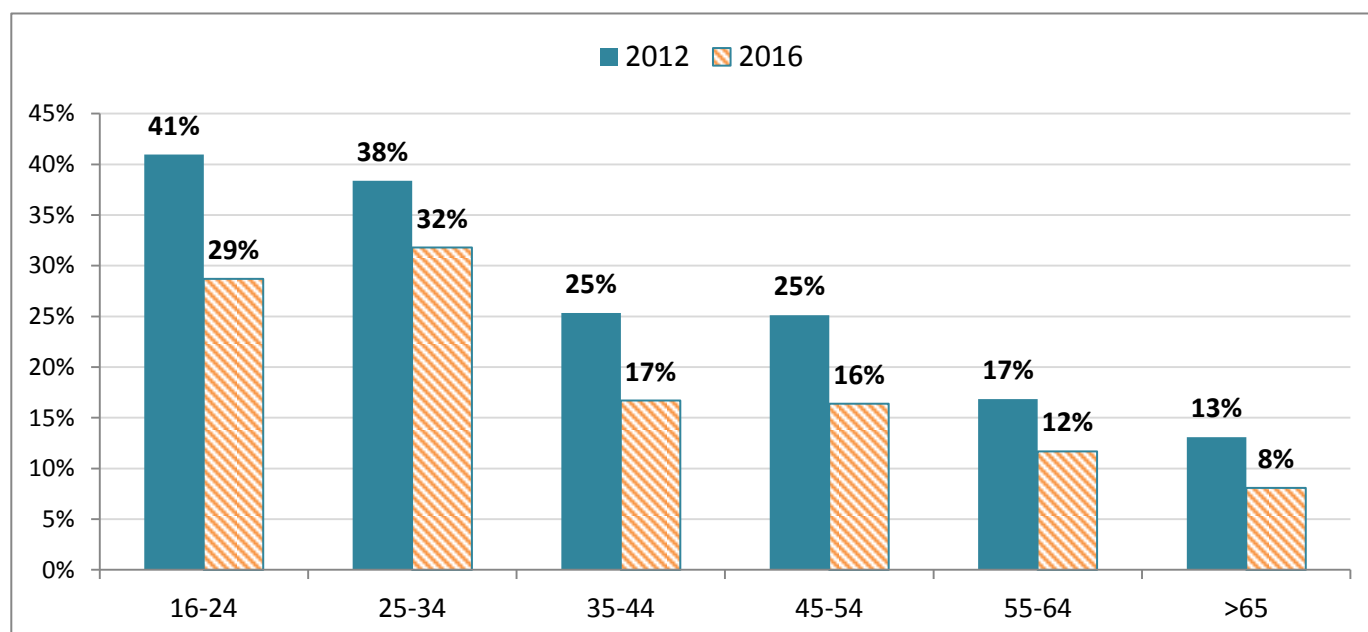
Tobacco consumption

2016 was the second census period that surveyed the population's consumption of tobacco. Self-reported data are typically used to monitor trends in smoking behaviour and while it is accepted that there is a tendency to underreport health behaviours that are perhaps socially undesirable, research finds that self-reported information still provides a valid estimate of the true prevalence. In addition, reporting biases tend to be consistent over time and determining the relative change in prevalence between two or more time periods is of value.

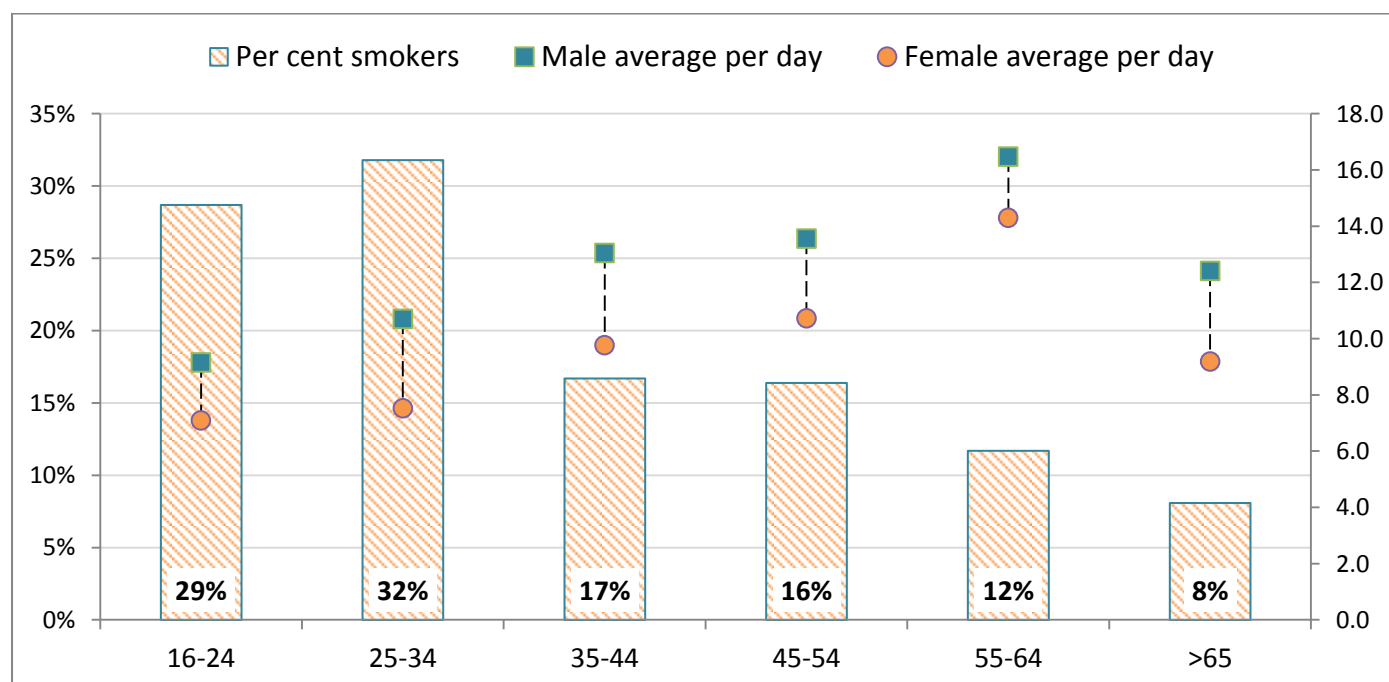
In 2012, 22 per cent of people aged 16 years and over indicated that they smoke, and in 2016 this fell to 18 per cent of the adult population. The greatest fall in smoking rates was recorded for young people aged 16 to 24 years, which went from 41 per cent in 2012 to 29 per cent of the age group in 2016 (Figure 7.4).

As was found 4 years ago, the highest prevalence of smoking was in the 25 to 34 years age group at 38 per cent, and rates steadily declined to a prevalence of just 8 per cent for those aged 65 years and over. These smoking rates and the decline across all age groups mirror the trends seen across the UK, where the proportion of smokers in the adult population was 17 per cent in 2015.

As is seen elsewhere in the world, men are more likely to smoke than women. In 2016, 20 per cent of men in the Falkland Islands aged 16 years and above smoked cigarettes compared to 17 per cent of women. The average daily cigarette consumption for men who smoke is also higher than in females; 12.1 compared to 9.1 cigarettes per day, and this gap is widening compared to 2012.

Figure 7.4 Proportion of smokers within each age group, 2012 and 2016

Although the 25 to 34 years age group has the highest proportion of smokers, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day within that group is the second lowest overall (Figure 7.5). The number of cigarettes smoked per day appears to be positively correlated with age; as age increases so too does the average number of cigarettes smoked. While just 12 per cent of those aged 55 to 64 years smoke, approximately one in eight people within that age group, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day was 16; the highest amount across all age groups.

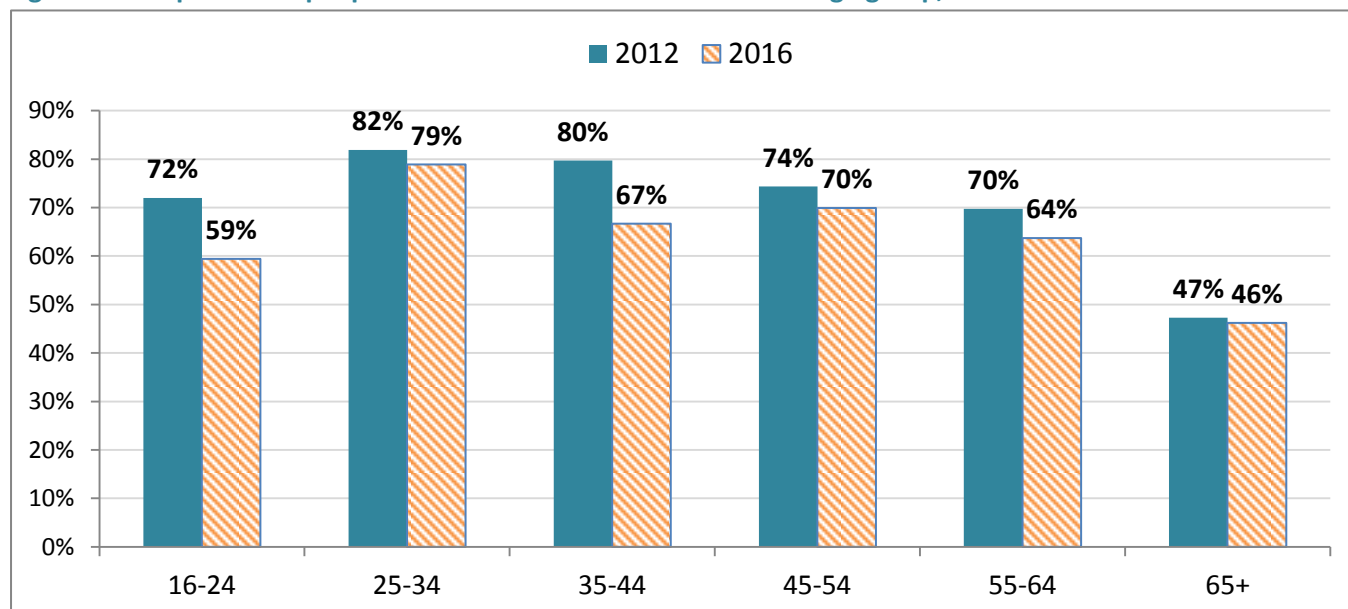
Figure 7.5 Proportion of smokers and average number of cigarettes smoked per day, by age group and sex, 2016

Consumption of alcohol

The consumption of alcohol, and binge drinking in particular, has become less socially acceptable in many cultures worldwide, and this has seen prevalence rates fall in many countries such as the UK and across the EU. In the UK, 79 per cent of adults are reported to drink alcohol. In the Falkland Islands, that figure is considerably lower at 65 per cent of the population aged 16 years and over, and represents a 7 per cent decrease on the 2012 census results.

Figure 7.6 shows the proportion of people who consume alcohol by age group, and compares to 2012. Similar to what was found in relation to smoking; there was a decrease in reported alcohol use across all age categories, and one of the largest decreases was in the 16 to 24 years age category. However, while young people have one of the lowest prevalence of alcohol consumption, the average amount they drink per week is third highest across all age groups (Figure 7.7). Men were more likely to be drinkers than women (71 per cent and 59 per cent respectively) and also consumed more on average than women. This was consistent across all age groups, but the gap was smallest in those aged 35 to 44 years. On average, men reported drinking 10 units per week while for women it was 6 units.

Figure 7.6 Proportion of people who consume alcohol within each age group, 2012 and 2016



In order to reduce the health risks from alcohol consumption, the UK's alcohol unit guidelines were reduced in 2016 to a maximum of 14 units per week for both men and women. In the Falkland Islands, approximately 20 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women consume more than this limit per week (15 per cent overall), and this was more frequent in people aged 45 years and over. However, this is slightly lower than was found in 2012 when 18 per cent reported consuming more than 14 units per week (25 per cent in men and 9 per cent in women). While there was no significant difference in the amount people drank in terms of location, younger people in Stanley and those over 65 years of age in Camp were more likely to consume more than the recommended 14 units per week.

Figure 7.7 Proportion of people who drink alcohol and average number of units consumed per week, by age group and sex, 2016

