

FALKLAND ISLANDS CENSUS REPORT

2021



Falkland Islands Government
Directorate of Policy, Economy & Corporate Services

Introduction

The 25th census of the Falkland Islands population took place on the night of Sunday 10 October 2021, in accordance with the Statistics Ordinance 2010. This report is the second of two publications on the results of the 2021 census. The first was published in October 2022 and provided a summary of the headline results; this second report provides further details of the findings and presents the results across several key themes.

The 2021 census was the third time people were given the option to complete their census form online, and 52 per cent of households chose to complete their returns on the eCensus platform. These new census data, together with the information from previous census years, provide 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.

It's important to remember that the census is simply a snapshot in time of the people living in the Falkland Islands – as with any small nation, even minor changes within the population can have an outsized impact on the overall picture – and this should be taken into account when making inferences and reporting results.

The convention for reporting census data is to refer to the 'usually resident and present on census night' population i.e. all individuals counted at the time of the census who normally live in the Islands. However, the findings in this report may refer to the 'usually resident' population i.e. those who normally live in the Islands but who were overseas at the time of the census. This will be highlighted in the report where relevant.

Throughout this report, the results presented relate to the 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 census data tables.

The headline results publication and this report on the 2021 census are freely available for viewing or download on the FIG Policy Department website. Additional data tables not included in this report for size and space reasons are also available online.

For further information or if you have any data requests in relation to the 2021 census, please contact:

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Population change and historical perspective

Counting people on census night

The total number of people counted in the Falkland Islands on census night was 3,541. 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 below shows the breakdown of people 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 approximately 520 persons, and if this is added to the usually resident and present figure it gives a total estimated population count of 3,662. However, when reporting census data, the convention is to report the usually resident population present on the night of census. Thus, all of the figures reported here will relate to the usually resident and present population of 3,142 unless otherwise specified.

Table 1: Population counts in Census 2021

On Census night:	Stanley	East	West	Islands	MPC	Marine Vessels	Total
a. Persons present in the Islands	2,848	172	123	45	347	6	3,541
b. Non-resident visitors	310	23	28	9	23	6	399
c. Usually resident and present population (a minus b)	2,538	149	95	36	324	-	3,142
d. Usually resident and absent	436	32	34	8	10	-	520
e. Total usually resident population (c plus d)	2,974	181	129	44	334	-	3,662

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 Islands but who are overseas and intend to be 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.

Census population comparisons: 2016 versus 2021

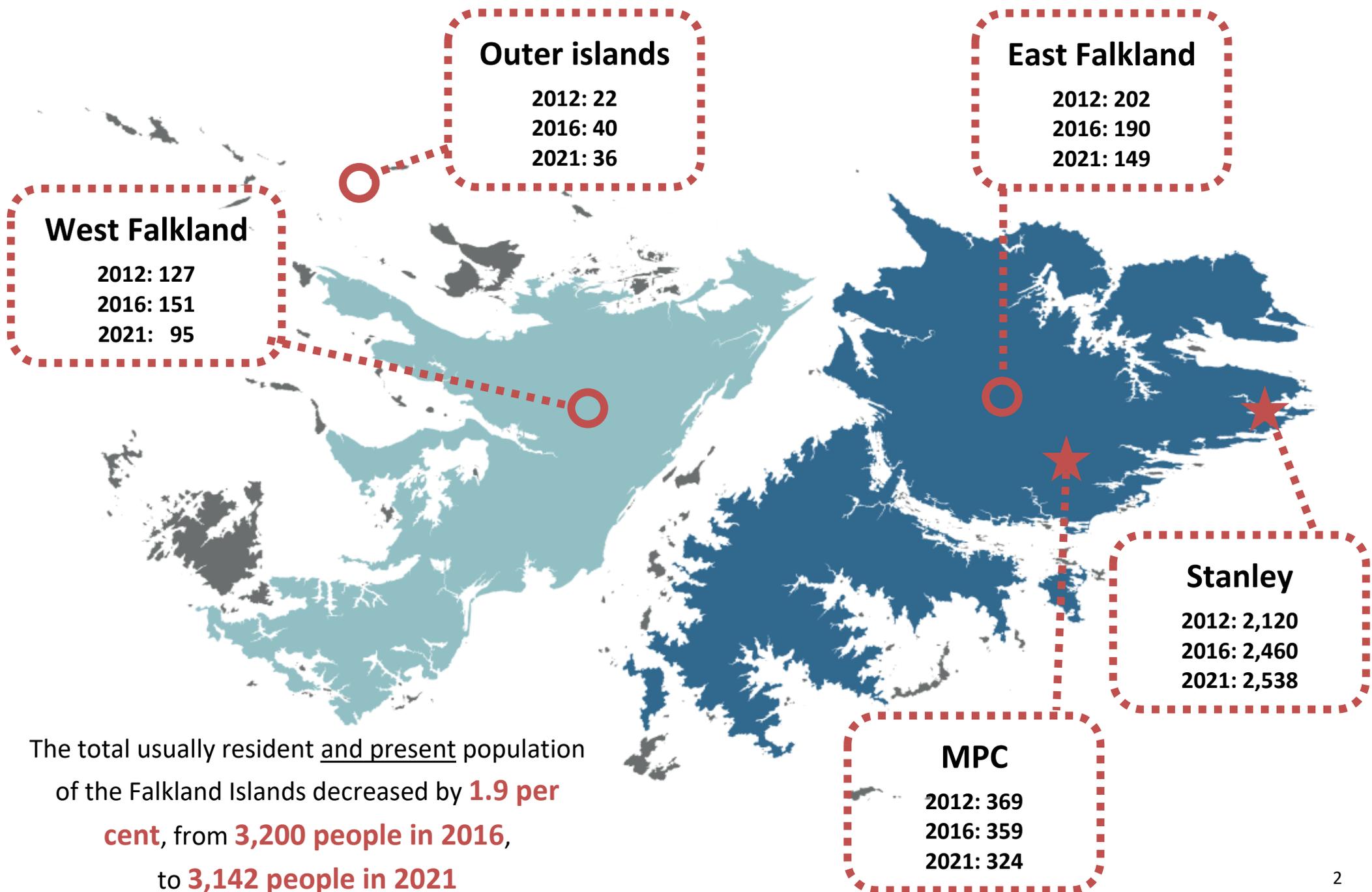
Table 2: Usually resident and present population

	2016	2021	Change	%
Stanley	2,460	2,538	78	3%
East Falkland	190	149	-41	-22%
West Falkland	151	95	-56	-37%
Outer islands	40	36	-4	-10%
MPC	359	324	-35	-10%
Total	3,200	3,142	-58	-2%

Table 3: Usually resident population, including those absent

	2016	2021	Change	%
Stanley	2,634	2,974	340	13%
East Falkland	195	181	-14	-7%
West Falkland	160	129	-31	-19%
Outer islands	43	44	1	2%
MPC	366	334	-32	-9%
Total	3,398	3,662	264	7.8%

Figure 1: Usually resident and present population on census night: changes since 2012



Population change

The 2021 census shows that the Falkland Islands usually resident population increased by an estimated 264 people over the four years since the previous census in October 2016, reaching 3,662 persons in October 2021. This represents a total increase of 7.8 per cent over the five years, or an average annual growth rate of 1.2%. For comparison, an average annual population growth rate of 0.5% was reported for the UK, over the 10 years from 2011 to 2021. If the civilian population of 359 people based at MPC is not taken into account, the usually resident population across the rest of the Islands has increased by 296 persons, or 9.8 per cent, from 3,032 in 2016 to 3,328 in 2021.

Historic population trends

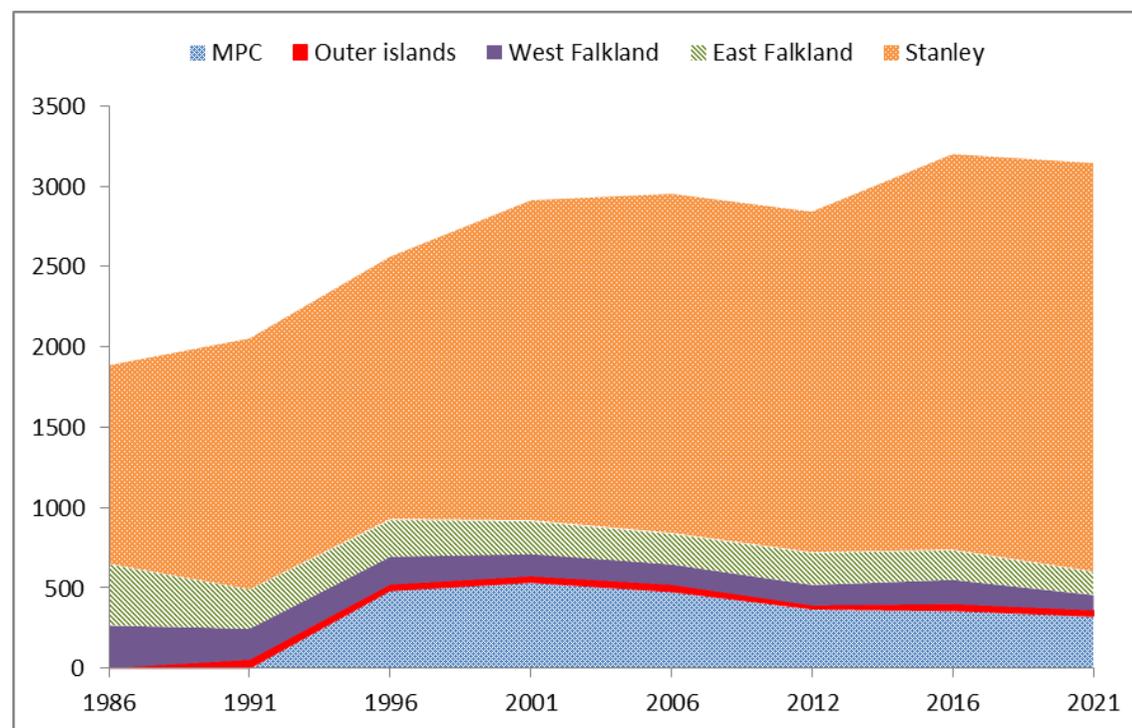
The population of the Falkland Islands has increased by approximately 1,700 persons over the last 50 years, rising from 1,957 in 1971 to 3,662 in 2021. The population from each census is presented in Table 4 alongside the population change from period to period. As can be seen, the population declined 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 1,800 added to the population between 1986 and 2021. 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 4: Usually resident population 1953-2021

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	1,916	103	5.7%
1991	2,169	253	13.2%
1996	2,704	535	24.7%
2001	3,025	321	11.9%
2006	3,039	14	0.5%
2012	2,931	-108	-3.6%
2016	3,398	467	15.9%
2021	3,662	264	7.8%

* Not know how many usual residents were absent at census.
Note: Civilian personnel and their families based at MPC are included in census counts from 1996 onwards.

Figure 2: Usually resident and present population on census night: changes over time



Drivers of population growth

Population change is driven by three factors; births, deaths and net migration. The Falkland Islands population has grown through a combination of natural increase, declining outward migration and increased inward migration, resulting in the current usually resident population being over double the size it was in 1980.

Key terms

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

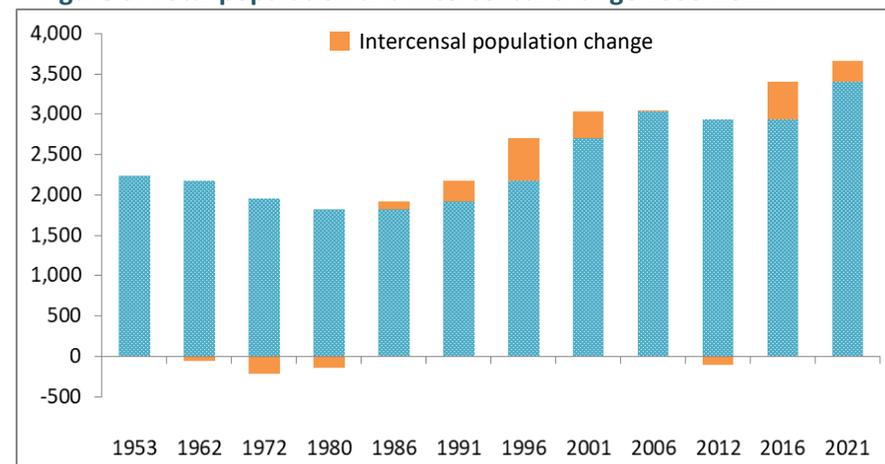
Net migration is immigration less emigration.

The estimated net migration is derived by subtracting the natural increase from the total population change for a given period. Table 5 below shows the estimated net migration for each of the intercensal periods from 1972 to 2021, using the recorded natural increases and census population changes for each period.

Table 5: Components of population change 1980-2021

Period	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Change in population	Estimated net migration
1972 - 1980	292	156	136	-144	-280
1981 - 1986	140	143	-3	103	106
1987 - 1991	110	117	-7	175	182
1992 - 1996	123	117	6	473	467
1997 - 2001	144	74	70	349	279
2002 - 2006	153	95	58	42	-16
2007 - 2012	169	100	69	-114	-183
2013 - 2016	100	76	24	359	335
2017 - 2021	110	111	-1	264	265

Figure 3: Total population and intercensal change 1953-2021

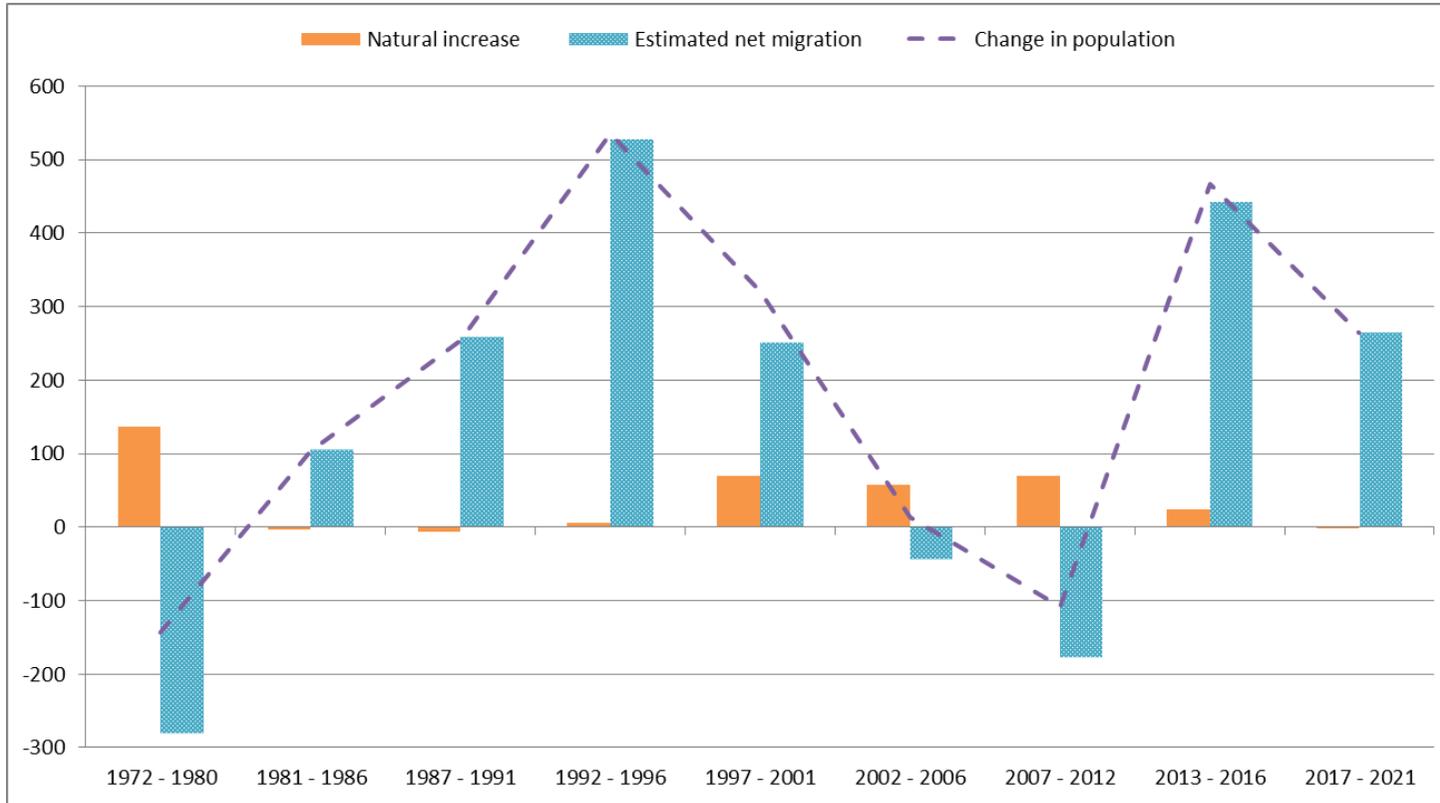


Over the last five years, the natural increase in the Falklands population was a mere -1, accounted for by 110 births and 111 deaths between 2017 and 2021. This represents a substantial fall compared to the natural increase figure for the previous intercensal period, and is a continuation of the downward trend observed since the mid-1990s when higher birth rates resulted in relatively larger natural increases.

As Table 5 and Figure 4 show, the net migration for this census period was positive, but 20 per cent lower than recorded in the previous period; reflecting the unusually low natural population increase between 2017 and 2021. Net migration has the greatest impact on population growth worldwide and accounts for up to two thirds of population growth, despite temporal fluctuations in response to the pandemic and country-specific immigration policy changes.

In the Falkland Islands this proportion is much larger, accounting for approximately three quarters 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.

Figure 4: Change in population components, 1972-2021



Population by location

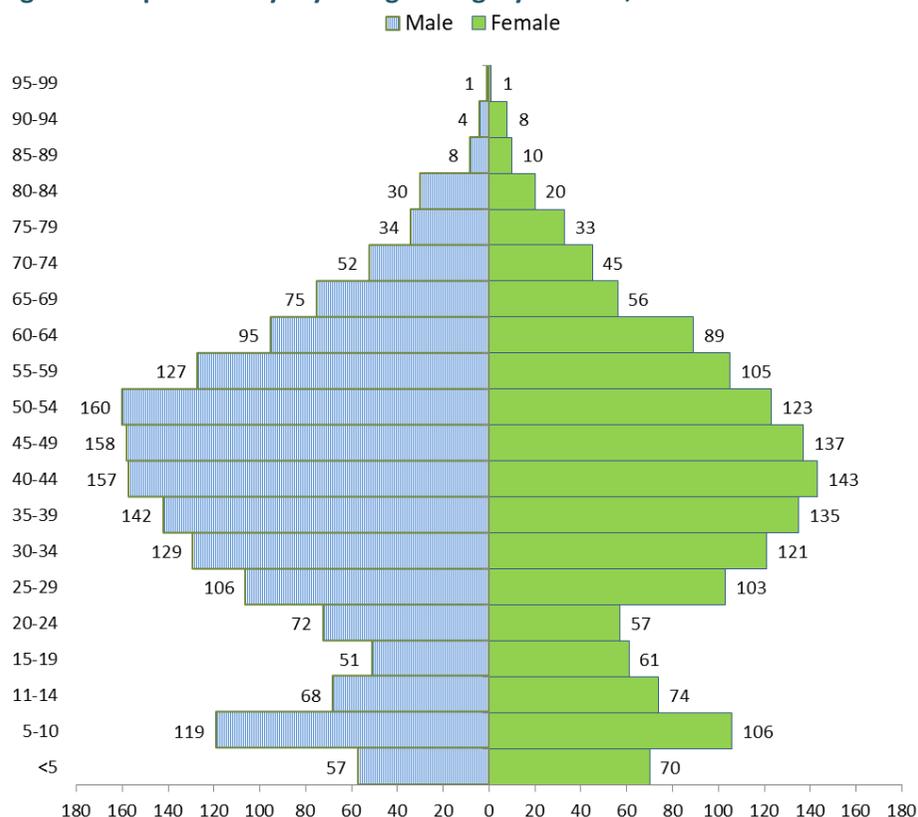
While the population of the Falkland Islands grew overall between 2016 and 2021, growth was not evenly distributed across all locations. Indeed growth was seen only in Stanley, with 340 more people recorded than in 2016, and the capital now accounts for 81 per cent of the population; 89 per cent if MPC is not factored in. It is important to remember, however, that the census is a snapshot in time and that at other times of the year, people may live in a household elsewhere in the Islands; this is particularly important when considering population figures and changes over time for Camp households.

Resident and present population: age and sex distribution

Table 6: Proportion of males and females by location 2016 and 2021

Location	2016		2021	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Stanley	49%	51%	49%	51%
Camp	51%	49%	49%	51%
MPC	34%	66%	36%	64%
Total	47%	53%	48%	52%

Figure 5: Population by 5-year age category and sex, 2021



Age and sex composition

With 1,645 males and 1,497 females (1,437 males and 1,381 females excluding MPC); there were 148 more males than females in the Islands, resulting in an overall sex ratio of 110 males to 100 females (104:100 in Stanley, 102:100 in Camp). For comparison, the ratio in 2016 was 112 males to 100 females (105:100 in Stanley, 97:100 in Camp).

The number of males and females by 5-year age category is represented in the population pyramid in Figure 5. 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, 72 per cent, lies in the working-age range of 15-64 years. Young people aged 0 to 14 years comprise 16 per cent of the population and older people aged 65 years and over make up the remaining 12 per cent.

Population breakdown by age cohort and residency status, 2016 and 2021

Young people (0 to 14 years)

2021: 16% (Permanent population: 18%, Temporary population: 12%)
 2016: 18% (Permanent population: 20%, Temporary population: 16%)

Working age people (15-64 years)

2021: 72% (Permanent population: 66%, Temporary population: 87%)
 2016: 71% (Permanent population: 64%, Temporary population: 82%)

Older people (65 years and over)

2021: 12% (Permanent population: 16%, Temporary population: 1%)
 2016: 11% (Permanent population: 15%, Temporary population: 2%)

Average age

The average age of the population is 40.1 years (median 41) an increase on the 2016 average of 38.3 years. This shift upwards brings the Falklands population in line with trends in other developed countries such as the UK (median 40 years), but still compares favourably with the EU average (median 44.4 years). When age is looked at in terms of location (Table 7) the distribution varies, with a tendency towards an older population in Camp, particularly in East Falkland and the outer islands. Compared to 2016, the greatest changes were in East and West Falkland where the average age increased by 6.9 and 6.2 years respectively on average. However, immigration also has a significant impact on the age structure of the population.

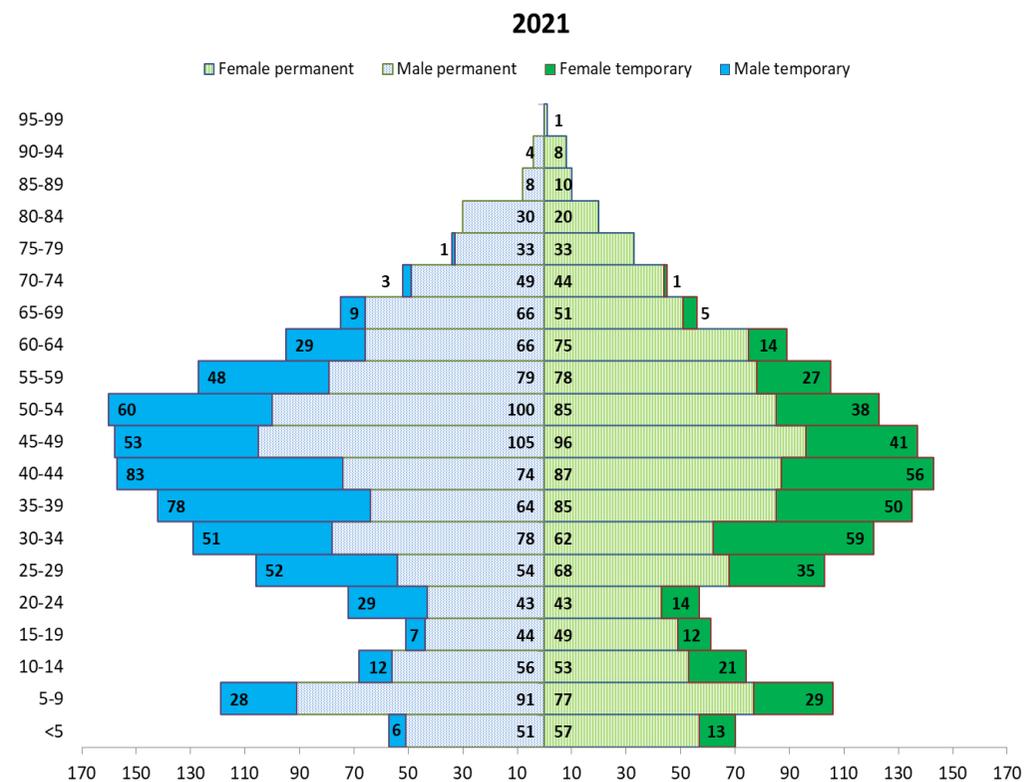
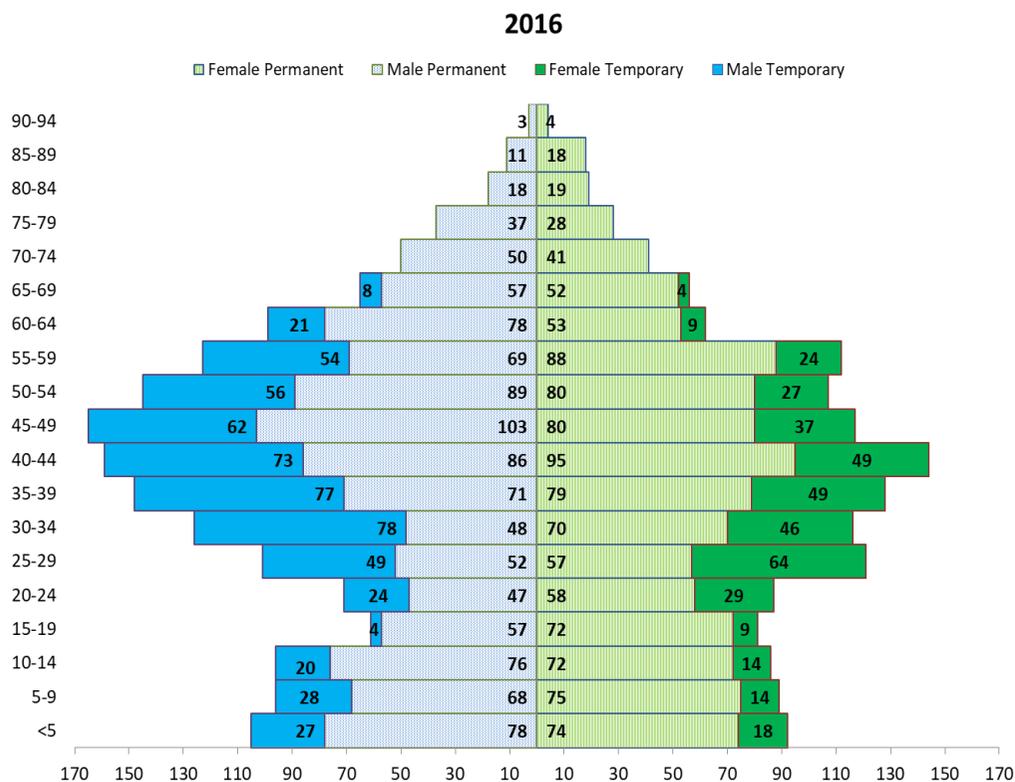
Table 7: Mean age by location, 2012-2016

Location	2012	2016	2021
Total area	38.1	38.3	40.1
Stanley	37.3	37.4	39.1
East Falkland	41.5	42.5	49.4
West Falkland	41.6	39.5	45.7
Outer islands	49.2	48.8	48.9
MPC	38.9	40.0	41.1

Age structure by immigration category

Figure 6 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 58.7 per cent in 2016 and by 58.5 per cent in 2021. 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.

Figure 6: Population by 5-year age category, immigration category and sex, 2016 and 2021



Dependency ratio

Note that the civilian population based at MPC are excluded from this analysis. 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 8 shows the changes in the young and old age dependency ratios since 2012. The total dependency ratio, the ratio of young and old age to the working population, decreased from 45.9 per cent in 2016 to 43.6 per cent in 2021 and indicates that there are 2.3 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 57.8 per cent.

Table 8: Dependency ratios, 2012-2016-2021

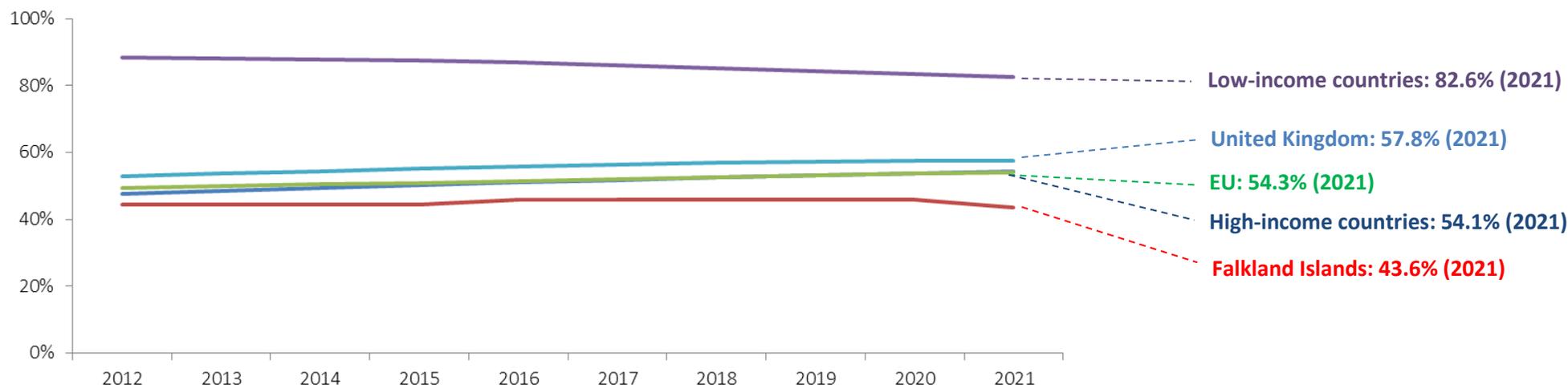
Dependency ratio	2012	2016	2021	% change
Young	26.8%	28.2%	24.8%	1.4
Old age	17.5%	17.7%	18.8%	0.2
Total	44.3%	45.9%	43.6%	1.6

Table 9: Age and dependency ratios for permanent and temporary populations, 2015 and 2021

	2016			2021		
	Permanent (n=2,205)	Temporary (n=630)	Total	Permanent (n=2,178)	Temporary (n=964)	Total
Mean age	39.6	36.2	38.5	41.2	37.7	40.1
Median age	41.5	37.3	39.6	43.0	39.0	41.0
Dependency ratio	55%	22%	46%	52%	15%	21%

Additional persons in the working age population as a result of immigration had a positive impact on the dependency ratios. In 2016 the total ratio for permanent residents was 54.8 per cent, which decreased to 52.0 per cent in 2021 as a result of a greater increase in the number of dependants than in those aged 15-64 years. The impact of having 534 working-age persons with temporary immigration status in the local population reduces the overall dependency ratio by 8.4 per cent.

Figure 7: Comparison of age dependency ratio for different countries or regions, 2012 to 2021



Usually resident population: population diversity

Place of birth

The number of usual residents born in the Falkland Islands was 1,530 or 44.6 per cent of the population; an increase in absolute numbers, but representing an approximate 2 per cent fall in the population proportion of Falkland Islands-born compared to 2016. At the time of the census, 1,898 individuals stated they were born elsewhere; an increase of 75 people or 4.1 per cent on 2016.

Table 10 shows a summary of the recorded countries of birth and the changes since 2012. A total of 71 different countries or territories of birth were accounted for in 2021, 11 more than was reported in 2016; an astonishing indication of just how multicultural our Islands are.

As in previous census years, the predominant foreign countries of birth are still the UK and Saint Helena. The largest foreign-born group is from the UK at 21.8 per cent of the population, followed by Saint Helena at almost 11 per cent and the Philippines at approximately 5 per cent. The Falkland Islands and the UK combined represent 66.5 per cent of the population's birth countries.

In total, 130 individuals were born outside the Falkland Islands for medical reasons and arrived in the Islands within 6 months of birth; with 85 per cent of those births occurring in the UK. For the purposes of the census, these individuals are considered Falkland Islands-born.

Between 2016 and 2021, the population groups that showed the largest absolute increases were the Philippines, St Helena and South Africa, reflecting the dynamics of specific employment sectors in the Islands.

In contrast, the UK, Chile and Zimbabwe were the groups with the largest absolute decreases compared to 2016.

Figure 8 to the right shows the changes in the number of people born overseas since 2016, for the countries with an absolute difference greater than 10.

Table 10: Country of birth of usual residents, 2012-2021

Country of birth	2012	2016	2021	Change 2016 v 2021
Falkland Islands	1,339	1,371	1,530	159
Total Foreign-born	1,501	1,823	1,898	75
<i>UK</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>749</i>	<i>-129</i>
<i>Saint Helena</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Philippines</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>115</i>
<i>Chile</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>-31</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>66</i>
Not known*	227	431	234	30

*Country of birth not known for some usual residents overseas at the time of the census

Figure 8: Changes in the size of foreign-born population groups relative to 2016

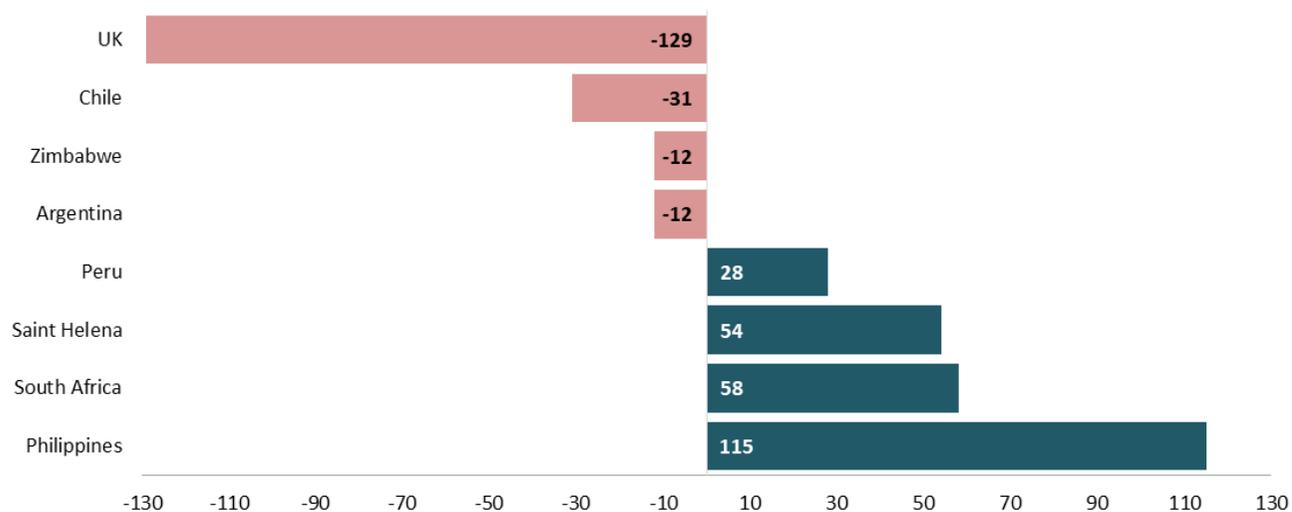
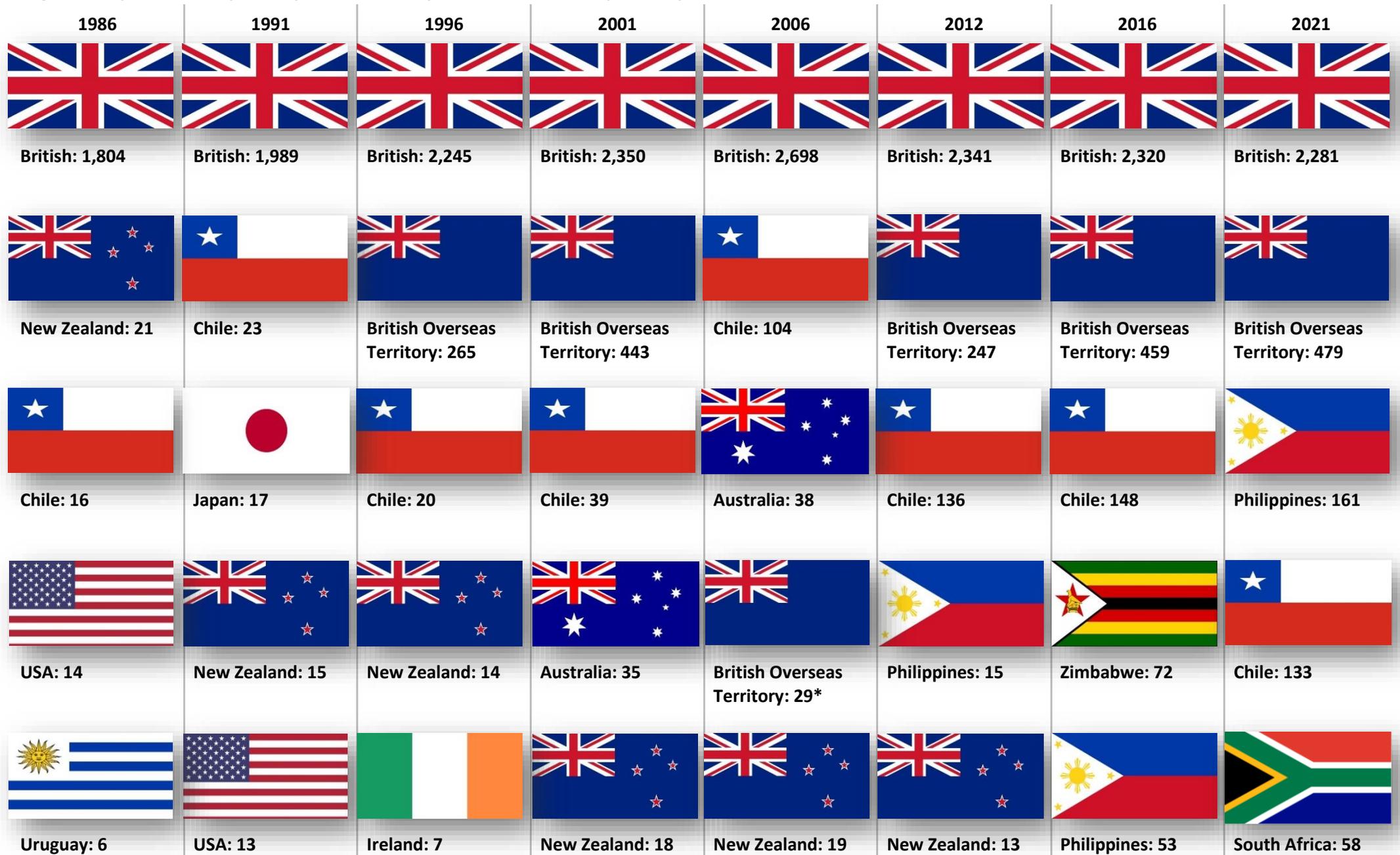


Figure 9: Population of top five reported citizenships of usual residents by census year, 1986-2021



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

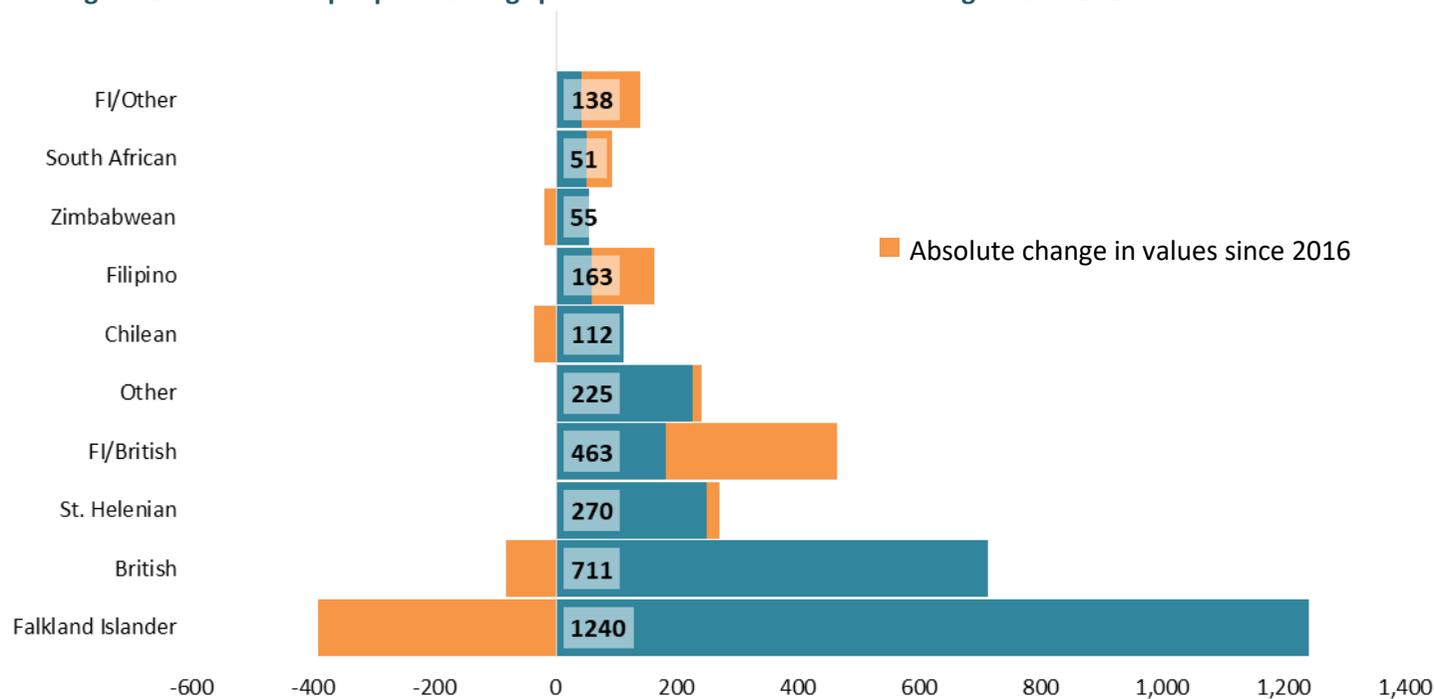
National identity

National identity 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. Approximately 54 per cent of the usually resident population identified as Falkland Islanders or a combination of Falkland Islander and another culture, with a further 22 per cent as being British or a combination of British and another culture. In total, approximately 76 per cent of people stated they embody a Falkland Islands identity; a British identity, or a combination of both. The next largest groups were Saint Helenian at 8 per cent, followed by Filipino at 5 per cent.

Figure 10 shows the absolute changes over time for the ten largest groups. While it appears that the number of people claiming a Falkland Islands or British identity has fallen since 2016, it's important to bear in mind that a person's sense of their national identity and the relative importance of their cultural background or heritage may change over time. Over the same period, the number of people claiming a combined 'Falkland Islands/British' or a 'Falkland Islands/other' identity increased; offsetting much of decrease mentioned above.

Of those who consider themselves Falkland Islanders, 78 per cent were born in the Islands; 16 per cent were born in the UK; and the remaining 5 per cent were born in one of 31 different countries.

Figure 10: Number of people claiming specific national identities and changes since 2016



Population by residency status

Overall, Falkland Islanders/Status Holders comprise 61 per cent of the population, followed by Work Permit (WP) holders at 23 per cent; Permanent Residence Permit (PRP) holders at 10 per cent. Table 11 shows the population breakdown by immigration category and the proportion of each category across broad locations in the Islands.

Falkland Islander/Status Holders make up 65 per cent of the population in Stanley and 87 per cent within Camp, whereas WP holders and their dependants make up 19 per cent in Stanley and 8 per cent of the Camp population.

Table 11: Population by immigration category and proportion by location, 2021

Immigration category	Total	Stanley		Camp		MPC	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Falkland Islander/Status Holder	2,089	1,800	86.2	286	13.7	3	0.1
Permanent Residence Permit	331	311	94.0	15	4.5	5	1.5
Residence Permit	49	49	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Work Permit	770	456	59.2	27	3.5	287	37.3
Dependent Permit	75	71	94.7	0	0.0	4	5.3
Accompanying Dependent Permit	66	64	97.0	0	0.0	2	3.0
Visitor's Permit	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0
Exempt	42	11	26.2	0	0.0	31	73.8

Note: Immigration category not known for some usual residents overseas at the time of the census

As in 2016, the largest concentration of WP holders is in Stanley and not MPC. This contrasts with 2012 and earlier census years, due to the combination of an increase in the number of people recruited to Stanley and a continued reduction in the population based at MPC. Although the system of permits has changed since 2016, comparisons can still be made across the 'main' permit categories¹.

Table 12: Period of residency in the Islands by immigration category, 2021

	TOTAL	Years resident in the Falkland Islands			
		<3	3 - 5	6 - 10	>10
Falkland Islander/Status Holder	2089	78	98	157	1756
Permanent Residence Permit	331	18	79	111	123
Residence Permit	49	25	11	9	4
Work Permit	770	316	233	108	113
Dependent Permit	75	39	26	9	1
Accompanying Dependent Permit	66	48	17	1	0
Visitor's Permit	6	4	0	0	2
Exempt	42	34	8	0	0

Note: Length of residency not known for some usual residents overseas at the time of the census

In absolute terms, increases were recorded across all of the main categories with the exception of Residence Permit. Overall, the largest increase was observed in the PRP category, where 166 more individuals were recorded compared to 2016.

The length of time usual residents have lived in the Islands is detailed in Table 12. As would be expected, the majority of Status Holders (84 per cent) and PRP holders (37 per cent) have lived in the Islands for more than 10 years. However, 15 per cent of WP holders have been resident for more than 10 years.

¹ Here the 'main' permit categories are identified as Falkland Islander/Status Holder, Permanent Residence Permit, Residence Permit, and Work Permit.

Resident and present population: Housing and households

Household types

Note that civilian personnel based at MPC are not required to provide information on their accommodation or household characteristics in the census. The estimated total number of households in the Islands excluding MPC is 1,352, of which 1,297 were occupied on the night of the census. Table 13 shows how the numbers of occupied household types counted in 2012, 2016 and 2021 have changed over time. In line with population changes, Stanley saw the greatest increases in household numbers and West Falkland the largest fall. 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 the Islands. An estimated 520 usual residents were overseas at the time of the 2021 census and it is likely that a considerable proportion had no one remaining in their respective households in the Islands to submit a census return. For comparison, the number of usual residents overseas at the time of census in 2016 was estimated to be 198, and 91 in 2012. In addition, there may be differences in how people categorised their type of household between censuses.

Table 13: Occupied housing units by type of household and location, 2012, 2016 and 2021

Household type	Total			Stanley			East			West			Outer Islands		
	2012	2016	2021	2012	2016	2021	2012	2016	2021	2012	2016	2021	2012	2016	2021
House	1,050	1,051	1,142	841	900	1,002	120	79	77	69	57	47	20	15	16
Flat	97	77	83	94	73	81	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mobile or temporary structure	48	60	72	42	52	65	5	4	3	1	3	2	0	1	2
Not specified	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,195	1,189	1,297	977	1,026	1,148	126	85	82	72	62	49	20	16	18

Property size: number of bedrooms

The number of bedrooms recorded in occupied households ranged from 1 to 11 per property, with an average of 2.8 and a median of 3. The most frequent configuration is 3-bed properties, at 38 per cent of households, followed by 2-bed properties at 33 percent. 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 55 per cent in Camp.

Household composition

The average household size in 2021 is 2.3 persons; a slight decrease on the 2016 figure of 2.4 persons. When the number of people per household is correlated with the number of bedrooms per property, Stanley households are more likely to be occupied to capacity overall; with the exception of 1-bedroomed households which were more likely to have single occupants than in Camp. As in 2016, nuclear households are the most frequent type at 63 per cent of all returns; this category includes single parents, and couples with or without children. Non-nuclear households; where 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 9 per cent of all households; a slight decrease compared to 2016.

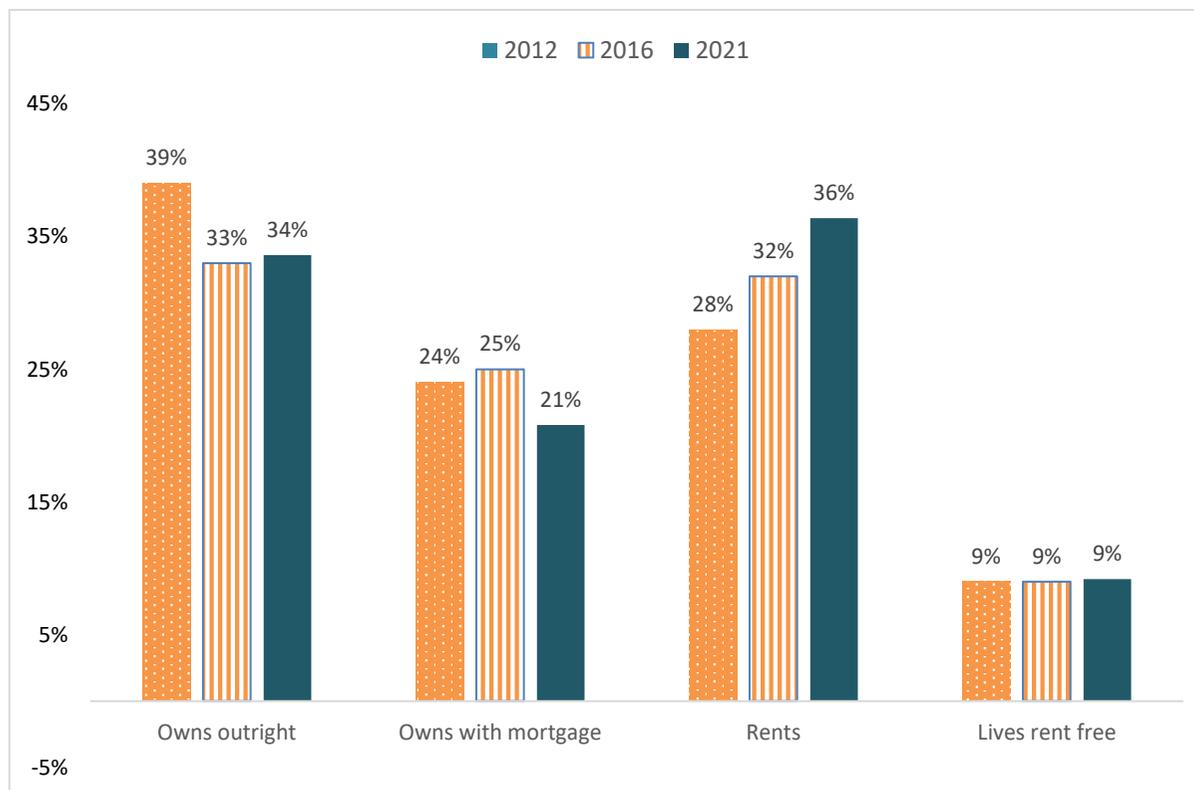
Housing types

Of all the occupied dwellings on census night, 186 (14 per cent) were built between 2016 and 2021. Houses account for 85 per cent of new builds; 72 per cent of which are detached houses. The majority of temporary or mobile properties were constructed between 1991 and 2015, and 11 per cent or 8 properties were constructed over 30 years ago. Approximately 1 in 6 of the occupied properties in Stanley were built between 2016 and 2021, compared to 1 in 18 Camp properties. Approximately 70 per cent of properties in Camp were built more than thirty years ago.

Housing tenure

Overall, 54 per cent of householders indicated they own their own home, either outright (34 per cent) or with a mortgage (21 per cent). Those renting their home increased from 32 per cent in 2016 to 36 per cent of households in 2021. The proportion of households living rent-free remained unchanged from 2016 at 9 per cent.

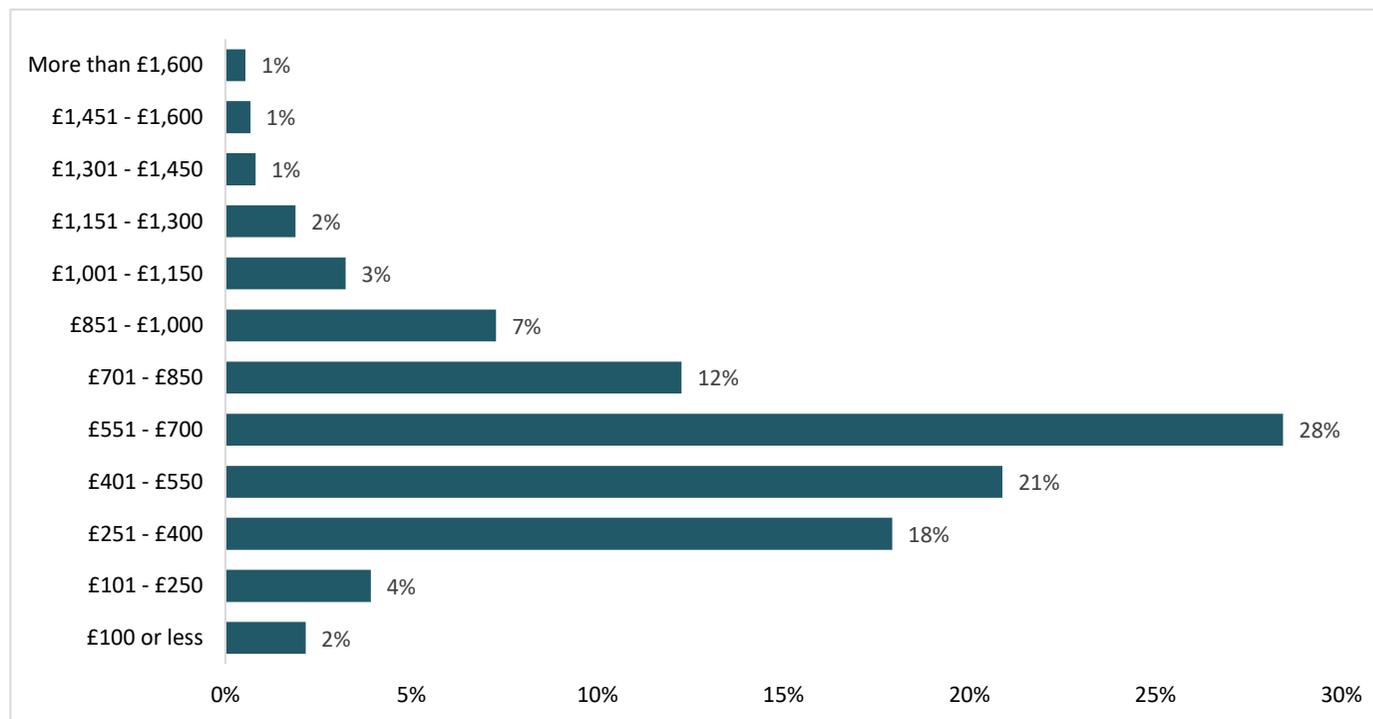
Figure 11: Tenure of occupied households, 2012, 2016 and 2021



Mortgage and rent costs

Figure 12 presents the monthly mortgage or rent outgoings householders reported in 2021. Roughly half of all households with mortgage or rent costs reported accommodation costs ranging from £401 to £700 per month, with the most frequent expenditure range between £551 and £700 for 28 per cent of households.

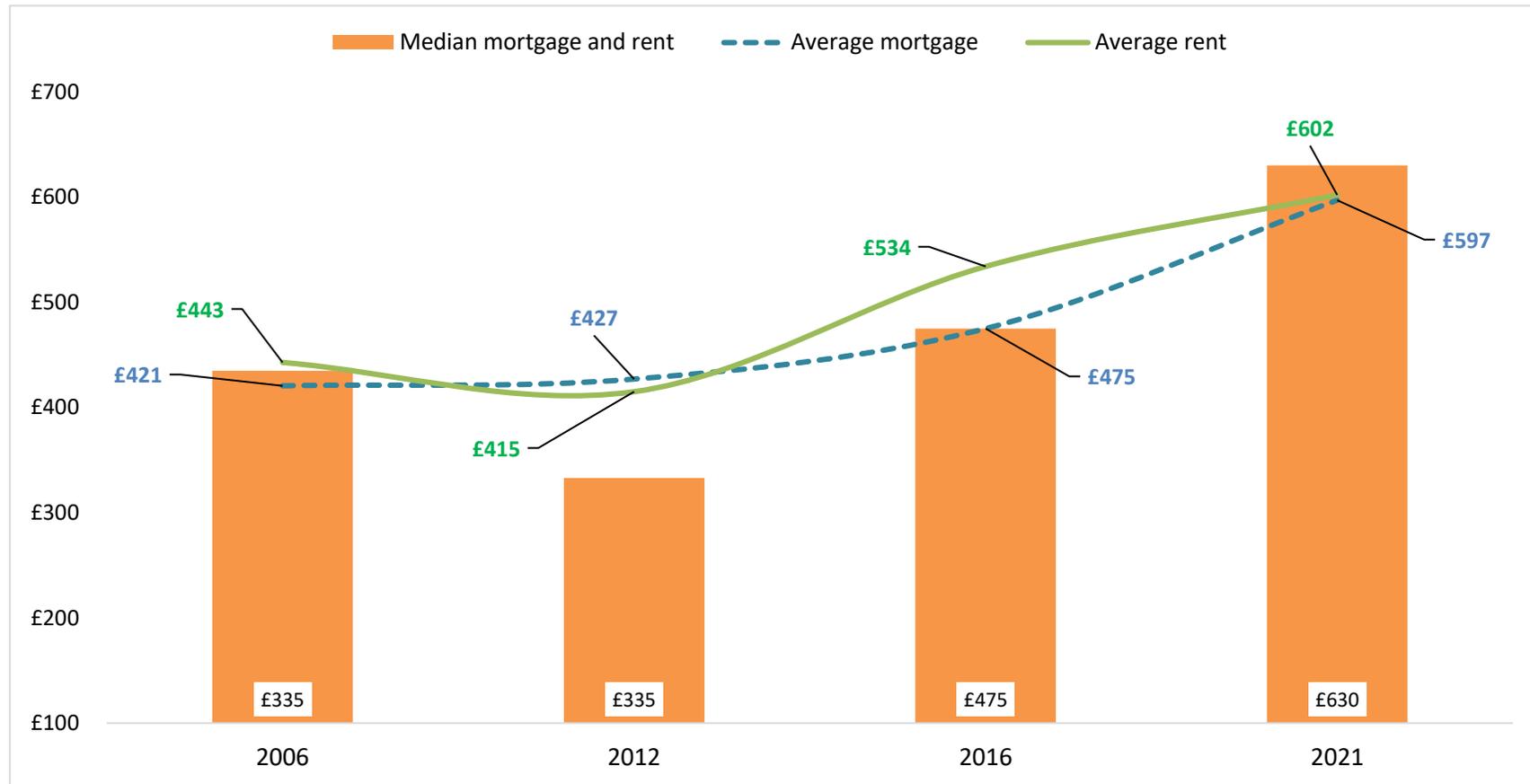
Figure 12: Monthly mortgage or rent expenditure for all occupied households, 2021



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 £551 to £700 category was set at £630 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 13 overleaf illustrates the reported monthly expenditure on both mortgages and rents at the time of the last four 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 13: Average and median monthly mortgage and rent expenditure, 2006-2021



The graph above shows the changes in accommodation costs since 2006. In 2012 and 2016, the average cost of accommodation was inflated by some households with high mortgage and rent payments. However, that reversed in 2021, when average rent and mortgage payments are reported to have increased by 26 and 13 per cent respectively compared to 2016, while the median accommodation cost increased by 33 per cent. What this means is while the top end of the mortgage and rent payments scale increased substantially in 2021, the distribution of costs is skewed to left with the mass concentrated in the right of the curve – accommodation costs have increased overall and half of all households are now paying up to a third more in rent or mortgage payments than they were five 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 average mortgage payments. In 2021, the average costs of each payment type have largely equalised, indicating that while rent and mortgage payments have both risen considerably compared to previous census years, the average cost of a mortgage has now ‘caught up’ with the elevated average cost of renting.

Usually resident population: employment and income

Employment levels

Excluding MPC, the total number of people in employment increased by 198 or approximately 11 per cent; from 1,829 in 2016 to 2,027 in 2021. All individuals aged 16 years and over who are working full or part-time are counted in this employment figure, including 71 individuals who indicated they are semi-retired and working occasionally. In 2021, 94 people stated they were 'not working for other reasons' and 92 people indicated they are in education or training.

Growth in the labour force

The 2021 census showed that the total number of people in the labour force was 1,909; an increase of 180 or 10 per cent on 2016. This translates into an average annual increase of 2.1 per cent for the intercensal period. With an unemployment rate of less than 1 per cent, there is essentially full employment in the Falkland Islands; this highlights that the labour market is operating at full capacity and illustrates the necessity for drawing on labour from overseas. Table 14 details the employment status of the labour force in addition to those outside it. Of note is that compared to 2016, there are more people aged 65 years and over who are in either full- or part-time employment.

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.

Table 14: Labour force by employment status (excluding MPC), 2012, 2016 and 2021

	2012	2016	2021	Change 2016 to 2021	% change
a. Employed	1,500	1,708	1,881	+173	+10.1
b. Unemployed and seeking work	24	21	28	+7	+33.3
Labour force (a plus b)	1,524	1,729	1,909	+180	+10.4
c. Employed and aged 65 years and older	75	121	147	+26	+21.5
d. Retired	244	253	258	+5	+2.0
e. Not working for other reasons	130	161	188	+27	+16.8
f. Aged 15 years and younger	481	571	597	+26	+4.6
Outside the labour force (c to f)	930	1,106	1,190	+84	+7.6

Labour force participation

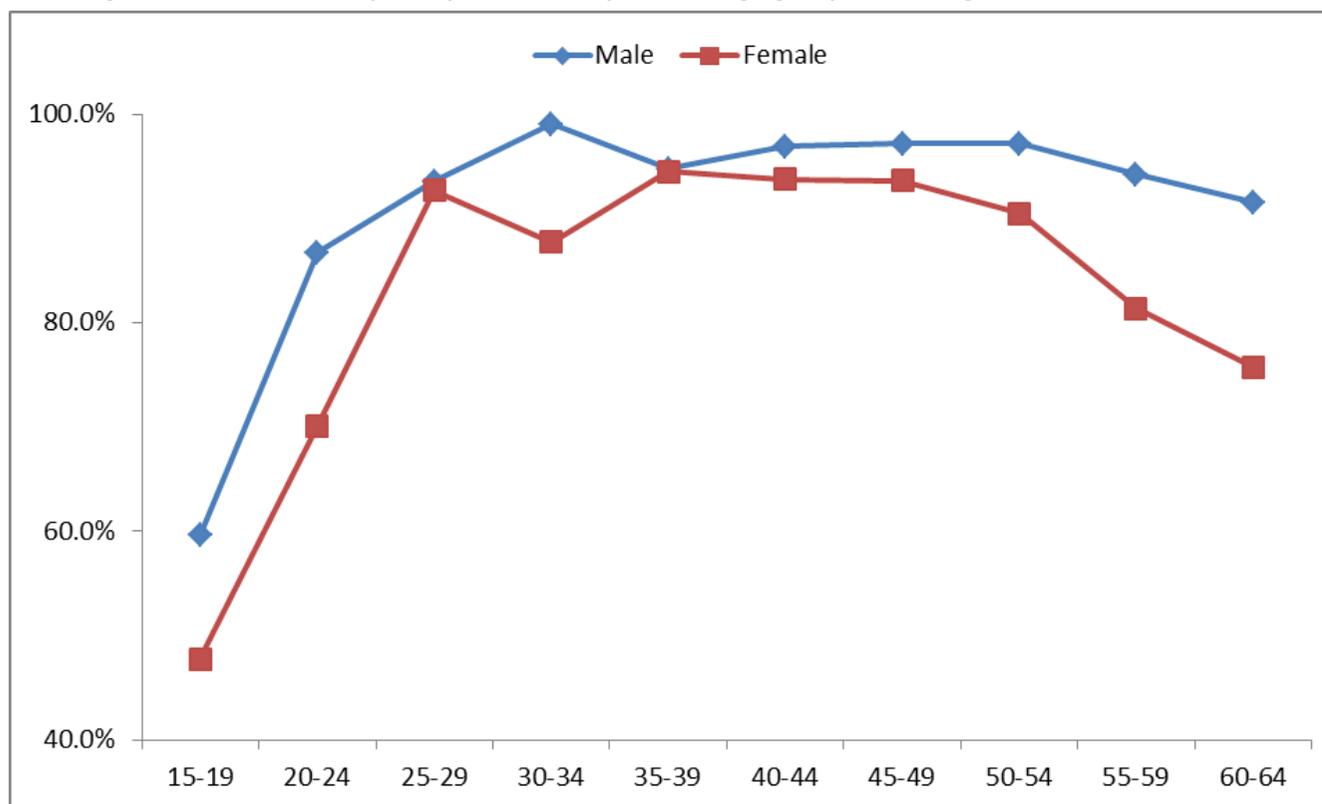
The labour force participation rate (LFPR), which focuses on the working age population, is one of measures used internationally to report labour market statistics. The overall rate for the Falkland Islands remains exceptionally high at 89 per cent in 2021; for comparison, and over the same period, the UK rate was 78 per cent, and the OECD average was 75 per cent.

In total, 995 males participated in the labour force, with an overall rate of 93 per cent. Female participation, 886 individuals, was approximately 8 per per cent lower overall at 85 per cent. However, the gap is smaller than was seen during the last census; approximately 10 per cent in 2016.

In the younger age groups female participation is notably significantly lower than for males, reflecting higher female participation in education and training. Males were also more likely to continue working up until retirement, at 92 per cent participating at ages 60 to 64 years compared to 76 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 14: Labour force participation rate by sex and age group (excluding MPC), 2021



Primary sector of employment

Table 15 shows that the Falkland Islands Government (FIG) remains the largest employer in the Islands with 663 employees and 33 per cent of all workers indicating their primary sector of employment is within government. The number of FIG employees increased by 138 or 26 per cent compared to 2016. Construction and Agriculture were the next two largest sectors, with 11 and 10 per cent of all employees respectively. Completing the top three non-public service sectors was Wholesale & Retail Trade, with 194 workers or 10 per cent of all employees.

Table 15: Primary sector of employment, 2021

Employment sector	Number	%
Public Service (e.g. FIG, UK Government, Government of SGSSI)	665	32.8%
Construction	217	10.7%
Agriculture crop and animal production	204	10.1%
Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	193	9.5%
Business services, administrative and support service activities	128	6.3%
Accommodation and food service activities	101	5.0%
Fishing and fisheries	82	4.0%
Community, social and personal services	77	3.8%
Tourism	69	3.4%
Transportation and storage	68	3.4%
Information and communication	58	2.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical	39	1.9%
Electricity, Water and Gas	36	1.8%
Financial Services	35	1.7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	21	1.0%
Manufacturing of food and beverages	19	0.9%
Insurance	6	0.3%
Manufacturing of consumer goods excluding food and textile products	6	0.3%
Manufacturing of textiles, clothing, leather	2	0.1%
Real Estate	1	0.05%

Employees and self-employed workers

Of the 2,027 people in employment in 2021, 1,714 (85 per cent) were employees and 313 (15 per cent) were self-employed; proportionately similar to 2016. For those that are self-employed, the majority (68 per cent) do not employ any workers and operate alone. Table 16 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 10 per cent of all workers compared to 6 per cent of female workers.

Table 16: Self-employed workers by sector, 2021

Employment sector	Self-employed			% self-employed within sector
	With employees	Without employees	Total	
Accommodation and food service activities	5	8	13	12.9%
Agriculture crop and animal production	27	72	99	48.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	6	7	33.3%
Business services, administrative and support service activities	6	12	18	14.1%
Community, social and personal services	10	13	23	29.9%
Construction	20	25	45	20.7%
Electricity, Water and Gas	3	4	7	19.4%
Financial Services	1	0	1	2.9%
Fishing and fisheries	5	6	11	13.4%
Information and communication	3	2	5	8.6%
Insurance	0	1	1	16.7%
Manufacturing of consumer goods excluding food and textile products	0	6	6	100.0%
Manufacturing of food and beverages	0	4	4	21.1%
Manufacturing of textiles, clothing, leather	1	1	2	100.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical	1	8	9	23.1%
Public Service (e.g. FIG, UK Government, Government of SGSSI)	4	9	13	2.0%
Real Estate	0	1	1	100.0%
Tourism	6	22	28	40.6%
Transportation and storage	4	8	8	11.8%
Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5	8	12	6.2%

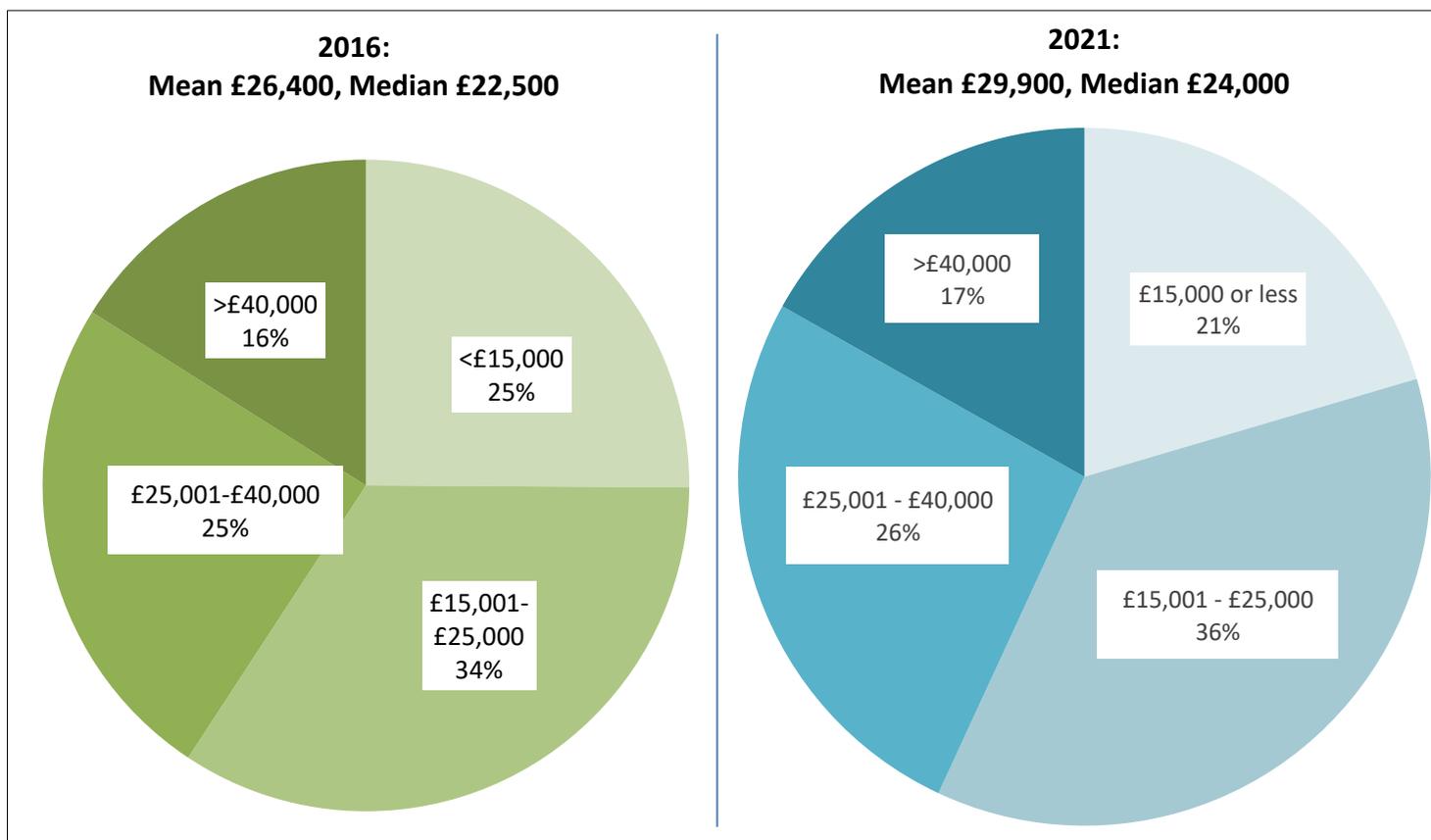
Multiple employments

One in six people indicated they have two or more jobs; largely comparable to what was found in 2012 and 2016, again highlighting 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 21 per cent were roles within the public service, and 10 per cent were within the Tourism industry.

Income from employment

The average reported income for all people in employment in 2021 was approximately £29,900 with a median of £24,000. This represents a 13 per cent increase on the average income from employment in 2016 and a rise of £1,500 in median income (Figure 15). The proportion of people in employment who earned £15,000 or less per annum decreased from a quarter of workers in 2016 to 21 per cent in 2021.

Figure 15: Per capita income for all individuals in employment (excluding MPC), 2016 and 2021



On average, annual income from employment increased in 2021 for all workers; irrespective of their location in the Islands, their sex, or their residency status (Table 17). The gap between Stanley and Camp workers continues to close, with an average difference of £4,700 per annum compared to 2016. The median Camp income increased from £17,500 in 2016 to £19,200 in 2021.

As is found in other developed economies, males earn more than females on average and in 2021 the gender pay gap was £5,300 per annum. This disparity continues to fall, with the gap closing by 22 per cent since 2016. Of note is that the median incomes for both sexes have increased and for the first time since 2012, when income statistics were first captured in a census; median income is the same on average for both sexes.

Looking at income from employment in relation to residency status; permanent residents are on average more likely to have lower annual incomes from employment than temporary residents. However, that gap is also continuing to close and median incomes for both groups are level on average.

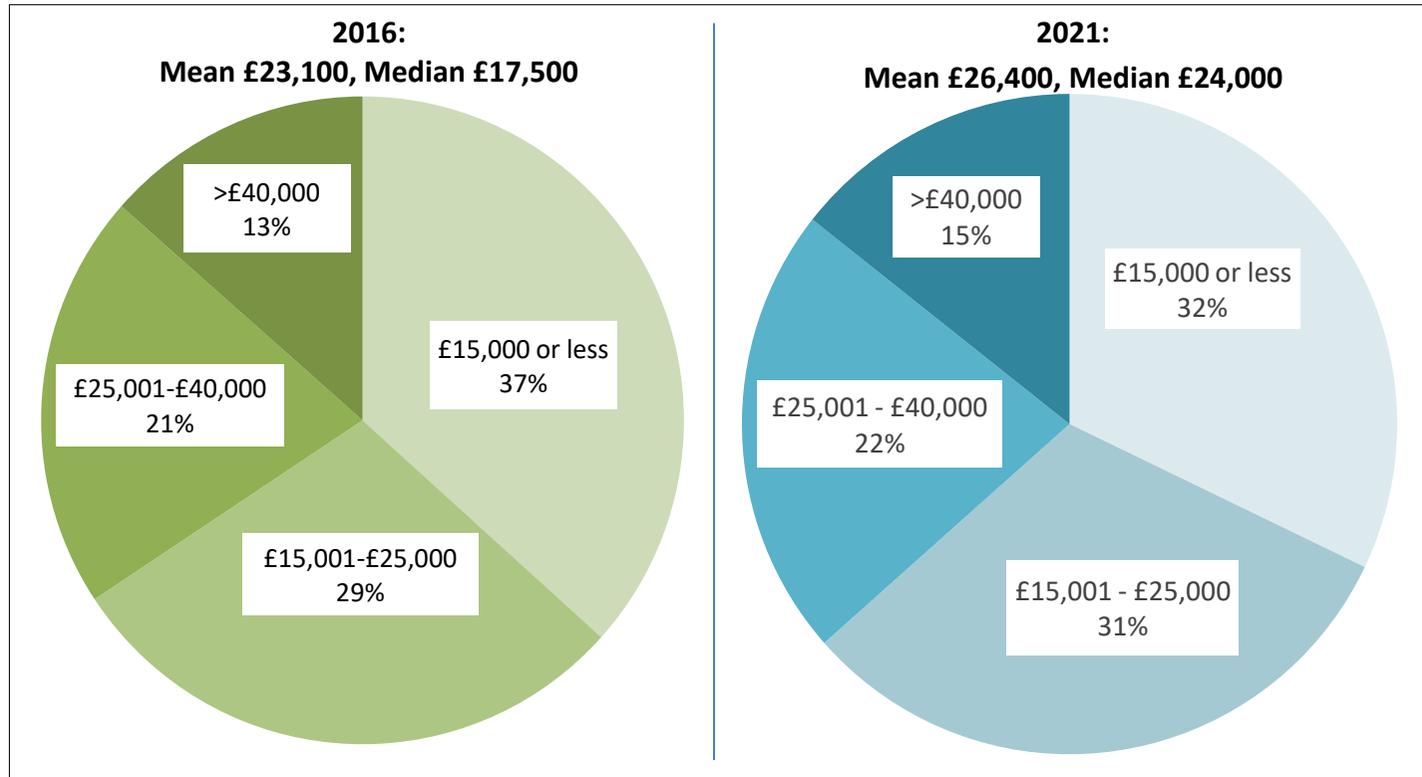
Table 17: Mean and median annual incomes by location, sex, and residency status for individuals in employment, 2012, 2016 and 2021

	2012		2016		2021	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Stanley	£23,300	£17,500	£27,200	£22,500	£30,400	£24,000
Camp	£21,200	£12,500	£21,200	£17,500	£25,700	£19,200
<i>Difference</i>	<i>£2,100</i>	<i>£5,000</i>	<i>£6,000</i>	<i>£5,000</i>	<i>£4,700</i>	<i>£4,800</i>
Male	£26,600	£22,500	£29,500	£22,500	£32,300	£24,000
Female	£18,800	£17,500	£22,700	£17,500	£27,000	£24,000
<i>Difference</i>	<i>£7,800</i>	<i>£5,000</i>	<i>£6,800</i>	<i>£5,000</i>	<i>£5,300</i>	<i>--</i>
Permanent residents	£22,300	£17,500	£25,700	£22,500	£29,300	£24,000
Temporary residents	£25,900	£17,500	£28,900	£22,500	£31,300	£24,000
<i>Difference</i>	<i>£3,600</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>£3,200</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>£2,000</i>	<i>--</i>

Income for all individuals

Figure 16 shows the annual per capita income for all working and non-working individuals aged 16 and over in the Islands. As these figures include incomes from non-employment sources such as pensions and welfare payments, the overall mean and median incomes are lower than was seen for employment incomes alone. Both the mean and median per capita income has increased since 2016, by 14 per cent and 37 per cent respectively. Fewer people have incomes of £15,000 or less, and half of all individuals aged 16 and over have annual incomes of 24,000 or more.

Figure 16: Per capita income for all individuals aged 16 and over, working and non-working (excluding MPC), 2016 and 2021



As with employment-only income, there are differences in terms of location and sex (Table 18 overleaf). Average incomes for all individuals 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 in this cohort again have higher incomes than females on average. In contrast to those in employment, a difference was found in the median incomes of males and females; with half of women in this cohort reporting median incomes of £19,200 or less, compared to £24,000 for men.

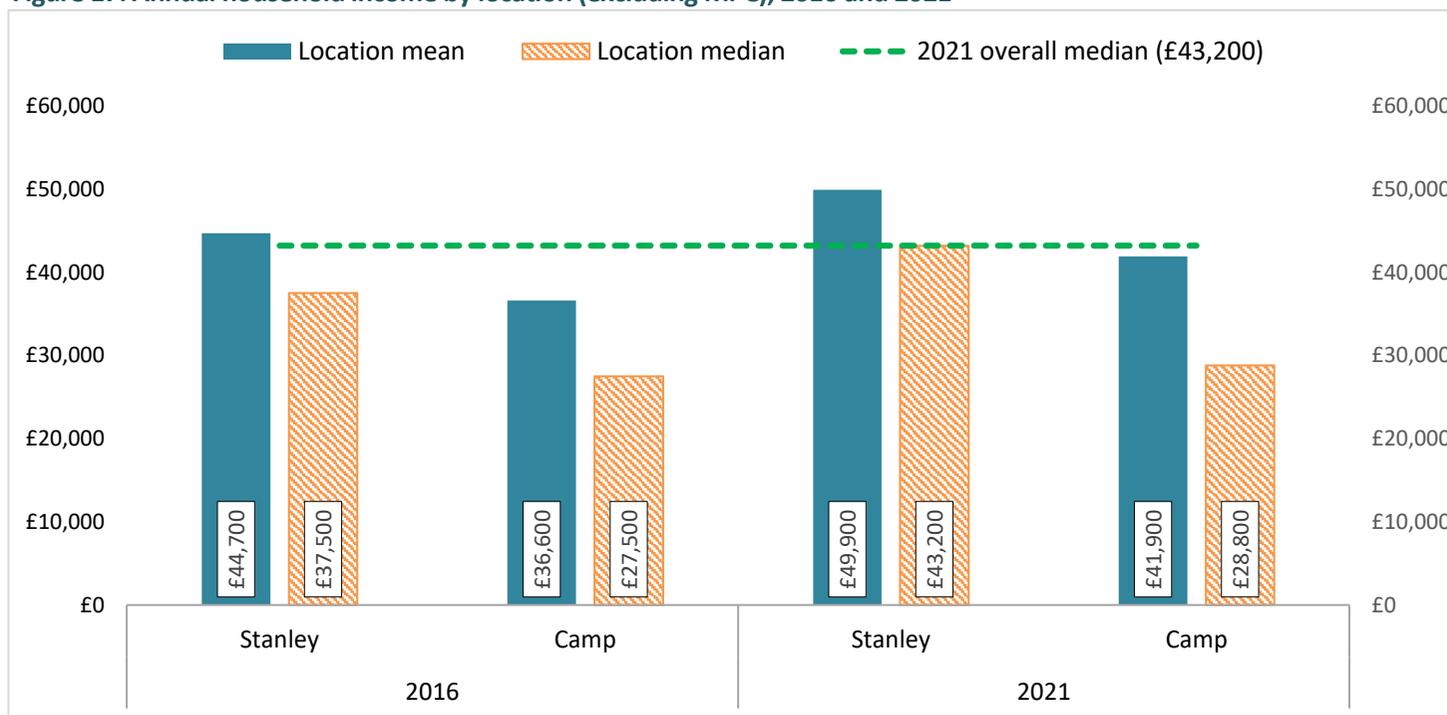
Table 18: Mean and median annual incomes by location, sex, and residency status for all individuals > 16 years, 2012, 2016 and 2021

	2012		2016		2021	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Stanley	£20,600	£17,500	£23,900	£17,500	£26,800	£24,000
Camp	£18,400	£12,500	£18,800	£12,500	£23,500	£19,200
<i>Difference</i>	£2,200	£5,000	£5,100	£5,000	£3,300	£4,800
Male	£24,200	£17,500	£26,500	£22,500	£29,900	£24,000
Female	£16,100	£12,500	£19,200	£17,500	£22,800	£19,200
<i>Difference</i>	£8,100	£5,000	£7,300	£5,000	£5,300	£4,800

Household income

Average household income in 2021, excluding households based at MPC, was calculated to be £49,000 with a median of £43,200; an increase of 12 per cent and 15 per cent for each respective measure compared to 2016. The average income for Camp households has grown by 14 per cent since 2016, however median household income increased by just 5 per cent; meaning that while overall household income in Camp has increased to £41,900 on average; half of all Camp households have not experienced those gains and have a combined income of £28,800 or less. Whereas the average and median household income levels in Stanley increased by 12 per cent and 15 per cent respectively; indicating that the gap between well-off and less well-off household in Stanley is closing.

Figure 17: Annual household income by location (excluding MPC), 2016 and 2021



Resident and present population: Health and lifestyle characteristics

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; Figure 18 compares the findings in 2016 and 2021. Overall, 85 per cent of the 2021 population rated their health as being 'good' or 'very good', a 3 per cent decrease on 2016. In contrast with the 2016 findings, and with health research elsewhere in the world, males were equally, rather than more, likely to rate their health as being 'good' or 'very good' compared to females (85 per cent). Of note are the differences by location; MPC residents were overwhelmingly more likely to report their health as being 'good' or 'very good' compared to other locations, at 96 per cent. Camp residents were substantially less likely to rate their health as being 'very good'; 30 per cent compared to 41 per cent for Stanley residents and 53 per cent for MPC residents.

Figure 18: Self-rated health, 2016 and 2021

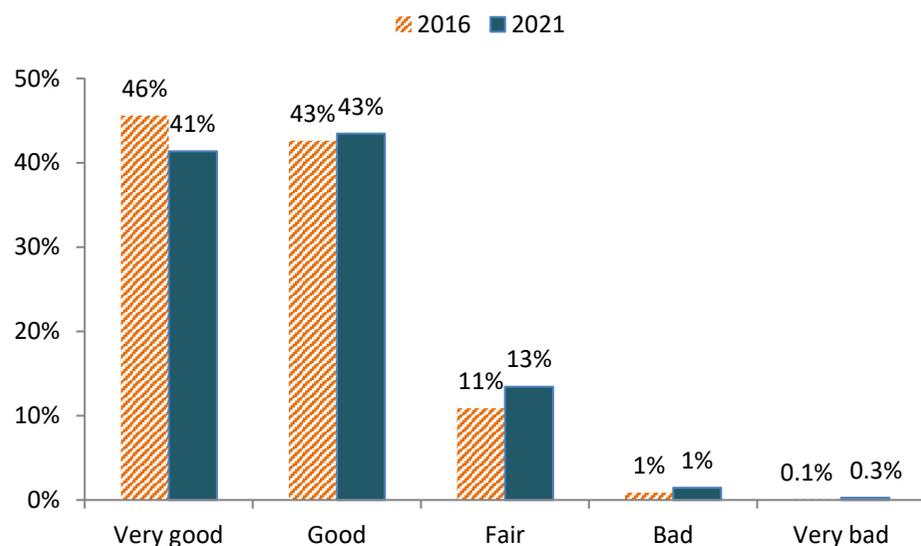
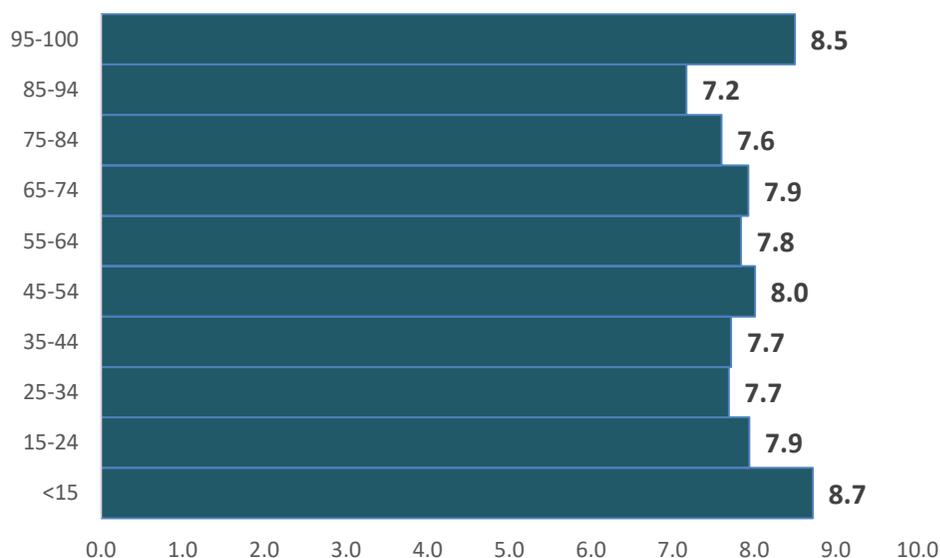


Figure 19: Self-rated life satisfaction, 2021



Life satisfaction

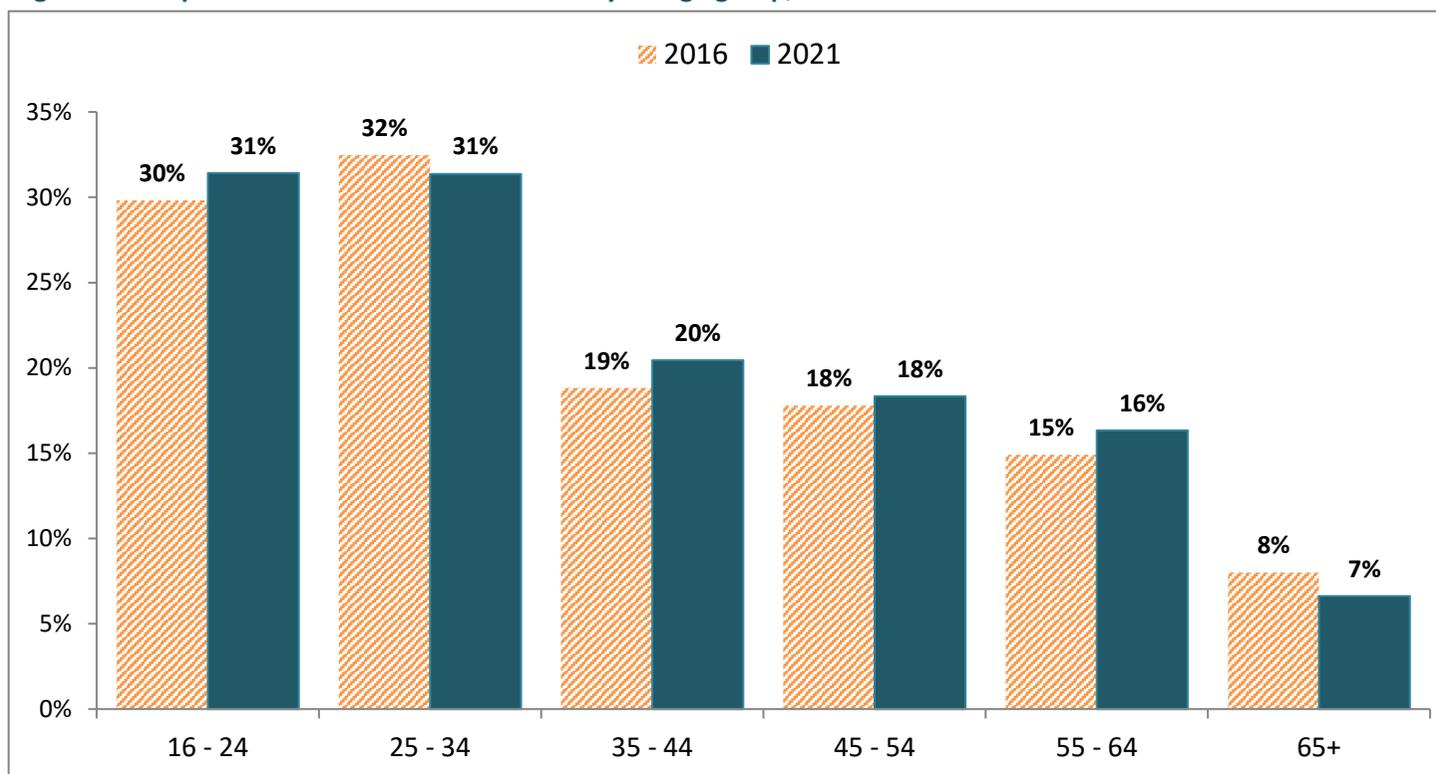
2021 was the first time a question on life satisfaction was included in the census, and similar to self-rated health; provides a useful snapshot of the life experiences of Falkland Islands residents. Encouragingly, 99 per cent of people responded to the question and on average, rated their life satisfaction as 8.0 on a scale of 0 to 10 (median value 8). Males expressed marginally lower life satisfaction than females, 7.9 compared to 8.0; and MPC residents reported an average satisfaction score of 8.4 compared to 8.1 for Camp residents and 7.9 for those in Stanley. Those aged 95 years and older (n=2) and ≤25 years (n=731) were more likely to have higher scores on average.

Tobacco consumption

2021 was the third census 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 undesirable health behaviours, 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.

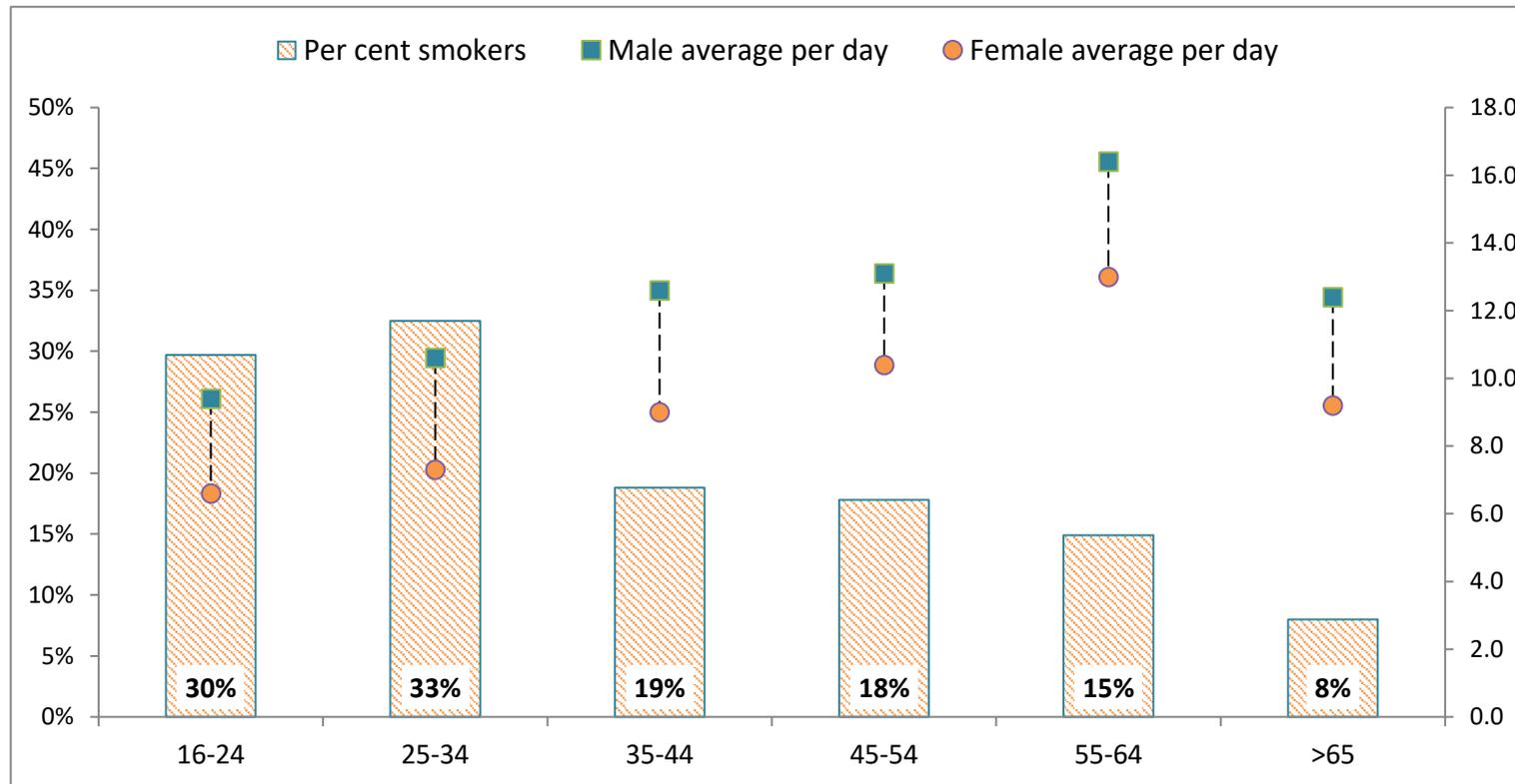
In 2012, 28 per cent of people aged 16 years and over indicated that they smoke; in 2016 this fell to 20 per cent, and remained at that proportion in 2021 with marginal changes across 10-year age groups (Figure 20). As in 2016, the highest prevalence of smoking was in the 16 to 34 years age groups at 31 per cent, with rates steadily declining to a prevalence of 7 per cent for those aged 85 years and over.

Figure 20: Proportion of smokers within each 10-year age group, 2016 and 2021



As is seen elsewhere in the world, men are more likely to smoke than women. In 2016, 22 per cent of men in the Falkland Islands aged 16 years and above smoked cigarettes compared to 18 per cent of women. In 2021, these rates remained stable. The average daily cigarette consumption for men who smoke is also higher than for women; 10.8 compared to 8.7 cigarettes per day, however the number of daily cigarettes consumed has fallen for men compared to 2016, when it was 12.2.

Figure 21: Proportion of smokers and average number of cigarettes smoked per day, by age group and sex, 2021

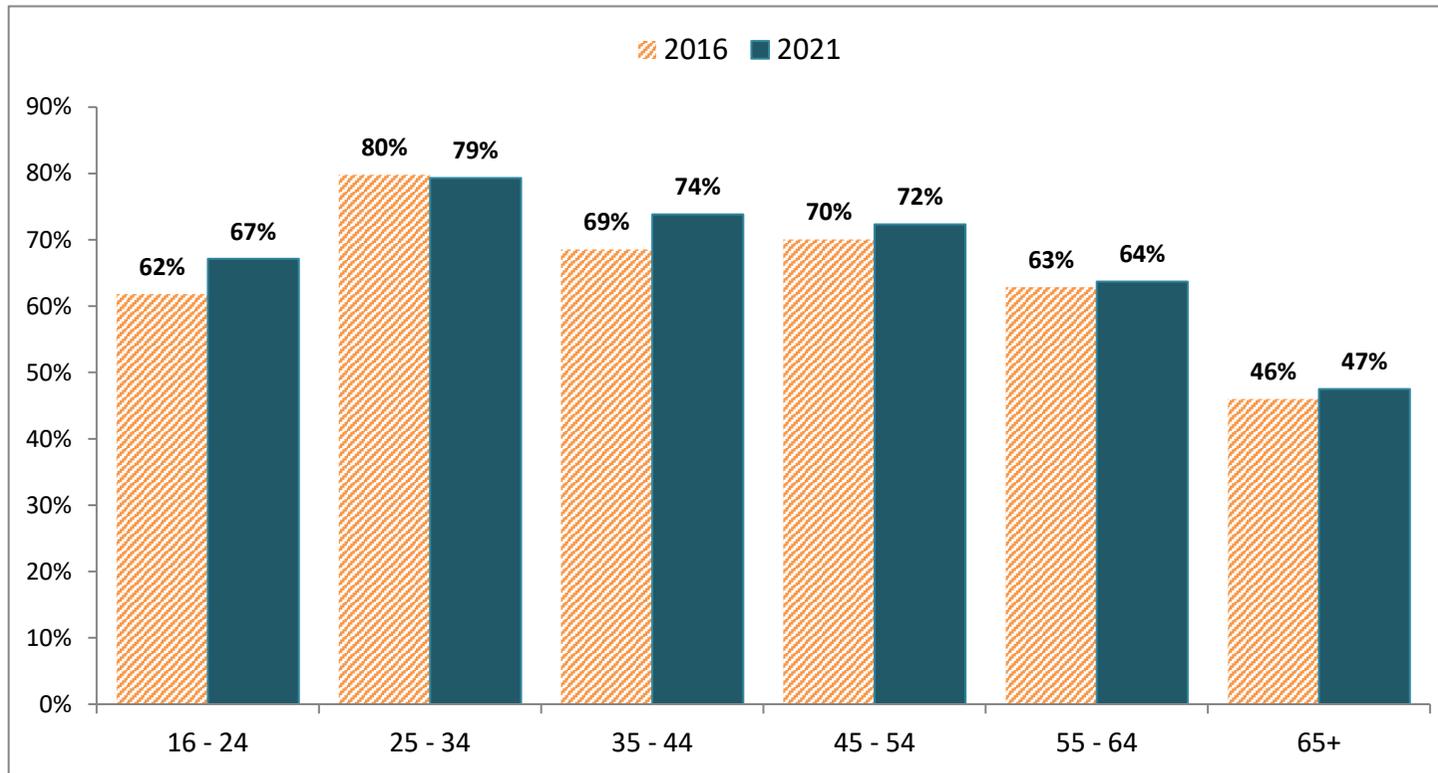


Consumption of alcohol

The prevalence of alcohol consumption continues to decline in many countries such as the UK and across the EU, despite acute increases recorded as a result of the pandemic. In 2021 in the UK, 79 per cent of adults are reported to have drunk alcohol in the previous 12 months. In the Falkland Islands, that figure is considerably lower at 69 per cent of the 2021 population aged 16 years and over; however this represents a 3 per cent increase on the 2016 figures.

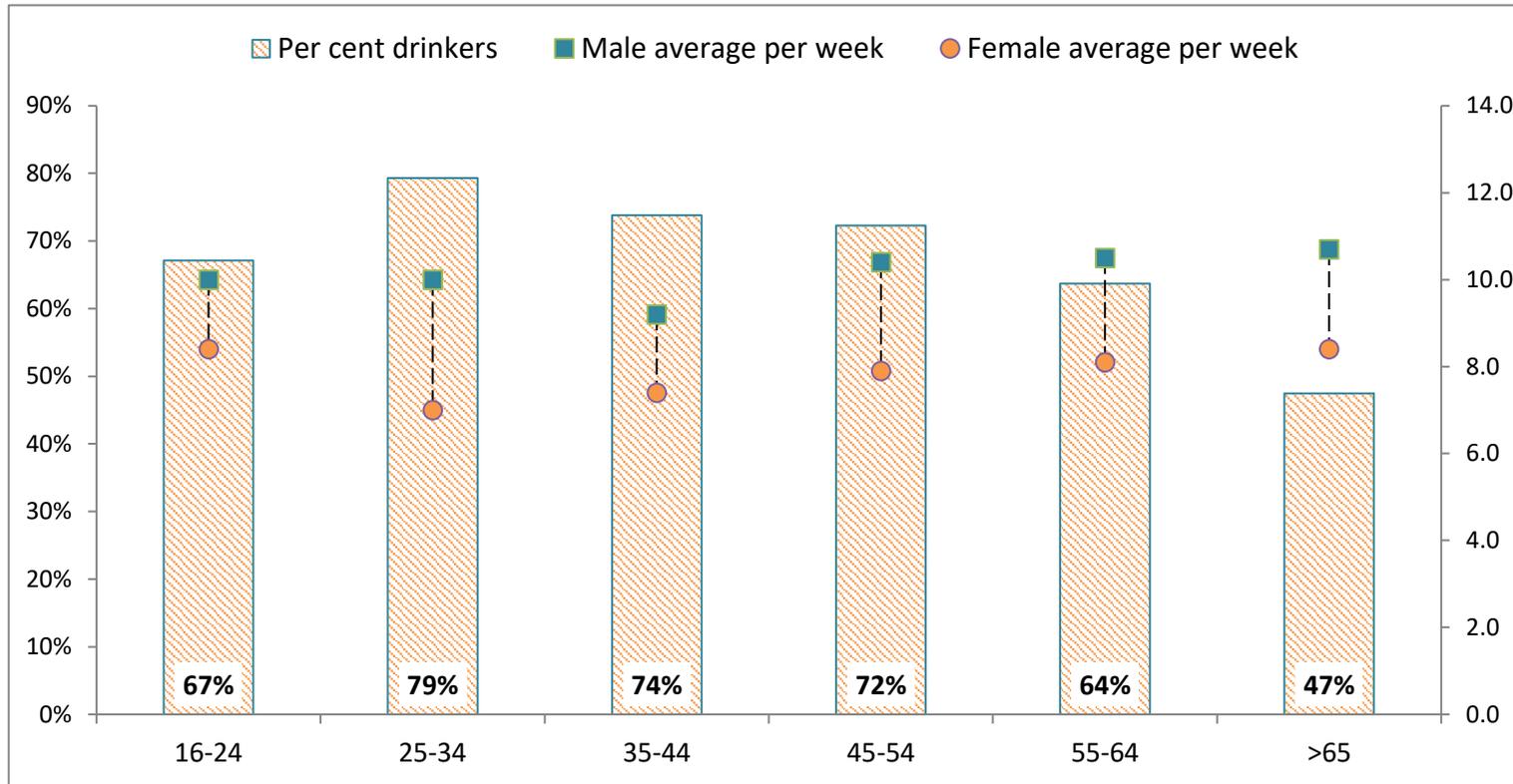
Figure 22 overleaf shows the proportion of people who consume alcohol by age group, and compares to 2016. In contrast to what was found in relation to smoking; there was an increase in reported alcohol use across almost all age categories, with the largest increases found in the 16 to 24 and 35 to 44 age categories. In 2021, the average number of units consumed per week was reported to be 9.1; approximately one bottle of wine, or six 330ml beers. Figure 23 shows that men were more likely to be drinkers than women across all age groups (75 per cent and 61 per cent respectively) and also consumed more on average than women; 10.1 compared to 7.7 units.

Figure 22: Proportion of people who consume alcohol within each age group, 2016 and 2021



The UK's alcohol unit guidelines recommend limiting consumption to a maximum of 14 units per week for both men and women. In the Falkland Islands, approximately 16 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women consume more than this limit per week (12 per cent overall), with this more likely in younger age groups. However, this is somewhat lower than was reported in 2016 when 15 per cent reported consuming more than 14 units per week (20 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women).

Figure 23: Alcohol consumption and average units consumed per week for adults aged 16 and over, by 10-year age group and sex, 2021



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2021 Census Table 1a

Total Population

Table 1a: Total population counted on census night, by sex and location breakdown (de facto)

Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL POPULATION	3,541	1,847	1,694
STANLEY POPULATION	2,848	1,457	1,391
CAMP POPULATION	340	166	174
MPC POPULATION	347	220	127
POPULATION ON MARINE VESSELS	6	4	2

Notes: The de facto population refers to all individuals counted at the time of census, regardless of where they normally reside (i.e. including visitors and foreigners temporarily residing in the country)

2021 Census Table 1b

Usual residents

Table 1b: Estimated usually resident population, by location

Population	Total
TOTAL POPULATION	3,662
STANLEY POPULATION	2,974
CAMP POPULATION	354
MPC POPULATION	334

2021 Census Table 1c

Usually resident and present population

Table 1c: Total usually resident population present on census night, by sex and location breakdown (de jure)

Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL POPULATION	3,142	1,645	1,497
STANLEY POPULATION	2,538	1,295	1,243
CAMP POPULATION	280	142	138
MPC POPULATION	324	208	116

Notes: The de jure population refers to all individuals counted at the time of census who are usually resident in the Islands. An estimated 520 usually resident individuals were absent on the night of the census.

2021 Census Table 1d

Usually resident and present population

Table 1d: Total usually resident and present population counts for 1851 - 2021

	Census Year																					
	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1946	1953	1962	1972	1980	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021
Population	287	541	811	1,510	1,789	2,043	2,272	2,094	2,392	2,239	2,230	2,172	1,957	1,813	1,885	2,050	2,564	2,913	2,955	2,840	3,200	3,142

Notes: Figures for 1851, 1861 and 1871 are estimated. Civilian personnel and their families based at MPC are included in census counts for 1996 onwards

2021 Census Table 1e

Usually resident and present population

Table 1e: Total population by sex and location breakdown, 1986 - 2021

	Total								Males								Females							
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021
Total	1,885	2,050	2,564	2,913	2,955	2,840	3,200	3,142	998	1,095	1,447	1,598	1,569	1,491	1,687	1,645	887	955	1,117	1,315	1,386	1,349	1,511	1,497
Stanley	1,232	1,557	1,636	1,989	2,115	2,120	2,460	2,538	626	814	855	1,009	1,060	1,062	1,261	1,295	606	743	781	980	1,055	1,058	1,197	1,243
East Falkland	388	245	233	208	194	202	190	149	230	148	129	113	107	105	95	76	158	97	104	95	87	97	95	73
West Falkland	265	196	174	144	127	127	151	95	142	104	88	74	68	63	74	48	123	92	86	70	59	64	77	47
Outer islands	0	52	38	38	42	22	40	36	0	29	22	21	25	11	19	18	0	23	16	17	17	11	21	18
MPC	0	0	483	534	477	369	359	324	0	0	353	381	309	250	238	208	0	0	130	153	168	119	121	116

Notes: Civilian population based at MPC not counted prior to 1996. Sex not known for two individuals in Stanley in 2016

2021 Census Table 1f

Usually resident and present population: Stanley

Table 1f: Population by five-year age group, sex and location: Stanley, 1986 - 2021

Year	Total								Males								Females							
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021
Total	1,232	1,557	1,636	1,989	2,115	2,120	2,460	2,538	626	814	855	1,009	1,060	1,062	1,261	1,295	606	743	781	980	1,055	1,058	1,197	1,243
0 - 4	83	101	96	122	143	126	168	116	35	56	51	63	73	62	92	52	48	45	45	59	70	64	76	64
5 - 9	89	91	108	120	140	140	160	204	47	41	67	59	68	59	86	110	42	50	41	61	72	81	74	94
10 - 14	129	124	99	128	123	138	162	137	65	63	46	72	58	60	89	67	64	61	53	56	65	78	73	70
15 - 19	90	108	136	121	127	117	124	109	48	48	71	60	79	57	51	49	42	60	65	61	48	60	73	60
20 - 24	81	109	125	143	133	122	117	102	37	61	60	68	59	63	53	54	44	48	65	75	74	59	64	48
25 - 29	85	130	134	165	148	142	164	164	37	66	80	76	74	57	73	81	48	64	54	89	74	85	91	83
30 - 34	108	149	129	178	182	155	170	195	66	71	63	103	77	80	83	101	42	78	66	75	105	75	87	94
35 - 39	89	140	148	165	196	185	222	217	49	86	71	83	105	87	115	101	40	54	77	82	91	98	107	116
40 - 44	76	112	124	169	167	199	225	230	38	58	74	71	93	111	110	116	38	54	50	98	74	88	115	114
45 - 49	69	95	120	148	173	151	203	230	43	46	60	88	79	86	118	124	26	49	60	60	94	65	85	106
50 - 54	70	94	99	131	148	149	173	223	35	61	50	66	79	71	95	121	35	33	49	65	69	78	78	102
55 - 59	62	69	84	112	114	131	166	168	25	37	46	58	57	76	79	93	37	32	38	54	57	55	87	75
60 - 64	56	67	61	84	93	101	115	132	35	31	31	52	45	58	72	59	21	36	30	32	48	43	43	73
65 - 69	49	54	56	68	83	82	89	100	23	34	26	35	50	38	47	60	26	20	30	33	33	44	42	40
70 - 74	35	47	40	55	53	60	73	78	18	23	23	21	27	37	36	40	17	24	17	34	26	23	37	38
75 - 79	30	36	39	27	44	54	57	56	14	18	18	14	16	25	33	25	16	18	21	13	28	29	24	31
80+	30	31	38	53	48	56	69	77	11	14	18	20	21	28	28	42	19	17	20	33	27	28	41	35
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0

Notes:

Sex not known for two individuals in Stanley in 2016.

Age categories over 80 years merged, as 5-year groups not recorded prior to 2012.

2021 Census Table 1g

Usually resident and present population: East Falkland

Table 1g: Population by five-year age group, sex and location: East Falkland, 1986 - 2021

Year	Total								Males								Females							
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021
Total	388	246	233	208	194	202	190	149	230	148	129	113	107	105	95	76	158	97	104	95	87	97	95	73
0 - 4	22	15	13	7	7	13	12	4	12	11	4	4	3	3	5	1	10	5	9	3	4	10	7	3
5 - 9	33	19	17	15	9	9	7	8	13	11	11	6	3	5	1	1	20	8	6	9	6	4	6	7
10 - 14	13	20	21	17	14	9	10	2	11	10	10	11	6	5	3	0	2	9	11	6	8	4	7	2
15 - 19	41	21	8	10	7	7	9	0	23	19	5	4	3	3	5	0	18	4	3	6	4	4	4	0
20 - 24	37	18	12	5	4	7	4	1	25	10	7	3	1	5	0	1	12	9	5	2	3	2	4	0
25 - 29	39	17	10	10	12	6	6	7	25	9	3	7	9	2	4	3	14	6	7	3	3	4	2	4
30 - 34	35	17	23	14	11	14	13	7	21	7	12	3	6	6	6	4	14	7	11	11	5	8	7	3
35 - 39	29	19	10	25	20	15	7	8	15	7	5	15	10	9	4	5	14	12	5	10	10	6	3	3
40 - 44	35	27	22	11	26	17	21	8	19	15	12	5	16	11	14	4	16	13	10	6	10	6	7	4
45 - 49	33	20	27	21	13	25	15	17	21	13	15	12	8	12	5	10	12	9	12	9	5	13	10	7
50 - 54	22	18	22	30	14	22	27	17	15	13	13	15	9	10	16	9	7	5	9	15	5	12	11	8
55 - 59	19	13	16	17	23	15	16	23	11	10	10	11	11	9	8	13	8	3	6	6	12	6	8	10
60 - 64	10	13	13	8	18	20	14	14	7	6	11	4	13	12	6	7	3	5	2	4	5	8	8	7
65 - 69	9	4	12	10	6	14	17	14	5	4	5	9	2	9	9	7	4	0	7	1	4	5	8	7
70 - 74	5	4	4	4	7	5	7	13	3	2	4	1	5	1	7	7	2	2	0	3	2	4	0	6
75 - 79	3	0	3	1	1	4	3	4	2	0	2	1	0	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0
80+	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Unknown	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						

Notes:

Sex not known for two individuals in Stanley in 2016.

Age categories over 80 years merged, as 5-year groups not recorded prior to 2012.

2021 Census Table 1h

Usually resident and present population: West Falkland

Table 1h: Population by five-year age group, sex and location: West Falkland, 1986 - 2021

Year	Total								Males								Females							
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021
Total	265	196	174	144	127	127	151	95	142	104	88	74	68	63	74	48	123	92	86	70	59	64	77	47
0 - 4	32	6	10	5	5	8	11	7	13	2	3	2	3	4	5	4	19	4	7	3	2	4	6	3
5 - 9	21	19	11	10	5	8	11	7	11	6	4	5	3	3	4	3	10	13	7	5	2	5	7	4
10 - 14	7	15	17	9	10	4	7	2	2	8	6	4	4	3	3	1	5	7	11	5	6	1	4	1
15 - 19	6	17	12	10	8	10	8	1	1	12	7	3	3	4	5	1	5	5	5	7	5	6	3	0
20 - 24	34	8	5	1	4	1	10	2	19	5	4	1	2	0	4	2	15	3	1	0	2	1	6	0
25 - 29	37	28	10	5	1	7	3	4	20	13	4	3	1	4	1	2	17	15	6	2	0	3	2	2
30 - 34	25	15	21	8	8	3	13	2	14	7	11	4	5	1	6	1	11	8	10	4	3	2	7	1
35 - 39	21	20	15	15	7	11	5	7	11	12	5	8	3	5	1	4	10	8	10	7	4	6	4	3
40 - 44	20	12	20	17	12	7	11	8	11	6	12	9	9	4	6	3	9	6	8	8	3	3	5	5
45 - 49	18	16	12	21	14	13	10	7	12	9	7	12	7	6	6	3	6	7	5	9	7	7	4	4
50 - 54	15	14	16	9	15	16	17	7	10	7	9	5	7	9	8	4	5	7	7	4	8	7	9	3
55 - 59	12	12	9	14	12	8	13	7	7	7	5	8	7	2	8	1	5	5	4	6	5	6	5	6
60 - 64	5	6	7	9	13	10	10	13	4	4	4	4	8	6	5	8	1	2	3	5	5	4	5	5
65 - 69	3	4	6	6	7	7	8	9	2	3	5	2	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	4	4	3	4	5
70 - 74	3	1	1	4	3	7	7	5	2	1	1	3	1	4	4	4	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	1
75 - 79	1	3	1	0	2	3	5	4	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	2
80+	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Unknown	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0						

Notes:

Sex not known for two individuals in Stanley in 2016.

Age categories over 80 years merged, as 5-year groups not recorded prior to 2012.

2021 Census Table 1i

Usually resident and present population: outer islands

Table 1i: Population by five-year age group, sex and location: outer islands, 1986 - 2021

Year	Total								Males								Females							
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021
Total	0	52	38	38	42	22	40	36	0	29	22	21	25	11	19	18	0	23	16	17	17	11	21	18
0 - 4	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
5 - 9	0	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
10 - 14	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
15 - 19	0	1	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
20 - 24	0	4	1	3	1	2	5	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	4	1
25 - 29	0	2	2	2	5	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	3	1
30 - 34	0	6	3	1	3	1	3	3	0	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	2	3
35 - 39	0	4	4	4	2	0	4	4	0	2	4	1	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	2
40 - 44	0	2	3	3	5	1	2	4	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	4	0	2	2
45 - 49	0	8	3	5	3	3	2	5	0	5	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	3	2	3	1	2	0	3
50 - 54	0	5	4	2	4	3	3	3	0	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	0	3	1	1	2	1	2	0
55 - 59	0	4	2	3	2	3	5	4	0	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	3
60 - 64	0	1	3	1	4	2	4	6	0	1	2	1	3	1	2	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1
65 - 69	0	1	1	5	1	3	2	2	0	1	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2
70 - 74	0	2	1	1	5	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
75 - 79	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80+	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Notes:

Sex not known for two individuals in Stanley in 2016.

Age categories over 80 years merged, as 5-year groups not recorded prior to 2012.

2021 Census Table 1j

Usually resident and present population: MPC

Table 1j: Population by five-year age group, sex and location: MPC, 1986 - 2021

Year	Total								Males								Females							
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	2021
Total	0	0	483	534	477	369	359	324	0	0	353	381	309	250	238	208	0	0	130	153	168	119	121	116
0 - 4	0	0	1	1	0	5	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0	6	4	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	6	2	2	1
10 - 14	0	0	1	0	7	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	1
15 - 19	0	0	4	6	10	9	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	1	0	0	4	5	6	5	1	1
20 - 24	0	0	46	71	65	33	22	23	0	0	21	37	27	20	13	15	0	0	25	34	38	13	9	8
25 - 29	0	0	110	89	66	46	46	32	0	0	72	55	39	25	23	19	0	0	38	34	27	21	23	13
30 - 34	0	0	80	91	62	44	43	43	0	0	60	63	40	28	30	23	0	0	20	28	22	16	13	20
35 - 39	0	0	58	68	66	45	38	41	0	0	42	52	45	31	25	30	0	0	16	16	21	14	13	11
40 - 44	0	0	39	50	51	42	44	50	0	0	29	38	37	31	29	32	0	0	10	12	14	11	15	18
45 - 49	0	0	61	46	46	33	52	36	0	0	53	38	32	25	34	19	0	0	8	8	14	8	18	17
50 - 54	0	0	39	61	34	45	32	33	0	0	38	52	26	35	25	23	0	0	1	9	8	10	7	10
55 - 59	0	0	28	42	43	32	35	30	0	0	21	37	37	21	25	19	0	0	7	5	6	11	10	11
60 - 64	0	0	14	8	20	12	18	19	0	0	13	7	18	12	14	16	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	3
65 - 69	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	6	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
70 - 74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 - 79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	15	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0

Notes:

Sex not known for two individuals in Stanley in 2016.

Age categories over 80 years merged, as 5-year groups not recorded prior to 2012.

2021 Census Table 15a

Usually resident and present population

Table 15a. Employment status by sex and location

Employment status	TOTAL			STANLEY			CAMP			MPC		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,142	1,645	1,497	2,538	1,295	1,243	280	142	138	324	208	116
Employed	2,159	1,189	970	1,642	875	767	202	111	91	315	203	112
<i>Employee</i>	1,901	1,037	864	1,486	776	710	101	59	42	314	202	112
<i>Self-employed with employees</i>	90	57	33	65	43	22	24	13	11	1	1	0
<i>Self-employed without employees</i>	168	95	73	91	56	35	77	39	38	0	0	0
Unemployed	23	6	17	22	5	17	1	1	0	0	0	0
Studying	44	15	29	42	15	27	1	0	1	1	0	1
Retired and not working	241	108	133	216	98	118	25	10	15	0	0	0
Semi-retired and working occasionally	67	47	20	55	38	17	12	9	3	0	0	0
<i>Employee</i>	27	18	9	26	17	9	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Self-employed with employees</i>	7	5	2	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Self-employed without employees</i>	33	24	9	22	16	6	11	8	3	0	0	0
Not working for other reasons	83	22	61	73	21	52	9	1	8	1	0	1
Aged 15 years or under	525	258	267	488	243	245	30	10	20	7	5	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: 2016 was the first year the option 'semi-retired and working occasionally' was offered. 2021 was the first year the option 'studying' was offered.

2021 Census Table 15c

Usually resident and present population - Both sexes

Table 15c: Employment status by 5-year age group, sex and location - Both sexes

Age (in years)	Employed	Unemployed	Studying	Retired and not working	Semi-retired and working occasionally	Not working for other reasons
Total	2,159	23	44	241	67	83
16 - 19	57	1	21	0	0	2
20 - 24	114	2	9	0	0	4
25 - 29	198	1	1	0	0	9
30 - 34	237	3	2	0	0	8
35 - 39	263	6	1	0	0	7
40 - 44	289	3	1	0	0	7
45 - 49	284	2	4	0	0	5
50 - 54	270	2	2	0	0	9
55 - 59	212	1	3	0	0	16
60 - 64	157	2	0	9	0	16
65 - 69	54	0	0	46	31	0
70 - 74	18	0	0	59	20	0
75 - 79	5	0	0	50	12	0
80+	1	0	0	77	4	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: 2016 was the first year the option 'semi-retired and working occasionally' was offered. 2021 was the first year the option 'studying' was offered.

2021 Census Table 19a

Usually resident and present population

Table 19a: Annual income by sex and location - All individuals in employment incl. semi-retired and working occasionally

Income	TOTAL			STANLEY			CAMP			MPC		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,226	1,236	990	1,697	913	784	214	120	94	315	203	112
<5,000	79	29	50	53	22	31	26	7	19	0	0	0
5,001-10,000	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10,001-15,000	326	137	189	236	79	157	69	42	27	21	16	5
15,001-20,000	539	275	264	337	157	180	35	23	12	167	95	72
20,001-25,000	399	232	167	322	179	143	17	12	5	60	41	19
25,001-30,000	262	158	104	221	132	89	18	9	9	23	17	6
30,001-35,000	170	119	51	144	103	41	14	6	8	12	10	2
35,001-40,000	105	69	36	96	62	34	4	4	0	5	3	2
40,001-45,000	66	37	29	59	31	28	3	2	1	4	4	0
45,001-50,000	69	41	28	53	33	20	13	7	6	3	1	2
50,001-55,000	34	21	13	29	17	12	1	1	0	4	3	1
55,001-60,000	51	32	19	43	27	16	3	1	2	5	4	1
60,001-65,000	24	16	8	18	11	7	1	1	0	5	4	1
65,001-70,000	11	7	4	10	7	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
70,001-75,000	9	4	5	8	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
75,001-80,000	14	11	3	13	10	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
80,001-85,000	8	7	1	6	5	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
85,001-90,000	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
90,001-95,000	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95,001-100,000	8	4	4	7	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
>100,000	43	29	14	34	23	11	6	4	2	3	2	1
Mean	29,200	31,400	26,400	30,400	33,200	27,100	25,100	25,900	24,100	25,400	26,400	23,500
Median	24,000	24,000	19,200	24,000	28,800	24,000	19,200	19,200	19,100	19,200	19,200	19,200

Notes: Respondents indicated their annual income from all sources from the above range of £5,000 income bands.

The midpoint of each band was used to calculate the scale income for each individual, and the overall mean and median income values.

2021 Census Table 19d

Usually resident and present population

Table 19d: Annual income by sex and location - All individuals

Income	TOTAL			STANLEY			CAMP			MPC		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,617	1,387	1,230	2,050	1,052	998	250	132	118	317	203	114
<5,000	245	75	170	203	65	138	40	10	30	2	0	2
5,001-10,000	8	4	4	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	0	2
10,001-15,000	473	200	273	373	140	233	81	44	37	19	16	3
15,001-20,000	564	286	278	361	167	194	36	24	12	167	95	72
20,001-25,000	413	240	173	333	185	148	20	14	6	60	41	19
25,001-30,000	266	161	105	224	134	90	19	10	9	23	17	6
30,001-35,000	177	124	53	151	108	43	14	6	8	12	10	2
35,001-40,000	114	74	40	103	65	38	6	6	0	5	3	2
40,001-45,000	67	37	30	59	31	28	4	2	2	4	4	0
45,001-50,000	72	43	29	56	35	21	13	7	6	3	1	2
50,001-55,000	36	23	13	31	19	12	1	1	0	4	3	1
55,001-60,000	51	32	19	43	27	16	3	1	2	5	4	1
60,001-65,000	24	16	8	18	11	7	1	1	0	5	4	1
65,001-70,000	11	7	4	10	7	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
70,001-75,000	10	5	5	8	4	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
75,001-80,000	14	11	3	13	10	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
80,001-85,000	8	7	1	6	5	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
85,001-90,000	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
90,001-95,000	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95,001-100,000	8	4	4	7	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
>100,000	49	32	17	40	26	14	6	4	2	3	2	1
Mean	26,700	29,700	23,200	27,300	30,900	23,500	23,500	25,700	21,100	25,200	26,400	23,100
Median	24,000	24,000	19,200	24,000	24,000	19,200	19,200	19,200	14,400	19,200	19,200	19,200

Notes: Excludes individuals ≤15 years (n=525). Respondents indicated their annual income from all sources from the above range of £5,000 income bands. The midpoint of each band was used to calculate the scale income for each individual, and the overall mean and median income values.

2021 Census Table 20

Usually resident and present population

Table 20: Self-reported health by sex and location

Health rating	TOTAL			STANLEY			CAMP			MPC		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,125	1,638	1,487	2,527	1,291	1,236	275	140	135	323	207	116
Very good	1,293	681	612	1,040	528	512	82	36	46	171	117	54
Good	1,358	704	654	1,092	557	535	127	63	64	139	84	55
Fair	420	229	191	344	184	160	63	39	24	13	6	7
Bad	45	18	27	42	16	26	3	2	1	0	0	0
Very bad	9	6	3	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: No information available for 17 individuals

2021 Census Table 23a

Usually resident and present population

Table 23a: Reported cigarette smoking by 5-year age group, sex and location

Age (in years)	TOTAL			STANLEY			CAMP			MPC		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	527	303	224	388	218	170	52	27	25	87	58	29
16 - 19	18	9	9	18	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 24	48	29	19	36	21	15	3	3	0	9	5	4
25 - 29	71	40	31	57	31	26	4	2	2	10	7	3
30 - 34	73	50	23	53	37	16	4	2	2	16	11	5
35 - 39	56	33	23	38	19	19	6	5	1	12	9	3
40 - 44	62	30	32	47	24	23	6	2	4	9	4	5
45 - 49	54	25	29	39	18	21	7	4	3	8	3	5
50 - 54	52	32	20	37	21	16	5	2	3	10	9	1
55 - 59	43	25	18	32	19	13	5	3	2	6	3	3
60 - 64	25	18	7	13	10	3	6	2	4	6	6	0
65 - 69	11	6	5	8	5	3	3	1	2	0	0	0
70 - 74	6	2	4	3	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	0
75 - 79	6	3	3	5	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
80+	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean cigarettes/day	9.9	10.8	8.7	10.1	11.2	8.8	11.7	12.0	11.3	7.6	8.6	5.5
Median cigarettes/day	10.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	10.0	5.0

2021 Census Table 24a

Usually resident and present population

Table 24a: Reported alcohol consumption by 5-year age group, sex and location

Age (in years)	TOTAL			STANLEY			CAMP			MPC		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,793	1,044	749	1,399	796	603	173	98	75	221	150	71
16 - 19	35	19	16	33	18	15	0	0	0	2	1	1
20 - 24	106	61	45	83	46	37	4	3	1	19	12	7
25 - 29	166	91	75	128	69	59	12	6	6	26	16	10
30 - 34	198	108	90	151	86	65	10	4	6	37	18	19
35 - 39	212	119	93	164	84	80	15	9	6	33	26	7
40 - 44	214	122	92	169	93	76	14	8	6	31	21	10
45 - 49	210	122	88	167	97	70	21	12	9	22	13	9
50 - 54	208	126	82	166	98	68	22	13	9	20	15	5
55 - 59	147	92	55	113	72	41	19	8	11	15	12	3
60 - 64	118	68	50	81	41	40	25	15	10	12	12	0
65 - 69	69	46	23	51	35	16	15	8	7	3	3	0
70 - 74	56	33	23	46	26	20	10	7	3	0	0	0
75 - 79	33	21	12	28	16	12	4	4	0	1	1	0
80+	21	16	5	19	15	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Mean units per week	9.1	10.1	7.7	9.2	10.3	7.8	10.4	12.2	8.0	7.0	7.3	6.3
Median units per week	5.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	8.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

2021 Census Table 25

Usually resident and present population

Table 25: Housing units occupied on census night by type of housing unit and location

Type of housing unit	TOTAL	STANLEY	CAMP: East Falkland	CAMP: West Falkland	CAMP: Outer islands	MPC
Total	1,600	1,148	82	49	18	303
House	1,161	1,002	77	47	16	19
<i>Detached house</i>	932	780	73	45	16	18
<i>Semi-detached house</i>	195	188	4	2	0	1
<i>Terraced house</i>	34	34	0	0	0	0
Flat	363	81	2	0	0	280
<i>In purpose-built block</i>	114	66	1	0	0	47
<i>In a shared house</i>	238	7	0	0	0	231
<i>In a converted building</i>	5	4	0	0	0	1
<i>In commercial building</i>	6	4	1	0	0	1
Mobile or temporary structure	76	65	3	2	2	4
<i>Mobile home or portacabin</i>	73	63	2	2	2	4
<i>Caravan</i>	3	2	1	0	0	0

