

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

REPORT ON CENSUS, 1911.

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS,
16th September, 1911.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report and Summary of the Census of the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies.

2. The Report includes the population of South Georgia. In 1901, the year the previous Census was taken, South Georgia was uninhabited.

3. The Census of the Falkland Islands was taken on the night of the 2nd of April last, and that of South Georgia on the 19th of March. The Stipendiary Magistrate at South Georgia took advantage of the discretionary power allowed him and reported that he had altered the date of the "Census Night" from the 2nd of April to the 19th of March, in order that various floating factories which were preparing to leave at the end of March could be included. The Census Schedules were received from South Georgia at the end of June.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,
Registrar-General and Supervisor of Census.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

1.—AREA.

The area of the Colony, including West Falklands and adjacent Islands, is 6,500 square miles, and that of South Georgia 1,000 square miles, making a total area of 7,500 square miles. The whole of this district was successfully enumerated.

2.—POPULATION.

The population of the Islands, including South Georgia, was found to total 3,275 persons. In the year 1881 the population was 1,553; in 1891 it had risen

to 1,789; in 1901 to 2,043, and in the present year, owing largely to the recent development of the Whaling Industry, it has risen to 3,275.

The distribution of the population is described below:—

East Falklands and adjacent Islands	...	...	...	1,608
West Falklands (including New Island)	...	...	...	664
South Georgia (including a Shipping population of 563 persons)	...	...	...	1,003
TOTAL	...	...	...	<u>3,275</u>

The increase of population during the last ten years was 1,232, or an increase in the Falkland Islands of 229 and 1,003 in South Georgia. The total increase per cent. of the population since 1901 was 60·33. In the previous ten years, 1891-1901, the population increased by 254 or 7·78 per cent. (*See* Footnote B in Comparative Table 1.)

PORT STANLEY.—The population of the Town of Stanley, including crews of ships in harbour (20 persons), was 905 or a slight decrease of 11 as compared with the 1901 Census. Probably there is no real decrease, as when the previous Census was taken a Man-of-War was in harbour, and there can be little doubt that a considerable number of her crew on leave during the "Census Night" were enumerated.

The number of uninhabited houses in Stanley was 5.

The number inhabited was 181 as against 168 in 1901, an increase of 7·74 per cent. and an average of five persons to each house.

Table 2 shows the distribution of the population of the Town of Stanley according to the number of rooms in each house and persons in household.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The average density of the population, *i.e.*, the average number of persons living on each square mile was as follows:—

Falkland Islands (6,500 square miles)	...	...	·34
South Georgia (1,000 square miles)	...	...	1·003

SEXES.

The total number of males and females in the Islands and South Georgia was 2,370 and 905 respectively, or an average of only 38·2 females to every 100 males. The average in the previous Census was 69·8 females to every 100 males.

The small proportion of females to males is due to the large number of males engaged in the Whaling Industry—excluding the number of males so engaged (1,149), the average number of females to every 100 males would be 74·11.

The following comparative statement shows the number of males and females in every 100 of the population in the age periods mentioned, and the number of females to every 100 males.

	1901.				1911.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. Females to every 100 Males.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. Females to every 100 Males.
Under 5	7.60	7.00	14.60	93	4.22	3.75	7.97	93
5-10	6.80	5.30	12.10	78	4.00	4.48	8.48	112
10-15	5.10	5.00	10.10	97	3.41	3.41	6.82	100
15-20	5.50	4.60	10.10	83	10.41	2.64	13.05	26
20-30	13.80	7.40	21.20	55	23.38	4.45	27.83	19
30-40	9.00	5.50	14.50	59	13.38	4.08	17.46	30
40-50	5.67	3.37	9.04	58	7.41	2.35	9.76	31
50-60	3.60	1.70	5.30	48	4.00	1.19	5.19	29
60-70	1.80	1.20	3.00	66	1.41	.51	1.92	37
70-80	.02	.03	.05	120	.41	1.05	1.46	56
80 & over	.01	.00	.01	50	.00	.06	.06	200
58-90	41.10	100.00	69	72.03	27.97	100.00	38.2	

It will be seen from the foregoing that up to the age of 15 years there is little difference in the proportion of females to males, but from 20 years there is a marked difference which is accounted for by the large male population.

AGES.

The Return of Ages was completely given on all schedules. Probably in some cases persons were not sure of their exact age and gave some multiple of 10 as 20, 30, 40, and possibly in some cases the ages has been mis-stated. The largest proportion of the population are those between the ages of 20 and 30, next in order come those between the ages of 40 and 50.

The following table shows the percentage under certain age groups as compared with the previous Census.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage 1901.	Percentage 1911.
Under 5 years	135	126	261	14.69	7.97
5-15	246	262	508	22.32	15.51
15-60	1,920	486	2,406	59.22	73.46
60 and over	69	31	100	3.77	3.06
	2,370	905	3,275	100.00	100.00

Vide Table 3 for Return of Ages.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The Civil condition of the population is set forth in table 4.

In 1901, 30.2 of the population were married; in 1911 the percentage was 31.60. In the case of males the percentage for 1901 was 26.8 and for 1911, 30.84, and in the case of females the percentages were 35.1 and 33.59 respectively.

The large number of persons unmarried, is to a certain extent due to the large number of children, as for instance 36·67 of the population were under 20 years of age.

Out of 1,647 males over 20 years, 726 were shown as married, and out of 427 females over 20 years, 293 were shown as married, or 44·0 per cent in the case of males and 68·62 per cent in the case of females.

The large number of married males as compared to married females is due to the large number of married men employed whose wives are not residing in the Colony.

The following tables show the number per cent. of the population, unmarried, married and widowed in 1901 and 1911:—

	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20	25·00	22·00	...	·01	...	...
20-30	10·67	2·60	2·60	4·70	...	·01
30-40	3·00	·05	5·60	4·50	·03	·02
40-50	2·00	·01	3·40	2·08	·01	·02
50-60	·06	·00	2·08	1·50	·02	·02
60-70	0·3	·00	1·20	·07	·03	·05
70 and over	·00	·00	·02	·00	·01	·02
1911.						
Under 20	21·93	14·26	·15	·34	...	...
20-30	18·26	1·92	4·98	2·47	·15	·06
30-40	5·46	·46	7·63	3·39	1·27	·24
40-50	1·62	·31	5·24	1·65	·30	·39
50-60	·89	...	2·93	·97	·36	·21
60-70	·43	·06	1·12	·37	·15	·21
70 and over	·09	...	·27	·09	·12	·26

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations are classified in Table 5.

The male population of Stanley and the East and West Falklands consisted mainly of:—

Carpenters.	Scholars.
Storekeepers.	Sheepfarmers.
Mechanics.	Managers.
Mariners.	Shepherds.
Labourers.	Farm Hands and
Shipwrights.	

persons engaged in various branches of the Whaling Industry on the West Falklands and at South Georgia. Out of 2,370 males, 42 are shown as unemployed or 1·77 per cent. and out of 905 females, 405 or 44·7 per cent. are shown as unemployed or not having any special employment.

In the classification of occupations the following are shown as being engaged in the Whaling Industry, viz:—

Whaling Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	408
*Flensers	...	...	...	...	...	26
Coopers	...	...	...	...	...	35
Meat Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	5
†Gunners (Harpoon)	...	...	...	...	...	13

(* A certain number of Flensers are probably included in Whaling Labourers, also

† Gunners included in occupations as Master Mariners.)

But the foregoing by no means represents the whole of the persons engaged in the Whaling Industry, as for instance a large number so engaged are placed in the classification as Mariners, Firemen, Master Mariners, Blacksmiths, Mechanics, Engineers, etc., all of whom were either directly or indirectly engaged in the above-mentioned Industry. (See also footnote at Table 1 concerning shipping population at South Georgia.) Shepherds and Farm hands total 440 or 18·6 per cent. of the total male population.

Scholars are returned at 503, or an increase of 127 over the number so classed at the previous Census, the number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 not employed nor at school was only 12 as against 56 in 1901. The number of children under 5 is given at 247—the majority of these would not be under tuition.

BIRTHPLACES.

Out of the population of 3,275, 1,421 were British subjects born in the Colony and 673 were British subjects born in Great Britain and Colonies. There were 13 Naturalized British subjects. The number of Foreigners was 1,093 out of which number no less than 980 were natives of Sweden and Norway—the majority of these were engaged in the Whaling Industry.

The average number of Births during the last 5 years was 52, and deaths 18, leaving an average increase of 34.

Birthplaces are classified in Table 6.

RELIGIONS.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining information as to the Religious beliefs of the people, the column provided in the schedules for this purpose being in nearly every case properly filled in.

1,821 are returned as belonging to the Church of England and 769 as Lutherians, for detailed classification see Table 7.

INFIRMITIES.

A careful examination of the returns has only shown 3 persons with serious infirmities, viz:—

Deaf and Dumb	...	...	...	...	2
Feeble minded	...	...	...	...	1

Probably there are many other persons with slight infirmities, such as impairment of sight, hearing or mental capacity, who have been unwilling to admit them in themselves or their families; notwithstanding this, however, it may be taken for granted that there were not more than a dozen persons with serious infirmities in the whole population.

CONCLUSION.

The population was enumerated on the lines of the English and other Colonial Censuses, that is to say, the population of the Colony and its Dependencies comprised all those persons present within the Colony on the Census night whether permanent or temporary residents.

In order to ascertain the numbers of those persons either able, or unable, to read and write it would perhaps be as well in future to place a column in the Census Schedules for this purpose.

The population, as will be seen from the foregoing Report, has increased more during the last 10 years than in the previous 30 years, and this owing to the development of the Industries already mentioned.

I cannot conclude this Report without mentioning the very satisfactory manner in which the Magistrate and Managers of Whaling Stations at South Georgia, the Deputy Collector at New Islands, Managers of Stations on the East and West Falklands and adjacent Islands and others, appointed Enumerators, performed the work assigned to them and thus contributed very largely to the proper enumeration of the Inhabitants. I must also mention in this connection the enumerator for Stanley, Mr. D. R. Watson.
