



# Trends in the Caribbean Netherlands 2017



**Trends in  
the Caribbean  
Netherlands  
2017**

## Explanation of symbols

.	Data not available
*	Provisional figure
**	Revised provisional figure (but not definite)
X	Publication prohibited (confidential figure)
-	Nil
-	(Between two figures) inclusive
0 (0.0)	Less than half of unit concerned
empty cell	Not applicable
2016-2017	2016 to 2017 inclusive
2016/2017	Average for 2016 to 2017 inclusive
2016/'17	Crop year, financial year, school year, etc., beginning in 2016 and ending in 2017
2015/'16-	
2016/'17	Crop year, financial year, etc., 2015/'16 to 2016/'17 inclusive

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.

## Colofon

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# Foreword

How large was the population of Bonaire, Saba, and St Eustatius on 1 January 2017? How did the economy of each island develop in 2015? What were the results of the labour force survey which was held in 2016?

This and more new statistical information is presented here in the latest edition of Trends in the Caribbean Netherlands. The book provides updated as well as new and additional information, covering many aspects of life in the Caribbean part of the Netherlands as of 2017.

Growing demand from the Dutch central government has resulted in the compilation of new statistics and an increase in available data. The edition before you includes data on all three islands with topics including consumer prices, firefighting, gross domestic product, inbound tourism by air, international trade, nature and environment and value added by tourism in the GDP of Bonaire.

This publication gives an impression of the diversity in facts and figures provided by Statistics Netherlands. The information can also easily be accessed through our press releases, available on our website, [www.cbs.nl/caribischnederland](http://www.cbs.nl/caribischnederland).

In addition, all our key figures can be found in our online database StatLine ([statline.cbs.nl](http://statline.cbs.nl)), on our Facebook page ([www.facebook.com/statistiekpbs.cn](http://www.facebook.com/statistiekpbs.cn)) and on our Twitter account (@statisticspbs).

I hope you find Trends in the Caribbean Netherlands 2017 a useful, enjoyable source of information!

**Director General,  
Dr T.B.P.M. Tjin-A-Tsoi**

The Hague/Heerlen/Bonaire, December 2017



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**29%** of the population  
under the age of 25 at the start of 2017

**120** sports instructors in 2016

**3,538** students in government-  
funded schools on 1 October 2016



# 1. Bonaire

Bonaire is one of the ABC islands of the Lesser Antilles, 70 km off the coast of Venezuela. The average temperature in 2016 was 28.3°C and, with an average wind speed of 6.9 m/s, there is always a wind or breeze. Rainfall in 2016 came to 464 mm, more than twice the amount in 2015 (191 mm). November was the month with the highest precipitation level (almost 175 mm).

Around 19.2 thousand people live on the island, which has an area of 288 km<sup>2</sup> and a population density of 67 per km<sup>2</sup>. Since January 2011, the population has increased by more than 22 percent or 3.5 thousand people.

On 1 January 2017, 39 percent of the inhabitants were born on Bonaire while 18 percent were born on Curaçao; 14 percent came from the European part of the Netherlands and 20 percent were natives of South or Central America. Only 3 percent were born on Aruba.

In 2016, 1.3 thousand people migrated to Bonaire. Of this group, 36 percent came

from the European part of the Netherlands and 30 percent came from either Curaçao, Aruba or St Maarten. The third largest group – 23 percent – came to Bonaire from South and Central America. There were also more than 1.6 thousand people who emigrated from Bonaire; 20 percent of the emigrants went to the European part of the Netherlands, while 18 percent emigrated to either Curaçao, Aruba or St Maarten. 28 percent of emigrants went to South or Central America.

Papiamentu is the most widely spoken language: two-thirds of the population indicate it as their first language. Dutch is the first language for 15 percent of people on Bonaire. Most common is multilingualism, with 90 percent of the population speaking more than one language. About 88 percent of all Bonairians aged 15 years and older have a religious denomination; almost seven in ten inhabitants are Roman Catholics, just under 7 percent are Pentecostals and nearly 5 percent are Evangelical.

# Climate

## 1.1 Climate, 2016

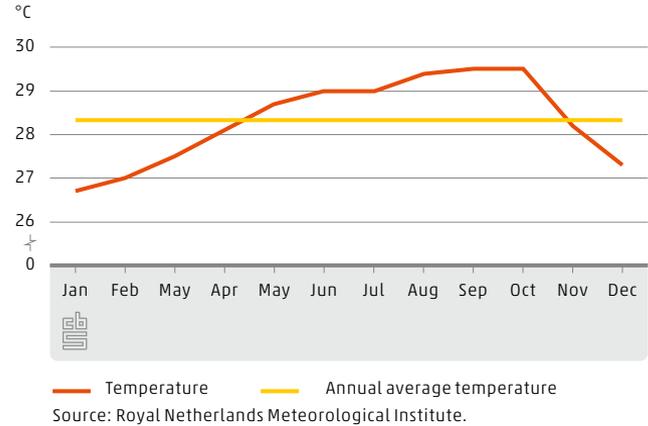
Month	Temperature	Wind speed	Relative humidity	Precipitation
	°C	m/s	%	mm
January	26.7	6.7	75.1	8.5
February	27.0	7.8	73.4	10.6
March	27.5	7.4	71.7	9.2
April	28.1	7.1	76.3	4.7
May	28.7	8.0	75.8	2.6
June	29.0	8.4	73.4	10.5
July	29.0	7.5	74.0	26.6
August	29.4	7.4	73.5	4.1
September	29.5	6.3	73.6	49.3
October	29.5	5.3	74.6	15.1
November	28.2	3.9	80.2	174.7
December	27.3	6.4	78.8	148.2
<b>Annual average</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>38.7</b>

Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

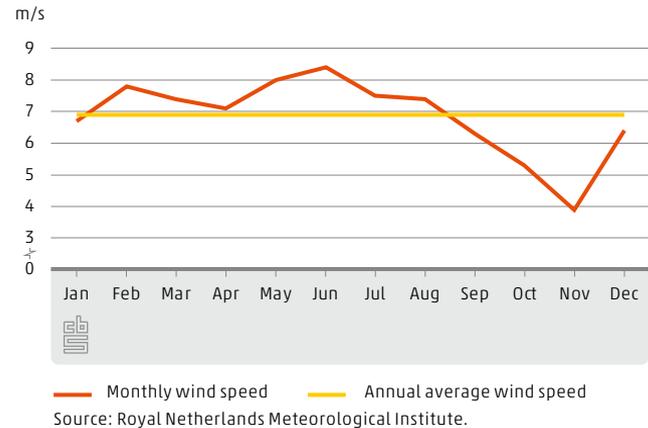


**6.9m/s** average  
wind speed in 2016

## 1.2 Monthly average temperatures, 2016



## 1.3 Wind speed, 2016



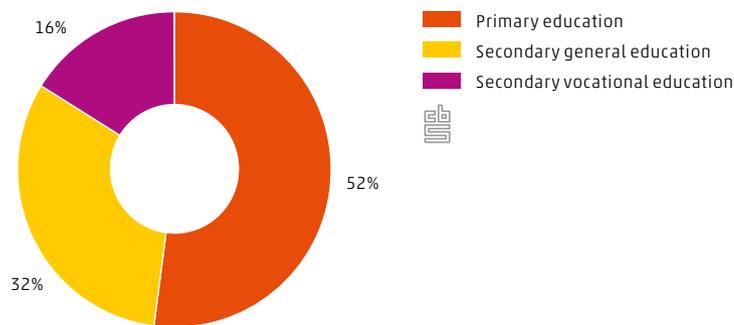
## 1.4 Government-funded schools, 2016/'17\*

	Number of schools
Primary education	7
Secondary education, including secondary vocational education	1

## 1.5 Students in government-funded schools, 1 October

	2014/'15	2015/'16	2016/'17*
Primary education	1,727	1,778	1,843
Secondary general education	1,147	1,124	1,125
Secondary vocational education	610	624	570
Total	3,484	3,526	3,538

## 1.6 Students in government-funded schools, 1 October 2016\*



## Education

Bonaire has eight government-funded schools, including seven primary schools. The secondary school teaches either general (practical education/AGO, VSO, VMBO, HAVO and VWO) or vocational education (MBO). On 1 October 2016, Bonaire had 3,538 students who were enrolled in government-funded schools, of whom slightly over half were enrolled in primary education; nearly one-third were in secondary general education while the rest (16 percent) attended secondary vocational education.

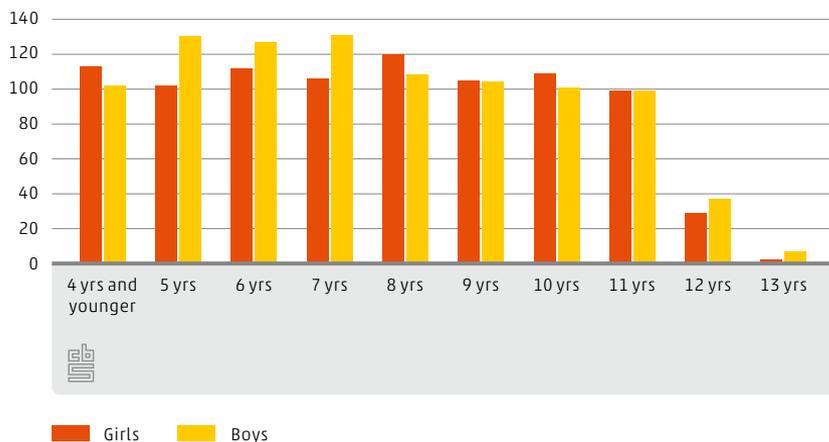
Most secondary vocational students (89 percent) were in the BOL programme, in which most time is spent in school and some time is spent doing training on the job (BPV) at a training company which is recognised by the Council of Education and Labour Market Caribbean Netherlands (ROA CN). The other students were in the BBL programme and worked in an recognised training company while attending school once or twice a week. Secondary vocational students can choose from different fields of study. In figure 1.9,

these are grouped by sector. In 2016/'17\*, the Economics programme was most popular with 31 percent of students pursuing education in this field. Technology was chosen by 28 percent of the students and Care by 24 percent. The other 18 percent of students took entrance qualification training (MBO Level 1) with a combination of sectors and were trained to become assistants on the labour market.

The success rates in secondary general education in 2016/'17\* show that all students with special needs (practical education/AGO and VSO) passed their exams. The percentages of successful students at the other education levels ranged from 68 percent in HAVO to 85 percent in VMBO-Basis.

**1+2**  
**3,538** students went to government-funded schools in 2016/'17\*

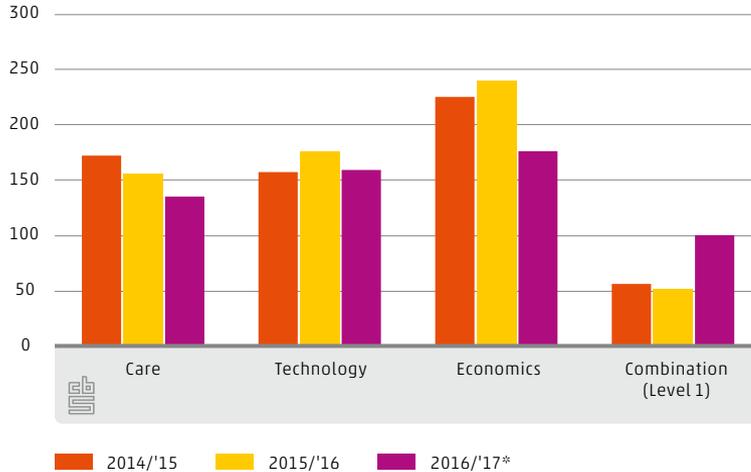
### 1.7 Students in government-funded primary education, 2016/'17\*



### 1.8 Students in government-funded secondary education

	2014/'15	2015/'16	2016/'17*
Secondary general	1,147	1,124	1,125
Secondary vocational – BBL	123	123	63
Secondary vocational – BOL	487	501	507
Total secondary education	1,757	1,748	1,695

## 1.9 Students in secondary vocational education by sector



## 1.10 Secondary general education: Final examinations, 2016/'17\*

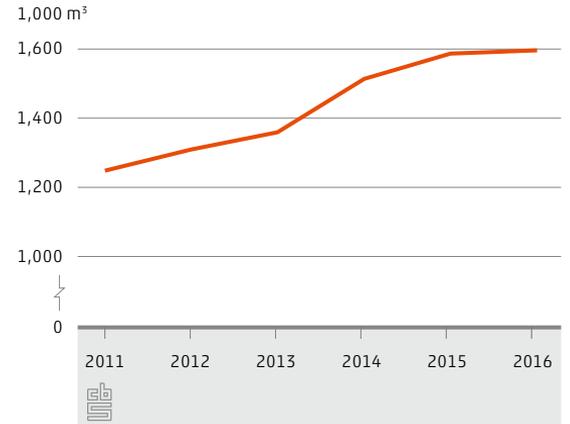
	Total of students	Pass rate (%)
VWO	14	79
HAVO	47	68
VMBO-GT	72	72
VMBO-K	40	70
VMBO-B	47	85

## Energy

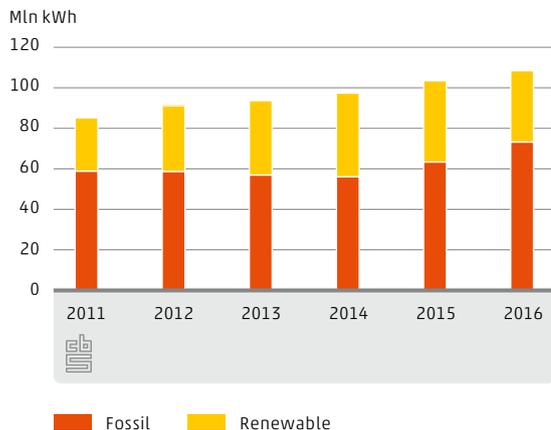
### 1.11 Power cuts

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	22	36	24	25	29
<1 hour	4	3	7	8	7
1-2 hours	7	11	6	8	9
2-5 hours	8	15	9	7	8
>5 hours	3	7	2	2	5
	<b>Hours</b>				
Total length	65	141	52	57	78
Average length	2.9	3.9	2.2	2.3	2.7

### 1.12 Water production



## 1.13 Electricity production



**12%** decrease in renewable energy production in 2016



## Firefighting

### 1.14 Firefighting

	2013	2014	2015	2016
In-house flooding	1	0	0	2
Search and rescue	2	3	3	0
Marine accidents - medical assistance	1	0	0	0
<b>Firefighting</b>				
Outdoor fires	129	93	101	56
Emergency firefighting	1	0	0	0
Car fires	5	11	6	5
Indoor fires	19	16	13	18
No category	2	5	4	5
<b>Assistance</b>				
Emergency assistance	20	30	14	21
Non-emergency assistance	18	23	16	27
No category	0	1	0	6
<b>Response to incidents involving hazardous substances</b>				
Emergency response	0	0	2	0
No category	3	5	5	1
<b>Aviation incidents</b>				
Assistance to aircraft	1	0	0	0
Assistance at/around runway	1	1	2	0

Source: Fire department Caribbean Netherlands.

## Income

With 23.6 thousand US dollars to spend per household, the lowest median disposable income in the Caribbean Netherlands in 2015 was recorded on Bonaire.

### Couples with children have the highest income

Multi-person households usually have more than one income earner and as a result enjoy a higher income than single-person households. In 2015, a multi-person household had a median income of 31.2 thousand US dollars to spend, more than twice the amount earned by singles (14 thousand US dollars). Among multi-person households, couples with children had most to spend. Their median disposable income was 37.7 thousand US dollars in 2015. One-parent families saw the largest increase, from 20.3 thousand US dollars in 2014 to 21.4 thousand US dollars in 2015.

### Highest income for middle-aged households

On Bonaire, just like on the other two islands, households with a main breadwinner in the 40 to 59 year age group have the highest income. People in this age group have more work

experience than their younger colleagues, usually occupy better jobs and earn higher wages. The median income in this group on Bonaire was 28.3 thousand US dollars in 2015. When a household's main income earner reaches retirement age<sup>1)</sup>, income is usually reduced as it is replaced by old age and supplementary pension schemes. For this group on Bonaire, the median disposable income was 21.5 thousand US dollars in 2015, nearly 1 thousand US dollars less than in 2014. By contrast, the youngest households saw their income grow. In 2015 they had 20.3 thousand US dollars to spend, an increase of over 3 percent.

### 1.15 Total disposable income of private households, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	6,550	6,850	7,000
	x 1,000 USD		
Average income	30.4	31.4	31.1
Median income	23.1	23.7	23.6

<sup>1)</sup> The retirement age in 2015 was 62.

## Purchasing power

In 2015, the median purchasing power of Bonaire's population improved by 3.6 percent.

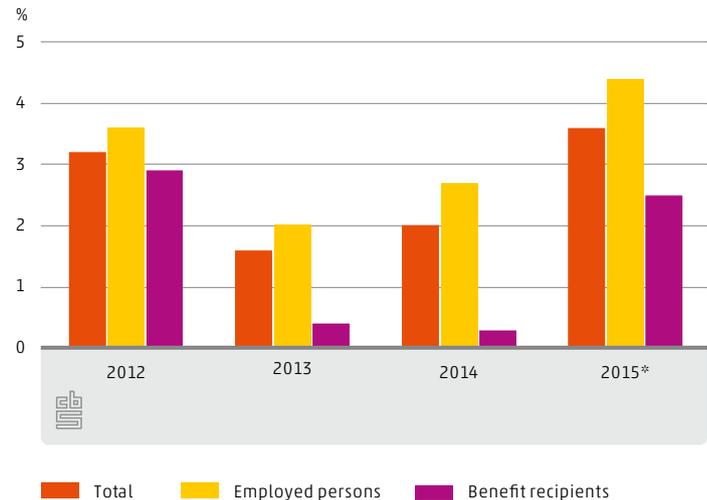
## Positive purchasing power development

Since 2012, purchasing power changes have been positive on Bonaire. The strongest increase was measured in 2015 when 50 percent of the population saw a minimum purchasing power increase of 3.6 percent. Not everyone saw positive effects. Variations are always a given due to factors such as pay rises and changes in labour market position, tax rates or household composition. On Bonaire, 37 percent of the population saw a decrease of purchasing power.

## Purchasing power up for people in work

On Bonaire, the purchasing power of the employed – i.e. people with income from labour or their own business in both 2014 and 2015 – improved by 4.4 percent in 2015. Those on social benefits in both years saw a minor increase of 2.5 percent. Only one-quarter of this group saw their purchasing power decline.

## 1.16 Purchasing power development by main source of income, 2012-2015\*



### 1.17 Disposable income of private households by main source of income, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Primary income</b>			
Number of households	5,850	6,150	6,250
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	32.6	33.8	33.6
Median income	25.9	26.5	26.7
<b>Transfer income</b>			
Number of households	700	700	750
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	11.6	11.1	10.6
Median income	7.7	7.7	7.6

### Major purchasing power increase for multi-person households with children

Purchasing power rose for all household compositions on Bonaire in 2015. Multi-person households had 4.2 percent more spending power; the most significant median improvement was seen among households with children. One-parent households and couples with children had 6.9 percent and 4.9 percent more purchasing power respectively. For single-person households, the increase was only 2.5 percent.

### Marked rise in purchasing power for young households

On Bonaire, households in all age groups had more purchasing power in 2015. The strongest median purchasing power increase was seen among persons in the age group up to 40 years. Most of them are still moving up the career ladder and their income rises as they gain more work experience and qualify for better paid jobs. On Bonaire, the spending power increase was 6.8 percent in 2015. The improvement for the middle-aged category was 4.4 percent. In both groups, 36 percent of the population still saw their purchasing power decline.

### 1.18 Disposable income of private households by household composition, 2013–2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Single-person household</b>			
Number of households	2,250	2,350	2,350
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	17.5	18.5	18.0
Median income	13.8	14.4	14.0
<b>Multi-person household</b>			
Number of households	4,350	4,500	4,650
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	37.0	38.2	37.7
Median income	30.7	31.1	31.2
<b>One-parent household</b>			
Number of households	650	700	700
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	22.3	23.4	24.3
Median income	19.7	20.3	21.4

### 1.19 Disposable income of private households by household composition, 2013–2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Couples, total</b>			
Number of households	2,450	2,650	2,750
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	38.0	39.8	38.9
Median income	32.2	32.5	32.4
<b>Couples, without children</b>			
Number of households	1,150	1,200	1,300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	35.8	36.8	34.6
Median income	28.5	27.3	27.6
<b>Couples, with children</b>			
Number of households	1,300	1,450	1,450
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	40.0	42.4	42.8
Median income	35.6	37.2	37.7
<b>Multi-person household n.e.c.</b>			
Number of households	1,250	1,200	1,200
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	42.6	43.1	43.0
Median income	36.1	36.7	37.6

## 1.20 Disposable income of private households by age group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Up to 40 years</b>			
Number of households	1,850	2,000	2,000
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	25.1	25.6	26.4
Median income	19.0	19.6	20.3
<b>40 to 59 years</b>			
Number of households	3,100	3,200	3,250
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	33.6	35.5	34.7
Median income	27.1	27.9	28.3
<b>60 years and over</b>			
Number of households	1,600	1,700	1,750
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	30.3	30.8	29.8
Median income	22.0	22.4	21.5

### More purchasing power for all income classes

In 2015, all income groups on Bonaire had increased purchasing power. Just like on Saba and St Eustatius, purchasing power improved most for people in the higher income groups.

### Factors influencing purchasing power

The purchasing power is determined by external factors including increases in Collective Labour Agreement (CLA) wages, inflation, changes in tax fees, indexation of social benefits and individual factors such as promotion, involuntary dismissal, change of jobs and retirement. Changes in household composition such as the birth of a child or a divorce also affect purchasing power.

### Example: AOV benefits

The local old age insurance benefit (Algemene Ouderdomsverzekering or AOV) on Bonaire in 2015 was raised by 1.5 percent, from 7,501 US dollars in 2014 to 7,618 US dollars in 2015. On the other hand, prices went down by 0.9 percent in 2015. The increase in real terms was therefore 2.4 percent, i.e. (nearly) equal to the median change in purchasing power for

people on Bonaire in households with a main breadwinner aged 60 and over, as well as for people in households mainly depending on social benefits in both 2014 and 2015. For these AOV benefit recipients, the actual change in purchasing power was nearly entirely due to the rise in their benefits in real terms.

## 1.21 Disposable income of private households by income group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Number of households	1,650	1,700	1,750
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	7.0	7.6	7.6
Median income	7.4	7.7	7.6
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Number of households	1,650	1,700	1,750
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	17.6	18.0	18.1
Median income	17.4	17.8	17.9
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Number of households	1,650	1,700	1,750
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	31.0	31.9	31.8
Median income	30.8	31.6	31.4
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Number of households	1,650	1,700	1,750
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	65.9	68.3	66.9
Median income	56.5	57.4	57.8

## 1.22 Total personal income of private household members, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	11,250	11,650	11,950
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	23.3	24.0	23.9
Median income	17.3	17.6	17.8

**23.6** thousand USD was the median disposable income in private households in 2015\*



## 1.23 Personal income of private household members by income group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Number of households	2,800	2,900	3,000
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	4.9	5.1	5.0
Median income	5.1	5.3	5.0
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Number of households	2,800	2,900	3,000
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	12.8	13.2	13.3
Median income	12.7	13.3	13.4
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Number of households	2,800	2,900	3,000
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	23.1	23.8	24.0
Median income	22.9	23.5	23.6
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Number of households	2,800	2,900	3,000
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	52.3	53.7	53.3
Median income	44.3	46.6	47.2

### 1.24 Total primary income of private household members aged 20 to 59 years, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	7,850	8,200	8,350
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	27.8	28.6	29.1
Median income	21.3	21.4	22.1



**+3.6%**

**purchasing power in 2015\***

### 1.26 Total purchasing power development of private household members, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	<b>%</b>		
Purchasing power	1.6	2.0	3.6
Persons with income decrease	45	43	37

### 1.25 Primary income of private household members aged 20-59 years by income group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Number of households	1,950	2,050	2,100
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	6.6	6.7	7.0
Median income	6.8	7.0	7.1
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Number of households	1,950	2,050	2,100
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	16.5	16.8	17.4
Median income	16.5	16.6	17.1
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Number of households	1,950	2,050	2,100
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	27.7	28.4	29.2
Median income	27.1	27.7	28.4
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Number of households	1,950	2,050	2,100
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	60.5	62.4	63.0
Median income	52.5	54.9	55.7

## 1.27 Purchasing power development of private households by household composition, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>Single-person household</b>			
Purchasing power	0.7	0.7	2.5
Persons with income decrease	42	41	34
<b>Multi-person household</b>			
Purchasing power	1.7	2.2	4.2
Persons with income decrease	45	44	37
<b>One-parent household</b>			
Purchasing power	4.4	5.5	6.9
Persons with income decrease	39	37	30
<b>Couples, total</b>			
Purchasing power	1.9	2.6	3.4
Persons with income decrease	44	42	37
<b>Couples, without children</b>			
Purchasing power	0.6	0.4	2.2
Persons with income decrease	45	47	39
<b>Couples, with children</b>			
Purchasing power	2.8	4.3	4.9
Persons with income decrease	43	40	35
<b>Multi-person household n.e.c.</b>			
Purchasing power	0.8	0.7	4.3
Persons with income decrease	49	48	40

## Income inequality

On Bonaire, income inequality determined by the Gini coefficient, has been rather stable in the period between 2013 and 2015. In terms of the 80/20 income ratio (i.e. measuring the ratio between the 20 percent highest and 20 percent lowest household incomes), inequality decreased from 9.38 in 2014 to 8.92 in 2015.

## 1.28 Purchasing power development of private households by main income source, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>Primary income</b>			
Purchasing power	2.0	2.7	4.4
Persons with income decrease	45	43	37
<b>Transfer income</b>			
Purchasing power	0.4	0.3	2.5
Persons with income decrease	34	36	25

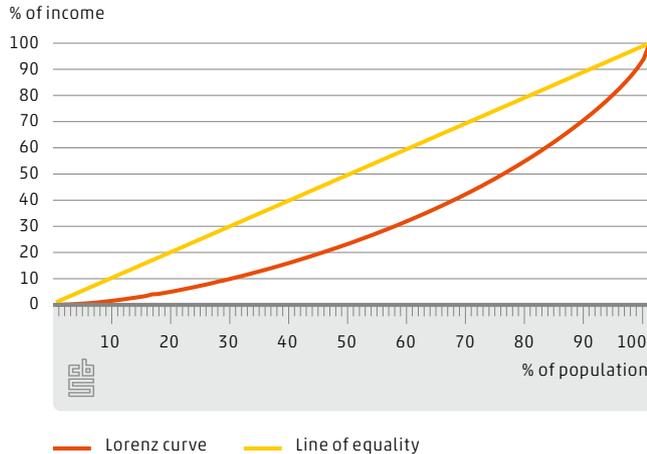
### 1.29 Purchasing power development of private household members by age group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>Up to 40 yrs</b>			
Purchasing power	3.2	4.0	6.8
Persons with income decrease	43	42	36
<b>40 to 59 yrs</b>			
Purchasing power	1.8	2.9	4.4
Persons with income decrease	45	43	36
<b>60 yrs and over</b>			
Purchasing power	0.4	0.3	2.4
Persons with income decrease	46	46	40

### 1.30 Purchasing power development of private household members by income group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Purchasing power	0.4	0.4	2.5
Persons with income decrease	46	44	37
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Purchasing power	2.4	1.7	2.9
Persons with income decrease	44	46	39
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Purchasing power	1.5	2.1	4.7
Persons with income decrease	45	43	35
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Purchasing power	2.3	3.3	4.3
Persons with income decrease	43	41	36

### 1.31 Lorenz curve, 2015\*



### 1.32 Income inequality of private households, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	6,550	6,850	7,000
Gini coefficient	0.39	0.40	0.39
Ratio 80/20	8.96	9.38	8.92

## International trade

Bonaire’s trade deficit rose for the second consecutive year in 2016, whereas the trade deficits on St Eustatius and Saba declined relative to 2015.

Since the first measurements were carried out in 2011, imports on Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba have exceeded exports. Production is relatively low on the islands and therefore the Caribbean Netherlands has a structural trade deficit, i.e. imports exceed exports.

### Higher imports and lower exports on Bonaire

Bonaire’s trade deficit amounted to 192 million US dollars in 2016, 4 percent up from 2015. Import of goods rose by 3.5 percent to just over 200 million US dollars in 2016. The value of goods exported from Bonaire was more than 8 percent lower than in 2015.

### Imports manufactured goods rise most rapidly on Bonaire

Bonaire imported manufactured goods worth 35.4 million US dollars last year, 10 percent more than in 2015 and the most substantial increase of all goods categories. Besides this, the miscellaneous manufactured articles also increased with 21 percent equivalent to 5.5 million US dollars.

The import values of manufactured goods and machinery and transport equipment increased by 3 million US dollars each.

Imports of these goods fell to a low in 2014, but have risen since then.

The value of mineral fuels imported by Bonaire was reduced almost by half in 2016 relative to the preceding year. In 2015, the import value of mineral fuels had more than doubled.

### 1.33 Total import value of goods according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>

	2014	2015	2016
	x 1,000 USD		
Food and live animals	32,395	33,844	35,103
Beverages and tobacco	13,162	13,971	13,994
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	3,910	4,657	4,176
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	7,061	17,408	9,291
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	420	404	376
Chemicals & related products	16,529	17,729	19,695
Manufactured goods	23,626	32,078	35,439
Machinery and transport equipment	38,863	47,266	50,254
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	25,704	26,429	31,972
Other commodities	2,104	145	333
Total goods	163,774	193,932	200,633

### 1.34 Total export value of goods according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>

	2014	2015	2016
	x 1,000 USD		
Food and live animals	19	118	14
Beverages and tobacco	127	543	119
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	5,440	2,207	1,385
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1	3	15
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	21
Chemicals & related products	66	281	122
Manufactured goods	1,366	1,559	2,530
Machinery and transport equipment	4,701	2,539	2,209
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,175	1,325	745
Other commodities	939	922	1,545
Total goods	13,834	9,496	8,704

<sup>1)</sup> Standard International Trade Classification.

### 1.35 Import of goods by sea according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>

	2014	2015	2016
	<b>x tonnes</b>		
Food and live animals	12,850	15,390	15,980
Beverages and tobacco	5,800	7,130	6,410
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	44,000	53,000	62,700
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	9,180	28,000	21,800
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	330	290	950
Chemicals & related products	2,170	3,110	3,060
Manufactured goods	15,980	24,540	29,270
Machinery and transport equipment	3,550	5,350	8,690
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,050	2,220	3,040
Other commodities	6,510	40	60
<b>Total goods</b>	<b>102,620</b>	<b>139,010</b>	<b>151,960</b>

### 1.36 Export of goods by sea according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>

	2014	2015	2016
	<b>x tonnes</b>		
Food and live animals	10	10	0
Beverages and tobacco	120	60	40
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	101,000	83,000	23,400
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	0	0	30
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	50
Chemicals & related products	10	40	30
Manufactured goods	150	400	1,030
Machinery and transport equipment	360	390	290
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30	50	10
Other commodities	160	110	200
<b>Total goods</b>	<b>101,630</b>	<b>84,060</b>	<b>25,080</b>

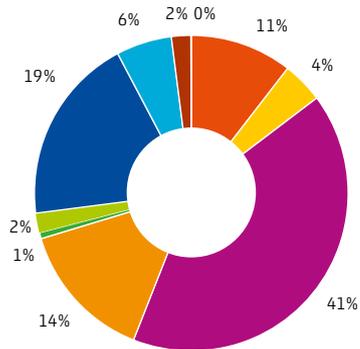
<sup>1)</sup> Standard International Trade Classification.

### 1.37 Import of goods by air according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>

	2014	2015	2016
	<b>x tonnes</b>		
Food and live animals	160	150	180
Beverages and tobacco	0	0	10
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	10	20	30
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	10	0	0
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	0
Chemicals & related products	40	50	50
Manufactured goods	30	50	60
Machinery and transport equipment	50	70	90
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	50	70	90
Other commodities	90	0	0
<b>Total goods</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>510</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Standard International Trade Classification.

### 1.38 Import of goods by sea according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>, 2016



- Food and live animals
- Beverages and tobacco
- Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels
- Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.
- Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes
- Chemicals & related products
- Manufactured goods
- Machinery and transport equipment
- Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- Other commodities

<sup>1)</sup> Standard International Trade Classification.



**3.5%** rise in total  
import value of goods in 2016

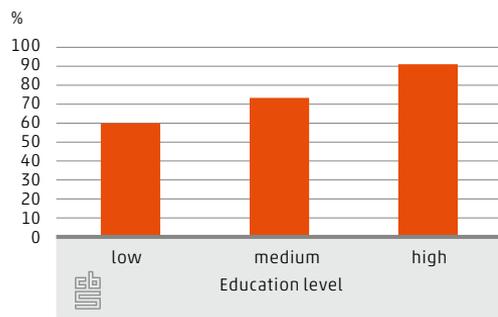


### 1.39 Labour market position by gender and age (15-74 yrs), 2016

	Total	Gender		Age		
		male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
	<b>Persons<sup>1)</sup></b>					
Total population	15,300	8,050	7,260	2,110	5,810	7,390
Labour force	11,480	6,210	5,260	1,030	5,310	5,130
Employed labour force	10,700	5,800	4,900	830	4,960	4,920
Unemployed labour force	770	410	360	210	350	210
Not included in the labour force	3,830	1,830	2,000	1,070	500	2,260
	<b>%</b>					
Net labour participation	69.9	72.1	67.6	39.2	85.4	66.5
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.6	6.8	20.2	6.6	4.2

<sup>1)</sup> Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten.

### 1.40 Net labour participation by level of education (15-74 yrs), 2016



## Labour

### Labour force

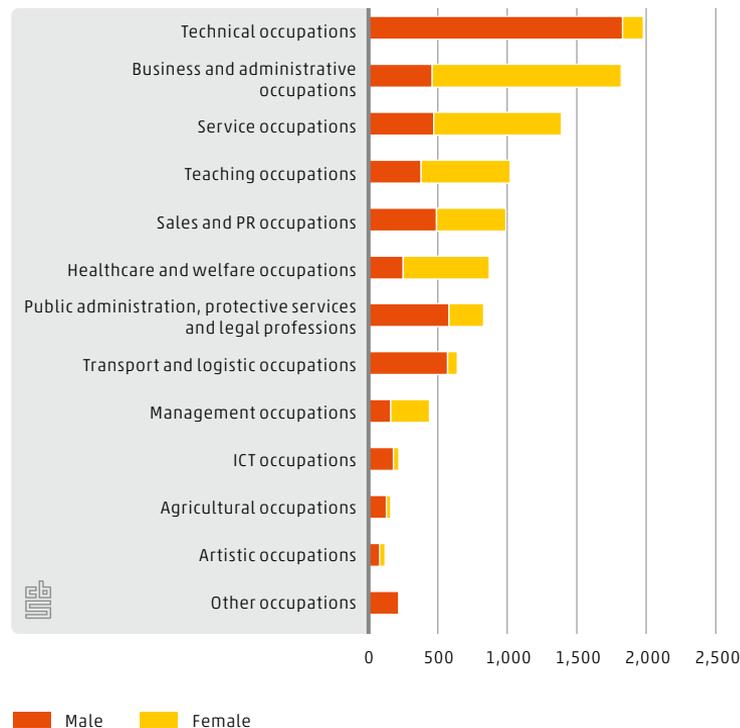
The working-age population of Bonaire (15-74 yrs) is 15.3 thousand strong, with 70 percent in employment in 2016. The participation rate is higher among men: 72 percent are employed, versus 68 percent of women. Young people have lower participation rates. These rates increase as the level of education rises. Around 60 percent of people with a low education level are in work, compared with over 70 percent of people with a medium-level qualifications and 90 percent of people with a high education level. The unemployment rate on Bonaire is almost 7 percent. This is the equivalent of almost 800 unemployed people who are actively looking and available for work. Almost 20 percent of the employed work in technical occupations, such as construction workers and steelworkers. These are mostly men. Women often work in business, administrative and service occupations, e.g. saleswomen, administrators and cleaners. The majority of the employed are employees with a permanent contract

(71 percent). A smaller share are employees with a temporary contract or self-employed. The majority of the employed work full-time: nearly 9 out of 10 men and 8 out of 10 women.

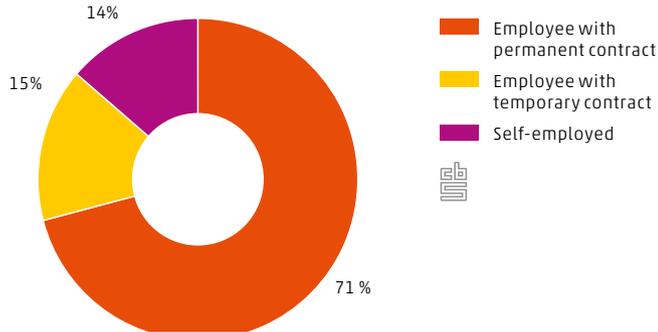
### Not included in the labour force

Almost 4 thousand residents of Bonaire are not part of the labour force in 2016. They are not looking for work or are not available, in most cases a combination of both. A large share (one-third) are people who are not willing or able to work because of retirement or old age. Education is another important reason why (one-quarter of) people on the island are not willing to work or are not available for work, especially the young residents of Bonaire. In the Caribbean Netherlands, combining education with a job is far less common than in the European part of the Netherlands. Relatively smaller groups cannot work because of a disability (12 percent) or because they have to take care of their family (8 percent).

### 1.41 Employed labour force by occupation and gender (15-74 yrs), 2016



### 1.42 Employed labour force by position (15-74 yrs), 2016



**72%** of working-age men were employed in 2016



### 1.43 Population not included in the labour force, by sex and age (15-74 yrs), 2016

	Sex		Age		
	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
<b>Total</b>					
<b>Persons<sup>1)</sup></b>					
Not included in the labour force	3,830	2,000	1,070	500	2,260
Available but not looking for work	370	130	40	150	170
Looking but not available for work	50	0	0	10	30
Not available and not looking for work	3,420	1,820	1,030	330	2,060
wants to work	140	80	0	70	70
not willing/not able to work	3,280	1,740	1,030	270	1,990
due to care	290	0	0	90	200
due to education	1,010	460	980	30	0
due to retirement/old age	1,280	680	0	0	1,280
due to illness, disability, poor health	460	220	10	60	390
due to other reason	240	100	40	90	120

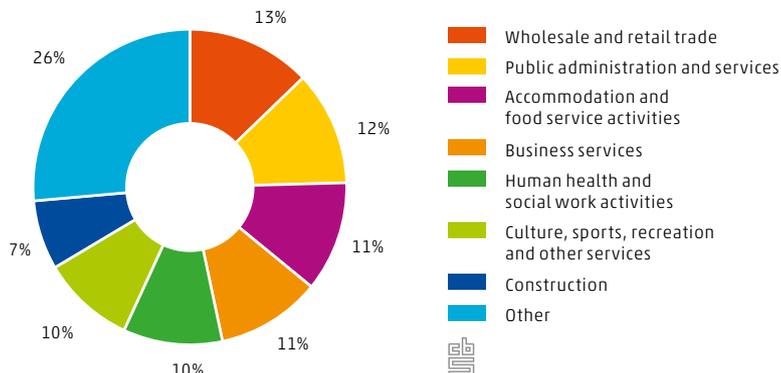
<sup>1)</sup> Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten.

## Jobs and wages of employees

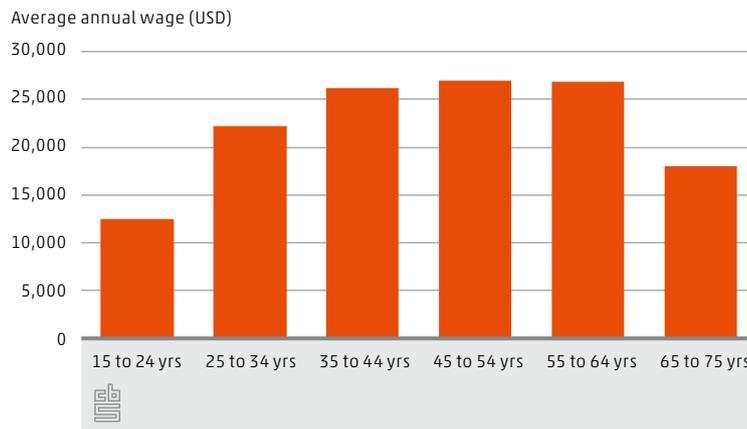
There are 9.3 thousand employee jobs on Bonaire. The sector with the largest number of jobs is the sector wholesale and retail trade followed by the public sector and accommodation and food service activities.

The average annual wage on Bonaire was 23.7 thousand US dollars in 2016, almost the same as in 2015. The median wage was 19 thousand US dollars. This means that half of all employed people earned wages lower than this level and for the other half wages were higher. Wages vary widely depending on characteristics and type of work. In 2016, women's wages were 8 percent lower than men's. This gap is decreasing; in 2011, the difference was 18 percent. People aged between 35 and 65 years earn the highest wages. Wages are high in government. The average annual wage earned in the public sector is more than twice as high as in the wholesale or hotel and restaurant sector. Wages in accommodation and food service activities, in culture, sports, recreation and other services were among the lowest.

### 1.44 Jobs of employees by economic activity, 2016\*



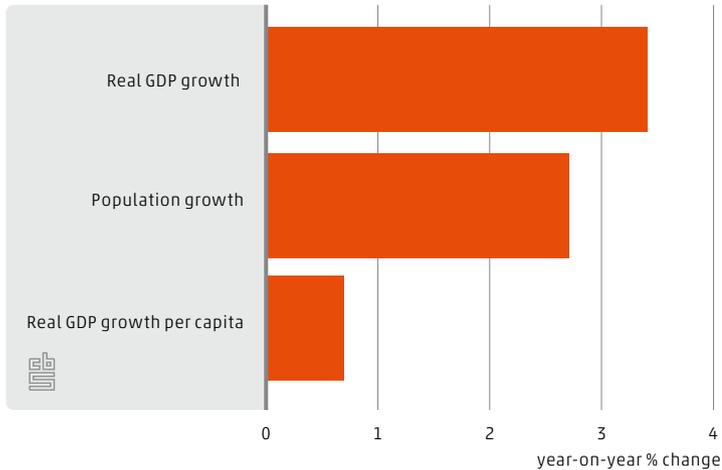
### 1.45 Average annual wage in USD of jobs by age, 2016\*



## 1.46 Gross domestic product

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<b>USD</b>			
GDP (market prices)	372 mln	387 mln	403 mln	415 mln
GDP per capita	21,900	21,600	21,600	21,700

## 1.47 Real GDP and population growth, 2015



## Macroeconomics

Bonaire's gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 3.0 percent to a value of 415 million US dollars in 2015. The volume grew by 3.4 percent. GDP volume growth is calculated by adjusting the value growth for inflation on the basis of the consumer price index. GDP per capita was 21,700 US dollars in 2015, more or less equivalent to 2012, when Statistics Netherlands started measuring GDP for the Caribbean Netherlands. Compared to 2014, real GDP growth per capita was 0.7 percent in 2015.



**3.4%** real economic growth  
in 2015 relative to 2014

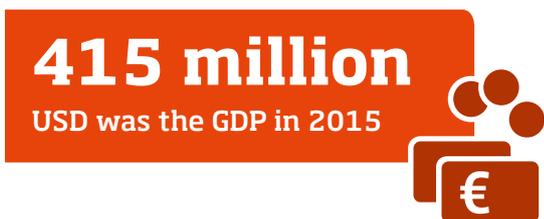
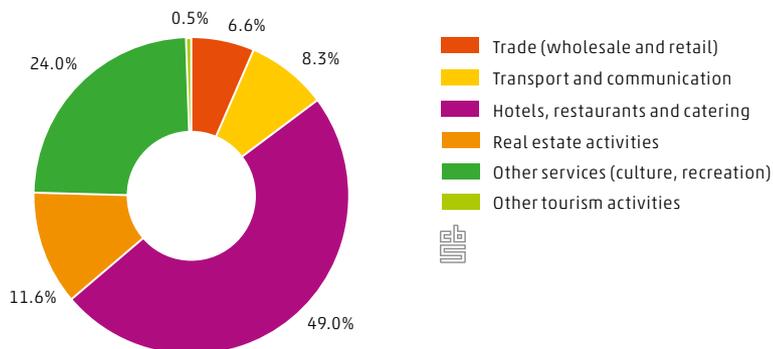
### **Inbound tourism contributes greatly to Bonaire's economy**

The economy of Bonaire leans heavily on incoming tourism, which accounted for a direct contribution to Bonaire's gross domestic product (GDP) of approximately 16.4 percent in 2012. When comparing Bonaire with other similar Caribbean islands, the contribution of inbound tourism to the economy is approximately equal. Around 126 thousand tourists flew to Bonaire in 2012, of whom more than 60 percent were Dutch and 20 percent were US citizens. Cruise ships regularly called at Bonaire and many tourists travelled to the island in their own boats.

### **Direct tourism expenditure 160 million USD**

Direct tourism expenditure is estimated at around 160 million US dollars. When expenditure in the tourism sector is taken into account, the value added of direct foreign tourist spending came to about 60 million US dollars, i.e. 16.4 percent of Bonaire's GDP.

### **1.48 Sectors contributing to (inbound) tourism, 2012**



## 1.49 Share of inbound tourism in the economy, 2012

	Value added	Inbound tourism value added	Share of tourism
	Mln USD		%
Trade (wholesale and retail)	33	4	11.6
Transport and communication	36	5	13.3
Hotels, restaurants and catering	33	28	87.5
Real estate activities	64	7	10.6
Other services (culture, recreation)	16	14	88.2
Other tourism activities	176	0	0.2
Value added (basic prices)	357	58	16.3
Contribution to GDP	372	61	16.4

### Hotels and restaurants most important in tourism sector

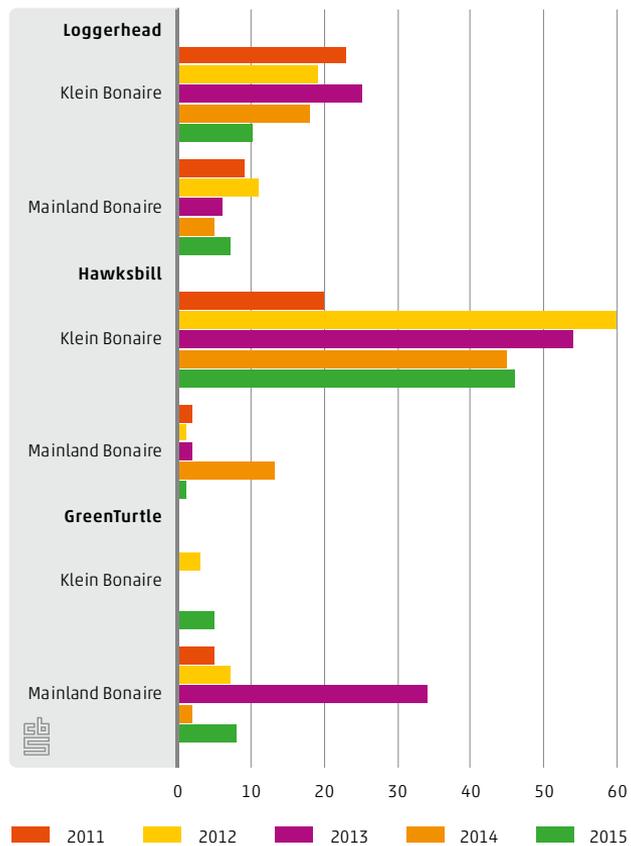
Foreign tourists mainly spent on overnight stays, food and beverages. Hotels, holiday parks, restaurants and bars benefit most from the influx of tourists. The sector hotels and restaurants generates nearly half of total value added from the tourism sector. Recreational activities play a major part in Bonaire's tourism sector as well, in particular scuba diving, snorkeling and water sports like wind and kitesurfing.



**16.4%** of inbound tourism  
contributed directly to GDP in 2012

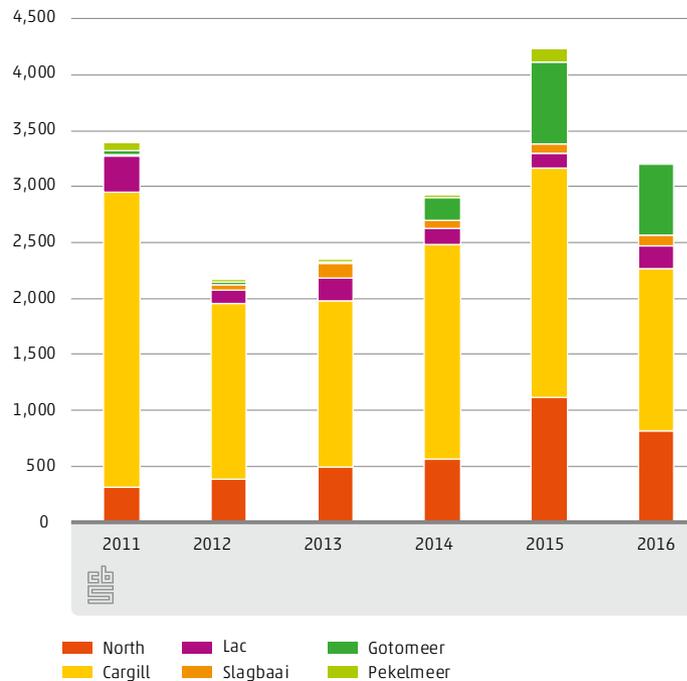
# Nature

## 1.50 Total number of turtle nests



Source: Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity Database.

## 1.51 Annual average number of flamingos per counting area

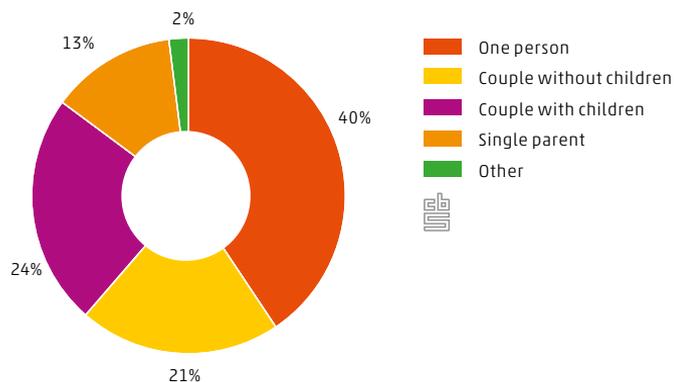


Source: Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity Database.

## 1.52 Population

	2015	2016	2017
Total population (1 January)	18,905	19,408	19,179
Male	9,871	10,122	9,918
Female	9,034	9,286	9,261
Population density per sq km	66	67	67
Population growth	503	-229	
Live births	160	195	
Deaths	102	76	
Registered immigration	1,245	1,291	
Registered emigration	826	1,649	

## 1.53 Households, 1 January 2016

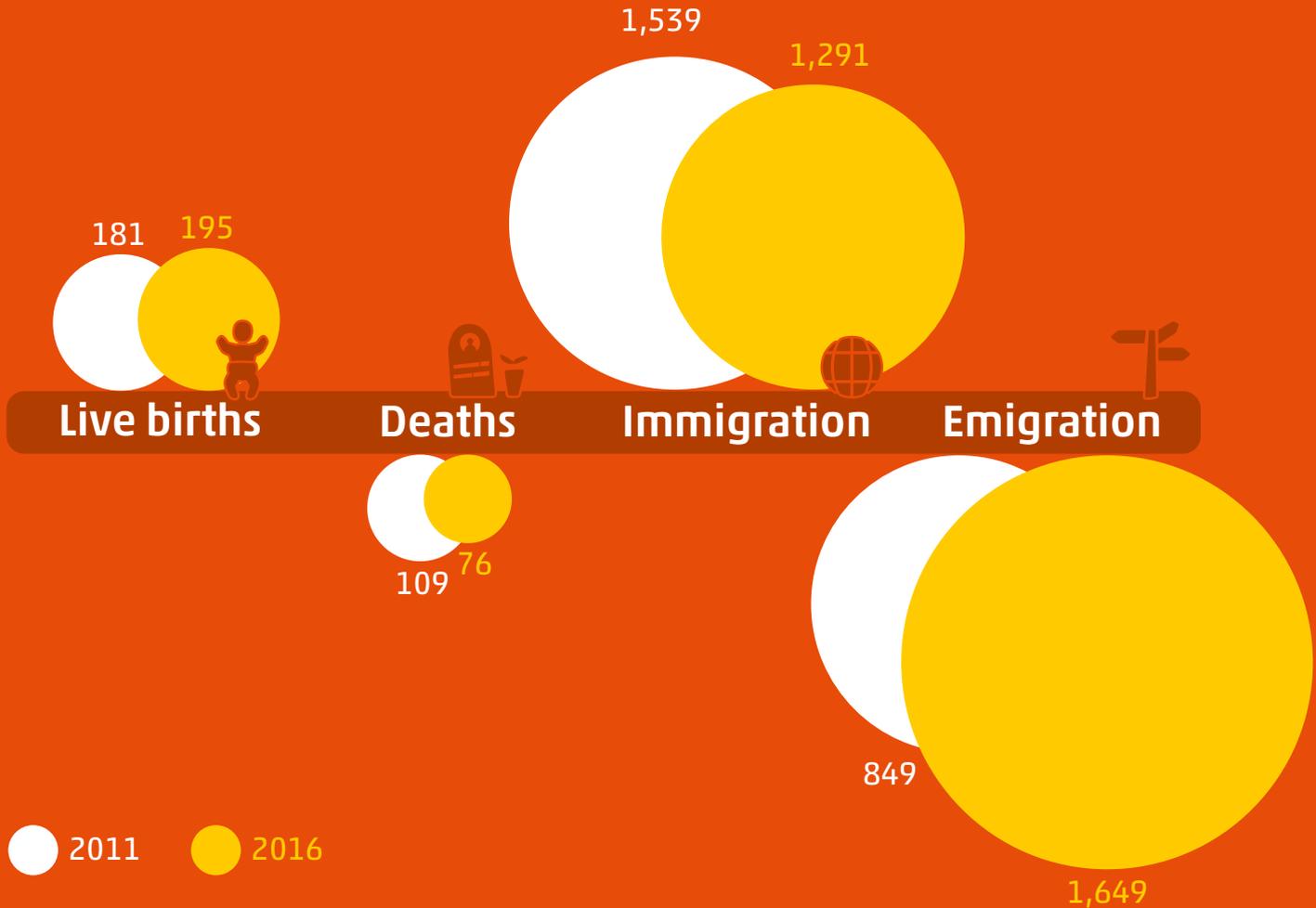


## Population

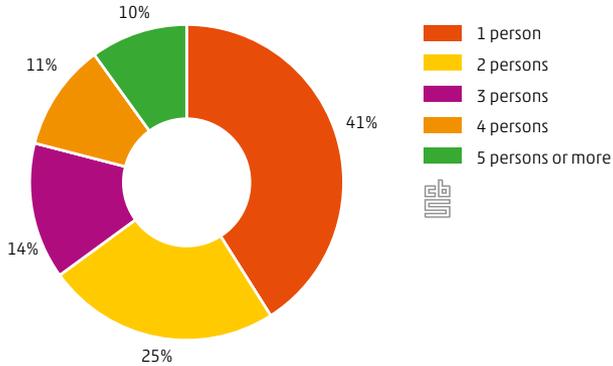
Between 1 January 2011 and 1 January 2017, the population of Bonaire increased by more than 3 thousand residents. This is largely attributable to positive net migration and far less the result of natural growth (births). Between 1 January 2016 and 1 January 2017, the population of Bonaire declined to 19,179 residents, mainly because more people left Bonaire than settled on the island. In January 2017, 60 percent of the residents were born in the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The relative majority of this group (39 percent) were born on Bonaire, while Curaçao is also frequently listed as country of birth (18 percent). Another 14 percent were born in the European part of the Netherlands. Altogether 82 percent of residents are Dutch nationals.

Between 1 January 2011 and 1 January 2017, 34 Bonaire residents migrated to St Eustatius or Saba. During the same period, 108 residents of St Eustatius or Saba moved to Bonaire.

# Population dynamics on Bonaire



### 1.54 Household size, 1 January 2016



Of the total population on Bonaire, 57 percent have never been married. In 2016, 41 percent of Bonairian households consisted of one person while 24 percent were couples with children. In the same year, 110 marriages were registered and 54 were dissolved.

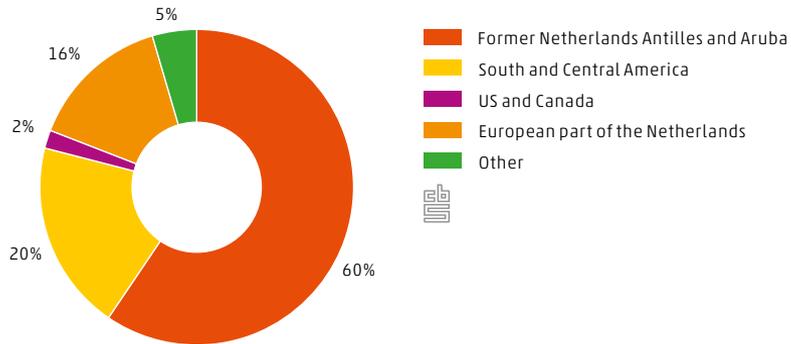
### 1.55 Age distribution, 1 January 2017



**48%** of the population were female on 1 January 2017



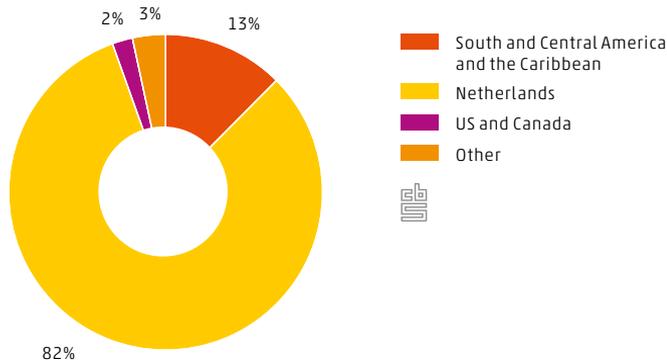
### 1.56 Country of birth of inhabitants, 1 January 2017



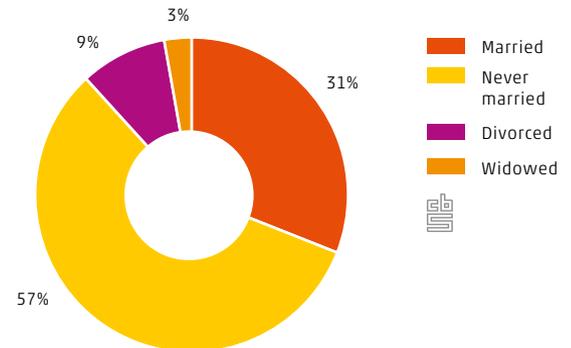
### 1.58 Population of Bonaire by place of birth, 1 January 2017

Born in the former Netherlands Antilles	11,446
Aruba	495
Bonaire	7,398
Curaçao	3,479
Saba	5
St Eustatius	29
St Maarten	40
Born in the European part of the Netherlands	2,756
Other	4,977
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,179</b>

### 1.57 First nationality of inhabitants, 1 January 2017



### 1.59 Population by marital status, 1 January 2017

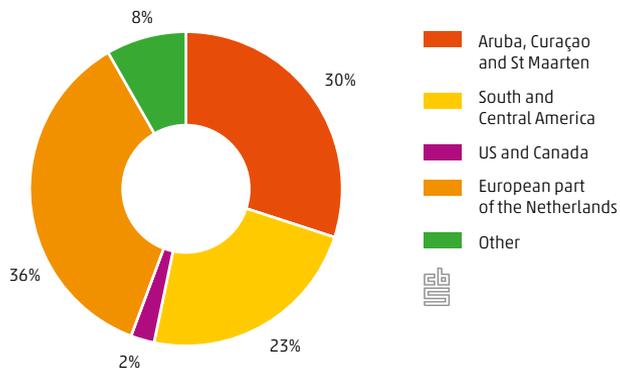


## 1.60 Marriages and marriage dissolutions

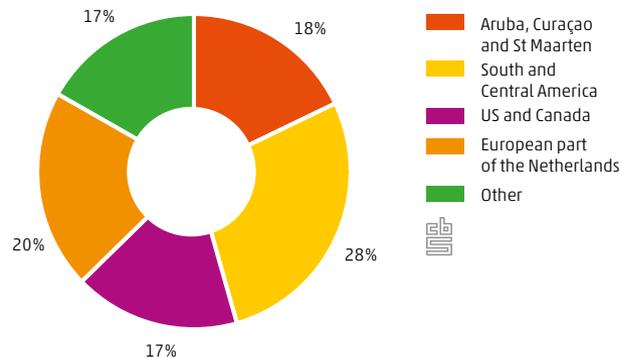
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Marriages <sup>1)</sup>	94	86	96	100	84	110
Marriage dissolutions	43	43	43	44	49	54

<sup>1)</sup> Including partnership registrations.

## 1.61 Immigration by country of origin, 2016



## 1.62 Emigration by country of destination, 2016



## 1.63 Number of people moving within Bonaire

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bonaire	1,498	1,702	1,902	2,158	1,979	2,085

## 1.64 Removals to and from Bonaire out of/to Saba and St Eustatius

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
From Bonaire	2	4	9	3	6	10
To Bonaire	5	9	24	22	26	22

## Prices

Consumer prices on Bonaire increased by 0.5 percent in 2016 relative to the previous year. In 2015, prices fell by 0.9 percent. For two consecutive years, the CPI has hovered around 0 percent. Clothing and footwear as well as health products became more expensive in 2016, while prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages declined by 0.4 percent.

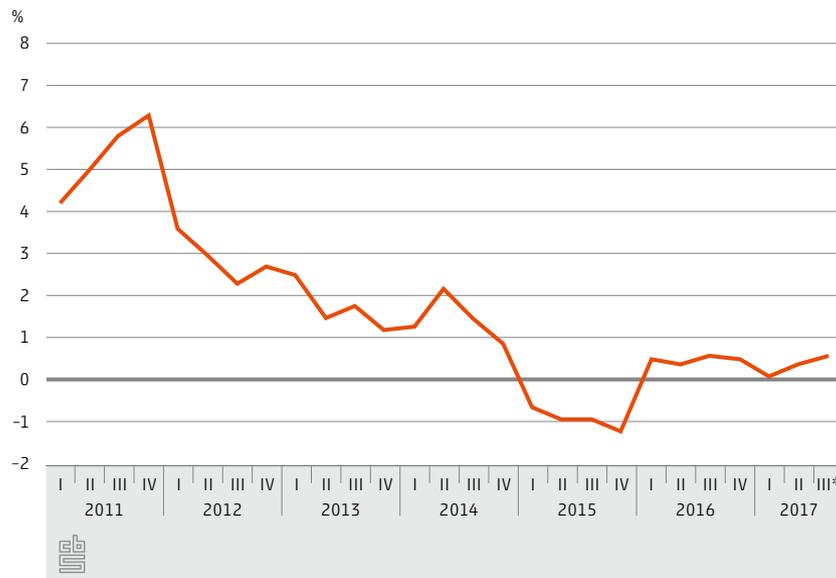
### Price levels

According to a price level study carried out in the Caribbean Netherlands in 2015, consumer prices were on average 10 percent higher on Saba than on Bonaire. This made Saba the most expensive island, just like in the previous measurement (2010). On St Eustatius, consumer prices were 7 percent higher than on Bonaire. Since 2010, price increases have been relatively highest on St Eustatius compared to Bonaire and Saba.

### 1.65 Consumer price index

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consumer price index (2010=100)	105.33	108.39	110.26	111.88	110.84	111.43
Year-on-year % change	5.3	2.9	1.7	1.5	-0.9	0.5

### 1.66 Consumer price index year-on-year percentage change

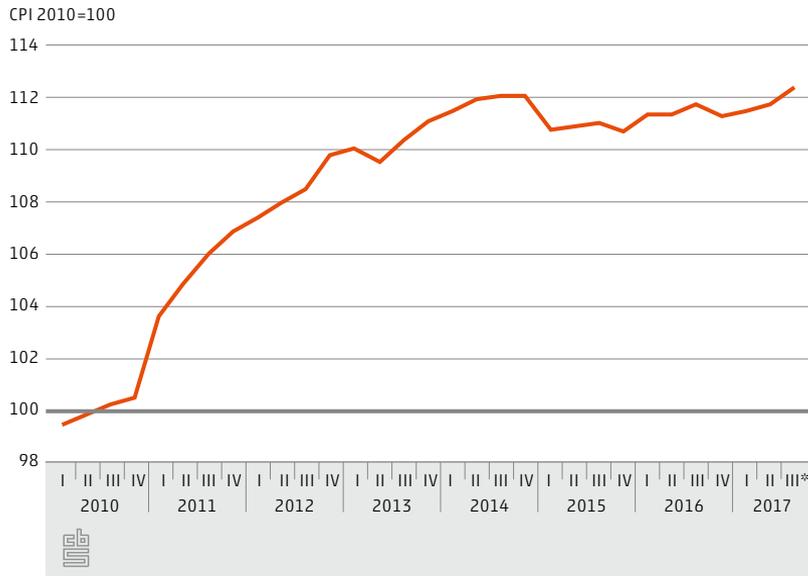


**0.6%** rise in consumer prices in Q3 2017 year-on-year

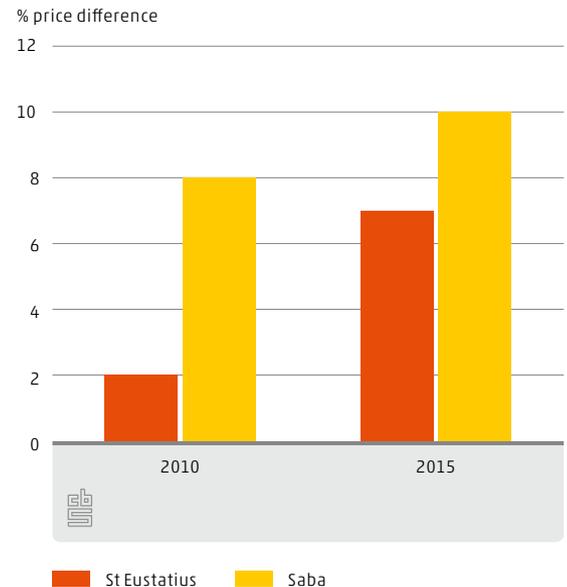


Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are relatively inexpensive in St Eustatius and Saba. Unlike on Bonaire, these products are free of import duties on the latter two islands.

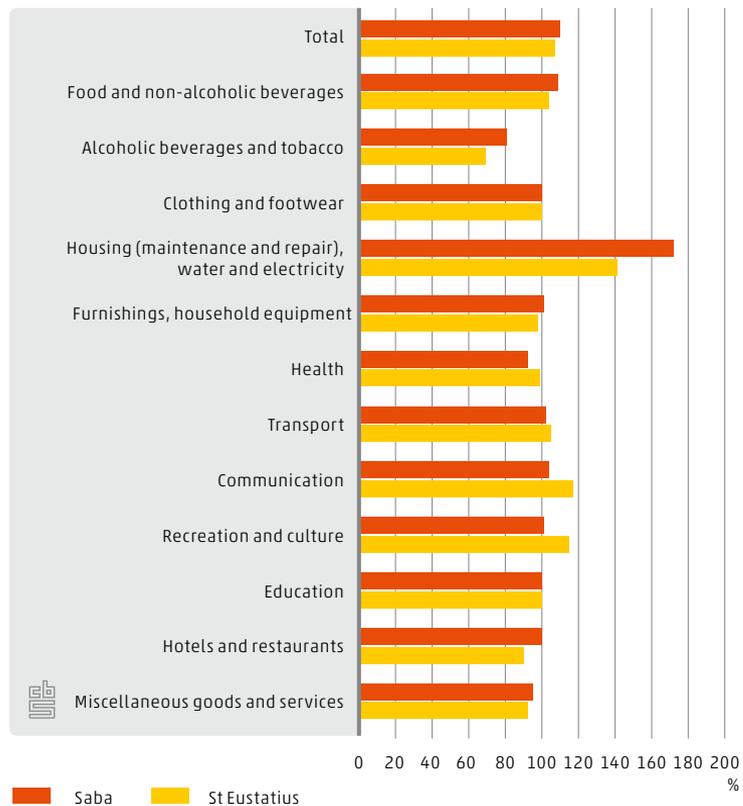
### 1.67 Consumer price index (CPI)



### 1.68 Price level St Eustatius and Saba compared to Bonaire



## 1.69 Price levels by commodity group in 2015 (Bonaire=100)



## Social security

### 1.70 State pension

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	<b>USD</b>			
State old age pension (AOV)	577	586	586	590
Partner's allowance	396	402	402	404

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

### 1.71 Income support (bi-weekly)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	<b>USD</b>			
Single	89	90	90	91
<b>Allowances</b>				
1st child	26	26	26	26
2nd and 3rd child	13	14	14	14
Living independently	21	22	22	22
Married/living together	53	54	54	54
Disability	156	159	159	160

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

## Traffic, transport and tourism

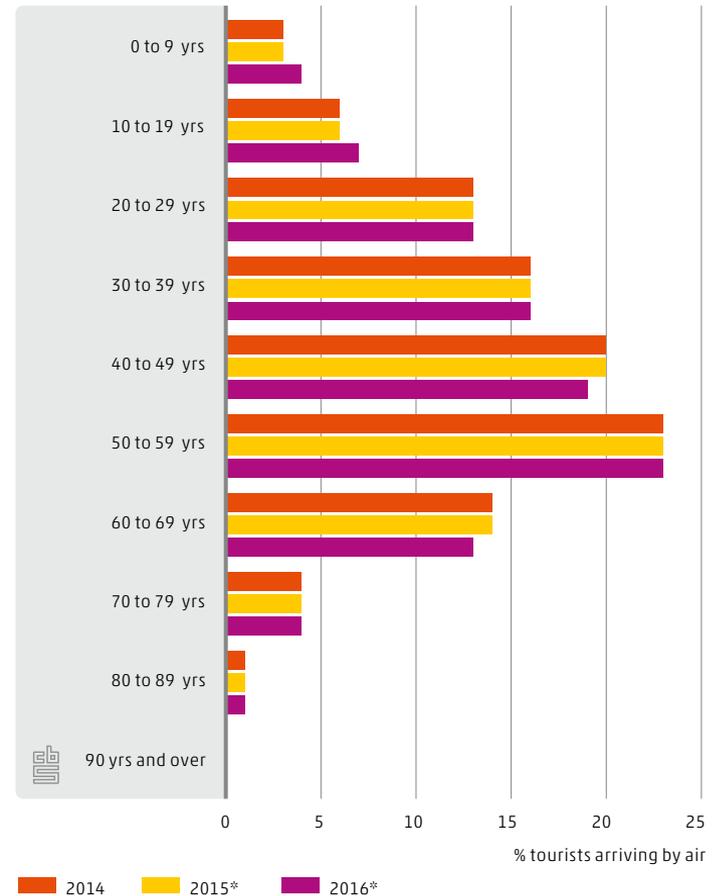
### 1.72 Passengers and aircraft movements at Flamingo Airport per year

	Aircraft movements	Total passengers	Passenger arrivals	Passenger departures
	x 1,000			
2012	16.7	328.9	165.5	163.4
2013	14.5	332.8	167.4	165.5
2014	11.3	325.8	162.8	163.0
2015	12.3	342.6	173.3	169.3
2016*	11.1	341.4	171.0	170.5

**135,800** tourists  
arrived on Bonaire by air in 2016

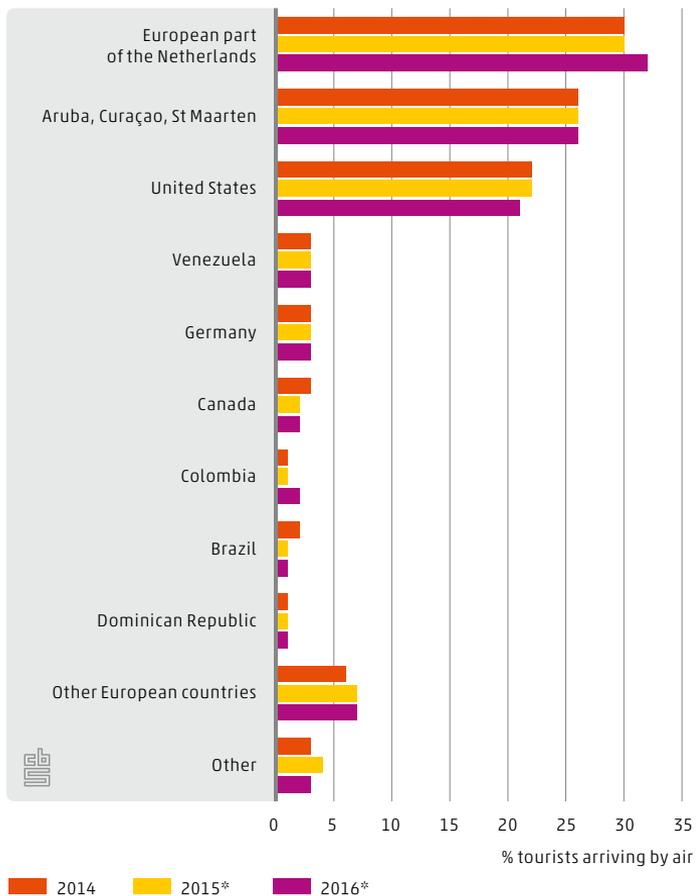


### 1.73 Age distribution of tourists<sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.

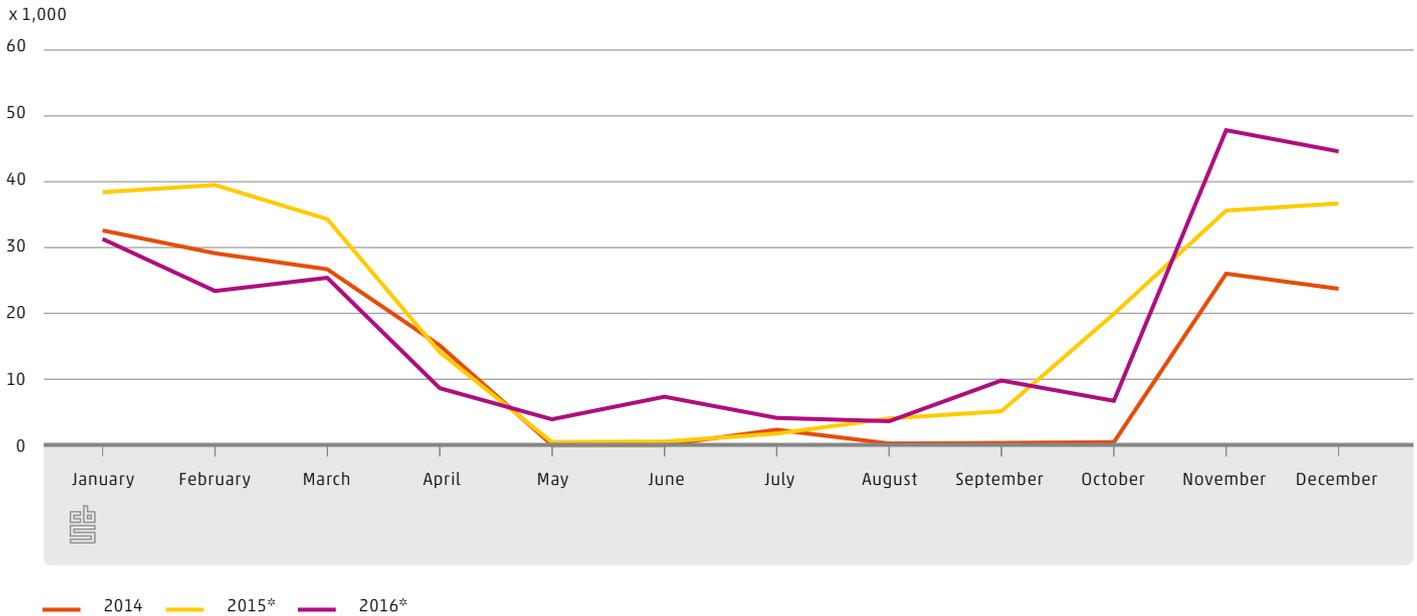
## 1.74 Inbound tourism by air and by nationality



## 1.75 Tourist arrivals by air

	2014	2015*	2016*
	<b>x 1,000</b>		
January	11.6	12.1	12.2
February	10.8	11.9	11.5
March	11.8	12.3	12.5
April	11.2	12.5	12.6
May	10.8	10.7	10.4
June	9.0	9.5	9.9
July	10.8	11.6	12.4
August	10.7	10.1	10.2
September	9.2	10.8	9.1
October	10.6	12.5	11.9
November	10.2	11.6	11.1
December	12.1	12.3	12.0
Total	128.9	137.8	135.8

## 1.76 Number of cruise passengers



**341,400** passengers going  
through Flamingo Airport in 2016

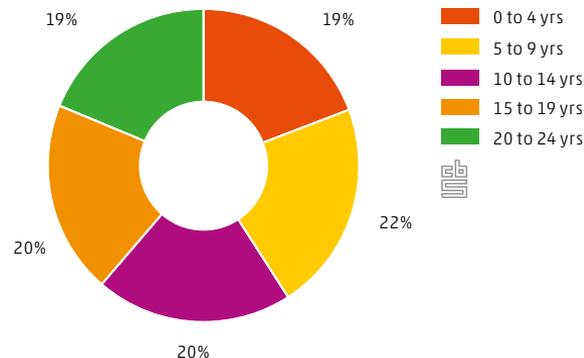
## Youth

At the beginning of 2017, Bonaire had 5.5 thousand residents under the age of 25, equivalent to 29 percent of the population. This share is similar to the share of young people in the European part of the Netherlands. In 2011, the share of young people under 25 on Bonaire was still 30 percent.

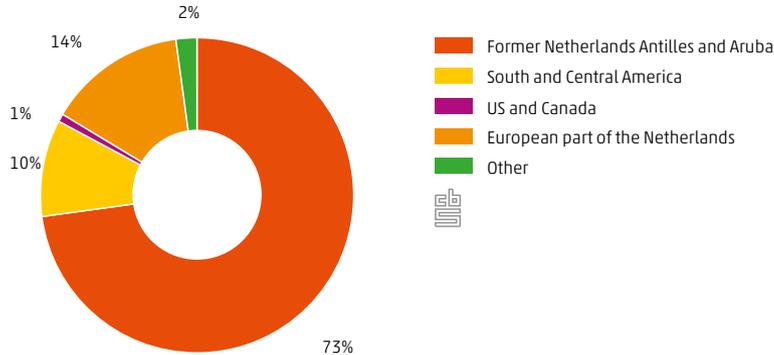
On 1 January 2017, 73 percent of young Bonairians up to age 25 were born in the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The share of young people on Bonaire who were born in the European part of the Netherlands amounts to 14 percent.

The number of teenage births on Bonaire is relatively high in comparison with the European part of the Netherlands. In the years 2012 to 2016 inclusive, 7 percent of children born alive on Bonaire were born from mothers in the age range 15 to 20 years. In the European Netherlands the share of teenage births in the same period was only 1 percent.

**1.77 Youth (0 to 24 yrs), by age group, 1 January 2017**



### 1.78 Youth (0 to 24 yrs) by country of birth, 1 January 2017



At the beginning of 2017, there were around 2.1 thousand young people between the ages of 15 and 24 on Bonaire. The majority are still in education, but young people can decide to earn their own income by working during or after their education. Around 39 percent of young people were employed. The share of working young people on Bonaire is therefore lower than the share in the European part of the Netherlands (61 percent). This is due to the fact that fewer young Bonairians have a job on the side during their studies.



**155/km<sup>2</sup>** population  
density on 1 January 2017

**22%** of goods imported  
in 2016 were food or live animals

**6%** of workers employed  
in the agricultural sector in 2016

## 2. Saba

Saba is one of the Leeward Islands. The average temperature is 27.5°C and with an average wind speed of 6.4 m/s there is always a wind or breeze. Rainfall in 2016 came to 624 mm. November was the wettest month with 120.3 mm of rain. Slightly over 2 thousand people live on this island with an area of 13 km<sup>2</sup> and a population density of 150 per km<sup>2</sup>. The population of Saba increased by 63 people in 2016.

Saba's labour force is a little less than one thousand strong: 1,010 people are employed. The unemployment rate is 3.3 percent.

As of 1 January 2017, 27 percent of inhabitants were born on the island, 14 percent were born on St Maarten and 5 percent on Aruba or Curaçao, while

6 percent were born in the European part of the Netherlands. Almost 60 percent of the population are of the Dutch nationality. Of the households on Saba, 51 percent are single-person households and 21 percent are couples without children.

English is the first language of 93 percent of the population; 3 percent speak mainly Spanish and 4 percent another language. Hardly anyone on Saba speaks Dutch as their first language. Fifty-seven percent of the population are multilingual and 32 percent of the population speak Dutch. Eighty-three percent of inhabitants said they were religious, with most people saying they are Catholic: just over four in ten inhabitants. Eight percent are Anglicans and 6 percent are Muslims.

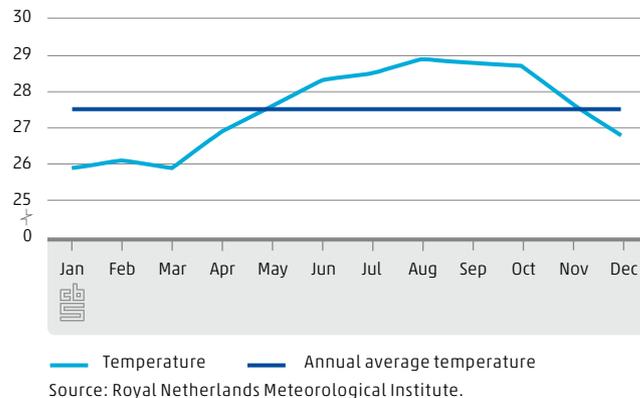
# Climate

## 2.1 Climate, 2016

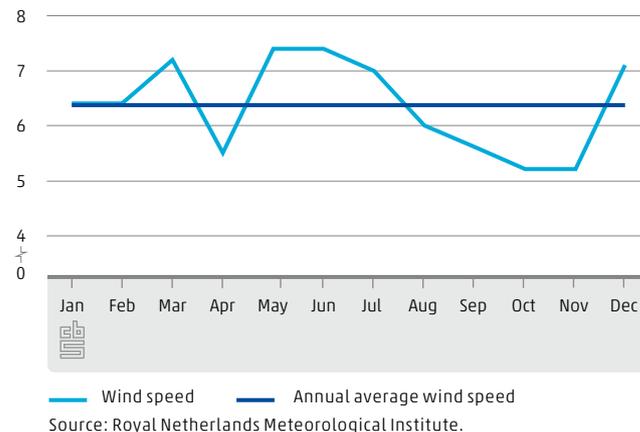
Month	Temperature	Wind speed	Relative humidity	Precipitation
	°C	m/s	%	mm
January	25.9	6.4	76.1	29.4
February	26.1	6.4	75.5	10.6
March	25.9	7.2	75.5	33.7
April	26.9	5.5	76.6	58.8
May	27.6	7.4	78.0	46.9
June	28.3	7.4	76.4	32.0
July	28.5	7.0	77.5	35.4
August	28.9	6.0	77.2	50.0
September	28.8	5.6	76.9	78.5
October	28.7	5.2	77.1	60.4
November	27.7	5.2	78.1	120.3
December	26.8	7.1	77.5	68.0
<b>Annual avg</b>	27.5	6.4	76.9	52.0

Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

## 2.2 Monthly average temperatures, 2016



## 2.3 Wind speed, 2016



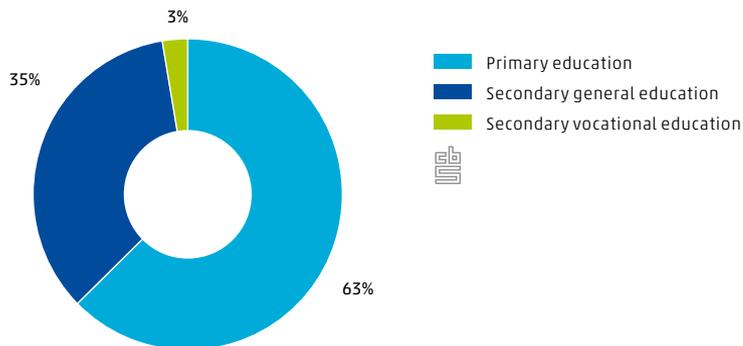
## 2.4 Government-funded schools 2016/'17\*

	Number of schools
Primary education	1
Secondary education, including secondary vocational education	1

## 2.5 Students in government-funded schools, 1 October

	2014/'15	2015/'16	2016/'17*
Primary education	158	165	166
Secondary general education	71	77	92
Secondary vocational education	14	6	7
Total	243	248	265

## 2.6 Students in government-funded schools, 1 October 2016\*



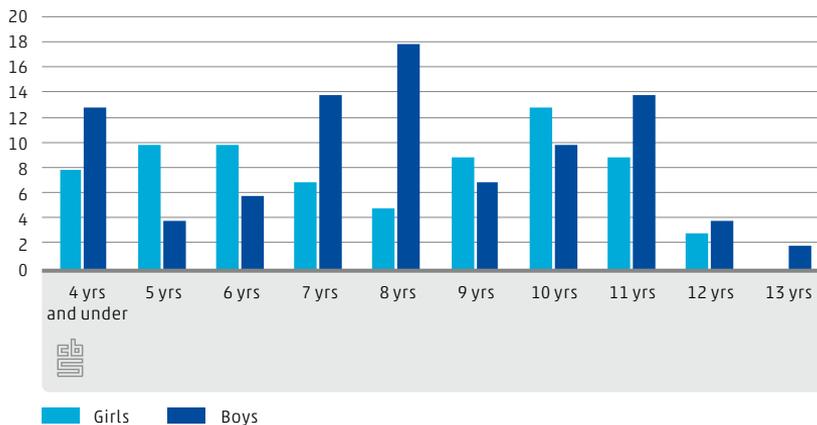
## Education

Saba has two government-funded schools. One teaches primary, the other secondary education. The secondary school teaches general and vocational education in line with the education system in the Caribbean Area. On 1 October 2016, Saba had 265 students enrolled in government-funded schools on the island. Almost two-thirds were primary school pupils. One-third were in secondary general education and the rest (3 percent) were secondary vocational students.

In secondary vocational education, almost equal numbers of students opt for the BOL or BBL programme. In the BOL programme, students spend most of their time attending school and also take part in training on the job (BPV) at a training company which is recognised by the Council of Education and Labour Market Caribbean Netherlands (ROA CN). In the BBL programme, students work at a recognised training company and go to school once or twice a week.

Secondary vocational students can choose from different fields of study. In figure 2.9, these are grouped by sector. The school on Saba offers courses in the sectors Technology and Economics. The success rates in secondary general education in 2016/'17\* show that all the students (10) passed their exams.

## 2.7 Students in government-funded primary education, 1 October 2016\*



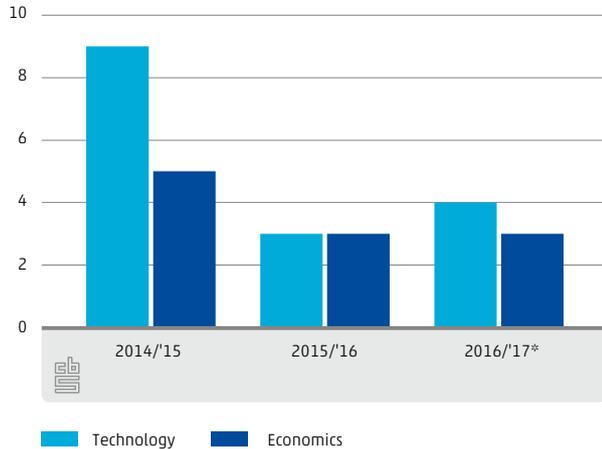
## 2.8 Students in government-funded secondary education

	2014/'15	2015/'16	2016/'17*
Secondary general	71	77	92
Secondary vocational - BBL	0	0	3
Secondary vocational - BOL	14	6	4
Total secondary education	85	83	99

**265** students went to government-funded schools in 2016/'17\*



## 2.9 Students in secondary vocational education by sector



## 2.10 Secondary general education: Final examinations, 2016/17\*

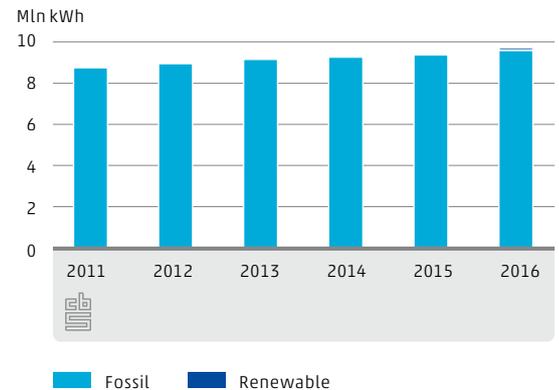
	Total of students taking exams	Pass rate
Caribbean Examination Council (CXC)	4	100%
Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)	6	100%

## Energy

### 2.11 Power cuts

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Number of power cuts</b>						
Total	26	35	25	31	33	44
<1 hour	7	14	9	14	4	10
1-2 hours	8	9	10	4	7	9
2-5 hours	5	6	3	2	3	11
>5 hours	2	4	1	2	3	1
Unknown	4	2	2	9	16	13
<b>Total length</b>	49	93	40	42	57	64
<b>Average length</b>	2.2	2.8	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.1

### 2.12 Electricity production



# Firefighting

## 2.13 Firefighting

	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Medical evacuation</b>				
Emergency medical evacuation	1	0	0	0
No category	1	1	2	0
Search and rescue	1	0	1	2
<b>Firefighting</b>				
Outdoor fires	6	2	5	7
Indoor fires	1	1	1	0
<b>Assistance</b>				
Emergency assistance	12	7	5	7
Non-emergency assistance	11	4	6	2
Response to incidents involving hazardous substances	0	0	0	1

Source: Fire department Caribbean Netherlands.

## 2.14 Total disposable income of private households, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	600	650	700
	x 1,000 USD		
Average income	30.1	30.6	31.4
Median income	23.8	25.1	25.6



**25.6** thousand USD was the median income per household in 2015\*

## Income

In 2015, households on Saba had a median disposable income of 25.6 thousand US dollars.

### Less income for multi-person households

In general, multi-person households have more than one income earner and as a result enjoy higher incomes than single-person households. Multi-person households on Saba had 30.7 thousand US dollars to spend in 2015. This is a decrease of 1.4 thousand US dollars compared to 2014. Single-person households had a median disposable income of 16.2 thousand US dollars in 2015.

### Highest income for middle-aged households

On Saba, just like on the other two islands, households with a main breadwinner between the ages of 40 and 59 had the highest income. People in this age group have more work experience than their younger colleagues, usually occupy better jobs and earn higher wages. The median disposable income in this category on Saba was 28.9 thousand US dollars in 2015.

Once the household's main breadwinner reaches retirement age<sup>1)</sup>, income is usually reduced as it will mainly rely on old age and supplementary pension schemes. The median disposable income on Saba for these over-60s was 22.7 thousand US dollars, the highest among the three islands.

### Highest income increase for the richest

On Saba in 2015, the 25 percent (upper quartile) highest earning households had 55.9 thousand US dollars in median disposable income. This is 1.8 thousand US dollars more than in 2014. The households with the lowest incomes had a median disposable income of 8.9 thousand US dollars, the highest in the Caribbean Netherlands.

### Purchasing power

In 2015, the purchasing power of the population of Saba improved. The median increase was 2.2 percent, the lowest in the Caribbean Netherlands.

<sup>1)</sup> The retirement age in 2015 was 62.

## 2.15 Disposable income of private households by main source of income, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Primary income</b>			
Number of households	550	600	600
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	32.5	33.4	34.0
Median income	26.5	28.6	28.0

## 2.16 Disposable income of private households by household composition, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Single-person household</b>			
Number of households	250	250	250
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	20.1	19.8	20.5
Median income	16.1	16.1	16.2
<b>Multi-person household</b>			
Number of households	400	400	450
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	35.8	37.4	37.7
Median income	30.1	32.1	30.7

## 2.17 Disposable income of private households by age group, 2013–2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Up to 40 years</b>			
Number of households	200	200	200
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	27.0	28.6	26.5
Median income	21.6	23.0	21.8
<b>40 to 59 years</b>			
Number of households	250	300	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	32.9	34.0	35.6
Median income	27.1	29.1	28.9
<b>60 years and over</b>			
Number of households	150	200	200
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	29.2	27.3	29.7
Median income	21.7	21.1	22.7

## 2.18 Disposable income of private households by income group, 2013–2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Number of households	150	150	150
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	7.9	8.4	8.7
Median income	8.0	8.7	8.9
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Number of households	150	150	150
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	18.6	19.1	19.7
Median income	18.6	18.6	19.0
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Number of households	150	150	150
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	31.2	32.9	32.7
Median income	31.1	32.1	31.6
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Number of households	150	150	150
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	62.6	61.7	64.3
Median income	53.1	54.1	55.9

### Positive purchasing power development

In each year since 2012, the population on Saba has had positive purchasing power. However, the improvement declined from 3.3 percent in 2013 to 2.2 percent in 2015. Not everyone saw positive effects. In 2015, more than one-third of the population were negatively affected.

### Improved purchasing power for people in work

On Saba, the purchasing power of working people – i.e. people with income from employment or self-employment in 2014 and 2015 – improved by 2.8 percent in 2015, the lowest increase of the three islands.

### Greatest purchasing power change for multi-person households with children

For both single and multi-person households, the median purchasing power increase amounted to 2.2 percent. The highest median purchasing power change, 4.1 percent, was seen among one-parent households. Couples with children saw their purchasing power improve by 3.0 percent. In comparison, couples without children saw a minor 1.5 percent increase.

### 2.19 Personal income of private household members, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	950	1,000	1,050
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	26.9	28.2	28.4
Median income	20.4	21.7	21.3

### 2.20 Personal income of private household members by income group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Number of households	250	250	250
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	6.3	7.4	6.9
Median income	7.0	9.0	7.6
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Number of households	250	250	250
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	15.1	16.6	15.9
Median income	15.4	16.5	16.4

## 2.20 Personal income of private household members by income group, 2013-2015\* (end)

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Number of households	250	250	250
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	26.1	27.7	28.2
Median income	25.8	27.5	27.6
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Number of households	250	250	250
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	59.9	60.8	62.7
Median income	49.9	55.2	55.5

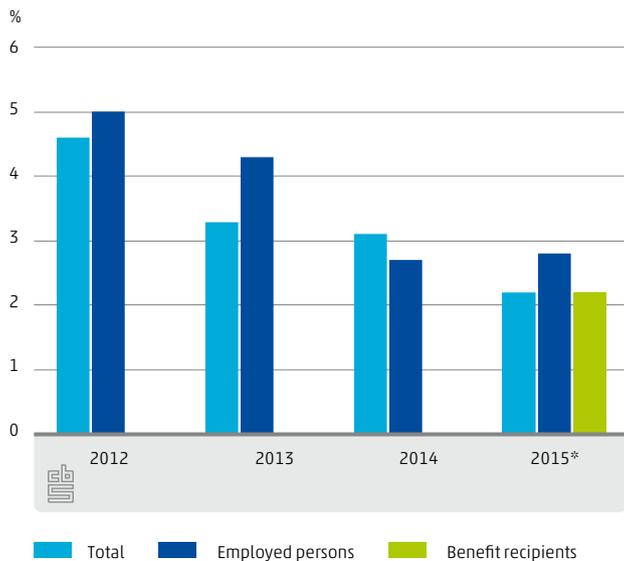
## 2.21 Primary income of private household members aged 20 to 59 years, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	650	700	700
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	32.2	34.1	34.9
Median income	25.1	26.2	26.8

## 2.22 Primary income of private household members aged 20 to 59 years by income group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Number of households	150	150	150
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	7.8	9.4	8.5
Median income	8.5	10.2	9.2
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Number of households	150	150	150
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	19.2	21.1	20.8
Median income	18.8	21.3	20.4
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Number of households	150	150	150
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	32.0	33.9	35.7
Median income	31.6	33.4	35.5
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Number of households	150	150	150
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	69.7	72.0	74.6
Median income	61.7	65.8	67.1

## 2.23 Purchasing power development main income source, 2012-2015\*



## 2.24 Total purchasing power development of private household members, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
Purchasing power	3.3	3.1	2.2
Persons with income decrease	38	38	36

## 2.25 Purchasing power development of private household members by main income source, 2013-2015\*

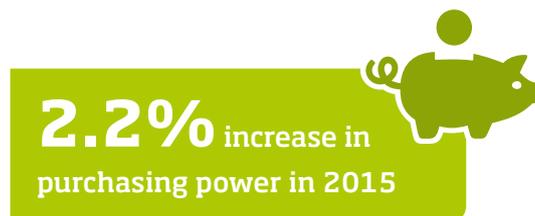
	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>Primary income</b>			
Purchasing power	4.3	2.7	2.8
Persons with income decrease	39	40	38
<b>Transfer income</b>			
Purchasing power	.	.	2.2
Persons with income decrease	.	.	19

## 2.26 Purchasing power development of private household members by household composition, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>Single-person household</b>			
Purchasing power	2.1	2.0	2.2
Persons with income decrease	35	39	34
<b>Multi-person household</b>			
Purchasing power	3.9	3.3	2.2
Persons with income decrease	38	38	37
<b>One-parent household</b>			
Purchasing power	1.8	3.8	4.1
Persons with income decrease	41	39	39
<b>Couples, total</b>			
Purchasing power	4.0	2.6	2.2
Persons with income decrease	36	40	37
<b>Couples, without children</b>			
Purchasing power	1.5	1.1	1.5
Persons with income decrease	45	44	40
<b>Couples, with children</b>			
Purchasing power	5.1	3.3	3.0
Persons with income decrease	32	38	35
<b>Multi-person household n.e.c.</b>			
Purchasing power	5.0	5.4	2.2
Persons with income decrease	41	34	35

## 2.27 Purchasing power development of private household member by age group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>Up to 40 years</b>			
Purchasing power	5.0	3.6	4.6
Persons with income decrease	37	38	37
<b>40 to 59 years</b>			
Purchasing power	4.4	3.8	2.3
Persons with income decrease	38	38	39
<b>60 years and over</b>			
Purchasing power	1.8	2.2	2.2
Persons with income decrease	38	40	30



### Marked rise in purchasing power for young households

In 2015, households on Saba in all age groups gained more purchasing power. Purchasing power improved the most for households with a main breadwinner under the age of 40; people in this age group are still moving up the career ladder. Their income increases as they gain more work experience and qualify for better paid jobs. On Saba, this group had 4.6 percent more purchasing power in 2015. In households with a main breadwinner aged 60 and over, the growth rate was 2.2 percent. Only 30 percent within this group lost purchasing power.

### Positive purchasing power for the most wealthy

In 2015, there was more purchasing power for all income groups on Saba. The 25 percent wealthiest households saw a substantial increase. The median purchasing power of this group rose by 3.7 percent, the lowest of the three islands. Nearly three out of ten households saw negative effects.

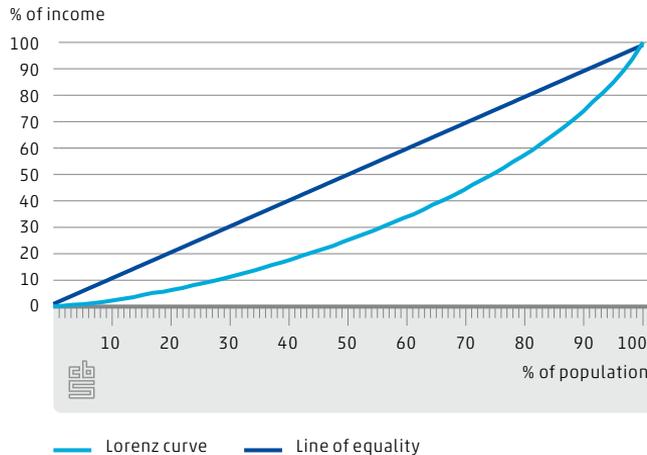
### 2.28 Purchasing power development of private household members by income group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Purchasing power	1.8	5.3	2.2
Persons with income decrease	38	38	38
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Purchasing power	3.2	2.8	1.1
Persons with income decrease	38	33	41
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Purchasing power	4.2	4	3.2
Persons with income decrease	38	34	37
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Purchasing power	4.5	0.3	3.7
Persons with income decrease	49	48	29

## 2.29 Income inequality among private households, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	600	650	700
Gini coefficient	0.38	0.36	0.37
Ratio 80/20	8.09	7.54	7.67

## 2.30 Lorenz curve, 2015\*



## Factors influencing purchasing power

The purchasing power is determined by external factors, including increases in Collective Labour Agreement (CLA) wages, inflation, changes in tax fees, indexation of social benefits and individual factors such as promotion, involuntary dismissal, change of jobs and retirement. Changes in household composition such as the birth of a child or a divorce also affect purchasing power.

### Example: AOV benefit

The local old age insurance (Algemene Ouderdomsverzekering, AOV) on Saba was raised by 2.6 percent, from 8,034 US dollars in 2014 to 8,424 US dollars in 2015. On the other hand, prices that year went up by 0.4 percent. The increase in real terms was therefore 2.2 percent, equal to the median change in purchasing power for people on Saba in households depending on social benefits as well as the group of people with a main breadwinner aged 60 and over. For these AOV benefit recipients, the actual change in purchasing power is entirely due to the rise in their benefits in real terms.

### Income inequality

In 2015, Saba had the lowest level of income inequality in the Caribbean Netherlands. Although the Gini coefficient showed a marginal decline from 2013 to 2014, its value slightly rose again in 2015. Inequality determined by the 80/20 ratio showed a more stable pattern.

## 2.31 Total import and export value per quarter

	Imports	Exports
	x 1,000 USD	
2014 I	4,194	38
2014 II	4,128	37
2014 III	4,575	21
2014 IV	6,269	65
2015 I	4,434	22
2015 II	5,000	123
2015 III	8,090	21
2015 IV	4,792	202
2016 I	4,065	106
2016 II	4,133	224
2016 III	3,932	46
2016 IV	4,103	47
2017 I	4,170	48
2017 II*	4,787	98

## 2.32 Total import and export value per year

	Imports	Exports
	x 1,000 USD	
2014	19,166	160
2015	22,317	368
2016	16,233	423

### 2.33 Import of goods by sea according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>

	2014	2015	2016
	<b>x tonnes</b>		
Food and live animals	730	810	1,010
Beverages and tobacco	90	70	80
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	0	0	0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,280	2,490	1,030
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	0
Chemicals & related products	0	0	0
Manufactured goods	0	20	10
Machinery and transport equipment	370	250	150
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	30	10
Other commodities	3,830	4,470	2,380
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,310</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>4,670</b>

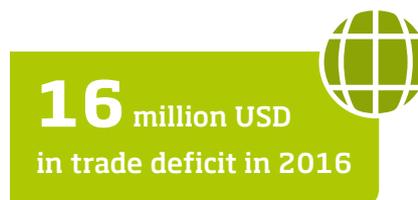
### 2.34 Export of goods by sea according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>

	2014	2015	2016
	<b>x tonnes</b>		
Food and live animals	0	0	0
Beverages and tobacco	0	0	0
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	0	0	0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	0	0	0
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	0
Chemicals & related products	0	0	0
Manufactured goods	0	0	0
Machinery and transport equipment	10	10	20
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
Other commodities	10	30	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>

## International trade

On Saba, imports have exceeded exports since the first measurements were carried out in 2011. Production for own consumption or export on Saba is low, which means Saba has a structural trade deficit (imports exceeding exports).

Saba's trade deficit declined by 6 million US dollars in 2016 as the import value of goods fell from 22 million in 2015 to 16 million in 2016. The value of goods imported by Saba declined by more than 27 percent, while the export value of goods increased slightly in 2016, resulting in a smaller trade deficit than in 2015.



<sup>1)</sup> Standard International Trade Classification.

## Labour

### Labour force

The labour force on Saba (15-74 yrs) is almost 1.6 thousand strong, with 62 percent in employment in 2016. The participation rate is higher among men than among women: 64 percent versus 59 percent of women. Young people have lower participation rates than middle and older age groups. Participation rates are lowest among people with a high education level. This is one of the effects of the relatively large group of medical students living on the island. Of people with a low education level 64 percent are in employment, compared to 75 percent of people with a medium and 50 percent of people with a high level of education. The unemployment rate on Saba was low at just over 3 percent in 2016.

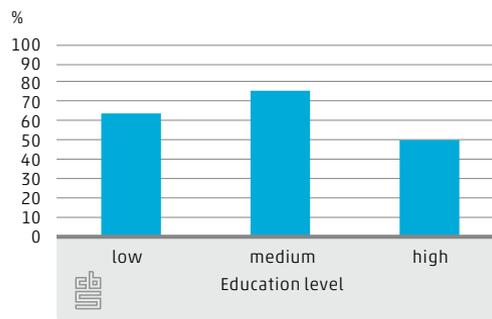
Over 14 percent of the employed work in technical occupations, such as construction workers. These are mostly men. Women often work in teaching, business and administrative, service and health and welfare occupations. The majority of the

### 2.35 Labour market position by gender and age (15-74 yrs), 2016

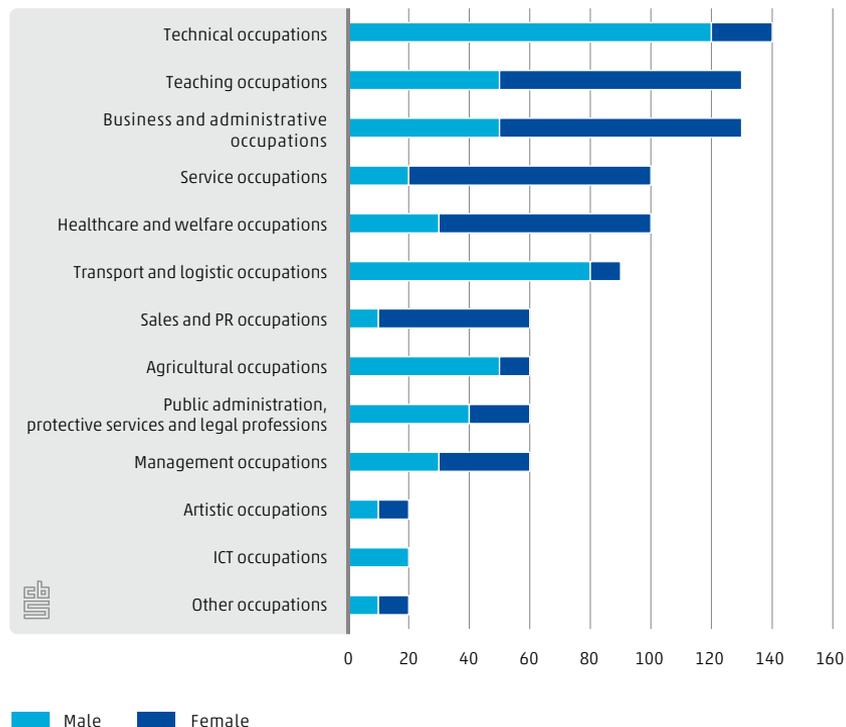
	Gender		Age			
	Total	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
	<b>Persons<sup>1)</sup></b>					
Total population	1,580	790	790	280	650	650
Labour force	1,010	520	490	90	500	410
Employed labour force	970	510	470	80	490	400
Unemployed labour force	30	10	20	10	10	10
Not included in the labour force	580	270	310	190	150	240
	<b>%</b>					
Net labour participation	61.6	64.2	58.9	28.4	75.6	62.0
Unemployment rate	3.3	2.3	4.3	.	2.4	2.4

<sup>1)</sup> Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten.

### 2.36 Net labour participation by level of education (15-74 yrs), 2016



## 2.37 Employed labour force by occupation and gender (15-74 yrs), 2016

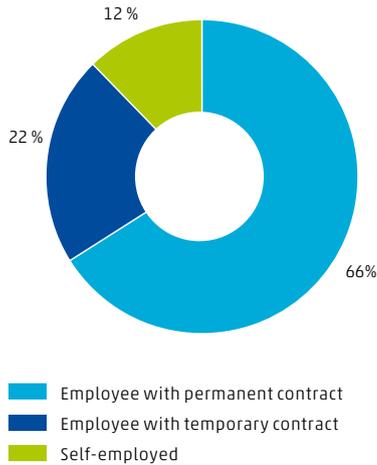


employed are those with a permanent contract (66 percent). A smaller share work as employees with a temporary contract (22 percent) or as self-employed (12 percent). Most workers work full-time: for both men and women this applies to 8 out of 10.

### Not included in the labour force

Almost 600 residents of Saba are not part of the labour force. They are not looking for work, not available for work, or in most cases a combination of both. A large share (21 percent) are people who do not want to or are unable to work due to retirement or old age. However, education is the main reason why people on the island who do not work, do not want to or are not available for work (almost half). This is also an effect of the relatively large group of young people studying at the medical school. A minority are unable to work due to disability (9 percent) or do not work because they have to take care of their family (6 percent).

### 2.38 Employed labour force by position (15-74 yrs), 2016



### 2.39 Population not included in the labour force by gender and age (15-74 yrs), 2016

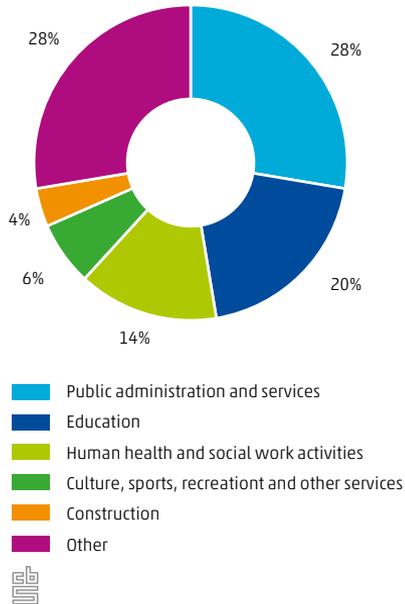
	Gender		Age		
	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
<b>Persons<sup>1)</sup></b>					
Not in the labour force	580	310	190	150	240
Available but not looking for work	50	20	10	20	10
Looking but not available for work	0	0	0	0	0
Not available and not looking for work	530	280	180	120	230
willing to work	20	10	10	0	10
not willing/ able to work	510	270	170	120	220
due to care	40	40	0	10	30
due to education	270	140	170	90	0
due to retirement/ old age	120	60	0	0	120
due to illness, disability, poor health	50	20	0	10	50
due to other reason	30	10	0	10	20

<sup>1)</sup> Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten.

**64%** of men are employed  
versus 59% of women



## 2.40 Jobs of employees by economic activity, 2016\*



**580** residents are not part of the labour force of whom almost 50% are in education

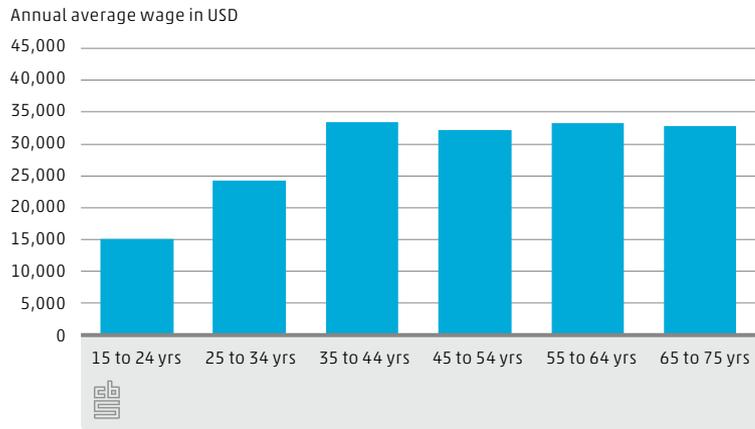


## Jobs and wages of employees

There are 760 employee jobs on Saba. The medical school has a significant impact on the labour market on the island. Apart from the public sector, the sector education is the sector with the largest number of jobs, followed by the health sector.

The average annual wage on Saba was 29.3 thousand US dollars in 2016, an increase of 3 percent relative to 2015. The median wage was 21.7 thousand US dollars. This means that in half of the jobs people earned a wage less than this and for the other half the wage was higher. Wages vary widely depending on different characteristics and types of work. In 2016, wages for women were 18 percent lower than for men. This gap is decreasing; in 2011, the difference was 23 percent. Persons aged between 35 and 65 years earn the highest wages. Wages were high in the education sector, but average in the public sector. In sectors with fewer jobs, e.g. in culture and recreation, wages were low: less than half of wages in the education sector.

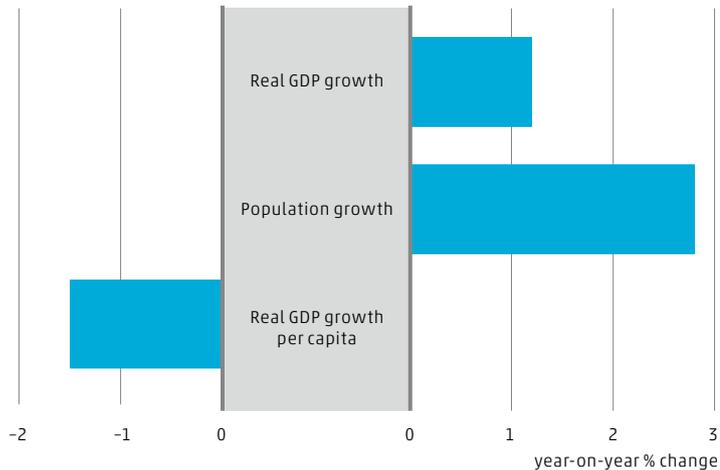
## 2.41 Average annual wage in USD, by age, 2016\*



## 2.42 Gross domestic product

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<b>USD</b>			
GDP (market prices)	42 mln	45 mln	46 mln	47 mln
GDP per capita	21,400	23,600	25,100	24,900

## 2.43 Real GDP and population growth, 2015



## Macroeconomics

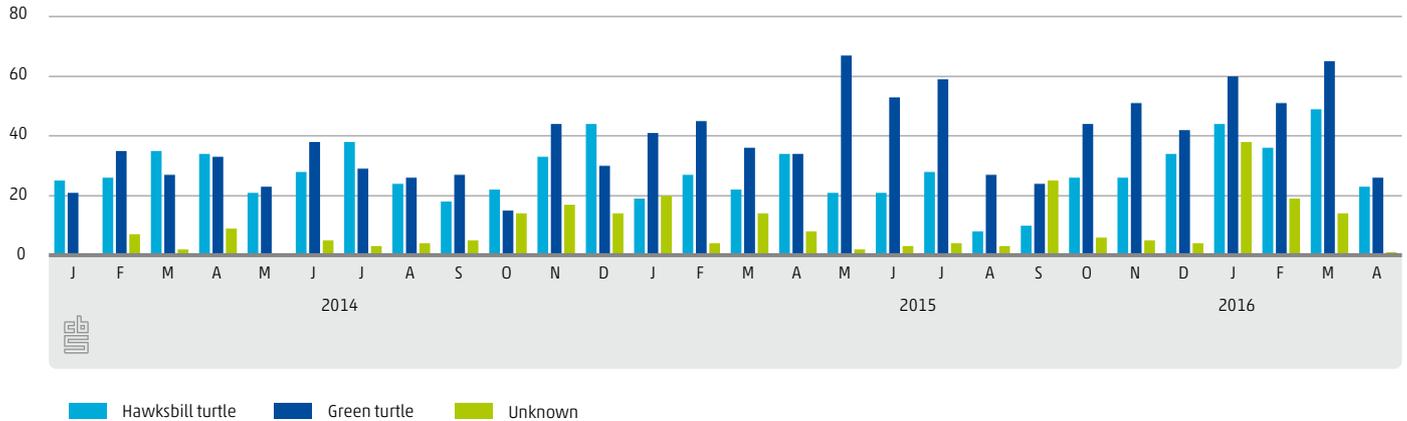
The gross domestic product (GDP) of Saba increased by 1.6 percent to 47 million US dollars in 2015. The volume of GDP grew by 1.2 percent. GDP volume growth is calculated by adjusting the value growth for inflation on the basis of the consumer price index. GDP per capita was 24,900 US dollars in 2015, an increase of 16.4 percent relative to 2012 (21,400 US dollars). Compared to 2014, GDP volume per capita decreased by 1.5 percent.

**24,900** USD was  
the GDP per capita in 2015



# Nature

## 2.44 Turtle sightings per month, 2014-2016

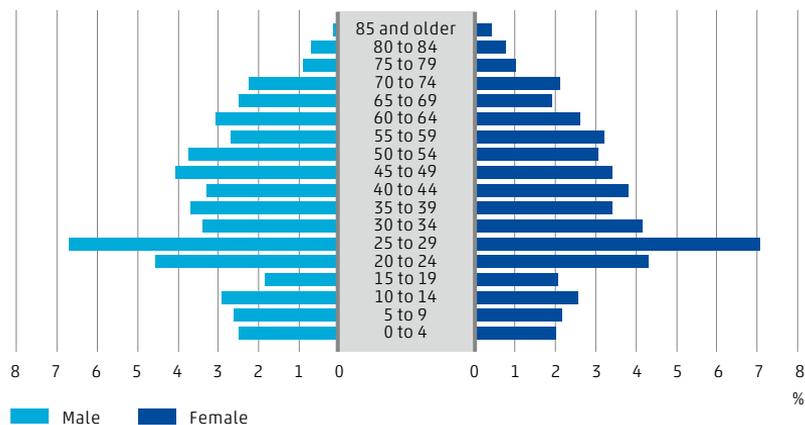


Source: Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity DataBase.

## 2.45 Population

	2015	2016	2017
Total population (1 January)	1,811	1,947	2,010
male	906	978	1,013
female	905	969	997
Population density per sq km	139	150	155
Population growth	136	63	
Live births	17	17	
Deaths	9	10	
Registered immigration	325	338	
Registered emigration	204	275	

## 2.46 Age distribution, 1 January 2017



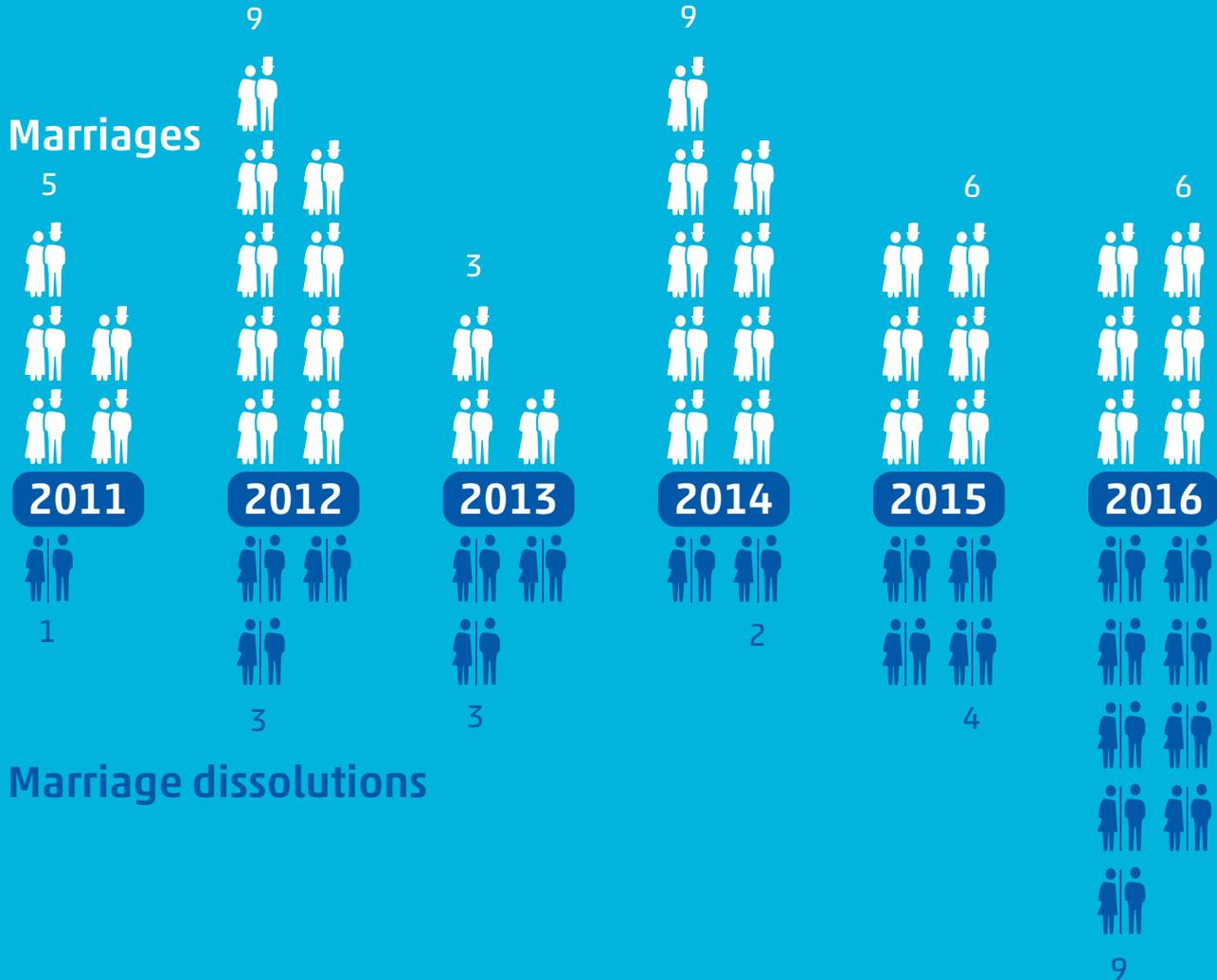
## Population

Between 1 January 2011 and 1 January 2017, the population of Saba grew by over 200 inhabitants. The population increased by 63 to a total of 2,010 residents in 2016. The majority of Sabans come from the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba: 46 percent were born on one of these islands versus 27 percent (540) who were locally born inhabitants of Saba. A relatively large share (21 percent) were born in Central or South America, while 6 percent originated from the European part of the Netherlands.

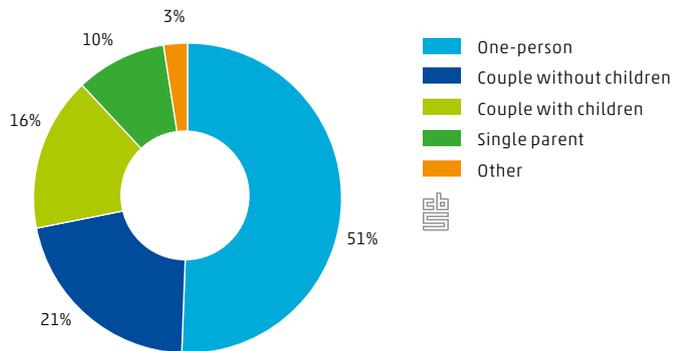
### Mainly US and Canadian citizens migrate to Saba

In 2016, 338 persons migrated to Saba, of whom 47 percent came from the United States or Canada, 7 percent from the European part of the Netherlands and 10 percent from Central or South America. Of the emigrants, 39 percent went to the United States and Canada, while 7 percent left for the European part of the Netherlands.

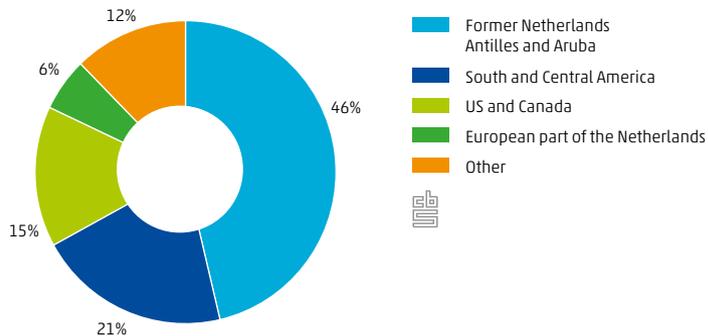
# Marriages and marriage dissolutions Saba



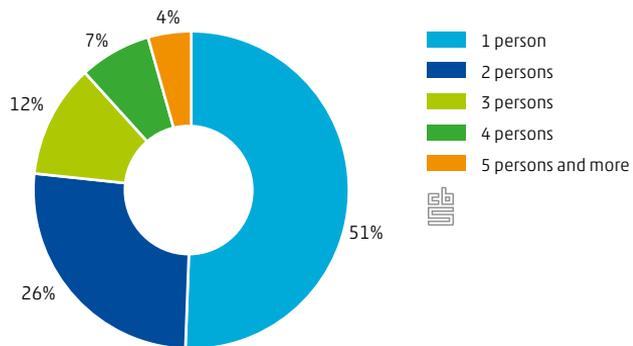
**2.47 Composition of households, 1 January 2016**



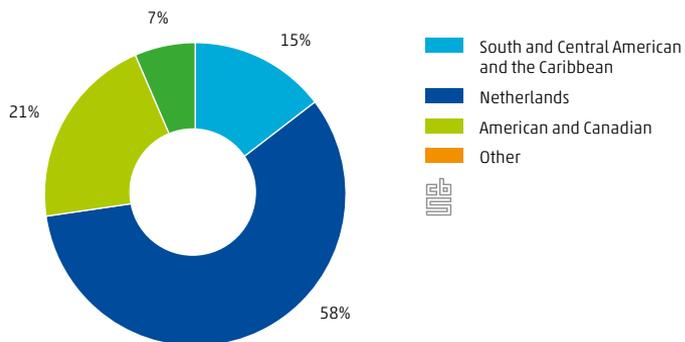
**2.49 Country of birth of inhabitants, 1 January 2017**



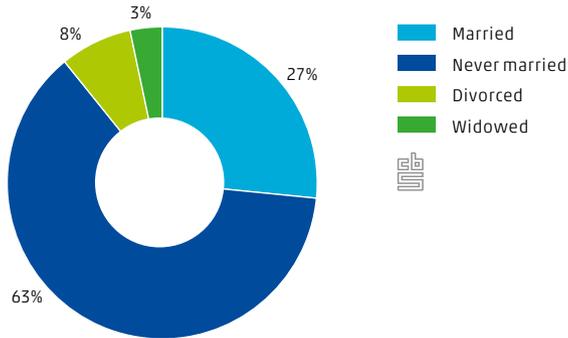
**2.48 Household size, 1 January 2016**



**2.50 First nationality of inhabitants, 1 January 2017**



## 2.51 Population by marital status, 1 January 2017



Between 2011 and 2016, 72 residents of Saba migrated to Bonaire or St Eustatius. During the same period 34 residents of Bonaire or St Eustatius migrated to Saba.

## 2.52 Marriages and marriage dissolutions

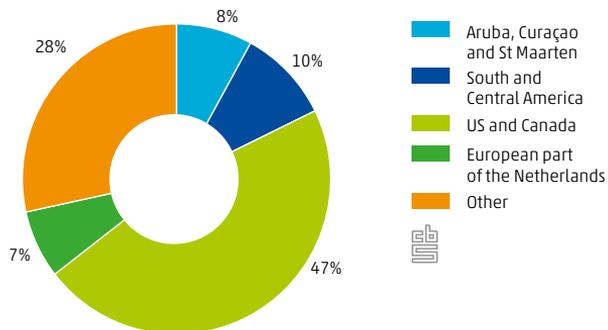
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Marriages <sup>1)</sup>	5	9	3	9	6	6
Marriage dissolutions	1	3	3	2	4	9

<sup>1)</sup> Including partnership registrations.

## 2.53 Population of Saba by place of birth, 1 January 2017

Born in the former Netherlands Antilles	931
Aruba	43
Bonaire	2
Curaçao	54
Saba	540
St Eustatius	6
St Maarten	286
Born in the European part of the Netherlands	112
Other	967
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,010</b>

## 2.54 Immigration by country of origin, 2016



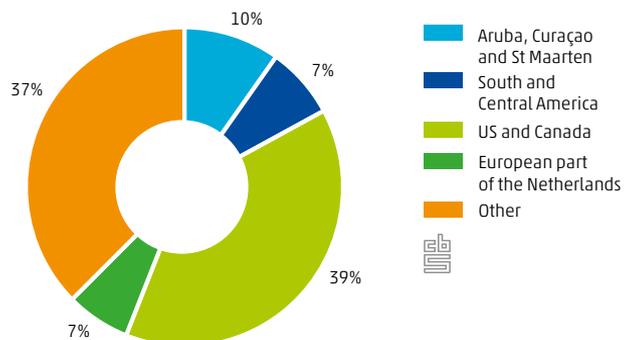
## 2.56 Number of people moving within Saba

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Saba	119	147	373	168	175	191

## 2.57 Removals to and from Saba out of/ to Bonaire and St Eustatius

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
From Saba	11	9	24	10	6	12
To Saba	4	4	2	5	11	8

## 2.55 Emigration by country of origin, 2016



## Prices

On Saba, average consumer prices in 2016 were at levels similar to 2015. The average prices in 2016 were 0.1 percent higher than in 2015. On average, in 2016 prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 0.6 percent compared to 2015, while prices of clothing and footwear decreased by 3.0 percent.

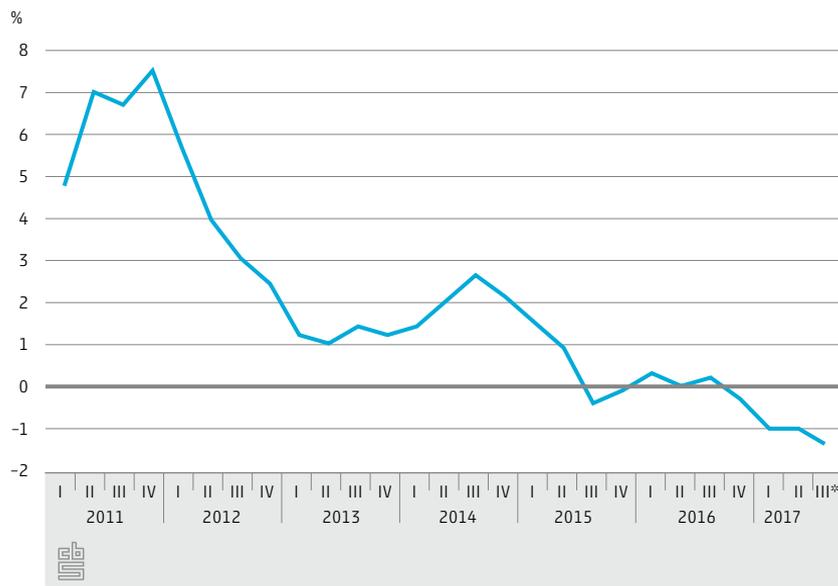
### Price levels

A price level study carried out in the Caribbean Netherlands in 2015 showed that consumer prices were 10 percent higher on Saba than on Bonaire and that Saba was the most expensive island, just as was shown by the previous price level measurement (2010). Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are relatively inexpensive on St Eustatius and Saba as, contrary to Bonaire, these products are free of import duties. Price levels in the commodity group "Maintenance and repair of the dwelling, water and energy" is relatively high on Saba, mainly due to higher water and gas prices on Saba compared to Bonaire.

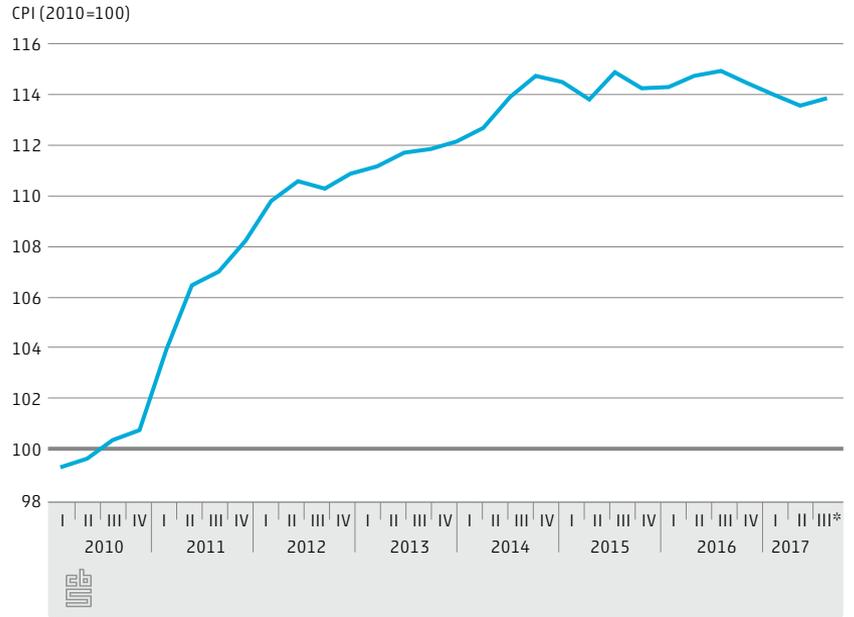
## 2.58 Consumer price index

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consumer price index (2010=100)	106.41	110.38	111.71	113.95	114.46	114.53
Year-on-year % change	6.4	3.7	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.1

## 2.59 Consumer price index year-on-year percentage change

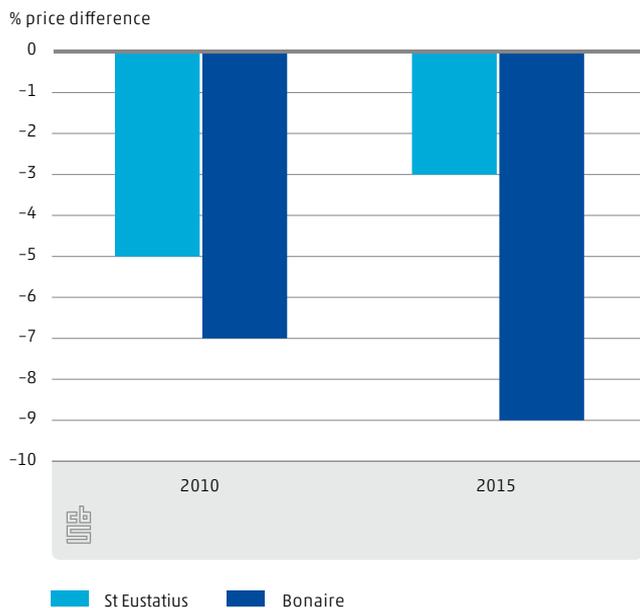


## 2.60 Consumer price index (CPI)

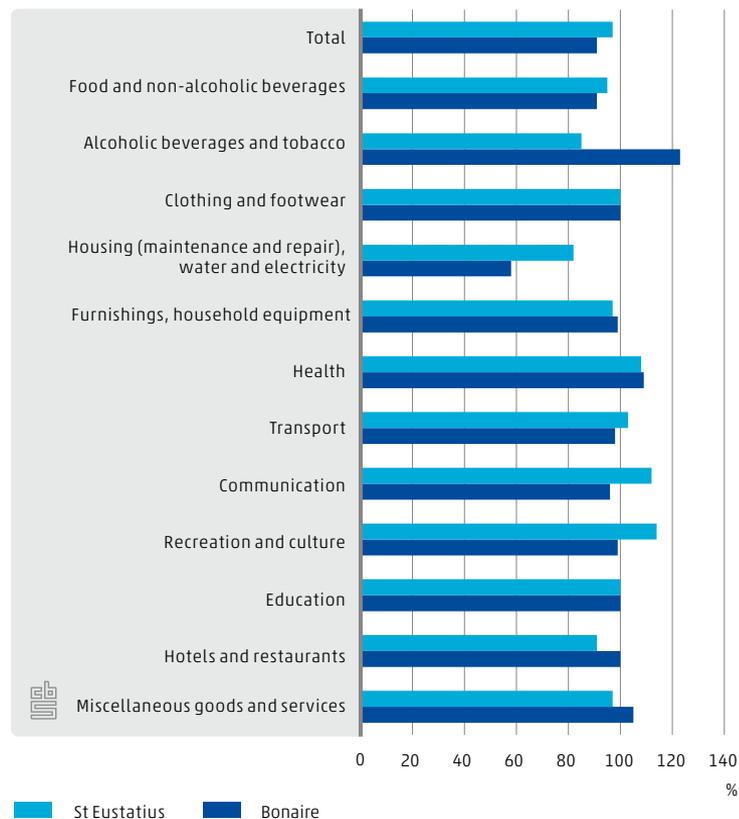


**1.3%** year-on-year drop  
in consumer prices, Q3 2017

## 2.61 Price level Bonaire and St Eustatius compared to Saba



## 2.62 Price levels by commodity group in 2015 (Saba=100)



**10%** higher consumer prices on Saba than on Bonaire in 2015



## Social security

### 2.63 State pension

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	<b>USD</b>				
State old age pension (AOV)	575	618	634	670	707
Partner's allowance	394	423	434	459	485
Saba allowance (8%)	45	49	51	59	59

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

### 2.64 Income support (bi-weekly)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	<b>USD</b>			
Single	95	97	103	109
<b>Allowances</b>				
1st child	28	28	30	32
2nd and 3rd child	14	15	16	17
Living independently	23	23	25	26
Married/living together	57	58	61	65
Disability	167	172	181	192
Extra Saba allowance	36	37	39	41

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

## Traffic, transport and tourism

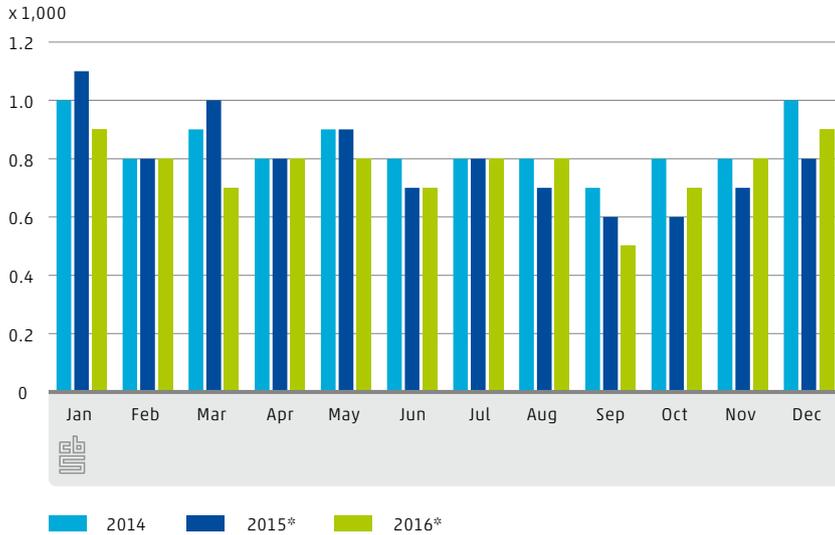
### 2.65 Passengers and aircraft movements at Juancho E. Yrausquin Airport per year

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passenger arrivals	Passenger departures
	<b>x 1,000</b>			
2012	3	29.2	14.3	14.9
2013	3.2	30.9	15.2	15.7
2014	3.1	32.4	15.9	16.6
2015	3.1	30.3	14.8	15.5
2016*	3.1	30.5	14.9	15.6

### 2.66 Number of tourists arriving by air

	2014	2015*	2016*
	<b>x 1,000</b>		
January	1.0	1.1	0.9
February	0.8	0.8	0.8
March	0.9	1.0	0.7
April	0.8	0.8	0.8
May	0.9	0.9	0.8
June	0.8	0.7	0.7
July	0.8	0.8	0.8
August	0.8	0.7	0.8
September	0.7	0.6	0.5
October	0.8	0.6	0.7
November	0.8	0.7	0.8
December	1.0	0.8	0.9
Total	10.3	9.6	9.2

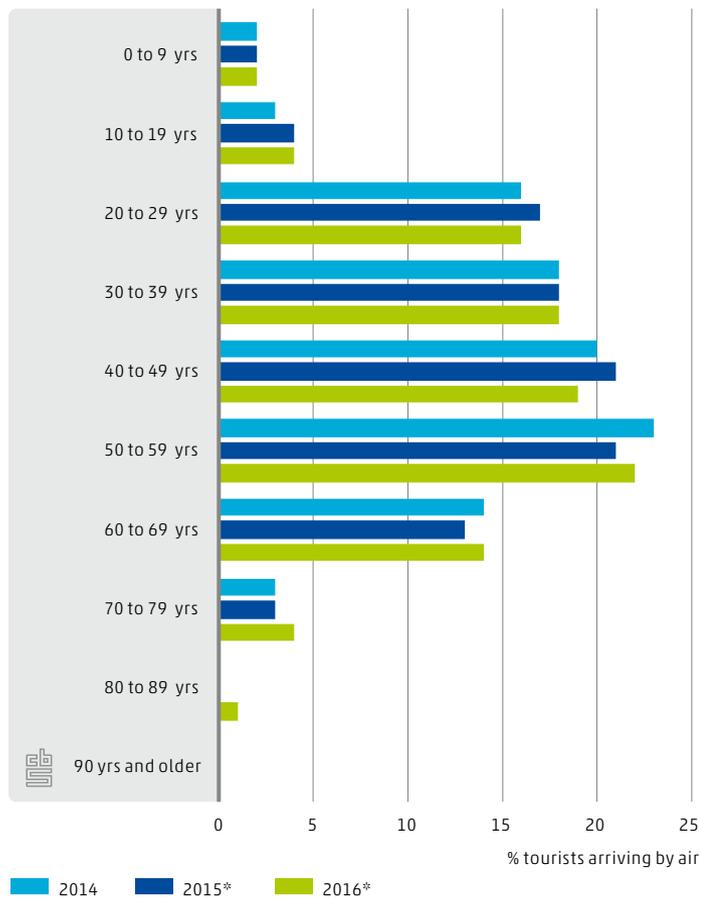
## 2.67 Number of tourists arriving by air



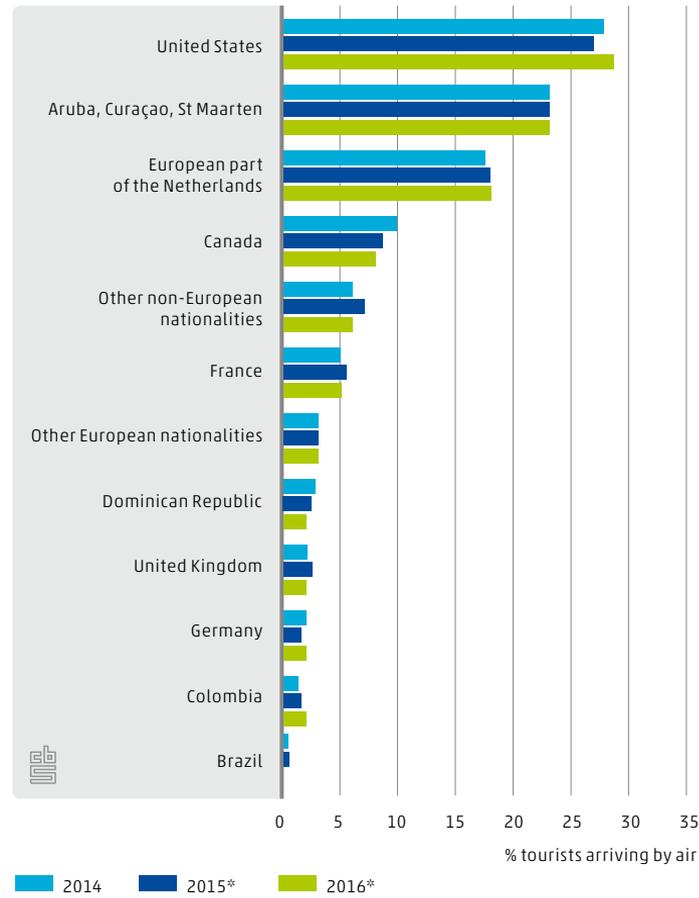
**30.5** thousand passengers at  
Juancho E. Yrausquin Airport in 2016



**2.68 Age distribution of tourists arriving by air<sup>1)</sup>**



**2.69 Inbound tourism by air and by nationality**



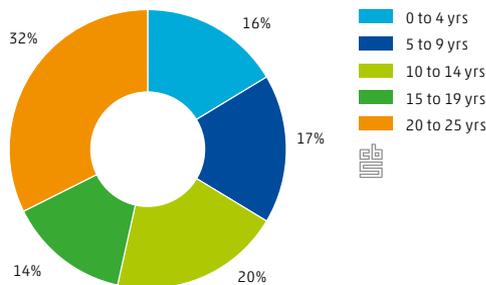
<sup>1)</sup> Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.

## Youth

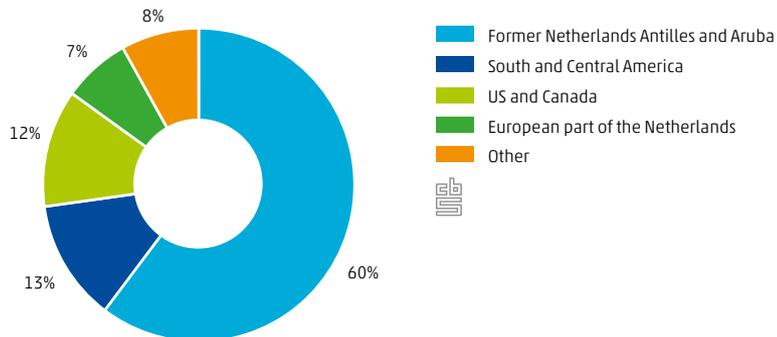
At the beginning of 2017, the population on Saba included over 0.5 thousand people in the age group 0 to 24 years, a share of 27 percent. This share is around 2 percent-point lower than the share of young people in the European part of the Netherlands (29 percent). At the beginning of 2011, the share of young people under 25 on Saba was 33 percent.

On 1 January 2017, 60 percent of the residents of Saba under the age of 25 were born in the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The share of young people on Saba who were born in the European part of the Netherlands amounts to 7 percent.

**2.70 Youth (0 to 24 yrs), by age group, 1 January 2017**



## 2.71 Youth (0 to 24 yrs) by country of birth, 1 January 2017



The number of teenage births on Saba is relatively high in comparison with the European part of the Netherlands. In the years 2012 to 2016 inclusive, 10 percent of children born alive on Saba were born from mothers in the age range 15 to 19 years. In the same period in the European Netherlands, the share of teenage births was only 1 percent.

In 2016, there were around 250 young people between the ages of 15 and 24 living on Saba. The majority are still in education, but young people can decide to earn their own income by working during or following their education. Around 28 percent of young people were employed. Therefore, the share of working young people on Saba is lower than the share of working young people in the European part of the Netherlands (61 percent).



**66.2%** net  
labour participation in 2016

**10,240** tonnes  
of imported goods in 2016

## 3. St Eustatius

St Eustatius is one of the Leeward islands. The average temperature is 27.2°C and with an average wind speed of 5.3 m/s there is always a wind or breeze. Rainfall in 2016 came to 1600 mm. March was the wettest month with 228.7mm of rain. Around 3.2 thousand people now live on the island, with an area of 21 km<sup>2</sup> and a population density per km<sup>2</sup> of 155. The population increased by 57 in 2016. On 1 January 2017, a majority of 34 percent of all inhabitants were born on St Eustatius, 12 percent were born on St Maarten, 5 percent in the European part of the Netherlands and another 9 percent on Curaçao or Aruba. Seventy-eight percent of the population has the Dutch nationality.

In 2016, 170 people migrated to St Eustatius, of whom 16 percent came from the European part of the Netherlands and 37 percent from South and Central America. The third largest group (16 percent) migrating to St Eustatius came from the European part of the Netherlands.

On St Eustatius, 68 percent of the population speak more than one language. English is the first language for 85 percent of the population; 6 percent speak mainly Dutch and another 7 percent mainly Spanish. On St Eustatius, 83 percent of inhabitants said they were religious. St Eustatius has three main religions: almost a quarter of inhabitants are Catholic, just under one in five are Methodists and one in six Adventists.

# Climate

## 3.1 Climate, 2016

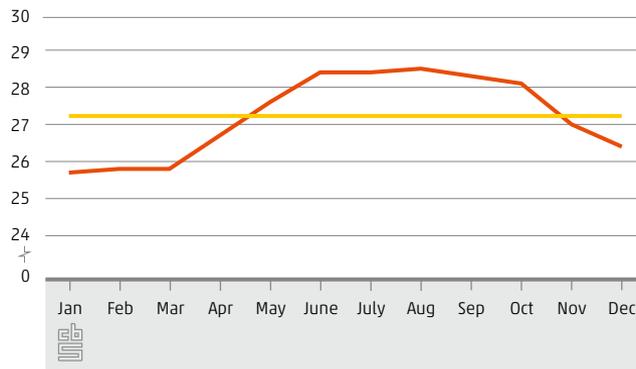
Month	Temperature	Wind speed	Relative humidity	Precipitation
	°C	m/s	%	mm
January	25.7	4.7	74.7	92.6
February	25.8	4.8	75.1	76.9
March	25.8	6.7	74.0	228.7
April	26.7	4.7	76.9	226.7
May	27.6	5.8	76.1	74.3
June	28.4	6.2	74.2	74.5
July	28.4	6.6	76.7	130.0
August	28.5	5.4	78.0	133.9
September	28.3	5.0	78.6	121.2
October	28.1	3.4	79.4	110.7
November	27.0	3.7	81.0	224.1
December	26.4	6.4	78.1	106.4
<b>Annual avg</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>133.3</b>

Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

**27.2** °C average annual monthly temperature in 2016

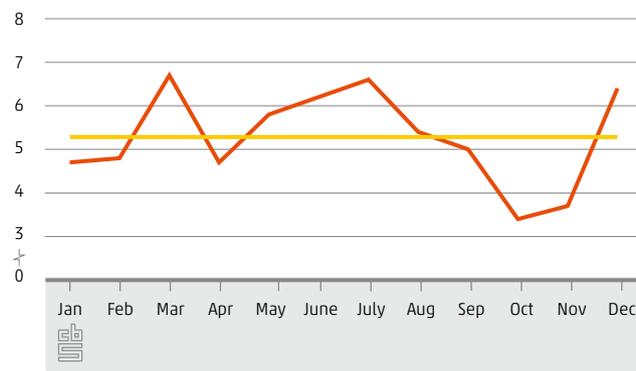


## 3.2 Monthly average temperatures, 2016



— Temperature — Annual average temperature  
Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

## 3.3 Wind speed, 2016



— Wind speed — Annual average wind speed  
Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

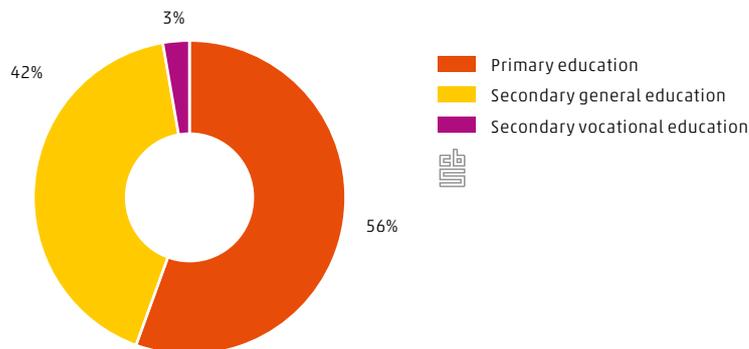
### 3.4 Government-funded schools 2016/'17\*

	Number of schools
Primary education	4
Secondary education, including secondary vocational education	1

### 3.5 Students in government-funded schools, 1 October

	2014/'15	2015/'16	2016/'17*
Primary education	337	331	325
Secondary general education	236	233	244
Secondary vocational education	43	35	16
Total	616	599	585

### 3.6 Students in government-funded schools, 1 October 201



## Education

St Eustatius has five government-funded schools. Four of them teach primary, the other secondary education. The secondary school teaches both general and vocational education. Recently, the school has introduced the same education system as on Saba; this is in line with the system around the Caribbean Area.

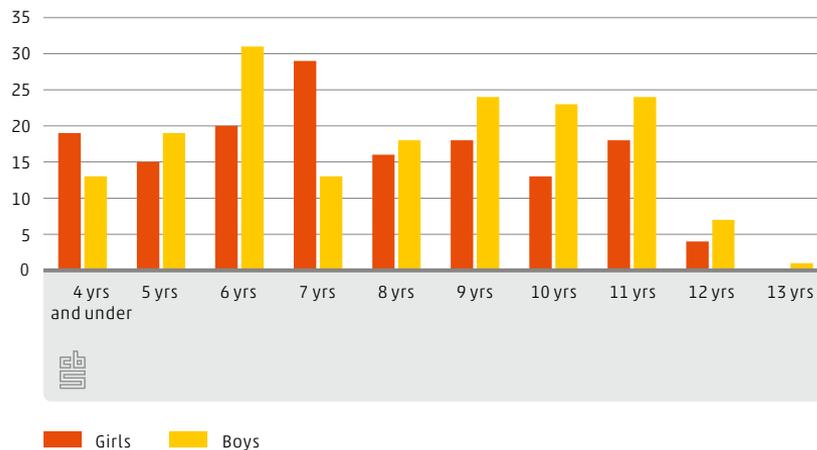
On 1 October 2016, St Eustatius had 585 students enrolled in government-funded schools. More than half of them visited a school for primary education. About four out of ten followed secondary general education and the rest (3 percent) followed secondary vocational education.

In secondary vocational education students can choose for BOL or BBL. In the BOL programme, students go to school for most of their time and do training on the job (BPV) at a training company which is recognised by the Council of Education and Labour Market Caribbean Netherlands (ROA CN). In the BBL programme, students work at a recognised training company and go to school once or twice a week.

Secondary vocational students can also choose from different fields of study. In figure 3.9 these are grouped by sector. The school on St Eustatius offers studies in the sectors Care and Economics. Some students take a course with a combination of sectors at Level 1 (entrance training). They are trained to become assistants on the labour market.

The success rates in secondary general education in 2016/'17\* ranged from 75 percent for VMBO-K to a 100 percent for VMBO-B and HAVO.

### 3.7 Students in government-funded primary education in 2016/'17\*



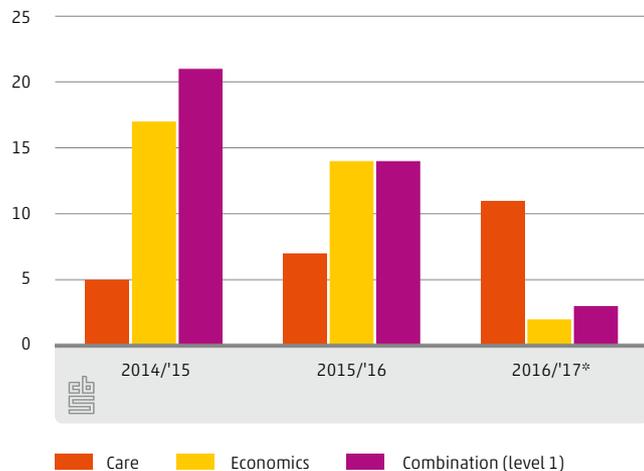
### 3.8 Students in government-funded secondary education

	2014/'15	2015/'16	2016/'17*
Secondary general	236	233	244
Secondary vocational – BBL	0	0	6
Secondary vocational – BOL	43	35	10
Total secondary education	279	268	260



**585** students went to government-funded schools in 2016/'17\*

### 3.9 Students in secondary vocational education, by sector



### 3.10 Secondary general education: Final examinations, 2016/'17\*

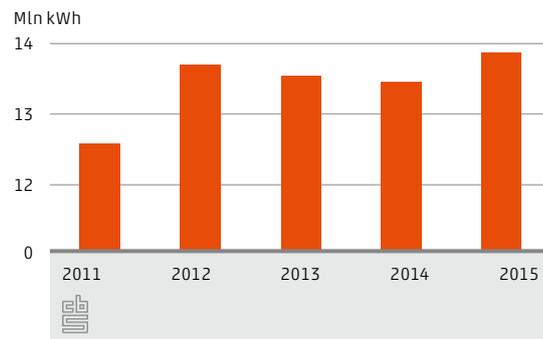
	Total of students taking exams	Pass rate
HAVO	7	100 %
VMBO-GT	16	81
VMBO-K	8	75
VMBO-B	8	100

## Energy

### 3.11 Power cuts

	2015	2016
<b>Number of power cuts</b>		
Total	17	12
<1 hour	16	9
1-2 hours	1	0
2-5 hours	0	0
>5 hours	0	0
Unknown	0	3
<b>Hours</b>		
Total length	10	4
Average length	0.6	0.5

### 3.12 Electricity production



## Firefighting

### 3.13 Firefighting

	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Firefighting</b>				
Outdoor fires	5	6	2	11
Car fires	0	0	1	1
Indoor fires	0	2	3	2
No category	2	2	1	0
<b>Assistance</b>				
Emergency assistance	2	0	3	2
Non-emergency assistance	3	0	5	5
Response to incidents involving hazardous substances	0	0	1	0
Aviation incidents	0	0	1	0

Source: Fire department Caribbean Netherlands.

## Income

With 27.9 thousand US dollars per household, the highest median disposable income in the Caribbean Netherlands in 2015 was recorded on St Eustatius.

### Significant income growth for the employed

On St Eustatius, households with an income primarily from employment or running an own business have the highest income of the three islands. In 2015, their income was 32.3 thousand US dollars, 1.2 thousand US dollars more than in 2014.

### Higher income for multi-person households

In 2015 a multi-person household had 34.5 thousand US dollars to spend. This was nearly 2 thousand US dollars more than in 2014. By contrast, the income of single-person households declined slightly. This group had a median disposable income of 17.3 thousand US dollars in 2015.

### 3.14 Total disposable income of private households, 2013–2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	1,100	1,100	1,150
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	34.1	35.4	36.1
Median income	26.3	27.2	27.9

### 3.15 Disposable income of private households by household composition, 2013–2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Single-person household</b>			
Number of households	350	350	400
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	22.4	22.8	23.5
Median income	17.2	17.7	17.3
<b>Multi-person household</b>			
Number of households	700	750	700
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	40.1	41.3	43.4
Median income	32.3	32.7	34.5

### Highest income for middle-aged households

In general, income is related to a person's life stage. Young people at the start of their professional career earn relatively low wages. As their career progresses, their income from labour increases as they gain more work experience and have access to better paid positions. By retirement age<sup>1)</sup>, their income will decline again. This pattern prevails among all income groups in the Caribbean Netherlands. On St Eustatius as well as on the other islands, households with a main breadwinner between age 40 and 60 had the highest incomes. On St Eustatius, the median disposable income for this age group was 32.8 thousand US dollars in 2015, the highest of the three islands. Compared to 2014, the increase was 1.5 thousand US dollars. In contrast, the median income in households with a main breadwinner aged 60 and over was 18.9 thousand US dollars in 2015, the lowest of the three islands.

<sup>1)</sup> Retirement age in 2015 was 62.

### **Richest households have (much) more to spend**

The 25 percent households in the upper quartile on St Eustatius saw their income rise considerably in 2015. At 69.6 thousand US dollars, their median income was 3.8 thousand more than in 2014. By contrast, the lowest-income households saw their income decline from 8 thousand US dollars in 2014 to 7.5 thousand in 2015.

### **Purchasing power**

The population on St Eustatius had more purchasing power in 2015. The median increase was a considerable 4.4 percent, the highest in the Caribbean Netherlands.

### **Rise in purchasing power**

On St Eustatius, purchasing power has been positive since 2012. After two years of decline, the rise in buying power in 2015 was nearly equal to the situation in 2012. The increase of 4.4 percent was the highest of the Caribbean Netherlands. Not everyone on St Eustatius saw positive effects; 38 percent of the population lost purchasing power in 2015.

### **3.16 Disposable income of private households by age group, 2013-2015\***

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015*</b>
<b>Up to 40 years</b>			
Number of households	300	300	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	29.3	32.9	33.3
Median income	25.0	27.0	26.6
<b>40 to 59 years</b>			
Number of households	550	550	550
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	39.9	39.7	41.1
Median income	31.7	31.3	32.8
<b>60 years and over</b>			
Number of households	250	250	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	27.5	28.9	29.6
Median income	19.2	17.9	18.9

### 3.17 Disposable income of private households by main source of income, 2013–2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Primary income</b>			
Number of households	950	950	1,000
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	37.7	39.1	40.4
Median income	30.0	31.1	32.3
<b>Transfer income</b>			
Number of households	150	150	150
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	7.8	7.3	7.6
Median income	7.9	7.0	7.6

### 3.18 Disposable income of private households by income group, 2013–2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Number of households	250	250	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	6.8	7.5	6.8
Median income	7.6	8.0	7.5
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Number of households	250	250	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	19.2	20.6	19.9
Median income	19.0	21.1	20.1
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Number of households	250	250	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	35.9	36.4	37.2
Median income	35.8	36.3	37.2
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Number of households	250	250	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	74.3	77.0	80.3
Median income	64.4	65.8	69.6

**27.9** thousand USD was the median household income in 2015



### **More purchasing power for people in work**

On St Eustatius the purchasing power of working people – i.e. people with income from labour or their own business in both 2014 and 2015 – improved by 4.3 percent in 2015. For households depending on social security in both years, purchasing power even increased by 4.5 percent.

### **High purchasing power increase for couples with children**

Similar to the other islands, people in all household compositions on St Eustatius gained purchasing power in 2015. The average single or multi-person household saw a median increase of 4.5 and 4.2 percent respectively. Couples with children saw the most positive effects. Their purchasing power rose by 8.4 percent.

### **Marked rise in purchasing power for young households**

In 2015, households in all age categories on St Eustatius saw their purchasing power improve. Similar to the other two islands, the sharpest rise was seen among the

youngest households. People in these households are still moving up the career ladder and have rising incomes as they gain more work experience and qualify for better paid jobs. The 7.2 percent increase in purchasing power was the highest in the Caribbean Netherlands. People in middle-aged households gained only 3 percent in purchasing power.

### **Strongest rise in purchasing power for the wealthy**

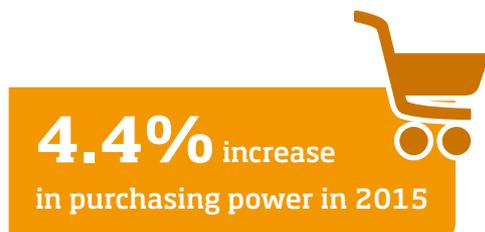
People of all income groups on St Eustatius had more buying power in 2015. The 25 percent richest households saw a substantial improvement of 8.3 percent in median, the highest in the Caribbean Netherlands. Nevertheless, 30 percent of these households lost purchasing power.

### **Factors influencing purchasing power**

The purchasing power is determined by external factors including increases in Collective Labour Agreement (CLA) wages, inflation, changes in tax fees, indexation of social benefits and individual factors such as promotion, involuntary dismissal, change of

### 3.19 Total personal income of private household members, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	1,650	1,650	1,700
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	31.7	32.2	34.8
Median income	23.1	24.4	25.0



jobs and retirement. Changes in household composition such as the birth of a child or a divorce also affect purchasing power.

#### **Example: AOV benefit**

The local old age insurance benefit (Algemene Ouderdomsverzekering, AOV) on St Eustatius was raised by 3.4 percent, from 8,047 US dollars in 2014 to 8,320 US dollars in 2015. On the other hand, prices were down by 1 percent that year. The decrease in real terms was therefore 4.4 percent, which is nearly equal to the median change in purchasing power for people on St Eustatius in households depending on social benefits as well as for people in households with a main breadwinner aged 60 or over. For these AOV benefit recipients, the actual change in purchasing power is almost entirely due to the rise in their benefits in real terms.

### 3.20 Personal income of private household members by income group, 2013–2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Number of households	400	400	400
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	5.7	5.7	6.0
Median income	6.0	5.9	6.5
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Number of households	400	400	400
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	16.5	16.3	16.9
Median income	16.3	16.2	16.5
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Number of households	400	400	400
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	32.8	33.9	35.9
Median income	32.5	33.5	34.7
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Number of households	400	400	400
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	71.7	72.8	80.3
Median income	63.6	63.9	66.7

### Income inequality

On St Eustatius, where most households generate income from labour, running their own business and property (private income), income inequality is most obvious. In 2015, there was even a significant rise in the level of inequality relative to 2014 both in terms of the Gini coefficient and the 80/20 ratio. With a value of 0.43 the Gini coefficient had the largest value since 2011, when it was measured for the first time. On Saba, where income differences are less distinct, the Gini coefficient in 2015 had a value of 0.37.

### 3.21 Total primary income of private household members aged 20 to 59 years, 2013–2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	1,200	1,200	1,200
<b>x 1,000 USD</b>			
Average income	39.6	40.5	44.2
Median income	31.0	33.0	34.8

### 3.22 Primary income of private household members aged 20 to 59 years by income group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Number of households	300	300	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	9.0	8.5	9.3
Median income	9.7	9.1	10.1
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Number of households	300	300	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	22.9	24.2	25.6
Median income	22.6	23.9	25.3
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Number of households	300	300	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	42.2	43.2	47.1
Median income	41.8	42.6	46.9
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Number of households	300	300	300
	<b>x 1,000 USD</b>		
Average income	84.4	85.9	94.6
Median income	74.6	76.5	79.6

### 3.23 Purchasing power development main income source, 2012-2015\*



### 3.24 Total purchasing power development of private household members, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
Purchasing power	2.3	1.1	4.4
Persons with income decrease	41	48	38

### 3.25 Purchasing power development of private household members by main income source, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>Primary income</b>			
Purchasing power	3.1	1.6	4.3
Persons with income decrease	42	46	37
<b>Transfer income</b>			
Purchasing power	2.2	-0.9	4.5
Persons with income decrease	21	75	29

### 3.26 Purchasing power development of private household members by household composition, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>Single-person household</b>			
Purchasing power	2.1	-0.9	4.5
Persons with income decrease	40	57	28
<b>Multi-person household</b>			
Purchasing power	3.1	1.5	4.2
Persons with income decrease	41	47	39
<b>One-parent household</b>			
Purchasing power	2.2	0.7	2.7
Persons with income decrease	41	45	38
<b>Couples total</b>			
Purchasing power	2.2	1.1	5.6
Persons with income decrease	41	48	33
<b>Couples, without children</b>			
Purchasing power	0.1	-1.1	4.2
Persons with income decrease	48	54	33
<b>Couples with children</b>			
Purchasing power	4.0	1.6	8.4
Persons with income decrease	39	46	33
<b>Multi-person household n.e.c.</b>			
Purchasing power	3.5	2.3	1.7
Persons with income decrease	41	46	46

### 3.27 Purchasing power development of private household member by age group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>Up to 40 years</b>			
Purchasing power	4.9	2.6	7.2
Persons with income decrease	35	42	35
<b>40 to 59 years</b>			
Purchasing power	1.6	0.7	3.0
Persons with income decrease	45	49	40
<b>60 years and over</b>			
Purchasing power	2.2	-0.8	4.5
Persons with income decrease	37	53	34

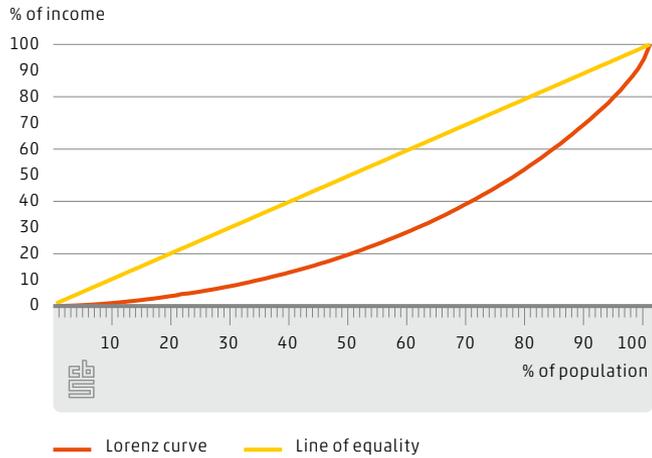
### 3.28 Purchasing power development of private household members by income group, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
	%		
<b>1st quartile (low income)</b>			
Purchasing power	2.0	-0.8	4.2
Persons with income decrease	45	51	41
<b>2nd quartile</b>			
Purchasing power	4.4	0.9	1.2
Persons with income decrease	39	48	45
<b>3rd quartile</b>			
Purchasing power	3.1	0.1	4.2
Persons with income decrease	39	50	35
<b>4th quartile (high income)</b>			
Purchasing power	3.7	2.1	8.3
Persons with income decrease	41	43	30

### 3.29 Income inequality among private households, 2013-2015\*

	2013	2014	2015*
Number of households	1,100	1,100	1,150
Gini coefficient	0.41	0.41	0.43
Ratio 80/20	11.09	10.87	12.35

### 3.30 Lorenz curve, 2015\*



### 3.31 Total import and export value per quarter

	Imports	Exports
	x 1,000 USD	
2014 I	7,462	468
2014 II	8,539	92
2014 III	9,009	379
2014 IV	10,060	144
2015 I	7,695	153
2015 II	10,421	147
2015 III	13,842	247
2015 IV	8,797	517
2016 I	11,090	963
2016 II	8,086	430
2016 III	7,731	120
2016 IV	9,547	48
2017 I	13,424	285
2017 II*	12,155	226

### 3.32 Total import and export value per year

	Imports	Exports
	x 1,000 USD	
2014	35,070	1,083
2015	40,756	1,064
2016	36,455	1,560

## International trade

The total import value of goods on St Eustatius exceeded the value of exports in 2016. Since production is relatively low, St Eustatius has a structural trade deficit, i.e. imports exceed exports.

St Eustatius' trade deficit decreased from 39.7 million US dollars in 2015 to 34.9 million US dollars in 2016. The value of goods imports on St Eustatius fell from 40.8 million US dollars in 2015 to 36.5 million US dollars in 2016, a year-on-year decline by 11 percent.

### 3.33 Import of goods by sea according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>

	2014	2015	2016
	x tonnes		
Food and live animals	200	270	240
Beverages and tobacco	150	390	600
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	0	0	50
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,300	1,580	1,430
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	0
Chemicals & related products	60	60	80
Manufactured goods	10	10	30
Machinery and transport equipment	140	270	160
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
Other commodities	9,380	13,100	7,650
Total	11,240	15,690	10,240

### 3.34 Import of goods by air according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>

	2014	2015	2016
	x tonnes		
Food and live animals	0	0	0
Beverages and tobacco	0	0	0
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	0	0	0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	0	0	0
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	0
Chemicals & related products	0	0	0
Manufactured goods	0	0	0
Machinery and transport equipment	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
Other commodities	40	60	40
Total	40	70	40

<sup>1)</sup> Standard International Trade Classification.

### 3.35 Export of goods by sea according to SITC<sup>1)</sup>

	2014	2015	2016
	x tonnes		
Food and live animals	0	0	0
Beverages and tobacco	0	0	0
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	0	0	0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	0	0	0
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	0
Chemicals & related products	0	0	0
Manufactured goods	0	0	0
Machinery and transport equipment	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
Other commodities	190	130	90
Total	190	130	90

<sup>1)</sup> Standard International Trade Classification.

**47%** increase in value  
of goods exports in 2016



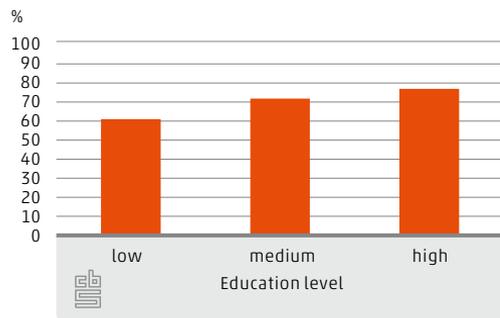
### 3.36 Labour market position by gender and age (15-74 yrs), 2016

## Labour

	Gender		Age			
	Total	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
	<b>Persons<sup>1)</sup></b>					
Total population	2,430	1,270	1,170	300	960	1,180
Labour force	1,730	930	810	90	860	780
Employed labour force	1,610	850	760	50	800	760
Unemployed labour force	120	80	50	50	60	20
Not included in the labour force	700	340	360	210	100	400
	<b>%</b>					
Net labour participation	66.2	66.8	65.5	15.4	83.7	64.9
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.4	5.6	.	7.0	2.0

<sup>1)</sup> Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten.

### 3.37 Net labour participation by level of education (15-74 yrs), 2016



### Labour force

The labour force of St Eustatius (15-74 yrs) was 2.4 thousand strong, with 66 percent in employment in 2016. The participation rate among women was almost equal to that of men: 67 percent of men were employed versus 66 percent of women. Young people have low participation rates. Participation rates increase as the level of education rises. Around 60 percent of people with a low education level were in employment, compared with over 70 percent of people with a medium and almost 80 percent of people with a high education level. The unemployment rate on St Eustatius was 7 percent. This is equivalent to over 100 unemployed people in 2016.

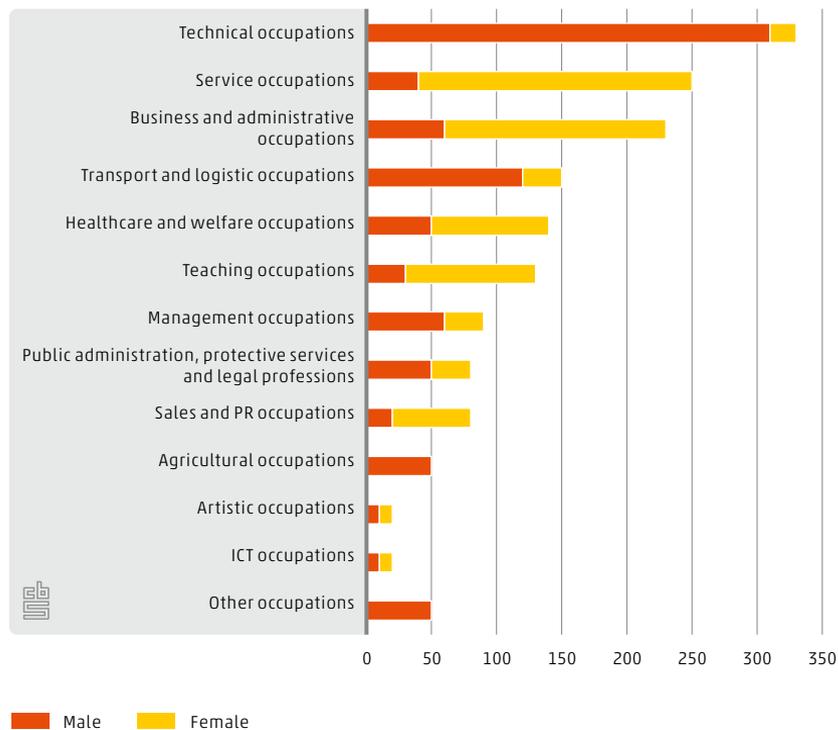
Over 20 percent of the employed work in technical occupations, such as construction workers and electricians. These were mostly men. Women often work in business, administrative and service occupations, such as saleswomen, administrators and cleaners. The majority of the employed

were employees with a permanent contract (71 percent). A smaller share worked as employees with a temporary contract or as self-employed. Most workers worked full-time: nearly 9 out of 10 men and 7 out of 10 women.

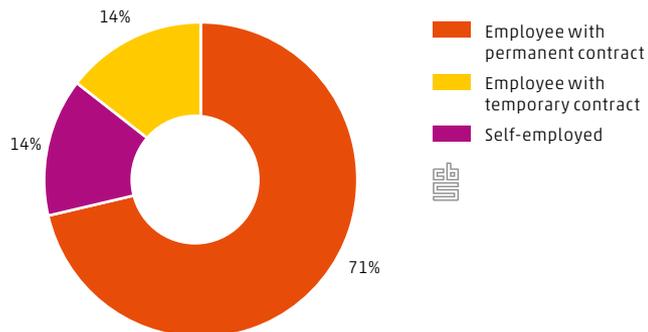
### Not included in the labour force

Approximately 700 of the residents were not part of the labour force. They were not looking for work, not available for work, or in most cases a combination of both. A large share (30 percent) were people who do not want to or were unable to work due to retirement or old age. Education (20 percent) was another important reason why people on the island did not want to or were not available for work, especially young residents. In the Caribbean Netherlands, combining education with a job is far less common than in the European part of the Netherlands. A minority was unable to work due to disability (8 percent) or do not work because they had to take care of their family (7 percent).

### 3.38 Employed labour force by occupation and gender (15-74 yrs), 2016



### 3.39 Employed labour force by position (15-74 yrs), 2016



### 3.40 Population not included in the labour force by gender and age (15-74 yrs), 2016

	Gender		Age			
	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs	
<b>Total</b>						
<b>Persons<sup>1)</sup></b>						
Not in the labour force	700	340	360	210	100	400
Available but not looking for work	170	80	100	40	70	70
Looking but not available for work	10	10	10	10	0	10
Not available and not looking for work						
willing to work	510	260	250	160	30	330
not willing/ not able to work						
due to care	40	20	20	10	0	30
due to education	470	240	230	150	30	290
due to retirement/ old age	50	10	40	0	10	40
due to illness, disability, poor health	140	80	60	140	0	0
due to other reason	210	120	90	10	0	200
	60	30	30	0	10	50
	10	10	10	0	10	10

<sup>1)</sup> Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10.

**66%** of the 2.4 thousand strong working-age population are employed

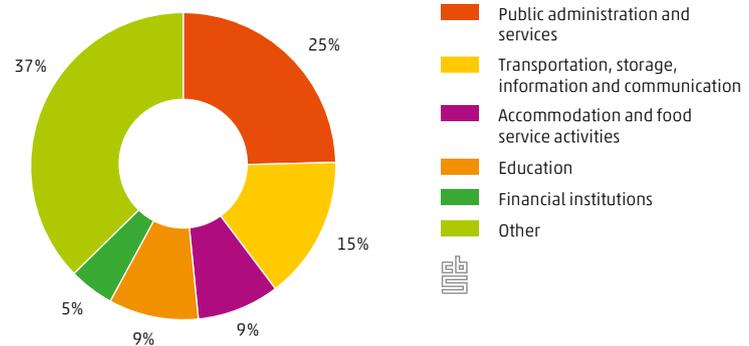


### Jobs and wages of employees

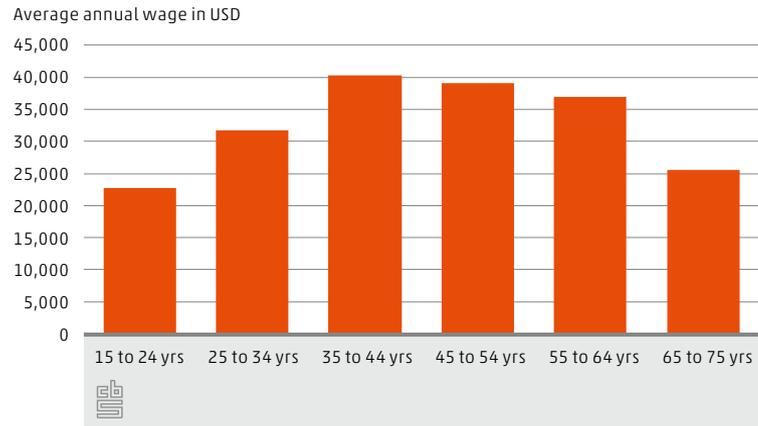
There were 1.3 thousand employee jobs on St Eustatius. The NuStar storage terminal had a significant impact on the labour market on the island. Apart from the public sector, the sectors transportation, storage, information and communication but also education provide the largest number of jobs.

The average annual wage on St Eustatius was 36.1 thousand US dollars in 2016, almost the same as in 2015. The median wage was 31.2 thousand US dollars. This means that in half of the jobs people earned wages lower than this amount and for the other half wages were higher. Wages vary widely depending on different characteristics and types of work. In 2016, women earned 29 percent less than men. Persons between 35 and 65 years earned the highest wages. Wages were highest in the sector transportation, storage, information and communication. In education wages were above average, in the public sector the wages were average. In the accommodation and food sector wages were a lot lower, less than half of the average wage in the transportation sector.

### 3.41 Jobs of employees by economic activity, 2016\*



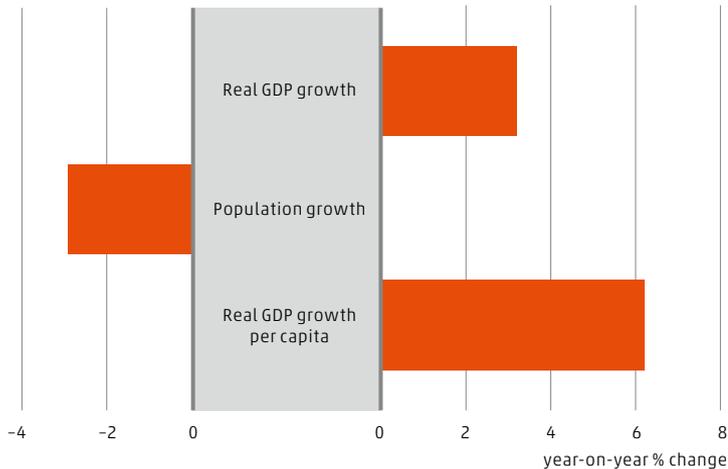
### 3.42 Average annual wage in USD, by age, 2016\*



### 3.43 Gross domestic product

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<b>USD</b>			
GDP (market prices)	101 mln	104 mln	100 mln	102 mln
GDP per capita	26,300	26,400	25,300	26,600

### 3.44 Real GDP and population growth, 2015



## Macroeconomics

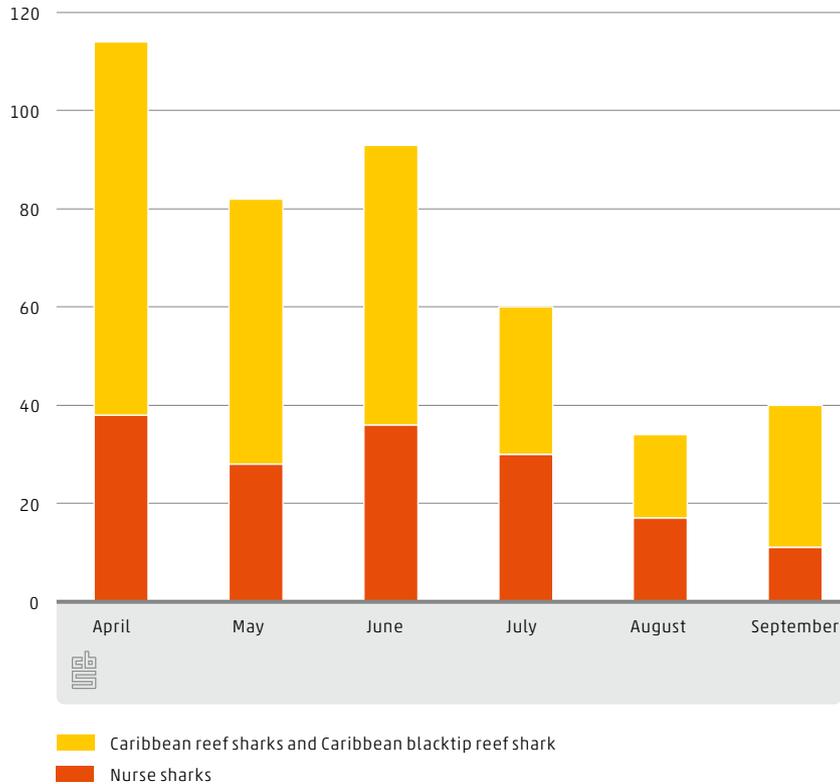
The gross domestic product (GDP) of St Eustatius increased by 2.1 percent to 102 million US dollars in 2015. The volume of GDP grew by 3.2 percent. GDP volume growth is calculated by adjusting the value growth for inflation on the basis of the consumer price index. The GDP per capita amounted to 26,600 US dollars in 2015, more or less equivalent to 2012. Compared to 2014, real GDP growth per capita was 6.2 percent.

**102** million USD  
was the GDP in 2015



## Nature

### 3.45 Shark sightings at Scubaqua diving school, 2016

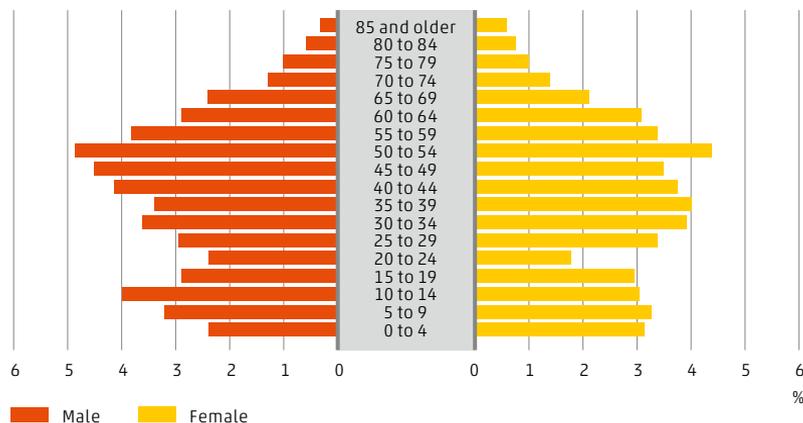


Source: Dutch Caribbean Biodiversity Database.

### 3.46 Population

	2015	2016	2017
Total population (1 January)	3,877	3,193	3,250
male	2,130	1,645	1,660
female	1,747	1,548	1,590
Population density per sq km	185	152	155
Population growth	-684	57	
Live births	36	31	
Deaths	11	13	
Registered immigration	170	170	
Registered emigration	849	110	

### 3.47 Age distribution, 1 January 2017



## Population

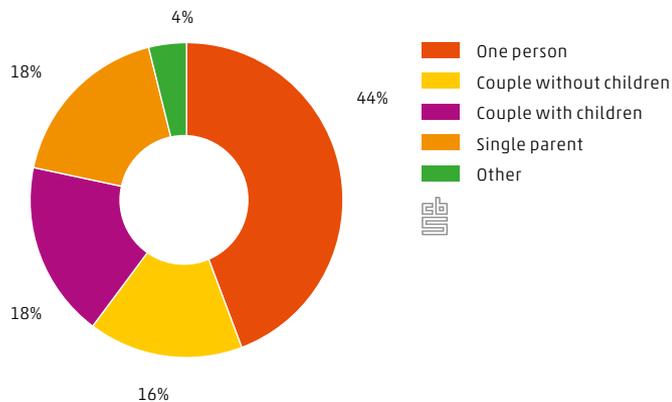
The population of St Eustatius increased by nearly 60 during 2016 to reach 3,250 by 1 January 2017.

Fifty-five percent of Statia residents were born in the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. As of 1 January 2017, 34 percent were locally born while 12 percent were born on St Maarten. St Eustatius has relatively many residents who are natives of South and Central America: 30 percent.

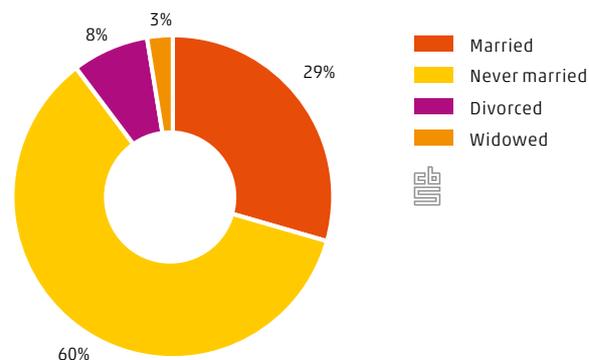
Between 1 January 2011 and 1 January 2017, 91 residents of St Eustatius migrated to Bonaire or Saba. During the same period, 55 residents of Bonaire or Saba migrated to St Eustatius.

Sixty percent of the population have never been married. In 2016, 14 marriages were registered and 23 were dissolved.

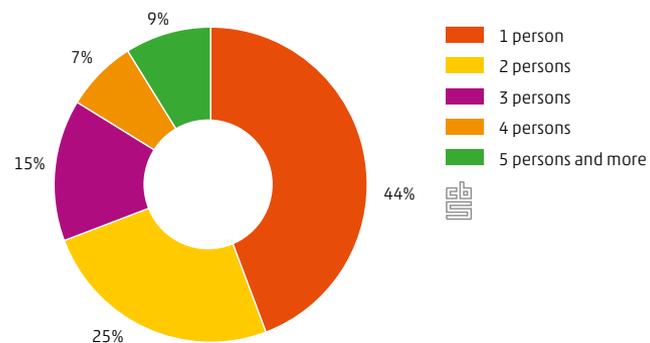
### 3.48 Composition of households, 1 January 2016



### 3.50 Population by marital status, 1 January 2017



### 3.49 Household size, 1 January 2016



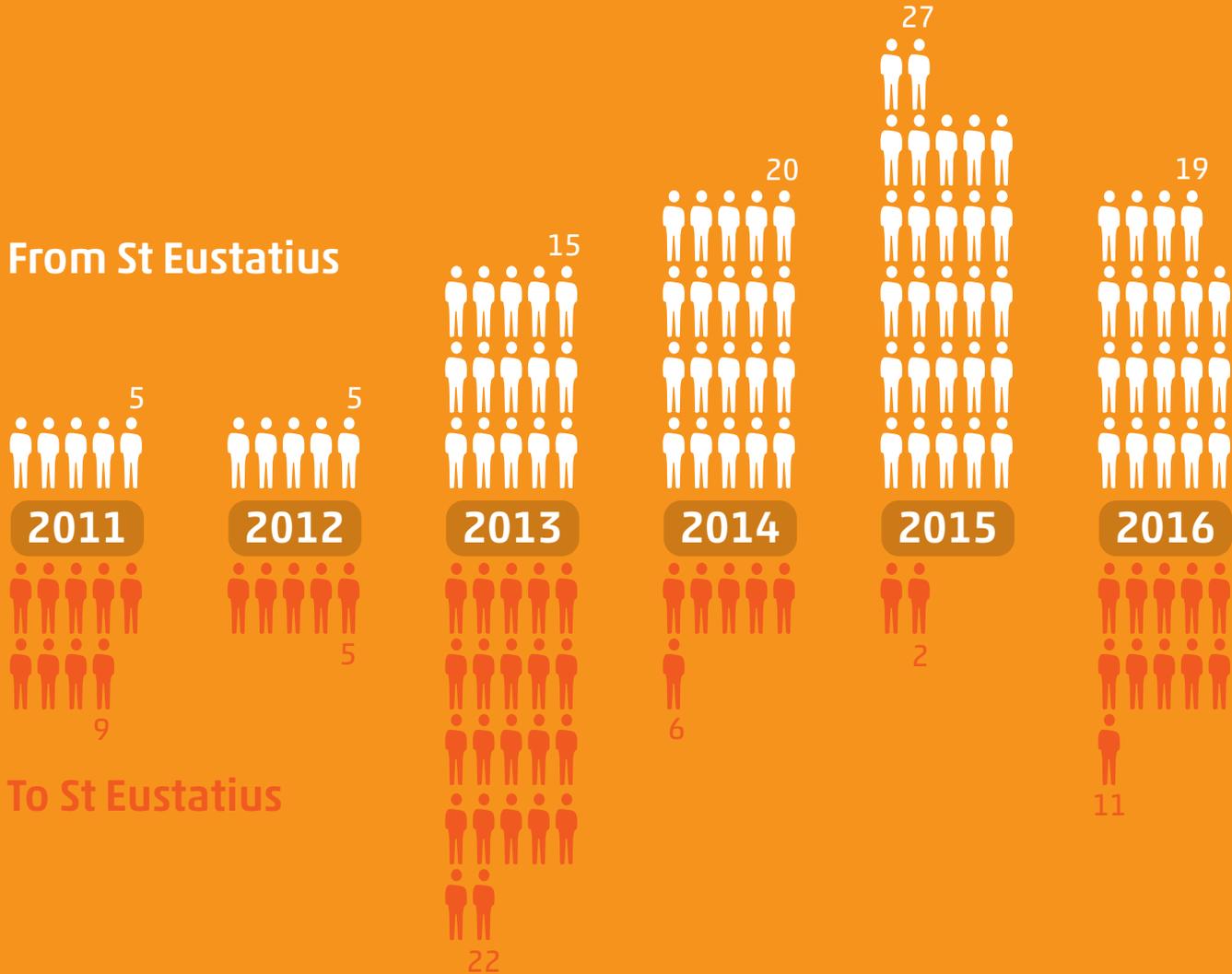
### 3.51 Marriages and marriage dissolutions

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Marriages <sup>1)</sup>	14	12	12	19	15	14
Marriage dissolutions	5	7	11	6	3	23

<sup>1)</sup> Including partnership registrations.

# Inter-island migration St Eustatius

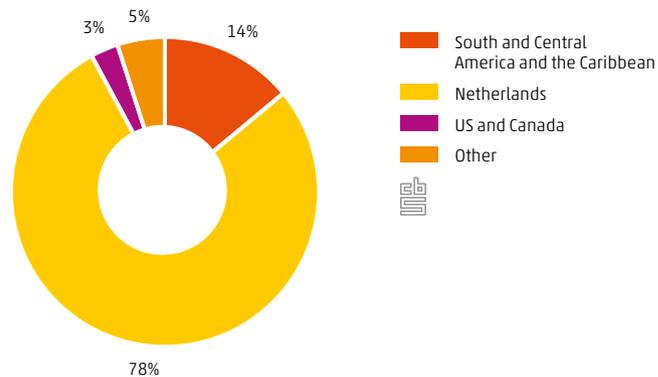
## From St Eustatius



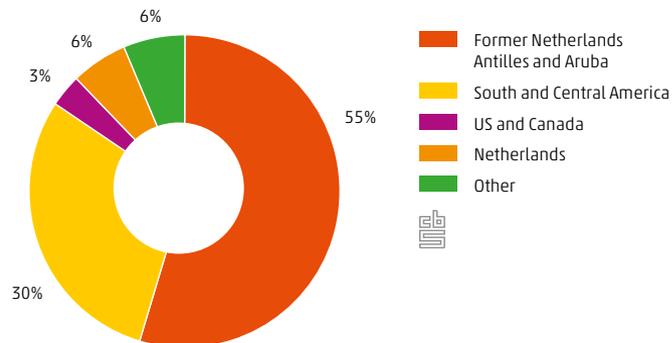
### 3.52 Population by place of birth , 1 January 2017

Born in the former Netherlands Antilles	1,782
Aruba	112
Bonaire	4
Curaçao	172
Saba	10
St Eustatius	1,106
St Maarten	378
Born in the European part of the Netherlands	178
Other	1,290
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,250</b>

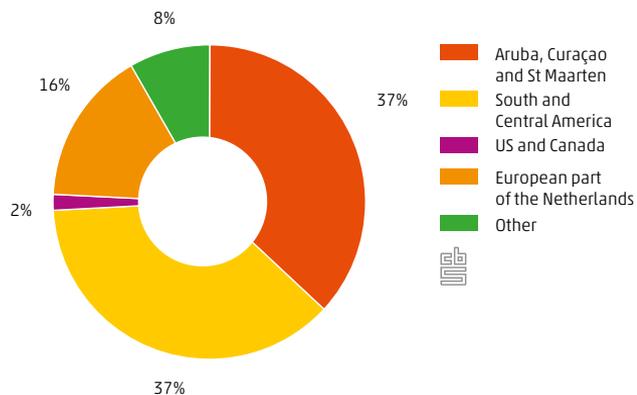
### 3.53 First nationality of inhabitants, 1 January 2017



### 3.54 Country of birth of inhabitants, 1 January 2016



### 3.55 Immigration by country of origin, 2016



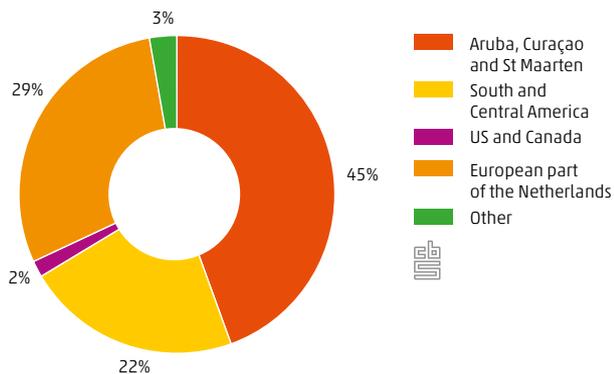
### 3.57 Number of people moving within St Eustatius

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
St Eustatius	198	140	244	166	212	406

### 3.58 Removals to and from St Eustatius out of/to Bonaire and Saba

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
From St Eustatius	5	5	15	20	27	19
To St Eustatius	9	5	22	6	2	11

### 3.56 Emigration by country of origin, 2016



## Prices

In 2016, average consumer prices on St Eustatius were at levels similar to one year previously. Average prices in 2016 were 0.1 percent lower than in 2015.

### Price levels

According to a price level study in 2015, consumer prices were 7 percent higher on St Eustatius than on Bonaire. In the previous price level survey, which was conducted in 2010, St Eustatius' prices were 2 percent higher. The most expensive island in the Caribbean Netherlands is Saba, where prices were 3 percent higher than on St Eustatius in 2015.

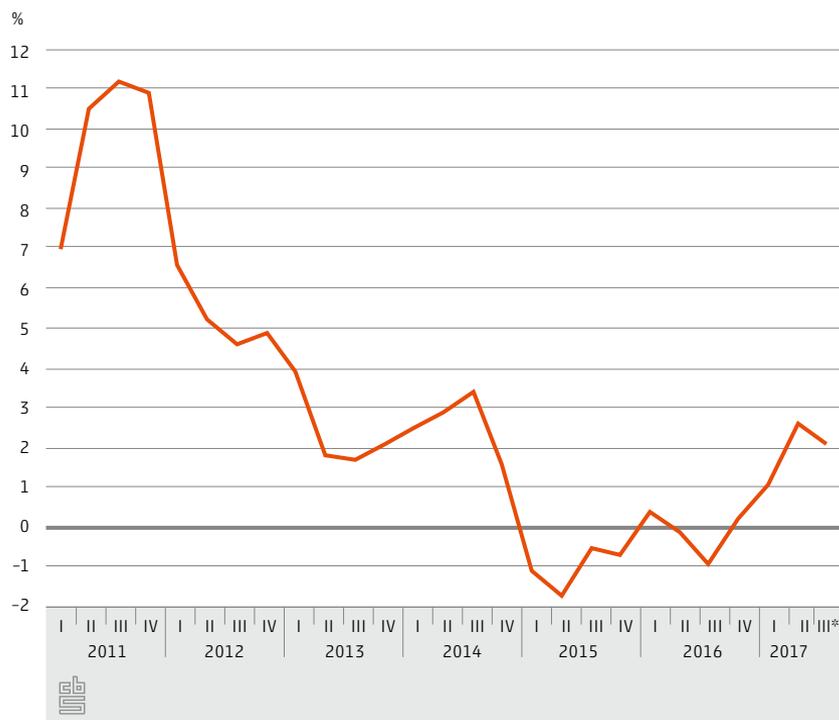
### Water most expensive on Saba, gas most expensive on St Eustatius

The largest price differences between the islands are found in the category 'Housing maintenance and repair, water and energy'. St Eustatius residents pay more for utilities such as water and gas than residents of Bonaire; gas prices are highest on St Eustatius.

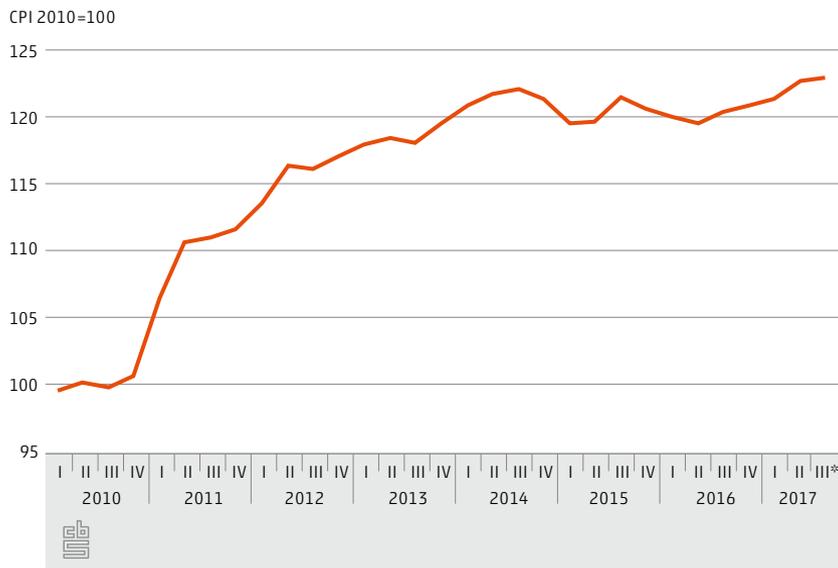
### 3.59 Consumer price index

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consumer price index (2010=100)	109.90	115.76	118.47	121.52	120.33	120.23
Year-on-year % change	9.9	5.3	2.3	2.6	-1.0	-0.1

### 3.60 Consumer price index year-on-year percentage change



### 3.61 Consumer price index (CPI)



Prices for communication services are 17 percent higher on St Eustatius than on Bonaire, mainly due to more expensive internet connections. Alcoholic drinks and tobacco are relatively cheap; unlike on Bonaire, there are no import duties on these products on St Eustatius.

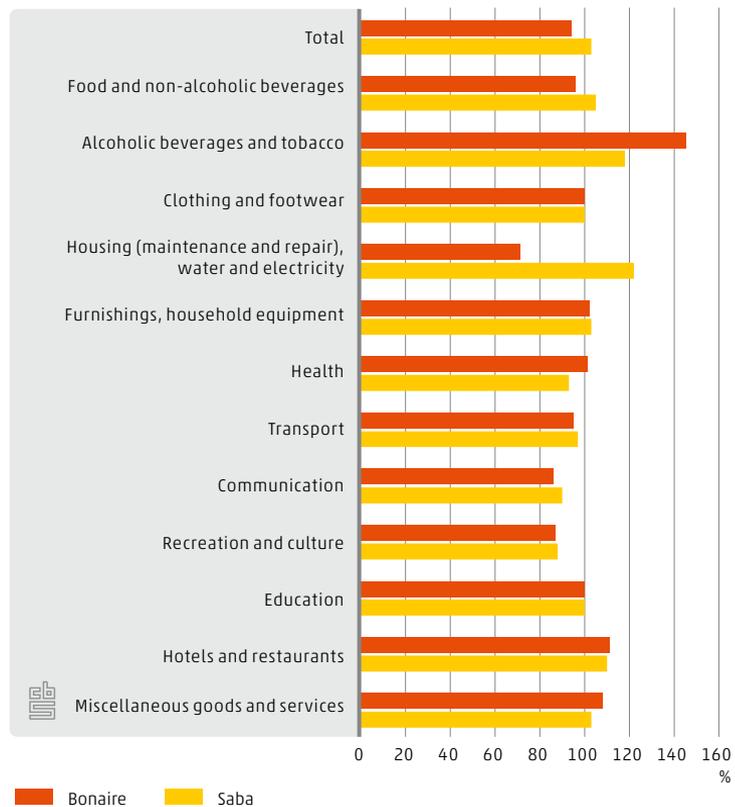


**2.1%** increase in consumer prices year-on-year, Q3 2017

### 3.62 Price level Bonaire and Saba compared to St Eustatius



### 3.63 Price levels by commodity group in 2015 (St Eustatius=100)



## Social security

### 3.64 State pension

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	<b>USD</b>				
State old age pension (AOV)	609	619	640	663	723
Partner's allowance	417	424	439	454	495
St Eustatius allowance (2%)	12	12	13	41	41

Source: SZW-unit.

### 3.65 Income support (bi-weekly)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	<b>USD</b>				
Single	94	95	98	102	111
<b>Allowances</b>					
1 <sup>st</sup> child	27	28	29	30	32
2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> child	14	14	15	15	17
Living independently	23	23	24	25	27
Married/living together	56	57	59	61	66
Disability	164	168	173	180	196

Source: SZW-unit.

## Traffic, transport and tourism

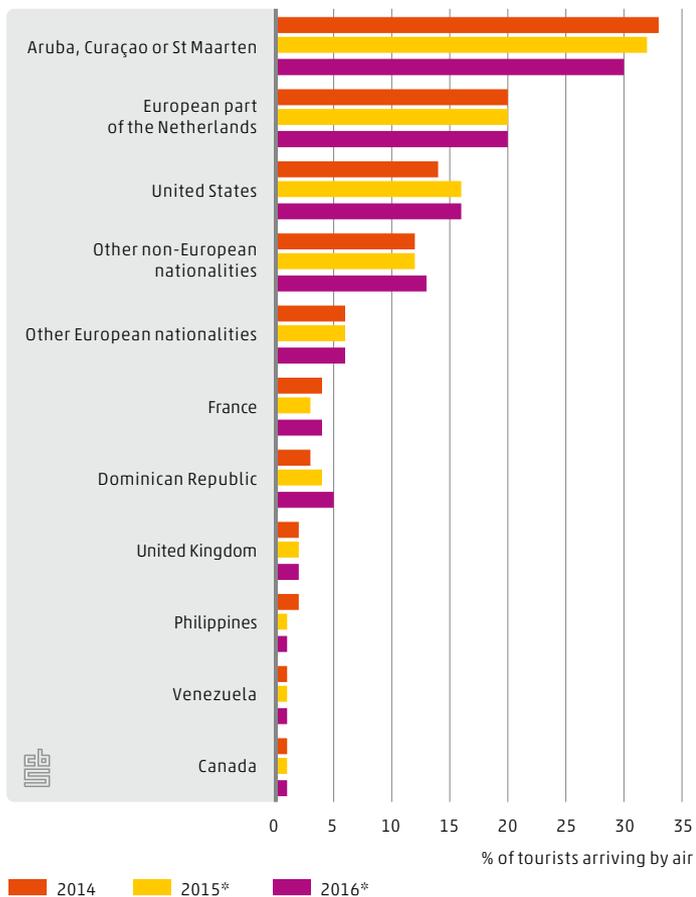
### 3.66 Passengers and aircraft movements at F.D. Roosevelt Airport, per year

	Aircraft movements	Total passengers	Passenger arrivals	Passenger departures
	<b>x 1,000</b>			
2012	5.5	46.5	23.2	23.3
2013	5.7	43.2	21.6	21.6
2014	5.8	42.6	21.2	21.4
2015	5.4	40.6	20.3	20.4
2016*	5.8	42.4	21.1	21.3



**11** thousand tourists arrived on St Eustatius by air in 2016

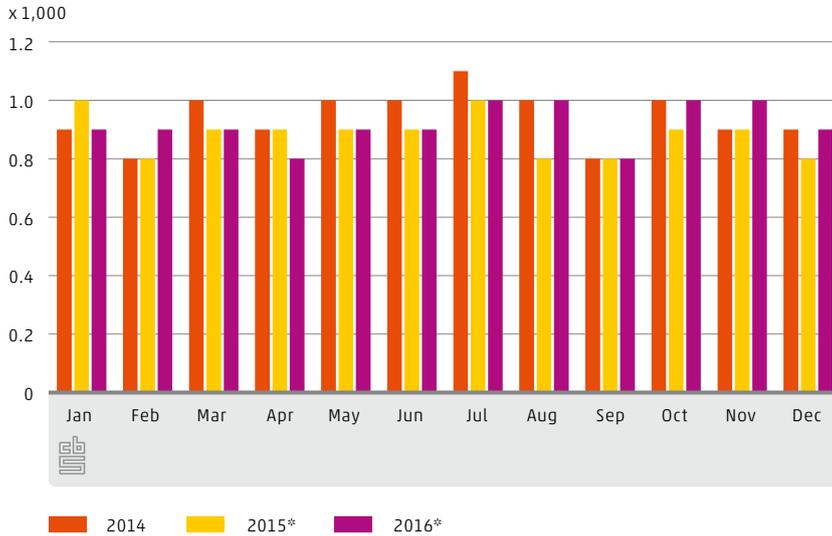
### 3.67 Inbound tourism by air and by nationality



### 3.68 Number of tourists arriving by air

	2014	2015*	2016*
	x 1,000		
January	0.9	1.0	0.9
February	0.8	0.8	0.9
March	1.0	0.9	0.9
April	0.9	0.9	0.8
May	1.0	0.9	0.9
June	1.0	0.9	0.9
July	1.1	1.0	1.0
August	1.0	0.8	1.0
September	0.8	0.8	0.8
October	1.0	0.9	1.0
November	0.9	0.9	1.0
December	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total	11.3	10.7	11.0

### 3.69 Number of tourists arriving by air



**50%** of inbound tourists by air were Dutch nationals in 2016

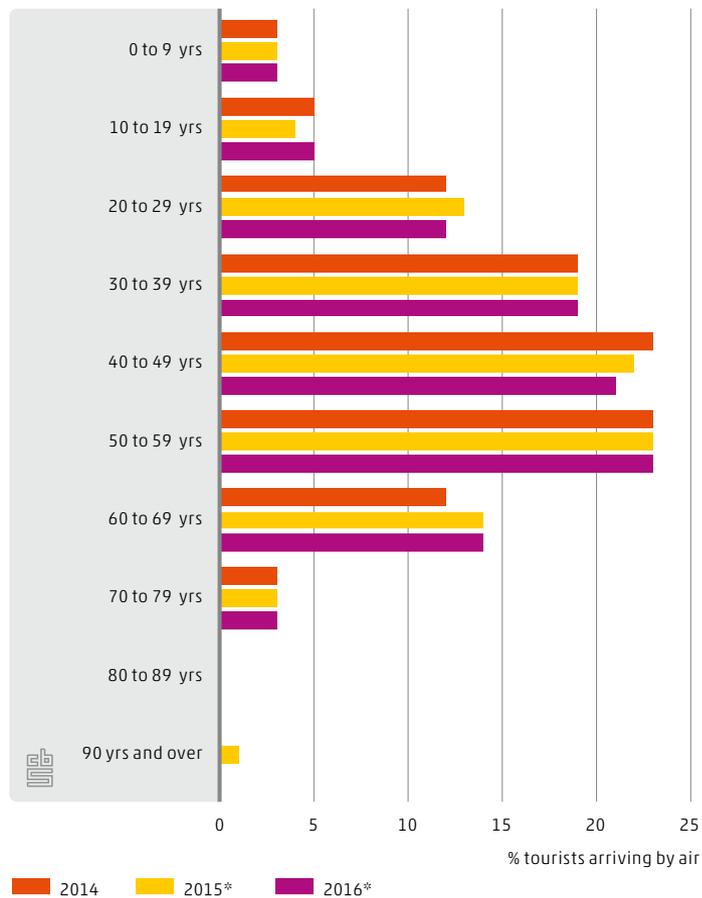
## Youth

At the beginning of 2017, St Eustatius' population included 0.9 thousand young people under age 25, equivalent to 29 percent of the population. This share is similar to the share of young people in the European part of the Netherlands. At the beginning of 2011 the share of young people on St Eustatius was still slightly over 30 percent.

On 1 January 2017, 73 percent of residents of St Eustatius under the age of 25 were born in the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The share of young people on St Eustatius who were born in the European part of the Netherlands amounts to 8 percent.

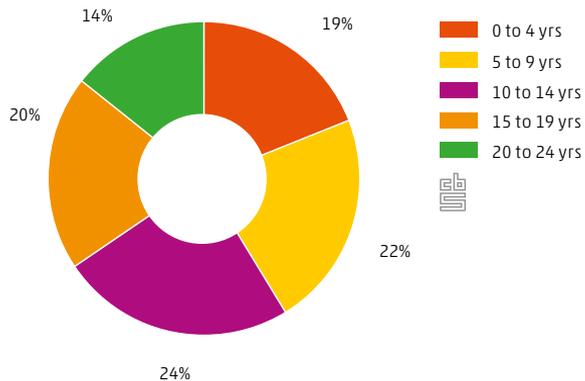
The number of teenage births on St Eustatius is relatively high in comparison with the European part of the Netherlands. In the years 2012 to 2016 inclusive, 6 percent of children born alive on St Eustatius were born from mothers in the age range 15 to 19 years. In the same period in the European part of the Netherlands, the share of teenage births was only 1 percent.

### 3.70 Age distribution of tourists<sup>1)</sup>



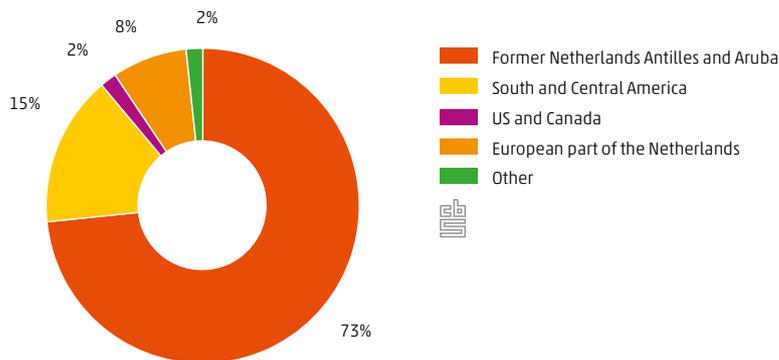
<sup>1)</sup> Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.

### 3.71 Youth (0 to 24 yrs) on St Eustatius by age group, 1 January 2017



In 2016, there were around 300 young people between the ages of 15 and 24 living on St Eustatius. The majority are still in education, but young people can decide to earn their own income by working during or following their education. Around 15 percent of young people were employed. Therefore, the share of working young people on St Eustatius is lower than the share of working young people in the European Netherlands (61 percent).

### 3.72 Youth (0 to 24 yrs) on St Eustatius by country of birth, 1 January 2017



**1/3** of people under 25 live with one parent as of January 2017