



Trends in

the Caribbean Netherlands

2016



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the Caribbean Netherlands

2016

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
2015–2016	2015 to 2016 inclusive
2015/2016	Average for 2015 to 2016 inclusive
2015/'16	Crop year, financial year, school year, etc., beginning in 2015 and ending in 2016
2013/'14– 2015/'16	Crop year, financial year, etc., 2013/'14 to 2015/'16 inclusive

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

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Foreword

As of 10 October 2010, Statistics Netherlands (CBS) is responsible for the collection and publication of statistical data on the three islands of the Caribbean Netherlands: Bonaire, Saba and St Eustatius. An annual, comprehensive overview of the latest figures and developments is presented in this compact and colourful booklet, Trends in the Caribbean Netherlands.

Aside from a wide range of recent data, it provides information on developments in many areas, from education to energy, from population to prices and from trade to tourism.

In addition to the regular statistical programme, Statistics Netherlands now also provides statistics for externally financed projects on national accounts, income statistics and labour and wage statistics.

All our statistics can be found in our online database, StatLine (cbs.nl/statline). News and information can also be accessed through our press releases, published daily on our website (www.cbs.nl). News on the Caribbean Netherlands is featured in a special dossier on this site.

You can keep even more up to date with news on the Caribbean Netherlands by checking and liking our dedicated Facebook page, www.facebook.com/statistiekpbs.cn, and by following our tweets on Twitter (@statisticspbs).

I hope you find Trends in the Caribbean Netherlands 2016 a useful and enjoyable source of information.

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

The Hague/Heerlen/Bonaire, October 2016

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Bonaire



2.4%
economic growth in 2013

99% of exports in 2015 were
crude materials and inedibles (ex fuels)

8% of the labour force
worked in manufacturing in 2014

1. Bonaire

Bonaire is one of the ABC islands of the Lesser Antilles, 70 km off the coast of Venezuela. The average temperature in 2015 was 28.1°C, and with an average speed of 7.7 m/s, there is always wind. Rainfall in 2015 came to 191 mm, almost half the amount in 2014 (322 mm). January was the wettest month with 54 mm.

Some 19.4 thousand people live on the island, which has an area of 288 km² and a population density of 67 people per square km. Since 2011, the population has grown by 3.6 thousand, an increase of 23 percent in five years.

On 1 January 2016, most inhabitants – 37 percent – were natives of Bonaire; 18 percent were born on Curaçao, 14 percent in the European part of the Netherlands and 18 percent in South or Central America. Only 2 percent were born on Aruba.

In 2015 1.2 thousand people entered Bonaire as immigrants. Nearly half (46 percent) of them came from the European part of the Netherlands, against 24 percent from Curaçao, Aruba or St. Maarten. The third largest group that migrated to Bonaire came from South and Central America: 18 percent. Some 800 people emigrated from Bonaire that year: 60 percent went to the European part of the Netherlands while 23 percent emigrated to Curaçao, Aruba or St. Maarten. Only 4 percent of emigrants went to South or Central America.

Papiamentu is most widely spoken: two-thirds of the population indicate that it is their first language. Dutch is the first language for 15 percent of Bonairians. However, multilingualism is most common, with 90 percent of the population speaking more than one language.

Climate

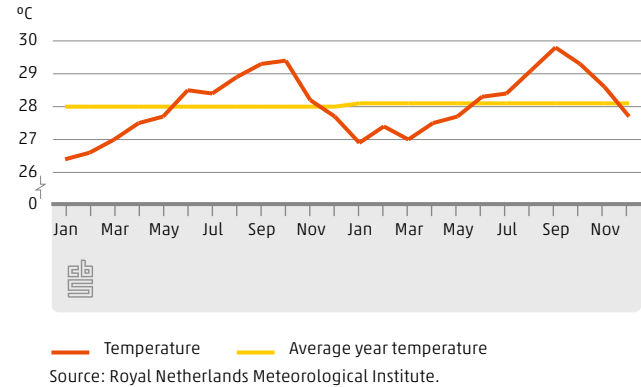
1.1 Climate, 2015

	Temperature	Wind speed	Relative humidity	Precipitation
	°C	m/s	%	mm
January	26.9	6.8	78.0	54.1
February	27.4	7.1	73.7	6.6
March	27.0	7.4	72.1	28.8
April	27.5	8.3	75.0	1.2
May	27.7	8.9	75.7	1.3
June	28.3	8.9	77.1	0.1
July	28.4	8.2	75.6	17.7
August	29.1	7.2	75.8	0.4
September	29.8	7.1	75.4	13.1
October	29.3	6.3	76.8	14.7
November	28.6	7.1	75.9	11.1
December	27.7	8.8	77.1	42.0
Annual avg	28.1	7.7	75.7	191.1

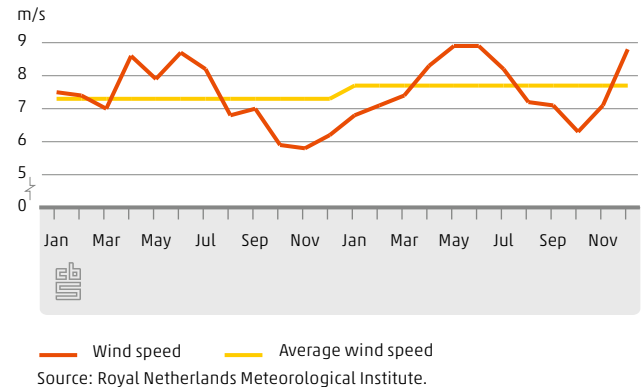
Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

28.1°C average
annual temperature in 2015

1.2 Monthly temperature, 2014-2015



1.3 Wind speed, 2014-2015



Education

1.4 Government funded schools, 2015/'16*

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

Source: OCW-unit Bonaire.

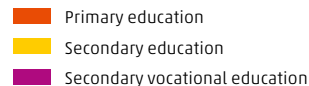
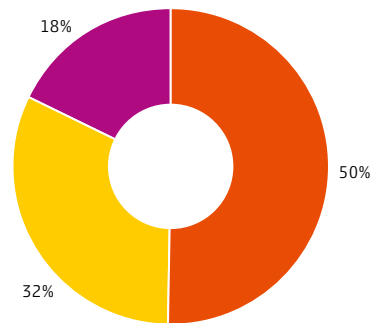
1.5 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October

	2013/'14	2014/'15	2015/'16*
Primary education	1,687	1,727	1,778
Secondary education	1,145	1,147	1,124
Secondary vocational education	505	614	625
Total	3,337	3,488	3,527

1.6 Pupils in government funded secondary/secondary vocational schools, 1 October

	2013/'14	2014/'15	2015/'16*
Secondary vocational (bbl)	141	127	124
Secondary vocational (bol)	364	487	501
Students in secondary education	1,145	1,147	1,124
Total	1,650	1,761	1,749

1.7 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October 2015*



1.8 Pupils in government funded primary schools, 1 October

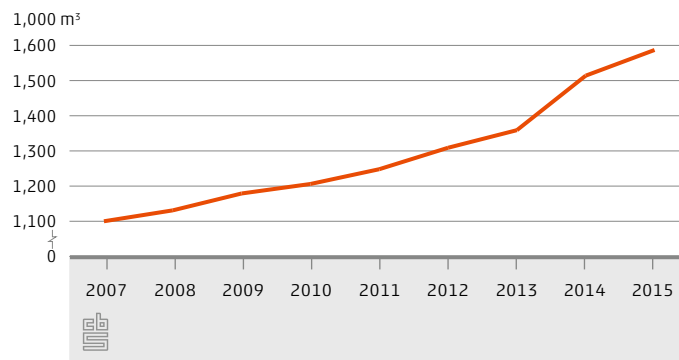
	2013/'14	2014/'15	2015/'16*
Up to 4 yrs	204	209	213
5 yrs	204	221	223
6 yrs	192	220	229
7 yrs	209	197	227
8 yrs	197	209	198
9 yrs	186	203	209
10 yrs	198	198	207
11 yrs	211	191	188
12 yrs	77	72	80
13 yrs	9	7	4
Total primary education	1,687	1,727	1,778

Energy

1.9 Number and length of power cuts

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	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
Hours					
Total length	65	141	52	57	78
Average length	2.9	3.9	2.2	2.3	2.7

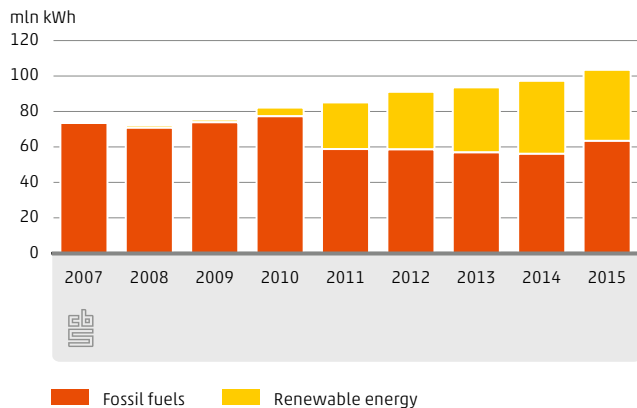
1.10 Water production



1+2

3,527 pupils attended government funded schools in 2015/'16*

1.11 Electricity production



39% of energy production
from renewable sources



Housing

A survey of Bonaire's housing market showed that residential property prices fell by nearly 7 percent in 2015 compared to 2014.

In 2013 and 2014 residential property prices hardly changed relative to the preceding year. The last year a price increase was recorded was 2012, when house prices rose by 2.7 percent relative to 2011.

Number of house sales fairly stable

Last year 150 houses were sold on Bonaire, slightly less than in 2014 when 156 houses were sold. The number of house sales on Bonaire has been stable at just over 150 for years with a peak in 2013 when 168 homes were sold.

Mainly detached houses

Over 85 percent of the 18,905 islanders live in (detached) houses and this type of dwelling is indeed most frequently sold, although the share of 'flats' sold on Bonaire rose from 17 percent in 2011 to 25 percent in 2015.

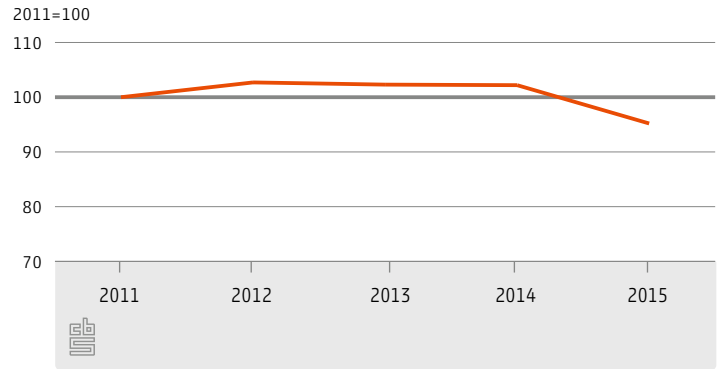
Most houses sold in Playa Pabou and Belnem

In the past half decade, most houses were sold in the neighbourhoods of Playa Pabou and Belnem, followed at some distance by Playa Pariba and Nikiboko. In the village of Rincon 27 homes were sold over the past five years.

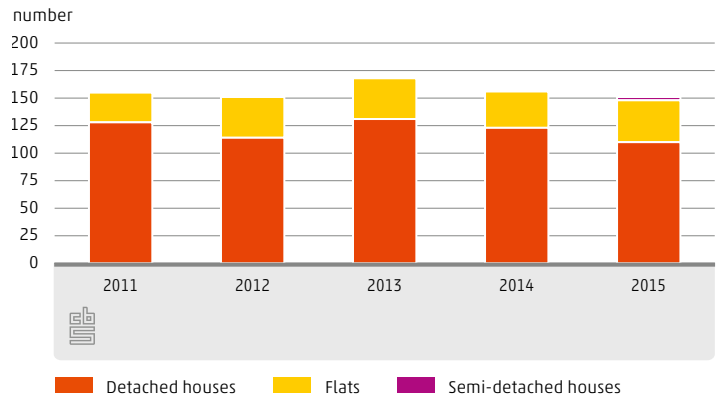


7% drop in house prices on Bonaire in 2015

1.12 Price developments residential property on Bonaire



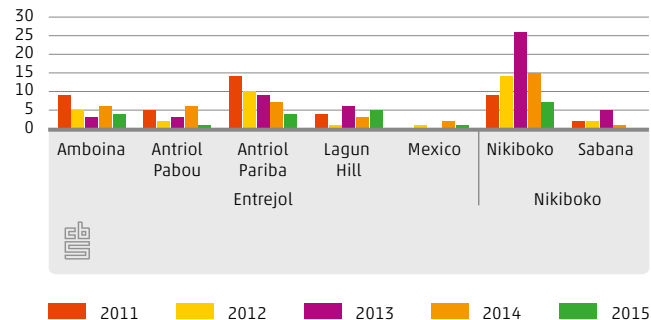
1.13 Residential property sold on Bonaire by type of dwelling



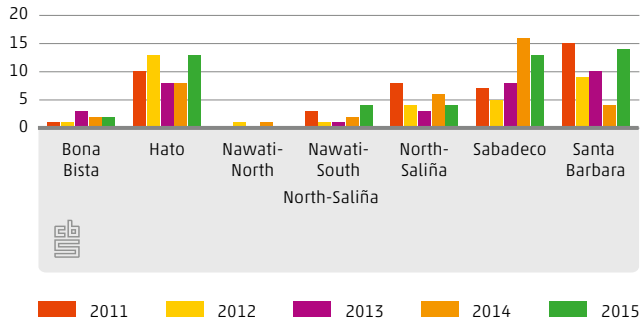
1.14 Number of houses sold per district and neighbourhood, 2011-2015

District	Neighbourhood	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Antriol	Amboina	9	5	3	6	4
	Antriol Pabou	5	2	3	6	1
	Antriol Pariba	14	10	9	7	4
	Lagun Hill	4	1	6	3	5
	Mexico	0	1	0	2	1
Nikiboko	Nikiboko	9	14	26	15	7
	Sabana	2	2	5	1	0
Noord Saliña	Bona Bista	1	1	3	2	2
	Hato	10	13	8	8	13
	Nawati-North	0	1	0	1	0
	Nawati-South	3	1	1	2	4
	North Saliña	8	4	3	6	4
	Sabadeco	7	5	8	16	13
	Santa Barbara	15	9	10	4	14
Playa	Playa	1	0	0	2	1
	Playa Pabou	14	23	30	16	30
	Playa Pariba	18	19	10	13	13
Rincon	Rincon-North	0	0	5	4	1
	Rincon-South	4	3	5	0	5
Tera Còrà	Belnem	18	27	20	26	20
	Lima	1	2	0	1	3
	Sabal Palm	4	0	5	7	2
	Tera Kòrà	8	8	8	8	3
Total		155	151	168	156	150

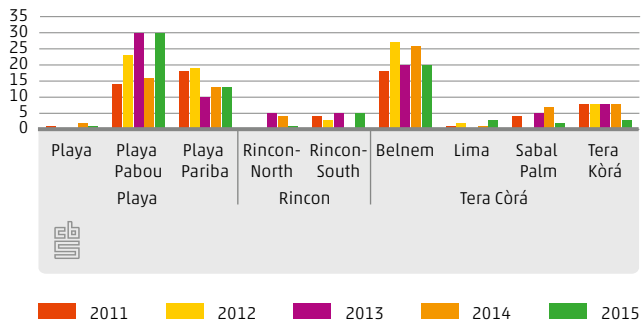
1.15 Number of houses sold in Antriol and Nikiboko, 2011-2015



1.16 Number of houses sold in North Saliña, 2011-2015



1.17 Number of houses sold in Playa, Rincon and Tera Còrà, 2011-2015



150 houses were sold on Bonaire in 2015

1.18 Total disposable income of private households, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Number of households	5,800	6,150	6,550	6,800
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	29.4	30.1	30.4	30.7
Median income	22.4	22.6	23.1	23.4

1.19 Disposable income of private households by age group, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
up to 40 years				
Number of households	1,600	1,750	1,850	1,950
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	24.0	23.7	24.8	24.3
Median income	18.5	18.0	18.9	19.2
40 to 60 years				
Number of households	2,850	3,000	3,100	3,150
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	32.5	33.6	33.7	35.0
Median income	25.7	26.5	27.2	27.9
60 years and over				
Number of households	1,400	1,450	1,600	1,700
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	29.3	30.6	30.4	30.0
Median income	21.1	21.7	21.9	21.5

Income

In 2014, households on Bonaire had 23.4 thousand US dollars to spend. Compared to 2013, the median disposable income on Bonaire rose marginally.

Highest income for middle age households

On Bonaire, just like on the two other islands, households with a breadwinner in the 40 to 60 year age group have the highest income. People in this age category have more work experience than their younger colleagues and usually occupy better jobs and earn higher wages. The median income in this category on Bonaire was 27.9 thousand US dollars in 2014. When a household's main breadwinner reaches retirement age, income is usually reduced as it will mainly rely on old age and supplementary pension schemes. The median disposable income for this group on Bonaire is 21.5 thousand US dollars.

Purchasing power

The local spending power of the Bonaire population has improved each year since 2012, although the increase fell from 3.2 percent in 2012 to 1.2 percent in 2014.

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, 45 percent of the local population lost spending power in 2014.

Improved purchasing power for households with young children

People in households with minors gained more spending power on an annual basis compared to those without young children. In 2014, the improvement for the group with minors on Bonaire was 3 percent. By contrast, for people in households without minors, purchasing power improved by only 0.4 percent.

Positive spending power for working people

The purchasing power of working people on Bonaire increased by 1.5 percent in 2014. People with income from labour and self-employed people had slightly more spending

1.20 Disposable income of private households by income quartile, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1st quartile (low income)				
Number of households	1,450	1,550	1,650	1,700
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.7
Median income	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.5
2nd quartile				
Number of households	1,450	1,550	1,650	1,700
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	16.9	17.2	17.6	17.7
Median income	16.7	17.0	17.4	17.5
3rd quartile				
Number of households	1,450	1,550	1,650	1,700
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	29.7	30.6	31.0	31.5
Median income	29.5	30.3	30.8	31.0
4th quartile (high income)				
Number of households	1,450	1,550	1,650	1,700
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	64.0	65.8	65.9	66.7
Median income	54.2	56.0	56.5	56.8

1.21 Disposable income of private households by number of household members, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1 person				
Number of households	1,850	2,050	2,250	2,300
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	16.9	17.4	17.5	18.3
Median income	12.7	13.2	13.8	14.0
2 and more persons				
Number of households	3,950	4,100	4,350	4,500
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	35.3	36.6	37.0	37.1
Median income	29.2	30.2	30.7	30.6

1.22 Disposable income of private households by main income source, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Primary income				
Number of households	5,150	5,550	5,850	6,050
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	31.7	32.3	32.6	33.1
Median income	24.7	24.9	25.9	26.2
Transfer income				
Number of households	650	600	700	750
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	11.5	11.2	11.6	11.0
Median income	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7

power in both 2013 and 2014, namely 1.9 percent. Those on social benefits, saw a minor increase of 0.3 percent in both years.

Factors influencing purchasing power

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

1.23 Total personal income of private household members, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Number of persons	10,150	10,600	11,250	11,500
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	22.0	22.7	23.3	23.8
Median income	16.1	16.5	17.3	17.5

1.24 Personal income of private household members by income quartile, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1st quartile (low income)				
Number of persons	2,550	2,650	2,800	2,850
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0
Median income	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1
2nd quartile				
Number of persons	2,550	2,650	2,800	2,850
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	11.8	12.2	12.8	13.1
Median income	11.8	12.1	12.7	13.2
3rd quartile				
Number of persons	2,550	2,650	2,800	2,850
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	21.5	22.2	23.1	23.7
Median income	21.3	22.0	22.9	23.3
4th quartile (high income)				
Number of persons	2,550	2,650	2,800	2,850
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	50.2	51.6	52.3	53.3
Median income	41.7	42.8	44.3	46.3

23.4 thousand USD
to spend per household on
Bonaire in 2014



1.25 Total primary income of private household members aged 20 to 60 years, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Number of persons	7,100	7,400	7,850	8,050
x 1,000 USD				
Average income	26.6	27.2	27.8	28.6
Median income	19.9	20.4	21.3	21.6

1.26 Primary income of private household members aged 20 to 60 years, by income quartile, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1st quartile (low income)				
Number of persons	1,750	1,850	1,950	2,000
x 1,000 USD				
Average income	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6
Median income	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9
2nd quartile				
Number of persons	1,750	1,850	1,950	2,000
x 1,000 USD				
Average income	15.6	15.9	16.5	16.8
Median income	15.6	15.8	16.5	16.6
3rd quartile				
Number of persons	1,750	1,850	1,950	2,000
x 1,000 USD				
Average income	26.0	26.8	27.7	28.5
Median income	25.6	26.5	27.1	27.8
4th quartile (high income)				
Number of persons	1,750	1,850	1,950	2,000
x 1,000 USD				
Average income	58.3	59.7	60.5	62.4
Median income	49.8	51.4	52.5	55.0

1.2% purchasing power
change in 2014



Income inequality

Income inequality on Bonaire as determined by the Gini coefficient shown a stable pattern as of 2011.

1.27 Purchasing power development of private household members by age group, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
up to 40 years			
Purchasing power change	4.6	3.3	2.8
Percentage with income decrease	41	43	44
Percentage of population	28	28	28
	%		
40 to 60 years			
Purchasing power change	3.5	1.6	2.1
Percentage with income decrease	43	46	45
Percentage of population	52	51	51
	%		
60 years and over			
Purchasing power change	2.9	0.4	0.3
Percentage with income decrease	41	45	48
Percentage of population	21	20	21

1.28 Total purchasing power development for private household members, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
Purchasing power	3.2	1.6	1.2
Percentage with income decrease	42	45	45

1.29 Purchasing power development in private households by number of household members, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
1 person			
Purchasing power change	2.9	0.7	0.5
Percentage with income decrease	39	42	42
Percentage of population	12	13	13
	%		
2 and more persons			
Purchasing power change	3.4	1.7	1.4
Percentage with income decrease	43	45	46
Percentage of population	88	87	87

1.30 Purchasing power development of private household members by income group, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
1st quartile (low income)			
Purchasing power change	2.9	0.4	0.3
Percentage with income decrease	43	46	46
Percentage of population	25	25	25
	%		
2nd quartile			
Purchasing power change	4.5	2.4	0.8
Percentage with income decrease	42	44	48
Percentage of population	25	25	25
	%		
3rd quartile			
Purchasing power change	3.3	1.5	1.8
Percentage with income decrease	42	45	44
Percentage of population	25	25	25
	%		
4th quartile (high income)			
Purchasing power change	3.2	2.3	2.5
Percentage with income decrease	42	43	43
Percentage of population	25	25	25

1.31 Purchasing power development of private households members by main income source, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
Primary income			
Purchasing power change	3.3	1.6	1.5
Percentage with income decrease	43	46	46
Percentage of population	92	93	93
	%		
of which primary income in both years			
purchasing power change	3.6	2.0	1.9
Percentage with income decrease	42	45	45
percentage of population	90	90	90
	%		
Transfer income			
Purchasing power change	3.0	1.0	0.4
Percentage with income decrease	30	29	32
Percentage of population	8	7	7
	%		
of which transfer income in both years			
purchasing power change	2.9	0.4	0.3
Percentage with income decrease	34	34	36
percentage of population	5	6	6

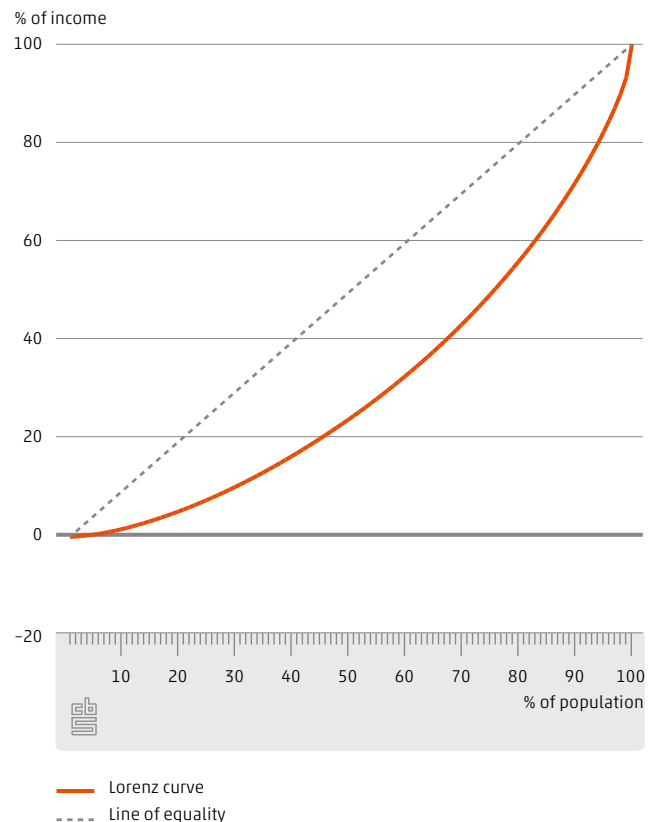
1.32 Purchasing power development of private household members by household composition, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
Without minor children in household			
Purchasing power change	2.9	0.7	0.4
Percentage with income decrease	43	46	46
Percentage of population	53	54	54
	%		
With minor children in household			
Purchasing power change	4.6	3.0	3.0
Percentage with income decrease	41	44	44
Percentage of population	47	46	46

1.33 Gini coefficient among private households, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Number of households	5,800	6,150	6,550	6,800
Gini coefficient	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40
Ratio 80/20	8.42	8.84	8.96	9.40

1.34 Lorenz curve, 2014*



1.35 Import value according to SITC¹⁾

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	x 1,000 USD			
Food and live animals	28,766	29,602	32,395	33,844
Beverages and tobacco	12,879	12,326	13,162	13,971
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	3,133	3,577	3,910	4,657
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	10,399	9,850	7,061	17,408
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	600	411	420	404
Chemicals & related products	14,811	15,002	16,529	17,729
Manufactured goods	26,460	24,813	23,626	32,078
Machinery and transport equipment	40,893	40,516	38,863	47,266
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	26,812	24,653	25,704	26,429
Other commodities	3,979	4,535	2,104	145
Total goods	168,732	165,286	163,774	193,932

¹⁾ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

1.36 Export value according to SITC¹⁾

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	x 1,000 USD			
Food and live animals	3	20	19	118
Beverages and tobacco	50	4	127	543
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	624	3,838	5,440	2,207
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2	1	1	3
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	16	0	0
Chemicals & related products	171	29	66	281
Manufactured goods	2,059	2,009	1,366	1,559
Machinery and transport equipment	5,693	6,260	4,701	2,539
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,731	1,378	1,175	1,325
Other commodities	1,224	470	939	922
Total goods	11,557	14,024	13,834	9,496

¹⁾ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

International trade

Since the start of statistics production in 2010, the trade balance on Bonaire has been negative as almost nothing is being produced. The island has therefore developed a fairly large structural trade deficit.

Bonaire's trade deficit grew by 23 percent to 184.5 million US dollars in 2015, partly due to an 18 percent rise in the value of imported goods to 194 million US dollars in total. The value of exported goods, on the other hand, fell by nearly one-third relative to 2014, to 9.5 million US dollars.

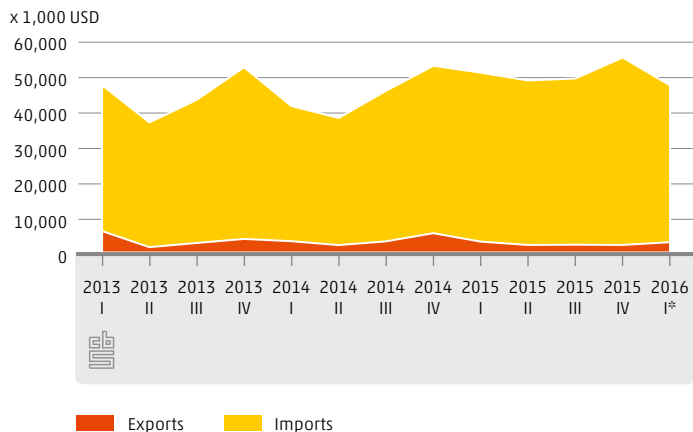
More machinery, vehicles, fuels and manufactured goods imported

Compared to 2014, imports exceeded exports in all quarters of 2015. The value of goods imported in Q4 2015 was 53 million US dollars, the highest quarterly import value since 2010.

Last year, Bonaire imported machinery and vehicles worth 47 million US dollars, a 22 percent increase relative to 2014. The value of exports of machinery and transport equipment was 2.5 million US dollars, nearly half the value

recorded in 2014. The goods trade deficit rose by nearly 11 million US dollars. Imports of fuels and manufactured goods also rose sharply, by more than 10 and 8 million US dollars respectively.

1.37 Total import and export value per quarter



1.38 Goods imported by air according to SITC¹⁾

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	tonnes		
Food and live animals	120	160	150
Beverages and tobacco	10	0	0
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	10	10	20
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	0	10	0
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	0
Chemicals & related products	60	40	50
Manufactured goods	30	30	50
Machinery and transport equipment	60	50	70
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	60	50	70
Other commodities	140	90	0
Total goods	480	430	430

¹⁾ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

23% increase in trade deficit to 184.5 million USD in 2015

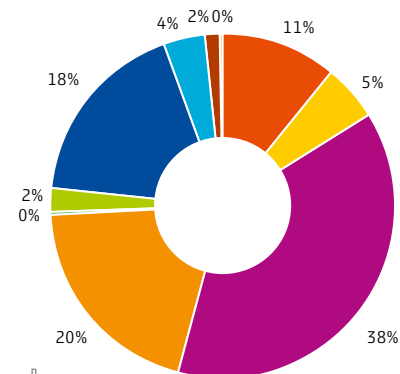


1.40 Goods imported by sea according to SITC¹⁾

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	tonnes		
Food and live animals	11,460	12,850	15,390
Beverages and tobacco	5,510	5,800	7,130
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	28,000	44,000	53,000
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	9,170	9,180	28,000
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	180	330	290
Chemicals and related products	1,980	2,170	3,110
Manufactured goods	18,440	15,980	24,540
Machinery and transport equipment	4,810	3,550	5,350
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,770	2,050	2,220
Other commodities	1,730	6,510	40
Total goods	83,030	102,620	139,010

¹⁾ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

1.42 Goods imported by sea according to SITC¹⁾, 2015*



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

¹⁾ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

1.41 Goods exported by sea according to SITC¹⁾

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	tonnes		
Food and live animals	20	10	10
Beverages and tobacco	0	120	60
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	115,000	101,000	83,000
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	0	0	0
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	20	0	0
Chemicals & related products	0	10	40
Manufactured goods	690	150	400
Machinery and transport equipment	520	360	390
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30	30	50
Other commodities	60	160	110
Total goods	116,300	101,630	84,060

¹⁾ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

Labour

The working-age population of Bonaire (15-74 yrs) is nearly 14.5 thousand strong, with 68.9 percent in employment. Participation rates are higher among men than among women: over 70 percent of men are employed, compared with around 65 percent of women. Nearly 90 percent of the employed labour force on Bonaire work full-time. The unemployment rate was 6.4 percent in 2014. This is the equivalent of around 700 unemployed people, who are mostly young. Next to the government, important sectors providing employment on Bonaire are construction, health care and hotels and restaurants.

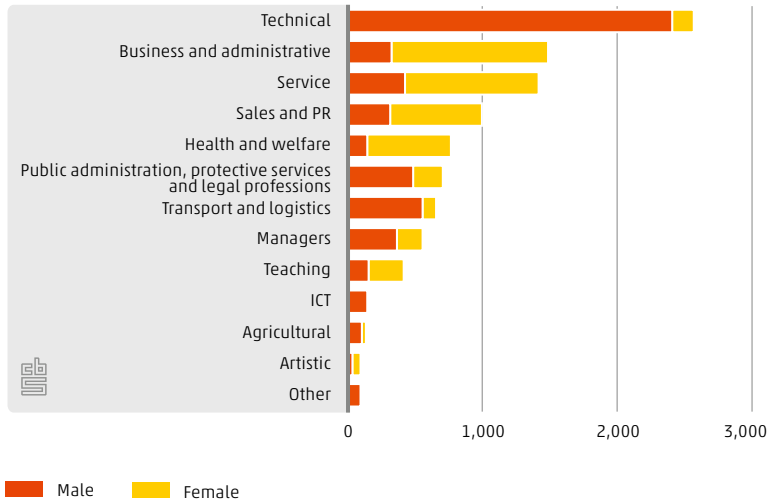
Bonaire typically has many people working as retail staff. In 2014, almost 9 percent of the nearly 10 thousand workers were either shopkeepers or sales assistants. Altogether one in three people on Bonaire were employed in construction, clerical support or retail. On Bonaire, combining education with a job is far less common than in the European part of the Netherlands. Around 50 percent of young Bonairians are not looking for and not available

1.43 Labour force by gender and age (15-74 yrs)

	Gender		Age			
	Total	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
Persons¹⁾						
2012						
Total population	12,860	6,870	5,990	1,940	4,820	6,090
Labour force	9,360	5,110	4,250	1,010	4,310	4,050
Employed labour force	8,810	4,830	3,990	890	4,050	3,880
Unemployed labour force	550	290	260	120	260	160
Not in the labour force	3,500	1,750	1,750	940	520	2,050
%						
Gross labour participation	72.8	74.5	70.9	51.8	89.3	66.4
Net labour participation	68.5	70.3	66.6	45.5	83.9	63.7
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.7	6.0	12.0	6.0	4.1
Persons¹⁾						
2014						
Total population	14,460	7,640	6,820	2,100	5,470	6,890
Labour force	10,640	5,830	4,800	950	5,040	4,660
Employed labour force	9,960	5,500	4,460	770	4,760	4,430
Unemployed labour force	680	340	340	170	280	220
Not in the labour force	3,820	1,810	2,010	1,160	430	2,230
%						
Gross labour participation	73.6	76.3	70.5	45.0	92.1	67.6
Net labour participation	68.9	71.9	65.5	36.7	86.9	64.4
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.8	7.1	18.4	5.6	4.8

¹⁾ Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten

1.44 Employed labour force by occupation and gender, 2014

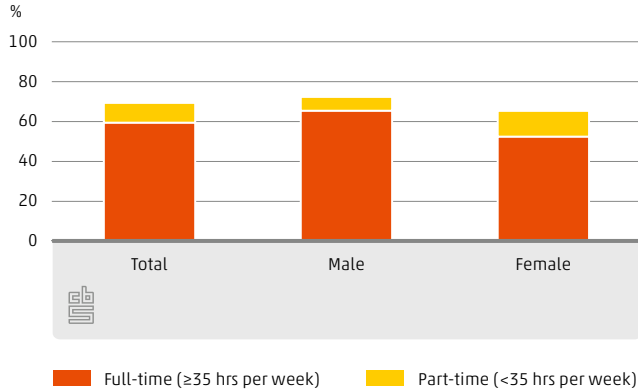


for work. Just 16 percent of young students on Bonaire work alongside their studies. Education is also one of the main reasons why people on the island do not want to or are not available for work.

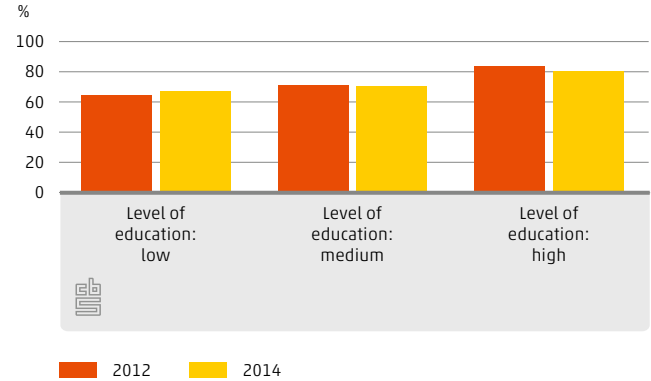
Education levels among native Bonairians often low

Around 60 percent of Bonaire residents were born on the island itself, or one of the other islands of the former Netherlands Antilles. Most foreigners on Bonaire work in specific sectors of the labour market. People from the European part of the Netherlands mainly work in hotels and restaurants, education and for the government. Many foreigners have secondary or higher levels of education. Workers born on the islands themselves often have lower levels of education.

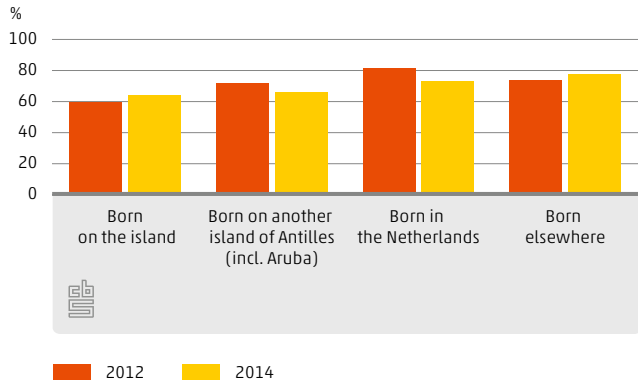
1.45 Net labour participation by gender and employment status (15-74yrs), 2014



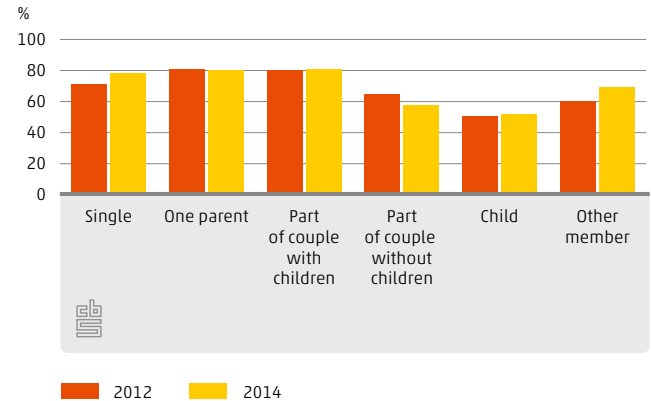
1.47 Net labour participation by level of education (15-74 yrs)



1.46 Net labour participation by place of birth (15-74 yrs)



1.48 Net labour participation by household (15-74 yrs)



1.49 Labour market position by gender and age (15-74 yrs), 2014

	Total	Gender		Age		
		male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
	Persons¹⁾					
Total population	14,460	7,640	6,820	2,100	5,470	6,890
Employed labour force	9,960	5,500	4,460	770	4,760	4,430
Unemployed labour force	680	340	340	170	280	220
Not in the labour force	3,820	1,810	2,010	1,160	430	2,230
Not available or not looking for work	520	260	260	130	170	220
Not available and not looking for work want to work	3,300	1,550	1,750	1,030	260	2,010
do not want to/are unable to work	130	10	110	70	20	50
due to care	3,170	1,540	1,640	960	240	1,960
due to education	310	30	290	0	90	230
due to retirement/old age	940	460	480	880	60	0
due to illness, disability, poor health	1,220	710	510	0	0	1,220
due to other reasons	360	160	210	40	60	270
	340	180	160	40	40	260

¹⁾ Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten



65% of women on Bonaire aged 15-74 yrs
were working in 2014

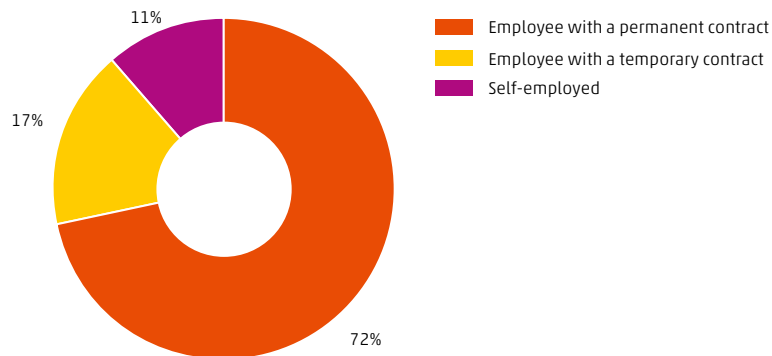
Jobs and wages of employees

There are approximately 7.8 thousand jobs on Bonaire. Apart from government and tourism, the sectors trade, construction and financial and business services employ several hundreds of people.

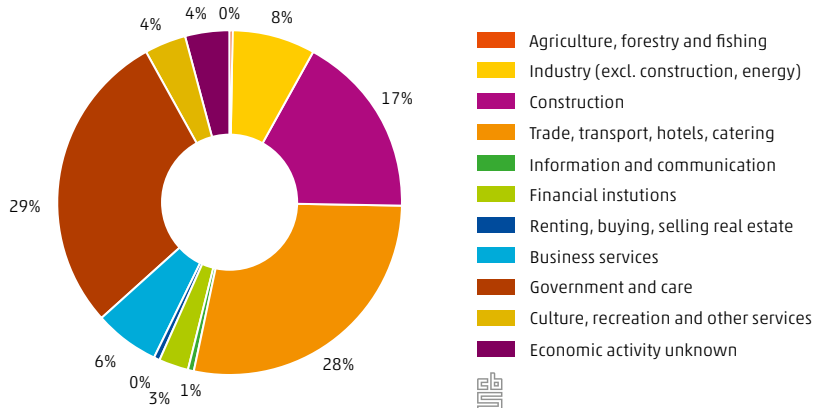
Tourism accounts for a substantial part of employment on Bonaire: 20 percent of jobs are tourism-related.

The average annual wage on Bonaire was 22,840 US dollars in 2014, an increase of 1 percent relative to 2013. On average, wages were highest on St Eustatius and lowest on Bonaire.

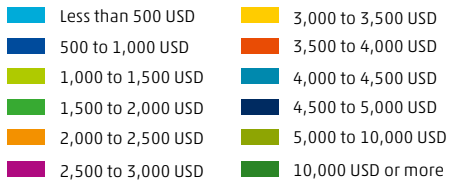
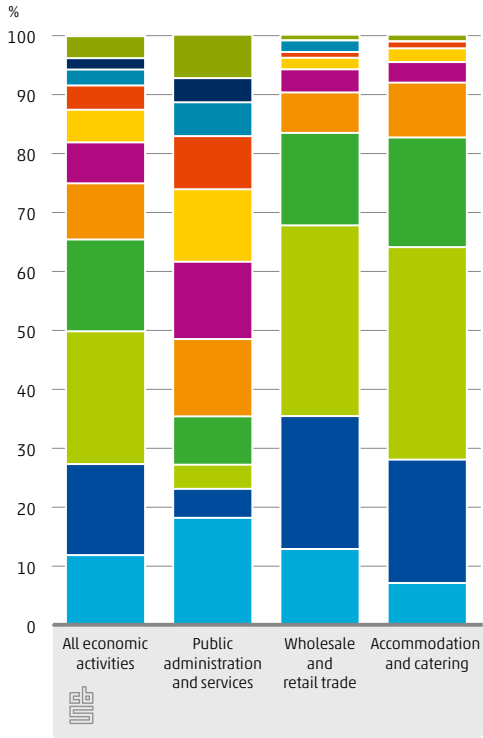
1.50 Employed labour force by position (15-74 yrs), 2014



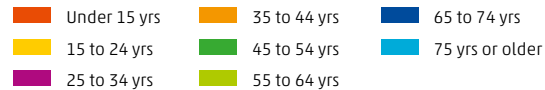
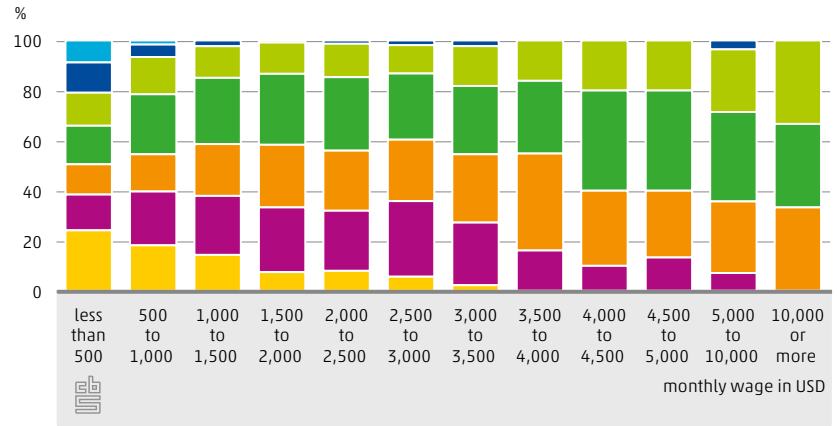
1.51 Employed labour force by economic activity (15-74 yrs), 2014



1.52 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and economic activity, 2014*



1.53 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and age, 2014*



Macroeconomics

The gross domestic product (GDP) of Bonaire had reached 403 million US dollar (USD) in 2014, corresponding to a per capita GDP of 21,600 dollars. This represented economic growth of 1.6 percent relative to one year previously. Economic growth figures are adjusted for inflation on the basis of the consumer price index.

The population increase on Bonaire was more or less the same as GDP growth. Consequently, the per capita value of GDP was also about the same as in 2013.

The most important economic sectors on Bonaire are the government, which contributed 17.5 percent to GDP, real estate with 17.9 percent and the financial services sector with a 10.4 percent contribution to GDP.

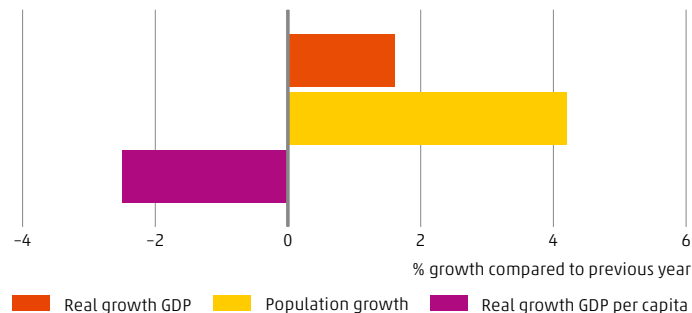
Incoming tourism contributes greatly to the economy of Bonaire

Bonaire's economy leans heavily on incoming tourism, which accounted for a direct contribution to Bonaire's gross domestic product

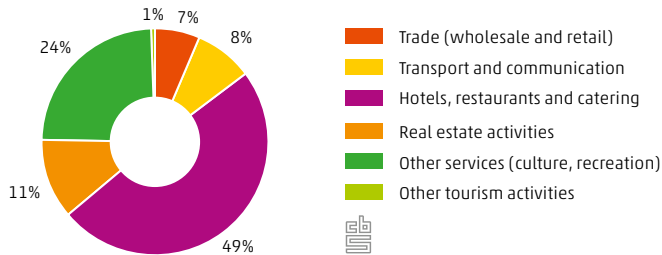
1.54 Gross domestic product

	2012	2013	2014
	USD		
GDP (market prices)	372 mln	387 mln	403 mln
GDP per capita	21,900	21,600	21,600

1.55 Economy and population, 2014



1.56 Contribution by sectors to incoming tourism, 2012



(GDP) of approximately 16.4 percent in 2012. When comparing Bonaire with other similar Caribbean islands, the contribution of incoming tourism to the economy is almost the same. Around 126 thousand tourists flew to Bonaire in 2012. More than 60 percent were Dutch nationals; another 20 percent were Americans. Cruise ships also regularly called at Bonaire and many tourists sailed to the island with their own boats.

Direct tourist spending amounts to 160 million dollars

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

403 million USD was the GDP of Bonaire in 2014

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 of the tourism sector. Recreational activities also play a major part in Bonaire's tourism sector, in particular scuba diving, snorkeling and watersports like wind and kitesurfing.

1.57 Share of inbound tourism in the economy, 2012

	Value added	Value added Inbound tourism	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

1.6% economic growth
in 2014



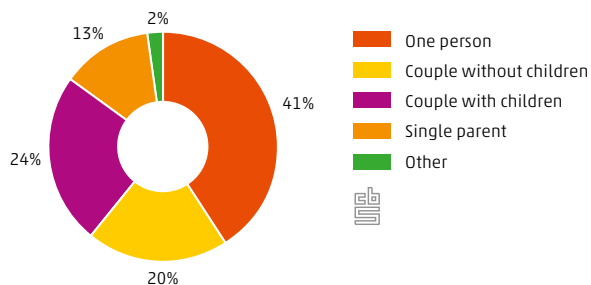
16.4% direct contribution of
tourism to Bonaire's GDP in 2012



1.58 Population

	2014	2015	2016
Total population (1 January)	18,413	18,905	19,408
Male	9,635	9,871	10,122
Female	8,778	9,034	9,286
Population density per sq. km	64	66	67
Population growth	492	503	
Live births	207	160	
Deaths	98	102	
Registered immigration	1,235	1,245	
Registered emigration	829	826	

1.59 Composition of households, 1 January 2015



Population

Between 1 January 2011 and 1 January 2016, the population of Bonaire increased by more than 3.5 thousand residents. This is largely attributable to positive net migration and far less the result of natural growth (births). Between 1 January 2015 and 1 January 2016, Bonaire's population grew by approximately 500 to 19,408 residents, mainly because more people settled on Bonaire than left the island. Nearly 60 percent of Bonaire residents in January 2016 were born on the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba: most of them as natives of Bonaire, while Curaçao is also frequently listed as country of birth. Another 14 percent of Bonaire residents were born in the European part of the Netherlands. Altogether, nearly 80 percent of residents are Dutch nationals.

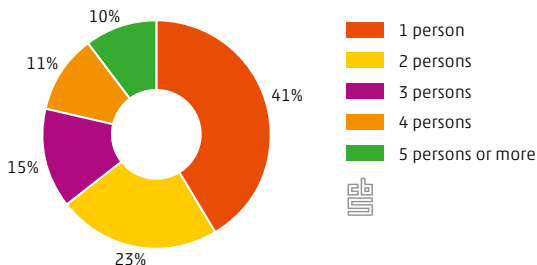
Between 2011 and 2015, 24 Bonaire residents migrated to St Eustatius or Saba. Over the same period, 86 residents of St Eustatius or Saba moved to Bonaire.

The majority of the population (58 percent) on Bonaire have never been married; 41 percent of households in 2015 consisted of one person, while 24 percent were couples with children. In the same year, 84 marriages were registered and 49 were dissolved.

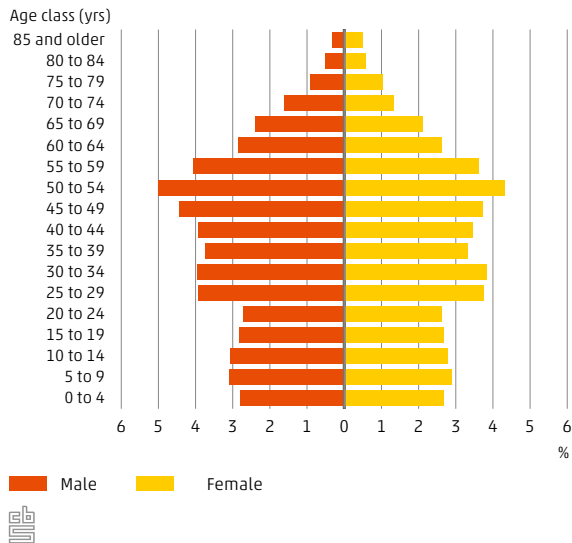
1.60 Population of Bonaire by place of birth, 1 January 2016

Born in the Netherlands Antilles	11,498
Aruba	476
Bonaire	7,239
Curacao	3,420
Saba	4
St Eustatius	27
St Maarten	35
Unknown	297
Born in the European Netherlands	2,678
Other	5,232
Total	19,408

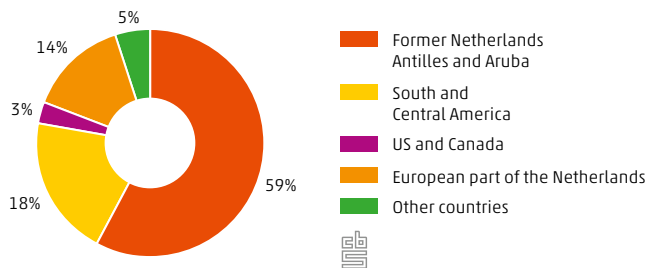
1.61 Household size, 1 January 2015



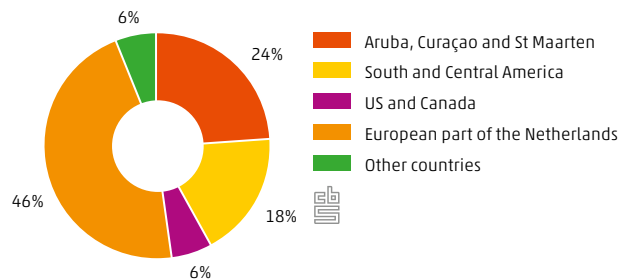
1.62 Age distribution, 1 January 2016



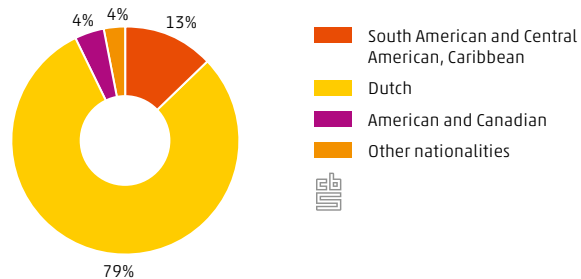
1.63 Country of birth of inhabitants, 1 January 2016



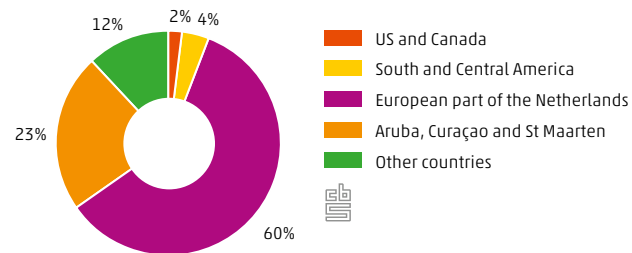
1.65 Immigration by country of origin, 2015



1.64 First nationality of inhabitants, 1 January 2016



1.66 Emigration by country of destination, 2015



1.67 Removals to and from Bonaire out of/ to Saba and St Eustatius, 2011-2015

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

1.68 Number of people moving within Bonaire, 2011-2015

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

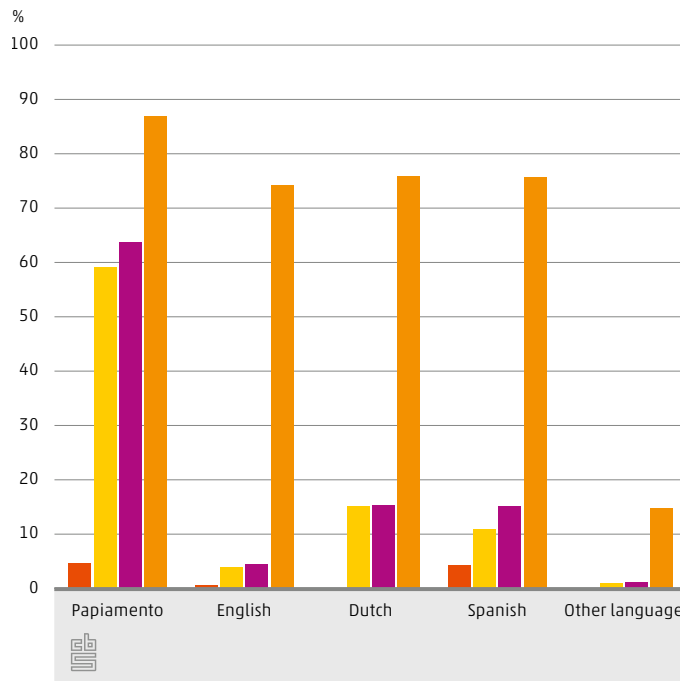


74 different nationalities live on Bonaire

41% of Bonaire households consisted of 1 person in 2015

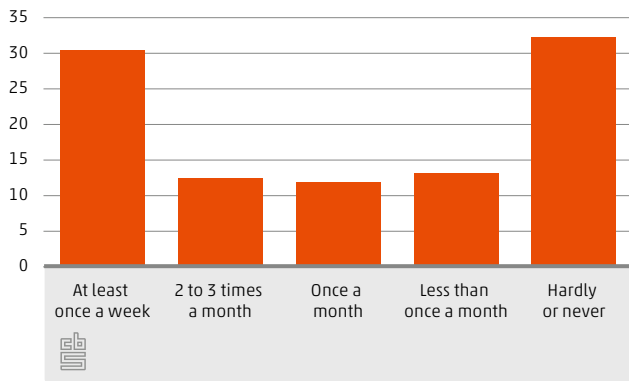


1.69 Languages spoken on Bonaire, 2013



- Percentage of population that speaks only this language
- Language spoken by percentage of population who speak more than one language
- Most frequently spoken language by percentage of population
- Percentage of population that speaks the language

1.70 Church attendance by people with a denomination, 2013



1.72 Marriages and marriage dissolutions, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Marriages ¹⁾	94	86	96	100	84
Marriage dissolutions	43	43	43	44	49

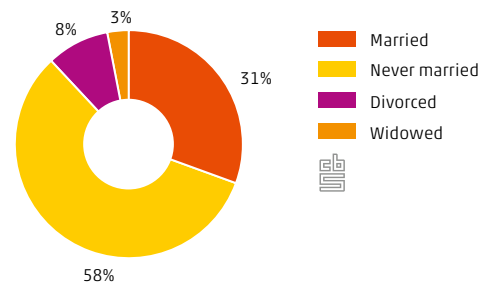
¹⁾ Including partnership registrations



1.71 Religious denominations

	2013
	%
No religion	12.0
Roman Catholic	68.2
Pentecostal	6.7
Protestant	2.7
Evangelical	4.5
Other denomination	6.0

1.73 Population by marital status, 1 January 2016



Prices

Inflation

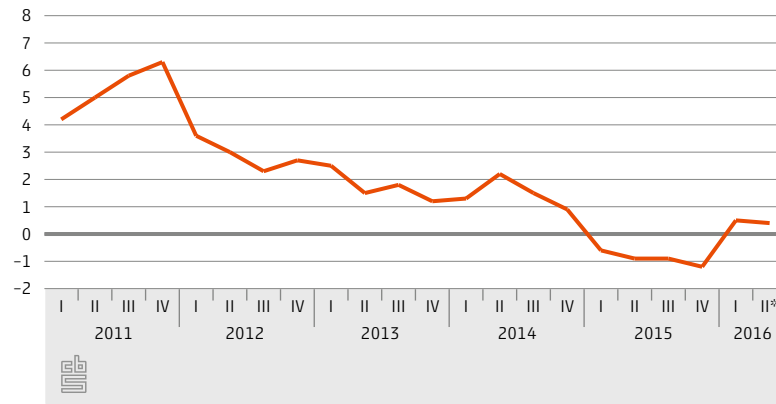
The average inflation rate on Bonaire fell from 1.5 percent in 2014 to -0.9 percent in 2015, mainly due to plummeting petrol prices that year. Electricity prices also fell in 2015, by nearly 7 percent compared to 2014.

Bonaire is the only island where food and soft drinks became cheaper in 2015, although the average price reduction was only 0.2 percent.

Price levels

In 2015, a price level study carried out in the Caribbean Netherlands showed that consumer prices on Saba are on average 10 percent higher than on Bonaire. This makes Saba the most expensive island, as was also found from the previous measurement in 2010. Consumer prices on St Eustatius were 7 percent higher than on Bonaire. Since 2010, price increases have been relatively highest on St Eustatius compared to Bonaire and Saba.

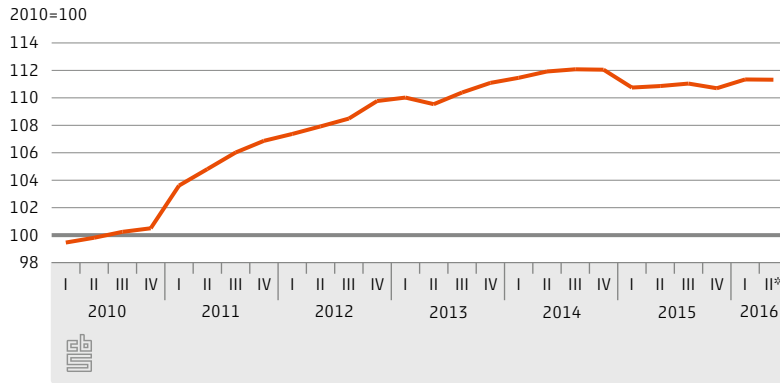
1.74 Inflation



1.75 CPI and inflation

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumer price index (2010=100)	105.3	108.4	110.3	111.9	110.8
Inflation (%)	5.3	2.9	1.7	1.5	-0.9

1.76 Consumer price index (CPI)



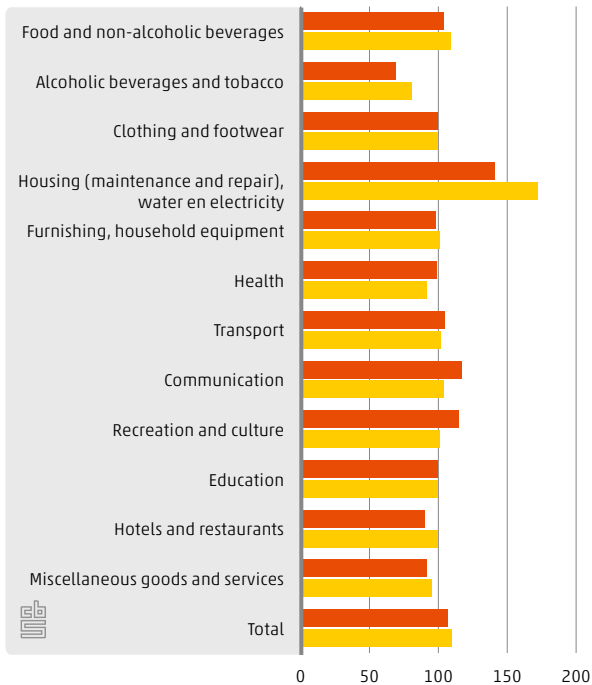
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are relatively inexpensive on St Eustatius and Saba. These products are free of duty tax there, in contrast to Bonaire. The price level of commodity group 'Maintenance and repair of the dwelling, water and energy' is relatively high on St Eustatius and Saba. This is mainly due to higher water and gas prices on these islands compared to Bonaire.

Furthermore, the price level of commodity group 'Communication' is relatively high on St Eustatius, mainly on account of the relatively high internet subscription rates. The high price level in commodity group 'Recreation and culture' on St Eustatius is related to many different products, such as TV subscriptions, veterinary services and office supplies such as paper and pens.

0.4 % inflation rate
on Bonaire in Q2 2016

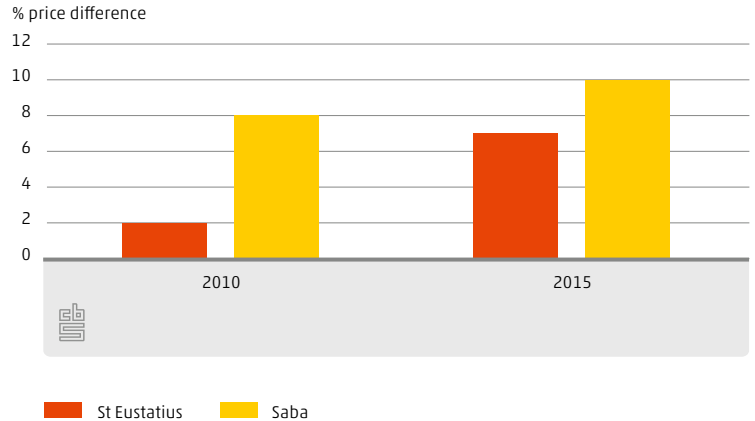


1.77 Price levels by commodity group in 2015 (Bonaire=100)



St Eustatius Saba

1.78 Price level St Eustatius and Saba compared to Bonaire



St Eustatius Saba

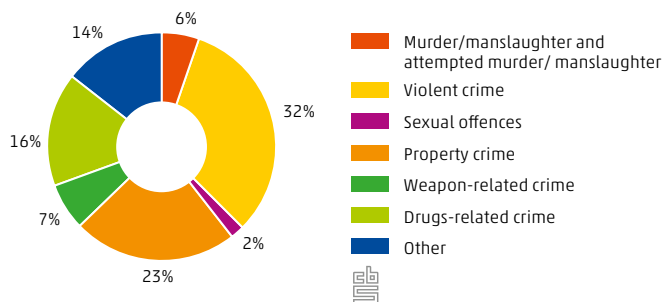
Security and justice

1.79 Registered crime suspects

	2013	2014	2015
Murder/manslaughter and attempted murder/manslaughter	5	29	15
Violent crime	116	90	87
Sexual offences	19	16	6
Property crime	111	59	63
Weapon-related crime	11	8	18
Drugs-related crime	54	42	44
Other	71	26	39

Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba.

1.80 Registered crime suspects, 2015



Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba.

Social security

1.81 Income support (per two weeks)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	USD			
Single	87	89	90	90
Allowances				
1st child	25	26	26	26
2nd and 3rd child	13	13	14	14
Living independently	21	21	22	22
Married/living together	52	53	54	54
Disability	153	156	159	159

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

1.82 State pension

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	USD			
State old age pension (AOV)	567	577	586	586
Partner's allowance	389	396	402	402

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

Traffic, transport and tourism

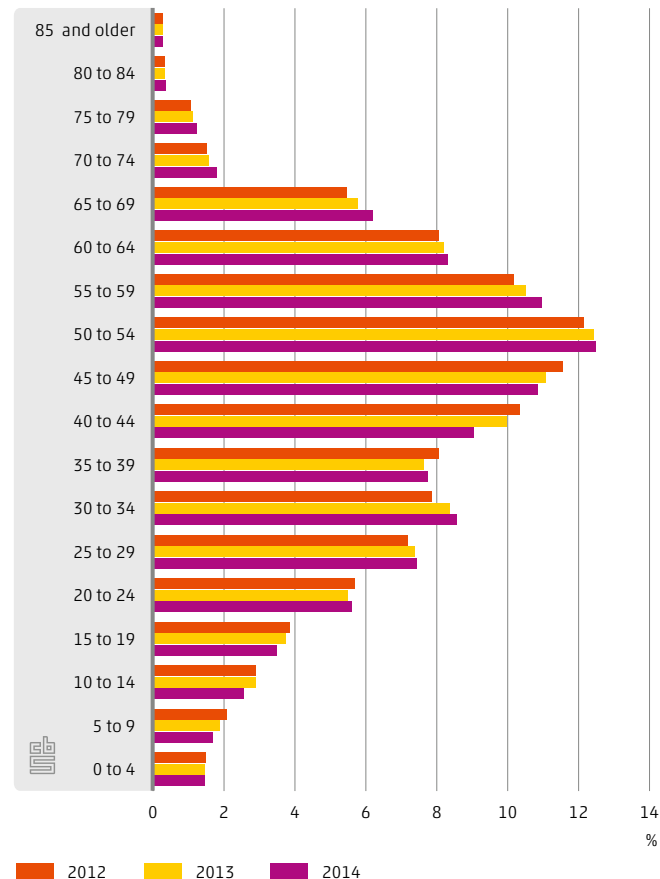
1.83 Passenger and aircraft movements at Flamingo Airport per year

	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

1.84 Passenger and aircraft movements Flamingo Airport per quarter

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passenger arrivals	Passenger departures
	x 1,000			
2013-I	3.9	84.9	42.9	42.0
2013-II	3.9	83.8	41.9	41.9
2013-III	3.5	83.7	41.8	41.8
2013-IV	3.2	80.5	40.8	39.7
2014-I	2.9	85.6	42.7	42.9
2014-II	2.5	77.9	38.6	39.4
2014-III	2.7	79.4	40.0	39.4
2014-IV	3.2	82.9	41.5	41.3
2015-I	3.0	86.8	44.3	42.5
2015-II	3.0	82.6	41.1	41.6
2015-III	3.1	84.3	42.9	41.4
2015-IV	3.2	88.8	45.1	43.7
2016-I*	2.9	89.4	44.6	44.8
2016-II*	2.8	82.4	41.5	40.9

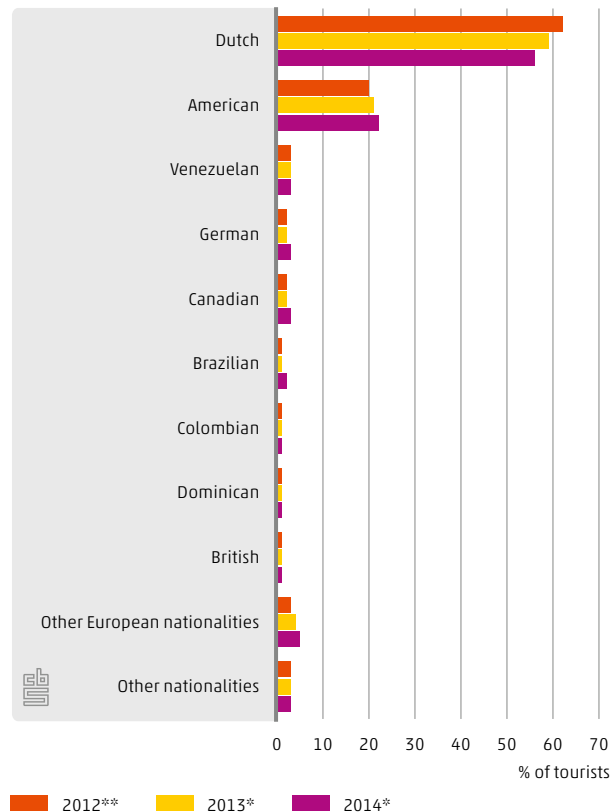
1.85 Age distribution of tourists



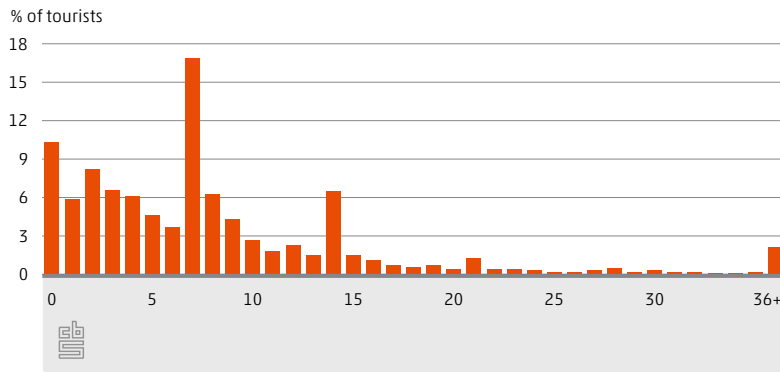
1.86 Total air passengers and aircraft movements Flamingo Airport per month

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers departures
	x 1,000			
2014 January	1.1	28.7	14.9	13.8
February	0.9	26.7	12.9	13.8
March	0.9	30.2	14.9	15.4
April	0.9	26.6	13.4	13.1
May	0.9	27.8	13.6	14.2
June	0.8	23.6	11.5	12.0
July	0.9	28.2	14.3	13.9
August	0.9	28.6	14.2	14.4
September	0.9	22.6	11.5	11.1
October	1.0	27.2	13.5	13.8
November	1.0	25.9	12.9	13.0
December	1.2	29.8	15.2	14.6
2015 January	1.0	29.7	15.5	14.2
February	1.0	27.3	14.1	13.2
March	1.0	29.8	14.7	15.1
April	1.0	29.5	14.9	14.6
May	1.0	29.1	13.9	15.2
June	1.0	24.0	12.2	11.8
July	1.1	30.3	15.0	15.3
Augustus	1.0	28.1	14.2	13.9
September	1.1	25.9	13.7	12.2
October	1.1	30.5	15.5	14.9
November	1.0	28.5	14.7	13.8
December	1.1	29.9	14.9	15.0
2016 January*	1.0	30.5	15.7	14.8
February*	0.9	27.7	13.8	13.9
March*	1.0	31.2	15.1	16.1
April*	0.9	28.9	15.3	13.6
May*	0.9	27.9	13.3	14.6
June*	0.9	25.6	12.9	12.7

1.87 Inbound tourism by air, by nationality

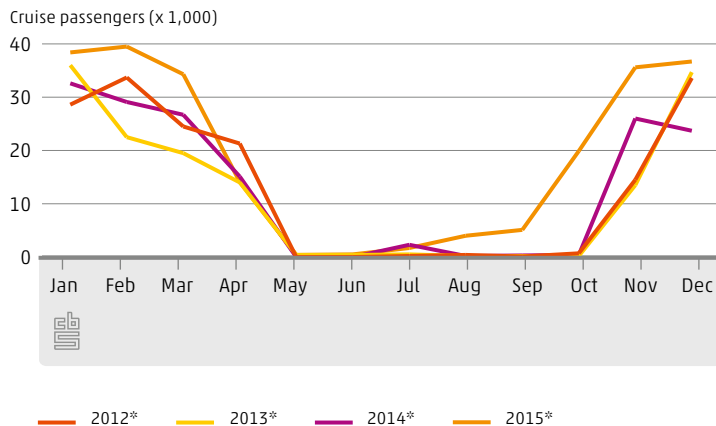


1.88 Inbound tourism by air and by length of stay (nights spent), 2014¹⁾



¹⁾ Zero nights spent means a day trip

1.89 Number of cruise passengers per month, 2012-2015



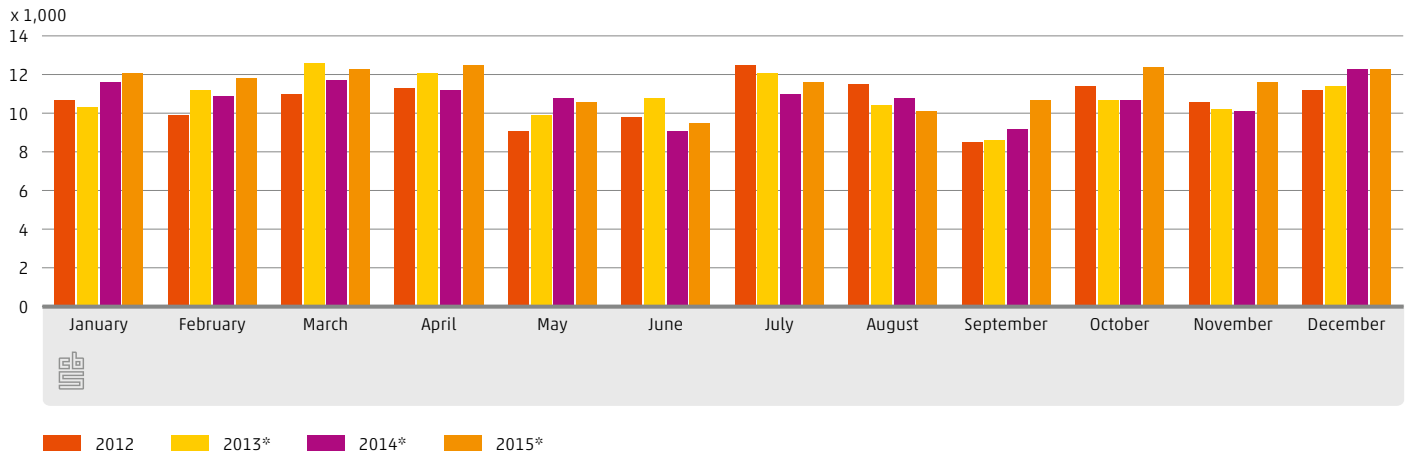
1.90 Number of tourists arriving by air

	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*
	x 1,000			
January	10.7	10.3	11.6	12.1
February	9.9	11.2	10.9	11.8
March	11.0	12.6	11.7	12.3
April	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.5
May	9.1	9.9	10.8	10.6
June	9.8	10.8	9.1	9.5
July	12.5	12.1	11.0	11.6
August	11.5	10.4	10.8	10.1
September	8.5	8.6	9.2	10.7
October	11.4	10.7	10.7	12.4
November	10.6	10.2	10.1	11.6
December	11.2	11.4	12.3	12.3
Total	127.6	130.4	129.3	137.5



343 thousand passengers
at Flamingo Airport in 2015

1.91 Number of tourists arriving by air per month, 2012-2015*



6% of employed labour force
worked in manufacturing in 2014

70 tonnes imported
beverages and tobacco in 2015

Saba



2 Saba

Saba is one of the Leeward Islands. Nearly 2 thousand people live on the island with an area of 13 km² and a population density of 150 persons per square km.

The population of Saba increased by 136 people in 2015: 64 women and 72 men.

The employed labour force is a little less than one thousand strong: 900 people are employed. The unemployment rate is almost 3 percent.

On 1 January 2016, 28 percent of the inhabitants were born on Saba, 14 percent were born on St Maarten, 5 percent on Aruba and Curaçao and another 5 percent born in the European part of the Netherlands. Sixty percent of the population have Dutch nationality. On Saba, 53 percent of all households are one-person and 20 percent are couples without children.

English is the main language for 93 percent of the population; 3 percent speak mainly Spanish and another 4 percent a different language. Hardly anyone on Saba speaks Dutch as their first language. Fifty-seven percent of the population are multilingual and 32 percent indicated that they speak Dutch. Eighty-three percent of inhabitants said they were religious; many of them - just over four in ten - are Catholics, 8 percent are Anglicans and 6 percent are Muslims.

Education

2.1 Government funded schools 2015/'16*

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

Source: OCW-unit Bonaire.

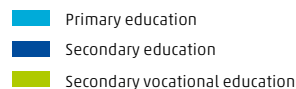
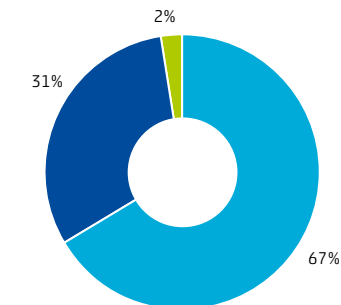
2.2 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October

	2013/'14	2014/'15	2015/'16*
Primary education	150	158	165
Secondary education	97	85	77
Secondary vocational education	21	14	6
Total	268	257	248

2.3 Pupils in government funded secondary/secondary vocational schools, 1 October

	2013/'14	2014/'15	2015/'16*
Secondary vocational (bbl)	0	0	0
Secondary vocational (bol)	21	14	6
Students in secondary education	97	85	77
Total	118	99	83

2.4 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October 2015*



248 pupils went to government funded schools in 2015/'16*

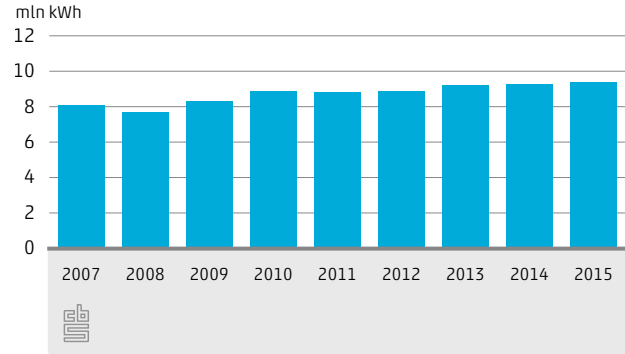


2.5 Pupils in government funded primary schools, 1 October

	2013/'14	2014/'15	2015/'16*
Up to 4 yrs	20	16	12
5 yrs	20	19	17
6 yrs	18	20	21
7 yrs	21	18	21
8 yrs	23	24	19
9 yrs	17	25	25
10 yrs	13	17	25
11 yrs	14	14	17
12 yrs	1	5	7
13 yrs	3	0	1
Total primary education	150	158	165

Energy

2.6 Electricity production



115 pupils under age 10 in government funded primary education in 2015/'16*



Income

Households on Saba had 25.3 thousand US dollars to spend in 2014. Compared to the previous year, median income improved by 1.5 thousand US dollars.

Highest incomes in households with middle-aged breadwinner

Saban households with a main breadwinner aged between 40 and 60 years had the highest incomes, similar to the other two islands.

People in this age category earn higher wages due to more work experience and better jobs. Median disposable income in this category on Saba was 29.1 thousand US dollars in 2014, which was a 2 thousand dollar gain on 2013. When a main breadwinner reaches retirement age, household income is usually reduced as it starts to rely on old age and supplementary pension schemes. Median income on Saba for this over-60s group is 21.2 thousand US dollars, one of the highest in the Caribbean Netherlands.

2.7 Total disposable income of private households, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Number of households	550	600	600	650
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	28.5	30.5	30.1	30.8
Median income	22.3	24.7	23.8	25.3

2.8 Disposable income of private households by age group, 2010-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
up to 40 years				
Number of households	150	200	200	200
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	26.0	27.1	27.0	28.8
Median income	21.3	23.8	21.6	23.3
40 to 60 years				
Number of households	250	250	250	300
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	31.0	34.4	32.9	34.3
Median income	24.9	29.1	27.1	29.1
60 years and over				
Number of households	150	200	150	200
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	27.5	28.6	29.2	27.4
Median income	19.5	21.1	21.7	21.2

2.9 Disposable income of private households by income quartile, 2010-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1st quartile (low income)				
Number of households	150	150	150	150
x 1,000 USD				
Average income	6.3	8.0	7.9	8.7
Median income	7.3	7.8	8.0	8.8
2nd quartile				
Number of households	150	150	150	150
x 1,000 USD				
Average income	16.9	19.1	18.6	19.4
Median income	16.9	18.7	18.6	19.0
3rd quartile				
Number of households	150	150	150	150
x 1,000 USD				
Average income	29.3	31.3	31.2	33.2
Median income	28.7	31.6	31.1	32.7
4th quartile (high income)				
Number of households	150	150	150	150
x 1,000 USD				
Average income	61.4	63.4	62.6	62.0
Median income	54.1	53.5	53.1	54.1

Multi-person households earn twice as much as singles

Multi-person households usually have more than one income earner and as a result enjoy higher incomes than single-person households. On Saba, the income of a multi-person household averages 32.2 thousand US dollars, almost twice that of singles (16.4 thousand dollars).

2.10 Disposable income from private households by number of households members, 2010-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1 person				
Number of households	200	200	250	250
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	17.9	19.9	20.1	20.0
Median income	12.4	15.7	16.1	16.4
2 and more persons				
Number of households	350	400	400	400
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	34.0	36.6	35.8	37.5
Median income	28.4	30.7	30.1	32.2

2.11 Disposable income of private households by main income source, 2010-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Primary income				
Number of households	500	500	550	600
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	31.7	33.2	32.5	33.6
Median income	26.0	28.0	26.5	28.7
Transfer income				
Number of households	.	.	.	.
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	.	.	.	.
Median income	.	.	.	.

2.12 Personal income of private household members by income quartile, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1st quartile (low income)				
number of persons	200	250	250	250
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	5.2	6.5	6.3	7.5
Median income	6.3	7.7	7.0	9.0
2nd quartile				
number of persons	200	250	250	250
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	13.2	15.3	15.1	16.8
Median income	13.0	15.3	15.4	16.7
3rd quartile				
Number of households	200	250	250	250
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	24.1	26.3	26.1	28.1
Median income	23.5	25.7	25.8	27.8
4th quartile (high income)				
Number of households	200	250	250	250
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	58.0	60.7	59.9	61.9
Median income	48.2	48.6	49.9	56.0

2.13 Total personal income of private household members, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Number of persons	900	900	950	1,000
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	25.1	27.2	26.9	28.6
Median income	19.0	20.7	20.4	22.0

2.14 Total primary income of private household members aged 20 to 60 years, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of persons	600	600	650	650
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	31.0	33.2	32.2	34.8
Median income	24.6	25.9	25.1	26.9

2.15 Primary income of private household members aged 20 to 60 years, by income quartile, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1st quartile (low income)				
Number of persons	150	150	150	150
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	7.4	8.5	7.8	9.5
Median income	7.9	9.5	8.5	10.2
2nd quartile				
Number of persons	150	150	150	150
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	19.3	20.5	19.2	21.5
Median income	19.6	20.6	18.8	21.6
3rd quartile				
Number of persons	150	150	150	150
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	30.5	33.5	32.0	34.6
Median income	29.6	33.0	31.6	33.7
4th quartile (high income)				
Number of persons	150	150	150	150
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	66.6	70.4	69.7	73.5
Median income	59.3	61.1	61.7	66.5



2.7% more spending
power on Saba in 2014

Purchasing power

Since 2012, spending power for the population on Saba has increased each year. Compared to the other two islands, the highest improvement each year was on Saba. In 2014, the median increase was 2.7 percent.

Not everyone saw positive effects: on Saba, 40 percent of the population were negatively affected in 2014.

Spending power up for households with young children

Sabans in households with minor children have gained more in spending power each year compared to those without minors; the increase in 2014 was only slightly higher at 2.8 percent than for households without young children, however.

Marked rise in spending power for the least wealthy

In 2014, minimum wages as well as social benefits were increased on Saba by an extra 6.1 percent on top of the yearly indexation. As a result, purchasing power rose significantly in households with the 25 percent lowest incomes as well as in households mainly depending on

2.16 Total purchasing power development for private household members, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
Purchasing power change	4.6	3.3	2.7
Percentage with income decrease	36.0	38.0	40.0

2.17 Purchasing power development of private household members by age group, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
up to 40 years			
Purchasing power change	4.6	5.2	2.8
Percentage with income decrease	35	36	41
Percentage of population	32	31	31
	%		
40 to 60 years			
Purchasing power change	7.4	4.3	2.9
Percentage with income decrease	36	39	39
Percentage of population	44	43	44
	%		
60 years and over			
Purchasing power change	2.8	1.8	2.2
Percentage with income decrease	38	38	40
Percentage of population	24	25	25

2.18 Purchasing power development of private household members by income group, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
1st quartile (low income)			
Purchasing power change	5.4	1.8	5.2
Percentage with income decrease	30	38	41
Percentage of population	25	25	25
	%		
2nd quartile			
Purchasing power change	5.8	3.2	2.6
Percentage with income decrease	39	38	34
Percentage of population	25	25	25
	%		
3rd quartile			
Purchasing power change	4.5	4.2	3.6
Percentage with income decrease	35	38	36
Percentage of population	25	25	25
	%		
4th quartile (high income)			
Purchasing power change	4.4	4.5	0.3
Percentage with income decrease	39	36	49
Percentage of population	25	25	25

social benefits. In these groups, the improvement stood at 5.2 and 5.3 percent respectively. In comparison, the 25 percent top income households saw a minor increase of 0.3 percent, the lowest of the three islands.

Factors influencing purchasing power

Purchasing power is determined by external factors including increases in CLA wages, inflation, changes in tax rates, indexation of social benefits and individual factors such as promotion, involuntary dismissal, change of job and retirement. Changes in household composition such as the birth of a child or a divorce also affect purchasing power.

Income inequality

Since 2011, economic inequality on Saba has declined. As a result, Saba had the lowest inequality of the Dutch Caribbean over 2014.

2.19 Purchasing power development in private households by number of household members, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
1 person			
Purchasing power change	3.2	2.1	1.9
Percentage with income decrease	31	35	39
Percentage of population	13	14	15
	%		
2 and more persons			
Purchasing power change	4.8	3.9	2.8
Percentage with income decrease	37	38	40
Percentage of population	87	86	85

2.20 Purchasing power development by private household members by main income source, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
Primary income			
Purchasing power change	4.6	4.0	2.0
Percentage with income decrease	38	40	42
Percentage of population	89	92	91
	%		
of which primary income in both years			
purchasing power change	5.0	4.3	2.1
percentage with income decrease	38	39	42
percentage of population	88	90	90
	%		
Transfer income			
Purchasing power change	3.9	1.8	5.3
Percentage with income decrease	18	17	13
Percentage of population	11	8	9
	%		
of which transfer income in both years			
purchasing power change	.	.	.
percentage with income decrease	.	.	.
percentage of population	.	.	.

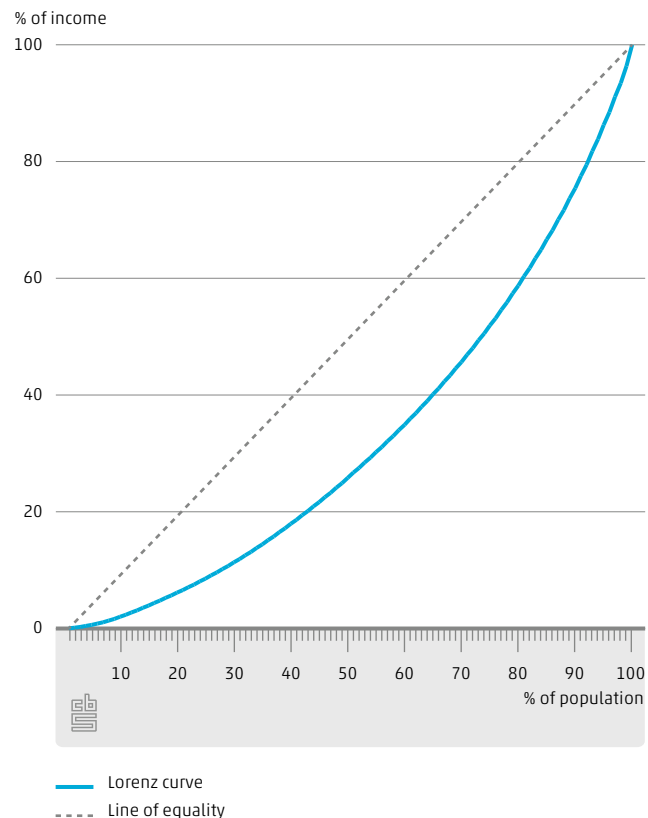
2.21 Purchasing power development of private household members by household composition, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
Without minor children in household			
Purchasing power change	3.7	2.0	2.4
Percentage with income decrease	38	39	40
Percentage of population	53	54	53
	%		
With minor children in household			
Purchasing power change	6.8	5.0	2.8
Percentage with income decrease	33	36	40
Percentage of population	47	46	47

2.22 Gini coefficient among private households, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Number of households	550	600	600	650
Gini coefficient	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.35
Ratio 80/20	9.55	7.66	8.09	6.81

2.23 Lorenz curve, 2014*



International trade

2.24 Total import and export value per quarter

	Imports	Exports
	x 1,000 USD	
2013 I	3,822	2
2013 II	4,137	0
2013 III	4,122	28
2013 IV	4,582	0
2014 I	4,194	38
2014 II	4,128	37
2014 III	4,575	21
2014 IV	6,269	65
2015 II	4,434	22
2015 II	5,000	123
2015 III	8,090	21
2015 IV	4,792	202
2016 I*	4,065	106

2.25 Goods imported by sea according to SITC¹⁾

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	tonnes		
Food and live animals	590	730	810
Beverages and tobacco	100	90	70
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	0	0	0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	420	1,280	2,490
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	0
Chemicals & related products	0	0	0
Manufactured goods	10	0	20
Machinery and transport equipment	100	370	250
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	30
Other commodities	4,760	3,830	4,470
Total goods	5,960	6,310	8,140

¹⁾ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification.

16% rise in imported goods
to 22.3 million USD in 2015



2.26 Labour force by gender and age (15-74 yrs)

	Gender		Age			
	Total	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
2012	Persons¹⁾					
Total population	1,650	870	770	350	720	580
Labour force	1,080	590	490	140	550	400
Employed labour force	1,040	560	480	130	530	380
Unemployed labour force	40	30	20	10	20	10
Not in the labour force	570	290	280	220	170	180
	%					
Gross labour participation	65.5	67.0	63.9	39.0	76.2	68.8
Net labour participation	63.0	63.9	61.9	35.6	73.6	66.7
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.6	3.0	8.0	3.5	3.0
2014	Persons¹⁾					
Total population	1,520	750	770	320	610	590
Labour force	920	470	450	110	410	410
Employed labour force	900	450	450	100	400	400
Unemployed labour force	20	20	10	10	10	10
Not in the labour force	600	280	320	220	200	180
	%					
Gross labour participation	60.7	62.7	58.8	33.0	67.3	69.3
Net labour participation	59.2	60.6	58	31.5	66.0	67.6
Unemployment rate	2.5	3.4	1.5	4.7	2.0	3

¹⁾ Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten

Labour

The working age population of Saba (aged 15-74) was nearly 1.5 thousand strong in 2014. Saba has the lowest labour force participation rate of the Caribbean Netherlands, namely 59.3 percent. While participation rates on the other islands are higher for men than for women, there is only a very small difference on Saba. Around 60 percent of both men and women are employed. Nearly 80 percent of the employed labour force on Saba work full-time.

Saba has the lowest unemployment rate of the Caribbean Netherlands: 2.5 percent. On Saba 35 out of every 100 inhabitants are not looking for a job nor are they available for work. This is one of the effects of the relatively large group of medical students living on the island.

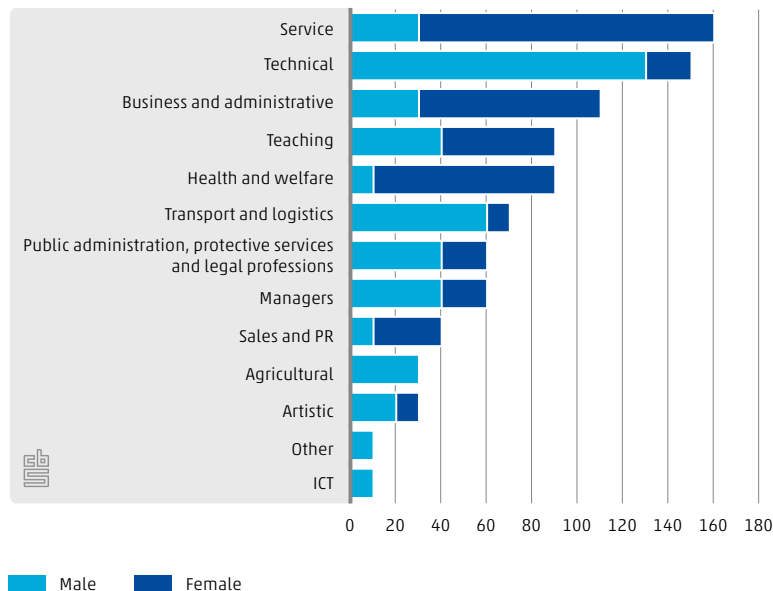
Many people on Saba are teachers, for example at the local medical university. In 2015, ten percent of the nearly one thousand employees on Saba worked in education. The share of people working in personal services and as cleaners or kitchen helpers is also relatively large. Other major employers are the

government, construction and the health care sector. For young students living on the islands, it is much more difficult to combine education with a job on the side than it is for students who live in the European part of the Netherlands. Therefore, far fewer young people in the Caribbean Netherlands have a part-time job alongside their studies. Education is also the most important reason why young people on Saba do not have a job. There are relatively many foreign students on Saba attending the medical school located on the island. These students are not allowed to work, nor are they interested in having jobs on the side.

Education levels among native-born islanders often low

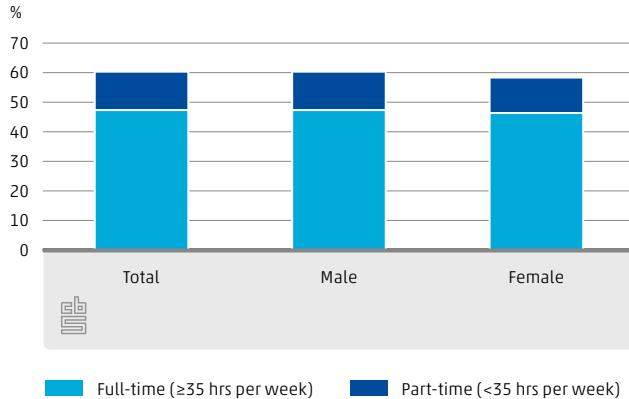
Between 40 and 50 percent of people residing on St Eustatius and Saba were born elsewhere, mainly in the United States, Canada and the Dominican Republic. On Saba, many Dutch people are employed in the hotel and catering industry, while many are working in education or for the government. Most of them have secondary or higher levels of education. Workers born on the islands themselves often have lower levels of education.

2.27 Employed labour force by occupation and gender, 2014

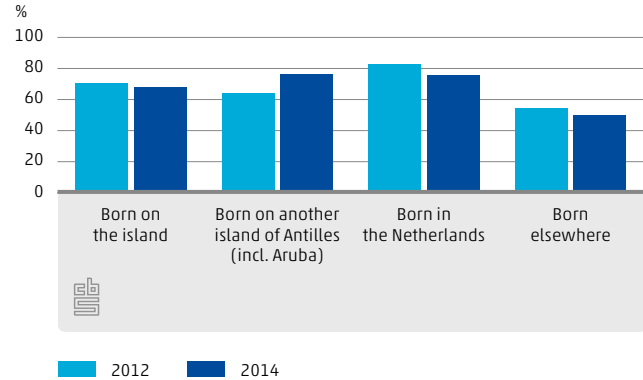


1,500 strong labour force on Saba (15-74 yrs)

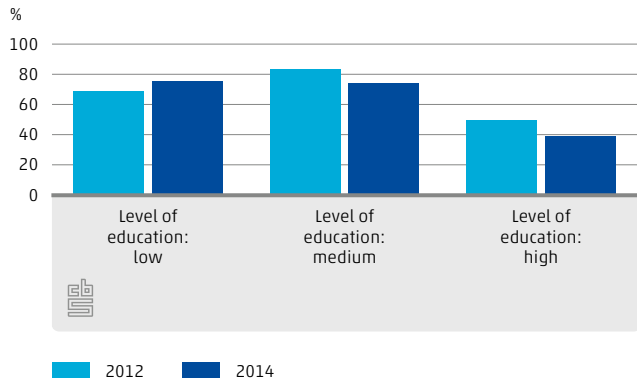
2.28 Employed labour force by gender and full-time/part-time (15-74 yrs), 2014



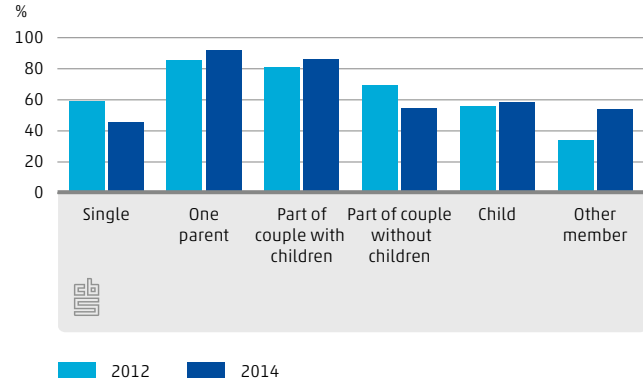
2.30 Net labour participation by place of birth (15-74 yrs)



2.29 Net labour participation by level of education (15-74 yrs)



2.31 Net labour participation by type of household (15-74 yrs)



2.32 Labour market position by gender and age (15-74 yrs), 2014

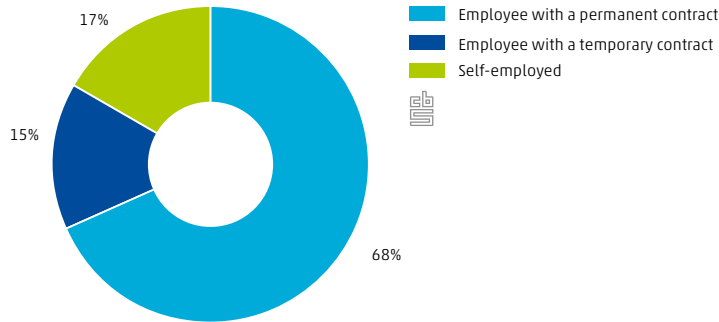
	Gender		Age			
	Total	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
	Persons¹⁾					
Total population	1,520	750	770	320	610	590
Employed labour force	900	450	450	100	400	400
Unemployed labour force	20	20	10	10	10	10
Not in the labour force	600	280	320	220	200	180
Not available or not looking for work	50	20	30	10	10	30
Not available and not looking for work want to work	550	260	290	210	190	160
does not want to/is unable to work due to care	20	0	20	0	10	10
due to education	530	260	280	200	180	150
due to retirement/old age	30	10	20	0	0	20
due to illness, disability, poor health	370	190	180	200	170	0
due to other reasons	100	60	40	0	0	100
	30	10	20	0	0	30
	10	0	10	0	0	10

¹⁾ Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten

900 people aged between 15 and
74 years were employed on Saba in 2014



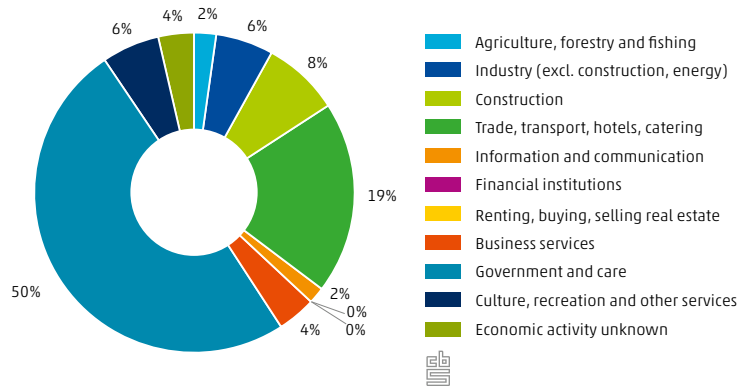
2.33 Employed labour force by position (15-74 yrs), 2014



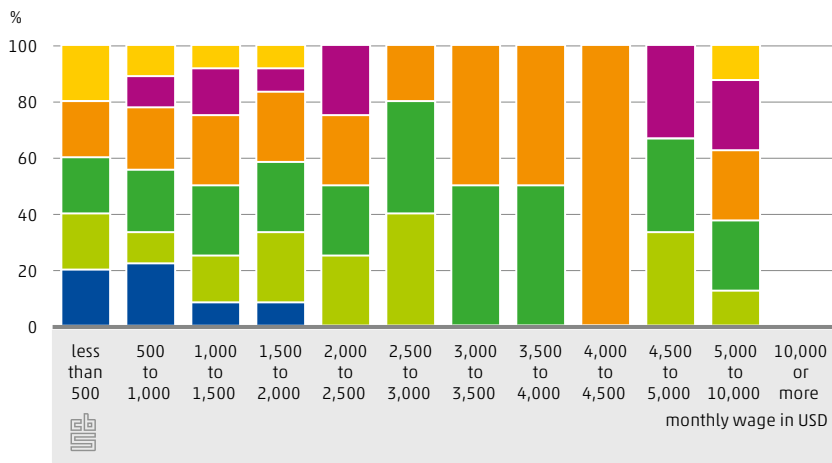
Jobs and wages of employees

Average annual wages on Saba were 28,150 US dollars in 2014, an increase by 4.8 percent relative to 2013. On average, wages were highest on St Eustatius and lowest on Bonaire.

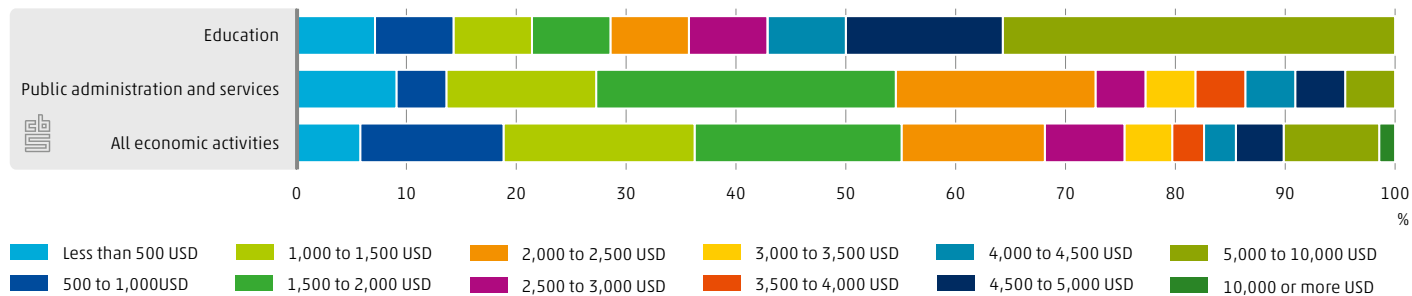
2.34 Employed labour force by economic activity (15-74 yrs), 2014



2.35 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and age, 2014*



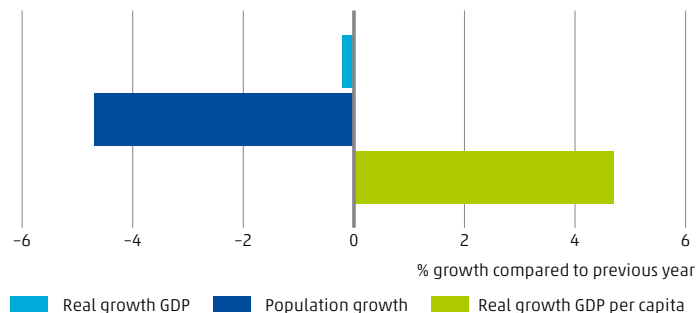
2.36 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and economic activity, 2014*



2.37 Gross domestic product

	2012	2013	2014
	USD		
GDP (market prices)	42 mln	45 mln	46 mln
GDP per capita	21,400	23,600	25,100

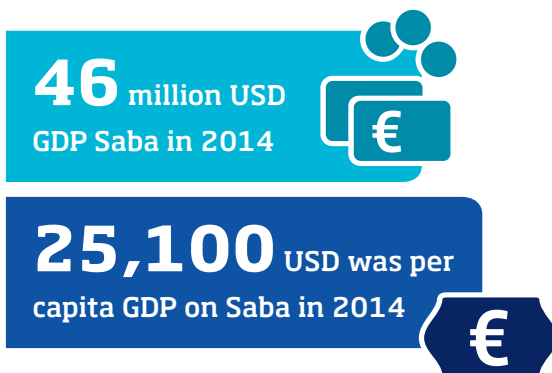
2.38 Economy and population, 2014



Macroeconomics

In 2014, the economy of Saba contracted slightly by -0.2 percent relative to 2013. GDP was 46 million US dollars, corresponding to a per capita GDP on Saba of 25,100 US dollars.

The population of Saba shrank while the economy grew, resulting in a per capita GDP of 4.7 percent.



Population

Between 1 January 2011 and 1 January 2016, the population of Saba increased by more than 100 residents. By contrast, the population grew by nearly 140 to 1,947 residents in 2015, due to a positive net migration rate of 6 percent. The majority of Sabans were born in the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba: 48 percent are from one of the islands, with 28 percent (550) born on Saba. A relatively large proportion of Saba residents, namely 20 percent, were born in South and Central America. Only 5 percent were born in the European part of the Netherlands.

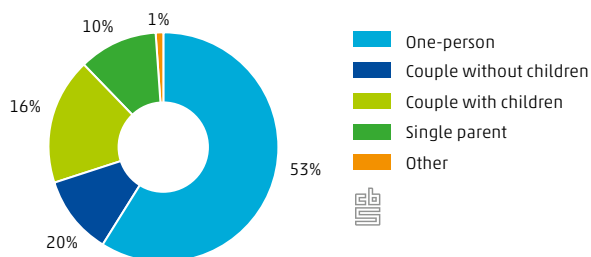
Immigrants on Saba mainly US and Canadian citizens

In 2015, a total of 325 persons immigrated to Saba; 68 percent of these immigrants were from the United States or Canada, 11 percent from the European part of the Netherlands and 9 percent from South or Central America. Among those who emigrated, 78 percent left for the United States and Canada while 10 percent went to the European part of the Netherlands.

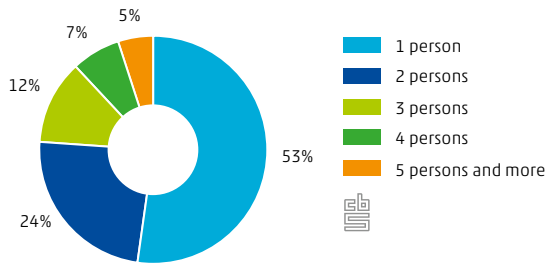
2.39 Population

	2014	2015	2016
Total population (1 January)	1,846	1,811	1,947
male	919	906	978
female	927	905	969
Population density per sq. km	142	139	150
Population growth	-35	136	
Live births	11	17	
Deaths	16	9	
Registered immigration	358	325	
Registered emigration	394	204	

2.40 Composition of households, 1 January 2015

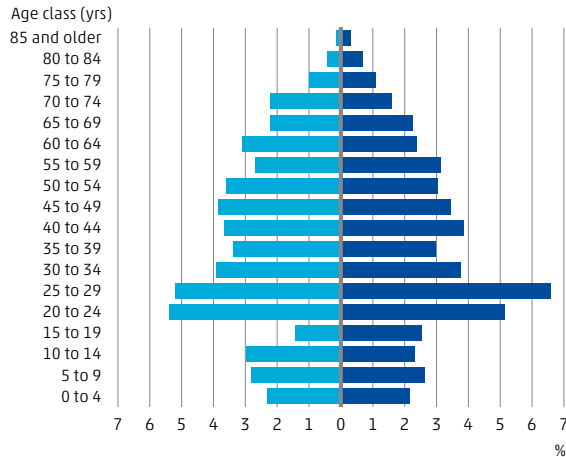


2.41 Household size, 1 January 2015



Between 2011–2015, 60 Saba residents migrated to Bonaire or St Eustatius. During the same period, only 26 residents of Bonaire or St Eustatius migrated to Saba.

2.42 Age distribution, 1 January 2016



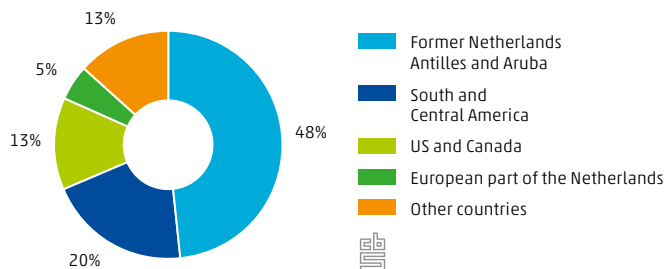
Male Female



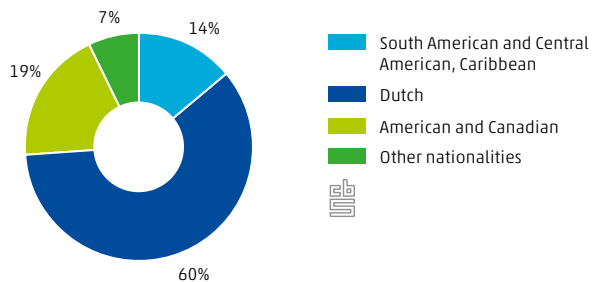
28% of population
were born on Saba



2.43 Country of birth of inhabitants, 1 January 2016



2.44 First nationality of inhabitants, 1 January 2016



2.45 Population of Saba by place of birth, 1 January 2016

Born in the Netherlands Antilles	944
Aruba	44
Bonaire	3
Curacao	51
Saba	550
St Eustatius	5
St Maarten	279
Unknown	12
Born in the Netherlands	107
Other	896
Total	1,947

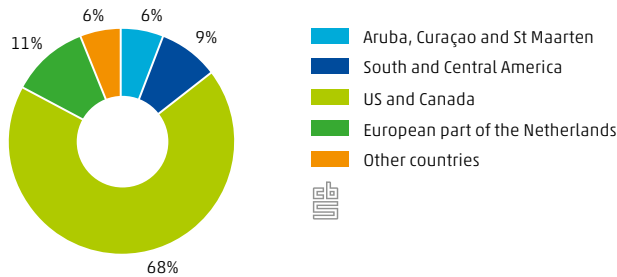
2.46 Number of people moving within Saba, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Saba	119	147	373	168	175

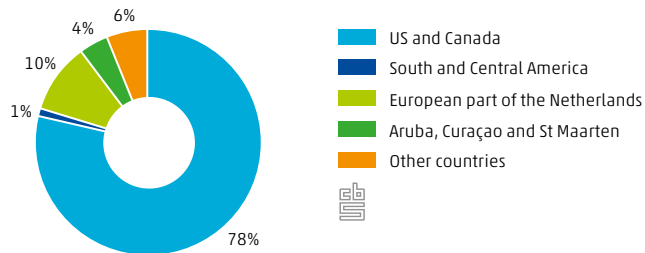
2.47 Removals to and from Saba out of/to Bonaire and St Eustatius, 2011-2015

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

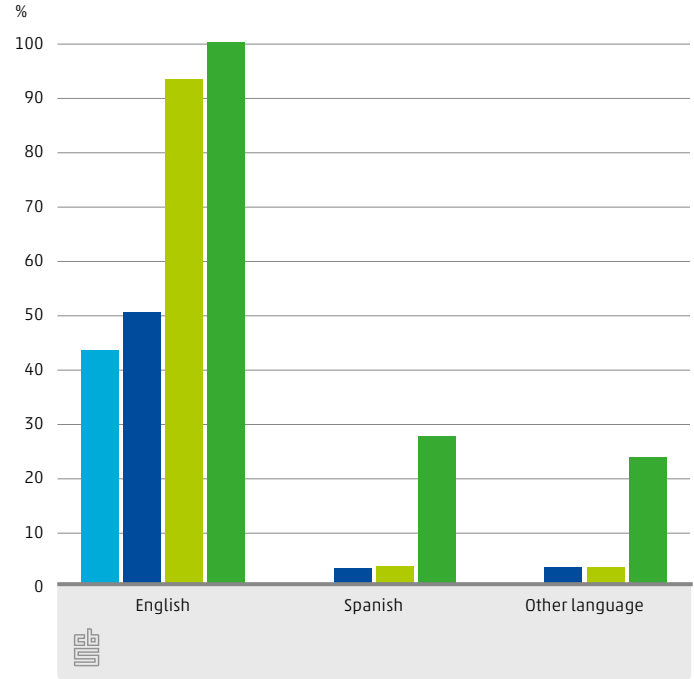
2.48 Immigration by country of origin, 2015



2.49 Emigration by country of destination, 2015

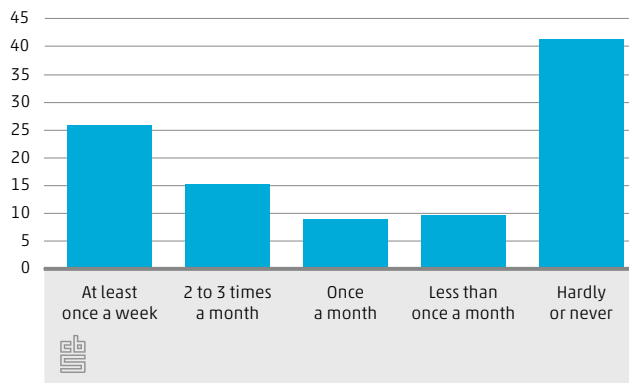


2.50 Languages spoken on Saba, 2013



- Percentage of population that speaks only this language
- Language spoken by percentage of population who speak more than one language
- Most frequently spoken language by percentage of population
- Percentage of population that speaks the language

2.51 Church attendance of people with a denomination, 2013



2.52 Religious denominations

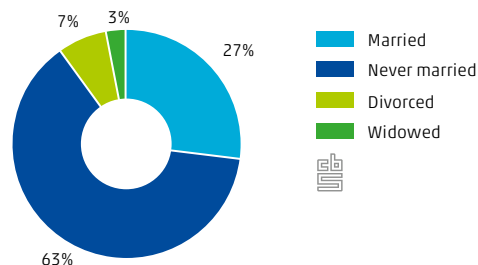
	2013
	%
No religion	17.0
Roman Catholic Church	42.0
Pentecostal Church	3.4
Protestant Church	3.0
Evangelical Church	3.7
Anglican	8.2
Islam	5.9
Other	16.8

2.53 Marriages and marriage dissolutions, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Marriages ¹⁾	5	9	3	9	6
Marriage dissolutions	1	3	3	2	4

¹⁾ Including partnership registrations

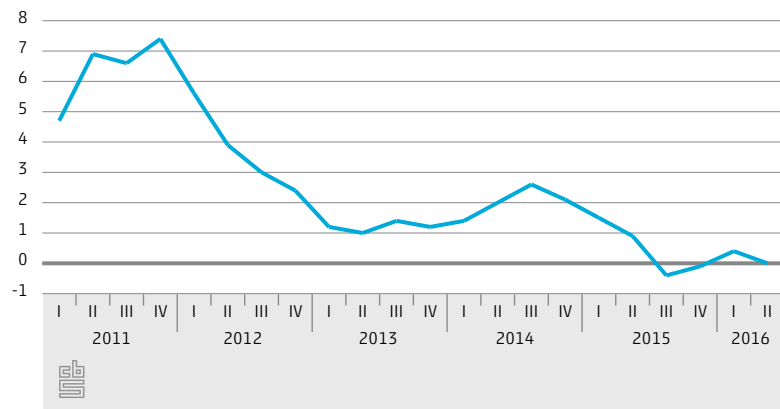
2.54 Population by marital status, 1 January 2016



32% of Saba's population said they speak Dutch in 2013



2.55 Inflation



2.56 CPI and inflation

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumer price index (2010=100)	106.4	110.4	111.7	114.0	114.5
Inflation (%)	6.4	3.7	1.2	2	0.4

Prices

Inflation

The average inflation rate on Saba fell from 2.0 percent over 2014 to 0.4 percent in 2015. The lower inflation rate is mainly caused by plummeting petrol prices in 2015. On all three islands, petrol prices were approximately 20 percent below the 2014 level.

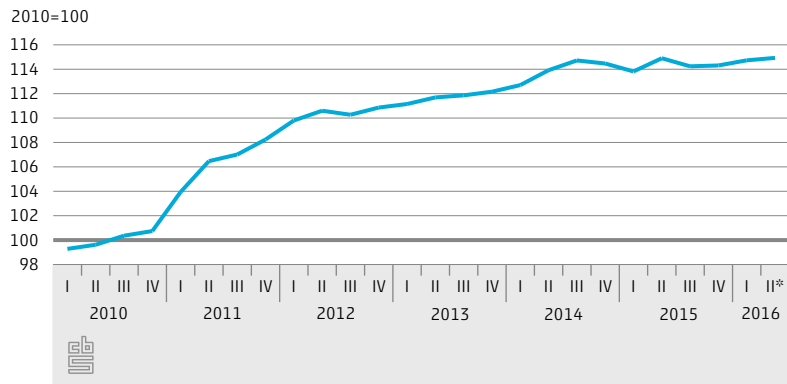

The introduction of the waste collection fee on Saba end of 2014 had an upward effect of 0.5 percent on the inflation in 2015.

Price level

In 2015 a price level survey was carried out on the Caribbean Netherlands. The study showed that consumer prices on Saba are 10 percent higher than on Bonaire. This makes Saba the most expensive island, as was found in the previous price level measurement in 2010. Consumer prices on St Eustatius are 7 percent higher than on Bonaire. Compared to Bonaire and Saba, prices on St Eustatius have increased the most since 2010.

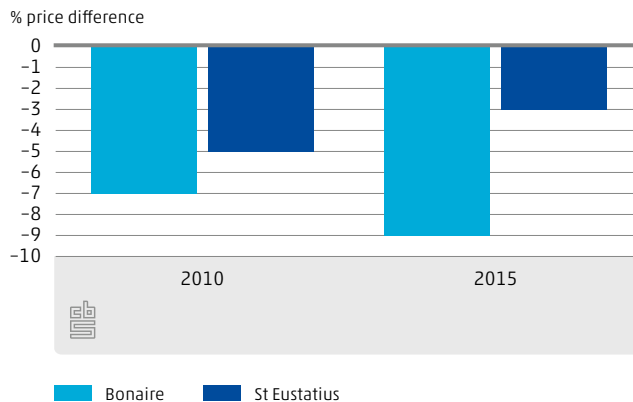
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco are relatively inexpensive on St Eustatius and Saba because unlike on Bonaire, they are exempt of duty tax. Price levels in the commodity group 'House maintenance and repair, water and energy' is relatively high on St Eustatius and Saba, mainly on account of higher water and gas prices on the islands compared to Bonaire.

2.57 Consumer price index (CPI)

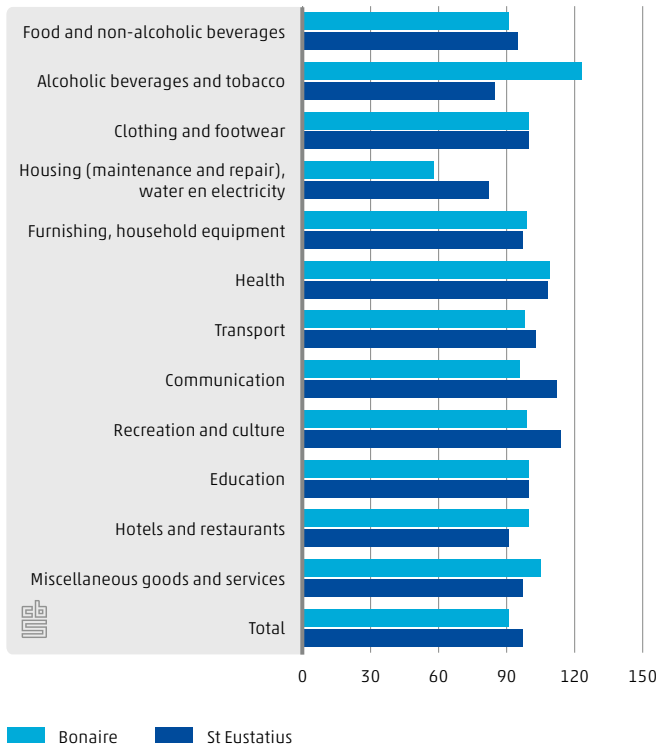



10% higher
consumer prices on Saba
than on Bonaire in 2015

2.58 Price levels Bonaire and St Eustatius compared to Saba



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



0.0% inflation rate on Saba in Q2 2016

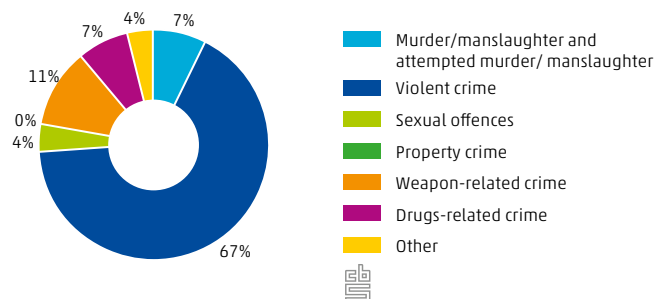
Security and justice

2.60 Number of registered crime suspects

	2013	2014	2015
Murder/manslaughter and attempted murder/manslaughter	3	0	2
Violent crime	16	13	18
Sexual offences	3	1	1
Property crime	2	3	0
Weapon-related crime	0	0	3
Drugs-related crime	8	1	2
Other	8	9	1

Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba.

2.61 Registered crime suspects, 2015



Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba.

Social security

2.62 Income support (per two weeks)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	USD			
Single	88	95	97	103
Allowances				
1st child	26	28	28	30
2nd and 3rd child	13	14	15	16
Living independently	21	23	23	25
Married/living together	53	57	58	61
Disability	156	167	172	181
Saba allowance	34	36	37	39

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

2.63 State pension

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

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

Traffic, transport and tourism

2.64 Passenger and aircraft movements Juancho E. Yrausquin Airport per year

	Aircraft movements	Total passengers	Passenger arrivals	Passenger departures
	x 1,000			
2012	3.0	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

2.65 Passenger and aircraft movements Juancho E. Yrausquin Airport per quarter

	Aircraft movements	Total passengers	Passenger arrivals	Passenger departures
	x 1,000			
2013-I	0.8	8.5	4.4	4.1
2013-II	0.8	7.9	3.9	4.0
2013-III	0.8	7.5	3.6	3.9
2013-IV	0.8	7.0	3.3	3.7
2014-I	0.8	8.3	4.2	4.1
2014-II	0.8	8.0	3.9	4.1
2014-III	0.8	7.5	3.7	3.8
2014-IV	0.8	8.6	4.0	4.6
2015-I	0.8	8.6	4.4	4.1
2015-II	0.8	8.0	3.8	4.2
2015-III	0.7	6.7	3.2	3.5
2015-IV	0.8	7.0	3.4	3.7
2016-I*	0.8	7.6	3.9	3.7
2016-II*	0.8	7.7	3.7	3.9

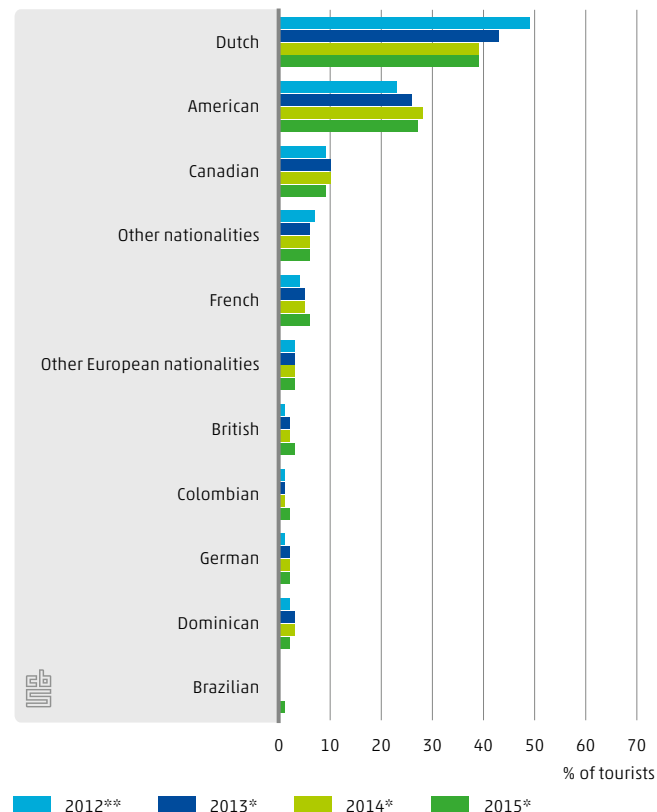
1.2 thousand passenger arrivals
on average per month



2.66 Passenger and aircraft movements Juancho E. Yrasquin Airport per month

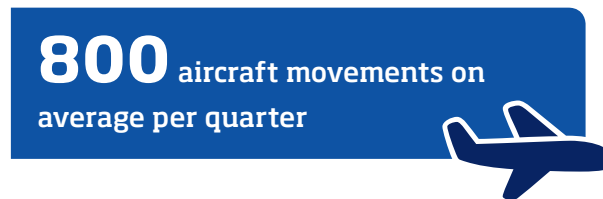
	Aircraft movements	Total passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers departures
	x 1,000			
2014 January	0.3	2.9	1.6	1.3
February	0.2	2.5	1.2	1.3
March	0.2	2.9	1.4	1.5
April	0.3	2.9	1.3	1.6
May	0.3	2.7	1.4	1.3
June	0.2	2.4	1.2	1.2
July	0.3	2.6	1.3	1.3
August	0.3	2.8	1.3	1.6
September	0.2	2.1	1.1	1.0
October	0.3	2.4	1.2	1.2
November	0.3	2.8	1.3	1.4
December	0.3	3.5	1.5	2.0
2015 January	0.3	3.1	1.7	1.4
February	0.2	2.5	1.2	1.3
March	0.3	2.9	1.5	1.5
April	0.3	2.9	1.2	1.7
May	0.3	2.8	1.5	1.3
June	0.3	2.3	1.1	1.2
July	0.2	2.4	1.2	1.1
August	0.2	2.5	1.1	1.4
September	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.9
October	0.3	2.0	1.0	1.0
November	0.3	2.1	1.1	1.0
December	0.3	2.9	1.3	1.6
2016 January*	0.3	2.7	1.5	1.2
February*	0.2	2.4	1.2	1.2
March*	0.2	2.4	1.1	1.3
April*	0.3	3.0	1.3	1.6
May*	0.3	2.4	1.3	1.2
June*	0.2	2.3	1.1	1.2

2.67 Inbound tourism by air, by nationality

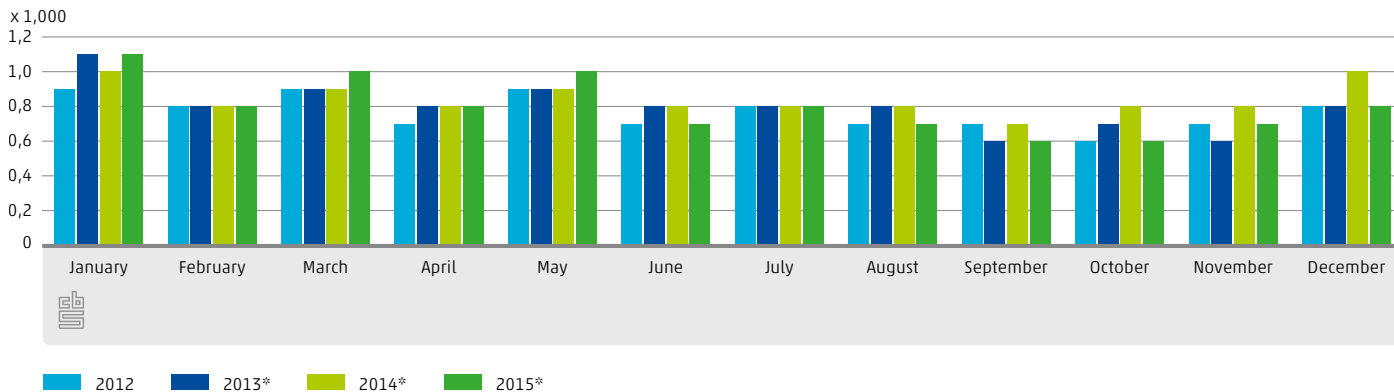


2.68 Number of tourists arriving by air

	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*
x 1,000				
January	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
February	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
March	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
April	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
May	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
June	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
July	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
August	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
September	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
October	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
November	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
December	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8
Total	9.2	9.6	10.3	9.6



2.69 Number of tourists arriving by air per month, 2012-2015*



A scenic view of St Eustatius, showing a blue ocean, a green hillside, and a paved path. In the foreground, a young child in a white tank top is running towards the camera. Other people are walking along the path in the background.

St Eustatius

55% of pupils were in primary education in 2015/'16*

25% of population under 21 on 1 January 2016

3. St Eustatius

Like Saba, St Eustatius is one of the Leeward Islands. The average temperature is 27.6 °C and with an average wind speed of 5.5 m/s there is always wind. Average monthly rainfall in 2015 came to 92.2 mm. December was the month with the highest rainfall (199.4 mm). Around 3.2 thousand people now live on the island with an area of 21 km² and a population density of 152. The population has decreased by 684, mainly due to records being cleaned up by the census office in 2015. With 1,645 men compared to 1,548 women, the majority of the population are male.

On 1 January 2016, the majority of inhabitants (34 percent) were born on St Eustatius, 11 percent on St Maarten, 6 percent in the European part of the Netherlands and another 9 percent on Curaçao or Aruba. Seventy-nine percent of the population have the Dutch nationality.

In 2015, 170 people immigrated to St Eustatius. Thirty-one percent of the immigrants came from the European part of the Netherlands and 30 percent from South and Central America. The third largest group migrating to St Eustatius came from other islands of the Caribbean Netherlands.

On St Eustatius, 68 percent of the population are multilingual. English is the first language for 85 percent; 6 percent speak mainly Dutch and another 7 percent mainly Spanish.

On St Eustatius, 83 percent of inhabitants say they are religious. The island has three main religions: almost a quarter of inhabitants are Catholic, just under one in five are Methodists and one in six are Adventists.

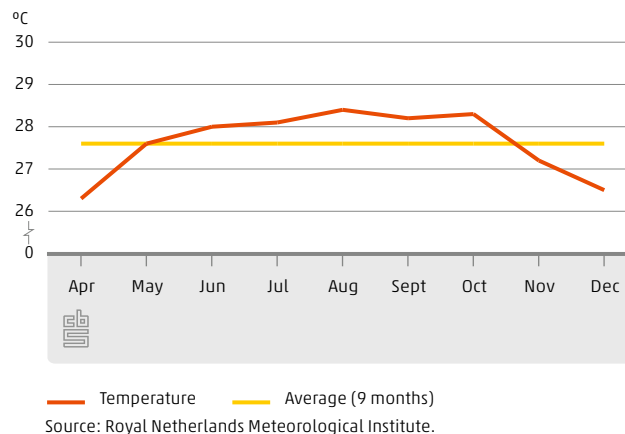
Climate

3.1 Climate, 2015

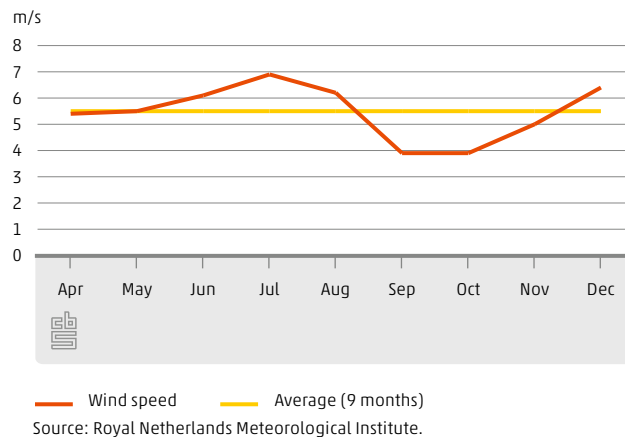
	Temperature	Wind speed	Relative humidity	Precipitation
	°C	m/s	%	mm
January	.	.	.	.
February	.	.	.	.
March	.	.	.	.
April	26.3	5.4	73.8	.
May	27.6	5.5	70.8	1.6
June	28.0	6.1	72.8	91.2
July	28.1	6.9	73.9	9.2
August	28.4	6.2	75.2	88.5
September	28.2	3.9	78.1	84.1
October	28.3	3.9	78.6	171.7
November	27.2	5	77.1	.
December	26.5	6.4	76.6	199.4
Annual avg	27.6	5.5	75.2	92.2

Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

3.2 Monthly temperature, 2015 (April-December)



3.3 Wind speed, 2015 (April-December)



Education

3.4 Government funded schools 2015/'16*

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

Source: OCW unit Bonaire.

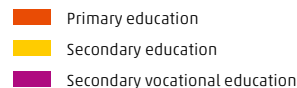
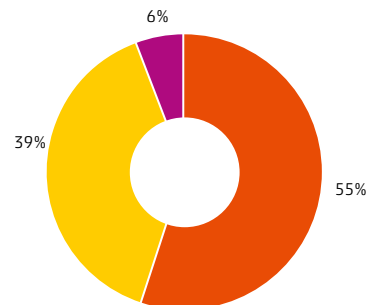
3.5 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October

	2013/'14	2014/'15	2015/'16*
Primary education	340	339	330
Secondary education	253	236	233
Secondary vocational education	39	43	34
Total	632	618	597

3.6 Pupils in secondary and secondary vocational government funded schools, 1 October

	2013/'14	2014/'15	2015/'16*
Secondary vocational (bbl)	0	0	0
Secondary vocational (bol)	39	43	34
Students in secondary education	253	236	233
Total	292	279	267

3.7 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October 2015*



3.8 Pupils in government funded primary schools, 1 October

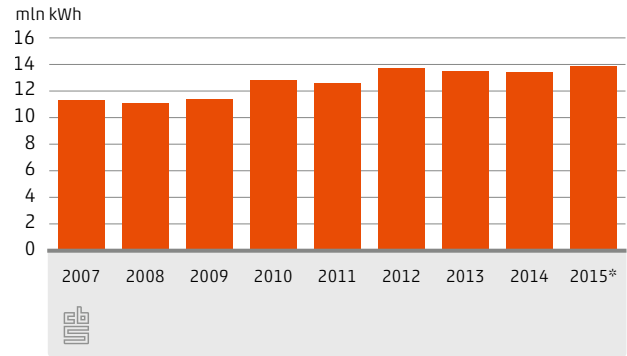
	2013/'14	2014/'15	2015/'16*
Up to 4 yrs	39	45	28
5 yrs	36	44	52
6 yrs	39	37	46
7 yrs	37	43	33
8 yrs	45	36	44
9 yrs	48	46	37
10 yrs	40	43	44
11 yrs	43	37	43
12 yrs	12	8	3
13 yrs	1	0	0
Total primary education	340	339	330

597 pupils attended government funded schools in 2015/'16*



Energy

3.9 Electricity production



3.10 Total disposable income of private households, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Number of households	9,50	1,000	1,100	1,100
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	32.1	34.1	34.1	34.7
Median income	24.5	26.4	26.3	26.9

3.11 Disposable income of private households by age group, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
up to 40 years				
Number of households	250	250	300	300
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	28.5	27.5	29.3	32.2
Median income	22.1	22.0	25.0	27.0
40 to 60 years				
Number of households	500	500	550	550
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	37.2	40.9	39.8	38.8
Median income	28.8	31.7	31.5	31.0
60 years and over				
Number of households	250	250	250	250
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	25.2	27.5	27.8	28.6
Median income	16.0	18.1	19.2	16.8

Income

With 26.9 thousand US dollar per household, the highest disposable income in the Caribbean Netherlands in 2014 was recorded in St Eustatius. Compared to 2013, median income increased marginally.

Highest income for middle age households

In general, income is related to someone's stage in life. Young people at the start of their professional careers earn relatively low wages. Their income goes up as their career progresses, they gain more work experience and have access to better paying jobs. After retirement, income falls again. This pattern is also prevalent in the Caribbean Netherlands. On St Eustatius, as on the other Dutch islands, households with a main breadwinner in the age category 40 to 60 years have the highest incomes. On St Eustatius, median income for this age group was 31 thousand US dollars in 2014. Median income of people in households with a main breadwinner aged 60 and over was 16.8 thousand US dollars in 2014, a decline of over 2 thousand dollars on 2013.

3.12 Disposable income of private households by income quartile, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1st quartile (low income)				
Number of households	250	250	250	250
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	6.5	7.0	6.8	7.2
Median income	6.9	7.7	7.6	7.9
2nd quartile				
Number of households	250	250	250	250
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	18.2	19.3	19.2	20.0
Median income	18.1	18.9	19.0	20.2
3rd quartile				
Number of households	250	250	250	250
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	32.9	35.4	35.9	35.8
Median income	32.9	34.3	35.8	35.3
4th quartile (high income)				
Number of households	250	250	250	250
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	71.0	74.8	74.3	75.8
Median income	63.2	62.8	64.4	64.0

3.13 Disposable income of private households by number of household members, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1 person				
Number of households	300	350	350	350
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	21.2	22.8	22.4	22.2
Median income	15.5	17.6	17.2	17.7
2 and more persons				
Number of households	650	650	700	750
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	37.0	39.8	40.1	40.6
Median income	28.8	31.8	32.3	32.2

3.14 Disposable income of private households by main income source, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Primary income				
Number of households	800	850	950	950
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	35.7	37.9	37.7	38.6
Median income	27.6	30.0	30.0	30.8
Transfer income				
Number of households	100	150	150	150
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	8.0	8.9	7.8	7.5
Median income	6.9	7.7	7.9	7.3

3.15 Total personal income of private household members, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Number of persons	1,450	1,550	1,650	1,650
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	29.4	31.1	31.7	31.4
Median income	20.9	22.4	23.1	23.1

3.16 Personal income of private household members by income quartile, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1st quartile (low income)				
Number of persons	350	400	400	400
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6
Median income	6.1	5.3	6.0	5.9
2nd quartile				
Number of persons	350	400	400	400
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	14.4	15.7	16.5	15.6
Median income	13.9	15.9	16.3	15.4
3rd quartile				
Number of persons	350	400	400	400
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	28.9	31.5	32.8	32.4
Median income	28.6	31.3	32.5	32.2
4th quartile (high income)				
Number of persons	350	400	400	400
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	68.6	71.7	71.7	71.9
Median income	59.5	63.4	63.6	64.1

26,900 USD highest
disposable income in the Caribbean
Netherlands in 2014 on St Eustatius



3.17 Total primary income of private household members aged 20 to 60 years , 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Number of persons	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,200
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	37.0	38.7	39.6	39.5
Median income	27.9	30.0	31.0	31.2

3.18 Primary income of private household members aged 20 to 60 years, by income quartile, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1st quartile (low income)				
Number of persons	250	300	300	300
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	8.2	7.9	9.0	8.3
Median income	9.4	8.3	9.7	8.9
2nd quartile				
Number of persons	250	300	300	300
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	20.8	22.0	22.9	22.7
Median income	20.8	21.3	22.6	22.6
3rd quartile				
Number of persons	250	300	300	300
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	37.1	40.6	42.2	41.8
Median income	36.0	40.3	41.8	40.6
4th quartile (high income)				
Number of persons	250	300	300	300
	x 1,000 USD			
Average income	81.6	84.4	84.4	85.3
Median income	72.0	75.3	74.6	76.0

3.19 Total purchasing power development for private household members, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
Purchasing power change	4.5	2.3	-0.8
Percentage with income decrease	41	41	51

3.20 Purchasing power development of private household members by age group, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
up to 40 years			
Purchasing power change	5.7	4.9	1.6
Percentage with income decrease	39	35	46
Percentage of population	27	24	27
	%		
40 to 60 years			
Purchasing power change	3.6	1.7	-0.8
Percentage with income decrease	45	45	52
Percentage of population	54	55	53
	%		
60 years and over			
Purchasing power change	5.7	2.2	-0.9
Percentage with income decrease	31	38	58
Percentage of population	19	20	19

Purchasing power

In 2014, purchasing power for the population of St Eustatius was negative for the first time since 2011. The median loss was 0.8 percent. Not everyone on St Eustatius saw negative effects: 49 percent saw their purchasing power improve in 2014.

Marked rise in spending power for young households

On St Eustatius, people with a breadwinner in the age category up to 40 years saw their purchasing power rise by 1.6 percent. In contrast, for households with a main breadwinner over 40, purchasing power decreased.

More spending power for the wealthy

Spending power of people in the 25 percent of households with the highest incomes on St Eustatius improved. The increase (1.5 percent in 2014) contrasted with the decline for people in lower income groups.

Factors influencing purchasing power

Purchasing power is determined by external factors including increases in CLA (Collective Labour Agreement) wages, inflation, changes in

tax rates, 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.

Income inequality

On St Eustatius, where most households generate income from labour, running their own business and property (private income), income inequality. Since 2011, inequality has been rather stable.

3.21 Purchasing power development of private household members by income group, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
1st quartile (low income)			
Purchasing power change	5.6	2.0	-0.9
Percentage with income decrease	40	45	55
Percentage of population	25	25	25
	%		
2nd quartile			
Purchasing power change	7.1	4.4	-1.0
Percentage with income decrease	38	39	52
Percentage of population	25	25	25
	%		
3rd quartile			
Purchasing power change	6.4	3.1	-2.2
Percentage with income decrease	39	39	54
Percentage of population	25	25	25
	%		
4th quartile (high income)			
Purchasing power change	1.0	3.7	1.5
Percentage with income decrease	47	41	45
Percentage of population	25	25	25

3.22 Purchasing power development in private households by number of household members, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
1 person			
Purchasing power change	5.4	2.1	-0.9
Percentage with income decrease	41	40	60
Percentage of population	11	12	12
	%		
2 or more persons			
Purchasing power change	4.4	3.1	0.0
Percentage with income decrease	41	41	50
Percentage of population	89	88	88

3.23 Purchasing power development for private household members by main income source, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
Primary income			
Purchasing power change	3.8	2.6	-0.4
Percentage with income decrease	43	43	51
Percentage of population	92	92	92
	%		
of which primary income in both years			
purchasing power change	3.9	3.1	0.1
percentage with income decrease	42	42	49
percentage of population	89	90	90
	%		
Transfer income			
Purchasing power change	5.9	2.2	-0.9
Percentage with income decrease	15	17	61
Percentage of population	8	8	8
	%		
of which transfer income in both years			
purchasing power change	5.7	2.2	-0.9
percentage with income decrease	17	21	74
percentage of population	7	7	7

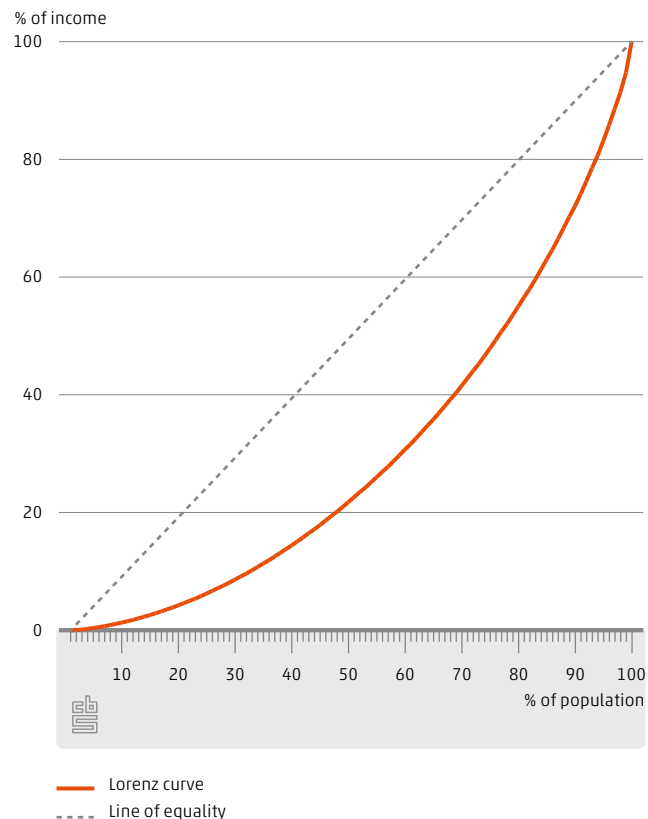
3.24 Purchasing power development of private household members by household composition, 2012-2014*

	2012	2013	2014*
	%		
Without minor children in household			
Purchasing power change	4.2	1.9	-0.9
Percentage with income decrease	41	44	54
Percentage of population	52	52	53
	%		
With minor children in household			
Purchasing power change	5.2	4.5	0.2
Percentage with income decrease	41	38	49
Percentage of population	48	48	47

3.25 Gini coefficient among private households, 2011-2014*

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of households	900	1,000	1,100	1,100
Gini coefficient	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.41
Ratio 80/20	10.73	10.45	11.09	10.81

3.26 Lorenz curve, 2014*



3.27 Total import and export value per quarter

	Imports	Exports
	x 1,000 USD	
2013 I	12,580	999
2013 II	9,420	442
2013 III	8,793	2,323
2013 IV	10,147	2,011
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

3.28 Goods imported by sea according to SITC¹⁾

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	tonnes		
Food and live animals	180	200	270
Beverages and tobacco	170	150	390
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	0	0	0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,250	1,300	1,580
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	0	0
Chemicals & related products	50	60	60
Manufactured goods	0	10	10
Machinery and transport equipment	600	140	270
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
Other commodities	12,660	9,380	13,100
Total goods	14,920	11,240	15,690

¹⁾ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification.

International trade

Since the start of the survey in 2010, the trade balance on Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba has been negative. Compared to the rest of the Netherlands, production is relatively low on these islands. The Caribbean Netherlands has therefore developed a fairly large structural trade deficit.

In 2015 on St Eustatius, the value of imports increased (+16 percent) the value of exports decreased (-2 percent) relative to 2014. The trade deficit grew by 17 percent to 40 million US dollars.

Labour

The labour force on St Eustatius (population aged 15-74) is nearly 3.3 thousand strong and 67.8 percent have a job. Island participation rates are higher among men as nearly 90 percent of the men work on a full-time basis.

Unemployment is especially high among young people on the island with an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent. The NuStar storage terminal has a significant impact on the labour market on St Eustatius, as do the government, construction and care sectors.

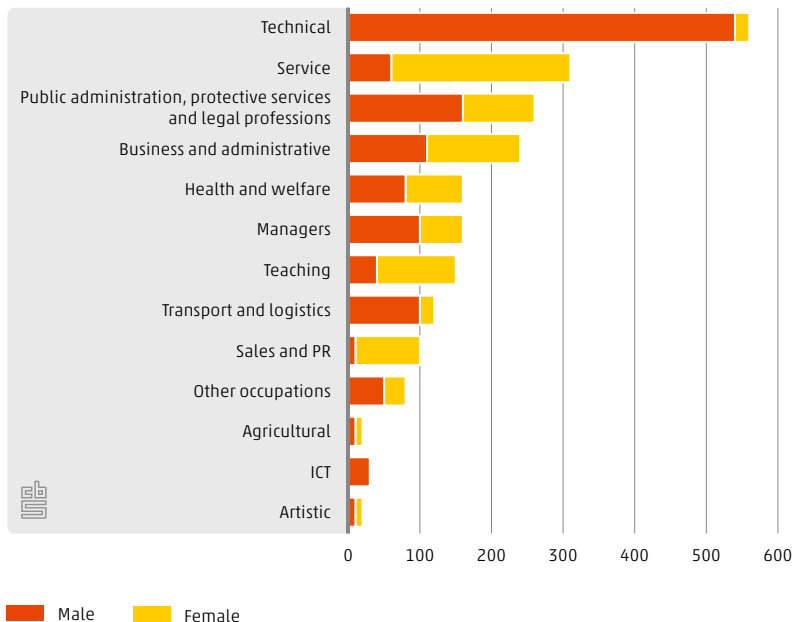
Many protective services workers together with construction workers, protective services workers were the largest occupational group on St Eustatius. In 2014, nearly 9 percent of the employed population had such an occupation, i.e. more than twice as many as on Bonaire and on Saba. The share of electrical and electronic trades workers on St Eustatius was also relatively higher. St Eustatius mainly has people with Dutch nationality who work in the government or in education; many of them have secondary or higher levels of education. Most foreigners on St Eustatius work in specific sectors of the labour

3.29 Labour force by gender and age (15-74 yrs)

	Gender		Age			
	Total	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
2012						
Persons ¹⁾						
Total population	2,980	1,670	1,310	380	1,230	1,370
Labour force	2,160	1,280	880	90	1,060	1,010
Employed labour force	2,090	1,240	850	90	1,030	980
Unemployed labour force	70	40	30	0	30	30
Not in the labour force	820	390	430	290	170	360
%						
Gross labour participation	72.4	76.7	67.0	24.0	86.1	73.7
Net labour participation	70.2	74.5	64.7	23.0	83.5	71.3
Unemployment rate	3.2	2.9	3.6	4.3	3.1	3.2
2014						
Persons ¹⁾						
Total population	3,250	1,840	1,420	390	1,310	1,560
Labour force	2,420	1,440	970	140	1,170	1,110
Employed labour force	2,200	1,300	900	110	1,100	1,000
Unemployed labour force	210	140	70	40	70	110
Not in the labour force	840	390	440	250	140	450
%						
Gross labour participation	74.3	78.6	68.7	36.2	89.4	71.1
Net labour participation	67.8	71.0	63.6	26.8	84.4	64.1
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.7	7.5	26.1	5.7	9.8

¹⁾ Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten

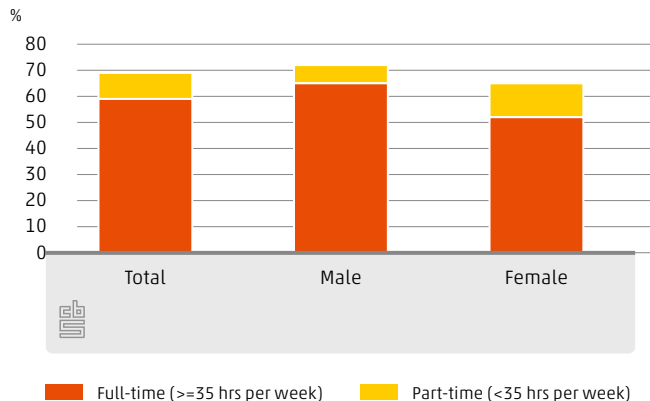
3.30 Employed labour force by occupation and gender, 2014



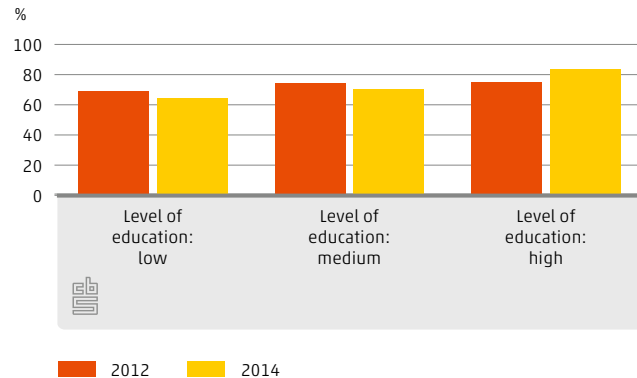
market. It is far less common for young students living on St. Eustatius to combine education with a job on the side than it is for students in the European part of the Netherlands. About 50 percent of young people on St Eustatius are not looking for and not available to start work. Education is also one of the main reasons why people on the islands do not want to work or are not available for work.

Some 40 to 50 percent of the population of St Eustatius were born elsewhere, mainly in the United States, Canada and the Dominican Republic. People with Dutch nationality on St Eustatius mainly work in education and the government. Many of them have secondary or higher levels of education. Workers born on the islands themselves often have lower levels of education.

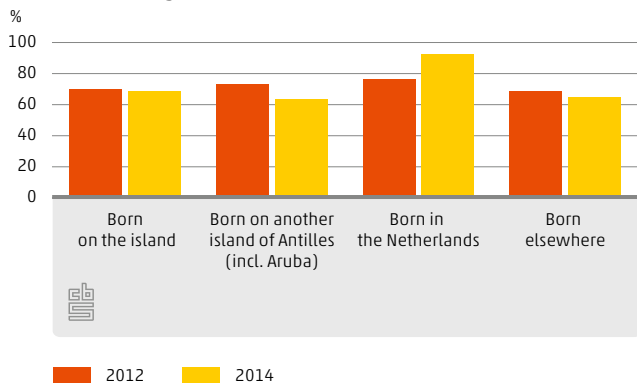
3.31 Employed labour force by gender and full-time/part-time (15-74 yrs), 2014



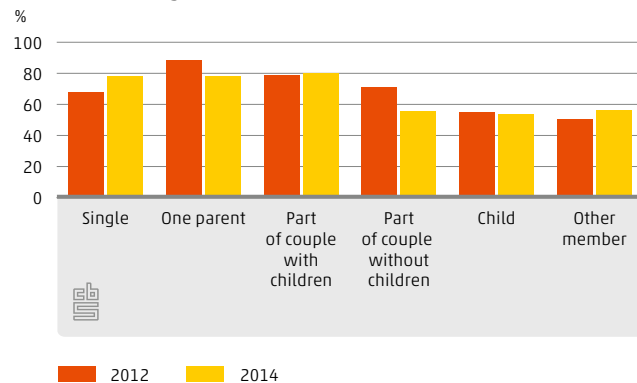
3.33 Net labour participation by level of education (15-74 yrs)



3.32 Net labour participation by place of birth, (15-74 yrs)



3.34 Net labour participation by type of household, (15-74 yrs)



3.35 Labour market position by gender and age (15-74 yrs), 2014

	Total	Gender		Age		
		male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
Persons¹						
Total population	3,250	1,840	1,420	390	1,310	1,560
Employed labour force	2,200	1,300	900	110	1,100	1,000
Unemployed labour force	210	140	70	40	70	110
Not in the labour force	840	390	440	250	140	450
Not available or not looking for work	270	170	100	70	90	100
Not available and not looking for work want to work	570	230	340	180	50	350
does not want to/is unable to work	100	30	70	30	20	50
due to care	470	200	270	150	20	300
due to education	50	0	50	0	20	30
due to retirement/ old age	120	70	50	120	0	0
due to illness, disability, poor health	160	70	100	0	0	160
due to other reason	100	50	50	10	10	90
	40	10	30	20	0	20

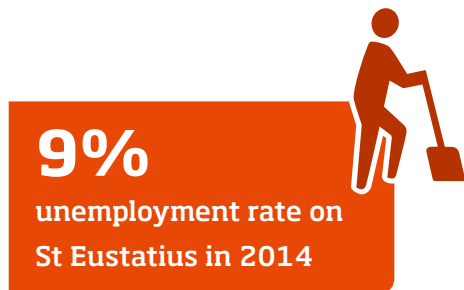
¹⁾ Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten

65% of women
on St Eustatius working in 2014

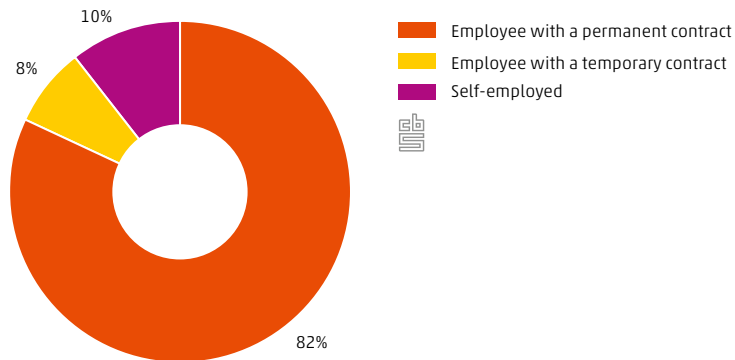


Jobs and wages of employees

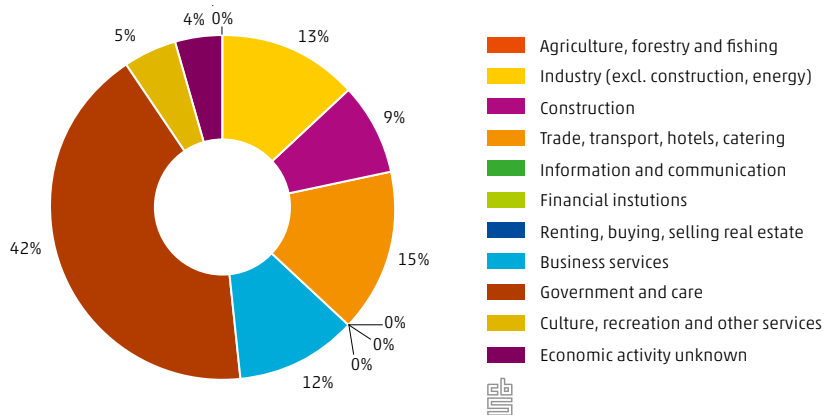
On St Eustatius 12 percent of jobs are tourism-related and there are 1.1 thousand employee jobs respectively. The average annual wage on St Eustatius was 33,340 US dollars in 2014, an increase by 1.8 percent relative to 2013. On average, wages were highest on St Eustatius and lowest on Bonaire.



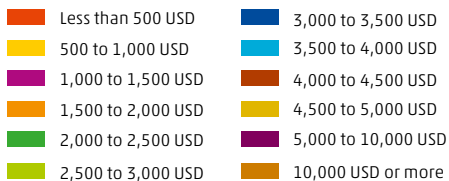
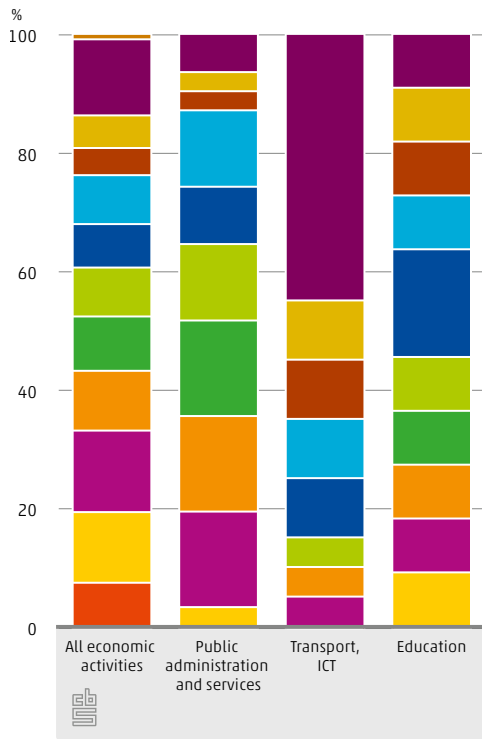
3.36 Employed labour force by position (15-74 yrs), 2014



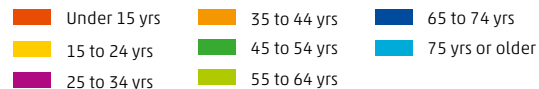
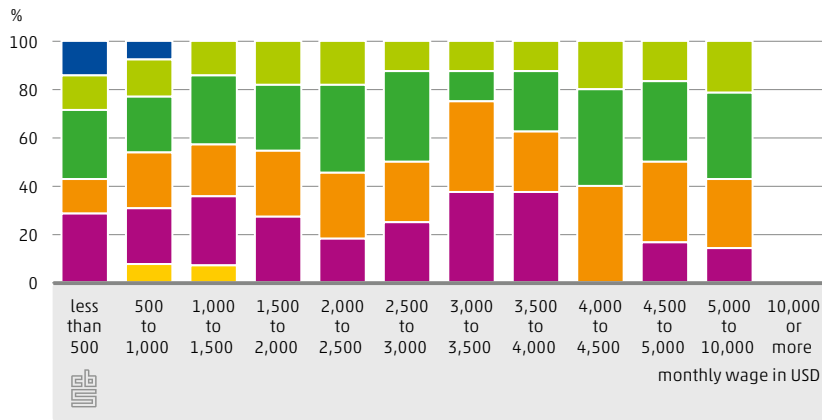
3.37 Employed labour force by economic activity (15-74 yrs), 2014



3.38 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and economic activity, 2014*



3.39 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and age, 2014*



Macroeconomics

St Eustatius was the only island from the Caribbean Netherlands where the value of GDP declined in 2014 by -4,4 percent.

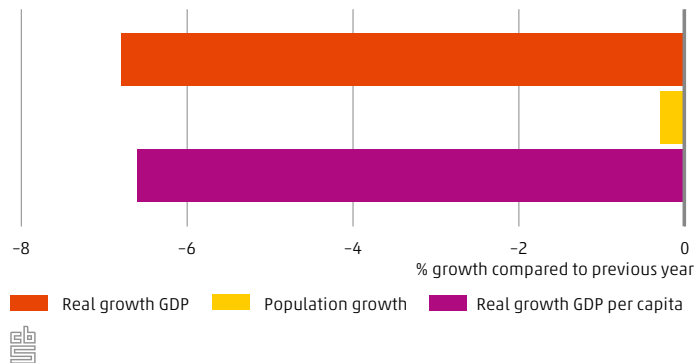
The GDP of St Eustatius was 100 million US dollars, corresponding to a per capita GDP of 25,100 dollars. Economic growth figures are adjusted for inflation on the basis of the consumer price index.

The population of St Eustatius hardly changed. This resulted in a GDP per capita of -6.6 percent.

3.40 Gross domestic product

	2012	2013	2014
	USD		
GDP (market prices)	101 mln	104 mln	100 mln
GDP per capita	26,300	26,400	25,300

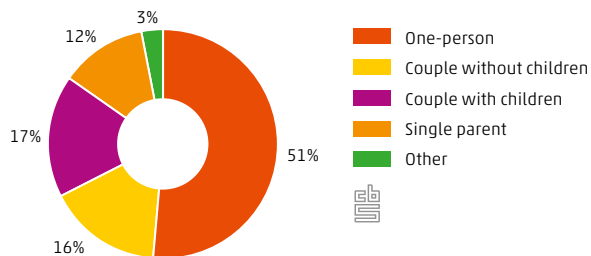
3.41 Economy and population, 2013



3.42 Population

	2014	2015	2016
Total population (1 January)	4,020	3,877	3,193
male	2,225	2,130	1,645
female	1,795	1,747	1,548
Population density per sq. Km	191	185	152
Population growth	-143	-684	
Live births	24	36	
Deaths	22	11	
Registered immigration	177	170	
Registered emigration	313	849	

3.43 Composition households, 1 January 2015



Population


In 2015, the population of St Eustatius decreased by nearly 700 to 3,193. This was mainly the result of a clean-up of the population register on the island. Around 600 people who were still registered as residents were identified as emigrants who were no longer residing on the island in 2015. Most were middle-aged men, primarily former immigrants from North (47 percent) or Central America (39 percent).

56 percent of St Eustatius residents were born on one of the islands of the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. On 1 January 2016, 61 percent of the residents born on the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba originated from St Eustatius while 20 percent was born on St Maarten. St Eustatius has relatively many residents who were born in South and Central America. They are often migrants who come to the island to find employment. However, a shift has taken place relative to one year earlier: St Eustatius now has more residents born in the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba and fewer residents born in South and Central America, the United States and Canada. This has

to do with the clean-up operation mentioned earlier.

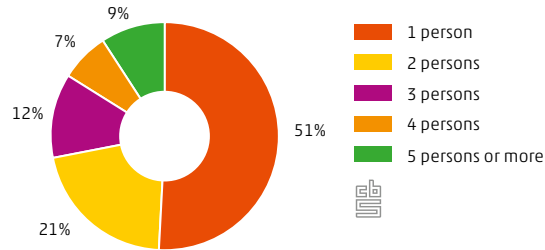
Between 2011–2015, 72 residents of St Eustatius migrated to Bonaire or Saba; during the same period, 44 residents of Bonaire or Saba migrated to St Eustatius.

Sixty percent of people on St Eustatius have never been married. In 2015, 15 marriages were registered and 3 were dissolved.

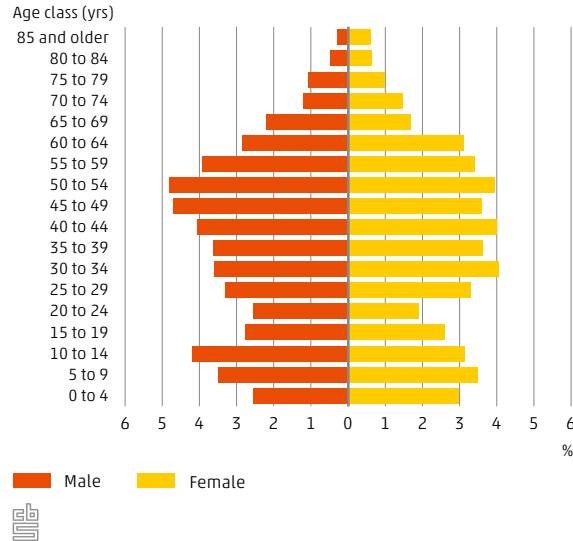


68 different nationalities
in St Eustatius

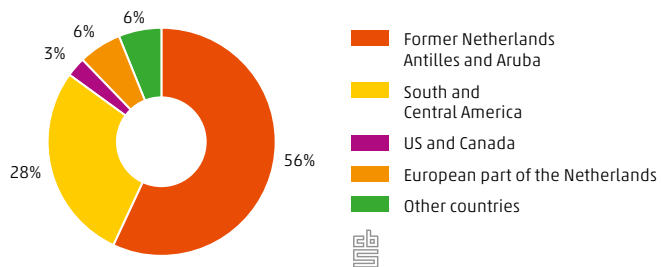
3.44 Households size, 1 January 2015



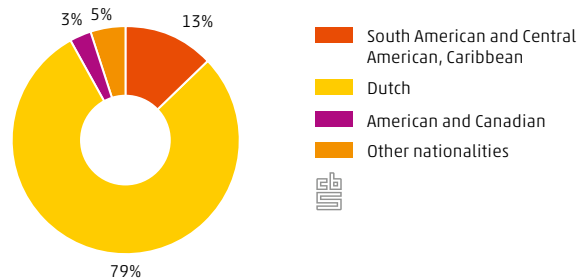
3.45 Age distribution, 1 January 2016



3.46 Country of birth of inhabitants, 1 January 2016



3.47 First nationality of inhabitants, 1 January 2016



3.48 Population of St Eustatius by place of birth, 1 January 2016

Born in the Netherlands Antilles	1,802
Aruba	114
Bonaire	4
Curacao	172
Saba	8
St Eustatius	1,095
St Maarten	363
Unknown	46
Born in the Netherlands	204
Other	1,187
Total	3,193

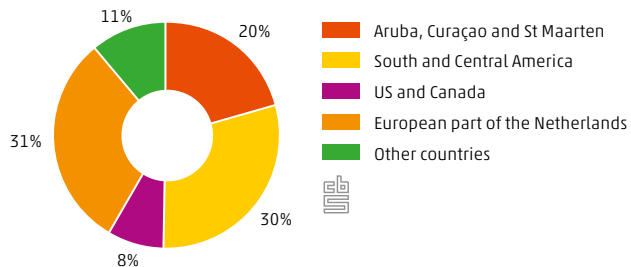
3.49 Number of people moving within St Eustatius, 2011-2015

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

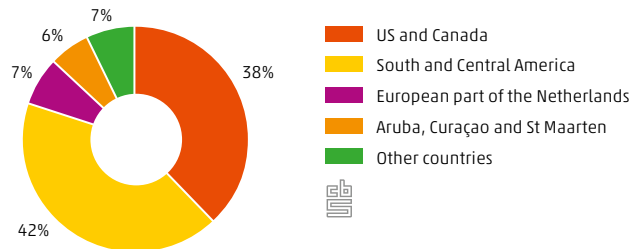
3.50 Removals to and from St Eustatius out of/to Bonaire and Saba, 2011-2015

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

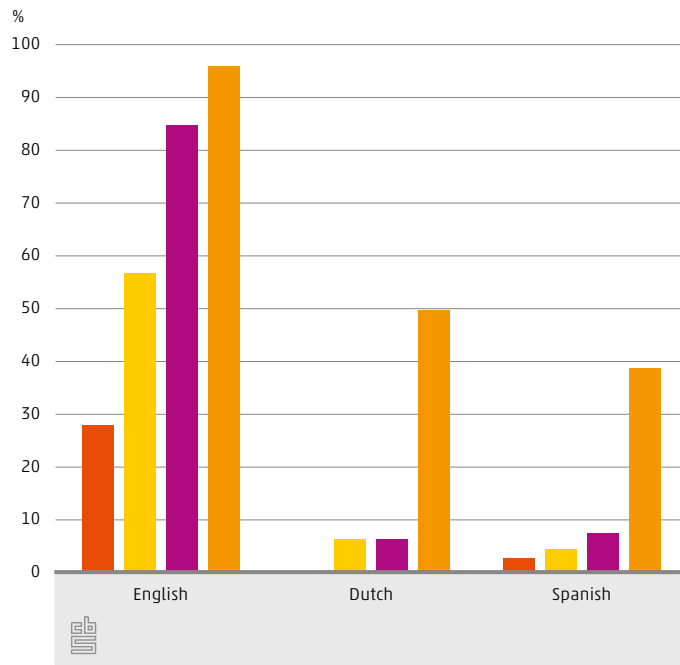
3.51 Immigration by country of origin, 2015



3.52 Emigration by country of destination, 2015

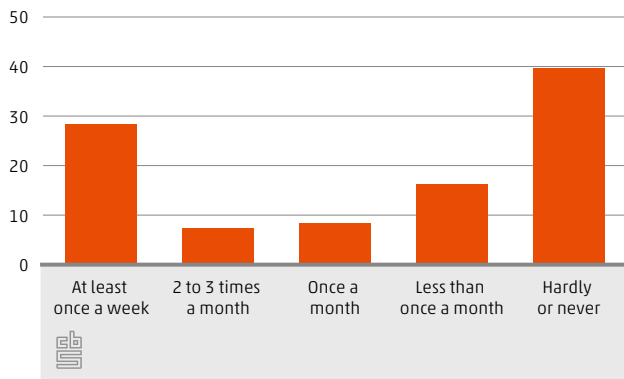


3.53 Languages spoken on St Eustatius, 2013



- Percentage of population that speaks only this language
- Language spoken by percentage of population who speak more than one language
- Most frequently spoken language by percentage of population
- Percentage of population that speaks the language

3.54 Church attendance of people with a denomination, 2013



3.55 Religious denomination

	2013
	%
No religion	17.2
Roman Catholic Church	23.8
Pentecostal Church	4.4
Adventists	16.8
Methodists	21.4
Anglican	4.1
Other	12.3

3.56 Marriages and marriage dissolutions, 2011-2015

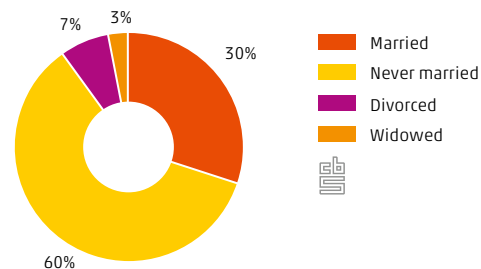
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Marriages ¹⁾	14	12	12	19	15
Marriage dissolutions	5	7	11	6	3

¹⁾ Including partnership registrations

170 people immigrated to St. Eustatius in 2015



3.57 Population by marital status, 1 January 2016



Prices

Inflation rates on all three islands of the Caribbean Netherlands declined substantially last year. The average rate on St Eustatius fell from 2.6 percent over 2014 to -1.0 percent over 2015.

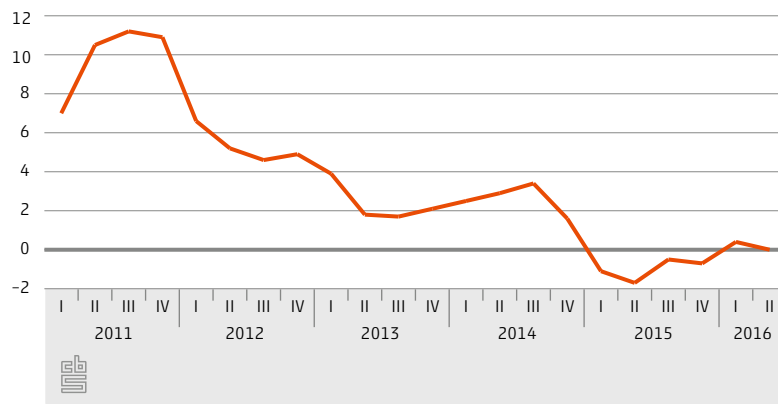
The lower inflation rate is mainly caused by plummeting petrol prices in 2015. On all three islands, petrol prices were approximately 20 percent below the 2014 level. Electricity prices on St Eustatius fell by more than 8 percent in 2015. Food (including meat) and soft drink prices on St Eustatius were 2.2 percent up from 2014.

Price levels

In 2015, consumer prices on St Eustatius were 7 percent higher than on Bonaire. The previous price level survey was conducted in 2010.

Consumer prices on St Eustatius were then 2 percent higher than on Bonaire for the average basket of consumer products. The most expensive island of the Caribbean Netherlands is Saba. Prices on Saba were 3 percent higher than on St Eustatius in 2015.

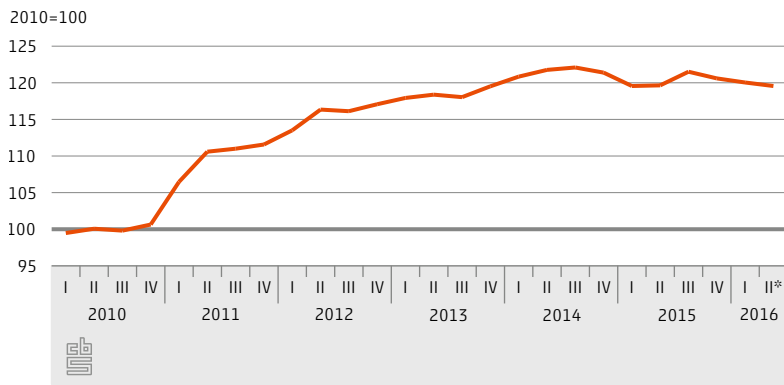
3.58 Inflation



3.59 CPI and inflation

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumer price index (2010=100)	109.9	115.8	118.5	121.5	120.3
Inflation (%)	9.9	5.3	2.3	2.6	-1.0

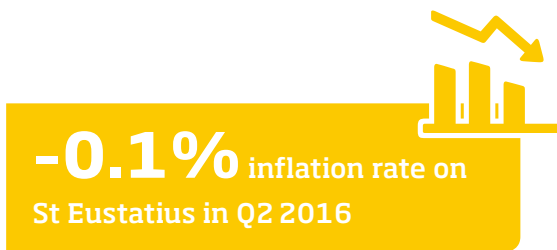
3.60 Consumer price index (CPI)



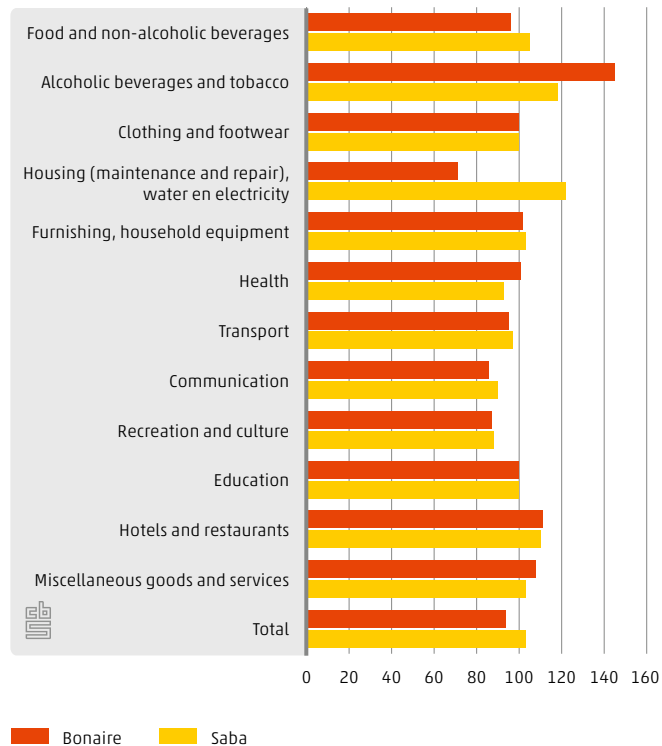
Water most expensive on Saba, gas most expensive on St Eustatius

The largest price differences among the islands are found in the category 'Housing maintenance and repair, water and energy'. Residents of Saba and St Eustatius pay more for water and gas than residents of Bonaire. Saba residents pay the highest price for water, while gas is most expensive on St Eustatius.

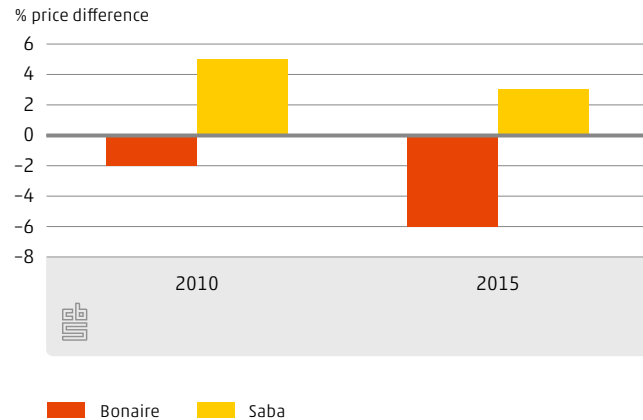
Prices of food products and non-alcoholic drinks are on average 9 percent higher on Saba than on Bonaire. On St Eustatius prices of communication services are 17 percent more expensive than on Bonaire. This is mainly due to the fact that internet connections on St Eustatius are more expensive. Alcoholic drinks and tobacco are relatively cheap on St Eustatius and Saba. Unlike on Bonaire, these islands do not impose excise duty on alcoholic drinks and tobacco.



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



3.62 Price level Bonaire and Saba compared to St Eustatius



Security and justice

3.63 Registered crime suspects

	2013	2014	2015
Murder/manslaughter and attempted murder/manslaughter	1	0	0
Violent crime	26	17	26
Sexual offences	8	9	10
Property crime	19	11	8
Weapon-related crime	0	0	1
Drugs-related crime	3	0	6
Other	10	6	10

Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba.

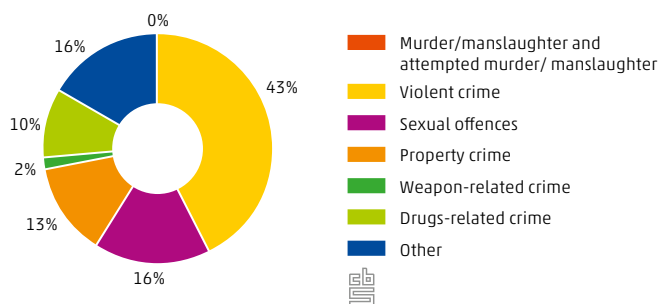
Social security

3.65 Income support (per two weeks)

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

Source: SZW-unit.

3.64 Registered crime suspects, 2015



Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba.

3.66 State pension

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	USD			
State old age pension (AOV)	609	619	640	663
Partner allowance	417	424	439	454
St Eustatius allowance (2%)	12	12	13	41

Source: SZW-unit.

Traffic, transport and tourism

3.67 Passenger and aircraft movements F.D. Roosevelt Airport per year

	Aircraft movements	Total passengers	Passenger arrivals	Passenger departures
	x 1,000			
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	21.3
2015	5.4	40.6	20.3	20.4

900 tourists per month arriving
by air on St Eustatius in 2015



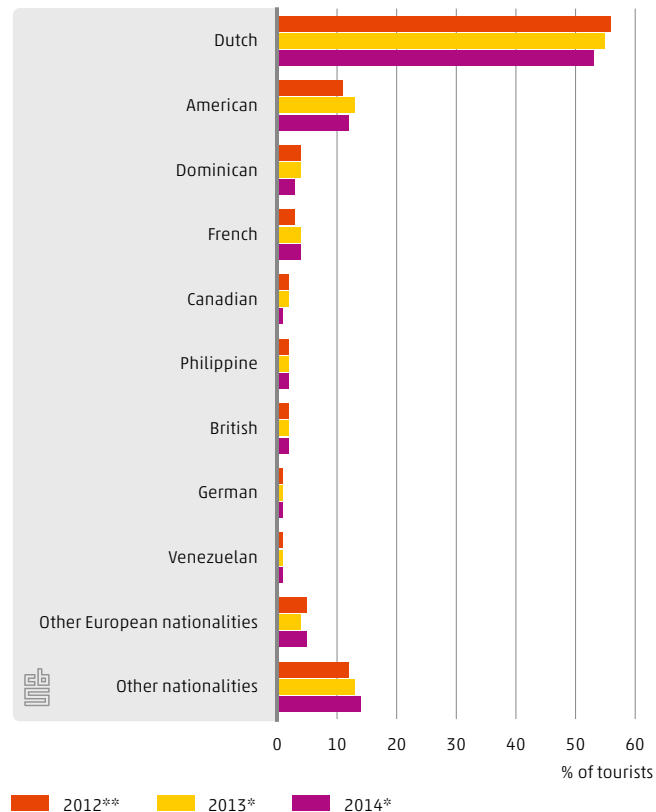
3.68 Passenger and aircraft movements F.D. Roosevelt Airport per month

	Aircraft movements	Total passengers	Passenger arrivals	Passenger departures
	x 1,000			
2014 January	0.5	3.4	1.8	1.7
February	0.4	3.1	1.5	1.5
March	0.5	3.6	1.9	1.7
April	0.5	3.5	1.7	1.8
May	0.5	3.7	1.9	1.8
June	0.5	3.8	1.9	1.9
July	0.5	4.1	2.1	2.0
August	0.5	3.8	1.8	2.0
September	0.4	2.9	1.5	1.4
October	0.5	3.7	1.8	1.8
November	0.5	3.4	1.7	1.7
December	0.6	3.6	1.7	1.9
2015 January	0.5	3.4	1.8	1.6
February	0.5	3.1	1.5	1.6
March	0.5	3.6	1.8	1.8
April	0.5	3.4	1.6	1.7
May	0.4	3.4	1.8	1.6
June	0.4	3.5	1.8	1.7
July	0.5	3.8	1.9	1.9
August	0.4	3.1	1.5	1.6
September	0.4	2.9	1.4	1.5
October	0.4	3.5	1.8	1.8
November	0.4	3.5	1.7	1.8
December	0.5	3.5	1.6	1.9
2016 January*	0.5	3.4	1.8	1.6
February*	0.4	3.3	1.7	1.6
March*	0.5	3.5	1.8	1.8
April*	0.4	3.4	1.6	1.8
May*	0.5	3.3	1.7	1.6
June*	0.5	3.3	1.7	1.6

3.69 Passengers and aircraft movements F.D. Roosevelt Airport per quarter

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passenger arrivals	Passenger departures
	x 1,000			
2013-I	1.5	10.6	5.5	5.1
2013-II	1.4	10.9	5.5	5.4
2013-III	1.4	11.0	5.4	5.6
2013-IV	1.4	10.7	5.3	5.4
2014-I	1.4	10.1	5.2	4.9
2014-II	1.5	11.0	5.4	5.6
2014-III	1.4	10.8	5.4	5.4
2014-IV	1.5	10.7	5.2	5.5
2015-I	1.5	10.1	5.2	5.0
2015-II	1.4	10.2	5.2	5.0
2015-III	1.3	9.8	4.8	4.9
2015-IV	1.4	10.5	5.1	5.4
2016-I*	1.4	10.2	5.2	5.0
2016-II*	1.4	9.9	4.9	5.0

3.70 Inbound tourism by air, by nationality



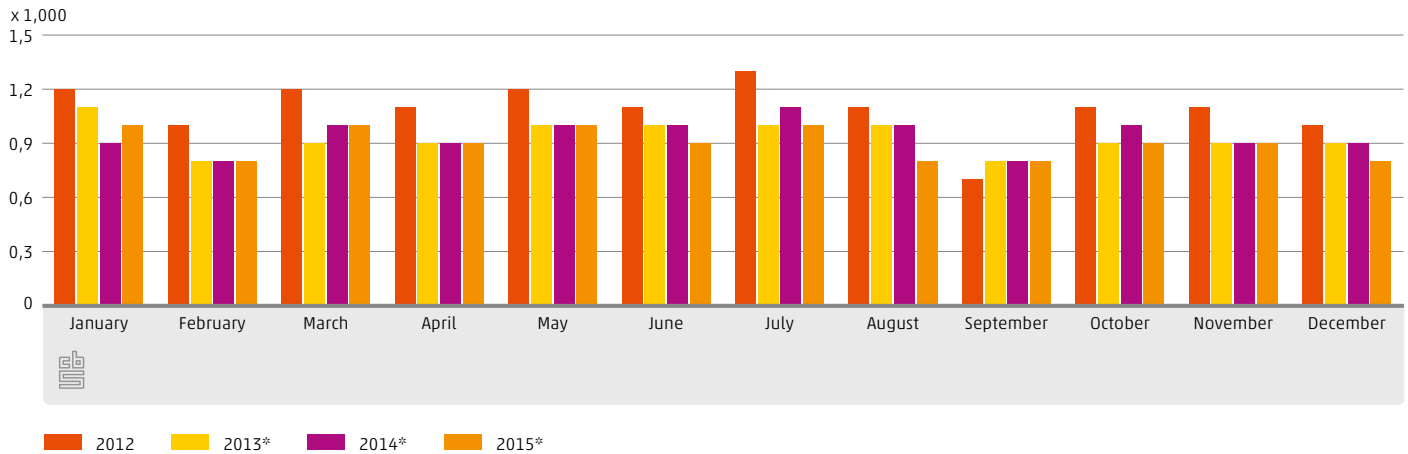
3.71 Number of tourists arriving by air

	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*
	x 1,000			
January	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
February	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
March	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0
April	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
May	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
June	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
July	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
August	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
September	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
October	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
November	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
December	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Total	13.0	11.2	11.2	10.8

10.8 thousand tourists
arrived on St Eustatius by airplane 2015



3.72 Number of tourists arriving by air, per month, 2012-2015*



A woman with dark hair and glasses, wearing a blue and white striped turtleneck, is looking down at a tablet computer she is holding. The background is a blurred indoor setting, possibly a cafe or office, with other people and tables visible.

Towards news
production

3,368
tweets in 2015

7,771,746
website visits on cbs.nl in 2015

4. About Statistics Netherlands

Statistics Netherlands takes stock of developments in Dutch economy and society. We have done so for well over a century. Needless to say, there have been many changes over time, both in how we collect our data and in how we make them available.

Innovation

An increasing amount of the data we need in order to produce our statistics is collected automatically. Not that long ago, we recorded prices in supermarkets manually to calculate the inflation rate, whereas today we automatically receive cash register data from supermarkets. Air fares are no longer looked up in travel brochures but retrieved from the internet by internet bots. Last year, we published our first statistics based on big data: using Dutch road sensor records, we measured traffic intensity. Thanks to these types of innovations, we can depend less on questionnaires while we can publish figures more rapidly. Our corporate web app (corporate.cbs.nl) features articles about the latest innovations, services and products as

well as international developments and events. Note: the app is in Dutch, with English translations becoming available in due course.

New website cbs.nl

Our figures are of little value unless they are used. We do our best to make our information as widely available as possible. Earlier this year we introduced a completely new version of our website, cbs.nl. Our news releases now take centre stage, due to a clear new design and many visual elements. Related information and underlying data are accessible through a simple mouse click. The website is just as easily viewed on a smartphone or tablet as it is on a laptop or desktop.

Statistics Netherlands in your neighbourhood

Many of our regional data can be found (in Dutch) on cbsinuwbuurt.nl. The updated version of this website offers maps with over 170 characteristics of neighbourhoods and their residents. cbsinuwbuurt.nl now contains around

2,000 maps showing a wide range of data, such as the distance to the nearest (primary) school, breakdown of the working population by age and industry, the official real estate value of rental and owner-occupied homes. Many figures can be viewed by neighbourhood, but also by district, municipality, population cluster or by area of 100 or 500 square m, often over several consecutive years. It is also possible to compare different neighbourhoods, of course.

CBS in the Caribbean Netherlands

On 10-10-2010, Statistics Netherlands opened a branch office in the Caribbean Netherlands. It is located on Bonaire. The office is responsible for all statistics referring to the three islands of the Caribbean Netherlands: Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba. Four people are currently working at the office, compiling statistics about prices, population, labour, income, the economy, tourism and trade.

Statistics Netherlands and social media

Followers of Statistics Netherlands on Twitter, @statistiekpbs and @statisticspbs, always have the latest information at their fingertips. Statistics Netherlands tweets its own news,

latest figures and interesting facts to over 110 thousand followers (April 2016). Via [facebook.com/statistiekpbs](https://www.facebook.com/statistiekpbs), we provide background information on our figures and all sorts of glimpses behind the scenes. In 2015, a Facebook page focusing exclusively on the Caribbean Netherlands was launched in view of the popularity of Facebook in the Caribbean Netherlands. The page can be accessed via [facebook.com/statistiekpbs.cn](https://www.facebook.com/statistiekpbs.cn). Our YouTube channel, [youtube.com/statistiekpbs](https://www.youtube.com/statistiekpbs), has over a hundred videos which explain statistical concepts, discuss publications or show interviews and meetings at Statistics Netherlands.

Statistics Netherlands and the EU

Between 1 January and 1 July 2016, the Netherlands held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union. In this context, Statistics Netherlands Director General Tjark Tjin-A-Tsoi chaired the meetings of the Council Working Party on Statistics. Statistics Netherlands took over the Presidency from Statec, the official bureau of statistics in Luxembourg. The Dutch Presidency team was able to finalise two dossiers on which the Luxembourg Presidency

had made great strides and further negotiated with the European Parliament and the Commission on completion of three statistical legislation dossiers: rail transport, inland waterway transport and foreign trade statistics. The team also addressed a legislative proposal from the Commission regarding statistics on energy prices in the Council Working Party and was able to reach agreement on the Council's position. On 1 July, the Presidency was handed over to Slovakia.



233 explanations provided on television by CBS staff in 2015

3,900+ datasets available in StatLine





24,548

people living in the Caribbean Netherlands on 1 January 2016



105

different nationalities in the Caribbean Netherlands

Facts that matter

