Trends in the Caribbean Netherlands 2015

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Explanation of symbols

Empty cell	Figure not applicable
.	Figure is unknown, insufficiently reliable or confidential
*	Provisional figure
**	Revised provisional figure
2014–2015	2014 to 2015 inclusive
2014/2015	Average for 2014 to 2015 inclusive
2014/'15	Crop year, financial year, school year, etc.,beginning in 2014 and ending in 2015
2012/'13–2014/'15	Crop year, financial year, etc., 2012/'13 to 2014/'15 inclusive

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

Publisher
Statistics Netherlands
Henri Faasdreef 312, 2492 JP The Hague
www.cbs.nl

Bulevar Gobernador Nicolaas Debrot # 67 unit 203
Kralendijk, Bonaire
Telephone +599 7 178 676

Prepress: Statistics Netherlands, Studio BCO
Printed by: Tuijtel, Hardinxveld-Giessendam

Information
Telephone +31 88 570 70 70
Via contact form: www.cbs.nl/infoservice

Where to order
Obtainable via www.cbs.nl
Price: € 10.00 (excluding postage)

ISBN 978-90-357-1577-6
ISSN 2467-9569

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Foreword

Since 10 October 2010, Statistics Netherlands has been responsible for the production and publication of statistics for the Caribbean Netherlands: Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba. *Trends in the Caribbean Netherlands 2015* gives a statistical overview of the Caribbean Netherlands, presented in a new format. It presents figures on some major aspects of society on the islands and gives a brief impression of population, education, justice and security, prices and more. This edition also presents some additional elaborated information on labour, macroeconomics and pays special attention to important statistical developments on the three islands after 10 October 2010. The new figures from the Labour Force Survey 2014 and Tourism Satellite Account Bonaire are included.
All statistics can be found on Statline, Statistics Netherlands' online database. For more information on the Caribbean Netherlands, visit our website: www.cbs.nl.
You can also stay up to date with the latest news and information by checking and liking our Facebook page, www.facebook.com/statistiekcbs.cn and our tweets at Twitter.com/statisticscbs.

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

The Hague/Heerlen/Bonaire, October 2015

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Introduction

Much has been accomplished since 10 October 2010, when Statistics Netherlands started collecting statistical information about the islands of the Caribbean Netherlands. This edition presents the latest statistical information on developments in the Caribbean Netherlands. It deals with many subjects and provides additional information in its new format and size compared to the earlier editions of 2012, 2013 and 2014.
The growing demand for new statistics by the government has led to a large increase in available data. Apart from our regular statistical programme, Statistics Netherlands now also provides statistics for externally financed projects on national accounts, income statistics, labour and wage statistics.

This edition includes data on incoming tourists via airports, international trade, inflation, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for all islands and the added value of tourism for the GDP of Bonaire.

98,500
followers on Twitter
3,600
datasets in StatLine
50
videos on CBS-YouTube
CBS online 2015

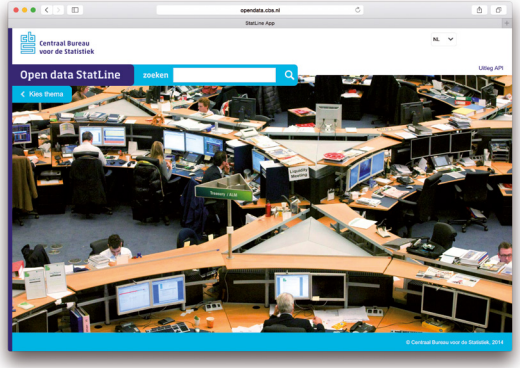
1. Corporate information

StatLine App and Open data portal

Statistics Netherlands is changing drastically, which has resulted in several new products. A great deal has happened in 2014, such as the launch of the Open Data portal, which makes all 3,600 data collections from the StatLine database freely available as open data. There is also a Web App available for StatLine on the basis of open data. This application shows all StatLine tables as graphs or maps.
Two simple clicks and users can get a graph on their devices. The app can of course also show the figures in tables. The app is easy to use, also for people who are new to StatLine. These products can be accessed at www.cbs.nl.

CBS in your neighbourhood

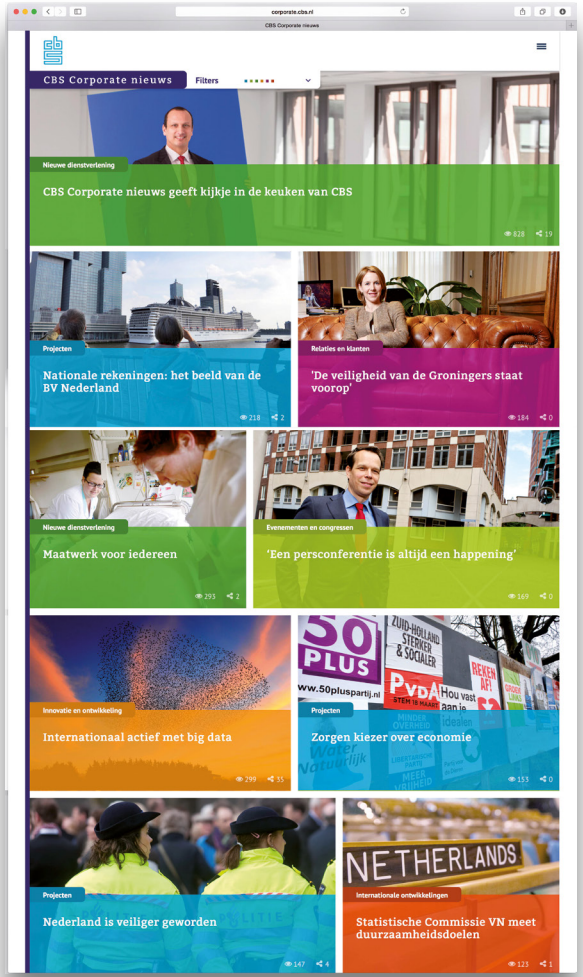
In April 2015 Statistics Netherlands launched a new version of CBSinuwbuurt.nl showing maps with figures on 75 characteristics of neighbourhoods and their residents.



Corporate news web app

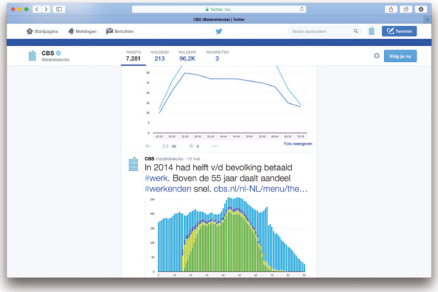
Statistics Netherlands now publishes up-to-date articles about new services, new products, international developments and CBS events at corporate.cbs.nl.

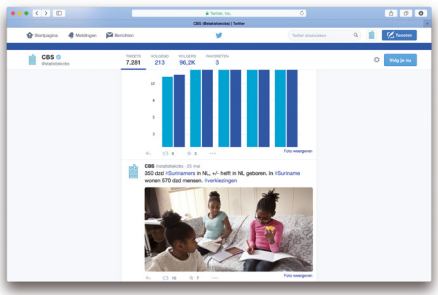
The web app CBS Corporate nieuws is made for the external contacts of Statistics Netherlands, including enterprises, government, journalists, students and everyone else who is interested in news about Statistics Netherlands. The articles can easily be filtered and searched, and can just as easily be shared via Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn. Director General Tjark Tjin-A-Tsoi is enthusiastic about this new product: 'For seven years we had a paper magazine for our external contacts, which was published once every quarter in 2,500 copies. This has become obsolete by the fast new ways of publishing. So we now have a modern user-friendly web app that gives everyone easy access to the news about Statistics Netherlands on their devices.'



CBS and social media

Statistics Netherlands makes its figures even more accessible by using social media. Everyone who wants to have the latest figures available can follow Statistics Netherlands on Twitter and



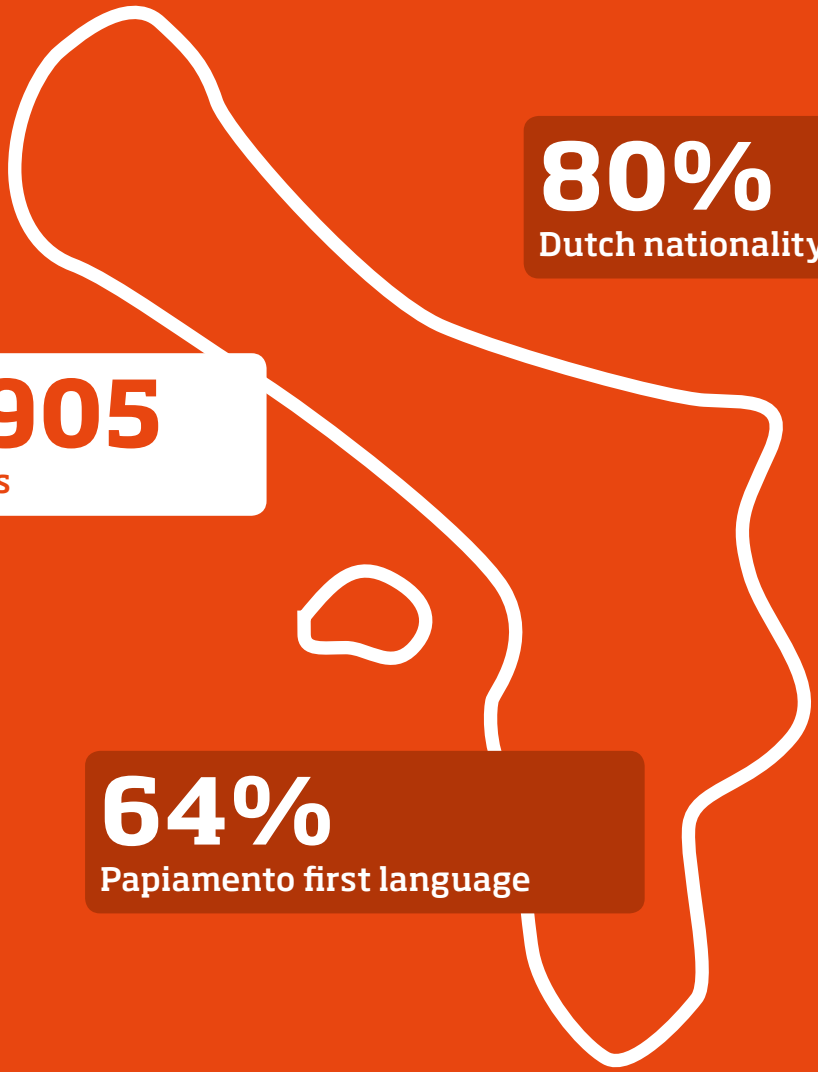


Facebook. Via @statistiekcbs and @statisticscbs Statistics Netherlands tweets its news, its latest figures and interesting facts. The number of followers had increased to about 98,000 by June 2015. Recently a Facebook page focusing exclusively on the Caribbean Netherlands has been launched because of the use of Facebook in Caribbean Netherlands. This Facebook page can be accessed at www.facebook.com/statistiekcbs.cn. The YouTube channel youtube.com/statistiekcbs shows about 50 videos explaining statistical concepts such as inflation, social developments such as the greying of the population, explanations about publications and recorded press conferences.

CBS Caribbean Netherlands

On 10-10-2010 the Bonaire office of Statistics Netherlands was opened. The Bonaire office is responsible for all statistics referring to the three islands of the Caribbean Netherlands: Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba, compiling statistics about prices, population, labour, income, the economy, tourism and trade.

Bonaire



80%
Dutch nationality

18,905
inhabitants

64%
Papiamento first language

2. Bonaire

Bonaire is one of the ABC islands of the Lesser Antilles, 70 km off the coast of Venezuela. The average temperature is 28.0 C and with an average wind speed of 7.3 m/s there is always wind. Rainfall in 2014 came to 322 mm. November was the month with the most precipitation (180mm). Some 18.9 thousand people live on the island, which has an area of 288 km^2 and a population density of 65. The population has increased by 3,082 people since January 2011, a population increase of 19 percent in four years. The number of women grew faster than the number of men, 22 and 17 percent respectively. However, 52 percent of the population on Bonaire are men. The labour force is 10.6 thousand strong.

A little under 10 thousand people are employed, a little under 700 are unemployed. Almost 69 percent of the population aged 15–74 years are working. About 80 percent of the population have the Dutch nationality. Most inhabitants – 58 percent – were born on the former Netherlands Antilles or Aruba, 14 percent was born in the European part of the Netherlands and 20 percent was born in South or Central America. Papiamento is the most widely spoken language: two thirds of the population indicate that it is their first language. Dutch is the first language of 15 percent of the population on Bonaire. Also multilingualism is most common on Bonaire, 90 percent of the population speak more than one language. About 88 percent of inhabitants on Bonaire aged 15 years and older have a religious denomination. On Bonaire almost seven in ten inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Just under 7 percent are Pentecostals and nearly 5 percent Evangelical.

In 2012 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Bonaire was 372 million US dollar. The government, real estate and financial services sector are the most important economic sectors on Bonaire. The government contributed 17.5 percent to GDP, real estate 17.9 percent and the financial services sector 10.4 percent.

Passengers arriving by air on Bonaire in 2014

162,800
passengers

130,000
tourists

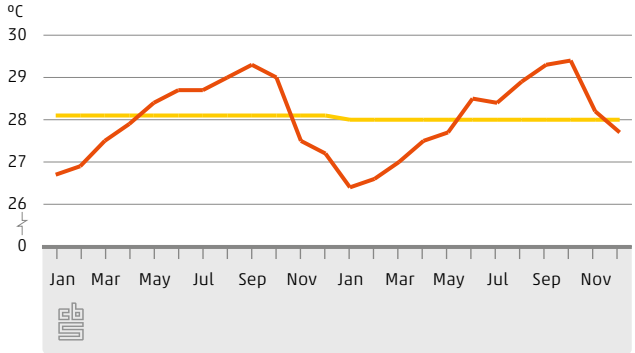
Climate

2.1 Climate, 2014

	Temperature	Wind speed	Relative humidity	Precipitation
	°C	m/s	%	mm
Month				
January	26.4	7.5	78.6	79.7
February	26.6	7.4	78.1	5.3
March	27.0	7.0	74.4	2.2
April	27.5	8.6	75.0	0.9
May	27.7	7.9	75.3	1.1
June	28.5	8.7	75.2	8.7
July	28.4	8.2	76.5	2.8
August	28.9	6.8	75.1	6.9
September	29.3	7.0	74.3	7.1
October	29.4	5.9	73.7	3.1
November	28.2	5.8	78.6	180.1
December	27.7	6.2	76.5	24.4
Year	28.0	7.3	75.9	322.2

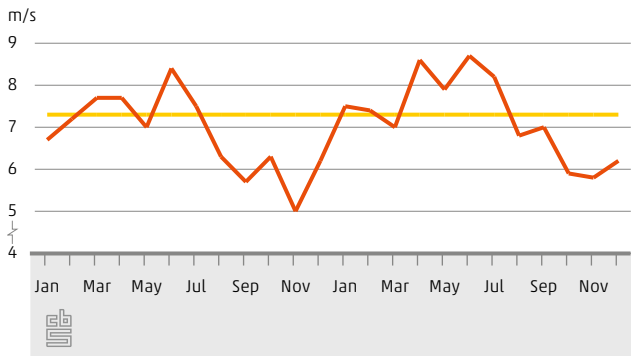
Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

2.2 Monthly temperature, 2013-2014



Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

2.3 Wind speed, 2013-2014



Source: Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

Education

2.4 Government funded schools, 2014/'15*

Primary education	7
Secondary education including senior secondary vocational education	1

Source: OCW-unit Bonaire.

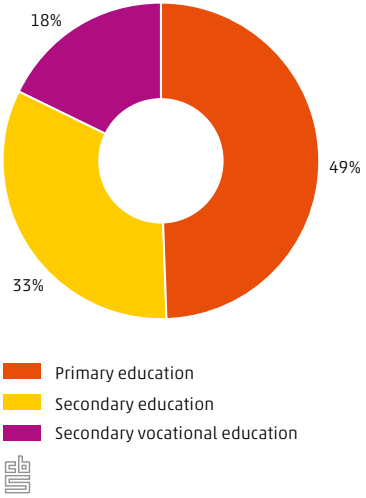
2.5 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October

	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/'14	2014/'15*
Primary education	1,650	1,632	1,687	1,727
Secondary education	1,039	1,102	1,145	1,147
Secondary vocational education	340	388	505	614
Total	3,029	3,122	3,337	3,488

2.6 Pupils in secondary and secondary vocational government funded schools

	2010/'11	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/'14	2014/'15*
Secondary Vocational (bbl)	36	45	96	141	127
Secondary Vocational (bol)	180	295	292	364	487
Students in secondary education	1,078	1,039	1,102	1,145	1,147
Total	1,294	1,379	1,490	1,650	1,761

2.7 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October 2014



209 pupils aged under 5 in government funded primary education

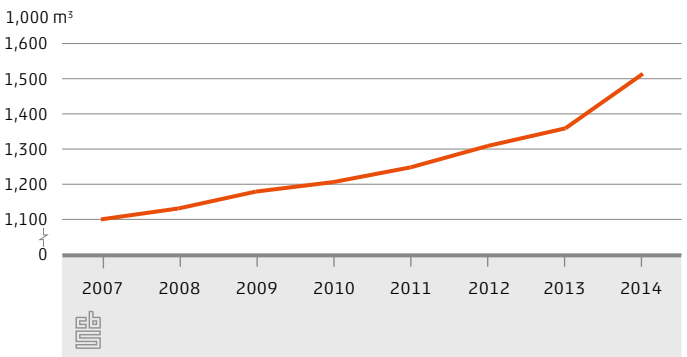
2.8 Pupils in primary education on government funded schools

	2012/'13	2013/'14	2014/'15*
4 years and younger	191	204	209
5 yrs	189	204	221
6 yrs	188	192	220
7 yrs	193	209	197
8 yrs	187	197	209
9 yrs	196	186	203
10 yrs	194	198	198
11 yrs	215	211	191
12 yrs	67	77	72
13 yrs	12	9	7
Total primary education	1,632	1,687	1,727

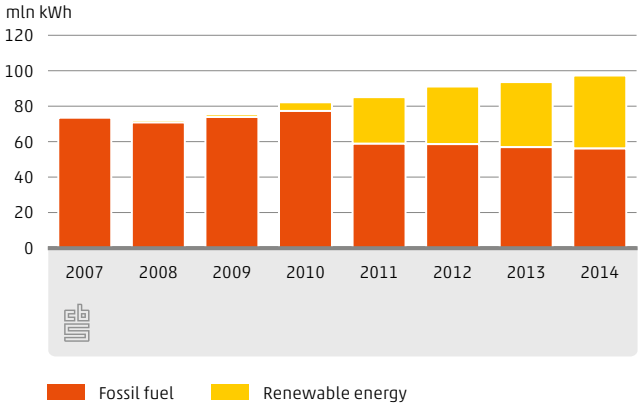
2.9 Power cuts

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of power cuts					
Total	14	22	36	24	25
<1 hour	1	4	3	7	8
1–2 hours	5	7	11	6	8
2–5 hours	8	8	15	9	7
>5 hours	0	3	7	2	2
	Hours				
Total length	29	65	141	52	57
Average length	2.1	2.9	3.9	2.2	2.3

2.10 Water production



2.11 Electricity production



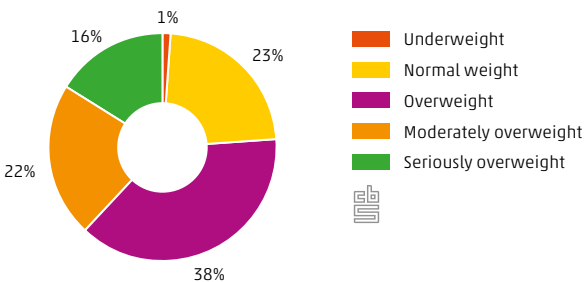
12% more electricity generated from wind on Bonaire in 2014

Health and Welfare

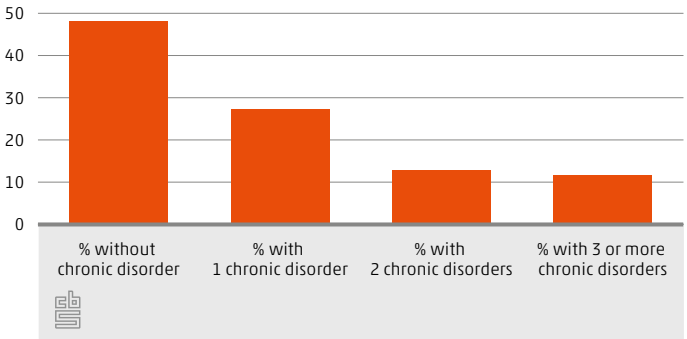
2.12 Contact with medical professionals, 2013

	Persons with at least 1 contact	Average number of contacts (patient)
	%	
Contact with GP in the last 12 months	78.1	10.1
Contact with medical specialist in the last 12 months	40.0	7.4
Contact with dentist in the last 12 months	56.2	7.4

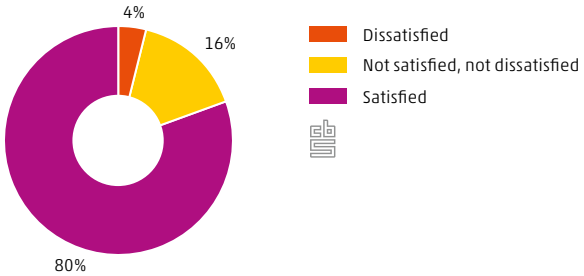
2.13 Percentage of population who are underweight and overweight, 2013



2.14 Percentage of population who suffer from chronic disorders, 2013

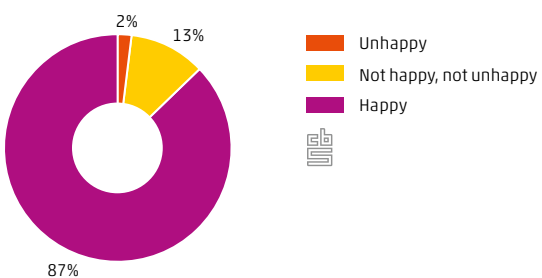


2.15 Percentage of population who are satisfied with life, 2013



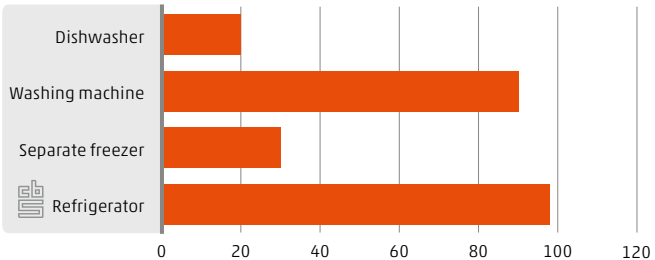
80% of the population of Bonaire are satisfied with life

2.16 Percentage of population who feel happy, 2013



Household amenities

2.17 Appliances in the home, 2013



2.19 Water supply, 2013

	%[1]
Waterworks	98.7
Cistern or well	1.1
Water truck	0.7

[1] The sum may be more than 100%, as households may have more than one source of water.

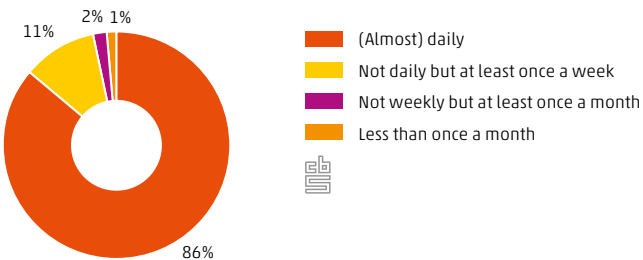
2.20 Fuel used most for cooking, 2013

	%
Gas	95.1
Electricity	4.6

2.18 Means of transport in household, 2013

	%
Cars	80.1
one car	47.8
more than one car	40.3
Bicycles	40.4
Motorcycles	3.3
Mopeds and scooters	7.9

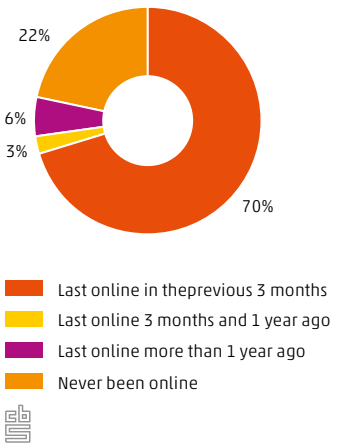
2.21 Internet use in previous 3 months (frequent users), 2013



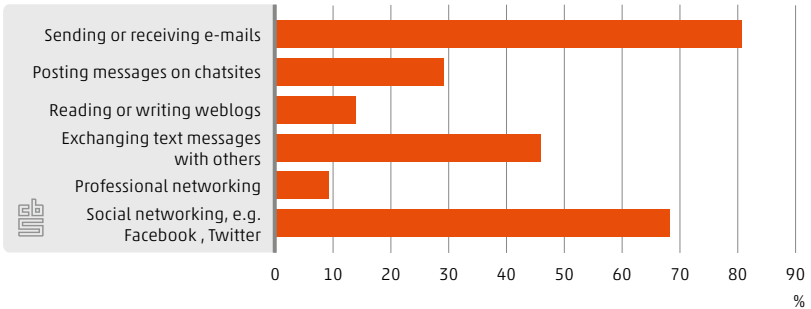
2.22 Devices in the home, 2013

Television	96.0
Landline telephone	32.9
Mobile phone	97.9
Personal computer	39.7
Laptop	53.5
Tablet	25.3
Games computer	21.7

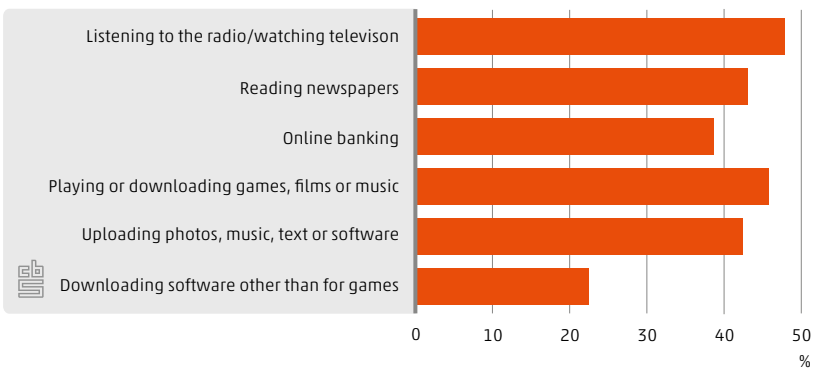
2.23 Internet use by population, 2013



2.24 Internetactivities (reasons being online) in the last 3 months, 2013



2.25 Internet activities (reasons for being online) in the last 3 months, 2013



Income

The income per capita on Bonaire is consistent with the Gross Domestic Product per capita. The median and the average income of the households in the lowest 25 percent income bracket on Bonaire was approximately 7 thousand dollars.

On Bonaire the median disposable household income was 22.4 thousand dollars in 2011 and 22.8 thousand dollars in 2012. The median disposable income of the highest 25 percent income bracket was 54.2 thousand dollars in 2011 and 56.5 thousand dollars in 2012.

Most households generated income from labour, running their own business and property (primary income). On Bonaire 84 percent of the households with an income have a primary income in 2011 and 2012. The median primary income was 24.7 and 24.9 thousand dollars in 2011 and 2012 respectively. The median disposable income of households that mainly relied on benefits was 7.5 thousand dollars on Bonaire.

2.26 Income from (private) households to various characteristics, 2011-2012*

		Households	Disposable income	
	Year	number	average	median
			x 1,000 USD	
Total	2011	5,800	29.4	22.4
	2012	6,150	30.3	22.8
Income quartile				
1st quartile (low income)	2011	1,450	7.1	6.8
	2012	1,550	7.0	7.2
2nd quartile	2011	1,450	16.9	16.7
	2012	1,550	17.2	17.0
3rd quartile	2011	1,450	29.7	29.5
	2012	1,550	30.6	30.3
4th quartile (high income)	2011	1,450	64.0	54.2
	2012	1,550	66.4	56.5
Age class				
up to 40 years	2011	1,600	24.0	18.5
	2012	1,750	24.1	18.3
40 to 59 years	2011	2,850	32.5	25.7
	2012	2,950	33.8	26.6
60 years and over	2011	1,400	29.3	21.1
	2012	1,450	30.6	21.3
Number of household members				
1 person	2011	1,850	16.9	12.7
	2012	2,050	17.5	13.2
2 and more persons	2011	3,950	35.3	29.2
	2012	4,100	36.8	30.0
Main source of income				
Primary income	2011	5,150	31.7	24.7
	2012	5,500	32.5	24.9
Transfer income	2011	650	11.5	7.5
	2012	650	11.8	7.5

2.27 Average disposable income of (private) households by income quartile, 2011-2012*

		Persons	Personal income	
	Year	number	average	median
			x 1,000 USD	
Total	2011	10,150	22.0	16.1
	2012	10,550	22.7	16.4
1st quartile (low income)	2011	2,550	4.5	4.7
	2012	2,650	4.8	5.0
2nd quartile	2011	2,550	11.8	11.8
	2012	2,650	12.1	12.1
3rd quartile	2011	2,550	21.5	21.3
	2012	2,650	22.1	21.8
4th quartile (high income)	2011	2,550	50.2	41.7
	2012	2,650	52.0	43.3

22,800 USD was the median disposable income on Bonaire 2012

In general someone's income level is related to their life stage. Young people at the start of their professional career earn relatively low wages. When they grow older, their income from labour increases as they gain more work experience and have access to better paying jobs. When they reach the retirement age, their income falls back.

This pattern is prevalent in the incomes on the Caribbean Netherlands. On all three islands, households with a main breadwinner in the age category of 40 to 59 years had the highest incomes. On Bonaire the median income of these types of households was 25.7 thousand dollars in 2011 and 26.6 thousand dollars in 2012. The median income of the under 40s was in 2011 and 2012 18.5 and 18.3 thousand dollars respectively. On the other hand, the median income of people aged over 60 rose slightly from 21.1 thousand dollars in 2011 to 21.3 thousand dollars in 2012.

Multi-person households usually have more than one income earner. As a result, multi-person households usually have higher incomes than single-person households. On the three Caribbean islands, incomes of multi-person households are approximately twice as high as incomes of single-person households.

62.5% of households on Bonaire had a disposable income below 30,300 USD

2.28 Primary income of people between 20 and 60 years in (private) households, by income quartile, 2011-2012*

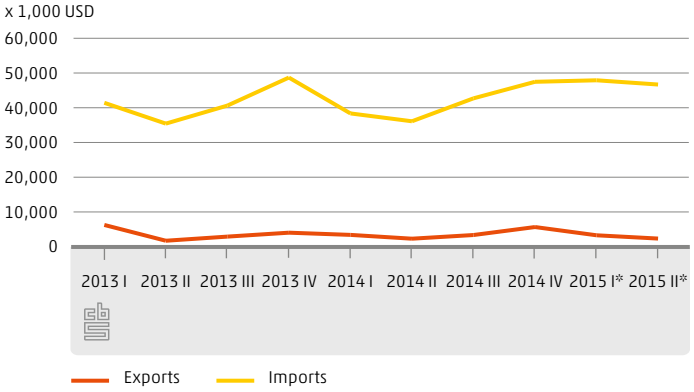
		Persons	Primary income	
	Year	number	average	median
			x 1,000 USD	
Total	2011	7,100	26.6	19.9
	2012	7,350	27.3	20.4
1st quartile (low income)	2011	1,750	6.4	6.7
	2012	1,850	6.5	6.7
2nd quartile	2011	1,750	15.6	15.6
	2012	1,850	15.9	15.9
3rd quartile	2011	1,750	26.0	25.6
	2012	1,850	26.8	26.3
4th quartile (high income)	2011	1,750	58.3	49.8
	2012	1,850	60.0	51.6

International trade

2.29 Total import and export value per year

	Imports	Exports
	x 1,000 USD	
2012	168,732	11,557
2013	165,286	14,024
2014	163,774	13,834

2.31 Total import and export value per quarter



2.30 Import value according to SITC[1)]

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

[1)] SITC: Standard International Trade Classification.

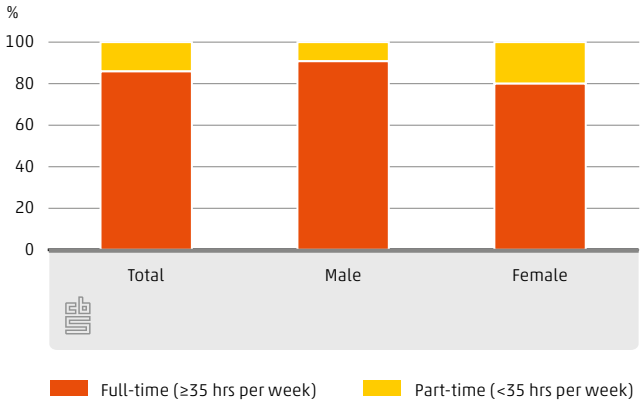
24% of total goods imported are machinery and transport equipment in 2014

2.32 Export value according to SITC

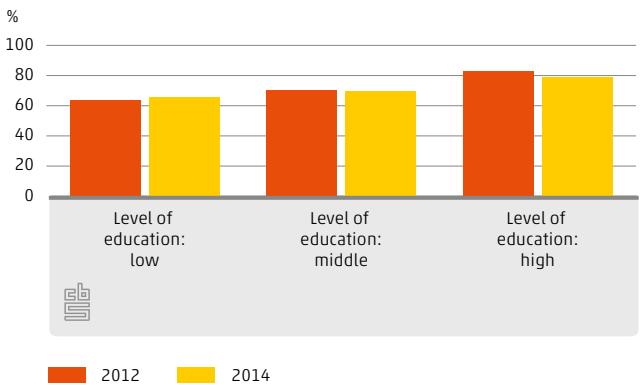
	2012	2013	2014
	x 1,000 USD		
Food and live animals	3	20	19
Beverages and tobacco	50	4	127
Crude materials, inedibles ex. fuels	624	3 ,838	5 ,440
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2	1	1
Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0	16	0
Chemicals & related products	171	29	66
Manufactured goods	2 ,059	2 ,009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

20% of total goods imported were food and live animals in 2014

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



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



Labour

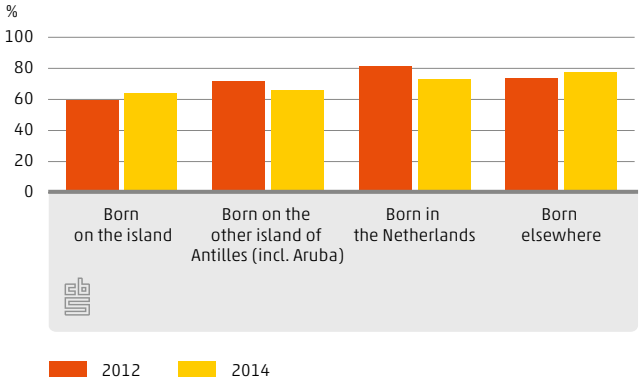
The population of Bonaire (aged 15–74) is nearly 14.5 thousand strong and 68.9 percent have a job. Bonaire's participation rates are higher for men than for women. Over 70 percent of men work, compared with around 65 percent of women. Nearly 90 percent of the employed labour force on Bonaire work full-time. The unemployment rate was 6.4 percent of the labour force in 2014. This is the equivalent of around 700 unemployed persons. The unemployment rate is especially high among young people. Besides government the main job providers on Bonaire are construction and care as well as hotel and restaurants.

On Bonaire education and a job don't go as well together as in the European part of the Netherlands. Some 50 percent of the young people on Bonaire are not looking for a job and are not available 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.

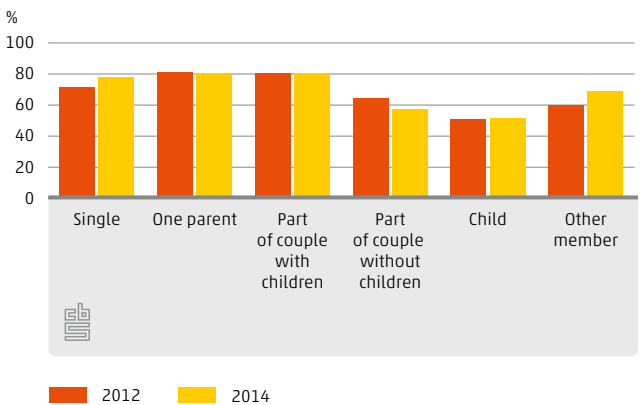
Education levels among native-born Bonairians often low

Around 60 percent of people living on Bonaire were born on Bonaire 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 government. Many foreigners have secondary and higher levels of education. Workers born on the islands themselves often have lower levels of education.

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



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



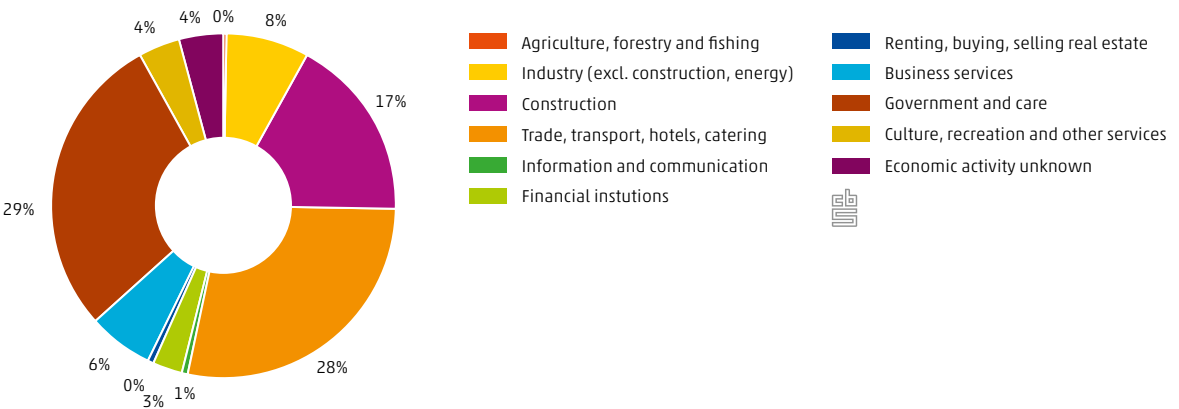
2.37 Labour force by gender and age (15-74 yrs)

	Gender			Age		
	Total	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
	Persons					
2012						
Total population	12,857	6,867	5,991	1,943	4,822	6,092
Labour force	9,357	5,113	4,244	1,005	4,306	4,046
Employed labour force	8,812	4,824	3,988	884	4,046	3,882
Unemployed labour force	546	289	257	121	260	164
Not in the labour force	3,500	1,753	1,747	938	516	2,046
	%					
Gross labour participation	72.8	74.5	70.8	51.7	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
	Persons					
2014						
Total population	14,456	7,644	6,812	2,101	5,468	6,887
Labour force	10,637	5,835	4,801	946	5,035	4,656
Employed labour force	9,959	5,499	4,461	772	4,754	4,433
Unemployed labour force	677	337	341	173	281	223
Not in the labour force	3,819	1,809	2,011	1,155	433	2,231
	%					
Gross labour participation	73.6	76.3	70.5	45.0	92.1	67.6
Net labour participation	68.9	71.9	65.5	36.8	86.9	64.4
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.8	7.1	18.3	5.6	4.8

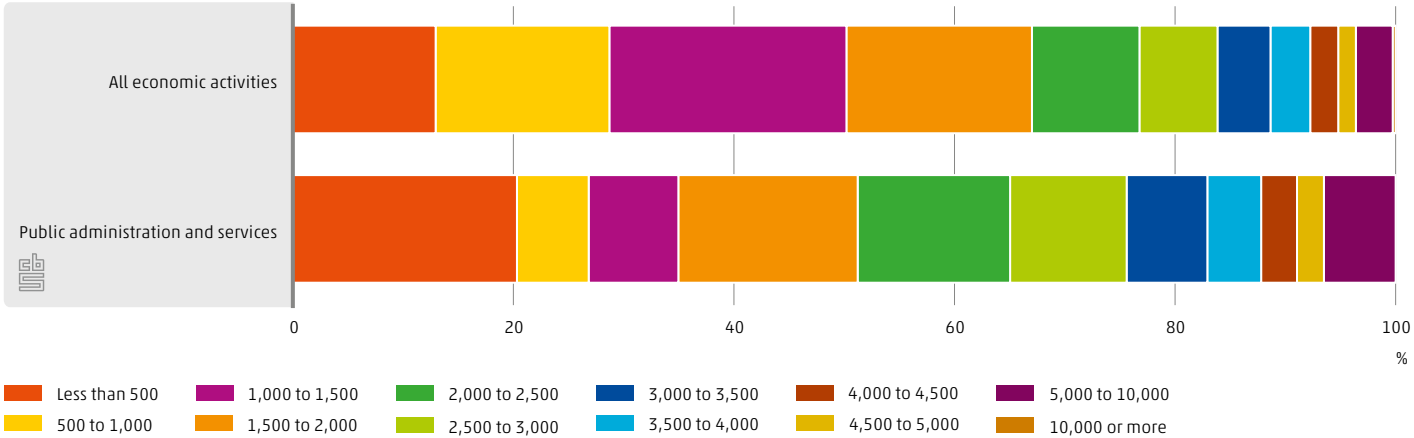
2.38 Labour-market position by gender and age (15-74 yrs), 2014

		Gender		Age		
	Total	male	female	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-74 yrs
	Persons					
Total population	14,456	7,644	6,812	2,101	5,468	6,887
Employed labour force	9,959	5,499	4,461	772	4,754	4,433
Unemployed labour force	677	337	341	173	281	223
Not in the labour force	3,819	1,809	2,011	1,155	433	2,231
not available or not looking for work	523	260	263	127	174	222
not available and not looking for work	3,297	1,534	1,747	1,028	259	2,010
wants to work	127	.	112	65	15	47
does not want to work because of care	313	27	286	.	88	225
does not want to work because of education	938	456	482	882	56	.
does not want to work because of retirement/ old age	1,217	712	504	.	.	1,217
does not want to work because of illness; disability; poor health	362	157	205	38	59	265
does not want to work because of other reason	340	182	158	43	41	256

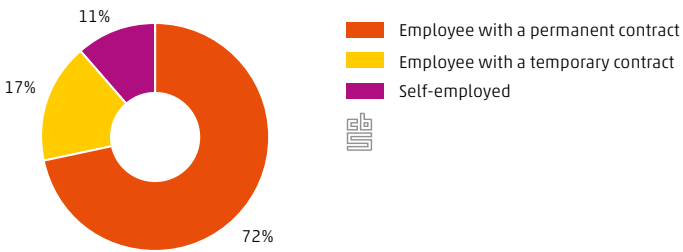
2.39 Employed labour force by economic activity (15-74 yrs), 2014



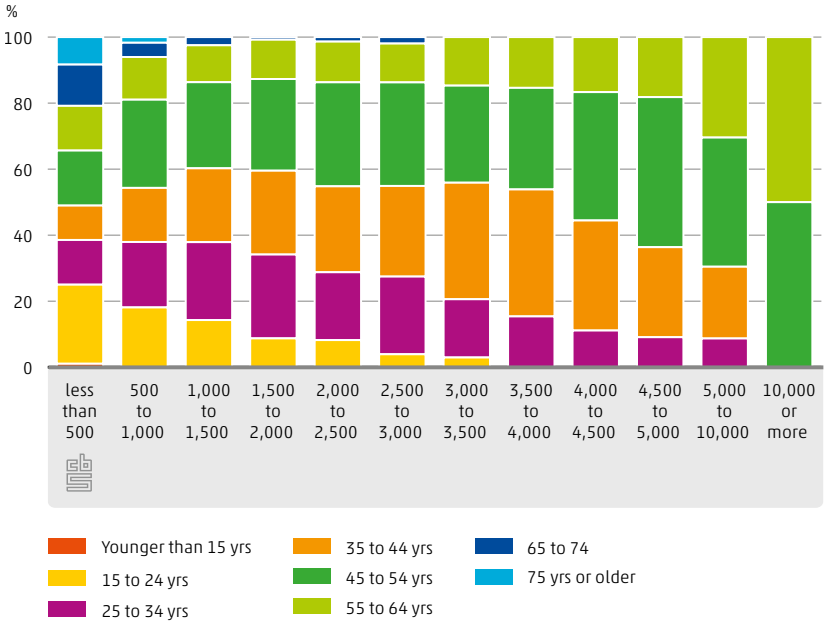
2.40 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and economic activity, 2013



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



2.42 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and age, 2013



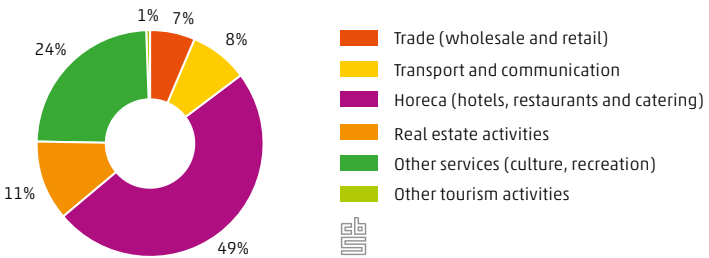
6.4% of the labour force on Bonaire were unemployed in 2014

Macroeconomics

2.43 Supply and disposition of goods and services (million USD), 2012

Disposable for final expenditure		Final expenditure	
Gross Domestic Product	372	Consumption by households	196
		Consumption by government	114
		Consumption, total	**310**
		Gross Capital Formation	86
Imports of goods and services	205	Exports of goods and services	181
Disposable for final expenditure	**577**	**Total final expenditure**	**577**

2.44 Contribution sectors to (incoming) tourism, 2012



The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Bonaire had reached 372 million US dollar (USD) in 2012. The most important economic sectors on Bonaire are the government, which contributed 17.5%, real estate with 17.9% and the financial services sector with a 10.4% contribution to GDP.

Total consumption (households and government consumption combined) contributed 310 million USD to GDP. Major items included in household consumption are the expenditure on food (21% of household consumption) and the expenditure on rent and electricity and gas (also 21%). Gross capital formation (including the changes in stocks) came to 86 million USD in 2012.

Consumption and investments together constitute domestic spending. Foreign expenditure in Bonaire (exports of goods and services) mainly comes from tourism. Total exports in 2012 amounted to 181 million USD while the imports of goods and services came to 205 million USD. The most important products that were imported include food, manufactured goods and oil products.

Incoming tourism contributes greatly to the economy of Bonaire

Bonaire's economy leans heavily on incoming tourism. The incoming tourism accounted for a direct contribution to Bonaire's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of approximately 16.4 percent in 2012. The contribution of incoming tourism to Bonaire's economy is about the same as it is on similar Caribbean islands.

126 thousand tourists flew to Bonaire in 2012. More than 60 percent had the Dutch nationality; 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 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.

2.45 Value added (gross, basis prices) by industry, 2012

Industries	% of GDP
Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas	8,3
Construction	7,7
Trade (wholesale and retail)	9,2
Transport and Communication	10,1
Hotels, restaurants and catering	9,1
Financial services	10,4
Real estate activities	17,9
Other business services	5,4
Government, Education and Medical services	17,5
Other services (culture, recreation)	4,4
Domestic Product (gross, basis prices)	100

2.46 Share of inbound tourism to the economy, 2012

	Value added	Inbound tourism value added	Share of tourism
	Million 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 Gross Domestic Product	372	61	16.4

Hotels and restaurants most important in tourism sector

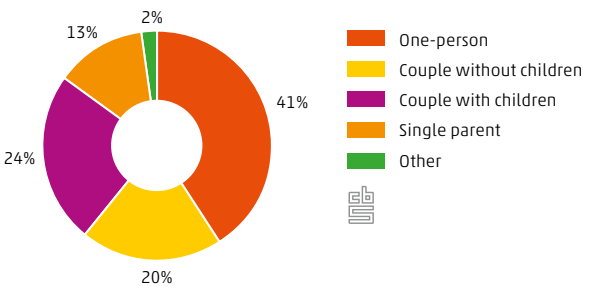
Foreign tourists spent their money mainly on overnight stays, food and drinks. Hotels, holiday parks, restaurants and bars benefit most from the inflow of tourists. The sector hotels and restaurants generates nearly half of the total value added of the tourism sector. Recreational activities also play a major part in the tourism sector on Bonaire, in particular scuba diving, snorkelling and water sports like wind- and kitesurfing.

Population

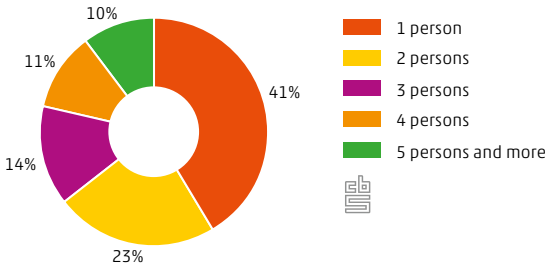
2.47 Population

	2013	2014	2015
Total population (1 January)	17,408	18,413	18,905
Male	9,163	9,635	9,871
Female	8,245	8,778	9,034
Population density	60	64	66
Population growth	1,004	515	
Live births	194	207	
Deaths	79	98	
Registered immigration	1,549	1,235	
Registered emigration	660	829	

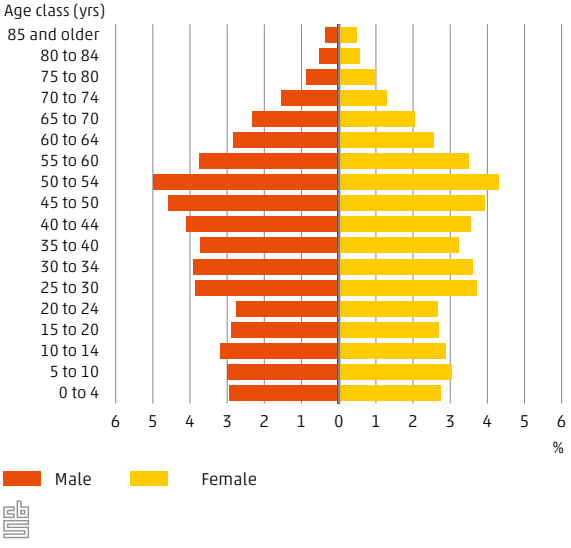
2.48 Households, 1 January 2014



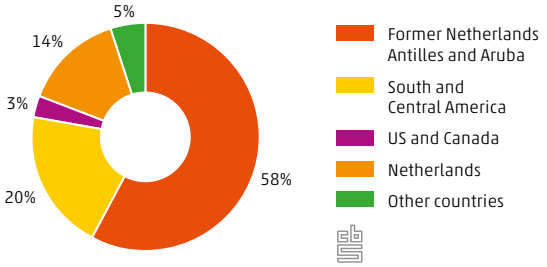
2.49 Number of persons in households, 1 January 2014



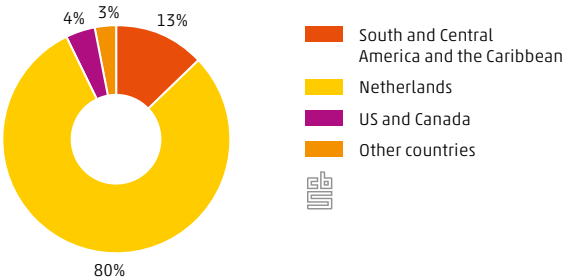
2.50 Age distribution, 1 January 2015



2.51 Country of birth of inhabitants, 1 January 2015



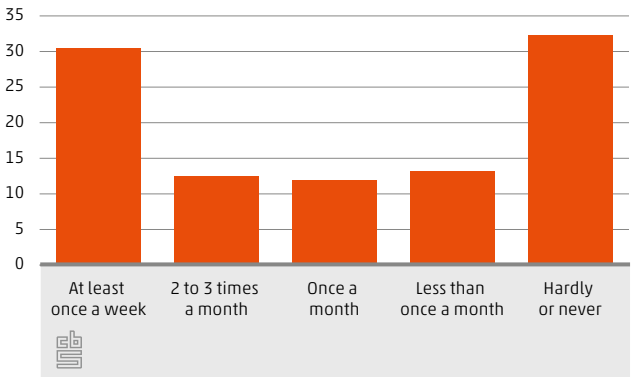
2.52 First nationality of inhabitants, 1 January 2015



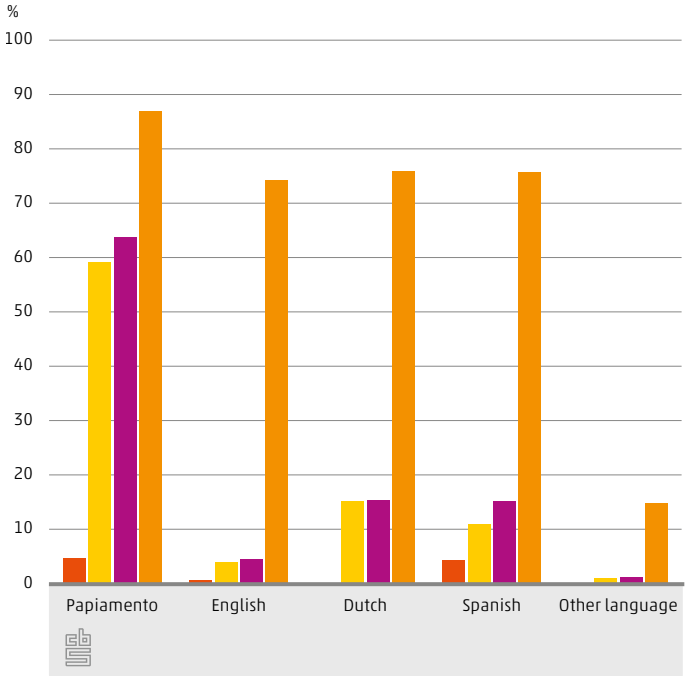
2.53 Religious denomination, 2013

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

2.54 Church attendance of people with a denomination, 2013



2.55 Languages spoken on Bonaire, 2013



% of population that speaks one language

The language that is most widely spoken as a percentage of the population who speak more than one language

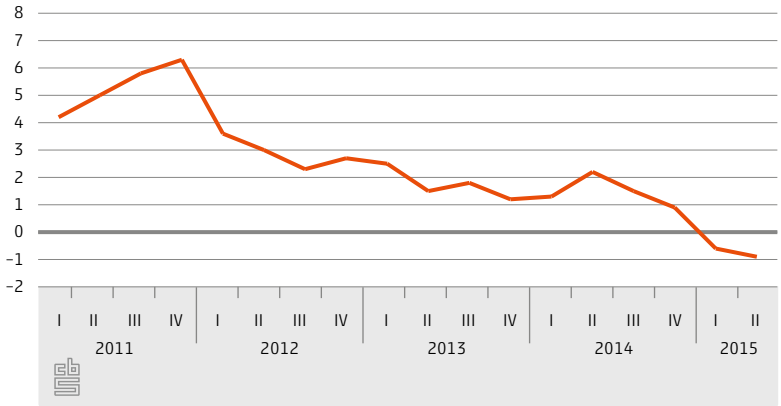
Most frequently spoken language

% of population that speaks the language

58% of the inhabitants of Bonaire are born on the former Netherlands Antilles or Aruba

80% of the inhabitants of Bonaire have the Dutch nationality

2.56 Inflation



2.57 CPI and inflation

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer price index (2010=100)	105.33	108.39	110.26	111.88
Inflation (%)	5.3	2.9	1.7	1.5

Prices

What is inflation?

In terms of economics, inflation is the average increase in prices of goods and services purchased by consumers. Inflation leads to currency devaluation, which means that fewer goods or services can be purchased with the same amount of money.

In the Caribbean Netherlands, as in most countries, the consumer price index (CPI) is used to calculate official inflation. The CPI reflects changes in prices of an established average package of consumer goods and services. Inflation in a certain month is calculated as the percentage change of the CPI for that month compared to CPI for the same month in the previous year.

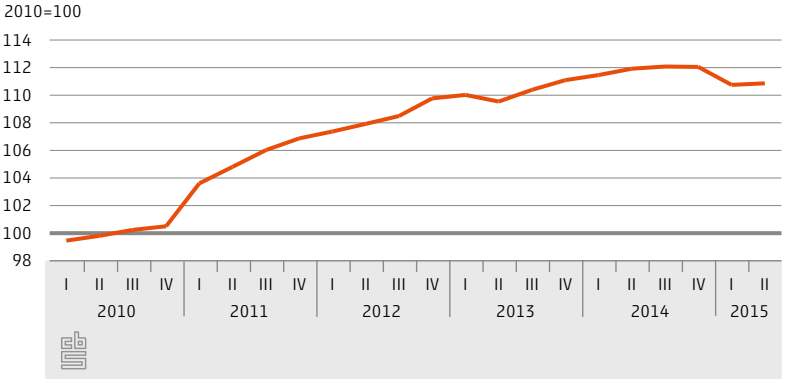
If the inflation of a certain month is lower than that of the previous month, this does not automatically mean that prices in general have decreased. Lower inflation can also be caused by higher prices in the previous year.

Inflation on Bonaire

Inflation on Bonaire fell in the last few consecutive quarters, reporting negative inflation for the first time in the first and second quarters of 2015. In the first quarter of 2015 inflation reached –0.6 percent from 0.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2014. The strong decrease in petrol prices was the main cause of lower inflation on Bonaire. The lower price of electricity also contributed to the decrease in inflation.

In the second quarter of 2015 inflation fell for the third consecutive quarter, reaching –0.9 percent. Price developments of food in particular lowered Bonaire's inflation rate. Although food prices were 0.4 percent higher than one year previously, the year-on-year price increase in the first quarter was still 2.9 percent. Clothing became more expensive on Bonaire which had an upward effect on inflation.

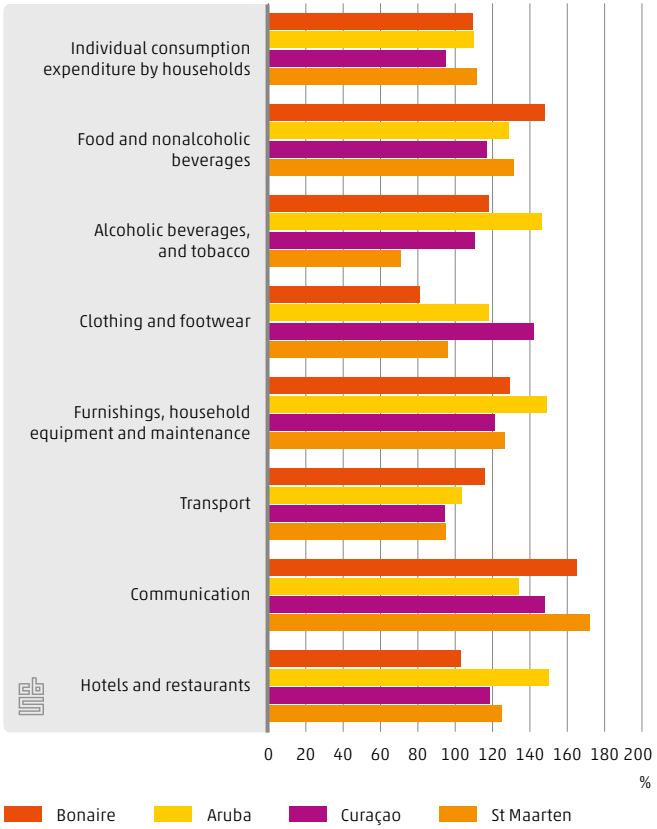
2.58 Consumer price index (CPI)



2.59 Price level index (world = 100), 2011

	Bonaire	Aruba	Curaçao	St Maarten
Individual consumption expenditure by households	109.7	110.1	95.2	111.8
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	148.3	128.9	116.8	131.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	118.0	146.4	110.8	71.0
Clothing and footwear	81.2	117.9	142.2	96.1
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	129.2	149.2	121.5	126.7
Transport	115.8	103.5	94.7	95.0
Communication	165.2	134.2	148.3	172.4
Hotels and restaurants	103.1	150.0	118.6	125.0

2.60 Price level index (world=100), 2011



Source: International Comparison Programme, 2011.

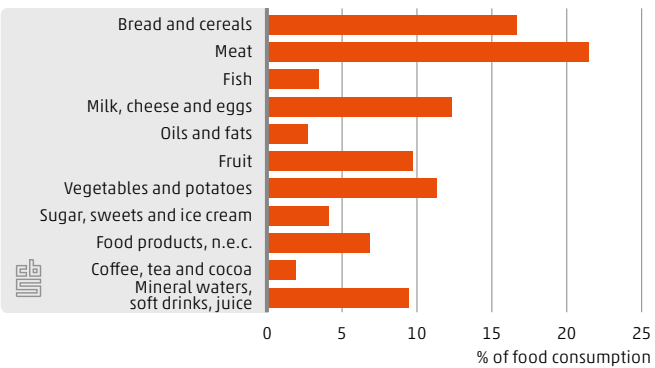
2.61 Expenditure by consumers, 2013

	% of total spending
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	18.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.4
Clothing and footwear	3.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas	17.8
Furnishing, household equipment	5.3
Health	1.8
Transport	19.0
Communication	8.8
Recreation and culture	3.5
Education	0.6
Hotels and restaurants	6.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	13.4
Total expenditure	100.0

1.5%
inflation on Bonaire in 2014

2.62 Breakdown of total household consumption, 2013

2.63 Breakdown of household consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverages, 2013



2.64 Expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages, 2013

	% of food spending
Bread and cereals	16.7
Meat	21.5
Fish	3.5
Milk, cheese and eggs	12.3
Oils and fats	2.7
Fruit	9.7
Vegetables and potatoes	11.3
Sugar, sweets and ice cream	4.1
Food products, n.e.c.	6.9
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1.9
Mineral waters, soft drinks, juice	9.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.0

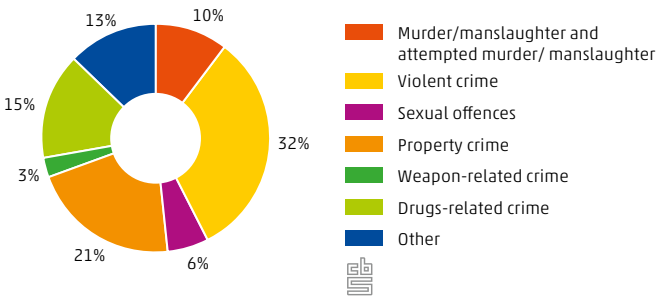
7.8% price rise for clothes and shoes on Bonaire in 2014

2.65 Registered crime suspects

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder/manslaughter and attempted murder/manslaughter	14	20	5	29
Violent crime	119	114	116	90
Sexual offences	23	21	19	16
Property crime	97	94	111	59
Weapon-related crime	6	7	11	8
Drugs-related crime	27	27	54	42
Other	41	51	71	26

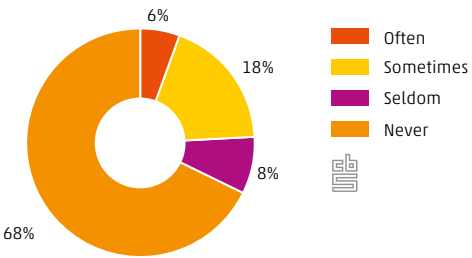
Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba.

2.66 Registered crime suspects, 2014



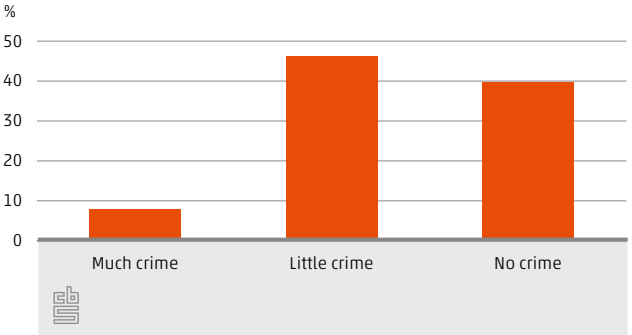
Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba.

2.67 Feeling unsafe, 2013

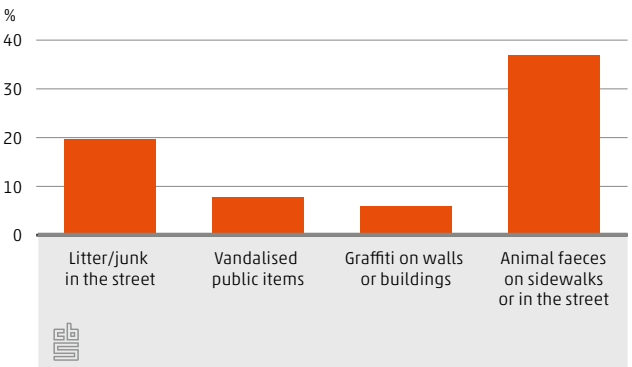


Source: Omnibus Survey Caribbean Netherlands, 2013.

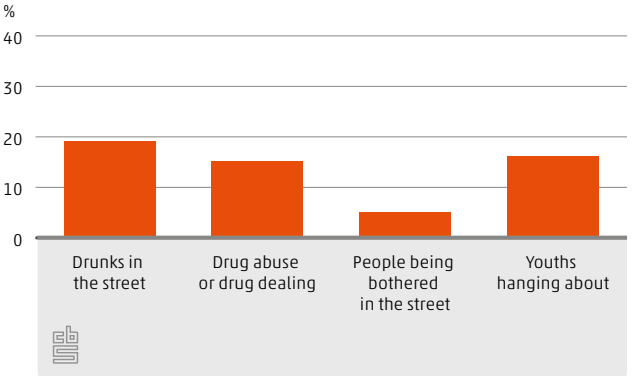
2.68 Perception of crime in own neighbourhood, 2013



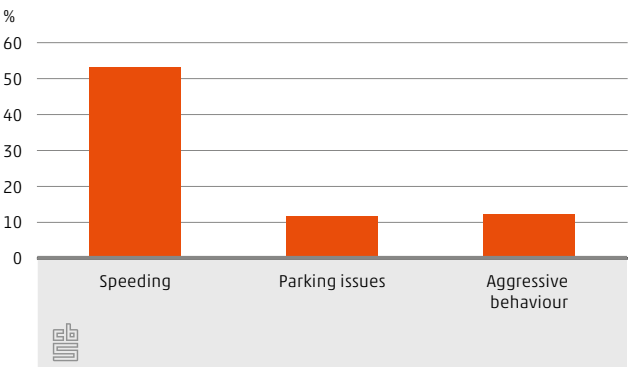
2.69 Percentage of population reporting neighbourhood decline, 2013



2.70 Percentage of population reporting social nuisance, 2013



2.71 Percentage of population reporting traffic nuisance, 2013



Social Security

2.72 Income support (per two weeks)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	USD				
Single	80	85	87	89	90
Allowances					
1st child	23	25	25	26	26
2nd and 3rd child	12	13	13	13	14
living independently	19	20	21	21	22
married/living together	48	51	52	53	24
disability	95	100	153	156	159

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

2.73 State pension

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	USD				
State old age pension (AOV)	524	555	567	577	586
Partner's allowance	359	380	389	396	402

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

Traffic, Transport & Tourism

Tourism on Bonaire consists of the influx of overnight tourists and day tourists. The overnight tourists generally arrive by airplane while most one-day tourist are passengers on cruise ships or boats.
In 2014 more cruise passengers visited the island than tourists arriving by airplane: 156 thousand versus 130 thousand respectively.

11 Thousand tourists a month arrive by airplane

In 2014, 11 thousand tourists a month travelled to Bonaire by airplane on average, approximately 130 thousand for the year. This is slightly lower than in 2013. Fewer tourists arrived by airplane in June and July than in the same period in previous years. This was compensated by more tourists arriving in the other months of 2014.
In 2014 most tourists arriving by airplane had the Dutch or American (including Puerto Rican) nationality.

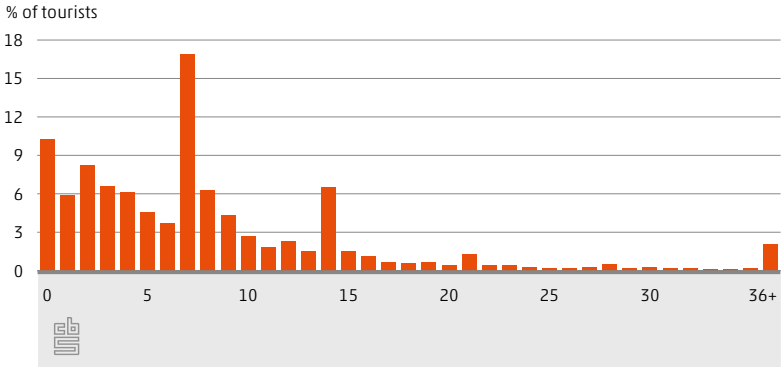
2.74 Number of cruise passengers, 2012-2014

	2012**	2013*	2014*
	x 1,000		
January	28.6	36.0	32.6
February	33.7	22.5	29.1
March	24.5	19.5	26.7
April	21.3	14.0	15.1
May	0.0	0.4	0.0
June	0.0	0.4	0.0
July	0.2	0.5	2.3
August	0.4	0.2	0.2
September	0.1	0.2	0.3
October	0.7	0.2	0.4
November	14.5	13.5	26.0
December	33.6	34.7	23.7
Total	157.5	142.0	156.4

2.75 Inbound tourism by air and by nationality

	2012**	2013*	2014*
	% of tourists		
Dutch	62	59	58
American	20	21	19
Venezuelan	3	3	3
German	2	2	3
Canadian	2	2	2
Colombian	1	1	1
Brazilian	1	1	2
Other European nationalities	5	5	7
Other nationalities	4	4	5

2.76 Inbound tourism by air and by length of stay (nights spent), 2014. Zero nights spent means a day trip



156 thousand cruise ship tourists visited in 2014

Over 50 percent of tourists stay for one week or less

Day tourists accounted for 13.4 thousand of the approximately 130 thousand tourists who flew to Bonaire in 2014. Of the other people who stayed overnight, over 50 percent spent about a week or less on the island, with the highest peak for seven nights spent. The average number of nights spent by overnighters was 9.1 nights, which is about the same as the 9.2 nights spent on average in 2013.

More cruise ship passengers than tourists arriving by airplane

More tourists arrived on Bonaire by ship than by airplane in 2014 just like they had in the previous years. Most – 156 thousand – were passengers on cruise ships. There were 158 thousand cruise ship passengers who visited the island in 2012 and about 142 thousand in 2013. The cruise ships carried on average 1,200 passengers each in 2014. Due to small changes in the composition of the cruise ships docking at Bonaire, this average is below the 1,500 per ship in 2013. If only comparable cruise ships are taken into account, the average number of passengers per ship in 2014 was similar to that in 2013. More

passengers arrived on cruise ships in November 2014 and fewer in December than in the same months in 2013. It is not known how many cruise ship passengers actually went ashore.

The cruise industry for Bonaire is largely seasonal: hardly any cruise ships arrive Bonaire in the summer months. The economic significance of the cruise industry is clearly not as great for Bonaire as that of tourists staying on the island. For example, most cruise ships only stay in Bonaire for a single day and the passengers have their meals on board rather than on the island.

2.77 Total air passengers and aircraft movements Flamingo Airport

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers departures
	x 1,000			
2013 January	1.2	26.9	13.9	13.0
2013 February	1.2	26.7	13.7	13.1
2013 March	1.4	31.3	15.3	16.0
2013 April	1.3	27.8	15.0	12.8
2013 May	1.3	28.1	13.0	15.1
2013 June	1.2	27.9	13.9	14.0
2013 July	1.3	31.6	15.9	15.7
2013 August	1.2	29.6	14.3	15.3
2013 September	1.0	22.5	11.6	10.9
2013 October	1.1	26.3	13.5	12.8
2013 November	1.1	25.8	12.9	12.9
2013 December	1.1	28.4	14.4	14.0
2014 January	1.1	28.7	14.9	13.8
2014 February	0.9	26.7	12.9	13.8
2014 March	0.9	30.2	14.9	15.4
2014 April	0.9	26.6	13.4	13.1
2014 May	0.9	27.8	13.6	14.2
2014 June	0.8	23.6	11.5	12.0
2014 July	0.9	28.2	14.3	13.9
2014 August	0.9	28.6	14.2	14.4
2014 September	0.9	22.6	11.5	11.1
2014 October	1.0	27.2	13.5	13.8
2014 November	1.0	25.9	12.9	13.0
2014 December	1.2	29.8	15.2	14.6
2015 January*	1.0	29.7	15.5	14.2
2015 February*	1.0	27.3	14.1	13.2
2015 March*	1.0	29.8	14.7	15.1

2.77 Total air passengers and aircraft movements Flamingo Airport (end)

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers departures
	x 1,000			
2015 April*	1.0	29.5	14.9	14.6
2015 May*	1.0	29.1	13.9	15.2
2015 June*	1.0	24.0	12.2	11.8

2.78 Passengers and aircrafts Flamingo Airport by quarter

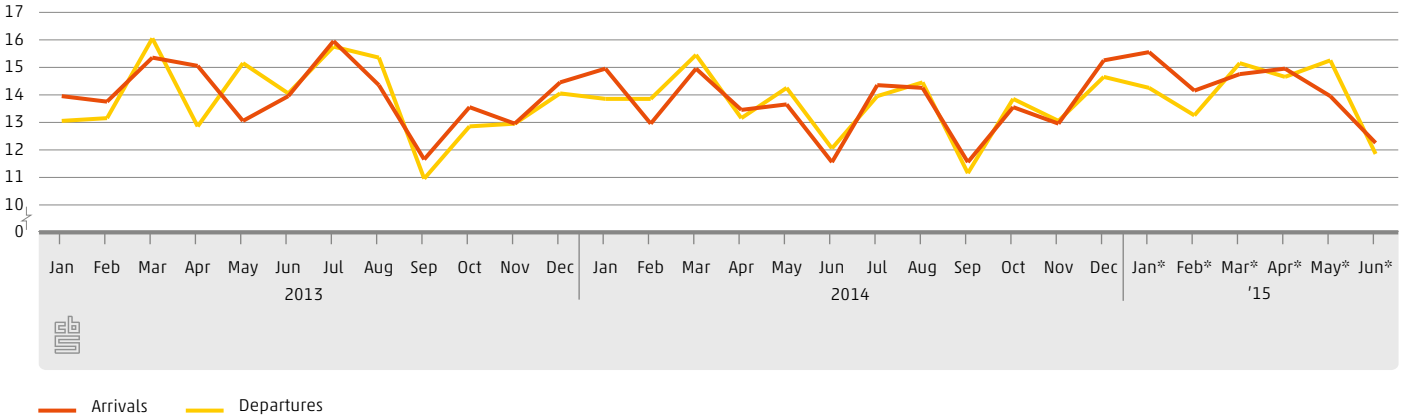
	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers departures
	x 1,000			
2013-I	3.9	84.9	42.9	42.0
2013-II	3.9	83.8	41.9	41.9
2013-III	3.5	83.7	41.8	41.8
2013-IV	3.2	80.5	40.8	39.7
2014-I	2.9	85.6	42.7	42.9
2014-II	2.5	77.9	38.6	39.4
2014-III	2.7	79.4	40.0	39.4
2014-IV	3.2	82.9	41.5	41.3
2015-I	3.0	86.8	44.3	42.5
2015-II	3.0	82.6	41.0	41.6

130 thousand tourists arrived by air in 2014

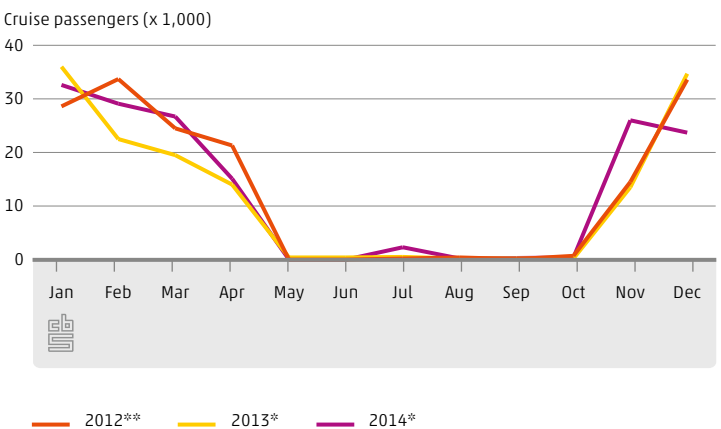
2.79 Passengers and aircrafts Flamingo Airport by year

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers 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

2.80 Air passengers Flamingo Airport per month, 2014-2015 Q2

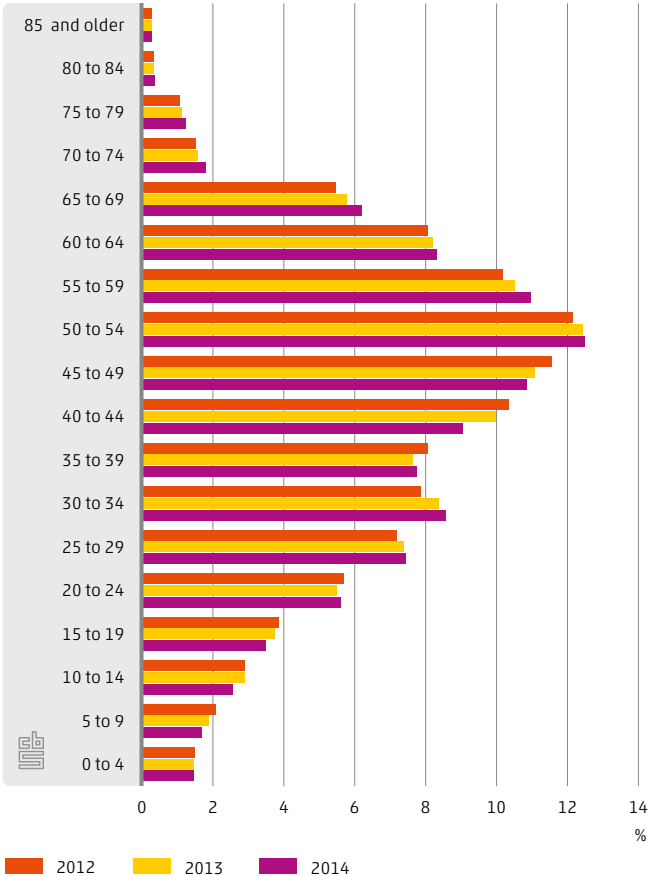


2.81 Number of cruise passengers per month, 2012-2014



11 thousand tourists a month on average fly to Bonaire

2.82 Age distribution of tourists

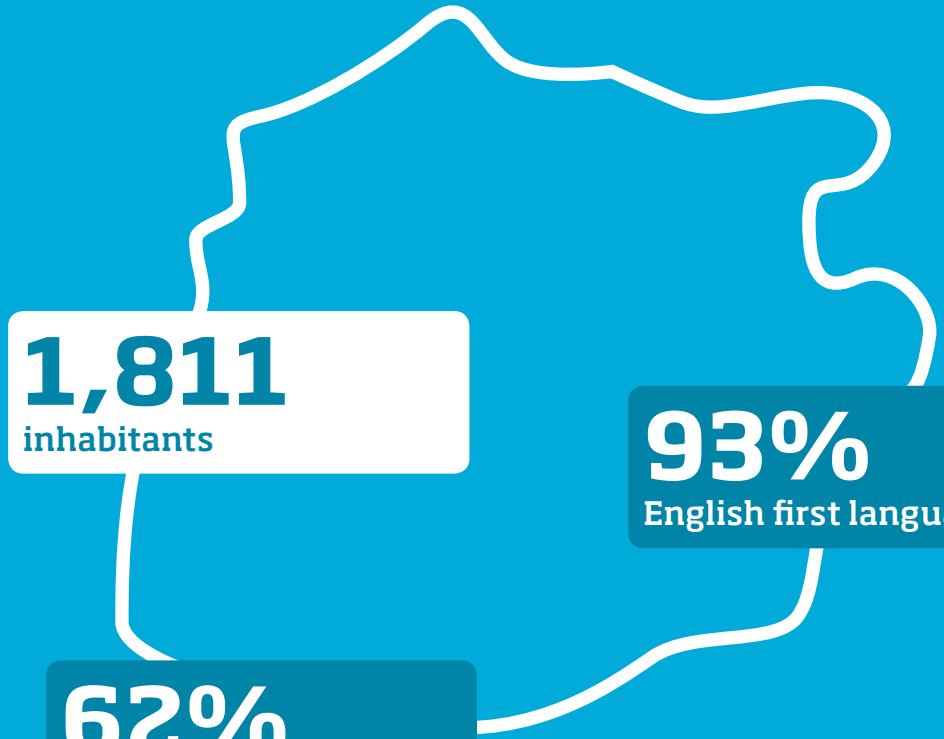


[1] Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of separate figures.

2.83 Number of tourists arriving by air, 2012-2014

	2012**	2013*	2014*
	x 1,000		
January	10.5	10.6	11.7
February	10.9	11.1	10.8
March	10.9	12.5	12.1
April	11.3	11.8	11.7
May	9.0	10.1	10.7
June	9.9	10.4	9.5
July	12.3	12.0	10.7
August	10.4	10.8	10.7
September	8.6	8.7	9.3
October	10.7	10.8	10.6
November	10.2	10.4	10.6
December	11.2	11.2	11.5
Total	126.1	130.5	129.9

Saba


1,811
inhabitants
93%
English first language
62%
Dutch nationality

3. Saba

Like St Eustatius and St Maarten, Saba is one of the Leeward Islands. Nearly 2 thousand people live on the island with an area of 13 km^2 and a population density of 139. Since January 2011 the population of Saba has marginally decreased by 22 people. With 906 men and 905 women the share of each sex is equal. The population of women grew by 39 while the population of men decreased by 61. The labour force is a little less than one thousand strong: 900 people are employed. 62 percent of the population have the Dutch nationality. Half of the population were born on one of the islands making up the former Netherlands Antilles or Aruba. English is the main language of 93 percent of the population; 3 percent speak mainly Spanish and another 4 percent another language. Hardly anyone on Saba speaks Dutch as their first language. 57 percent of the population is multilingual and 32 percent of the population indicated that they speak Dutch. 83 percent of inhabitants said they were religious, most people are Catholic: just over four in ten inhabitants. Eight percent are Anglicans and 6 percent are Muslims.

The size of the economy, measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), of Saba amounted to well over USD 42 million in 2012. Since the number of inhabitants on Saba was 1981 in 2012, GDP per capita was USD 21,400.

278
children younger than 15
103
men older than 65
5%
born in European Netherlands
Population of Saba, 1 January 2015

Education

3.1 Government funded schools 2014/'15*

Primary education	1
Secondary education including senior secondary vocational education	1

Source: OCW-unit Bonaire.

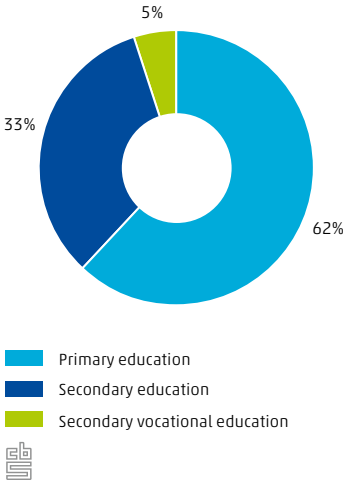
3.2 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October

	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/'14	2014/'15*
Primary education	147	154	150	158
Secondary education	94	89	97	85
Secondary vocational education	0	12	21	14
Total	241	255	268	257

3.3 Pupils in secondary and secondary vocational government funded schools

	2010/'11	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/'14	2014/'15*
Secondary Vocational (bbl)	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary Vocational (bol)	0	0	12	21	14
Students in secondary education	99	94	89	97	85
Total	99	94	101	118	99

3.4 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October 2014



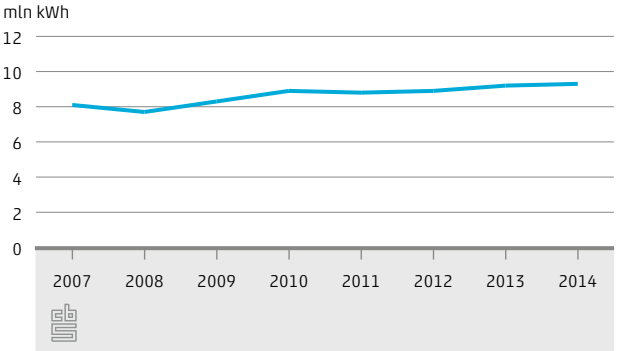
3.5 Pupils in primary education on government funded schools

	2012/'13	2013/'14	2014/'15*
4 yrs and younger	20	20	16
5 yrs	16	20	19
6 yrs	22	18	20
7 yrs	22	21	18
8 yrs	17	23	24
9 yrs	15	17	25
10 yrs	17	13	17
11 yrs	15	14	14
12 yrs	10	1	5
13 yrs	0	3	0
Total primary education	154	150	158

33% of the school children on Saba are in primary education

Energy

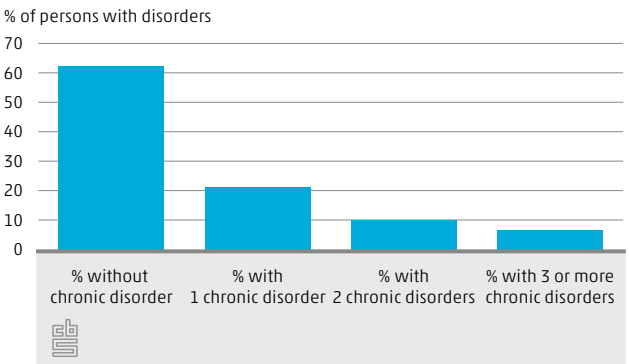
3.6 Electricity production



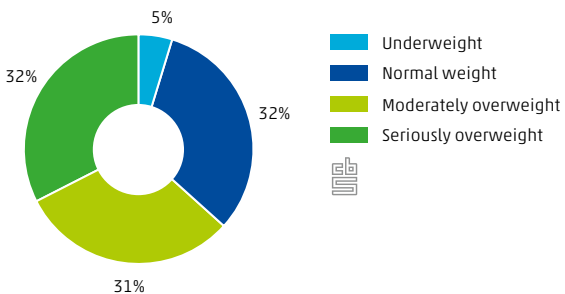
3.7 Contact with medical professionals, 2013

	% persons with at least 1 contact	Average number of contacts (patient)
Contact with GP in the last 12 months	72.0	8.7
Contact with medical specialist in the last 12 months	32.9	8.6
Contact with dentist in the last 12 months	50.0	2.5

3.8 Percentage of population who suffer from chronic disorders, 2013



3.9 Percentage of population who are underweight and overweight, 2013

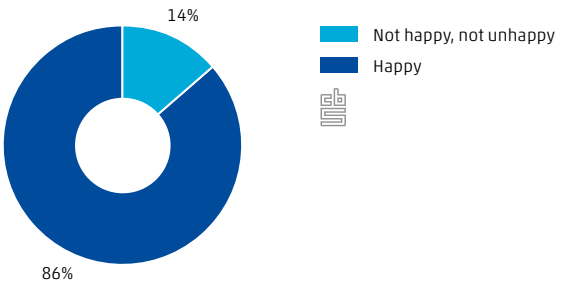


3.10 Use of medicines, 2013

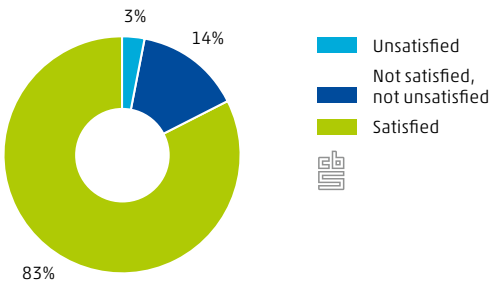
	%
Prescribed medicines in 2 weeks	31.5
Non-prescribed medicines in 2 weeks	35.1

11% of over-15s on Saba smoke daily

3.11 Percentage of population who feel happy, 2013



3.12 Percentage of population who are satisfied with life, 2013

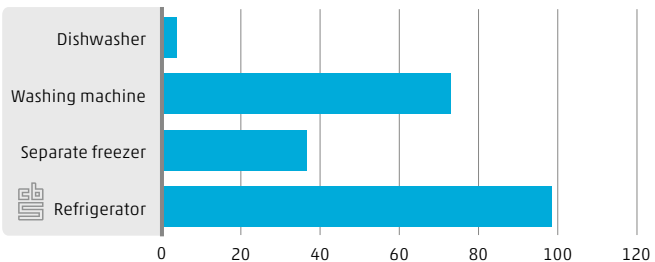


Household amenities

3.13 Fuel used most for cooking, 2013

	%
Gas	95.9
Electricity	4.0

3.14 Appliances in the home, 2013



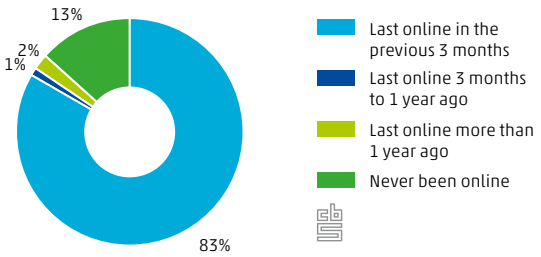
3.15 Means of transport in household, 2013

	%
Cars	61.0
one car	38.5
more than one car	22.4
Bicycles	5.0
Motorcycles	2.5
Mopeds and scooters	

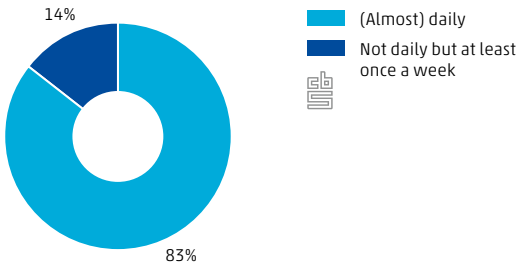
3.16 Devices in the home, 2013

	%
Television	84.8
Landline telephone	56.0
Mobile phone	93.9
Personal computer	44.0
Laptop	72.9
Tablet	36.5
Games computer	29.0

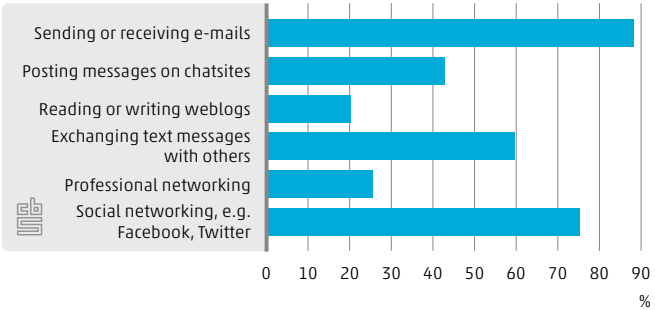
3.17 Internet use by the population, 2013



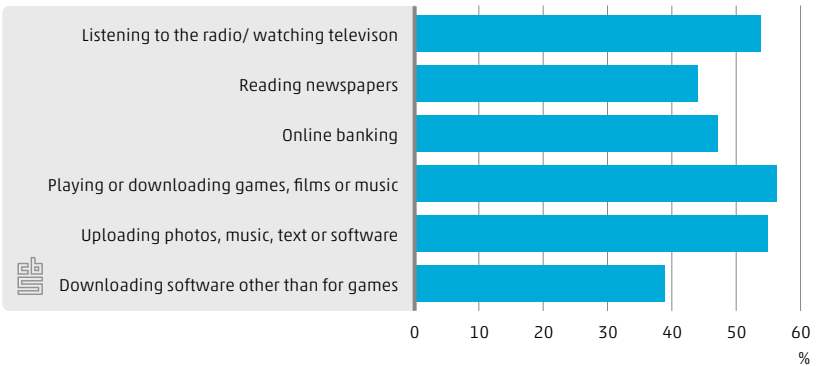
3.18 Internet use in previous 3 months (frequent users), 2013



3.19 Internet activities (reasons for being online) in the last 3 months, 2013



3.20 Internet activities (reasons for being online) in the last 3 months, 2013



3.21 Income from (private) households to various characteristics, 2011-2012*

	Year	Households	Disposable income	
		number	average	median
			x 1,000 USD	
Total	2011	550	28.5	22.3
	2012	600	30.1	23.7
Income quartile				
1st quartile (low income)	2011	150	6.3	7.3
	2012	150	7.7	7.8
2nd quartile	2011	150	16.9	16.9
	2012	150	18.3	17.8
3rd quartile	2011	150	29.3	28.7
	2012	150	30.7	30.4
4th quartile (high income)	2011	150	61.4	54.1
	2012	150	63.7	53.8
Age class				
up to 40 years	2011	150	26.0	21.3
	2012	200	26.7	23.8
40 to 59 years	2011	250	31.0	24.9
	2012	250	34.2	28.0
60 years and over	2011	150	27.5	19.5
	2012	150	28.0	18.6
Number of household members				
1 person	2011	200	17.9	12.4
	2012	200	19.3	15.1
2 and more persons	2011	350	34.0	28.4
	2012	400	36.2	30.3
Main source of income				
Primary income	2011	500	31.7	26.0
	2012	500	33.1	27.3
Transfer income	2011	100	.	.
	2012	100	.	.

Income

The income of households in the lowest 25 percent income bracket on Saba was 7.3 thousand dollars in 2011 and 7.8 thousand dollars in 2012.

On Saba the median disposable household income was 22.3 thousand dollars in 2011 and 23.7 thousand dollars in 2012. The median disposable income of the highest 25 percent income bracket was 54.1 thousand dollars in 2011 and 53.8 thousand dollars in 2012.

Most households generated income from labour, running their own business and property (primary income). On Saba 91 percent of the households had a median primary income in 2011 and 83 percent in 2012.

In general someone's income level is related to their life stage. Young people at the start of their professional career earn relatively low wages. When they grow older, their income from labour increases as they gain more work experience and have access to better paying

jobs. When they reach the retirement age, their income falls again.
This pattern is prevalent in incomes on the Caribbean Netherlands. On all three islands, households with a main breadwinner in the age category of 40 to 59 years had the highest incomes. On Saba the median income of these types of households was 24.9 thousand dollars in 2011 and 28.0 thousand dollars in 2012. The median income of the under 40s increased to 23.8 thousand dollars in 2012 from 21.3 thousand dollars in 2011.

Multi-person households usually have more than one income earner. As a result, multi-person households usually have higher incomes than single-person households. On the three Caribbean islands, incomes of multi-person households are more than twice as high as incomes of single-person households.

3.22 Average disposable income of (private) households by income quartile, 2011-2012*

		Persons	Personal income	
	Year	number	average	median
			x 1,000 USD	
Total	2011	900	25.1	19.0
	2012	900	26.9	20.0
1st quartile (low income)	2011	200	5.2	6.3
	2012	250	6.4	7.6
2nd quartile	2011	200	13.2	13.0
	2012	250	14.8	15.0
3rd quartile	2011	200	24.1	23.5
	2012	250	25.9	25.2
4th quartile (high income)	2011	200	58.0	48.2
	2012	250	60.4	48.4

3.23 Primary income of people between 20 and 60 years in (private) households, by income quartile, 2011-2012*

		Persons	Primary income	
	Year	number	average	median
			x 1,000 USD	
Total	2011	600	31.0	24.6
	2012	600	33.1	25.8
1st quartile (low income)	2011	150	7.4	7.9
	2012	150	8.5	9.4
2nd quartile	2011	150	19.3	19.6
	2012	150	20.3	20.5
3rd quartile	2011	150	30.5	29.6
	2012	150	33.1	32.6
4th quartile (high income)	2011	150	66.6	59.3
	2012	150	70.4	60.6

International trade

3.24 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
2013	16,662	30
2014 I	4,194	38
2014 II	4,128	37
2014 III	4,575	21
2014 IV	6,269	65
2014	19,166	160
2015 I	4,434	22
2015 II*	5,000	123

15% increase in import value on Saba in 2014

Labour

The working age population of Saba (aged 15–74) was nearly 1.5 thousand strong in 2014. Saba has the lowest labour participation rate of the Caribbean Netherlands, namely 59.3 percent. While the participation rates on the other islands are higher for men than for women, there is only a very small difference on Saba. Almost 61 percent of the men and 58 percent of the 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 work in education. The other major employers are government, and health care.

On Saba education and a job don't go as well together as in the European part of the Netherlands. Therefore, a much lower number of young people has a job than in the Netherlands. Education is also the most important reason why young people on Saba do not have a job. Relatively many foreign medical students live on Saba where they attend the medical school located on the island.

Education levels among native-born islanders often low

Around 55 percent of the population of Saba were born elsewhere, mainly in United States, Canada and the Dominican Republic. Many hotels and restaurants on Saba employ Dutch people, and many others work in education or for the government. A great many of them have secondary and higher levels of education. Workers born on the islands themselves often have lower levels of education.

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

		Gender		Age		
	Total	male	female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–74 years
	Persons					
2012						
Total population	1,650	874	777	353	714	583
Labour force	1,083	585	498	137	544	401
Employed labour force	1,041	558	483	126	525	390
Unemployed labour force	42	27	15	.	19	.
Not in the labour force	568	289	279	216	170	182
	%					
Gross labour participation	65.6	67	64.1	38.8	76.2	68.8
Net labour participation	63.0	63.9	62.1	35.7	73.5	66.8
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.6	3.0	.	3.6	.
	Persons					
2014						
Total population	1,517	746	771	324	604	589
Labour force	923	469	454	107	407	408
Employed labour force	900	452	448	102	399	399
Unemployed labour force	23	16	.	.	.	.
Not in the labour force	594	277	317	217	197	181
	%					
Gross labour participation	60.8	62.9	58.9	33.1	67.4	69.3
Net labour participation	59.3	60.7	58	31.5	66.1	67.7
Unemployment rate	2.5	3.5	.	.	.	.

3.26 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
	Persons					
Total population	1,517	746	771	324	604	589
Employed labour force	900	452	448	102	399	399
Unemployed labour force	23	16	.	.	.	.
Not in the labour force	594	277	317	217	197	181
not available and not looking for work	46	20	26	.	.	24
not available or not looking for work	537	240	282	200	169	143
wants to work	18	.	17	.	.	.
does not want to work because of care	28	.	21	.	.	22
does not want to work because of education	368	185	184	200	169	.
does not want to work because of retirement/ old age	95	55	40	.	.	95
does not want to work because of illness; disability; poor health	28	.	20	.	.	26
does not want to work because of other reason	.	.	.	.	.	.

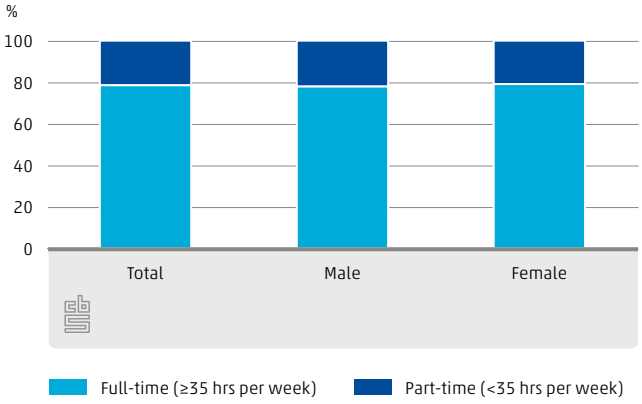
3.27 Gross Domestic Product, 2012

	million USD
Gross Domestic Product (market prices)	42

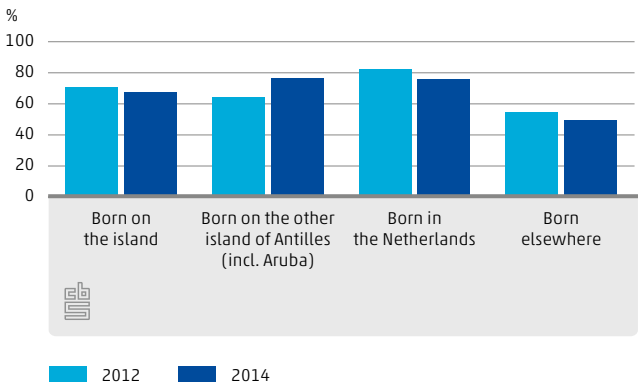
21,400 USD
GDP per capita on Saba in 2012

60% of men and women are employed on Saba

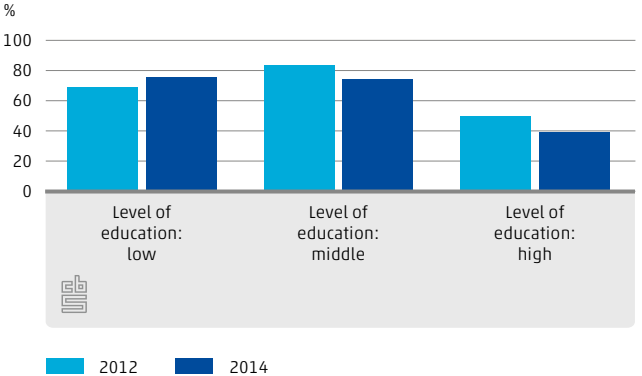
3.28 Employed labour force by sex and full-time/ part-time (15-74 yrs), 2014



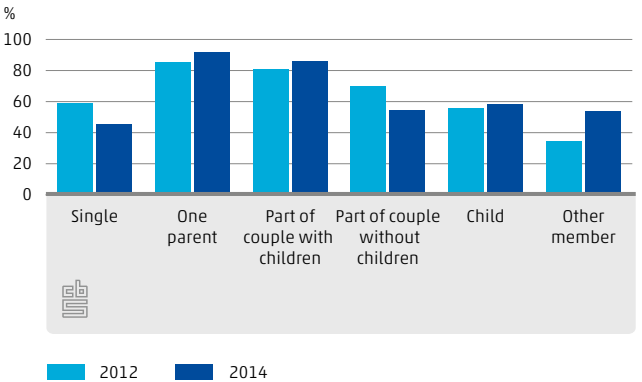
3.29 Net labour participation by place of birth (15-74 yrs)



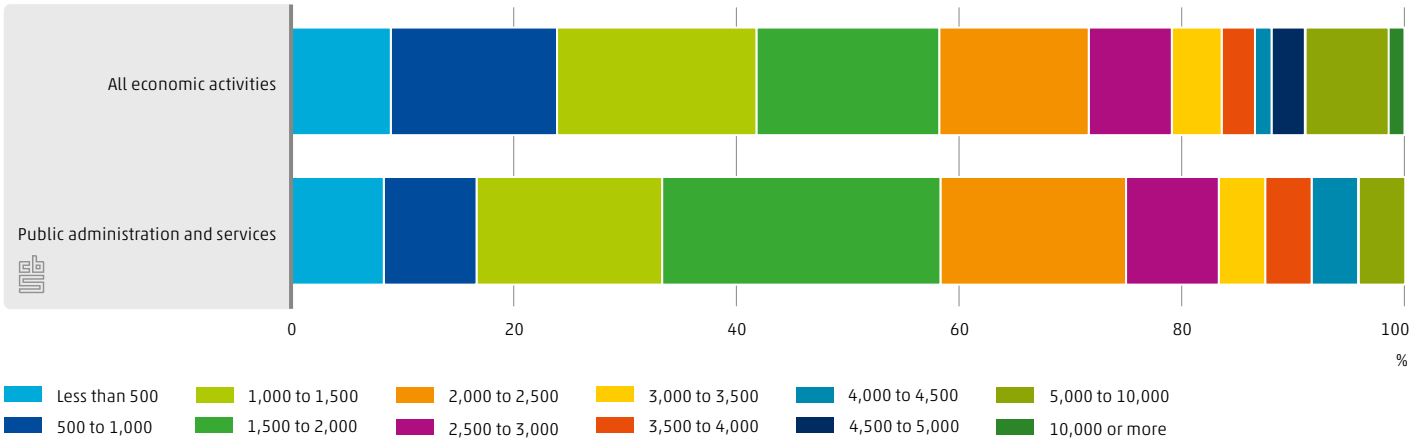
3.30 Net labour participation by level of education, (15-74 yrs)



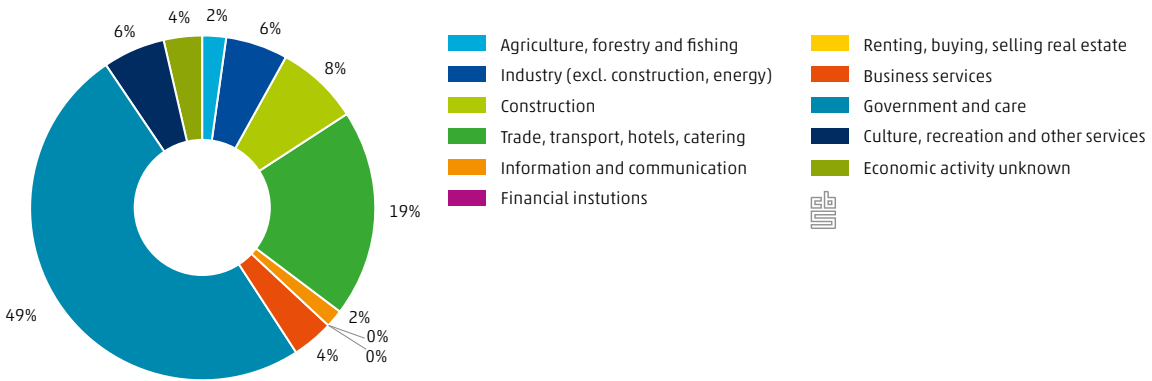
3.31 Net labour participation by household (15-74 yrs)



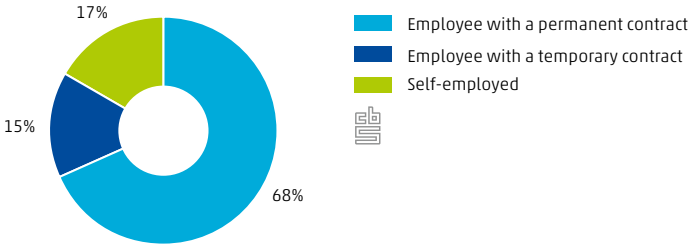
3.32 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and economic activity, 2013



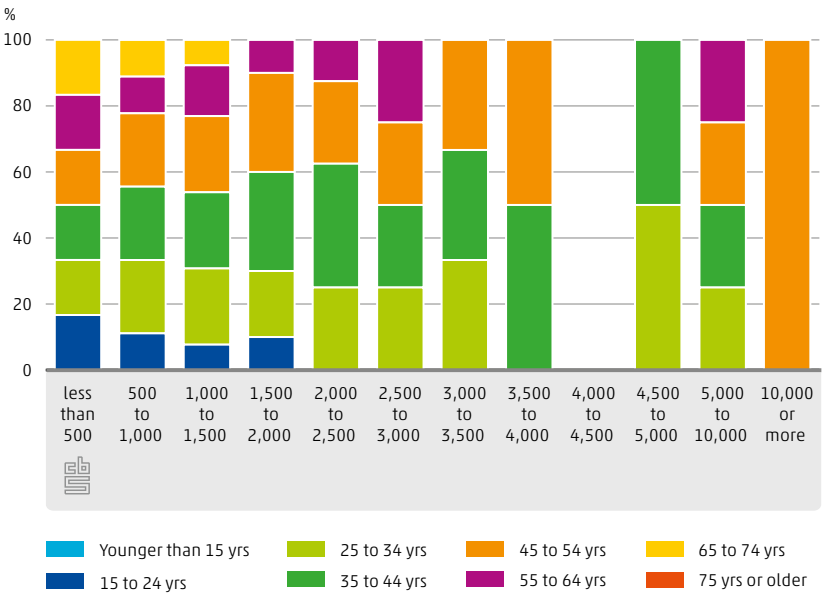
3.33 Employed labour force economic activity (15-74 yrs), 2014



3.34 Employed labour force by position (15-74 years), 2014



3.35 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and age, 2013

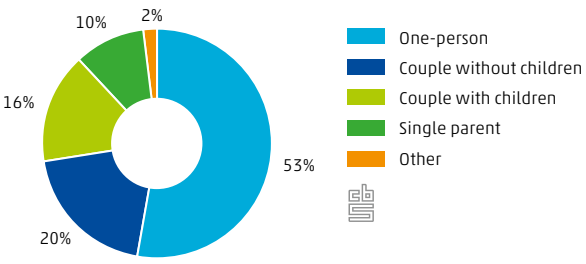


Population

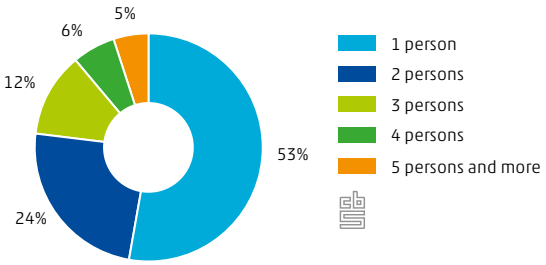
3.36 Population

	2013	2014	2015
Total population (1 January)	1,991	1,846	1,811
Male	1,001	919	906
Female	990	927	905
Population density	153	142	139
Population growth	–130	–41	
Live births	10	11	
Deaths	12	16	
Registered immigration	305	358	
Registered emigration	433	394	

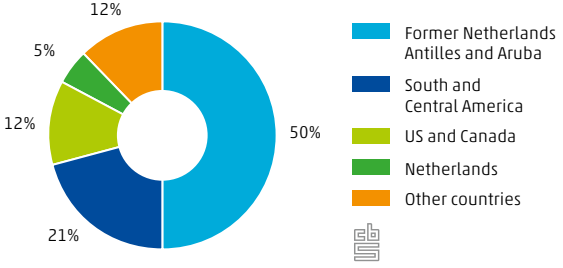
3.37 Households, 1 January 2014



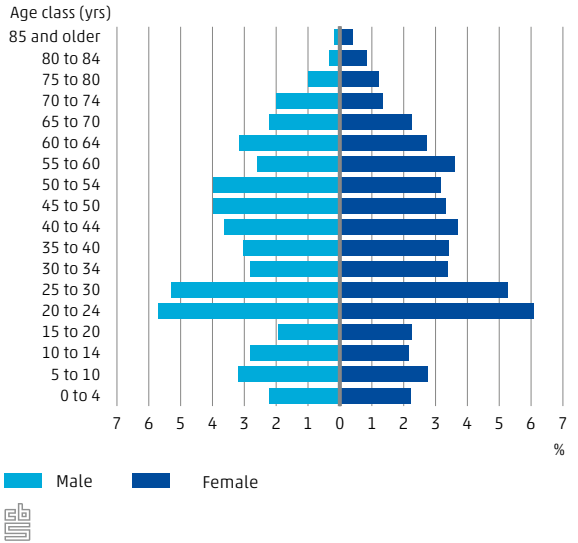
3.38 Number of persons in households, 1 January 2014



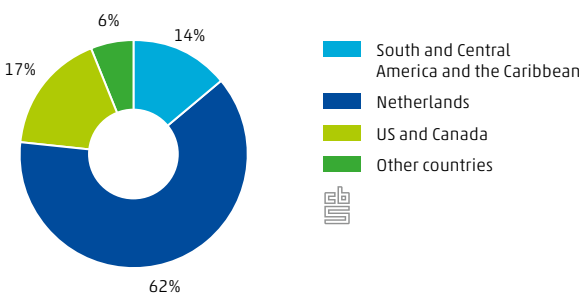
3.39 Country of birth of inhabitants, 1 January 2015



3.40 Age distribution, 1 January 2015



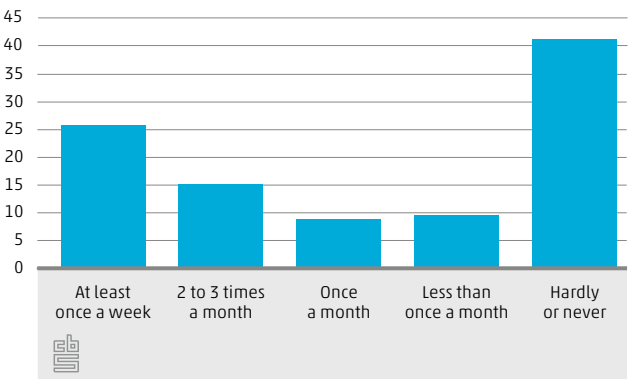
3.41 First nationality of inhabitants, 1 January 2015



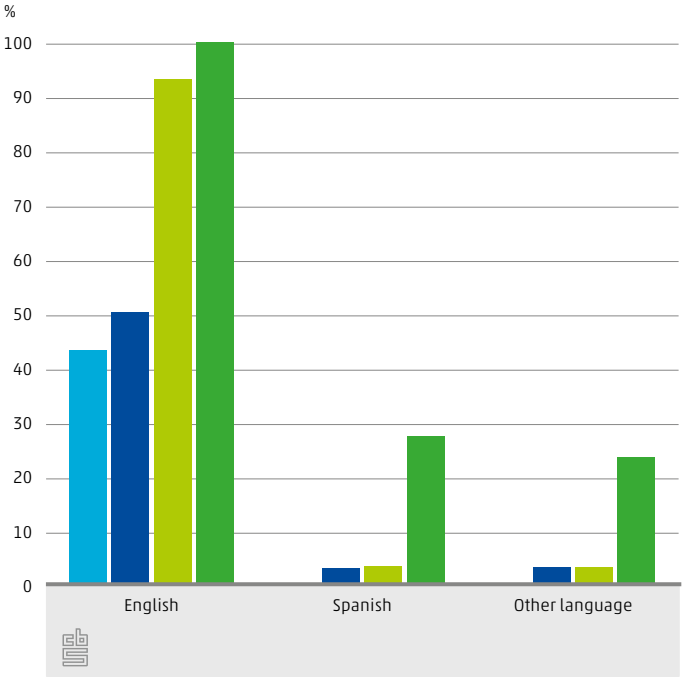
3.42 Religious denominations, 2013

	%
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

3.43 Church attendance of people with a denomination, 2013



3.44 Languages spoken on Saba, 2013



50% of the population of Saba is male

Prices

What is inflation?

In terms of economics, inflation is the average increase in prices of goods and services purchased by consumers. Inflation leads to currency devaluation, which means that fewer goods or services can be purchased with the same amount of money.

In the Caribbean Netherlands, as in most countries, the consumer price index (CPI) is used to calculate official inflation. The CPI reflects changes in prices of an established average package of consumer goods and services. Inflation in a certain month is calculated as the percentage change of the CPI for that month compared to CPI for the same month in the previous year.

If the inflation of a certain month is lower than that of the previous month, this does not automatically mean that prices in general have decreased. Lower inflation can also be caused by higher prices in the previous year.

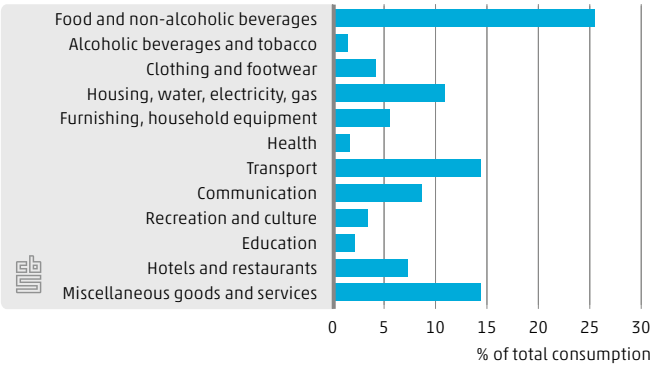
3.45 Expenditure by consumers, 2013

	% of total spending
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	25.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.5
Clothing and footwear	4.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas	10.9
Furnishing, household equipment	5.6
Health	1.7
Transport	14.5
Communication	8.7
Recreation and culture	3.4
Education	2.2
Hotels and restaurants	7.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.4
Total expenditure	100.0

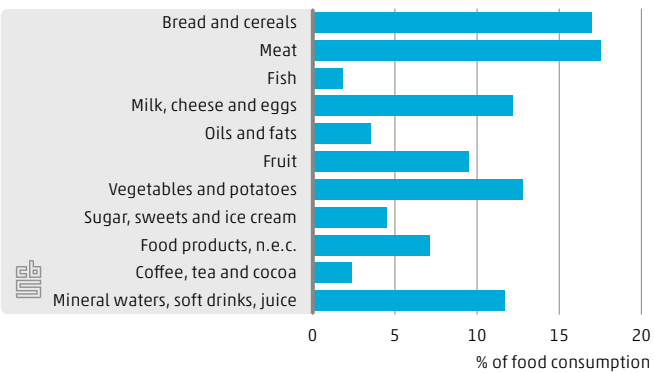
3.46 CPI and inflation

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer price index (2010=100)	106.41	110.38	111.71	113.95
inflation (%)	6.4	3.7	1.2	2.0

3.47 Breakdown of total household consumption, 2013



3.48 Breakdown of household consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverages, 2013



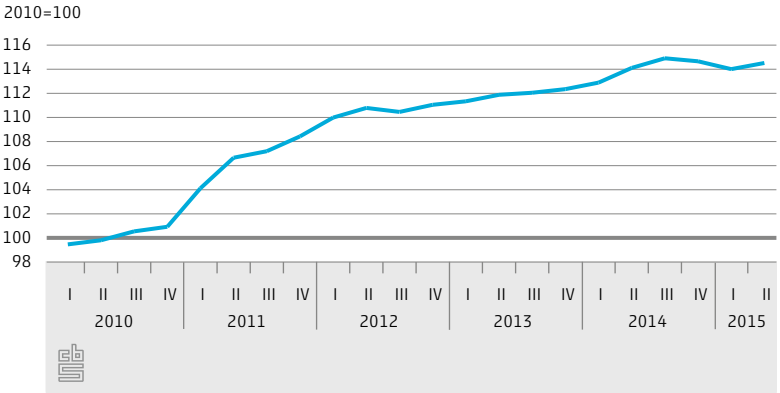
Inflation on Saba

Inflation according to the consumer price index (CPI) on Saba went down further in the second quarter of 2015. On Saba inflation dropped to 0.4 percent in the second quarter. Consumer prices in the first quarter were still up by 1 percent on the same quarter of 2014. The decrease was mainly due to prices in restaurants and cafes but also cosmetics and air tickets, which had a downward effect on inflation.

3.49 Expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages, 2013

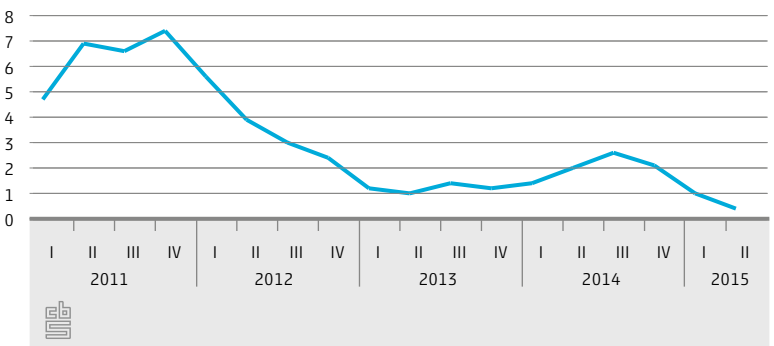
	% of food spending
Bread and cereals	17.0
Meat	17.5
Fish	1.8
Milk, cheese and eggs	12.2
Oils and fats	3.5
Fruit	9.5
Vegetables and potatoes	12.8
Sugar, sweets and ice cream	4.5
Food products, n.e.c.	7.1
Coffee, tea and cocoa	2.4
Mineral waters, soft drinks, juice	11.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.0

3.50 Consumer price index (CPI)



2.0% inflation on Saba in 2014

3.51 Inflation



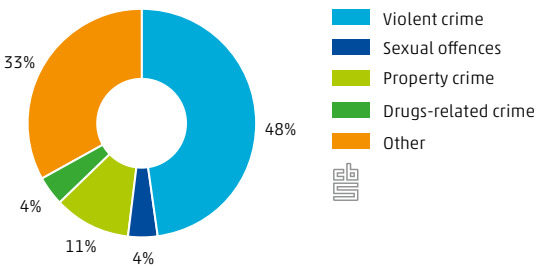
3.2% increase of food prices on Saba in 2014

3.52 Registered crime suspects

	2012	2013	2014
Murder/manslaughter and attempted murder/manslaughter	2	3	0
Violent crime	28	16	13
Sexual offences	1	3	1
Property crime	7	2	3
Weapon-related crime	5	0	0
Drugs-related crime	7	8	1
Other	10	8	9

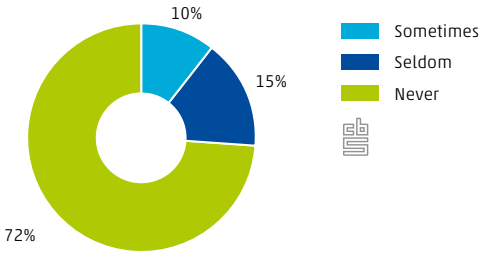
Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba.

3.53 Registered crime suspects, 2014

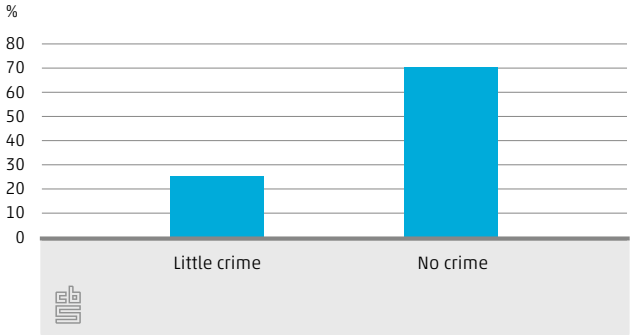


Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba

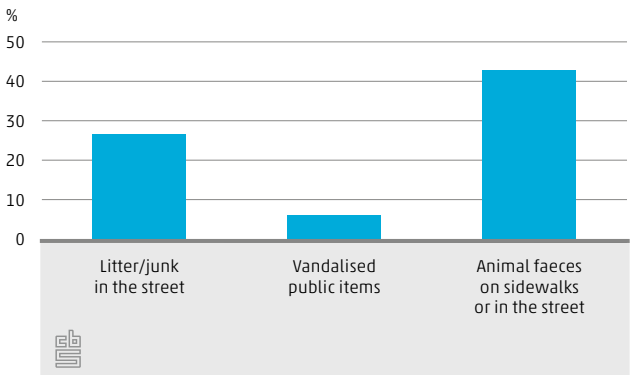
3.54 Feeling unsafe, 2013



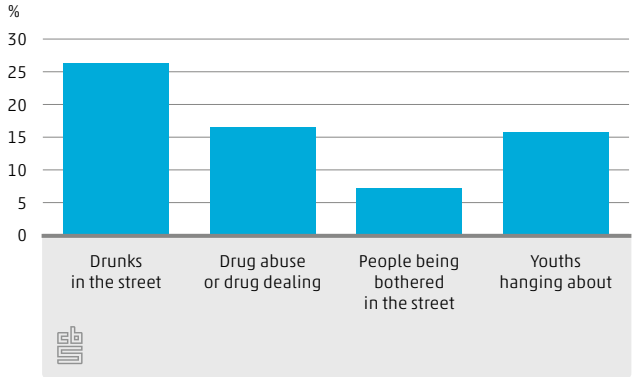
3.55 Perception of crime in own neighbourhood, 2013



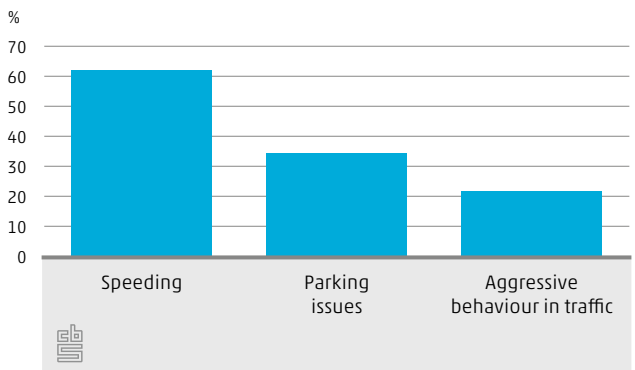
3.56 Percentage of population reporting neighbourhood decline, 2013



3.57 Percentage of population reporting social nuisance, 2013



3.58 Percentage of population reporting traffic nuisance, 2013



Social Security

3.59 Income support (per two weeks)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	USD				
Single	80	86	88	95	97
Allowances					
1st child	23	25	26	28	28
2nd and 3rd child	12	13	13	14	15
living independently	19	21	21	23	23
married/living together	48	51	53	57	58
disability	95	101	156	167	172
extra Saba allowance	31	33	34	36	37

Source: SZW-unit Bonaire.

3.60 State pension

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	USD				
State old age pension (AOV)	524	558	575	618	634
Partner's allowance	359	382	394	423	434
Saba allowance (8%)	42	45	45	49	51

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

Traffic, Transport & Tourism

The number of tourists flying to Saba in 2014 was almost the same as in 2013. However, on average the length of stay was shorter. The number of overnight stays of tourists arriving by airplane on Saba decreased in 2014.
Tourists who arrive by boat are also an important driver for tourism on Saba, as important as the tourists who arrive by airplane. Saba was visited by 10.4 thousand boat passengers, almost as many as the 10.3 thousand tourists who arrived by airplane in 2014. Over 60 percent of the boat passengers arrived on the two ferries that sail between St Maarten and Saba, although it is not yet possible to determine how many ferry passengers are residents and how many are tourists.

On average nearly 900 tourists per month arrive by airplane

In 2014, an average of almost 900 tourists per month travelled to Saba by airplane, bringing the total to 10,300 tourists per year. This number is comparable to that of 2013.

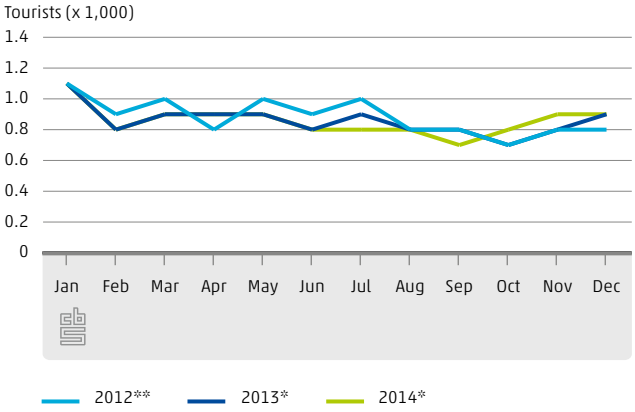
3.61 Passengers and aircrafts Juancho E. Yrausquin Airport per year

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers departures
	x 1,000			
2012	3	29.2	14.3	14.9
2013	3.2	30.9	15.2	15.7
2014	3.1	32.4	15.9	16.6

3.62 Passengers and aircrafts Juancho E. Yrausquin Airport per quarter

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers departures
	x 1,000			
2013-I	0.8	8.5	4.4	4.1
2013-II	0.8	7.9	3.9	4
2013-III	0.8	7.5	3.6	3.9
2013-IV	0.8	7	3.3	3.7
2014-I	0.8	8.3	4.2	4.1
2014-II	0.8	8	3.9	4.1
2014-III	0.8	7.5	3.7	3.8
2014-IV	0.8	8.6	4	4.6
2015-I	0.8	8.6	4.4	4.1
2015-II	0.8	8.0	3.8	4.2

3.63 Inbound tourism by air, 2012-2014



10,400 boat passengers visited Saba in 2014

Dutch and Americans account for most foreign tourists arriving by air

On Saba most tourists arriving by air in 2014 had the Dutch or American nationality. Through the years, the share of American tourists has been higher in Saba than in Bonaire and St Eustatius. Just as on Bonaire, the share of tourists with the Dutch nationality has decreased in the past three years.

Of the 10.3 thousand tourists who arrived on Saba by airplane over a fifth, that is 2.4 thousand tourists, just stayed for a single day. For the other four-fifths the most popular length of stay was between 1 to 3 nights. The average length of stay for the latter group in 2014 was 6.9 nights, which was down from the 7.6 nights in 2013.

Number of passengers arriving by boat equal to the number of tourists flying in

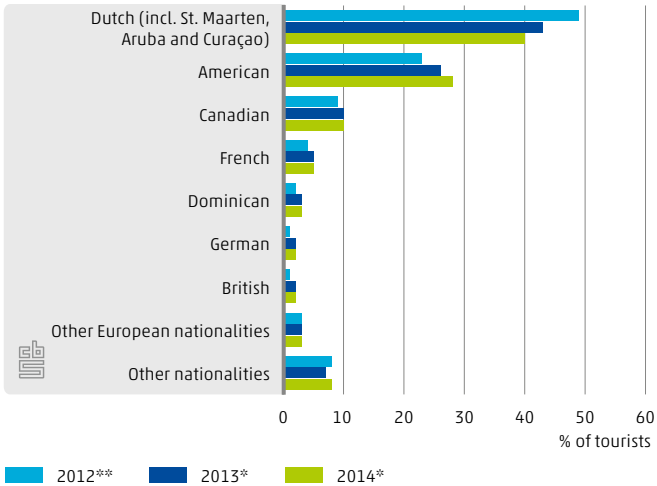
It is difficult for large cruise liners to call at Saba. Saba also does not have any protected harbours. However, there are two ferries that connect Saba with St Maarten and there are anchorages for motorboats, yachts and other small vessels. A total 500 of such vessels called at Saba in 2014, carrying approximately 3.7 thousand tourists. The average number of

passenger per vessel was 7.4. The average length of stay was 2.1 days. The most common nationalities of the ships were American, French and British. The two ferries carried about 6.7 thousand passengers to Saba in 2014.

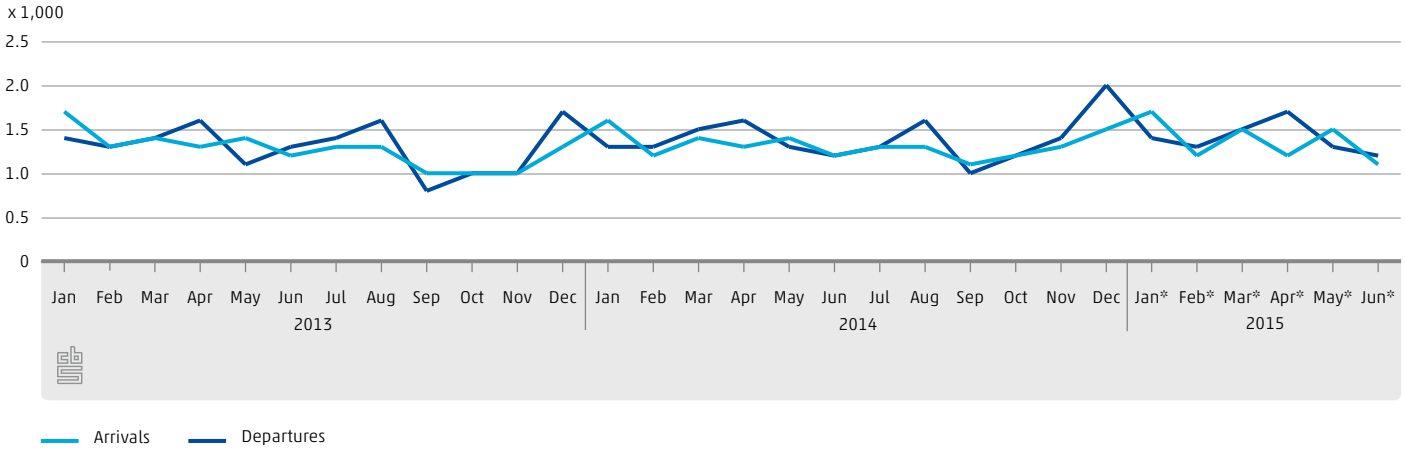
3.64 Number of tourists arriving by air, 2012-2014

	2012**	2013*	2014*
	x 1,000		
January	1.1	1.1	1.1
February	0.9	0.8	0.8
March	1.0	0.9	0.9
April	0.8	0.9	0.9
May	1.0	0.9	0.9
June	0.9	0.8	0.8
July	1.0	0.9	0.8
August	0.8	0.8	0.8
September	0.8	0.8	0.7
October	0.7	0.7	0.8
November	0.8	0.8	0.9
December	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total	10.5	10.3	10.3

3.65 Inbound tourism by air and by nationality, 2012-2014



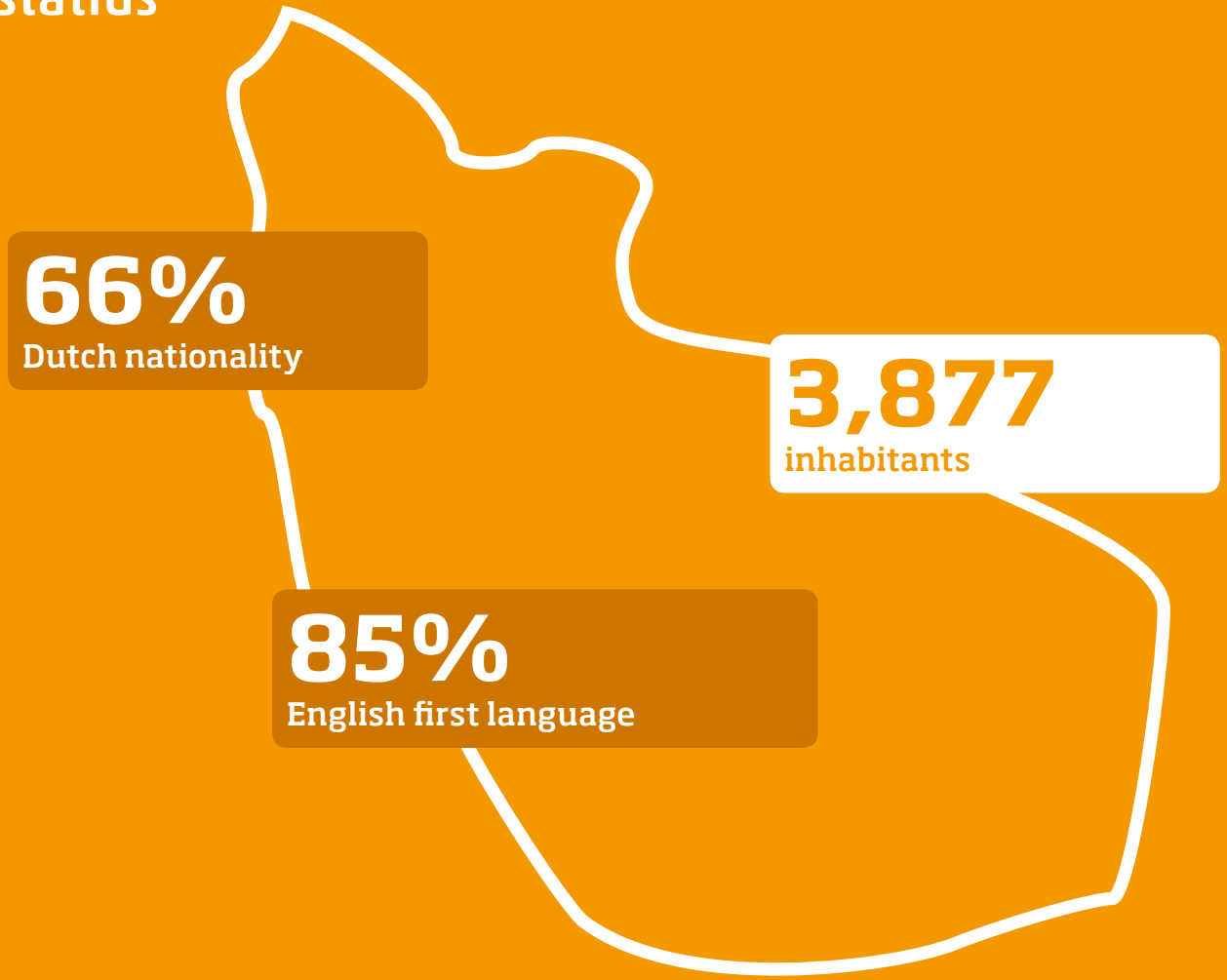
3.66 Arrivals and departures Juancho E. Yrasquin Airport



3.67 Inbound tourism by air and by nationality, 2012-2014

	2012**	2013*	2014*
	% of tourists		
Dutch	49	43	40
American	23	26	28
Canadian	9	10	10
French	4	5	5
Dominican	2	3	3
German	1	2	2
British	1	2	2
Other European nationalities	3	3	3
Other nationalities	8	7	8

St Eustatius



4. St Eustatius

Like Saba and St Maarten, St Eustatius is one of the Leeward islands. Some 4 thousand people live on the island with an area of 21 km^2 and a population density of 185.
The population has increased by a little less than 200 people since January 2011. With 120 the population of men grew twice as fast as the population of women. The labour force is 2.4 thousand strong of which 2.2 thousand people are employed. So 68 percent of the population aged 15–74 years are working. The unemployment rate is almost 9. Nearly half of the population – 45 percent – were born on one of the islands making up the former Netherlands Antilles or Aruba and 66 percent have the Dutch nationality. English is the main language of 85 percent of the population; 6 percent speak mainly Dutch and another 7 percent mainly Spanish. Dutch is the first language of 6 percent of the population on St Eustatius. On St Eustatius 68 percent of the population speak more than one language. On Saba and St Eustatius 83 percent of inhabitants said they were religious. St Eustatius has three main religions: almost a quarter of inhabitants are Catholic, just under one in five are Methodists and one in six Adventists.
The size of the economy, measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), of St Eustatius amounted to USD 101 million in 2012. Since the number of inhabitants on St Eustatius was 3,844 in 2012, GDP per capita was USD 26,300.

339
in primary education

43
in secondary vocational education

236
in secondary education

Pupils in government funded schools on St Eustatius, 1 October 2014

Education

4.1 Government funded schools 2014/'15*

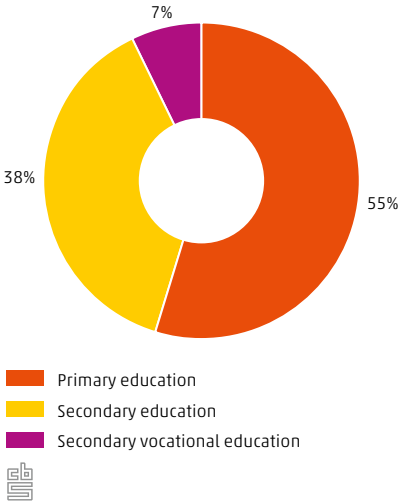
Primary education	4
Secondary education including senior secondary vocational education	1

Source: OCW-unit Bonaire.

4.2 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October 2014

	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/'14	2014/'15*
Primary education	356	365	340	339
Secondary education	251	244	253	236
Secondary vocational education	0	31	39	43
Total	607	640	632	618

4.3 Pupils in government funded schools, 1 October 2014



26% of the primary school pupils in St Eustatius are younger than 6

4.4 Pupils in primary education on government funded schools

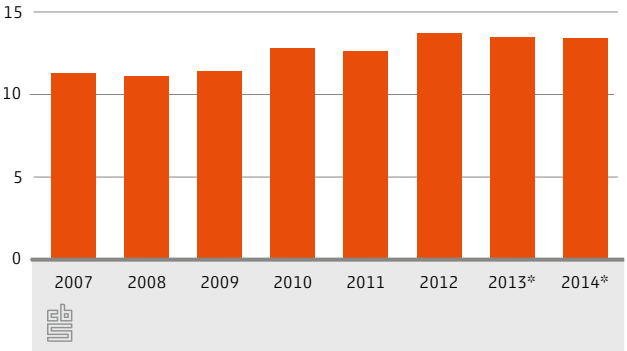
	2012/'13	2013/'14	2014/'15*
4 yrs and younger	35	39	45
5 yrs	41	36	44
6 yrs	39	39	37
7 yrs	45	37	43
8 yrs	55	45	36
9 yrs	39	48	46
10 yrs	46	40	43
11 yrs	54	43	37
12 yrs	10	12	8
13 yrs	1	1	0
Total primary education	365	340	339

4.5 Pupils in secondary and secondary vocational government funded schools

	2010/'11	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/'14	2014/'15*
Secondary Vocational (bbl)	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary Vocational (bol)	0	0	31	39	43
Students in secondary education	265	251	244	253	236
Total	265	251	275	292	279

Energy

4.6 Electricity production

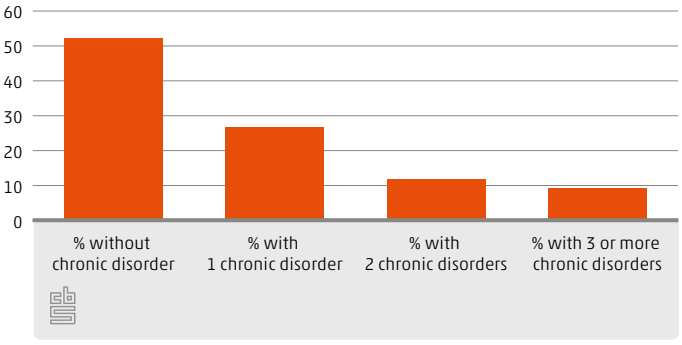


4.7 Contact with medical professionals, 2013

	% Persons with at least 1 contact	Average number of contacts (patient)
Contact with GP in the last 12 months	71.7	11.8
Contact with medical specialist in the last 12 months	47.6	11.1
Contact with dentist in the last 12 months	50.2	4.3

7% of over -15s on St Eustatius smoke every day

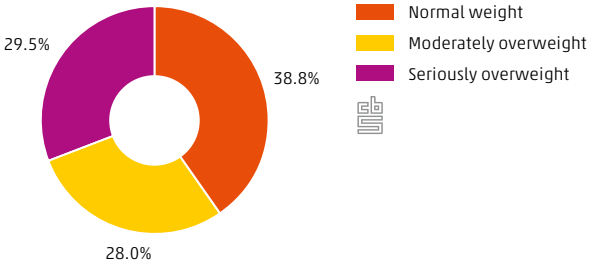
4.8 Percentage of population who suffer from chronic disorders, 2013



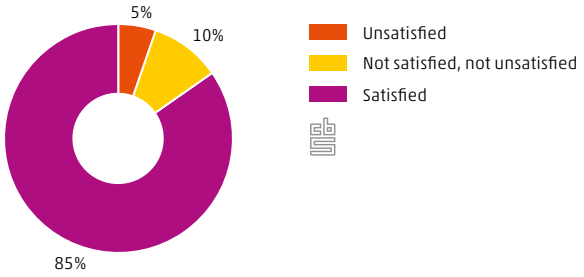
4.9 Use of medicines, 2013

	%
Prescribed medicines in 2 weeks	33.3
Non-prescribed medicines in 2 weeks	23.9

4.10 Percentage of population who are overweight, 2013

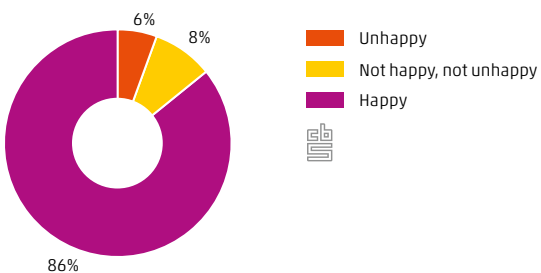


4.11 Percentage of population who are satisfied with life, 2013



86% of the population of St Eustatius feel happy

4.12 Percentage of population who feel happy, 2013



Household amenities

4.13 Water supply, 2013

	%[1)]
Waterworks	2.8
Cistern or well	94.5
Water truck	29.6
Bottled water	26.1

[1)] The sum may be more than 100%, as households may have more than one source of water.

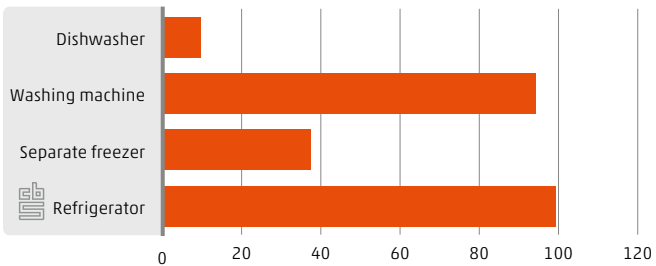
4.15 Fuel used most for cooking, 2013

	%
Gas	95.9
Electricity	3.6

4.16 Means of transport in household, 2013

	%
Cars	74.5
one car	48.9
more than one car	25.6
Bicycles	32.2
Motorcycles	5.8
Mopeds and scooters	9.3

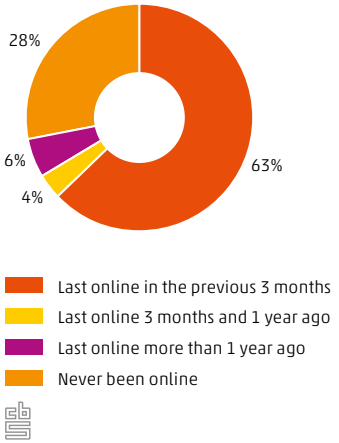
4.14 Appliances in the home, 2013



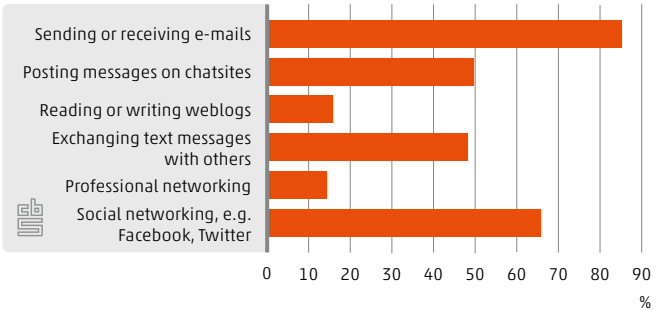
4.17 Devices in the home, 2013

	% of households
Television	96.0
Landline telephone	41.5
Mobile phone	90.7
Personal computer	40.0
Laptop	55.0
Tablet	29.2
Games computer	27.7

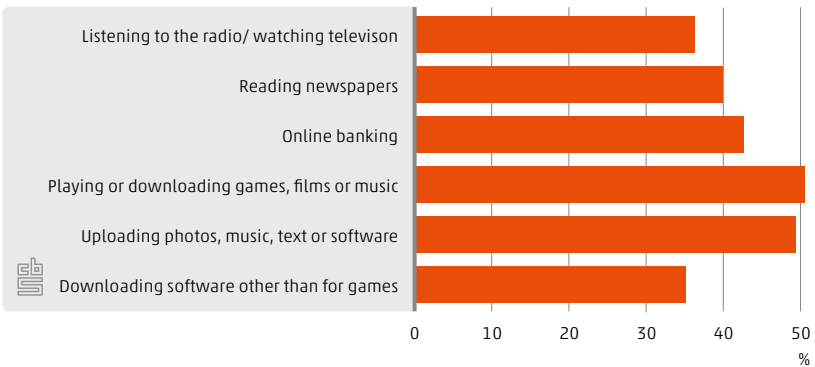
4.18 Internet use, 2013



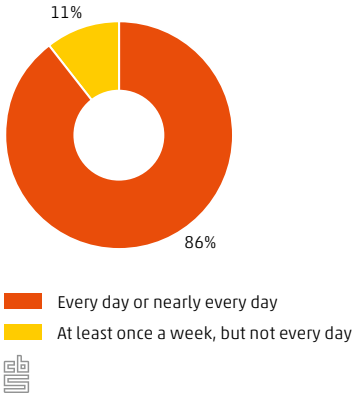
4.19 Internet activities (reasons being online) in the last 3 months, 2013



4.20 Internet activities (reasons being online) in the last 3 months, 2013



4.21 Internet use in previous 3 months (frequent users), 2013



53% of the households on St Eustatius consist of 1 person

Income

The median income of households in the lowest 25 percent income bracket on St Eustatius was 6.9 thousand dollars in 2011 and 7.7 thousand dollars in 2012, an increase of more than 11%.

On St Eustatius the median disposable household income was 24.5 thousand dollars in 2011 and 26.7 thousand dollars in 2012. The median disposable income of the highest 25 percent income bracket was 63.2 thousand dollars in 2011 and 63.1 thousand dollars in 2012.

Most households generated income from labour, running their own business and property (primary income). On St Eustatius 89 percent of the households mainly had a primary income in 2012 and 84 percent in 2011. This primary income was 27.6 in 2011 and 30.1 thousand dollars in 2012.The median disposable income of households mainly relying on benefits was 6.9 thousand dollars in 2011 and 7.7 thousand dollars in 2012.

In general someone's income level is related to their life stage. Young people at the start of their professional career earn relatively low wages. When they grow older, their income from labour increases as they gain more work experience and have access to better paying jobs. When they reach the retirement age, their income falls again.
This pattern is prevalent in incomes on the Caribbean Netherlands. On all three islands, households with a main breadwinner in the age category of 40 to 59 years had the highest incomes. On St Eustatius the median income of these types of households was 28.8 thousand dollars in 2011 and 32.4 thousand dollars in 2012. The median income of the under 40s increased to 22.5 thousand dollars in 2012 from 22.1 thousand dollars in 2011. The median income of people aged over 60 also increased, from 16.0 thousand dollars in 2011 to 17.1 thousand dollars in 2012.

Multi-person households usually have more than one income earner. As a result, multi-person households usually have higher incomes than single-person households. On the

4.22 Income from (private) households to various characteristics, 2011-2012*

	Year	Households	Disposable income	
		number	average	median
			x 1,000 USD	
Total	2011	950	32.1	24.5
	2012	950	34.3	26.7
Income quartile				
1st quartile (low income)	2011	250	6.5	6.9
	2012	250	7.1	7.7
2nd quartile	2011	250	18.2	18.1
	2012	250	19.5	19.3
3rd quartile	2011	250	32.9	32.9
	2012	250	35.6	34.6
4th quartile (high income)	2011	250	71.0	63.2
	2012	250	75.1	63.1
Age class				
up to 40 years	2011	250	28.5	22.1
	2012	250	27.6	22.5
40 to 59 years	2011	500	37.2	28.8
	2012	500	41.0	32.4
60 years and over	2011	250	25.2	16.0
	2012	250	28.2	17.1
Number of household members				
1 person	2011	300	21.2	15.5
	2012	300	22.9	17.6
2 and more persons	2011	650	37.0	28.8
	2012	650	40.0	31.8
Main source of income				
Primary income	2011	800	35.7	27.6
	2012	850	38.2	30.1
Transfer income	2011	100	8.0	6.9
	2012	150	9.2	7.7

4.23 Average disposable income of (private) households by income quartile, 2011-2012*

		Persons	Personal income	
	Year	number	average	median
			x 1,000 USD	
Total	2011	1,450	29.4	20.9
	2012	1,500	31.2	22.8
1st quartile (low income)	2011	350	5.5	6.1
	2012	400	5.5	5.9
2nd quartile	2011	350	14.4	13.9
	2012	400	15.8	16.1
3rd quartile	2011	350	28.9	28.6
	2012	400	31.8	31.5
4th quartile (high income)	2011	350	68.6	59.5
	2012	400	71.7	63.4

three Caribbean islands, incomes of multi-person households are higher than incomes of single-person households.

4.24 Primary income of individuals of 20 to 60 years in (private) households, by income quartile, 2011-2012*

		Persons	Primary income	
	Year	number	average	median
			x 1,000 USD	
Total	2011	1,050	37.0	27.9
	2012	1,100	39.1	30.6
1st quartile (low income)	2011	250	8.2	9.4
	2012	250	8.4	9.1
2nd quartile	2011	250	20.8	20.8
	2012	250	22.6	22.0
3rd quartile	2011	250	37.1	36.0
	2012	250	41.0	40.5
4th quartile (high income)	2011	250	81.6	72.0
	2012	250	84.5	75.4

4.25 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
2013	40,940	5,775
2014 I	7,462	468
2014 II	8,539	92
2014 III	9,009	379
2014 IV	10,060	144
2014	35,070	1,083
2015 I	7,695	153
2015 II*	10,440	147

14% decrease in import value in 2014 on St Eustatius

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

		Gender		Age		
	Total	male	female	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-74 years
	Persons					
2012						
Total population	2,982	1,666	1,316	384	1,230	1,368
Labour force	2,160	1,277	882	93	1,060	1,008
Employed labour force	2,091	1,241	851	88	1,027	976
Unemployed labour force	69	37	32	.	33	32
Not in the labour force	822	388	433	291	170	360
	%					
Gross labour participation	72.4	76.7	67.1	24.1	86.2	73.7
Net labour participation	70.1	74.5	64.7	23.0	83.5	71.4
Unemployment rate	3.2	2.9	3.6	.	3.1	3.2
	Persons					
2014						
Total population	3,251	1,834	1,417	391	1,305	1,555
Labour force	2,416	1,442	974	142	1,167	1,106
Employed labour force	2,203	1,302	901	105	1,101	997
Unemployed labour force	213	140	73	37	66	109
Not in the labour force	835	392	443	249	138	449
	%					
Gross labour participation	74.3	78.6	68.7	36.3	89.5	71.2
Net labour participation	67.8	71.0	63.6	26.9	84.4	64.1
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.7	7.5	26.1	5.7	9.9

Labour

The working age population on St Eustatius (age 15–74) is nearly 3.3 thousand strong and 67.8 percent have a job. Island participation rates are higher for men than for women, over 90 percent of the men work on a full-time basis. The unemployment rate is 8.8 percent. Unemployment is especially high among young people on the island. The NuStar storage terminal has a significant impact on the labour market on St Eustatius, as do the government and care sectors.

On St Eustatius education and a job don't go as well together as in the European part of the Netherlands. About 45 percent of the young people on St Eustatius are not looking for a job and are not available to start work. Young students on St Eustatius don't work alongside their studies. Education is also one of the main reasons why people on the islands do not want to, or are not available for, work.

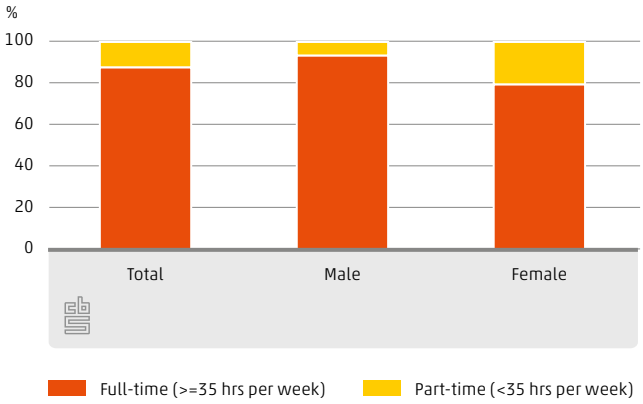
People with a Dutch nationality on St Eustatius work mainly in education and government. Many of them have secondary and higher levels of education. Workers born on the islands themselves often have lower levels of education.

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

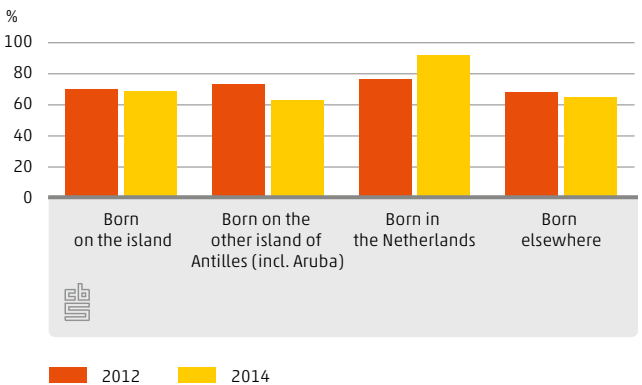
	Gender			Age		
	Total	male	female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–74 years
	Persons					
Total population	3,251	1,834	1,417	391	1,305	1,555
Employed labour force	2,203	1,302	901	105	1,101	997
Unemployed labour force	213	140	73	37	66	109
Not in the labour force	835	392	443	249	138	449
not available or not looking for work	266	167	99	71	92	102
not available and not looking for work	569	216	344	168	39	348
wants to work	102	31	71	32	24	45
does not want to work because of care	48	.	48	.	15	33
does not want to work because of education	116	69	47	116	.	.
does not want to work because of retirement/ old age	162	65	97	.	.	162
does not want to work because of illness; disability; poor health	102	51	52	.	.	88
does not want to work because of other reason	39	.	29	20	.	20

8.8% unemployment rate on St Eustatius in 2014

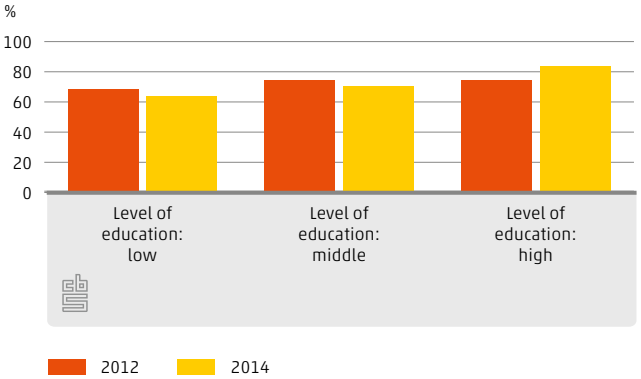
4.28 Employed labour force by sex and full-time/ part-time (15-74 yrs), 2014



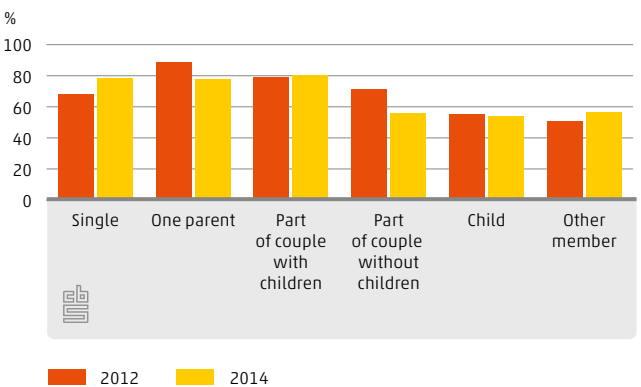
4.29 Net labour participation by place of birth



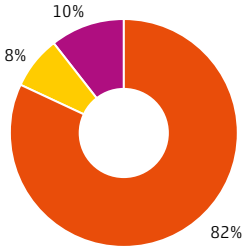
4.30 Net labour participation by level of education (15-74 yrs)



4.31 Net labour participation by household

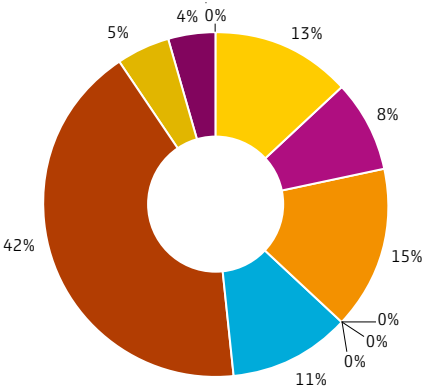


4.32 Employed labour force by position (15-74 yrs), 2014



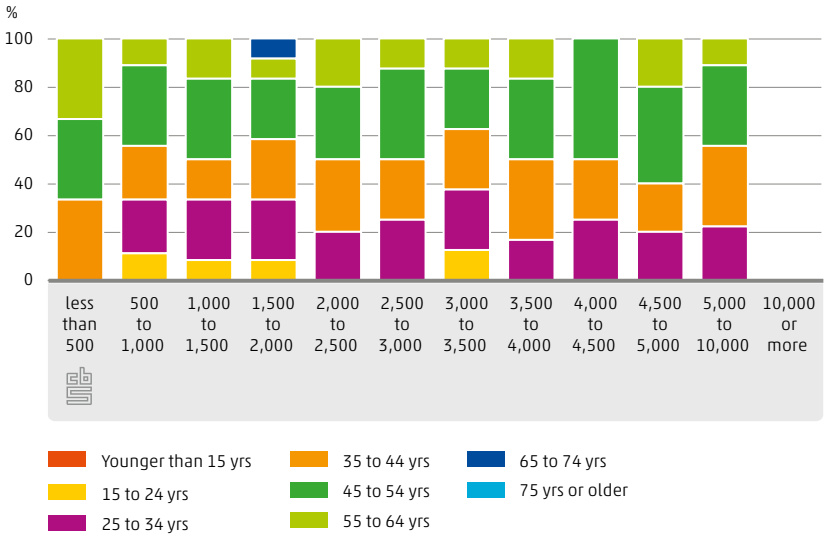
- Employee with a permanent contract
- Employee with a temporary contract
- Self-employed

4.33 Employed labour force (15-74 yrs), 2014

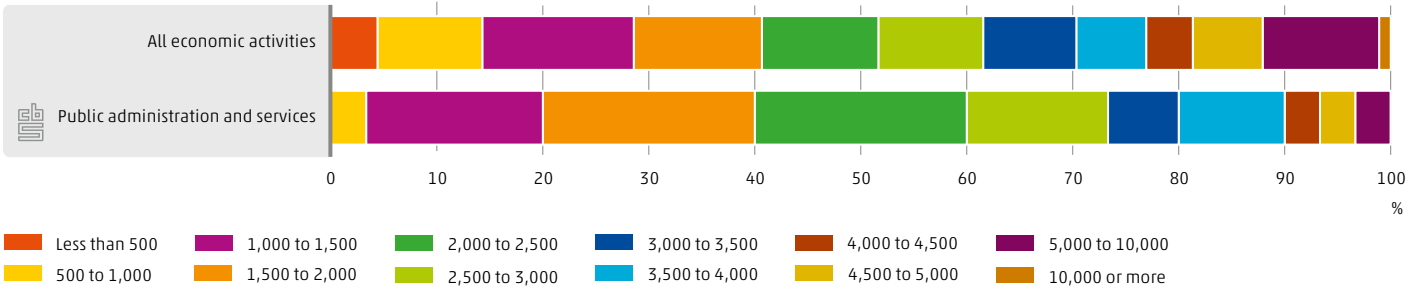


- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Industry (excl. construction, energy)
- Construction
- Trade, transport, hotels, catering
- Information and communication
- Financial instutions
- Renting, buying, selling real estate
- Business services
- Government and care
- Culture, recreation and other services
- Economic activity unknown

4.34 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and age, 2013



4.35 Jobs of employees by monthly wage and economic activity, 2013



Macroeconomics

4.36 Gross Domestic Product, 2012

	millions of USD
Gross Domestic Product (market prices)	101

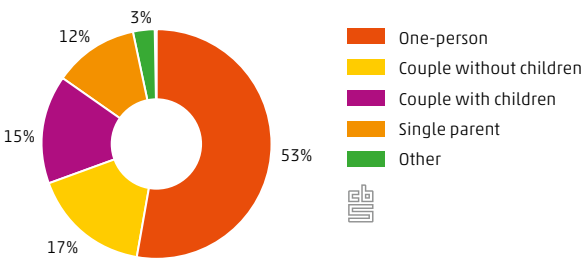
26,300 USD GDP per capita on St Eustatius in 2012

Population

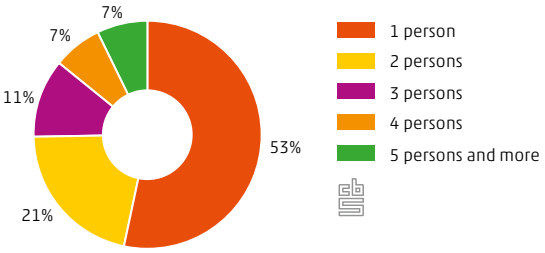
4.37 Population

	2013	2014	2015
Total population (1 January)	3,897	4,020	3,877
male	2,159	2,225	2,130
female	1,738	1,795	1,747
Population density	186	191	185
Population growth	138	-134	
Live births	51	24	
Deaths	18	22	
Registered immigration	378	177	
Registered emigration	273	313	

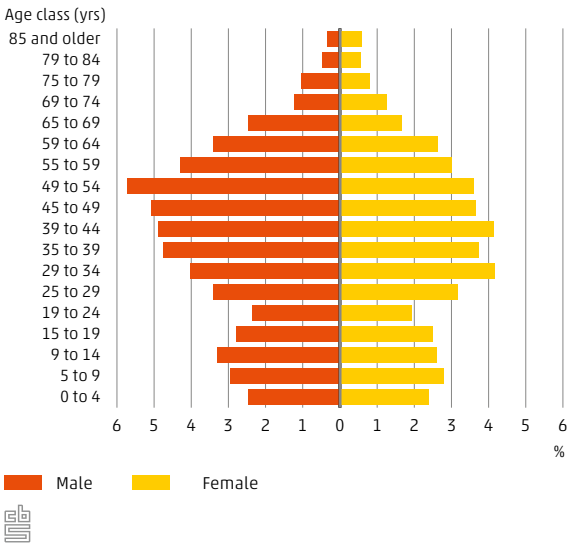
4.38 Households, 1 January 2014



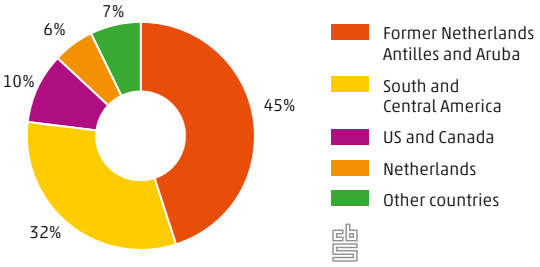
4.39 Number of persons in households, 1 January 2014



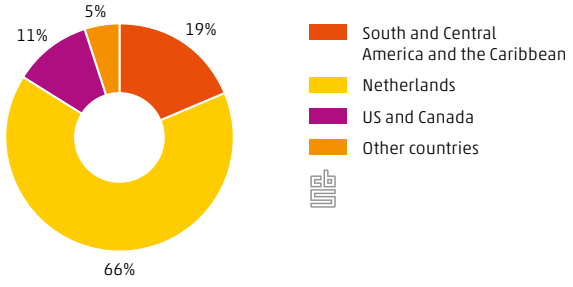
4.40 Age distribution, 1 January 2015



4.41 Country of birth of inhabitants, 1 January 2015



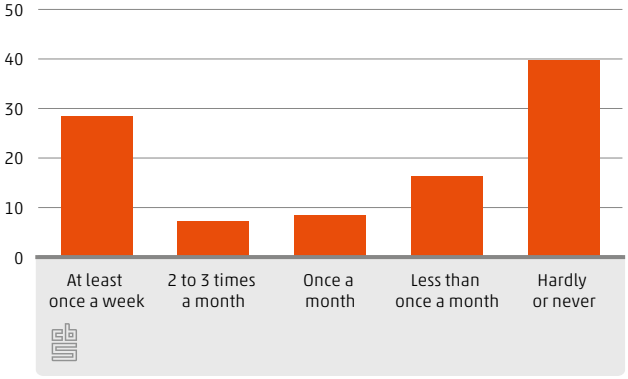
4.42 First nationality of inhabitants, 1 January 2015



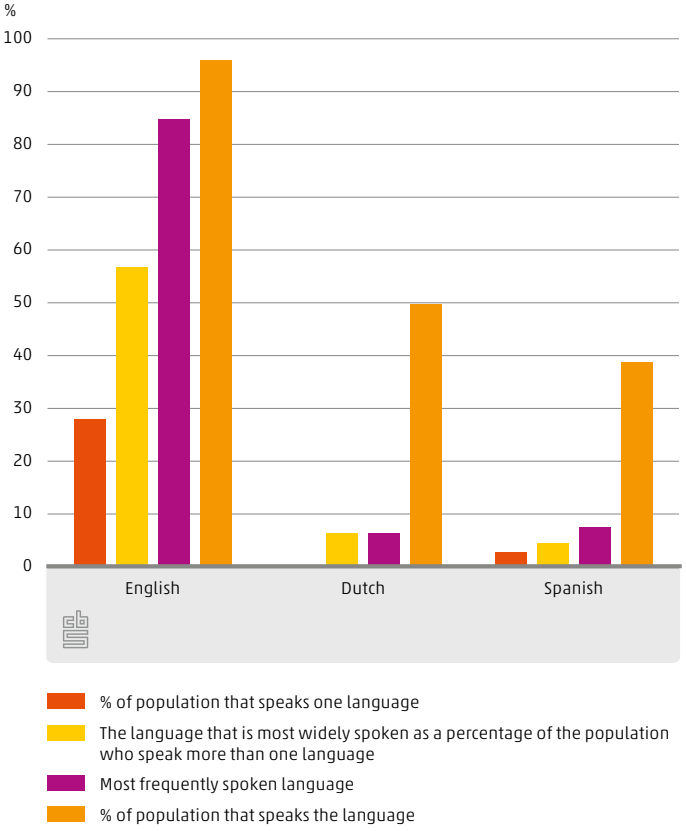
4.43 Religious denomination

	%
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

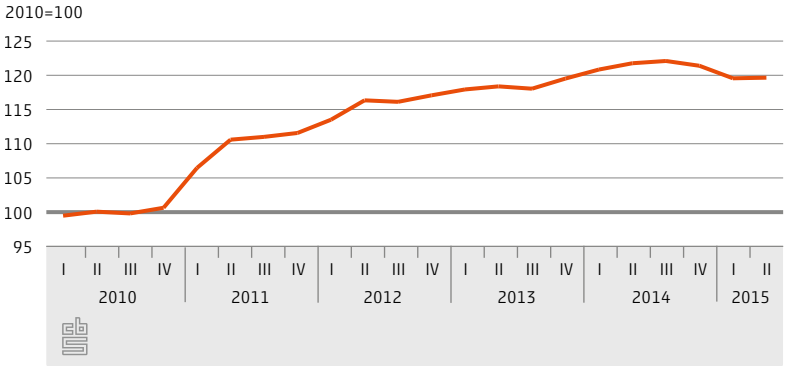
4.44 Church attendance of people with a denomination, 2013



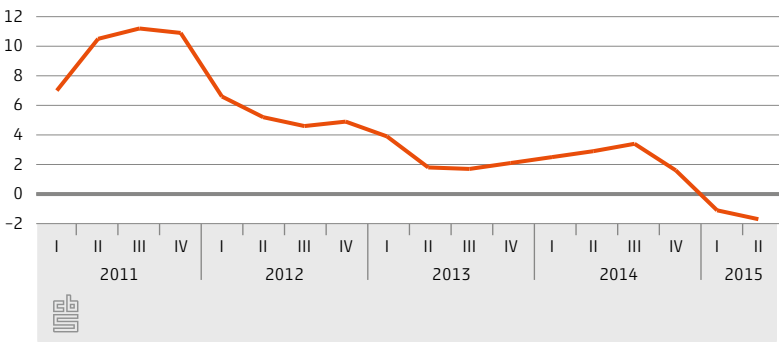
4.45 Languages spoken



4.46 Consumer price index (CPI)



4.47 Inflation



Prices

What is inflation?

In terms of economics, inflation is the average increase in prices of goods and services purchased by consumers. Inflation leads to currency devaluation, which means that fewer goods or services can be purchased with the same amount of money.

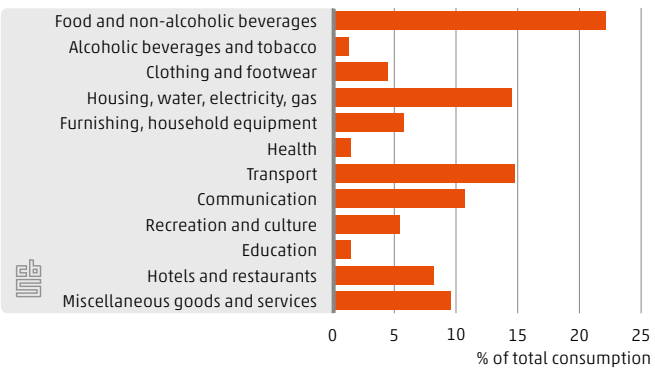
In the Caribbean Netherlands, as in most countries, the consumer price index (CPI) is used to calculate official inflation. The CPI reflects changes in prices of an established average package of consumer goods and services. Inflation in a certain month is calculated as the percentage change of the CPI for that month compared to CPI for the same month in the previous year.

If the inflation of a certain month is lower than that of the previous month, this does not automatically mean that prices in general have decreased. Lower inflation can also be caused by higher prices in the previous year.

4.48 Expenditure by consumers, 2013

	% of total spending
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	22.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.3
Clothing and footwear	4.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas	14.5
Furnishing, household equipment	5.8
Health	1.4
Transport	14.9
Communication	10.7
Recreation and culture	5.4
Education	1.5
Hotels and restaurants	8.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	9.6
Total expenditure	100.0

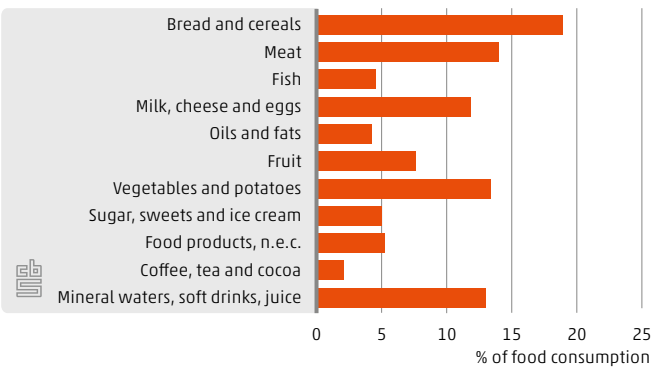
4.49 Breakdown of total household consumption, 2013



4.50 Expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages, 2013

	% of food spending
Bread and cereals	19.1
Meat	14.0
Fish	4.5
Milk, cheese and eggs	11.9
Oils and fats	4.2
Fruit	7.6
Vegetables and potatoes	13.4
Sugar, sweets and ice cream	5.0
Food products, n.e.c.	5.2
Coffee, tea and cocoa	2.1
Mineral waters, soft drinks, juice	13.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.0

4.51 Breakdown of household consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverages, 2013



Inflation on St Eustatius

The inflation has been falling consistently ever since Statistics Netherlands started measuring inflation for the Caribbean Netherlands in October 2010. For the very first time negative inflation was reported for St Eustatius in the first and second quarters of 2015.

On St Eustatius inflation fell for three consecutive quarters and came out at –1.7 percent in the second quarter of 2015. That is down 0.6 percentage points on the first quarter. Food prices accounted for much of the lower inflation rate.

4.52 CPI and inflation

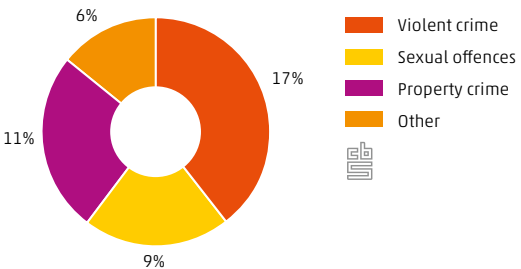
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer price index (2010=100)	109.90	115.76	118.47	121.52
inflation (%)	9.9	5.3	2.3	2.6

4.53 Registered crime suspects

	2012	2013	2014
Murder/manslaughter and attempted murder/manslaughter	3	1	0
Violent crime	46	26	17
Sexual offences	7	8	9
Property crime	18	19	11
Weapon-related crime	1	0	0
Drugs-related crime	13	3	0
Other	8	10	6

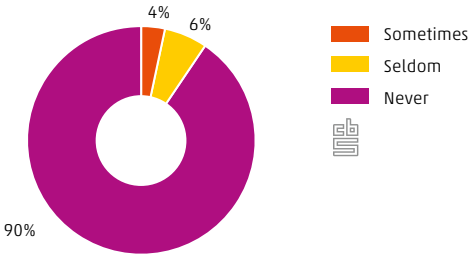
Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba.

4.54 Registered crime suspects, 2014



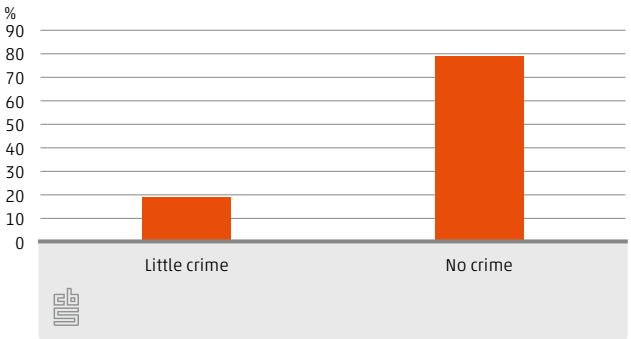
Source: Public Prosecutor's office Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba.

4.55 Feeling unsafe, 2013



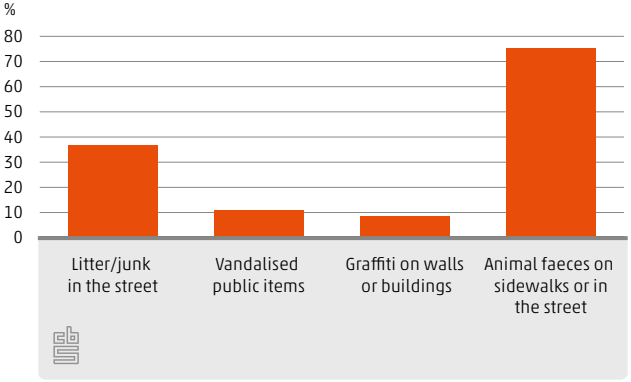
Source: Omnibus Survey Caribbean Netherlands, 2013.

4.56 Perception of crime in own neighbourhood, 2013

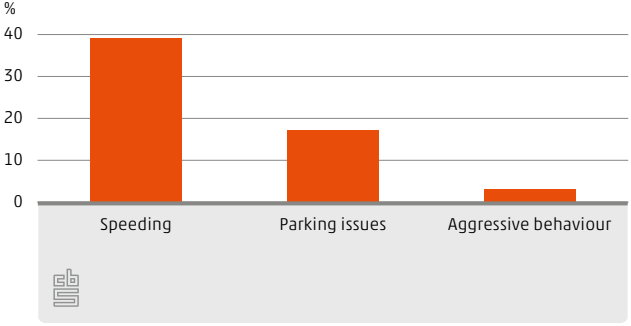


Source: Omnibus Survey Caribbean Netherlands, 2013.

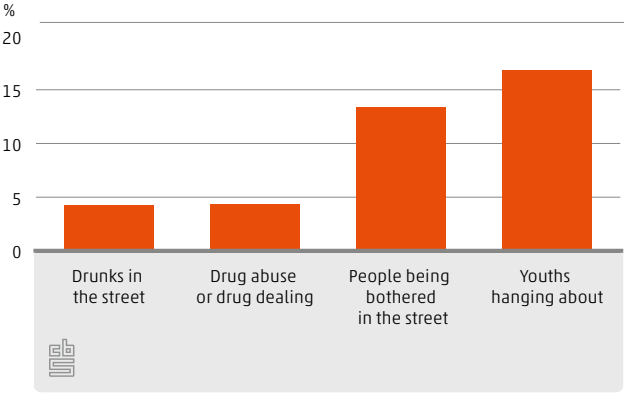
4.57 Percentage of population reporting neighbourhood decline, 2013



4.58 Percentage of population reporting traffic nuisance, 2013



4.59 Percentage of population reporting social nuisance, 2013



Social security

4.60 Income support (per two weeks)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	USD				
Single	80	89	94	95	98
Allowances					
1st child	23	26	27	28	29
2nd and 3rd child	12	14	14	14	15
living independently	19	22	23	23	24
married/living together	48	53	56	57	59
disability	95	105	164	168	173

Source: SZW-unit.

4.61 State pension

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	USD				
State old age pension (AOV)	524	582	609	619	640
Partner's allowance	359	399	417	424	439
St Eustatius allowance (2%)	10	12	12	12	13

Source: SZW unit Bonaire.

4.62 Passengers and aircrafts F.D. Roosevelt Airport per year

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers 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

4.63 Inbound tourism by air and by nationality, 2012-2014

	2012**	2013*	2014*
	% of tourists		
Dutch	56	56	53
American	11	13	12
Dominican	4	4	3
French	3	4	4
Canadian	2	2	1
Philippine	2	2	2
British	2	2	2
Other European nationalities	7	5	6
Other nationalities	13	13	16

Traffic, Transport & Tourism

The number of tourists who arrived in St Eustatius by airplane in 2014 was almost the same as in 2013. These tourists stayed on average for shorter periods on St Eustatius, so the number of overnight stays decreased in 2014. Most tourists arriving by airplane in St Eustatius had the Dutch or American (including Puerto Rican) nationality. About 900 tourists per month flew to St Eustatius in 2014, bringing the total annual average to nearly 11 thousand tourists. This is roughly the same as in 2013. Just over 50 percent of the tourists arriving by airplane stay up to 7 nights. Some 2,200 of the 11 thousand tourists who arrived by airplane were day trippers. The length of stay for the other tourists peaked at 1 to 3 nights. Just over 50 percent of the tourists who arrived by airplane and spent at least one night on St Eustatius stayed for seven nights or less. The average length of stay of this group in 2014 was 9.7 nights.

Boats bring in 3.7 thousand tourists

Large cruise ships cannot dock at St Eustatius. The 650 small vessels visiting the island in 2014 included motor boats, yachts and a small cruise ship. These carried 3.7 thousand tourists with an average of 5.7 passengers per ship. The average stay of these vessels in St Eustatius was 2.6 nights. The most common nationalities on board of the vessels were Americans, French and Dutch.

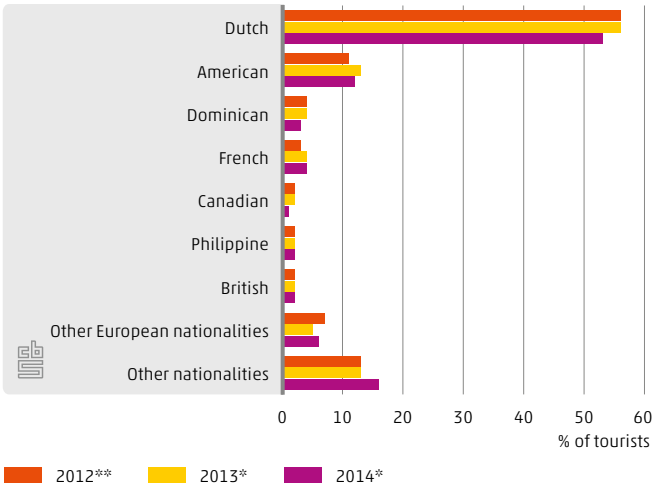
4.64 Passengers and aircrafts F.D. Roosevelt Airport per quarter

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers 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	1.4	10.2	5.2	5.0
2015-I	1.5	10.1	5.2	5.0
2015 II	1.4	10.2	5.2	5.0

4.65 Total air passengers and aircraft movements F.D. Roosevelt Airport

	Aircraft movements	Total Passengers	Passengers arrivals	Passengers departures
	x 1,000			
2013 January	0.6	3.7	2.0	1.6
2013 February	0.4	3.4	1.6	1.8
2013 March	0.5	3.5	1.8	1.7
2013 April	0.5	3.7	1.7	2.0
2013 May	0.5	3.5	1.9	1.7
2013 June	0.5	3.7	1.9	1.8
2013 July	0.5	4.0	2.0	2.0
2013 August	0.5	3.9	1.9	2.0
2013 September	0.4	3.1	1.5	1.6
2013 October	0.4	3.4	1.7	1.7
2013 November	0.5	3.6	1.8	1.8
2013 December	0.5	3.7	1.8	2.0
2014 January	0.5	3.4	1.8	1.7
2014 February	0.4	3.1	1.5	1.5
2014 March	0.5	3.6	1.9	1.7
2014 April	0.5	3.5	1.7	1.8
2014 May	0.5	3.7	1.9	1.8
2014 June	0.5	3.8	1.9	1.9
2014 July	0.5	4.1	2.1	2.0
2014 August	0.5	3.8	1.8	2.0
2014 September	0.4	2.9	1.5	1.4
2014 October	0.5	3.7	1.8	1.8
2014 November	0.5	3.4	1.7	1.7
2014 December	0.6	3.6	1.7	1.9
2015 January*	0.5	3.4	1.8	1.6
2015 February*	0.5	3.1	1.5	1.6
2015 March*	0.5	3.6	1.8	1.8
2015 April*	0.5	3.4	1.6	1.7
2015 May*	0.4	3.4	1.8	1.6
2015 June*	0.4	3.5	1.8	1.7

4.66 Inbound tourism by air and by nationality, 2012-2014

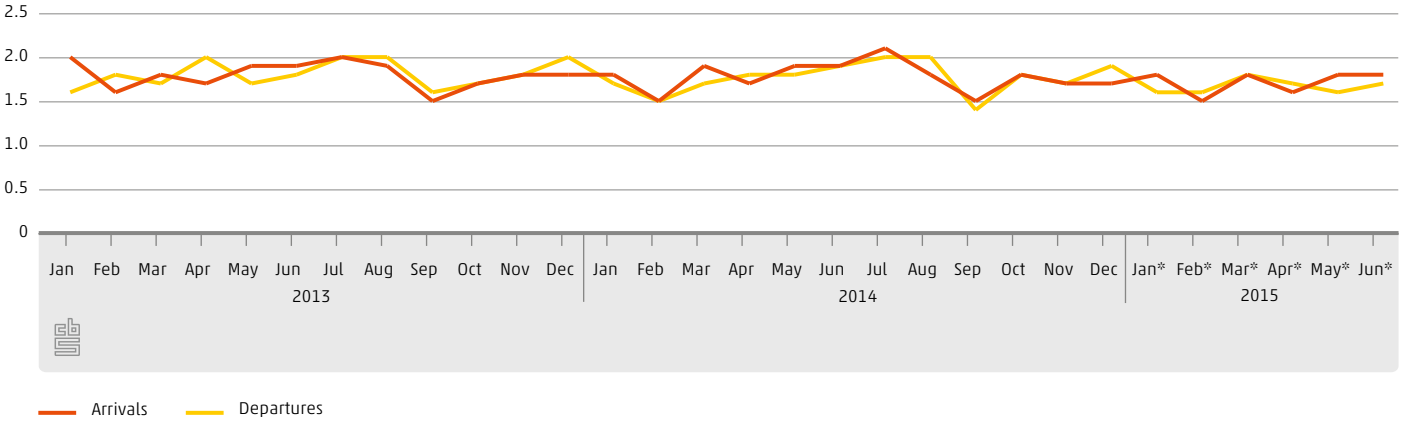


4.67 Number of tourists arriving by air, 2012-2014

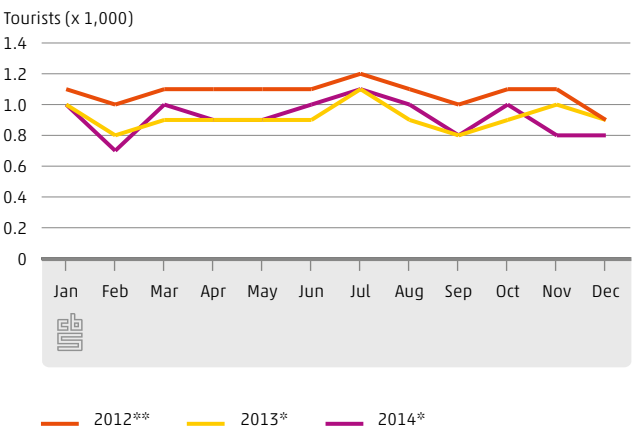
	2012**	2013*	2014*
	x 1,000		
January	1.1	1.0	1.0
February	1.0	0.8	0.7
March	1.1	0.9	1.0
April	1.1	0.9	0.9
May	1.1	0.9	0.9
June	1.1	0.9	1.0
July	1.2	1.1	1.1
August	1.1	0.9	1.0
September	1.0	0.8	0.8
October	1.1	0.9	1.0
November	1.1	1.0	0.8
December	0.9	0.9	0.8
Total	12.8	10.9	10.9

900 tourists per month arrived at St Eustatius in 2014

4.68 Air passengers F.D. Roosevelt Airport



4.69 Inbound tourism by air, 2012-2014



24,593

people living in the Caribbean Netherlands on 1 January 2015

18%

population growth in the Caribbean Netherlands since 2010

Facts that matter

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