

Census 2001 Publication Series

**Demography Of The
Netherlands Antilles**

An Analyses of Demographic Variables

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Preface

The publication is based on the census held in the week of January 29 to February 4, 2001. Results from earlier censuses are included for comparison. The publication is part of the Census 2001 Publication Series.

This specific volume aims at describing the demographic characteristics of the population of the Netherlands Antilles as measured by the Census 2001. The constituent islands of the Netherlands Antilles are not treated separately but described and compared jointly together with the results of the Netherlands Antilles as a whole. In another publication in Dutch an island wise description of demographic variables will be given.

Demographic data was already published in Volume 1 and 2 of the Census 2001 Series. The present publication intends to give a more in-dept view of the demography of the Netherlands Antilles. Further information is available at www.cbs.an. More detailed information can also be obtained at the data dissemination office of the CBS.

This publication was written by T.A. Gjaltema (MSc & MA), senior analyst demographic statistics at the CBS of the Netherlands Antilles.

The Director,

Drs. Francis Vierbergen

Highlights

In Census 2001, 175 652 persons were enumerated. This is nearly 14 thousand or seven percent less than in Census 1992. There was not a decline in all five islands that constitute the Netherlands Antilles. The population decline in Sint Maarten and Curaçao was, however, larger than the population growth in the three other islands. Curaçao has by far the highest share in the total population of the Netherlands Antilles, about three quarter of the population lived here.

The decline in the total population was caused by less young (0-19 years) and fewer persons in the age group 20-39 (-13 and -25 % respectively). The population in all other age groups increased, but not enough to offset the decline in the younger age groups.

Because ageing (increase in the share of age 60 and over) was stronger than the phenomenon of 'dejuvenation' (declining proportion of under 20), the age dependency ratio increased slightly. Despite these shifts, young-age dependency is still much larger than old-age dependency. Sint Maarten had with 0.6 the lowest ratio of under-twenty and over-sixty to the working age population (20-59 years of age).

There are more females than males. It is a biogenetic attribute of human populations that more boys than girls are born. In general females start to outnumber males at higher ages because mortality is higher among males at all ages. In the Netherlands Antilles this change towards a majority of females happens in the teenage period, this is very early and is mainly the result of differences in migration of each sex (higher emigration of males, higher immigration of females at younger ages).

The foreign born population grew in both absolute and relative terms. Of all persons living in the Netherlands Antilles, about one in four was born outside the Netherlands Antilles. Curaçao had the lowest share of persons born elsewhere (17.2%). In Sint Maarten a large majority of 63 percent was born outside the Netherlands Antilles (only 30.5 percent was born in Sint Maarten itself).

In the Netherlands Antilles, the number one country of foreign birth was the Dominican Republic; nearly nineteen percent of all foreign born (or 5% of the total population) was born there. Other countries with large shares are the Netherlands (largest group on Bonaire and Curaçao), Aruba, Haiti (especially in Sint Maarten), Colombia (Bonaire and Curaçao) and Surinam. Other countries with large shares on some islands are Saint Kitts in Sint Eustatius, the United States in Sint Eustatius and Saba and Dominica and Jamaica in Sint Maarten.

Compared to Census 1992, there were relatively strong increases in persons born in Guyana, Jamaica and Colombia.

Women dominate among those born in the Dominican Republic, Colombia and Saint Vincent: on every male there were more than two females from these countries. On the other hand, more males than females were born in India, Haiti, Saint Lucia, China and the Netherlands.

Of the persons born in the Dominican Republic, 35% had the Dutch nationality. The share of persons with the Dutch nationality was also high among those born in Portugal, Venezuela, Colombia and Dominica.

Of those born in Curaçao, 14% had lived outside the island. For, Sint Eustatius and Saba, the two islands with the smallest population, this was 41 and 40% respectively.

Most migrants were between age 20 and 35. The mean age at last migration was 24 years. Intentions to emigrate were highest among 10 to 29 year olds. In the age group of 15-19 years, one in five said they had the intention to leave.

Women marry younger than men but at higher ages more women stay unmarried. By around age 35 males have caught up. At this age around half of the males and females were or had been married. At age 60 only 4% of the men were widower, while 14% of the women were widow. Between Census 1992 and Census 2001, the percentage never married increased for the ages 15 to 64. In Sint Maarten the share of never married was highest, in Saba the lowest.

In the age group 30 to 59 years old, 40% did not have a partner (29%) or were not living with their partner (11%). Cohabitation was relatively high in Sint Maarten and Bonaire: 31% and 28% of persons living together were not married.

Males were on average 3 years and 4 months older than their female partners. The percent of males that were ten or more years older than their female partner ranged from 11 percent in Curaçao to 14 percent in Sint Maarten. The majority of women from the Dominican Republic, Colombia and Venezuela lived with a person born in the Netherlands Antilles. Haitians, Portuguese, Indians and Chinese married predominantly among themselves. Age differences of those originating from the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Colombia, Jamaica and Surinam were much larger if they had a partner from the Netherlands Antilles (than if their partner originated from the same country).

With about three persons, the average household size was largest in Bonaire and Curaçao. On the other islands there were on average around 2.5 persons per household. In these latter three islands the share of single person households was largest. Larger households (4+) were more common in Bonaire and Curaçao.

In general, there is a trend towards smaller households: more persons were living alone and there were more couples without children compared to Census 1992. Because of this the number of household had increased between 1992 and 2001 (despite a decline in the total population).

Lone-headed households with at least one child below age 18 have a sizeable share in the Netherlands Antilles: over one fifth of the households with children under 18 had only one adult present. On average, 1.7 children below the age of 18 live in each of these households. Their mean age is about nine years and they are mainly taken care of by a female. Lone-heads were more often never married or divorced than heads of other households.

To women of 45 nationalities and from 60 countries of birth, 2737 births were enumerated. In Sint Maarten, only 18 percent of the children were born to mothers who themselves were also born in Sint Maarten.

Fertility declined between Census 1992 and Census 2001: there were fewer women at fertile ages and they had on average fewer children. Women will have a little more

than two children on average; the total fertility rate of the year before Census 2001 was 2.2. This is slightly less than the 2.4 measured in Census 1992. Fertility was highest in Bonaire (2.8 children per woman) and lowest in Curaçao (2.1) and Saba (1.0). In the Netherlands Antilles, Haitian born females have most children on average (TFR 3.5), Surinamese the fewest (TFR 1.3).

Generations born around 1930 had on average five children; those born 15 years later only had half that number.

About ten percent of the children born, had a teenage mother. Between Census 1992 and Census 2001, the average age at first birth increased with 0.8 years and stood at 25.5 years in the Netherlands Antilles in Census 2001. In Bonaire first time mothers were on average the youngest (24.3). Together with women born in the Netherlands, those born in Suriname wait longest to have their first child (31 years old). Guyanese women were the youngest mothers. Overall, childlessness is set to increase and there was a sharp drop in the share of women that will have four or more children.

Chapter 1 Introduction

The Netherlands Antilles consists of the five islands Bonaire, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius and Saba. They vary in size between 13 (Saba) and 444 square kilometers (Curaçao). Sint Maarten shares an island with Saint Martin (part of the French overseas department of Guadeloupe). The Netherlands Antilles is in a kind of federation with the Netherlands and Aruba in the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Aruba seceded from the entity of the Netherlands Antilles in 1986 when it obtained the 'Status Aparte'. In the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Antillean islands are often subdivided into the Windward Islands ('Bovenwindse Eilanden') and Leeward Islands ('Benedenwindse Eilanden'). The first refers to Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius and Saba, and the latter refers to Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire. Confusingly, in English, the Dutch Windward Islands are generally grouped among the Leeward Islands. Curaçao and Bonaire fall outside the English subdivision of Lee- and Windward Islands.

In 2001, the fourth General Population and Housing Census of the Netherlands Antilles was held¹. The main count was conducted in the period January 29 through February 4. For those housing units that could not be interviewed, a completion count was made between February 5 and March 15. The reference point was the situation at exact midnight between January 28 and January 29. All persons who, at the moment that the census was conducted, had lived longer than one year in the Netherlands Antilles or who had the intention to stay for at least one year were included. In this publication this census will be referred to as Census 2001.

The goal of this publication is to describe the demographic information from the last Census. Demography refers to the structure of the population and the components that have an influence on this (mortality, fertility, migration and nuptiality). The main focus will be on Census 2001. In some comparisons changes with Census 1992 will be addressed.

Because of small numbers, many detailed descriptions and analyses do not have statistical significance. Changes are often not real but a coincidence because of these small numbers. Statistical variance and confounding effects make comparisons and assumptions about causal relations difficult. Many apparent differences in behavior between (sub)-groups are often no real statistical differences and 'obvious' causal relations between variables are often only correlations at most.

The next chapter describes the sex and age structure of the population of the Netherlands Antilles. Besides into sex and age, other breakdowns of the population are possible. Chapter 3 focuses on the population by country of birth and by nationality. Other information related to migration is also presented here. The following chapter concentrates on civil status and cohabitation. Age and origin differences between partners are described into more detail. Next, Chapter 5 takes the household as unit. The size and types of household is discussed. Special attention is given to single person and lone-headed households. Finally, Chapter 6 is on fertility

¹ The 1930 count was not a real census and the census of 1960 was not conducted in Aruba (though the LAGO oil refinery conducted one in that year) although it was at that time part of the Netherlands Antilles.

related data. Fertility rates, mean age at childbearing, parity and cohort fertility are described with appropriate indicators. Again, special attention is given to indicators by origin of the mothers. The text and the 35 tables and 31 figures describe the main developments. The focus is on indicators derived from the Census that describe and summarize the demography of the population of the Netherlands Antilles. For each topic the individual islands are compared and discussed in relation to each other and the Netherlands Antilles and not separate island by island. There is another publication (in Dutch) on the demography of the Netherlands Antilles that gives a discussion for each island separate ('Demografie van de Nederlandse Antillen'). Tables with (detailed) absolute numbers can be found in the appendix.

Chapter 2 Population structure of the Netherlands Antilles

2.1 Population developments

In Census 2001, 175 652 persons were enumerated². This is nearly 14 thousand or seven percent less than in Census 1992. For the Netherlands Antilles, it was for the first time that a population decline was measured from census to census. Between 1930 and 1992, the population of the Netherlands Antilles (excluding Aruba) had tripled from some 60 thousand to nearly 190 thousand (refer to Table 1).

Table 1. Population by Census

	1930	1960	1972	1981	1992	2001
Netherlands Antilles ¹	60 645	135 715	165 289	171 620	189 474	175 653
Bonaire	5 733	5 812	8 249	8 753	10 187	10 791
Curaçao	50 165	125 181	146 884	147 388	144 097	130 627
Sint Maarten	2 335	2 728	7 807	13 156	32 221	30 594
Sint Eustatius	955	1 014	1 381	1 358	1 839	2 292
Saba	1 457	980	968	965	1 130	1 349

¹ excl. Aruba for all censuses

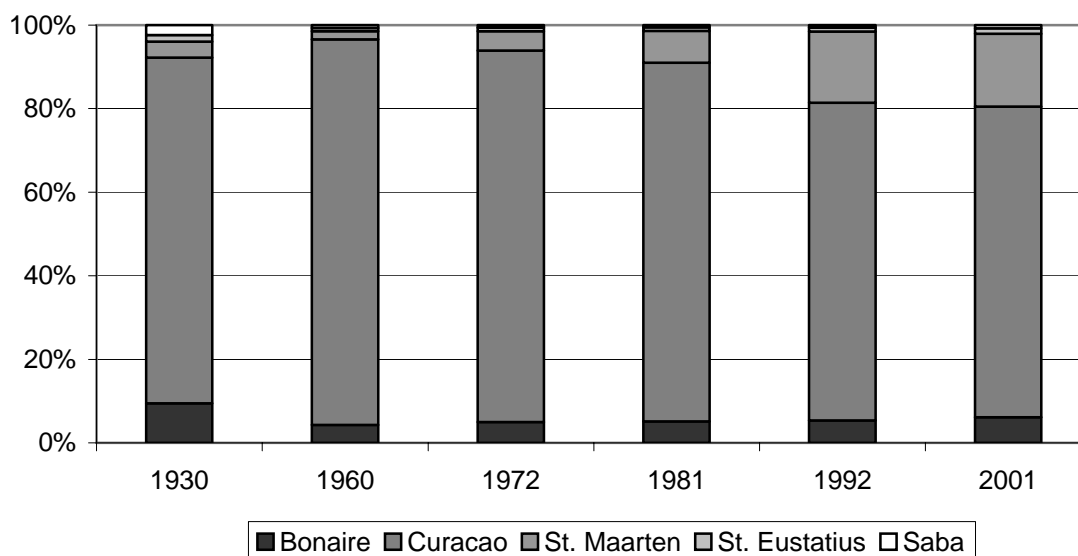
Developments were not equal for all islands, however. The largest absolute yearly growth was for Curaçao in the period before 1960 (on average 2.5 thousand per year). Other periods with large absolute growth were between 1960 and 1972 (1.8 thousand per year) in Curaçao and more recent, in Sint Maarten between 1981 and 1992 (1.7 thousand yearly). The annual (exponential) growth rate measures the relative change between the population counts per year. Table 2 shows these average yearly growth rates. Especially Sint Maarten knew periods of rapid growth; between the census of 1960 and 1992 it grew every year with on average eight percent. Bonaire grew fastest in the 1960s. As in absolute numbers, the population of Curaçao also expanded most rapidly before 1960 in terms of growth rate. The decline of the population of the Netherlands Antilles between the last two censuses was caused by a sudden halt in the population growth of Sint Maarten and a further decline of the population of Curaçao; the three less populous islands had a positive growth (Saba even its fastest).

² Enumerations including adjustments for non-responding household units.

Table 2. Annual intercensal growth rate

	1930 -1960	1960 -1972	1972 -1981	1981 -1992	1992 -2001
Netherlands Antilles	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.9	-0.8
Bonaire	0.0	3.0	0.7	1.4	0.6
Curaçao	3.1	1.3	0.0	-0.2	-1.1
Sint Maarten	0.5	9.2	6.0	8.5	-0.6
Sint Eustatius	0.2	2.6	-0.2	2.8	2.5
Saba	-1.3	-0.1	0.0	1.4	2.0

Though declining since the 1960 count, Curaçao has by far the highest share in the total population of the Netherlands Antilles (refer to Figure 1). At first Bonaire was the second most populous island; more than twice as many people lived in Bonaire than in Sint Maarten. As a result of the different growth rates of the islands, Sint Maarten overtook Bonaire in the 1970s and in the last two censuses its population was even around three times larger than that of Bonaire. The share of Sint Eustatius and Saba in the population of the Netherlands Antilles has always been small, from four percent in 1930 it declined to around 1.4 percent in 1981 and by Census 2001 it increased slightly to just above two percent.

Figure 1. Share of island population in the Netherlands Antilles

2.2 Age and sex structure

Age pyramids

Age pyramids are meant to give insight in the relative structure of populations. Figure 2 gives, subdivided by sex, the percentage share of each age-category in the total population. The shape is a result of mortality, fertility and migration patterns in the past. Typical for the Netherlands Antilles is an indentation between the ages 15 to 29. Many leave to follow education outside the Netherlands Antilles. Furthermore, young persons and families are more likely to migrate and because of this (and declining fertility) there are also fewer 0-4 year olds. In Sint Maarten, the strong population growth from the 1960s to the early 1990s left its mark; there are relatively few persons above age sixty.

Main age groups

Besides into one and five-year age groups, the population can be divided into broader age groups. Figure 3 shows for Census 2001 the twenty-year age groups. They roughly reflect the stage of the human life course. The first is the learning stage (after 19 years less than half followed day time education). Family formation and childbearing takes mainly place between age 20 and 39 (85% of all births). The working career starts in this second age group and continues up to the end of the next age group (40-59). From age 60 onward, most people go into retirement. In Sint Maarten and Saba the second age group is the largest, on the other islands the youngest age group is the largest. As was already visible in the age-pyramids in the previous section, the higher age groups are smaller. The ratio between the oldest-old (80+) and the 60 to 79 age group is about 0.2, an indication that few reach age 80 or above. Curaçao has the highest share of these two higher age groups (15%), three times larger than in Sint Maarten where only 5 percent of the population was sixty or more.

Table 3 gives the percentage change of the absolute size of the age group between Census 1992 and Census 2001. Except for the two smallest, all islands had a decline in the first two age groups. The decline was strongest for the age group in which family formation and childbearing predominantly take place. Besides a cohort effect³, a net-emigration of young families and students looking for higher education elsewhere could be the cause of these developments. Note that the large changes in the highest age group (80+) are highly affected by variations because of the small numbers.

³ the age group 10-19 in 1992 was 19% smaller than the age group 30-39 of 1992

Figure 2. Age pyramids, Census 1992 and Census 2001

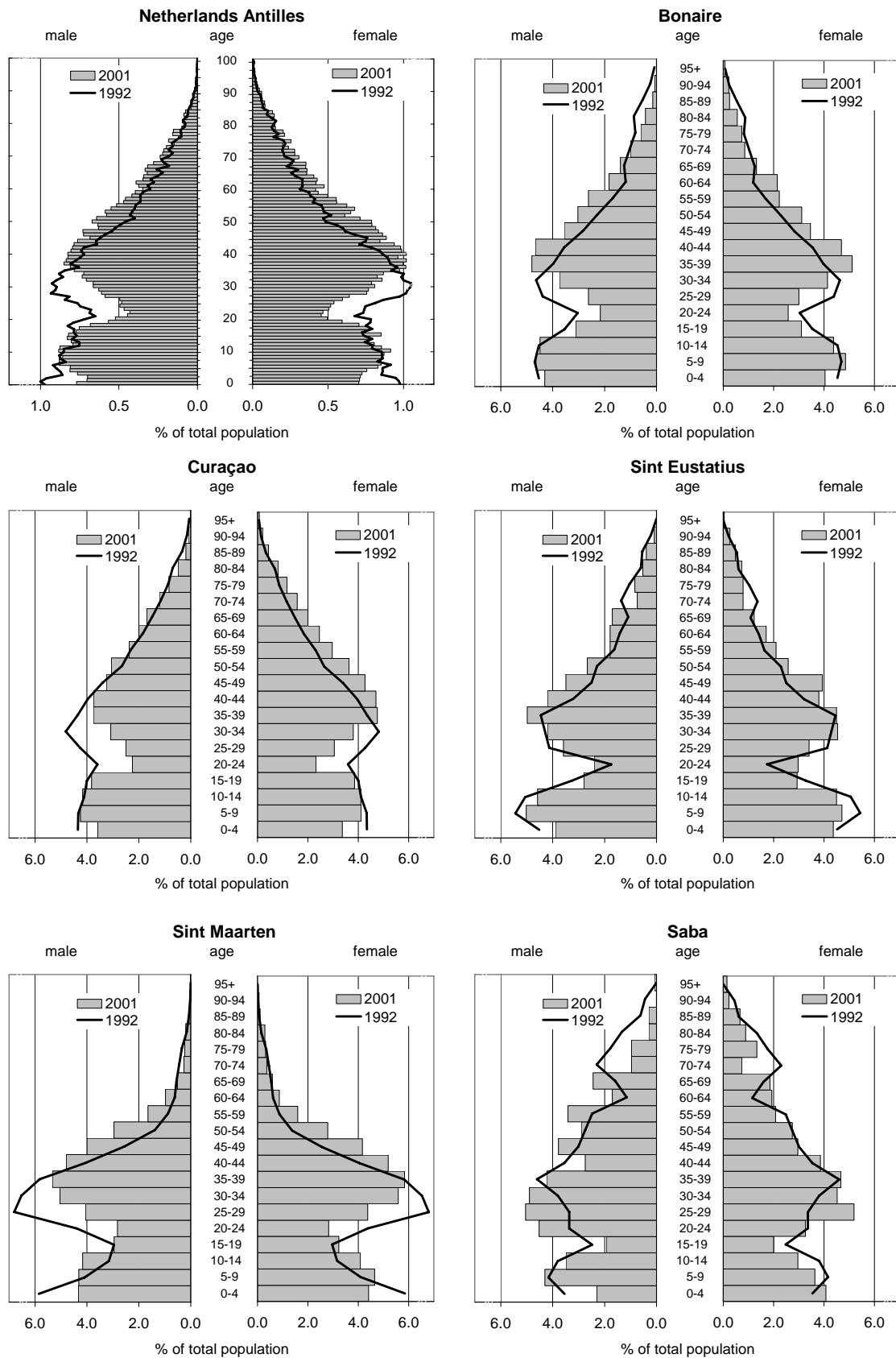


Figure 3. Share (%) of broad age groups, Census 2001

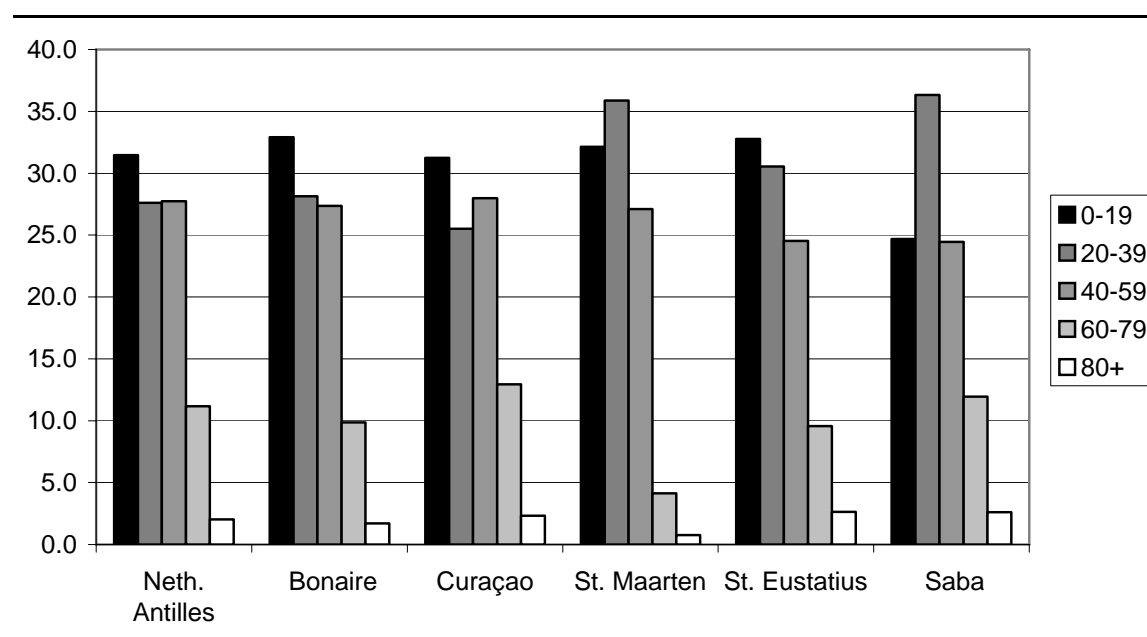


Table 3. Change (%) in broad age groups between Census 1992 and Census 2001

	Neth. Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	Sint Maarten	Sint Eustatius	Saba
0-19	-13	-2	-17	-4	7	2
20-39	-25	-8	-27	-26	25	48
40-59	18	39	12	40	57	20
60-79	20	22	21	10	24	11
80+	12	-33	14	46	50	-30
Total	-7	6	-9	-5	25	19

Age dependency ratios

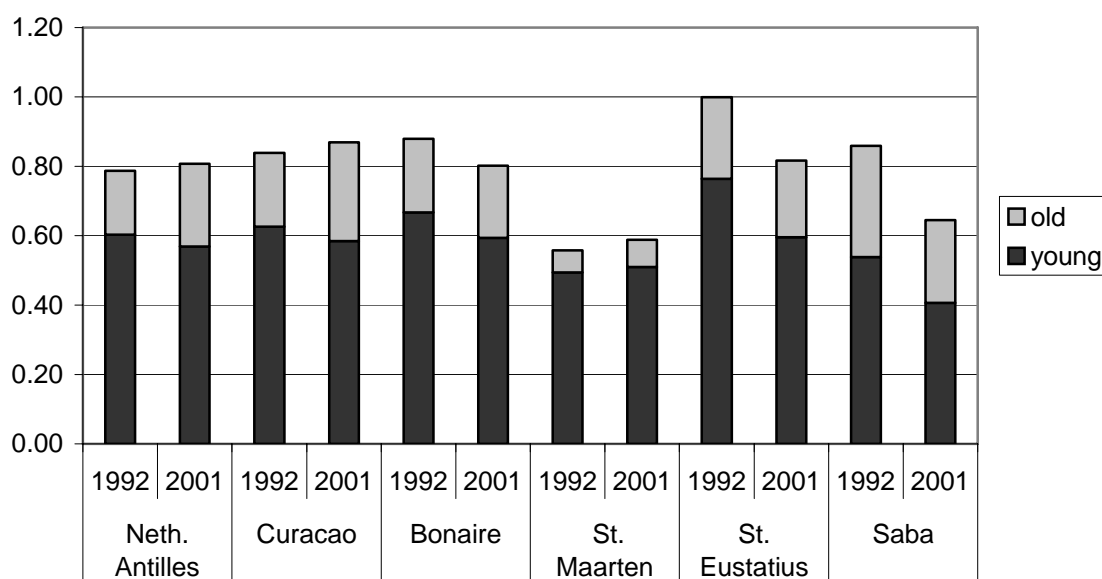
In the previous section, the population was subdivided according to the main stages in their life course. Dependency ratios express the ratio between the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part. The ratio therefore denotes the average number of dependent persons for each productive person. Age dependency ratios use age groups to represent the (potential) labor force and dependent population. Most used is the 15 to 64 year olds compared to the rest of the population. Another common breakdown is that between ages 20 to 59 years and the other ages. As the pension age in the Netherlands Antilles is 60 and the majority leaves school after age 19, this latter seems more applicable to the Netherlands Antilles.

According to the first ratio (15-64), there was no change in dependency for the Netherlands Antilles as a whole (refer to Table A6 in Appendix A). There was a shift, however, from young-age to old-age dependency.

Figure 4 shows these ratios according to the second definition for Census 1992 and Census 2001. The ratio is subdivided in the young-age dependency ratio and the old-

age dependency, the sum of which is the total age dependency ratio. Mainly due to a growth of the 60 to 64 age group, the second definition (20-59) shows more change towards higher dependency. Developments were not the same on all islands. On the three smaller islands, there was slightly less dependency. With its relatively large population, Curaçao determines the pattern of the Netherlands Antilles as a whole. Therefore, like Curaçao, the Netherlands Antilles had a decline in young but a stronger increase in old-age dependency leading to higher dependency ratios. Dependency is on the increase (young-age as well as old-age) but still lowest for Sint Maarten, the latter mainly due to very low old-age dependency. Although the share of the higher ages is increasing on all islands, except Bonaire, it is still mainly the young that are dependent on the labor force. Compared to European countries there is less old-age dependency and more young-age dependency in the Netherlands Antilles.

Figure 4. Age dependency ratio (population 0-19 and 60+ as ratio of 20-59)



Sex ratios

Typically for human populations is that more boys than girls are born, the sex ratio (the number of males per female) at birth in human populations is around 1.05⁴. Mortality rates are higher for males than for females. This leads to more boys than girls, but more women than men. Migration behavior can also differ by sex and age, leading to further differences.

⁴ The sex-ratio at birth can not be calculated from the Census data. Register data show that for the Netherlands Antilles is on average between 1.05 and 1.06.

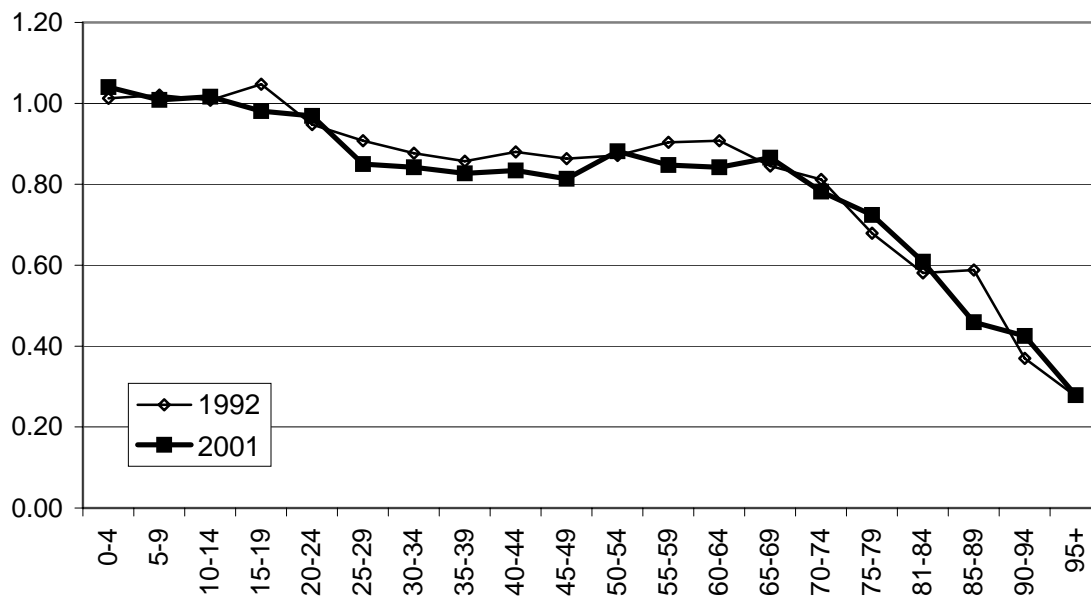
Table 4. Sex ratios, total population

	Sex ratio	
	1992	2001
Neth. Antilles	0.92	0.89
Bonaire	1.01	0.97
Curaçao	0.90	0.86
Sint Maarten	0.97	0.95
Sint Eustatius	1.05	0.99
Saba	1.00	1.01

Table 4 shows the number of males and females and the sex ratio for the Netherlands Antilles. Overall there are about nine males on every ten females. Curaçao, which has the strongest weight in the Netherlands Antilles, has the lowest ratio. Sint Maarten has a relatively young population and therefore lower life expectancies of males had less effect on the total sex ratio. The smaller islands are less unequal (Saba is the only island with more men than women).

In Figure 5, the sex ratio for five-year age groups are plotted for the Netherlands Antilles. In Census 2001, at the age group 15-19, females start to outnumber males. This is rather unusual at such a young age. There could be various reasons for this. For example, higher emigration of males (education and work) and higher immigration of females (work and marriage), or under reporting of males in the census. Higher life expectancies for females make that women dominate in the higher age groups.

Figure 5. Sex ratio by age group, Netherlands Antilles, Census 1992 and 2001



Chapter 3 Foreign population and migration

The Census 2001 contained questions on country of birth, nationality, country of previous residence, duration of residence, and on intentions to stay living in the Netherlands Antilles. The results give an indication of the foreign population and migration in the Netherlands Antilles. Persons born in another country have immigrated at least once to the Netherlands Antilles (life-time migrants). Those with other nationalities could have been born in the Netherlands Antilles, but they have at least some foreign background. Previous residence includes all persons that have lived outside the Netherlands Antilles, whether they were born here or elsewhere and regardless of their nationality. In the following chapters on population by civil status and on women and children, data will also be presented by country of birth and nationality.

3.1 Population by country of birth

The country of birth of a person can be the same as the country in which the person grew up or lived the major part of his or her life. It can be the same country of birth as their parents and as their own children. But often people were born in another country than the country of current residence. Place of birth can also be unintentionally (e.g. accidental birth during family visit or holiday) or because of medical facilities. For example, expecting mothers from the smaller islands of the Netherlands Antilles often go to islands with better maternal health care facilities. Therefore, what a person considers as his 'origin', or what others regard as his 'origin' does not always coincide with their place of birth.

Netherlands Antilles and Kingdom of the Netherlands

Table 5 shows the population of each island by place of birth within the Netherlands Antilles, Aruba (until 1986 part of the Netherlands Antilles), the Netherlands or outside the Kingdom.

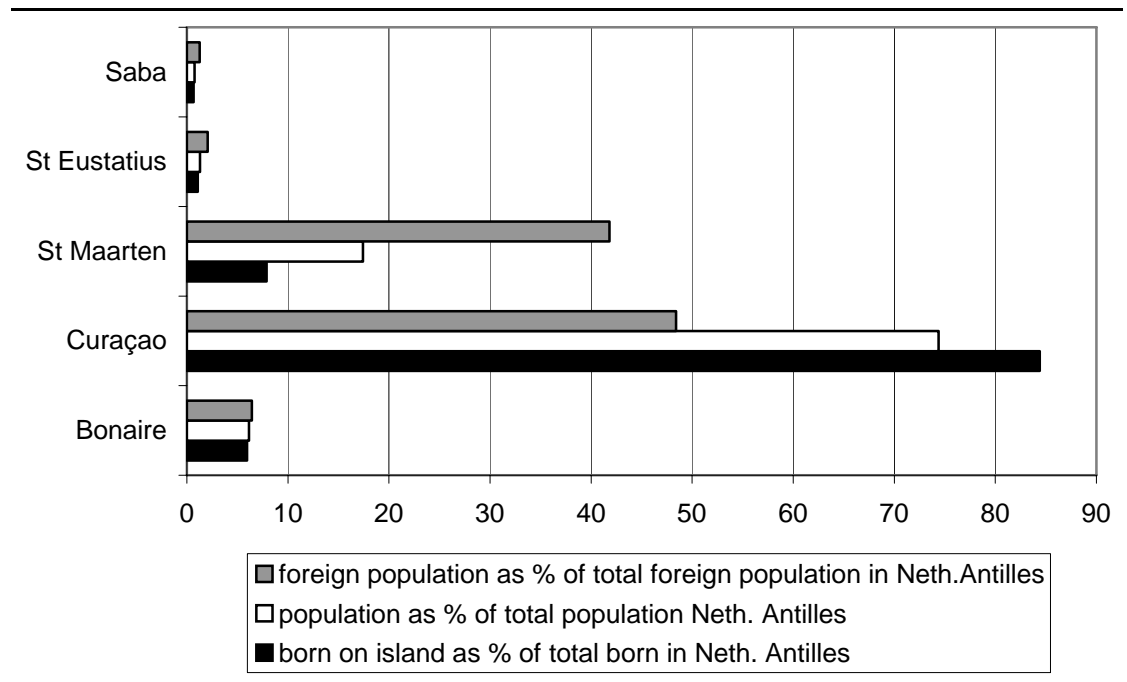
Table 5. Population by place of birth as share of total population of the island, Census 2001

	<i>Place of birth</i>								
	Sint			Sint			Nether-		Other	Total (abs.)
	Bonaire	Curaçao	Maarten	Eustatius	Saba	Aruba	lands		
Bonaire	52.2	19.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.8	6.4	18.4	10791
Curaçao	1.6	80.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.1	4.2	11.8	130627
St Maarten	0.1	5.2	30.5	0.4	0.4	4.3	2.4	56.7	30594
St Eustatius	0.1	6.3	6.6	44.6	0.7	3.7	2.7	35.3	2292
Saba	0.3	3.8	9.2	0.3	42.9	3.2	1.9	38.5	1349
Neth. Antilles	4.4	62.1	5.8	0.8	0.5	1.8	4.0	20.5	175653
Total (abs.)	7712	109112	10202	1397	871	3226	7049	36084	

More than eighty percent of all inhabitants of Curaçao were also born in Curaçao. In the other parts of the Netherlands Antilles this share was much lower; in Sint Maarten only just over thirty percent was born there. The three least populous islands had most

persons enumerated that were born elsewhere in the Netherlands Antilles. As described in the introduction to this chapter, migration is not the only cause; another possible reason is the availability of more maternal health institutions in Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Of the population of Curaçao, only 2.3 percent were born elsewhere in the Netherlands Antilles, against 20.1 in Bonaire. Lifetime migration was higher between the Dutch Leeward islands Curaçao and Bonaire, than between the three Dutch Windward Islands. The share of Aruba, however, is higher in the Dutch Windward islands than in nearby Curaçao and Bonaire. On these two latter islands relatively more persons were born in the Netherlands.

Figure 6. Population by island of residence (as % Netherlands Antilles), by island of birth (as % of those born in the Netherlands Antilles), and foreign population by island of residence (as % of foreign population Netherlands Antilles)



Curaçao had, with nearly three quarter, by far the highest share in the total population of the Netherlands Antilles (see Figure 6). The share in the population that was born in the Netherlands Antilles was even larger; 84 percent of those born in the Netherlands Antilles were born in Curaçao (refer to Figure 6). In this second comparison, Sint Maarten loses out most: from a share of seventeen percent in the total population, its share in the population born in the Netherlands Antilles drops to below eight percent. This is only slightly more than the share of Bonaire as place of birth (with a resident population nearly three times smaller). The main cause is the large immigration in the past decades on Sint Maarten. Of the total number of foreign born in the Netherlands Antilles, 42 percent resided in Sint Maarten. This is nearly as much as the 48 percent share of Curaçao (with a population more than four times as large).

Table 6. Foreign countries of births (absolute and % of total foreign births), Census 2001

		<i>Netherlands Antilles</i>		<i>Curaçao</i>		<i>Sint Maarten</i>			
		abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%		
1	Dominican Rep.	8671	18.7	Netherlands	5540	24.7	Dominican Rep.	3704	19.1
2	Netherlands	7049	15.2	Dominican Rep.	4191	18.7	Haiti	2592	13.4
3	Aruba	3226	7.0	Colombia	2063	9.2	Dominica	1623	8.4
4	Haiti	3209	6.9	Suriname	1663	7.4	Jamaica	1487	7.7
5	Colombia	2594	5.6	Aruba	1485	6.6	Aruba	1311	6.8
6	Suriname	2396	5.2	Venezuela	1150	5.1	St Kitts & Nevis	1043	5.4
7	Jamaica	2048	4.4	Portugal	974	4.3	Guyana	961	5.0
8	Dominica	1817	3.9	Haiti	560	2.5	Saint-Martin (Fr)	812	4.2
9	Venezuela	1498	3.2	Jamaica	535	2.4	Netherlands	730	3.8
10	St Kitts & Nevis	1483	3.2	China	451	2.0	India	577	3.0
11	Guyana	1284	2.8	India	416	1.9	United States	562	2.9
12	United States	1142	2.5	Saint Vincent	301	1.3	Suriname	496	2.6
13	India	1030	2.2	United States	245	1.1	Anguilla	485	2.5
14	Portugal	1005	2.2	Guyana	229	1.0	Saint Lucia	473	2.4
15	Saint-Martin (Fr)	815	1.8	St Kitts & Nevis	215	1.0	Trinidad & Tob.	270	1.4
16	China	687	1.5	Indonesia	206	0.9	Colombia	196	1.0
17	Anguilla	563	1.2	Lebanon	177	0.8	France	158	0.8
18	Saint Lucia	555	1.2	Dominica	158	0.7	China	144	0.7
19	Saint Vincent	469	1.0	Cuba	128	0.6	Saint Vincent	131	0.7
20	Trinidad & Tob.	402	0.9	Trinidad & Tob.	101	0.4	Grenada	125	0.6
	other	4415	9.5	other	1658	7.4	other	1506	7.8
	total outside NA	46358	26.4	total outside NA	22446	17.2	total outside NA	19386	63.4
	Neth. Antilles	129294	73.6	Neth. Antilles	108181	82.8	Neth. Antilles	11207	36.6
	Total	175652	100	Total	130627	100	Total	30593	100
		<i>Bonaire</i>		<i>Sint Eustatius</i>		<i>Saba</i>			
1	Netherlands	692	23.2	St Kitts & Nevis	203	21.2	United States	152	25.9
2	Dominican Rep.	587	19.7	Dominican Rep.	127	13.3	Dominican Rep.	62	10.6
3	Colombia	306	10.3	United States	92	9.6	Aruba	43	7.3
4	Aruba	302	10.1	Aruba	85	8.9	Saint Vincent	30	5.1
5	Venezuela	268	9.0	Netherlands	62	6.5	Colombia	28	4.8
6	Suriname	194	6.5	Guyana	59	6.2	Netherlands	25	4.3
7	Peru	121	4.1	Suriname	40	4.2			
8	United States	91	3.1						
9	China	71	2.4						
10	Haiti	32	1.1						
11	Portugal	25	0.8						
	other	293	9.8	other	289	30.2	other	247	42.1
	total outside NA	2982	27.6	total outside NA	957	41.8	total outside NA	587	43.5
	Neth. Antilles	7809	72.4	Neth. Antilles	1335	58.2	Neth. Antilles	762	56.5
	Total	10791	100	Total	2292	100	Total	1349	100

Only the first 20 countries and only countries in which at least 25 persons were born are shown, unknown are included in other

Foreign born

The top twenty countries of birth with at least 25 cases are shown in Table 6 (above). In the Netherlands Antilles, the number one country of (foreign) birth was the Dominican Republic; nearly nineteen percent of the foreign born (or 5% of the total population) were born there. Second and third were the other countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands: the Netherlands with a share of fifteen percent and Aruba with less than half of this. Haiti and Colombia both have shares above five percent. Surinam, a former part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, also has a share of more than five percent. At the island level there are some differences. In Curaçao, the main countries of origin were a mixture of countries that were or had been part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Netherlands, Aruba, Suriname and the former Dutch colony Indonesia: 40%), relatively large Caribbean states (Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Cuba and Trinidad and Tobago: 25%), neighboring South American countries (Venezuela, Colombia and Guyana: 15%), far away countries with self-employed and traders emigrant groups (China, India and Lebanon: 5%), small Caribbean islands (Saint Vincent, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Dominica: 3%⁵) and the USA and Portugal⁶ (5%).

Bonaire was quite similar to Curaçao in its structure of foreign born. Again, the Netherlands, Dominican Republic and Colombia were the top three. Differences are the absence of a significant share of persons born on small Caribbean islands. Peru seems to be out of the odd. In these Dutch Leeward islands, the concentration is highest; the top five of foreign-born have a share of respectively 67 and 72 percent among all foreign born. On the three other islands the shares are between 54 and 59 percent. Another, strong, difference between the two island groups is the far lower share of those born in the Netherlands in Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius and Saba. On the other hand, the share of both large and small Caribbean states is much higher. In Sint Maarten the shares are respectively 42 and 20 percent of the foreign born population (the share of the latter increases to 26 percent if all small Caribbean islands are taken into account). The share of the foreign-born population originating from Saint-Martin, the French side of Saint Martin, with which Sint Maarten shares the island, counted for four percent (included in small Caribbean island states). France was place of birth to slightly under one percent of the foreign born.

Sint Eustatius and Saba only have few countries of birth with more than 25 persons. In Sint Eustatius, the largest group is those born in neighboring Saint Kitts and Nevis. On Saba persons born in the United States are in the first place. This position would also have been reached without the Medical School (founded in 1993) in which 73 (out of 154) students were enrolled from the United States.

Changes from Census 1992 to Census 2001

The country of birth data were also collected in Census 1992. Some countries however were aggregated (for example Peru in 'other South America') while (French) Saint-Martin was not distinguished as a separate unit. Between Census 1992 and Census 2001 quite substantial changes have taken place in the share and number of persons born in the various other countries.

⁵ 4% when all small Caribbean countries are included

⁶This includes the Portuguese Atlantic islands groups of the Azores and Madeira.

Table 7. Population by country of birth: change in size (%) change in share in total foreign born (Percentage Point) from Census 1992 to Census 2001¹

	Netherlands Antilles				Bonaire		Curaçao		Sint Maarten		Sint Eustatius		Saba	
	% PP		% PP		% PP		% PP		% PP		% PP		% PP	
	%	PP	%	PP	%	PP	%	PP	%	PP	%	PP	%	PP
Dominican Rep.	7	-0.3	40	-3.7	21	1.2	-10	-1.5	51	0.8	210	3.3		
Netherlands	6	-0.4	103	4.2	4	-2.0	-16	-0.6	5	-2.3	-32	-9.2		
Aruba	-25	-3.2	-17	-10.2	-23	-3.1	-30	-2.7	-14	-5.8	-14	-10.9		
Haiti	-20	-2.5	167	0.4	352	1.9	-33	-6.0						
Colombia	116	2.8	143	3.2	110	4.3	148	0.6					133	0.4
Suriname	21	0.5	146	2.1	5	-0.6	69	1.1	150	1.8				
Jamaica	190	2.8			382	1.8	164	4.8						
Dominica	1	-0.3			-16	-0.2	2	0.4						
Venezuela	28	0.5	163	3.3	15	0.1	25	0.1						
St Kitts & Nevis	-28	-1.6			-34	-0.7	-30	-2.1	-7	-11.1				
Guyana	233	1.9			197	0.6	219	3.4	2850	5.9				
United States	-10	-0.5	-27	-3.9	-18	-0.4	-21	-0.6	10	-2.8	187	6.6		
India	13	0.1			30	0.2	-2	0.0						
Portugal	-24	-0.9	-47	-1.8	-22	-1.9								
China	43	0.4	173	0.9	33	0.3	26	0.2						
Anguilla	-34	-0.8			-39	-0.2	-33	-1.1						
Saint Lucia	-9	-0.2			-41	-0.3	-4	0.0						
Saint Vincent	-14	-0.3			-26	-0.7	8	0.1			114	0.0		
Trinidad & Tobago	-2	-0.1			-27	-0.2	7	0.1						
Indonesia	-16	-0.2			-15	-0.3	-31	-0.1						
Lebanon	5	0.0			9	0.0								
France	-24	-0.2					-32	-0.3						
Canada	6	0.0			16	0.0	-30	-0.1						
Grenada	-3	0.0			-30	-0.1	15	0.1						
England	-22	-0.1			-37	-0.1	-28	-0.2						
Other ²	176	2.8	22	5.5	67	0.5	156	4.4	178	13.5	60	9.7		
Foreign born	9	3.9	67	10.1	13	3.4	-3	1.4	42	5.0	113	19.2		
Neth. Antilles	-12	-3.9	-7	-10.1	-13	-3.4	-9	-1.4	15	-5.0	-11	-19.2		
Total	-7		6		-9		-5		25		19			

¹ 25 with highest number and only cases of which at least 25 persons were enumerated in at least one of the censuses

² other than listed above in the table

Table 7 shows the percentage change from Census 1992 to Census 2001 in the number of persons born in each country. The countries of birth are ranked according to their share in the population of the Netherlands Antilles in Census 2001 and range from 164 born in England to 8107 born in the Dominican Republic. The percentage point change between the two censuses is also listed. The largest twenty-five groups are shown, provided that at least twenty-five persons were enumerated. The decline in the total population from Census 1992 to Census 2001 is due to a decline in the population born in the Netherlands Antilles. The foreign born population grew in both relative (share) and absolute sense. Sint Maarten was the only island where both those born in the Netherlands Antilles as well as foreign born declined (though the share of the foreign born increased slightly).

Those born in Guyana showed the highest growth, the number more than tripled in the Netherlands Antilles. In Sint Eustatius the increase was from 2 to 59 persons. Other

groups that saw a very large general increase were Jamaican born (it nearly increased fivefold in Curaçao) and Colombian born persons. In Bonaire there were several groups that had an increase of more than 100 percent (and thus more than doubled). In Curaçao it was mainly the shares of small Caribbean states that declined⁷. Besides Jamaica, Colombia and Guyana, the population born in Haiti increased rapidly (350% or 4.5 times). In Sint Maarten on the other hand the Haitian born declined, which because of the larger number of Haitians on Sint Maarten meant a decline for the Netherlands Antilles as a whole. On the two remaining islands, Sint Eustatius and Saba, there are not many groups with over twenty-five members. In Sint Eustatius, the Surinamese born increased (besides the Guyana born mentioned earlier) and in Saba those born in the Dominican Republic, the United States, Colombia, and Saint Vincent experienced a large percentage increase. The absolute increase in number of persons is however not so high (e.g. Colombia +26, Saint Vincent +16).

The percentage point change of a country of birth gives the change in the share in the total number of foreign born. If the percentage increase was higher than the total increase of the foreign born, the percentage point increased, if not it declined. In the Netherlands Antilles, the share of Colombia and Jamaica saw the highest increase, Aruba and Haiti had the largest decrease.

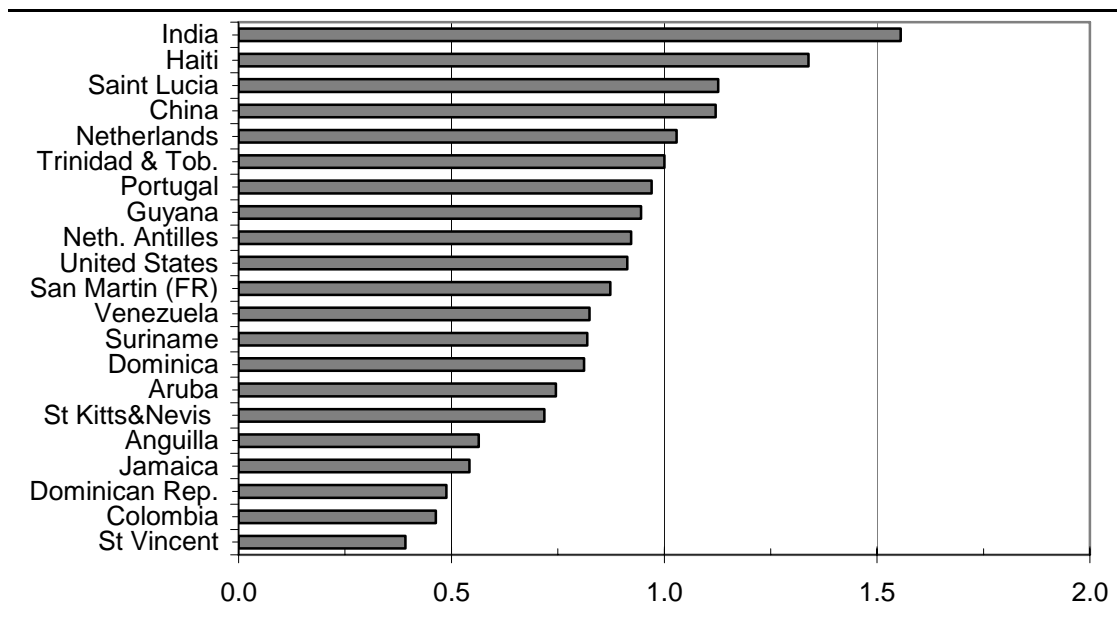
A relative percentage change is not the same as an absolute change. The growth of 564 persons born in the Dominican Republic was the result of an increase of 717 persons in Curaçao and a decline of 406 persons in Sint Maarten and an increase of 253 on the other islands. The biggest absolute increase in the Netherlands Antilles, were for birth countries Colombia (1391 persons) and Jamaica (1341 persons). Aruba (-1103) and Haiti (-809) had the largest decline. The latter was the net result of a decline of 1279 Haiti born in Sint Maarten and a 436 increase in Curaçao (and +34 on the other islands). Absolute numbers are given in Table A6 of the Appendix.

Sex structure

As discussed in Chapter 2, there were more females than males in the Netherlands Antilles. The average number of males per one thousand female was 886. The ratio is not the same for each country of birth. In general women have higher shares among foreign born than among those born in the Netherlands Antilles (sex ratio of 792 versus 922). Women dominate among those born in the Dominican Republic, Colombia and Saint Vincent: on every male there were more than two females from these countries. In Census 2001, more males than females were born in India, Haiti, Saint Lucia, China and the Netherlands.

Figure 7. Sex ratio by country of birth, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001

⁷ The percentage declines are smaller than increases, this is partly an effect of arithmetic: the decline cannot be more than 100 percent, while the increase has no maximum and a population that is reduced by half was double the size before.



Age structure

The age-structure and mean age of populations differ by country of birth. The share of the young indicates whether there was a recent immigration of families with young children. As the immigration of persons from higher age groups is very low, the presence of older people is an indication that migration took place a longer time ago.

Figure 8. Share of broad age groups and mean age of population by country of birth, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001

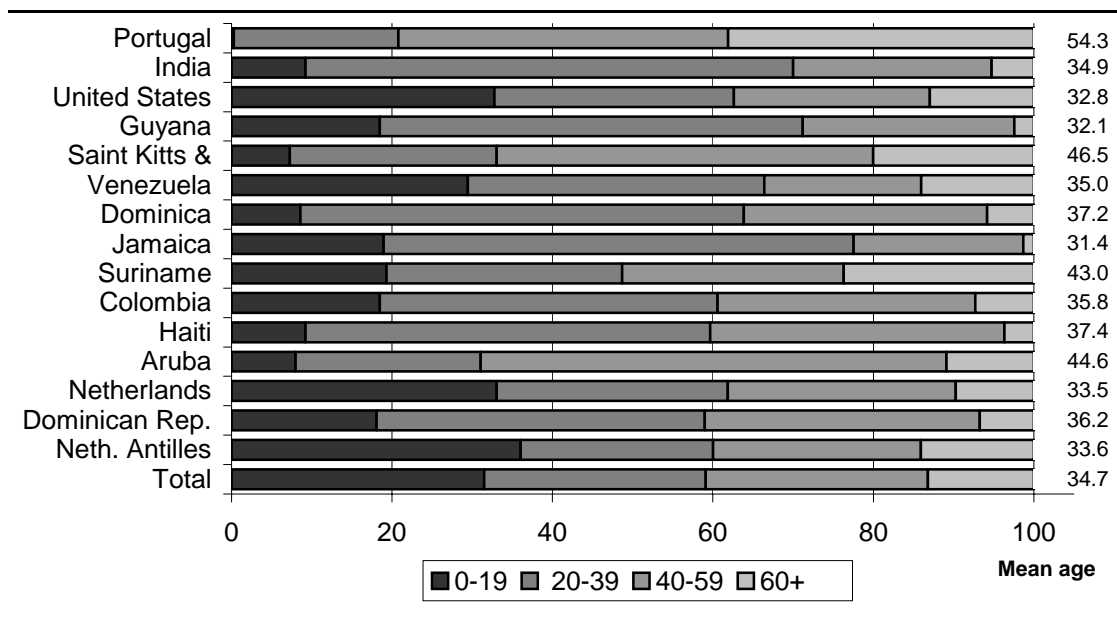


Figure 8 shows the mean ages of sub-populations by country of birth and the share of the broad age groups for each country of birth. Those born in Portugal, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Aruba and Suriname have the highest average ages, persons from Guyana and Jamaica the lowest average age. There are hardly any 0-19 year olds among persons

born in Portugal (3 persons). Migration from Portugal therefore took place relatively further in the past and there is hardly any recent immigration. Other countries of birth that had this pattern were Anguilla and Indonesia (not in table). Jamaica and Guyana born inhabitants of the Netherlands Antilles on the other hand are nearly all younger than sixty, an indication that they have arrived relatively recently. There are relatively few young (0-19) and older (60+) persons born in Haiti, Dominica and India. From the Census it is not clear whether this is because they are recent immigrants without children (or that they moved without their families), or because the inflow from these countries stagnated in the past ten to twenty years.

3.2 Population and nationality

Nationality is a difficult concept and definitions vary from source to source. In this publication, they are related to independence of the country and type of passport. As part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, subjects of the Netherlands Antilles have the Dutch nationality. There are more Caribbean islands that do not have their own nationality⁸. Furthermore, many inhabitants of especially the Caribbean Islands have kept the nationality of the former colony after independence. Also another nationality can be obtained and dual citizenships exist. Some countries automatically grant

Table 8. Population by country of birth and share (%) in nationality, Census 2001

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Nationality</i>		
	Dutch	As country of birth	Other
Netherlands Antilles	98	0	2
Dominican Republic	35	62	2
Netherlands	0	99	1
Aruba	99	0	1
Haiti	9	89	1
Colombia	28	71	2
Suriname	66	31	3
Jamaica	10	87	3
Dominica	29	63	9
Venezuela	37	61	2
Saint Kitts & Nevis	67	21	11
Guyana	11	83	6
United States	25	71	4
India	24	70	6
Portugal	56	42	2

citizenship to persons born there. Others grant citizenship if the mother or her husband has the nationality of that country, regardless where the child was born. Therefore, the relation between country of birth and (country of) nationality is not always strong.

Table 8 gives the population by country of birth and nationality of the fifteen countries with the largest share. Relatively few persons born in Haiti, Jamaica and Guyana have the Dutch nationality. As described above, nationality could have been granted at birth and have been obtained afterwards. It is

not possible to distinguish between the two from the Census, but probably a substantial part of these nationalities have been obtained afterwards.

The top fifteen of nationalities with at least 25 cases are shown in Table 9 (by name of the country). Results are similar to the country of birth statistics from the previous

⁸ The overseas departments of France (Martinique and Guadeloupe with their constituent islands such as Saint Martin) have the French nationality. Inhabitants of the overseas territories of the UK have the British Overseas Territory Citizenship (British nationality). In the Caribbean this pertains to Anguilla, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Monserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, and Virgin Islands. Citizens of Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands have the nationality of the USA.

section. In the Netherlands Antilles, the largest non-Dutch nationality was the Dominican (Republic). About a quarter of the non-Dutch nationals from Curaçao and Bonaire had the nationality of the Dominican Republic. In Sint Eustatius and Saba, nationals from the United States had the largest share (19 and 37%)⁹. Other larger groups are Haitians, Jamaicans (in Sint Maarten) and Colombians (in Curaçao and Bonaire).

Table 9. Population by nationality (absolute and as % of total non-Dutch nationals), Census 2001

<i>Netherlands Antilles</i>				<i>Curaçao</i>				<i>Sint Maarten</i>			
		abs.	%			abs.	%			abs.	%
1	Dominican Rep.	5794	22	Dominican Rep.	2139	25		Dominican Rep.		3098	20
2	Haiti	3475	13	Colombia	1458	17		Haiti		2964	20
3	Jamaica	1950	7	Venezuela	749	9		Jamaica		1516	10
4	Colombia	1896	7	Portugal	493	6		Dominica		1343	9
5	Dominica	1397	5	Haiti	458	5		Guyana		915	6
6	Guyana	1182	4	Suriname	421	5		France		878	6
7	United States	1160	4	Jamaica	418	5		England		674	4
8	Venezuela	1075	4	India	322	4		United States		564	4
9	France	902	3	China	307	4		India		510	3
10	India	863	3	United States	216	2		Saint Lucia		415	3
11	England	849	3	Guyana	177	2		Saint Kitts &		336	2
12	Suriname	822	3	England	115	1		Suriname		273	2
13	Portugal	512	2	Lebanon	78	1		Trinidad & Tob.		212	1
14	China	477	2	Cuba	63	1		Colombia		178	1
15	Saint Lucia	430	2	Canada	45	1		China		96	1
	Other/NR	3618	14	Other/NR	1258	14		Other/NR		1150	8
	Netherlands	149250	85	Netherlands	121909	93		Netherlands		15472	51
	non-Netherlands	26402	15	non-Netherlands	8717	7		non-Netherlands		15122	49
	Total	175652	100	Total	130626	100		Total		30594	100
<i>Bonaire</i>				<i>Sint Eustatius</i>				<i>Saba</i>			
		abs.	%			abs.	%			abs.	%
1	Dominican Rep.	411	26	United States	98	19		United States		180	37
2	Venezuela	247	16	Dominican Rep.	94	18		Dominican Rep.		52	11
3	Colombia	233	15	Guyana	58	11		Canada		33	7
4	Peru	125	8	Suriname	25	5		Colombia		27	5
5	Suriname	103	7					England		27	5
6	United States	102	7					Saint Vincent		27	5
7	China	52	3								
	Other/NR	282	18	Other/NR	240	47		Other/NR		147	30
	Netherlands	9236	86	Netherlands	1777	78		Netherlands		856	63
	non-Netherlands	1555	14	non-Netherlands	515	22		non-Netherlands		493	37
	Total	10791	100	Total	2292	100		Total		1349	100

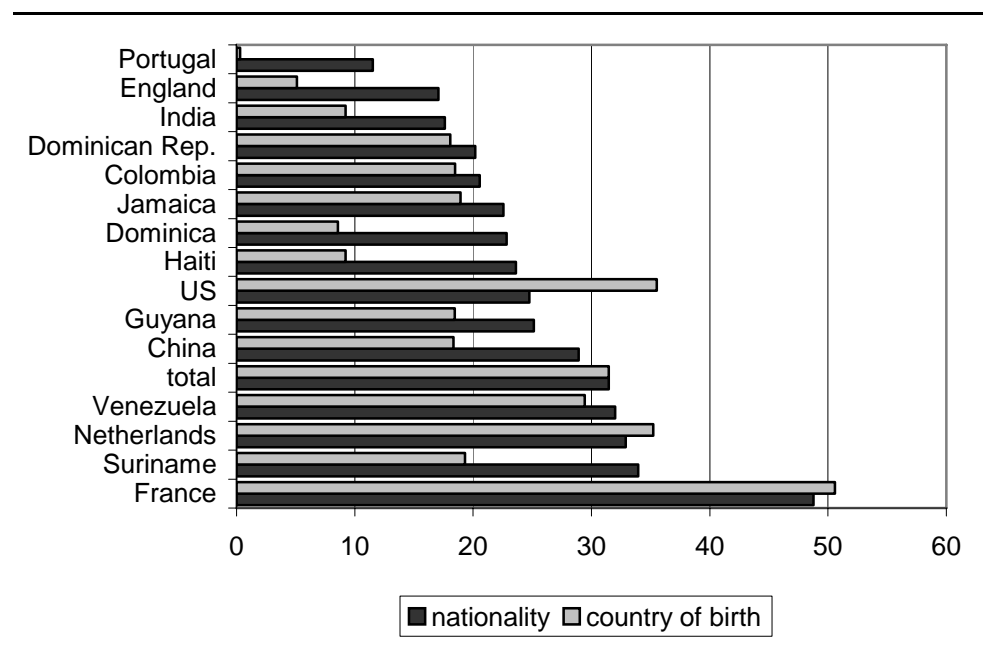
Sex ratios by nationality were very similar to the ratios by country of birth. They were slightly more balanced, probably because relatively more women than male had

⁹ Without the students from the medical schools, nationals of the Dominican Republic would have the largest share on Sint Eustatius (share of US nationals: 17%), on Saba the share of nationals of the United States would decline to 24 percent.

obtained the Dutch nationality; of the women born outside the Netherlands Antilles, the share with the Dutch nationality is slightly higher than the share among males.

The age structure of persons born in a certain country is not very different from the age structure of persons with the nationality of that same country. There are however some differences. Children born in the Netherlands Antilles to parents with a non-Dutch nationality get the nationality of their parents. In general, therefore, the share of young people (0-19) is higher by nationality than by country of birth (refer to Figure 9). The effect was strongest for nationals of Portugal, England (refers to England and countries with the British nationality) India, Dominica and Haiti. The share of under-twenty year olds was in general lower among foreign nationalities than among Dutch nationals. Only Surinamese and French nationals had higher shares. The high share for France is remarkable (France refers to France, Saint Martin, Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guyana).

Figure 9. Share (%) of population under-20 by nationality and country of birth, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



3.3 Population by country of previous residence

Every person that has lived abroad has immigrated at least once. They include all persons that were born outside the island of enumeration and all those who migrated to another island of the Netherlands Antilles or those who again immigrated to the Netherlands Antilles. This section describes the population by previous country of residence. In strict terms, movements between the islands of the Netherlands Antilles are not (international) migration. Information was also collected about the date of settlement.

Table 10 shows the share of the population of each island of the Netherlands Antilles by previous place of residence. The absolute number that lived outside the island was highest for Curaçao, but the share of the population of the island that lived outside was lowest. The three islands with the smallest population have the highest shares of

persons that have lived elsewhere in the Netherlands Antilles. Shares for Sint Maarten and especially Curaçao are much lower. The limited availability of facilities (education, medical) on the smaller islands is probably the main reason. In Sint Eustatius, more people had Curaçao as previous place of residence than the nearby Sint Maarten.

Table 10. Share (%) of population by previous residence, Census 2001

	<i>Island of residence</i>					
	Netherlands Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	Sint Maarten	Sint Eustatius	Saba
<i>Previous residence</i>						
Elsewhere in Neth. Antilles	6	25	3	7	22	22
<i>Of which: Bonaire</i>	25		58	3	2	1
<i>Curaçao</i>	49	98		85	49	32
<i>St Maarten</i>	19	2	32		44	66
<i>St Eustatius</i>	4	0	7	7		2
<i>Saba</i>	3	0	4	5	5	
Outside Neth. Ant.	35	35	27	69	51	52
Never lived abroad	59	40	70	25	26	26
Elsewhere Neth. Ant. (abs.)	9698	2467	4707	1799	434	291
Outside Neth. Ant. (abs)	62096	3746	35493	20977	1178	702

The part of the population that had lived outside of the Netherlands Antilles was largest for Sint Maarten and lowest for Curaçao. This is strongly related to the share of the population with a foreign place of birth. A table on the population by country of previous residence is therefore not very useful. Table 11 gives the population that was born on the island of enumeration by country of previous residence (if they had lived outside the island of enumeration).

If foreign born are excluded, only 19 percent of the population of Sint Maarten had lived elsewhere, much lower than the 75 percent of the total population that had lived abroad. Though the difference is smaller, shares are also lower for the two other Dutch Windward islands. Curaçao born (and enumerated on Curaçao) are the least mobile. Curaçao was the most common destination within the Netherlands Antilles. Even more born on Sint Eustatius went (in their last move) to Curaçao than to neighboring Sint Maarten. By far the most popular countries outside the Netherlands Antilles were the other members of the Kingdom, the Netherlands and Aruba. Regarding migration, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba had more ties with Curaçao than with the Netherlands. Of the population born and enumerated in Curaçao, by far the largest share that had lived outside the island had lived before in the Netherlands.

Table 11. Born on island and lived elsewhere¹, Census 2001

	Netherlands			Sint	Sint	Saba
	Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	Maarten	Eustatius	
Elsewhere in Neth. Ant.	16	59	11	18	46	49
<i>Curaçao</i>	7	58	0	16	29	22
<i>Bonaire</i>	4	0	5	0	0	0
<i>Sint Maarten</i>	5	1	5	0	16	26
<i>Sint Eustatius</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Saba</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0
Elsewhere outside NA	84	41	89	82	54	51
<i>Netherlands</i>	58	22	68	23	18	7
<i>Aruba</i>	8	16	6	15	18	26
<i>United States</i>	5	1	4	15	5	12
<i>Venezuela</i>	2	1	3	0	0	0
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	1	1	1	4	1	0
<i>Suriname</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Colombia</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>other/NR</i>	8	1	6	24	12	6
Elsewhere Neth. Ant.(abs)	2900	766	1511	316	194	113
Outside Neth. Ant. (abs)	14973	528	12688	1411	229	117
Lived elsewhere (%)	15	23	14	19	41	40

¹ Sint Maarten refers to the Dutch part only

3.4 Age at last settlement and duration of settlement

The data on the previous country of residence and the duration of current settlement gives an indication of the timing and origin of immigration. Persons that immigrated and emigrated again before the Census enumerations are, logically, not covered (censoring), it does therefore not give the complete picture.

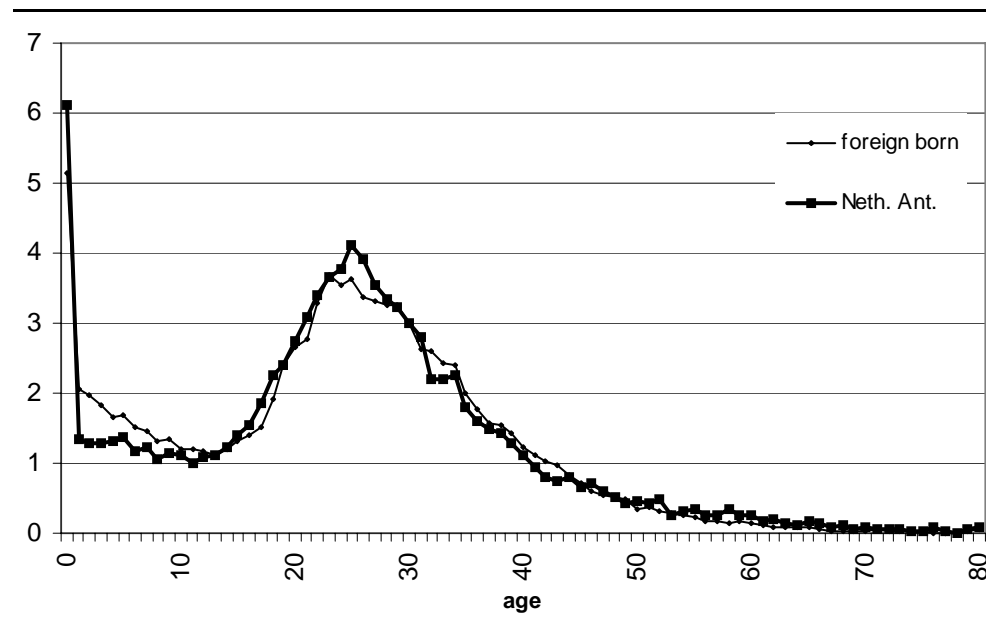
Table 11 gives the percentage share of duration categories and the mean duration of residence by country of birth. Relatively old origins of migration were Anguilla, Portugal, Saint Kitts, and Aruba. On average they moved between around 35 and 23 years ago. In the five years before the Census only very few came from these countries. More recent countries of immigration are Jamaica, Guyana and the United States. It should be noted that countries from which a relatively large share of the immigrants tend to stay for a few years and then move back, will have lower average durations of residence, even if they have a long history of migration with the Netherlands Antilles.

Table 12. Duration and mean duration of current settlement and mean age at migration by country of birth, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001

	Share (%) by duration of current settlement					Total abs.	Mean duration years	Mean age at migration years
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+			
Total	8	21	22	24	25	64651	14.0	24.0
Neth. Antilles	5	17	23	23	31	22579	16.0	24.6
Foreign born	9	23	22	25	22	42072	12.9	23.6
Dominican Rep.	6	20	24	38	12	7861	11.2	24.1
Netherlands	12	33	24	16	15	6579	9.5	23.5
Haiti	10	17	22	41	10	2999	9.8	26.7
Aruba	2	7	9	27	55	2793	23.1	20.5
Colombia	16	30	25	14	14	2401	8.8	25.8
Suriname	11	21	25	16	27	2224	16.5	24.9
Jamaica	13	35	31	18	3	1923	5.8	24.5
Dominica	4	12	16	41	27	1685	14.7	21.6
Venezuela	12	23	28	20	18	1333	13.7	19.4
Saint Kitts & Guyana	1	4	8	21	66	1297	25.2	20.4
Guyana	16	33	30	17	4	1221	6.4	24.7
United States	22	28	20	21	9	1037	7.6	24.6
India	9	27	25	30	8	948	8.8	25.1
Portugal	0	2	5	11	82	884	31.3	22.2
Saint Martin (Fr)	9	24	21	22	24	635	13.2	8.5
China	4	33	24	25	14	626	10.0	25.6
Saint Lucia	6	20	18	34	23	512	13.6	23.9
Anguilla	2	3	3	9	83	475	35.5	16.3

The last column of Table 12 shows the mean age at migration. The problem with the mean age is that it gives no insight into the underlying age structure. Figure 10 plots the persons that had lived abroad by their age at immigration (for foreign and Antillean born). Typically is the peak around age 25 and the high levels at the youngest ages. Especially young people between 20 and 35 are migration prone. At these age groups important changes in the life course take place such as leaving the parental home for study, family formation and entry into the labor market. In these periods of 'stress' and change in the life course, migration is more likely. As these are often young families, the immigration of young children is also high. Another reason for the high immigration of children below age one is that women bear their children outside their country or island of residence; from the smaller islands many women go to larger islands with better health facilities (see also Chapter 6) or they move back to their country of origin for child delivery.

Figure 10. Age at time of last immigration, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



3.5 Emigration intentions

Intentions to stay might give an indication of future emigration¹⁰. About half of the inhabitants of the Netherlands Antilles do not know if they want to stay or migrate (refer to Table 13). Those on Sint Maarten are least decided, 61 percent does not know whether they will stay or not. The part that said they would leave varied between 23 percent in Saba and 7 percent in Curaçao. The high share of Saba might, again, be related to the influence of the Medical School.

Table 13. Intended length of stay in the Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001

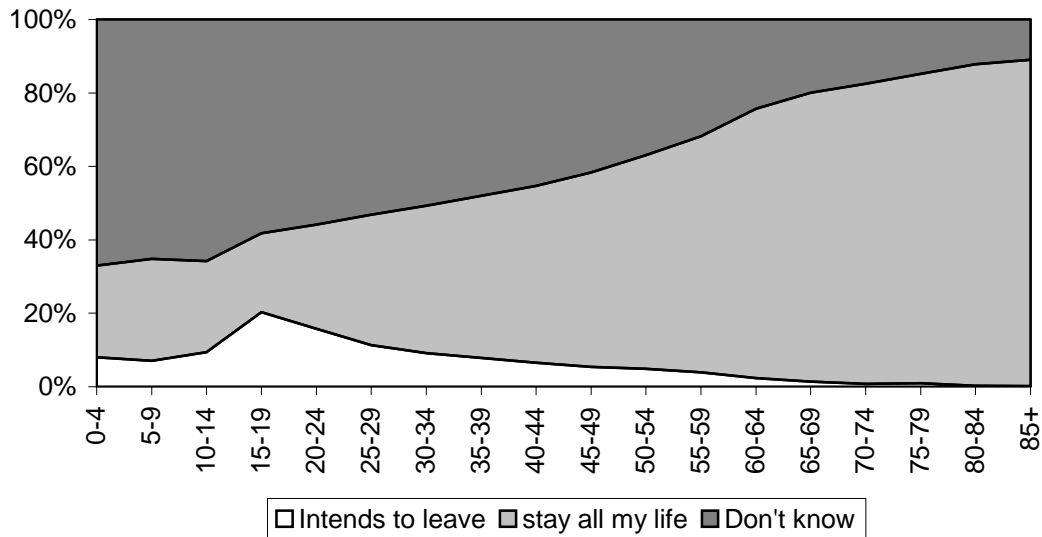
	Neth. Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	Sint Maarten	Sint Eustatius	Saba
Less than one year	3	3	3	2	2	5
one to five years	3	5	3	3	6	14
five years or more	2	3	1	2	7	4
All my life	44	37	48	31	37	31
Don't know/missing	48	52	45	61	48	46

Figure 11 shows by age group the percentage that intended to leave, intended to stay or that was undecided. The share of those that had the intention to leave, peaks in the

¹⁰ The intended length of stay does not appear to be a very good predictor for migration. For the Netherlands Antilles, the observed emigration in the twelve months after the census (excluding corrections) was 2.5 times as large as the number of persons that said they would leave within a month (Curaçao 2.2, Bonaire 3.9, Sint Maarten 5.8, Sint Eustatius 8.8 and Saba 136.0 times larger). This is contrary to the general assumption that intentions to leave overestimate observed emigration.

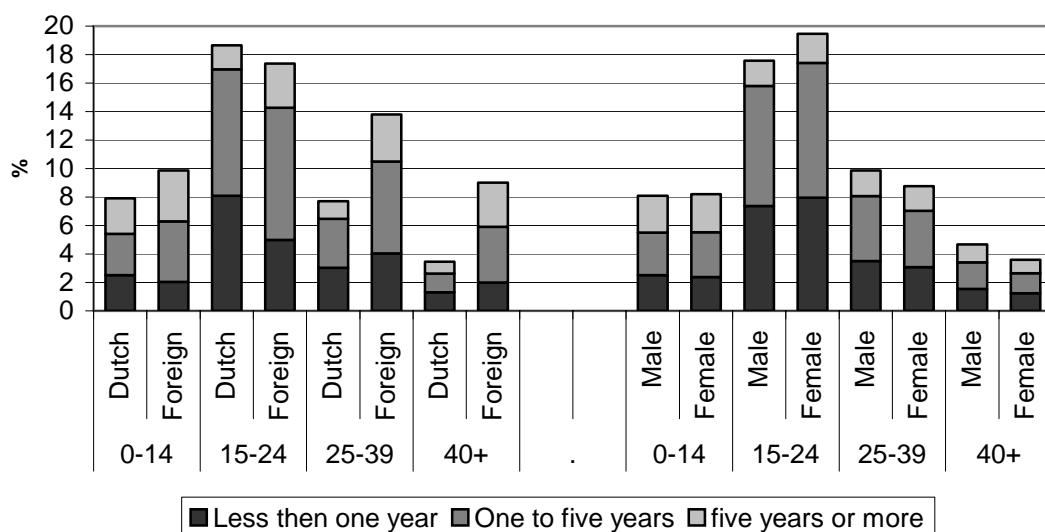
age group 15-19. This might be related to study plans. The part that had the intention to stay increases with age.

Figure 11. Intentions to leave, stay or undecided, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



Intentions can also be grouped by how long a person intends to stay before leaving the Netherlands Antilles. A breakdown of this by nationality and broad age group and by sex and broad age group is given in Figure 12. Except for the 15-24 age group, Dutch nationals had lower intention to leave than foreign nationals. At higher ages the difference becomes larger. Relatively more females had the intention to leave in the age group 15 to 24. At higher ages more males planned to emigrate. In each age group and for both Dutch and foreign nationals as well as for both males and females, the group that intended to leave between one and five years was the largest.

Figure 12. Share of population that had the intention to leave, by broad age group and nationality (left) and sex (right), Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



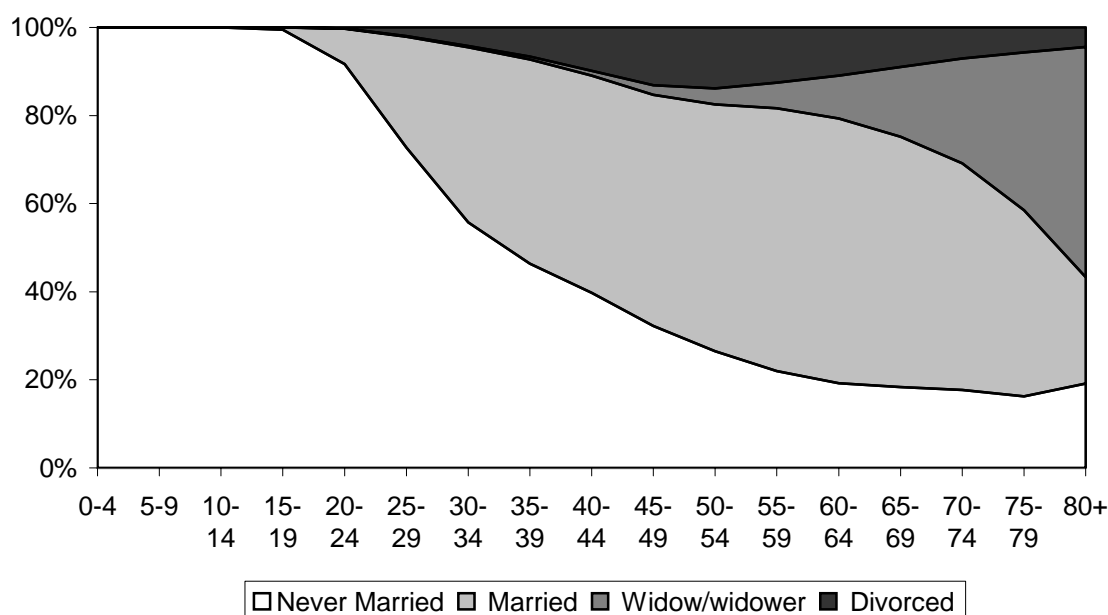
Chapter 4 Civil status, cohabitation and nuptiality

The last census distinguished between four categories of civil (marital) status: single/never married, married, widow(er), and divorced. In another question respondents were asked whether or not they were living permanently together with a partner. By combining these questions some further detail can be obtained about the marital status. The census does not contain information on the age of marriage or divorce. The age difference between those living together (married or unmarried) can however be calculated. A final topic in this chapter is the difference in origin of partners.

4.1 Civil status

Figure 13 shows the population by their civil status and age for the Netherlands Antilles in Census 2001. It should be noted that it refers to the status at the time of the census. A divorcée or widow can remarry. The percentage of those that have experienced a divorce or that lost a partner in their lifetime can therefore be higher than the percentage of such a status at a certain point in time.

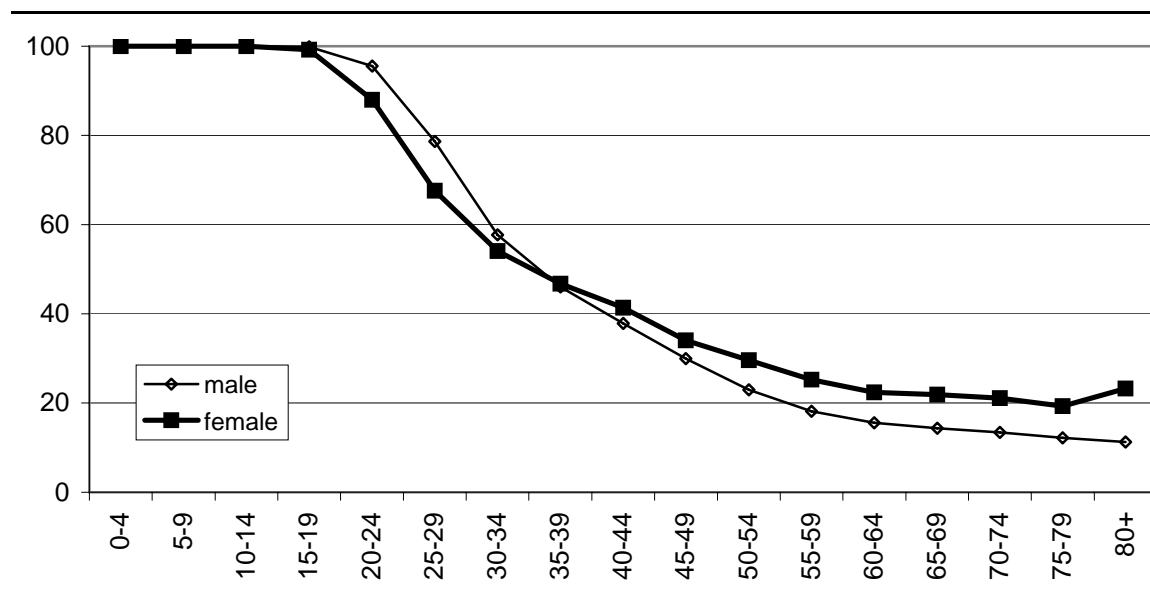
Figure 13. Population by civil status, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



Around age 50, the percentage of the status divorced is highest (around 14%), at higher ages a smaller part was divorced. It could be that these generations were less prone to divorce or had more time to remarry, but divorced people can also have lower life expectancies (various studies found that married persons have higher life expectancies).

Besides by divorce, the married status can change because the partner dies. In the age group 60-64, ten percent had suffered the loss of the partner (and had not re-married). By age 80 this percentage has risen to 50 percent. Because women live longer than men, developments are not the same for both sexes. Only four percent of the males are widower at age 60, while for women it is over three times as high (14%). In Census 2001, the percentage at age 80 of widowers and widows was 36 and 60 for males and females respectively. As said before, it refers to the current status it might be that widowers have a higher chance to remarry than widows.

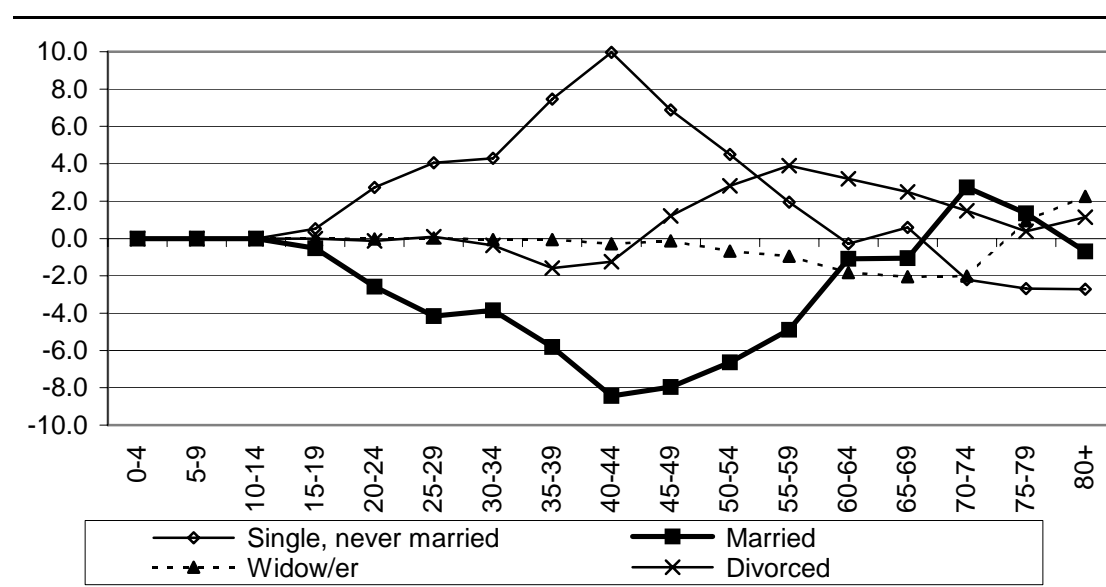
Figure 14. Never married population by sex and age (%), Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



Women marry younger than men but at higher ages more women stay unmarried (refer to Figure 14). At age 25, 87 percent of the males and 74 percent of the females are still single. By around age 35 males have caught up; half of the males and females of the Netherlands Antilles was or had been married.

Figure 15 shows for each five-year age group the percentage point change in the civil status between Census 1992 and Census 2001 for the Netherlands Antilles as a whole. Negative values mean a decline and positive an increase in the share. Relatively less people were married before age 60 in Census 2001. Subsequently the share of never married increased. Beyond age 45 divorce seems to have increased from 1992 to 2001, the share of divorced persons rose slightly.

Figure 15. Percentage point change in share of civil status between Census 1992 and 2001, Netherlands Antilles



Comparing the total number of persons by civil status in time or between the islands tells more about the age structure than about differences in behavior and is therefore not very useful. However, by applying the shares for each age group to a standard population they become comparable. Table 14 shows the shares standardized against the population for the Netherlands Antilles as a whole. Shares are expressed as percentage of the population of 15 and older (youngest age at which marriage is possible). In the more populous islands of Curaçao and Sint Maarten more people were never married than on the three other smaller islands. Divorce and widowhood seem equally likely on all islands.

Table 14. Population 15 years and over by Civil status, Census 2001 (standardized %)¹

	Never married	Married	Widow/widower	Divorced
Neth. Antilles	47	40	5	7
Bonaire	43	44	6	7
Curaçao	47	40	5	8
St Maarten	49	39	5	7
St. Eustatius	43	45	5	7
Saba	42	45	6	8

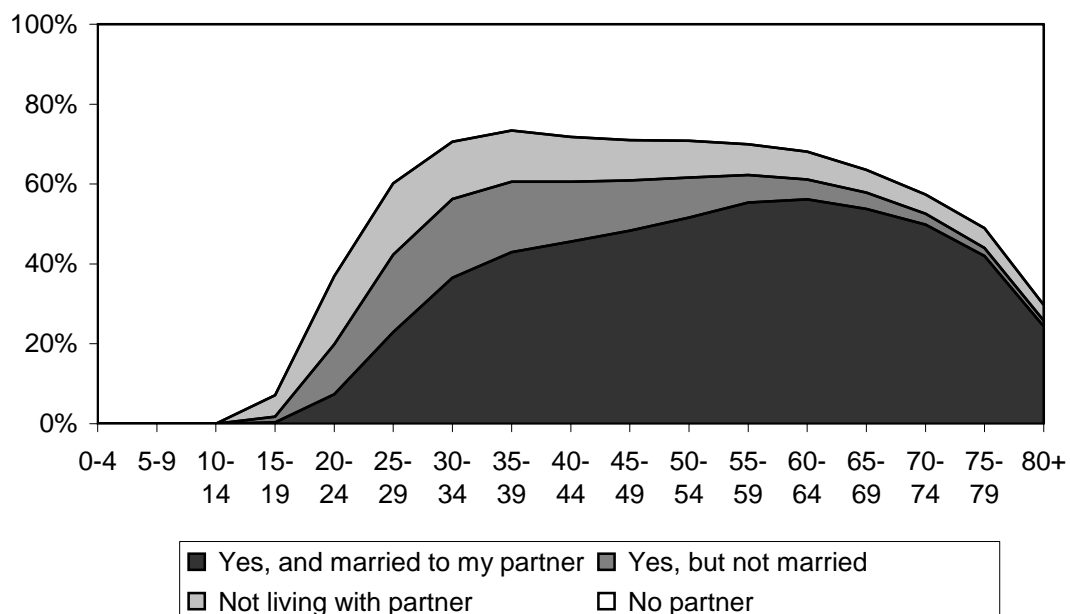
¹ standardized for the population structure of the Netherlands Antilles

4.2 Cohabitation with partner

The civil status does not tell us whether a person is actually having a partner or not and neither if they are sharing a household. Partners can furthermore live together with or without being married. Figure 16 shows the replies to the question if the respondent was living permanently together with a partner. A large part of the population of 15 years and older of the Netherlands Antilles, 40 percent (Table 15),

does not have a partner. Another eleven percent has a partner, but is not living together. Up to about age 40 the share without a partner is declining, after which because of separation and death, it starts to increase again. The share of persons without a partner was with 27 percent the lowest within the age group 35-39. Among persons in their fifties, the part 'not living with' or 'without a partner' was lowest but still 38 percent. In the age group 30 to 59 years old, this percentage was 40 (29 without a partner, 11 not living with partner).

Figure 16. Persons living permanently with a partner or not, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



Like with civil status, comparing the islands is only useful against a standard population. The group of persons without a partner was large, in Curaçao and Sint Maarten even the largest (refer to Table 15). The highest (standardized) share was measured on Curaçao (42%). Living together without being married (cohabitation), was most common in Bonaire (16%) and Sint Maarten (15%). On these two islands respectively 31 and 28 percent of those living together were not married.

Table 15. Persons living permanently together with a partner or not (%), Census 2001 (standardized figures)¹

	Neth. Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	Sint Maarten	Sint Eustatius	Saba
Yes, and married to my partner	38	41	37	34	38	41
Yes, but not married	12	16	10	15	8	10
Not living with my partner	11	7	11	11	15	9
No partner	40	37	42	39	39	40
% Living unmarried with partner	24	28	21	31	17	20

¹ standardized for the population structure of the Netherlands Antilles

4.3 Age differences of partners

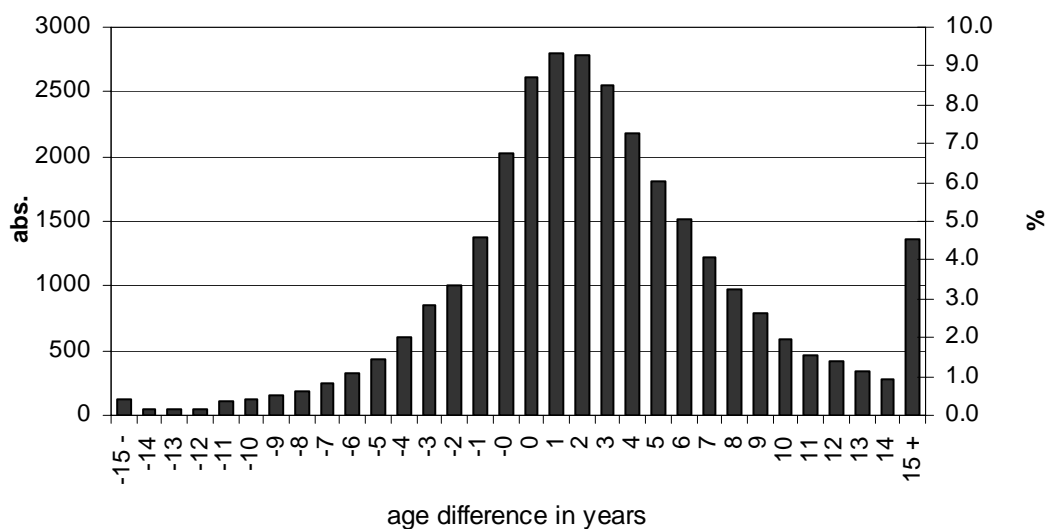
The age difference of partners in the census can be calculated for the head of the household and its partner. Other couples living within a household, for example the son and his wife, cannot be distinguished uniquely. There were 1209 such couples against 30348 heads living with a partner. The figures in this section therefore refer to age differences and origin of the household heads and their partners.

Table 16. Age difference between the partners, Census 2001 (in months)

	All		Married		Unmarried	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Neth. Antilles	40	32	40	32	41	33
Bonaire	39	33	43	34	30	30
Curaçao	40	32	39	31	43	34
Sint Maarten	41	35	42	36	40	33
Sint Eustatius	40	33	43	35	27	28
Saba	45	32	48	34	-	-

On average, the males were about three years and four months older than their female partners (40 months).¹¹ Between the islands there were no real differences (see Table 16). Only the mean age difference of Saba seems somewhat higher.

Figure 17. Number of couples by age difference, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001 (age male minus age female, in years)



The mean difference can give some distortion because couples with large age differences weigh stronger. The median age difference is the number of months difference at which half the partners have less and the other half more difference. Table 16 gives these medians alongside the means for all, married, and unmarried couples. Because there are relatively many males with (much) younger wives, the median age difference is smaller, about 33 months. In Curaçao, unmarried couples had larger age differences than married ones. For the other islands it was the other way around. Figures for unmarried couples on Saba are missing because the total number was less than 50 and results are therefore not reliable. Figure 17 shows the number of couples in the Netherlands Antilles by age difference in years (-0 refers to

¹¹ There were five same sex couples registered, these were excluded from the analysis

-0 to -11 months, 0 refers to 0 to 11 months). Most couples differ less than four years and around 15 percent less than one year. In general males are older, only in 25 percent of the couples the female is older than the male. The number of males that are older fifteen years or more is notable (1369, or 4.5% of all couples). The share of men living with a female partner that is ten years younger or more was 11.4 percent. It was about 14 percent in Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius and Saba and 11 and 12 percent in Curaçao and Bonaire respectively.

4.4 Nuptiality and origin of partners

From the census, origin of the partners can be measured in place of birth and in nationality. Table 17 shows for each sex of Antillean born the place of birth and the origin of the partner.

Table 17. Birth place and birth place of partner by sex (%), Census 2001

<i>birth place</i>		<i>birth place partner (female)</i>							
		n	Bonaire	Curaçao	Maarten	St Eustatius	Saba	Aruba	Neth.	Other
<i>male</i>									
Bonaire	1546	51	30	1	0	0	4	2	12
Curaçao	17748	3	76	1	0	0	3	2	15
St Maarten	745	1	14	21	2	1	9	2	50
St Eustatius	235	0	14	7	30	0	4	4	39
Saba	192	0	17	5	1	27	7	1	41

<i>birth place</i>		<i>birth place partner (male)</i>							
		n	Bonaire	Curaçao	Maarten	St Eustatius	Saba	Aruba	Neth.	Other
<i>female</i>									
Bonaire	1512	52	37	0	0	0	3	2	5
Curaçao	15555	3	86	1	0	0	2	3	5
St Maarten	615	2	15	25	3	2	9	2	41
St Eustatius	185	2	24	8	38	1	6	3	18
Saba	141	3	22	6	1	37	10	3	19

In Curaçao, a large majority of partners lived together with a partner born on the same island. In Bonaire just over half did so, on the other islands the country of birth of the partner is much more varied. Females tend to live more with a partner born on the same island; males more often with women from outside the Netherlands Antilles (and therefore more women are lone head). Within the Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, with the largest population, is on all islands the largest source for partners.

Table 17 looked at place of birth within the Netherlands Antilles, Table 18 shows for males and females the country of birth and the origin of their partners. Between the countries of birth and the sexes, there are some differences. Those born in Aruba were least likely to be living together with a partner that was also born in Aruba. Other countries with low shares of same country of birth are Saint Kitts & Nevis and Venezuela (and the category 'other'). On the other hand males and females born in Haiti, China, the Netherlands Antilles and India were most likely to choose a partner with the same country of birth. The same applied to males from Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

Table 18. Males and females by own place of birth and place of birth of their partner (%), Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001

<i>Own birthplace</i>	Males by origin of female partner				Females by origin of male partner			
	Birthplace of female partner				Place of birth of male partner			
	same	Neth. Antilles	other	Total (abs.)	same	Neth. Antilles	other	Total (abs.)
Neth. Antilles	78	78	22	20468	88	88	12	18009
Netherlands	56	25	19	1976	62	27	11	1785
Dominican Rep.	77	14	9	1145	34	54	12	2606
Aruba	16	47	37	791	14	67	18	894
Haiti	87	3	10	760	86	10	4	773
Suriname	55	27	18	622	54	32	15	639
Colombia	70	18	12	299	25	54	21	844
Dominica	53	16	31	423	49	25	26	456
Jamaica	77	9	14	274	37	32	31	566
Portugal	62	24	14	394	74	21	5	331
St Kitts & Nevis	30	23	47	326	27	38	35	365
Venezuela	36	37	27	253	24	51	24	372
Guyana	71	7	22	298	65	13	22	324
India	74	6	20	309	85	3	12	270
United States	63	14	23	186	47	25	28	251
China	87	2	11	179	84	4	12	185
Other	27	24	49	1642	26	31	43	1675

Only few persons born in China, India, Haiti and Guyana were living together with a partner born in the Netherlands Antilles. Of both sexes combined, Aruba, Venezuela, Colombia and the Dominican Republic were the countries of birth of persons that tended to live together with Antilleans. Interesting is that it were mainly women from the Dominican Republic and Colombia that caused this; males born in these country predominantly lived together with women of the same origin. From these two countries and Jamaica, there were about twice the number of females than males living in a partnership in the Netherlands Antilles.

Because some countries are not independent, not all have their own nationalities (refer to chapter three for more details). Segregation by nationality gives similar results as with country of birth. However, because one or more of the partners can have obtained the Dutch nationality, or because they could have been born in another country than their nationality, there are some differences¹².

Nearly all women with a Dutch nationality are living together with a man who also has this nationality. Nationals of Venezuela had much more often a partner of the same nationality than persons born in Venezuela. For Guyana and especially India, it was the reverse.

¹² Because Suriname was a Dutch colony, many Surinam born have the Dutch nationality.

Table 19. Males and females by own nationality and nationality of their partner (%), Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001

<i>Own nationality</i>	Males by nationality of female partner				Females by nationality of male partner			
	Nationality of female partner				Nationality of male partner			
	same	Dutch	other	total (abs)	same	Dutch	other	total (abs)
Dutch	91	91	9	25515	96	96	4	23976
Dominican Rep.	77	17	5	801	37	56	7	1678
Haitian	87	4	9	673	84	14	2	696
Colombian	76	16	8	204	28	66	6	552
Jamaican	79	13	8	251	40	37	23	494
inh. Of Dominica	54	25	22	291	55	28	17	285
Venezuelan	76	10	14	237	70	19	12	258
US citizen	68	19	13	214	58	31	11	251
Guyanese	49	36	15	184	34	53	13	268
British	86	6	8	180	74	24	2	209
Indian	31	40	29	198	35	42	23	174
French	67	26	7	149	62	27	11	161
Surinamese	65	23	12	164	79	18	3	136
Portuguese	39	42	19	156	46	32	22	133
other	46	25	29	807	49	31	19	753

4.5 Origin and age difference

Besides analyzing age difference of partners and differences in origin of partners, we can also combine the two. Table 20 shows the mean and median age difference between the partners by country of birth of males and females. Furthermore, the percentage share of the couples in which the female is older than the male is given (and the total number of cases). If only people would be living together that were both born in the same country, the figures for males and females would be the same. However, many live together with another partner than from country of origin (see Table 4) and subsequently figures for males and females differ.

The highest age differences were measured for women born in Colombia and the Dominican Republic: they were on average about five years (63 and 59 months respectively) younger than their partner. In both cases, about a quarter of these women were ten or more years younger than their partner. The age difference for couples in which the male was born in Colombia or the Dominican Republic were not higher than average. This suggests that the age difference of Colombian and Dominican (Republic) women is high when they marry a partner other than of their own country of birth. A break-down by birth country of their partner proves this: if their partner was of the same country of birth the mean age difference was between 38 and 39 months, on the other hand, if their partner was born elsewhere (most in the Netherlands Antilles) the difference increases to 70 months. The same pattern was found for women from Venezuela, Haiti and Jamaica. Women born in the other countries in Table 6 did not show this pattern. As there is a strong relation with country of birth and nationality and subsequently residence permits, it seems that

obtaining the right to live in the Netherlands Antilles makes larger age difference less of a problem to women from these countries.

Age differences between foreign-born males and their partners did in general not differ whether their partner was born in their own country or in the Netherlands Antilles. Only males from Haiti, Dominican Republic and Jamaica had on average less age difference if their partner was from the Netherlands Antilles than if she was from their own country (contrary to foreign born females and males from the Netherlands Antilles). Others with relatively large age differences were partnerships with a woman from China or India and partnerships with a male from Portugal. The far majority of them married somebody with the same country of birth. In couples with a male or a female from these two countries, only between 7 and 12 percent of the cases the female was older than the male. The variance was also smallest among persons born in India and China (together with those born in the Netherlands). As described before, in a quarter of all couples the female was older. Remarkable is that relatively high shares of older females were found among men and women born in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica (and Saint Kitts and Nevis and Aruba), while at the same time the mean age difference is relatively large for these countries. Together with Colombia, these countries of birth had the highest variance in age difference.

Table 20. Age difference (months) and % of couples with older female by birth place of male and female

	Birth place of male				Birth place of female			
	Females				Females			
	Mean months	Median months	older %	total abs.	Mean months	Median months	older %	Total abs.
Neth. Antilles	39	33	25	20467	36	32	24	18008
Netherlands	38	27	25	1976	33	26	23	1785
Dominican Rep.	35	32	34	1145	59	49	29	2605
Aruba	42	36	27	791	27	22	33	893
Haiti	41	42	29	760	53	48	26	773
Surinam	49	37	19	622	41	33	23	639
Colombia	42	37	28	299	63	53	26	844
Dominica	27	29	32	423	39	33	28	456
Jamaica	19	22	37	273	51	37	30	566
Portugal	58	52	19	394	47	45	22	331
St Kitts & Nevis	51	44	27	326	33	31	33	365
Venezuela	31	28	31	253	50	41	24	372
Guyana	42	40	21	298	46	42	20	324
India	55	56	9	309	56	56	7	270
United States	48	27	24	186	32	20	32	251
China	56	45	11	179	58	40	12	185
other	51	41	24	1642	41	34	28	1676

A breakdown by nationality gives in general similar results (see Table 21). The age difference between female Venezuelan and Colombian nationals now seems even larger than women born in these countries. Again, age differences between nationals from the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Colombia, Jamaica, and Surinam were much larger (about double) if they had a partner with the Dutch nationality than if they had a partner with the same nationality as their own (between 72 and 90 months and from 27 to 43 months respectively).

Table 21. Age difference (months) and % of couples with older female by nationality of male and female

	Nationality of male				Nationality of female			
	Mean	Median	Females		Mean	Median	Females	
			older	Total			older	Total
months	months	%	abs.	months	months	%	abs.	
Dutch	41	33	25	25628	37	32	25	24065
Dominican Rep.	30	31	30	806	57	47	36	1685
Haitian	39	39	26	677	51	45	30	698
Colombian	33	28	25	204	66	56	30	556
Jamaican	18	20	30	253	52	38	37	499
inh. Of Dominica	23	26	27	295	39	33	35	287
Venezuelan	38	28	24	184	60	48	32	268
US citizen	44	26	32	222	30	18	25	256
Guyanese	39	38	20	240	46	43	20	261
British	47	34	32	198	47	34	29	198
Indian	48	44	6	183	57	55	8	210
French	54	31	27	157	54	31	33	157
Surinamese	37	28	19	151	50	33	21	161
Portuguese	54	48	20	167	53	48	22	137
other	43	36	24	892	48	39	25	949

Chapter 5 Household and institutional population

A general distinction of a population is that between household and institutional population. In the census, a household consists of one person living alone or of more persons that have made common arrangements about their livelihood and that make use of a communal main living room. Institutional population refers to persons in institutions such as nursing homes, homes for elderly people, youth residences and prisons. Table 22 shows the number and share of each of the two groups. The estimated 110 homeless people of Curaçao are excluded in all comparisons in this chapter.

Table 22. Institutional and household population, Census 2001

	Household		Institutional		Total
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.
Netherlands Antilles	172749	98.4	2794	1.6	175543
Bonaire	10756	99.7	35	0.3	10791
Curaçao	128015	98.1	2502	1.9	130517
Sint Maarten	30369	99.3	225	0.7	30594
Sint Eustatius	2274	99.2	18	0.8	2292
Saba	1335	99.0	14	1.0	1349

5.1 Institutional population

The share of the institutional population is largest in Curaçao where nearly two percent was enumerated in an institution (refer to Table 22). This island has more institutional facilities and they are partly used by the other islands of the Netherlands Antilles.

Figure 18. Institutional population as share of total population by sex and broad age group, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001

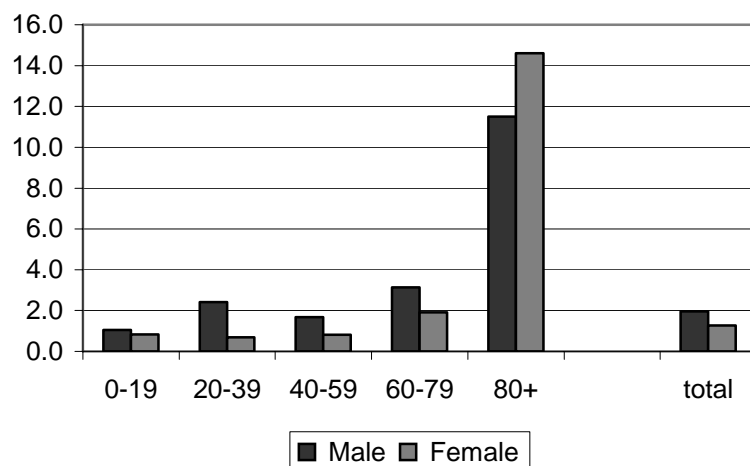


Figure 18 shows the institutionalized population as a percentage of the total population by sex and broad age groups for the Netherlands Antilles. Youth

residences dominate the first age group. For males, the prison population has the largest share in the age group 20-39. Of the total male institutional population, 44 percent was in prison (1.1 % of the total male population in this age group). Women are far less likely to be imprisoned; 28 per 100,000 women were imprisoned against 396 males per 100,000. After age 60, the institutionalized population starts to increase rapidly because older persons start to enter the homes for elderly people. Relatively more women are in such institutions. Because of the small numbers involved, a comparison between the islands is not very useful.

5.2 Households: size and types

This section refers only to the household population and excludes persons in institutions and the homeless people. Due to the use of different variables, there might be differences with these other CBS publications. This publication uses the status of the individual household member as reported for this person. Other CBS publications¹³ have used interviewer-coded variables on household structures. These latter do not permit the calculation of certain indicators and suffers from larger misclassification than the former and leads to inconsistencies with individual data.

Household size

Table 23 shows the share of each household size. In Bonaire and Curaçao, the share of one-person households is smaller than in the rest of the Netherlands Antilles; the share in the three other islands is more than ten percentage points higher. On these latter islands the share of singles is highest while in Bonaire and Curaçao two-person households are most common. In Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius and Saba, more than half of the households are of one or two persons (55%, 59% and 64% respectively). Larger households are less common in these three Dutch Windward islands than in the two Dutch Leeward islands. This results in a larger average household size in Curaçao and Bonaire, about three compared to about two and a half in the other islands (refer to last column of Table 23).

Table 23. Households by size (Census 2001), total number of households and average household size (Census 1992 & 2001)

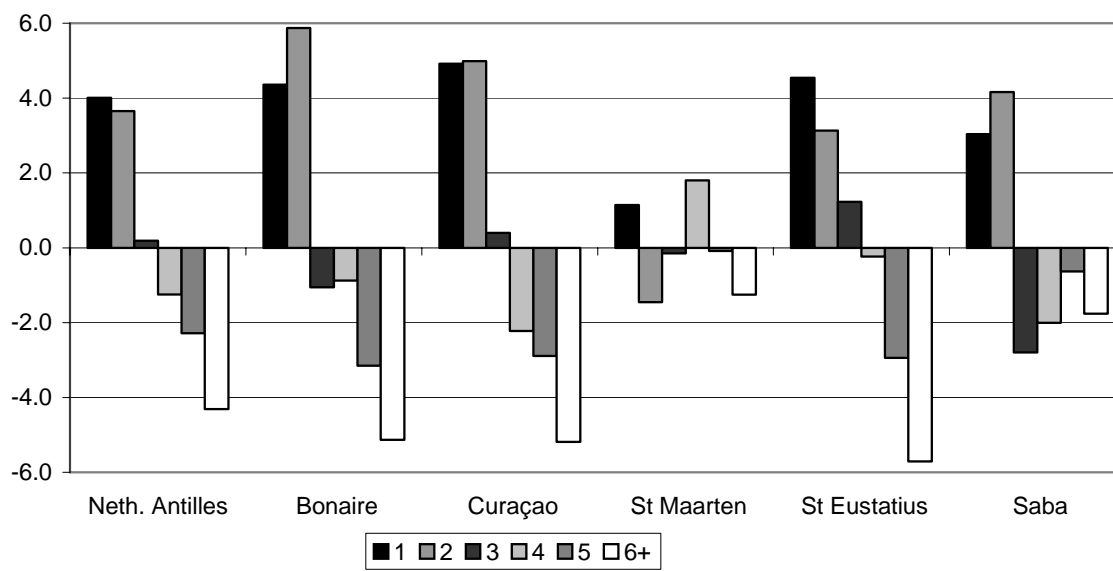
	household size (%)						total households		average	
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	1992	2001	1992	2001
Neth. Antilles	23	25	20	17	8	7	57336	59703	3.3	2.9
Bonaire	20	26	21	18	8	7	2984	3658	3.4	2.9
Curaçao	21	25	20	18	9	7	41185	42927	3.5	3.0
St Maarten	30	26	19	14	7	5	12118	11660	2.7	2.6
St Eustatius	33	26	16	13	7	5	615	896	3.0	2.5
Saba	33	30	15	12	6	3	434	562	2.6	2.4

Although the population of the Netherlands Antilles declined, the absolute number of households increased from Census 1992 to Census 2001. This is mainly because of an increase in one and two persons households and a decline in households of four and

¹³ The main publication on households is 'Publicatiereeks Census 2001: Huishoudens in de Nederlandse Antillen' (in Dutch).

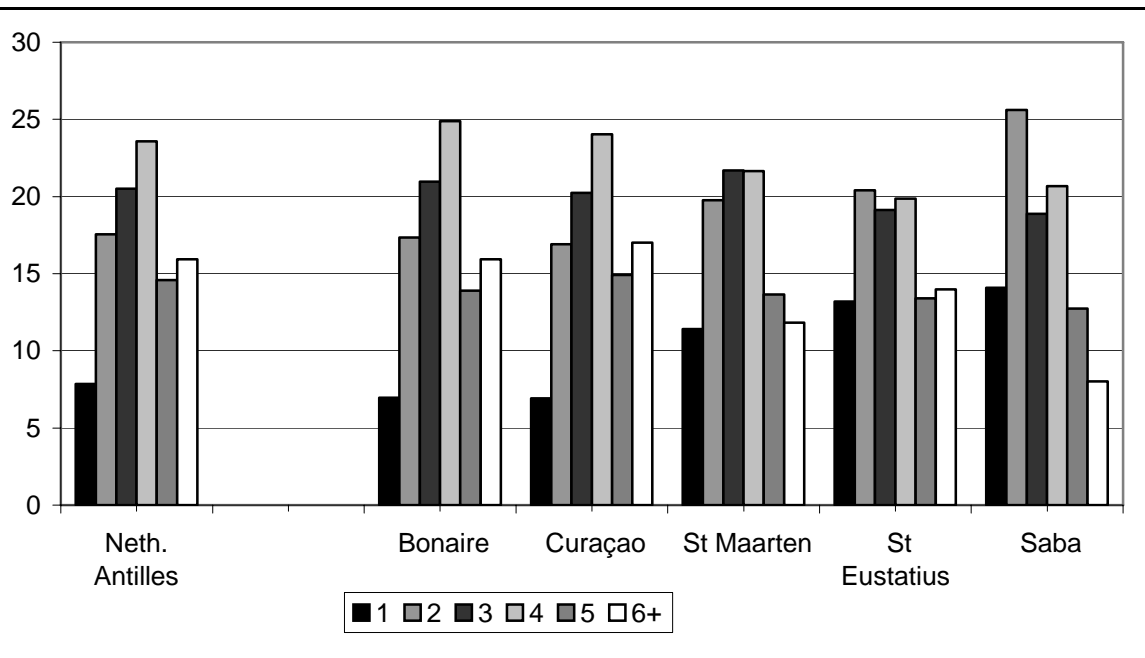
more persons. Figure 19 shows the percentage point changes between Census 1992 and 2001. Because of these developments the average household size declined for most islands by about 0.5 (refer to table Table 23).

Figure 19. Share of households by size, percentage point change Census 1992 to Census 2001



The share of each household size does not tell directly how many people actually live in these households. Figure 20 shows the share of the population by the size of the household they live in. Logically, the share of persons living in households larger than the average increases compared to the previous figure. On the three more populous islands, most persons live in households of four persons and next come households with three persons. Sint Eustatius and Saba are an exception with most people in a two-person household.

Figure 20. Share (%) of persons by size of the household in which they live, Census 2001



Household types

The composition of households can be shaped in a large variety of ways. Besides a single person there can be any combination of the head with or without, a partner, children, grandchildren, parents, siblings, in-laws, other relatives, other non-relatives.¹⁴ The multitude of possible compositions can be grouped into four broad categories: single-person household, nuclear household, multinuclear household and non-nuclear household (of more than one person).

¹⁴ Living-in maids were treated as other non-relatives.

Table 24. Share (%) of household types, Census 2001

	Neth.					
	Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	St Maarten	St Eustatius	Saba
Living alone	23	20	21	30	33	33
Nuclear household:	64	68	65	61	55	53
<i>Couple</i>	14	16	14	15	14	17
<i>Couple, extended</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Couple with children</i>	29	34	29	26	21	24
<i>Couple with children, ext.</i>	2	2	2	3	2	2
<i>Lone-parent</i>	15	12	16	12	14	8
<i>Lone-parent, extended</i>	2	1	2	2	1	1
<i>Other Nuclear</i>	1	1	1	1	2	1
Multinuclear household:	10	8	11	5	7	5
<i>Lineally (& extended)</i>	9	8	11	4	7	4
<i>Non-lineally (& extended)</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1
Non-nuclear household	4	3	3	5	5	9
Number of households	59703	42927	11660	896	562	3658

Table 24 shows the share of the four broad categories of household types and some sub-divisions. Nuclear refers to a family unit within the household consisting of a head with a partner (married or cohabitating), either with or without children, or of a lone parent (or single or one parent). If more than one of such a nucleus exist within a household, it is a multinuclear household. Extended refers to other household members, these can be other relatives or non-relatives, that are not part of a family unit (i.e. they do not have a partner or children in the household). In a lineally multinuclear household, the nuclei are of various generations of the same family (i.e. grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren). Each generation with a partner or one or more children is counted as a unit. Non-lineally are those in which no such vertical relation exists, for example two brothers with partner and children (collateral nuclei), or two or more non-related couples. If grandchildren of the head were present, but no children of the head or son or daughter in law, then it was also considered a (other) nuclear family.

Nuclear households are the most common type in all parts of the Netherlands Antilles (refer to Table 24). Within this broad category, couples with children are most common. In Bonaire even more than a third of all households consisted of a couple with children. The far majority of these couples are married (Bonaire: 72%, Curaçao 81%, Sint Maarten 71%, Sint Eustatius 82% and Saba 87%). Lone-parents are the next largest group within the nuclear households in the Netherlands Antilles. Shares in the total number of nuclear household range from eight percent in Saba to sixteen percent in Curaçao. Lone-parents are discussed in more detail in a separate section below. Extended nuclear households are not very common; the far majority of nuclear households are made up of a combination of head, partner and children without any other members.

Multinuclear households could be found most on Curaçao, eleven percent of all households had more than one family unit. In Sint Maarten and Saba the share was only half as much. Nearly all of these multinuclear households have lineally related nuclei.

With about a third of all households, the share of persons living alone was largest on the three Dutch Windward Islands (see also previous section household size one). On

Curaçao and Bonaire, the share is about a fifth. In the next section, persons living alone are described in more detail. Households without any family unit have a share of three percent on the Dutch Leeward Islands and these non-nuclear households have shares of five to nine in the others parts of the Netherlands Antilles.

Table 25. Household types: percentage point change in share from Census 1992 to Census 2001

	Neth.					
	Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	St Maarten	St Eustatius	Saba
Living alone	4	4	5	1	4	3
Nuclear household:	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-7
<i>Couple</i>	2	4	3	-2	1	-1
<i>Couple, extended</i>	0	0	0	0	0	-1
<i>Couple with children</i>	-4	-4	-5	1	-3	-3
<i>Couple with children, ext.</i>	-1	-2	-1	-1	0	0
<i>Lone-parent</i>	1	1	1	2	2	-1
<i>Lone-parent, extended</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Nuclear</i>	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Multinuclear household:	-2	-4	-2	1	-3	-1
<i>Lineally (& extended)</i>	-2	-4	-3	0	-3	-1
<i>Non-lineally (& extended)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-nuclear household	-1	0	0	-2	-1	4

Structural changes from Census 1992 to Census 2001 are given in Table 25. The share of single-person households increased strongest everywhere in the Netherlands Antilles. Except for Sint Maarten, the percentage share of multinuclear households declined. Within the broad group of nuclear households, the share of couples with children declined. In Curaçao the decline was even five percentage points. Couples without children (and others) increased on most islands. Lone-parents are more common in Census 2001 than in Census 1992. The increase of non-nuclear households in Saba is related to the foundation of a medical school with mainly foreign students.

As described in the previous section on household size, the absolute number of households changed (it increased on all islands except for Sint Maarten). The percentage point change does therefore not necessarily reflect the change in the absolute number of households of each type. Furthermore, a small percentage point change on a low percentage means a much larger absolute change than on a high percentage. Table 26 shows the percentage change in the absolute number of households for each category. If the total number of cases in Census 1992 in a category for an island was less than 50, the changes are not shown. Changes are now far more dramatic than from the previous table. In Bonaire for example, the percentage point increase of 4 in the share of couples (without others living with them) meant a 67 percent increase in the absolute number of this category.

Table 26. Household type: change (%) from Census 1992 to Census 2001¹

	Neth.					
	Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	St Maarten	St Eustatius	Saba
Living alone	26	55	37	-1	67	42
Nuclear household:	1	22	1	-4	43	15
<i>Couple</i>	20	67	31	-15	59	25
<i>Couple, extended</i>	-18	...	-15	-29	...	...
<i>Couple with children</i>	-8	10	-11	-2	25	14
<i>Couple with children, ext.</i>	-30	-28	-30	-31	...	...
<i>Lone-parent</i>	13	39	10	18	65	...
<i>Lone-parent, extended</i>	-1	...	-8	16	...	...
<i>Other Nuclear</i>	13	...	14	11	...	...
Multinuclear household:	-12	-15	-14	13	0	8
<i>Lineally (& extended)</i>	-14	-15	-15	7	3	-14
<i>Non-lineally (& extended)</i>	46	...	40	92	...	...
Non-nuclear household	-10	22	-1	...	...	...
Total	4	22	4	-4	45	29

¹Types with less than 50 cases in Census 1992 are not shown

Above, the changes in households by type were described. These can be similar, but are not the same as changes in the behavior of the people of the Netherlands Antilles. Household types are for example related to the age structure of a population. Therefore, in order to draw firm conclusions about changes in time and differences between populations in household formation and household preferences, they should be standardized for the age structure. Such an exercise however, goes beyond the scope of this publication.

5.3 Living alone and lone-headed households

In the previous paragraph households were categorized in various types. Below households that are headed by one adult only are discussed. The first are persons living alone, the second lone-headed households. This latter refers not only to the household type 'lone-parent', but also to other households in which dependent children are raised by one adult only. Only those households with at least one child below the age of eighteen are taken into account.

Persons living alone

In the Netherlands Antilles, about 23 percent of the total number of households was a one-person household and about 8 percent of all persons lived alone (see previous section).

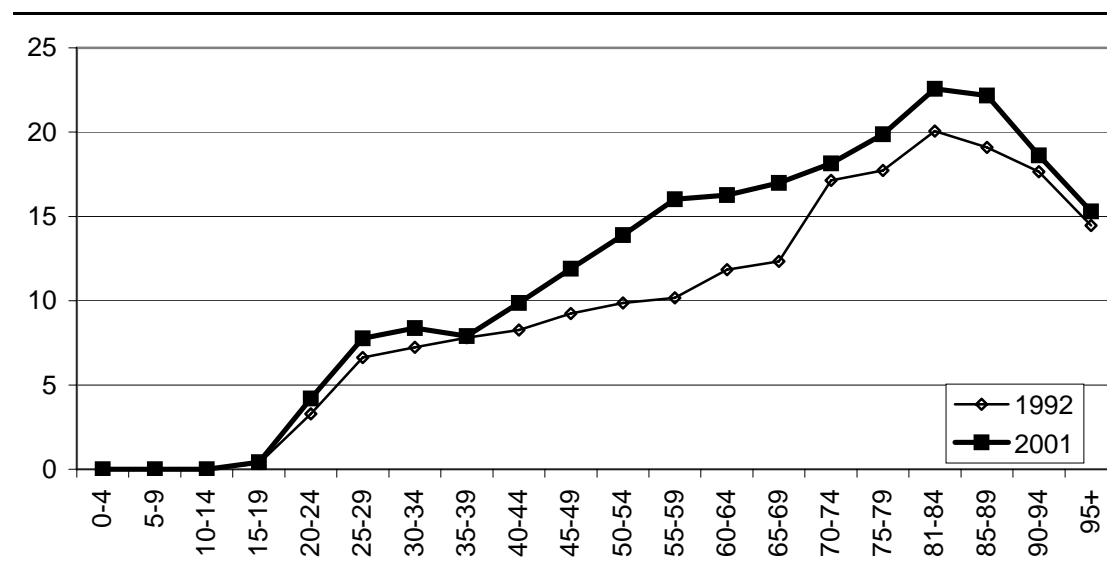
Table 27. Persons living alone as a share of the total population in each age group, Census 2001

	% share						sex ratio (of shares)					
	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+	total	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+	total
Neth. Antilles	0	7	12	17	22	8	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1
Bonaire	0	6	12	15	23	7	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.4
Curaçao	0	5	11	17	21	7	0.6	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
Sint Maarten	0	14	19	24	25	11	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4
Sint Eustatius	1	16	21	27	25	13	1.0	2.8	2.2	1.0	1.5	2.1
Saba	0	15	17	25	61	14	1.0	1.2	2.2	0.9	0.6	1.2

In Table 27, the percentage of the population that was living alone in Census 2001 is given for broad age groups. Shares increase with age on all islands. In the same table, the sex ratios of the shares are given. Except for the population of sixty years and older in Curaçao and Saba, chances of living alone were higher for females than for males. Differences were largest in the age group 20-39 (except for Saba).

Because of differences in the sex and age structure, the sex ratio of the shares is not the same as the sex ratio of the number of males and females (see also Figure 5 on page 21). Apart from the population between ages 20-39, there are more females than males living alone in Curaçao. The absolute number of males living alone was higher than the number of females in the rest of the Netherlands Antilles in all age groups with the exception of the oldest. In absolute numbers, most lived in the age group 40-59.

Figure 21. Share of persons living alone as % of total in each age group, Netherlands Antilles, Census 1992 & 2001

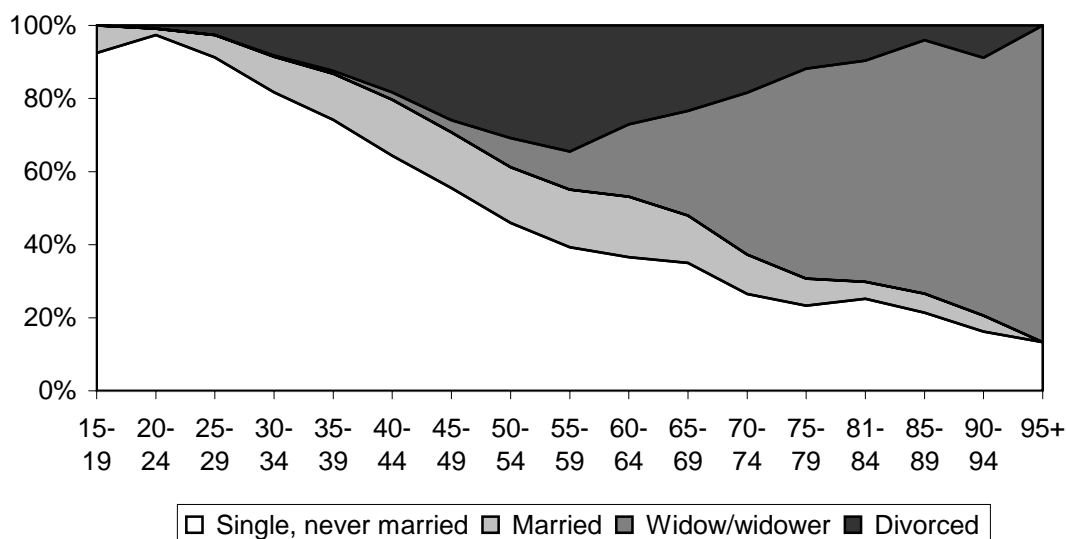


For all ages the percentage of the population living alone increased in the Netherlands Antilles from Census 1992 to Census 2001 (refer to Figure 21). Changes were largest between ages 50 and 69. Patterns were similar in the constituent islands and for males and females.

Finally, Figure 22 gives some insight into the reason for not living with other people. First, people start living alone, then divorce leads to an increase in one-person households and finally the share of those that lost a partner starts to dominate. Across

all ages there are also a number of married people that do not live with their partner. This could be because of permanent or temporal separation (without a formal divorce) or because the partner is living outside the island (work, study, no resident permit).

Figure 22. Persons living alone by civil status, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



Lone-parent and other lone-headed households with dependent children

In the section on household types, lone-parents with or without others were distinguished. In this section lone-parent households with children under eighteen will be discussed. In extended lone-parent households there are often other adults available that can help with taking care of dependent children. Therefore, from the extended lone-parent households, only those are selected where there was no other adult than the head or than the children of the head¹⁵. Lone-parent households are not the only household types in which children share a household with only one adult. Other possibilities are lone-grandparent households or households in which the children are dependent on somebody else than a parent or grand parent. Important is the presence of only one (non-child/grandchild) adult.

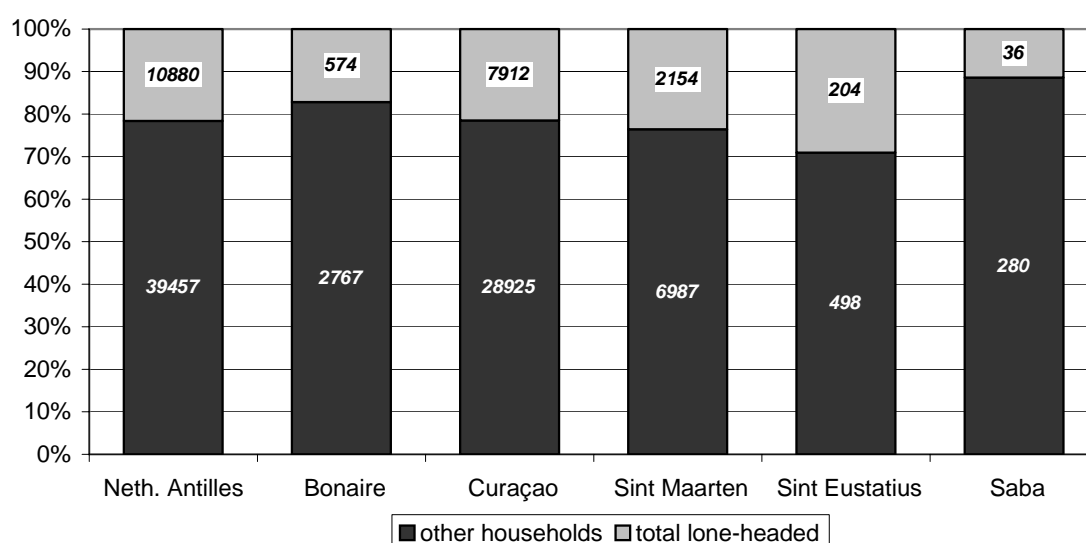
¹⁵ For example, a head with a child of 15 and a child of 25 would be selected, but a head with a child of 15 and another relative or non-relative of 25 would not be selected. Living-in maids were not taken into account.

Table 28. Lone-headed households with children under 18 as a percentage of total households with children under 18, and total number of households, Census 2001

	Neth.					
	Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	St. Maarten	St. Eustatius	Saba
Total lone-headed (%)	22.7	17.8	22.5	25.3	30.2	14.5
<i>Lone-parent</i>	19.9	16.1	21.3	22.3	25.5	12.9
<i>Lone-grandparent</i>	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.1
<i>Other lone-headed</i>	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Other households (%)	77.3	82.2	77.5	74.7	69.8	85.5
All households with <18 (abs)	27505	1776	20047	5135	361	186

Lone-headed households with at least one child below age 18 have a sizeable share in the Netherlands Antilles, over one fifth of the households with children under 18 had only one adult present (refer to Table 28). Shares are highest in Sint Maarten and Sint Eustatius (25 and 30 % respectively) and lowest in Saba and Bonaire (15% and 18%). Within the lone-headed households, lone-parent households dominate (nearly 90%). In total there were 233 households with a grandparent taking care of grandchildren younger than 18 (0.8 percent of all households, 4 percent of lone-headed). Other lone-headed households are less common. Figure 23 shows the share and the number of lone-parent and other households. In the Netherlands Antilles, 10880 children below age eighteen are living in households with only one adult present.

Figure 23. Share of children (<18) in lone-headed and other (non lone-headed) households, Census 2001



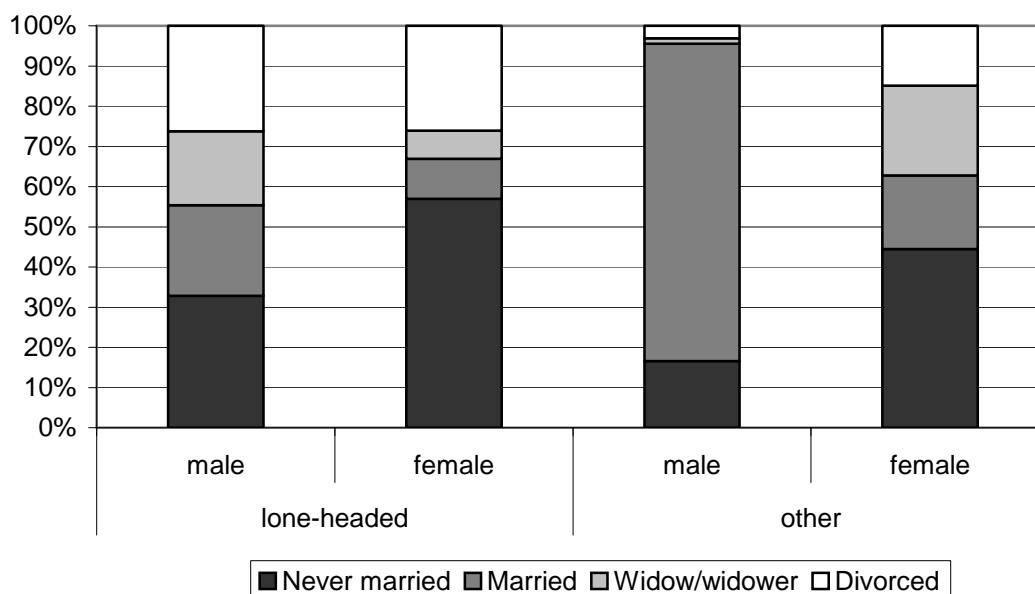
The average number of children younger than eighteen living in lone-headed households in the Netherlands Antilles is with 1.7, slightly less than the average of 1.9 living in other households (see Table 29).

Table 29. Lone-parent and other (non lone-parent) households, Census 2001

	Average number of children (<18)		Female heads (%)		Average age children (<18)		Average age head	
	Lone-parent	Other	Lone-parent	Other	Lone-parent	Other	Lone-parent	Other
	Neth. Antilles	1.7	1.9	93.8	20.7	10.2	8.8	42.5	46.6
Bonaire	1.8	1.9	93.0	15.1	9.5	8.7	40.1	44.0
Curaçao	1.8	1.9	94.6	22.3	10.4	9.0	43.4	48.0
St Maarten	1.7	1.8	91.5	16.6	9.6	8.4	40.4	43.5
St Eustatius	1.9	2.0	89.9	20.2	9.3	8.4	41.3	43.5
Saba	1.3	1.8	85.2	13.8	9.8	8.6	43.1	44.7

In nearly all lone-headed households a female is taking care of dependent children. Nearly 94 percent have a female as head, against only about 20 percent in the other households. The average age of the children below age eighteen with only one head was between nine and ten. This was slightly older than the average of non lone-headed households (refer to Table 29). The average age of lone heads, on the other hand, was lower than that of the head of the other households. The difference, however, was not the same by sex. For the Netherlands Antilles as a whole, lone male heads were three years older than other male heads, while lone female heads were on average ten years younger than other female heads (not in table).

The marital status of the head gives some indication for the reason of being a lone head. Lone heads were more often never married or divorced than heads of other households (see Figure 24). It seems that a traditional household with children is in general male headed (at least the male was chosen as head). Besides single motherhood, and divorce or widowhood increases the number of female-headed households. The pattern is the same for all islands of the Netherlands Antilles.

Figure 24. Lone-headed and other households with children under 18 by sex and marital status of household head, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001

Chapter 6 Women and children

In Census 2001 and Census 1992, two fertility related questions were asked: ‘How many live born children did you give birth to last year (between 27 January 1991 and 26 January 1992 and between 29 January 2000 and 28 January 2001 respectively)?’ and ‘How many live born children did you give birth to in total?’. Figures therefore refer to the one-year period before the census reference dates (27 January 1992 and 29 January 2001) and not to the Census years.

Together with registration of the age of the mother, various demographic indicators can be calculated. In this chapter the main findings based on these questions are described. An overview of fertility according to the country of birth and the nationality of the mother is also given. Calculating common fertility indicators from a census differs somewhat from register-based estimates. The main difference is that they only refer to the surviving, i.e. enumerated population. Women that gave birth but that died or that emigrated obviously were not questioned in the census. Further caution when analysing statistics is needed because of uncertainty about the exact level of an indicator. This is especially greater if the number of events is relatively small.

6.1 Total fertility

In Table 30, the main fertility indicators for the Netherlands Antilles and its constitutive islands are given. The total number of children born to the women in Census 2001 was 2737, a sharp decline from the 4072 births in Census 1992. More than three quarter of this decline can be explained because there were fewer women in the fertile age group.

Table 30. Main fertility indicators, Census 1992 & 2001

	Births		Women aged 15-49		TFR		Mean age at birth	
	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001
Netherlands Antilles	4072	2737	54912	48257	2.4	2.2	28.0	28.1
Bonaire	189	200	2645	2815	2.4	2.8	26.6	27.3
Curaçao	2747	1852	40894	34942	2.3	2.1	28.0	28.0
Sint Maarten	1063	634	10666	9546	3.0	2.4	28.3	28.4
Sint Eustatius	43	39	434	597	3.2	2.4	28.7	27.9
Saba	30	12	273	357	3.9	1.0	25.8	27.6

The fertility per woman only showed a moderate decline for the Netherlands Antilles as a whole. The total fertility rate (TFR)¹⁶ indicates the number of children a woman would have during her lifetime if she were to experience the fertility rates of the period of measurement at each age. For the Netherlands Antilles, the (statistical significant) decline was from 2.4 children in Census 1992 to 2.2 children in Census 2001. This most recent figure is slightly above the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman (the number of live births a woman needs in order to replace herself, her partner and the girls that die before reaching their fertile ages).

Fertility was highest on Bonaire; according to Census 2001, women had on average 2.8 children. Women in Curaçao have a total fertility rate at replacement level. The low fertility of Saba can be partly the result of the small numbers¹⁷. Except for Bonaire, all individual islands had a decline in TFR. Sint Maarten showed a 0.6 reduction in the TFR. The largest drop was registered for Saba, and although the small population size of this island makes it subject to large random fluctuations, the decline is unmistakable.

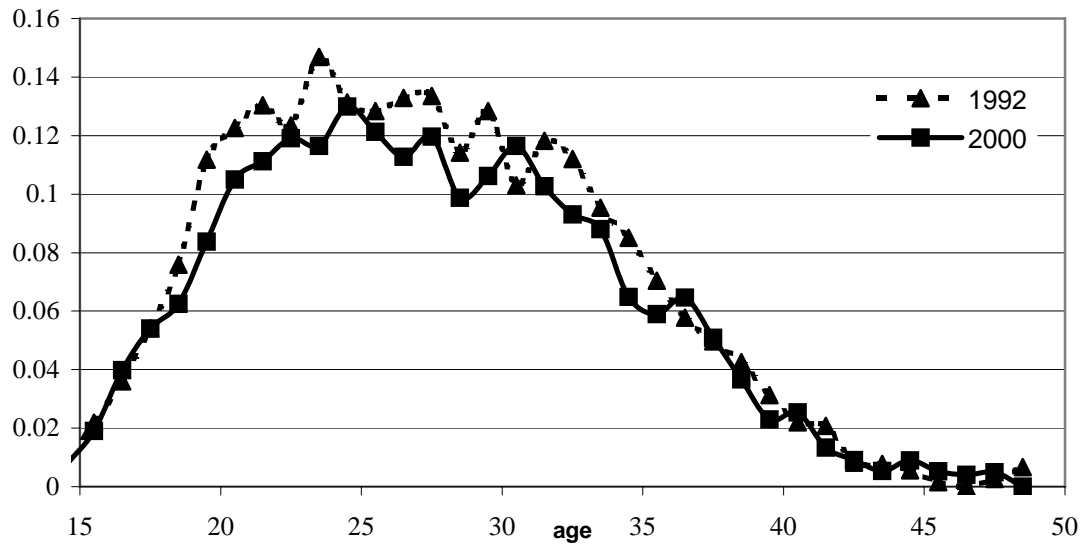
6.2 Age-specific fertility

The TFR is the sum of the age-specific fertility rates. Figure 25 shows these average numbers of children that women in the Netherlands Antilles had at each (exact) age in the year before the census. There is a steep rise at the start of the fertile ages. Antillean women have most children between age 20 and 35. After most have reached the number of children they want and due to a decline in the (natural) fecundity, fertility slowly drops to zero. Only around 4% of the births were born to mothers of age 40 and over. The age-pattern did not change remarkably between Census 1992 and Census 2001.

Figure 25. Age-specific fertility rates, Netherlands Antilles

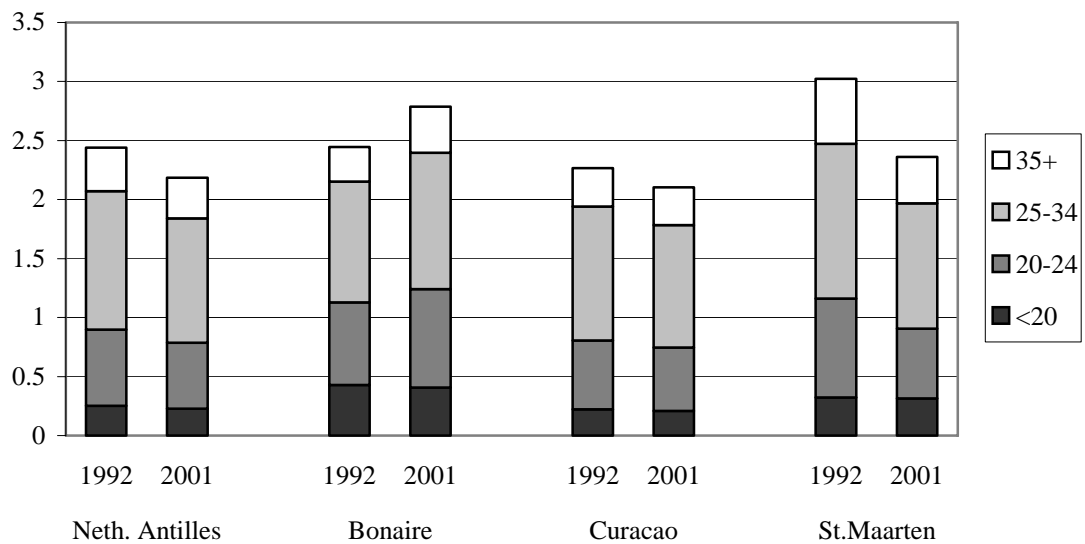
¹⁶ It can be interpreted as a hypothetical cohort measure and caution is therefore needed in interpretation because changes in quantum (real cohort fertility) and tempo will lead to disturbances. Fertility of women that died before they could be interviewed is not taken into account. Logically, it does neither use data of women that emigrated before the enumeration.

¹⁷ There were 12 births on Saba, each additional birth would increase the TFR with about 0.1 points. Excluding the population attending the medical school of Saba, would also have a small effect on the TFR; it would increase from 1.02 to 1.11 (standard deviations 0.582 and 0.645).



Women of Bonaire have their children relatively young, while those from Sint Maarten have relatively more children at higher age groups. Although teenage motherhood declined between the two censuses on each of the islands (on average 10%), the share in the total fertility stayed more or less the same. About ten percent of the children born in the Netherlands Antilles one year before the Census 2001 had a teenage mother. For the Netherlands Antilles, the age-specific fertility rates up to age 20 add up to 0.23 children per women (0.25 in Census 1992). Female youths (15 to 24 years old) account for 27 percent of all births. If weighted for the population at each age, the percentage even rises to 36 (there are fewer females at younger ages).

Figure 26. Fertility rates by broad age groups, Census 1992 and 2001



6.3 Mean age at childbearing

By weighting the age at childbirth by the fertility rates, the mean age at childbearing can be calculated. For the Netherlands Antilles, the average age of the mothers at birth was 28.1 in Census 2001, no real change from the previous census (refer to Table 31). Mothers from Bonaire were the youngest (27.3 years), those of Sint Maarten the oldest (28.4).

The mean age can be calculated for each birth order. The mean age at first birth of Antillean women increased by 0.7 years and stood at 25.5 years in the last census. Although increase between the two censuses was largest, women on Bonaire still had their first child with on average 24.3 years at the youngest age. Estimates for Sint Eustatius and Saba would have been unreliable and are therefore excluded, for the same reason only the age at first and at second birth are given for Bonaire.

Table 31. Mean age at childbearing by birth order, Census 1992 & 2001

	Birth order									
	All		First		Second		Third		Fourth and higher	
	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001
Netherlands Antilles	28.0	28.1	24.8	25.5	28.6	28.8	31.3	31.0	33.0	32.9
Bonaire	26.6	27.3	22.7	24.3	26.9	27.5	...	...	...	...
Curaçao	28.0	28.0	25.0	25.5	28.7	28.8	31.0	30.8	32.3	32.2
Sint Maarten	28.3	28.4	24.4	25.6	28.8	29.3	32.3	31.6	35.6	34.7
Sint Eustatius	28.7	27.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saba	25.8	27.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The time between the first and the second birth decreased on all islands. On the Netherlands Antilles, females in Census 2001 had their second child at 28.8 years, on average 3.4 years after their first birth. Mothers on Sint Maarten waited longest with having their second child. For higher births the mean age decreased slightly, however, due to smaller numbers these figures, especially the strong decline of Sint Maarten, are less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

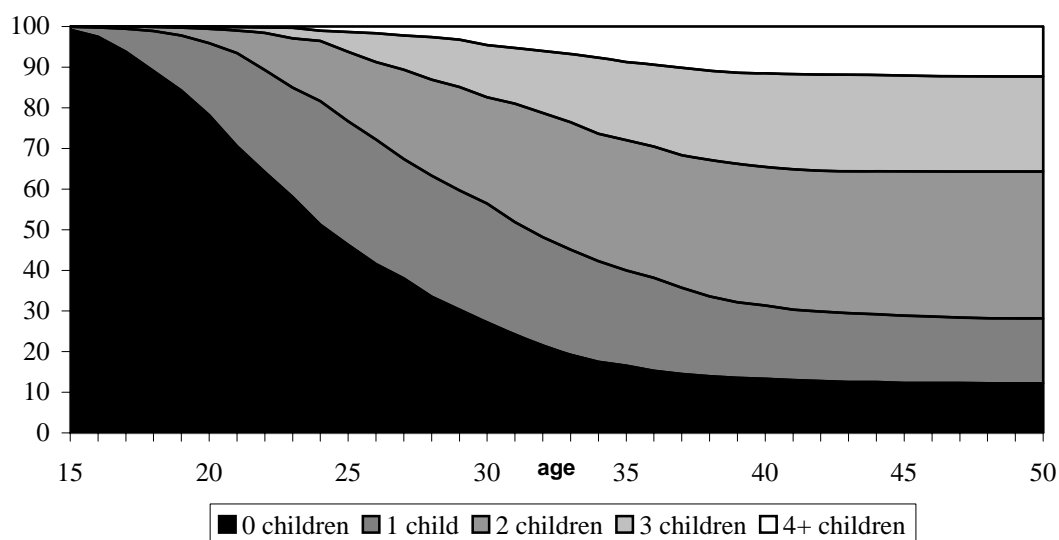
6.4 Woman and parity

In both censuses, around 40 percent of the absolute number of births in the Netherlands Antilles were first births. About 30 to 32 percent were of the second birth order, 16 to 18 percent were third order births and 11 to 12 percent fourth and higher order births. There was not much variation between the islands. These shares do not tell us how many women will have one, two, three or four and over during their whole life. Parity progression ratios express the share of women who will progress to the next parity. From age-specific parity progression ratios, the share of women who had a certain number of children can be deduced. Note that if they are based on period data, this will only pertain if all women will have the same number of children at each parity at each age during their lifetime as observed in the 365 days before the census was taken.

Figure 27 plots the percentage of Antillean women that, according to the Census 2001, will have had no, one, two, three, or four or more births at each age. At the end of their reproductive life span, 12 percent of the women will have remained childless.

With 36 percent, the most likely number of children the women will have is two (Table 32 and Figure 27). More detailed information and data for Census 1992 are available in Table 32.

Figure 27. Woman by parity at each age (%), Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



Between the two censuses, there was a shift in behaviour. The percentage of women that will remain childless is set to increase. Sint Maarten will see the greatest increase, but childlessness will still be highest in Curaçao (figures for Bonaire might be unreliable because of small numbers). There is a drop in the share of women that will have three or more children. Changes were largest in Sint Maarten; the share of parity four and over fell by 20 percentage points, (from 30 to 10 percent).

Table 32. Table 3: Share (%) of women by ultimate number of children, Census 1992 & 2001

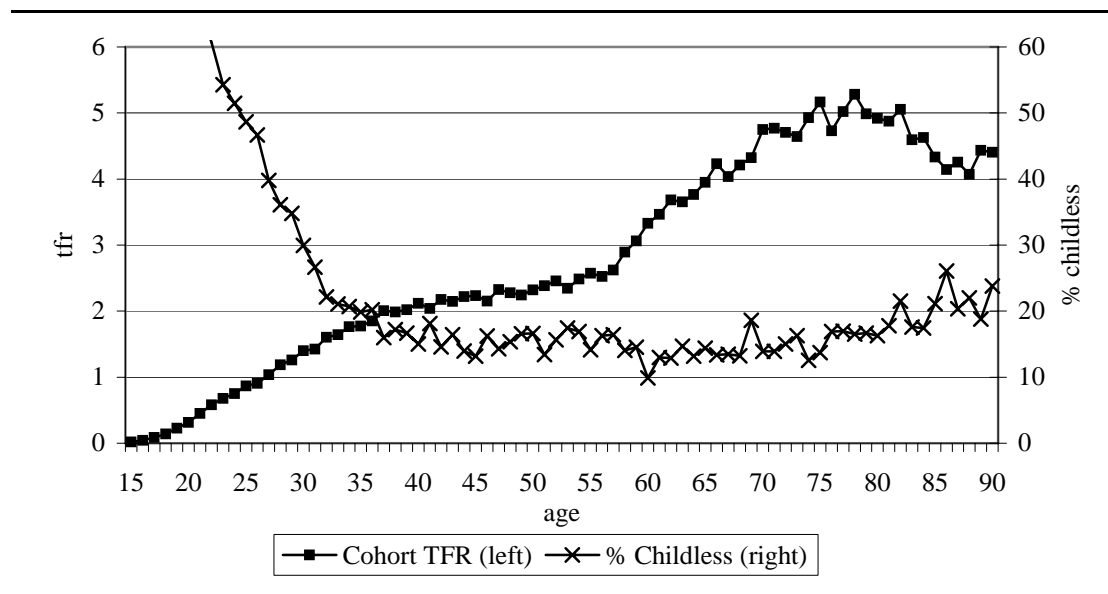
	Childless		One		Two		Three		Four or more	
	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001
Netherlands Antilles	9	12	14	16	32	36	27	23	19	12
Bonaire	9	6	12	7	33	38	31	31	15	18
Curaçao	12	14	15	18	32	33	24	22	16	13
Sint Maarten	3	7	8	12	25	44	34	26	30	10

6.5 Cohort fertility

Above a description was given of period fertility measures, i.e. the fertility measured in a certain period (the one year before the census). If, for example, it is assumed that female cohorts that are now entering their reproductive lifespan will have the TFR as measured in the last census, we assume that their behaviour will be a mixture of that of older cohorts. It is possible that they will change their behaviour (there was a change from Census 1992 to Census 2001). Cohort fertility measures describe how a

group of women born in a certain period actually behaved. The main drawback of cohort indicators is that they can only be measured if the women are in their late forties when their reproductive life has ended. Figure 28 gives the women by age and the average number of live births that were reported in the Census 2001 (60 and over are data from Census 1992). After age 50, the average number of live births is final. Between age 55 and 70 (generations born between 1930 and 1945) the lifetime fertility was halved from around 5 to around 2.5 live births per woman.

Figure 28. Women by age at Census 2001 and number of life births and % childless



Childlessness of women aged 50 years and over at the time of Census 2001 was around 15 percent (refer to Figure 28). This differs from the period-based estimates. Period data might give an undercount because it underestimates infecundity, while cohort data are troubled by underreporting as births are left out (in the census data is not necessarily collected by questioning the individual concerned, children or relatives might also have reported for them).

6.6 Fertility by country of birth and nationality

The in total 2737 births were enumerated to mothers of some 60 countries of birth and 45 nationalities. As in the rest of this chapter, the figures refer to the births to mothers present at the time of the census. Although the majority probably was, the children themselves were not necessarily born on the islands. Table 33 gives an overview of the number of births by four main groups of the mothers' places of birth¹⁸. Of all children born in the Netherlands Antilles, 64 percent of the mothers had also been born in the Netherlands Antilles. The by far highest percentage and the highest absolute number of births to mothers born outside the Kingdom were registered for Sint Maarten; as much as 72 percent originated from outside the Kingdom and even 82 percent were born outside Sint Maarten. On the Dutch Leeward Islands shares are

¹⁸ Note that the first two groups of places of birth of the mother refer to the reporting territory and can therefore not be summed across the column. For example, Leeward also contains children born on Curaçao to mothers born on Bonaire.

lowest. The smaller islands have more mothers that were born on other islands of the Netherlands Antilles. They are not necessarily migrants in the strict sense. Some women from Bonaire go for example to Curaçao to give birth in the hospital.

Table 33. Births by place of birth of child and birth and place of birth of the mother, Census 2001

Place of birth child	Place of Birth of mother									
	as territory of birth of child		other NA		Netherlands & Aruba		outside Kingdom		Total ¹	
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%
Neth. Antilles	1737	64	-	-	158	6	834	31	2737	100
Bonaire	104	52	37	19	15	8	43	22	200	100
Curaçao	1397	76	29	2	103	6	317	17	1852	100
Sint Maarten	111	18	30	5	34	5	458	72	634	100
Sint Eustatius	18	46	6	15	6	15	9	23	39	100
Saba	3	25	2	17	0	0	7	58	12	100

¹ including unknown (6 for Curaçao, 1 for both Bonaire and St Maarten)

Figure 29 shows for each island the share of births to mothers born in the Kingdom of the Netherlands (on island, elsewhere in Netherlands Antilles, Aruba and the Netherlands) alongside the share of births to mothers with the Dutch nationality. Because of naturalizations and because Antilleans and others with a Dutch nationality gave birth outside the Antilles, the percentage with the Dutch nationality is higher than the percentage born on the island. Around 40 percent of the mothers of Sint Maarten and Saba that had given birth had the Dutch nationality. In the three other islands the share was around 85 to 90 percent.

Figure 29. Share of births by mother's birth place (on island and in kingdom) and of Dutch nationals (%), Census 2001

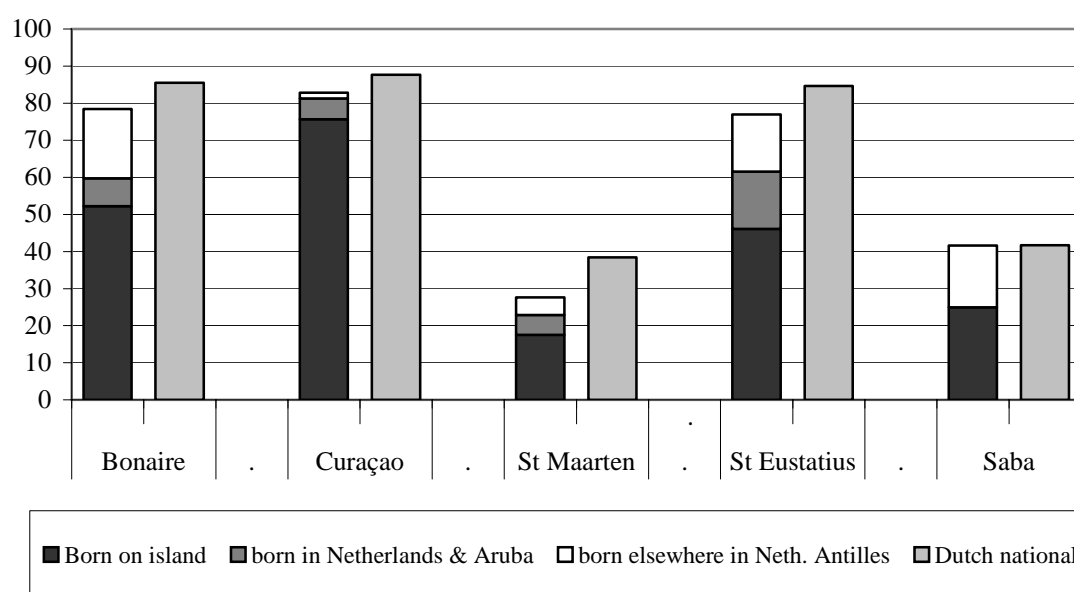


Table 34 gives the top 10 of the countries of origin of the mother. For this purpose figures are grouped in the Dutch Windward Islands (Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius and Saba) and the Dutch Leeward Islands (Curaçao and Bonaire). The numbers of births on the three least populated islands are not high enough for sound statistical presentations. On all islands, most non-Antillean born mothers had been born in the

Dominican Republic. In the Dutch Windward Islands their share was even nearly as large as that of women born in the Netherlands Antilles (within the Netherlands Antilles as a whole, there were twice more births to women from the Dominican Republic than to women from Sint Maarten, compare Table 33). Remarkable is also the relatively low number of mothers born in the Netherlands in the Dutch Windward Islands (the largest migration stream is with the Netherlands). The large and relatively poor regional islands (The Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica) dominate in the Dutch Windward Islands. The Dutch Leeward Islands also attract women from the neighbouring countries Colombia and Venezuela.

Table 34. Share (%) top ten of births by birth country of the mother, Census 2001

	Netherlands Antilles		Dutch Leeward Islands		Dutch Windward Islands			
	of all ¹	non NA ²	of all ¹	non NA ²	of all ¹	non NA ²		
1 Dominican Rep.	9	24	Dominican Rep.	6	25	Dominican Rep.	16	22
2 Netherlands	4	11	Netherlands	4	19	Haiti	13	18
3 Haiti	4	11	Colombia	3	13	Jamaica	8	11
4 Jamaica	3	8	Venezuela	2	7	Dominica	6	8
5 Colombia	2	7	Aruba	1	6	Guyana	4	6
6 Aruba	2	5	Jamaica	1	5	Netherlands	3	4
7 Dominica	2	4	Haiti	1	4	Saint Lucia	3	4
8 Guyana	1	3	Suriname	1	4	Aruba	2	3
9 Venezuela	1	3	India	1	3	India	2	3
10 Suriname	1	3	China	1	3	St Kitts & Nevis	2	3
10 India	1	3						

¹ as % of total births; ² as % of births to mother born outside the Netherlands Antilles

Fertility by Origin of the Mother

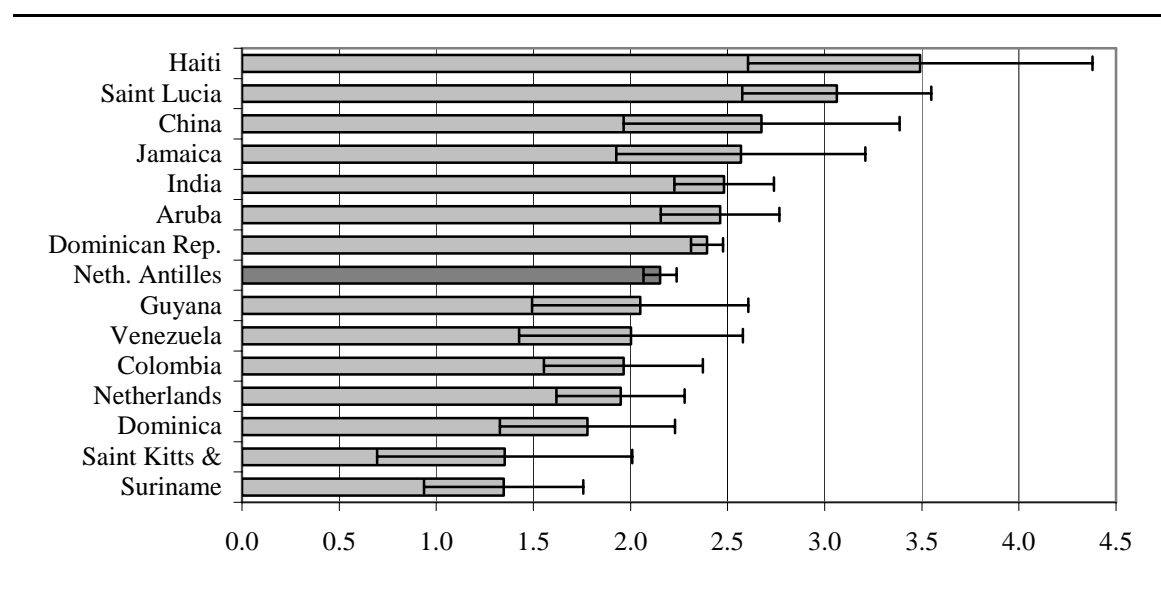
The total fertility rate (TFR) can be interpreted as the number of children a woman would give birth to during her lifetime if she were to experience the age-specific fertility rates of the one-year period of measurement at each age during her life. Table 35 and Figure 30 gives the TFR for women according to country of birth.

Table 35. Main fertility indicators by mother's country of birth and nationality, Census 2001

	<i>Country of Birth</i>			<i>Nationality</i>		
	TFR	Mean age childbearing		TFR	Mean age childbearing	
		all births	first births		all births	first births
Aruba	2.5	28.2	26.6			
China	2.7	27.4	24.7	3.2	27.4	23.9
Colombia	2.0	27.0	23.6	1.9	27.4	24.3
Dominica	1.8	28.9	24.2	1.9	28.4	22.1
Dominican Republic	2.4	26.3	23.4	2.3	26.7	24.5
Guyana	2.1	25.5	23.0	1.7	25.9	24.3
Haiti	3.5	29.6	26.4	3.5	29.9	26.7
India	2.5	28.9	27.1	2.3	28.0	26.9
Jamaica	2.6	27.4	23.8	2.6	27.4	23.9
Netherlands Antilles	2.2	28.1	25.4			
Netherlands	1.9	31.1	31.1	2.2	28.1	25.5
Saint Kitts & Nevis	1.4	28.2	25.5	1.5	25.5	23.0
Saint Lucia	3.1	26.9	24.5	3.4	27.7	25.1
Suriname	1.3	30.6	31.0	1.1	32.4	31.1
Venezuela	2.0	28.5	26.9	2.1	27.6	26.2

Statistical uncertainty is relatively large with fewer observations. The margin within which the TFR of women born in a certain country falls with 90 percent certainty (two-sided) is therefore also shown. If the lines do not intercept between two countries, the difference is real¹⁹ (with at least 95% certainty) and not the result of a coincidence.

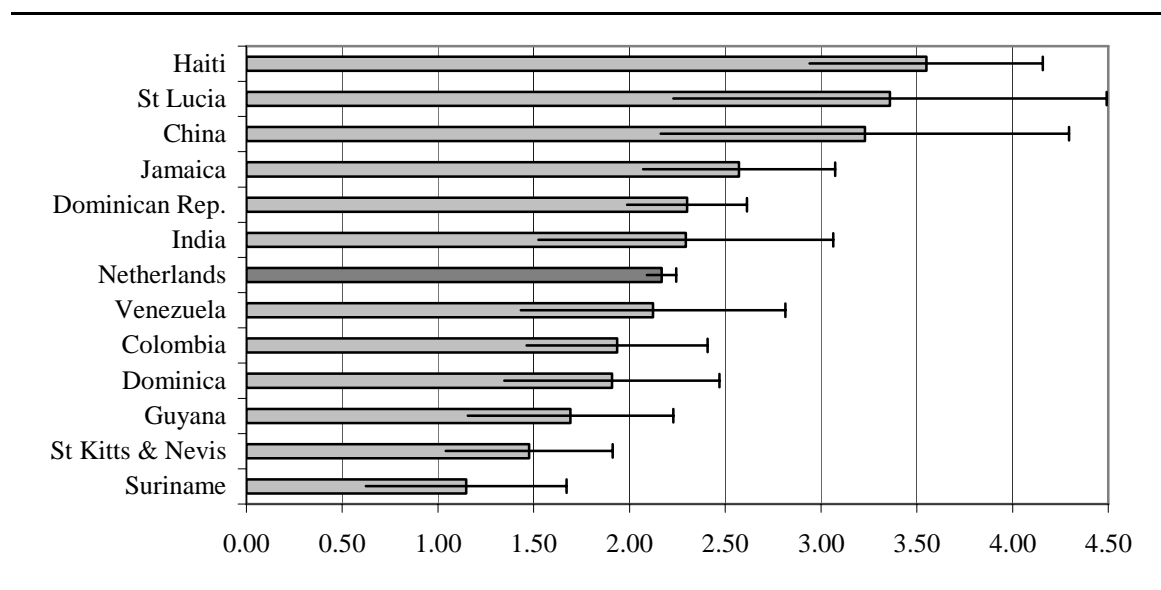
Figure 30. Total fertility rate by mother's country of birth, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



¹⁹ That one is higher/lower than the other is real, the exact amount of difference remains uncertain

Haitian born mothers had the highest fertility with 3.5 children per woman, Surinamese the lowest with only 1.3 children on average. The Antillean born mothers hold the middle between the other fourteen countries of birth (2.2).

Figure 31. Total fertility rate by nationality, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001



The same information by nationality of the mother is given in Figure 31 (note that Aruba, the Netherlands Antilles and the Netherlands all have the Dutch nationality). As most people have the nationality of the country of their birth, the figures are broadly the same. Nationals from China, Saint Lucia and Haiti have a TFR of more than three. Female Dutch nationals have about the number of children needed to replace themselves (2.1), their partner and the girls that die before reaching their fertile ages. Below replacement fertility was measured for nationals of Suriname, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Guyana, Dominica, and Colombia (the first two with high statistical significance).

Besides the level of fertility, the timing of having children can change from woman to woman. The timing of all births can be summarized into the mean age at childbearing²⁰. The mean age at first birth gives an indication of the age at which women start their reproductive life. These indicators are also given in Table 35 (above).

Women born in Guyana are the youngest mothers (mean age 23.0 first birth and 25.5 all births). Those born in neighbouring Suriname have with 31 years the highest mean ages. Together with mothers born in the Netherlands they wait long to have their first child and they stand out from all the other countries of origin. Antilleans born in the Windward Islands have on average their children one year later than Antilleans from the Leeward Islands. The mean age at first birth for women born in the Netherlands and Surinam is higher than the mean age at childbearing (for all births). The women who had a child of parity two or higher were on average younger than those who had their first child. It could be that women who would like to have a large family start at younger ages than women who will only have one or two children. Statistical variance

²⁰ The mean age at birth was calculated by weighting the ages by the age-specific fertility rates

as a result of small numbers and/or a change in behaviour can be another explanation for such anomalies²¹.

Segregation by nationality of the mother gives a similar picture. Fertility indicators of those with the Dutch change because the nationality of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba is, as described before, Dutch. In this comparison, with just over 22 years, the lowest age at first birth was registered for women of Dominica. Again, uncertainty about the exact age has to be kept in mind when comparing figures. Evaluating Haiti and Suriname, we see that both low and relatively high fertility can lead to similar mean ages of childbirth. Comparing Saint Kitts & Nevis and Suriname, shows that low fertility can be reached at relatively young as well as at relatively high ages.

²¹ Age structure can also influence the difference between countries of birth and nationality. For example, women born in Portugal (not shown in table) are nearly all 30 and over, therefore their mean age is logically higher and the TFR probably lower (in general women exert a substantial part of their fertility below age 30). From India, Saint Lucia and Saint Kitts, there are relatively few women below age 30.

Appendix A Tables

Table A1. Main indicators per island, Census 2001

	Bonaire	Curaçao	Sint Maarten	Sint Eustatius	Saba
total population	10791	130627	30594	2292	1349
male	5306	60509	14890	1138	678
female	5485	70118	15704	1154	671
Share (%) of broad age groups					
0-19	32.9	31.2	32.1	32.8	24.7
20-39	28.1	25.5	35.9	30.5	36.3
40-59	27.4	28.0	27.1	24.5	24.5
60-79	9.9	12.9	4.1	9.6	11.9
80+	1.7	2.3	0.8	2.6	2.6
growth rate 1992-2001	0.6	-1.1	-0.6	2.5	2.0
dependency ratio ¹	0.80	0.87	0.59	0.82	0.65
young-age dependency	0.59	0.58	0.51	0.60	0.41
old-age dependency	0.21	0.29	0.08	0.22	0.24
Place of birth					
island of enumeration	52.2	80.5	30.5	44.6	42.9
elsewhere in Neth. Antilles	20.1	2.3	6.2	13.7	13.6
foreign born	27.6	17.2	63.4	41.8	43.5
Nationality					
Dutch	85.6	93.3	50.6	77.5	63.5
foreign	14.4	6.7	49.4	22.5	36.5
civil status 15+ ²					
never married	43.5	46.1	53.2	43.6	42.0
married	44.4	40.4	38.6	44.8	44.5
widow/widower	5.1	5.9	2.4	5.1	6.3
divorced	7.0	7.6	5.8	6.5	7.2
average household size	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4
household types					
living alone	20.5	20.6	29.7	33.5	33.5
nuclear	68.1	64.7	60.6	54.9	52.7
multinuclear	8.4	11.5	5.1	6.7	4.6
non-nuclear	3.0	3.2	4.6	4.9	9.3
total fertility rate	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	1
mean age at birth	27.3	28.0	28.4	27.9	27.6
mean age at first birth	22.7	25.0	24.4	...	...

¹ 0-19, 20-59 & 60+, ² unstandardized

Table A2. Population by age Netherlands Antilles Census 2001 and 1992

Age	2001			1992			Age	2001			1992		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	1352	1235	2587	1837	1853	3690	50	1179	1383	2562	863	917	1780
1	1236	1246	2482	1897	1833	3730	51	1129	1251	2380	756	887	1643
2	1230	1253	2483	1821	1795	3616	52	1017	1072	2089	814	985	1799
3	1342	1273	2615	1631	1617	3248	53	1032	1141	2173	789	893	1682
4	1427	1329	2756	1653	1632	3285	54	968	1187	2155	756	882	1638
5	1422	1457	2879	1700	1631	3331	55	905	1096	2001	746	865	1611
6	1550	1495	3045	1744	1732	3476	56	827	977	1804	691	759	1450
7	1546	1494	3040	1590	1567	3157	57	806	973	1779	688	784	1472
8	1508	1500	3008	1653	1633	3286	58	735	874	1609	692	724	1416
9	1519	1529	3048	1667	1626	3293	59	696	764	1460	656	709	1365
10	1552	1606	3158	1617	1617	3234	60	613	732	1345	568	595	1163
11	1537	1500	3037	1610	1499	3109	61	658	832	1490	600	628	1228
12	1393	1416	2809	1424	1506	2930	62	689	737	1426	527	624	1151
13	1411	1351	2762	1426	1409	2835	63	609	752	1361	566	627	1193
14	1456	1351	2807	1514	1502	3016	64	602	713	1315	472	537	1009
15	1443	1495	2938	1458	1395	2853	65	562	631	1193	420	486	906
16	1356	1317	2673	1492	1373	2865	66	587	634	1221	493	572	1065
17	1322	1357	2679	1489	1502	2991	67	558	618	1176	344	428	772
18	1200	1237	2437	1566	1421	2987	68	491	622	1113	404	492	896
19	996	1042	2038	1499	1476	2975	69	393	487	880	438	506	944
20	918	872	1790	1367	1485	2852	70	419	538	957	338	403	741
21	784	798	1582	1233	1281	2514	71	389	491	880	297	390	687
22	756	819	1575	1303	1388	2691	72	376	489	865	351	372	723
23	822	886	1708	1285	1401	2686	73	348	417	765	300	387	687
24	867	909	1776	1415	1416	2831	74	260	351	611	309	411	720
25	847	947	1794	1448	1538	2986	75	326	447	773	254	385	639
26	869	1046	1915	1598	1644	3242	76	213	301	514	195	264	459
27	1034	1124	2158	1545	1844	3389	77	277	373	650	199	326	525
28	1075	1329	2404	1770	1925	3695	78	269	355	624	204	265	469
29	1104	1347	2451	1715	1944	3659	79	176	266	442	152	238	390
30	1166	1422	2588	1698	1986	3684	80	154	260	414	147	266	413
31	1166	1384	2550	1756	1990	3746	81	171	257	428	174	294	468
32	1243	1507	2750	1702	1894	3596	82	146	250	396	127	231	358
33	1289	1451	2740	1624	1866	3490	83	153	252	405	114	176	290
34	1271	1522	2793	1672	1898	3570	84	135	232	367	114	196	310
35	1380	1710	3090	1604	1740	3344	85	72	135	207	96	126	222
36	1420	1783	3203	1430	1816	3246	86	58	146	204	72	129	201
37	1494	1751	3245	1531	1731	3262	87	77	140	217	69	112	181
38	1469	1789	3258	1469	1712	3181	88	46	112	158	47	106	153
39	1449	1690	3139	1415	1694	3109	89	40	106	146	52	98	150
40	1450	1790	3240	1370	1630	3000	90	43	106	149	28	65	93
41	1416	1733	3149	1403	1596	2999	91	34	81	115	16	54	70
42	1396	1721	3117	1373	1494	2867	92	18	62	80	15	48	63
43	1382	1648	3030	1213	1340	2553	93	27	52	79	15	35	50
44	1341	1481	2822	1225	1417	2642	94	19	31	50	15	39	54
45	1203	1555	2758	1173	1438	2611	95+	32	114	146	24	87	111
46	1275	1511	2786	1117	1282	2399							
47	1282	1464	2746	1035	1165	2200							
48	1107	1432	2539	993	1133	2126							
49	1114	1388	2502	930	1057	1987							
Total								82521	93132	175653	90707	98767	189474

Table A3. Male Population by five year age groups, Census 1992 and 2001

	Neth. Antilles		Bonaire		Curaçao		St Maarten		St Eustatius		Saba	
	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001
0-4	8839	6587	490	465	6342	4677	1842	1325	100	89	65	31
5-9	8354	7545	480	501	6520	5551	1210	1320	103	115	41	58
10-14	7591	7349	485	484	5972	5439	1007	1274	88	105	39	47
15-19	7504	6317	400	335	6022	4989	982	903	76	64	24	26
20-24	6603	4147	316	233	4960	2934	1246	864	55	55	26	61
25-29	8076	4929	428	283	5476	3257	2055	1239	75	82	42	68
30-34	8452	6135	486	403	5718	4030	2121	1540	81	96	46	66
35-39	7449	7212	438	518	5111	4894	1772	1629	81	114	47	57
40-44	6584	6985	342	503	4751	4882	1382	1467	74	96	35	37
45-49	5248	5981	318	383	4004	4245	844	1222	37	80	45	51
50-54	3978	5325	223	327	3183	3993	507	905	40	61	25	39
55-59	3473	3969	181	283	2896	3095	327	504	31	41	38	46
60-64	2733	3171	156	197	2364	2612	172	298	25	41	16	23
65-69	2099	2591	122	150	1788	2211	148	158	23	39	18	33
70-74	1595	1792	91	108	1337	1574	126	80	21	17	20	13
75-79	1004	1261	69	65	826	1093	78	71	17	19	14	13
80-84	676	759	51	46	553	639	55	58	4	12	13	4
85-89	336	293	30	15	268	246	20	19	10	9	8	4
90-94	89	141	14	7	71	119	3	13	1	2	0	0
95+	24	32	4	0	14	29	4	1	0	1	2	1
Total	90707	82521	5124	5306	68176	60509	15901	14890	942	1138	564	678

Table A4. Female Population by five year age groups, Census 1992 and 2001

	Neth. Antilles		Bonaire		Curaçao		St Maarten		St Eustatius		Saba	
	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001
0-4	8730	6336	462	436	6259	4396	1886	1349	83	100	40	55
5-9	8189	7475	478	524	6245	5372	1319	1422	100	108	47	49
10-14	7533	7224	462	473	5917	5358	1018	1250	93	103	43	40
15-19	7167	6448	361	335	5764	5032	954	987	60	67	28	27
20-24	6971	4284	309	278	5179	3030	1413	864	32	68	38	44
25-29	8895	5793	447	324	6143	3983	2191	1338	76	78	38	70
30-34	9634	7286	472	446	6937	4965	2103	1710	79	104	43	61
35-39	8693	8723	405	552	6278	6218	1876	1787	82	103	52	63
40-44	7477	8373	362	506	5711	6142	1305	1586	59	87	40	52
45-49	6075	7350	289	374	4882	5572	824	1274	46	90	34	40
50-54	4564	6034	232	336	3815	4749	444	853	42	59	31	37
55-59	3841	4684	172	240	3329	3880	282	488	30	48	28	28
60-64	3011	3766	121	231	2652	3205	199	265	26	39	13	26
65-69	2484	2992	127	142	2143	2616	176	181	20	28	18	25
70-74	1963	2286	105	92	1663	2054	144	112	25	18	26	10
75-79	1478	1742	83	79	1246	1528	110	99	19	18	20	18
80-84	1163	1251	89	60	999	1073	49	89	11	17	15	12
85-89	571	639	55	27	478	561	21	31	10	11	7	9
90-94	241	332	24	23	203	283	5	17	4	6	5	3
95+	87	114	8	7	78	101	1	2	0	2	0	2
Total	98767	93132	5063	5485	75921	70118	16320	15704	897	1154	566	671

Table A5. Total Population by five year age groups, Census 1992 and 2001

	Neth. Antilles		Bonaire		Curaçao		St Maarten		St Eustatius		Saba	
	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001
0-4	17569	12923	952	901	12601	9073	3728	2674	183	189	105	86
5-9	16543	15020	958	1025	12765	10923	2529	2742	203	223	88	107
10-14	15124	14573	947	957	11889	10797	2025	2524	181	208	82	87
15-19	14671	12765	761	670	11786	10021	1936	1890	136	131	52	53
20-24	13574	8431	625	511	10139	5964	2659	1728	87	123	64	105
25-29	16971	10722	875	607	11619	7240	4246	2577	151	160	80	138
30-34	18086	13421	958	849	12655	8995	4224	3250	160	200	89	127
35-39	16142	15935	843	1070	11389	11112	3648	3416	163	217	99	120
40-44	14061	15358	704	1009	10462	11024	2687	3053	133	183	75	89
45-49	11323	13331	607	757	8886	9817	1668	2496	83	170	79	91
50-54	8542	11359	455	663	6998	8742	951	1758	82	120	56	76
55-59	7314	8653	353	523	6225	6975	609	992	61	89	66	74
60-64	5744	6937	277	428	5016	5817	371	563	51	80	29	49
65-69	4583	5583	249	292	3931	4827	324	339	43	67	36	58
70-74	3558	4078	196	200	3000	3628	270	192	46	35	46	23
75-79	2482	3003	152	144	2072	2621	188	170	36	37	34	31
80-84	1839	2010	140	106	1552	1712	104	147	15	29	28	16
85-89	907	932	85	42	746	807	41	50	20	20	15	13
90-94	330	473	38	30	274	402	8	30	5	8	5	3
95+	111	146	12	7	92	130	5	3	0	3	2	3
Total	189474	175653	10187	10791	144097	130627	32221	30594	1839	2292	1130	1349

Table A6. Population by broad age groups and dependency ratios, Census 2001

	Neth. Antilles		Bonaire		Curaçao		Sint Maarten		Sint Eustatius		Saba	
	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001	1992	2001
0-14	49236	42516	2857	2883	37255	30793	8282	7940	567	620	275	280
15-64	126428	116912	6458	7087	95175	85707	22999	21723	1107	1473	689	922
65+	13810	16225	872	821	11667	14127	940	931	165	199	166	147
Age dependency ratios:												
Total	0.50	0.50	0.58	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.40	0.41	0.66	0.56	0.64	0.46
Young-age	0.39	0.36	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.51	0.42	0.40	0.30
Old-age	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.14	0.24	0.16
0-19	63907	55281	3618	3553	49041	40814	10218	9830	703	751	327	333
20-59	106013	97210	5420	5989	78373	69869	20692	19270	920	1262	608	820
60+	19554	23162	1149	1249	16683	19944	1311	1494	216	279	195	196
Age dependency ratios:												
Total	0.79	0.81	0.88	0.80	0.84	0.87	0.56	0.59	1.00	0.82	0.86	0.65
Young-age	0.60	0.57	0.67	0.59	0.63	0.58	0.49	0.51	0.76	0.60	0.54	0.41
Old-age	0.18	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.29	0.06	0.08	0.23	0.22	0.32	0.24

Table A7. Population by place of birth, Census 2001

	Neth. Antilles			Bonaire			Curaçao		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Netherlands Antilles	62036	67258	129294	3878	3931	7809	51512	56669	108181
Dominican Republic	2845	5826	8671	256	331	587	1086	3105	4191
Netherlands	3575	3474	7049	356	336	692	2803	2737	5540
Aruba	1378	1848	3226	136	166	302	567	918	1485
Haiti	1837	1372	3209	...	24	32	278	282	560
Colombia	821	1773	2594	123	183	306	606	1457	2063
Suriname	1079	1317	2396	88	106	194	735	928	1663
Jamaica	720	1328	2048	...	...	...	119	416	535
Dominica	814	1003	1817	...	...	...	25	133	158
Venezuela	677	821	1498	140	128	268	492	658	1150
Saint Kitts & Nevis	620	863	1483	...	...	...	41	174	215
Guyana	624	660	1284	11	13	24	96	133	229
United States	545	597	1142	39	52	91	112	133	245
India	627	403	1030	...	...	12	244	172	416
Portugal	495	510	1005	17	...	25	475	499	974
Saint-Martin (fr)	380	435	815	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	363	324	687	38	33	71	240	211	451
Anguilla	203	360	563	...	...	...	12	51	63
Saint Lucia	294	261	555	...	...	...	16	50	66
Saint Vincent	132	337	469	...	...	...	52	249	301
Trinidad & Tobago	201	201	402	11	...	13	44	57	101
Indonesia	127	125	252	...	...	11	96	110	206
Lebanon	125	67	192	...	...	...	116	61	177
France	102	89	191	...	...	12	10	...	15
Peru	110	80	190	75	46	121	25	23	48
Canada	90	81	171	...	...	11	31	21	52
Grenada	78	92	170	...	...	...	12	33	45
England	85	79	164	...	...	...	15	24	39
Montserrat	54	98	152	...	...	...	15	62	77
Cuba	69	76	145	...	...	...	62	66	128
Antigua Barbuda	55	72	127	...	...	...	...	31	37
Germany	53	55	108	...	...	12	31	31	62
US Virgin Island	54	51	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Reported	330	324	654	27	35	62	173	177	350
Other	923	871	1794	60	42	102	359	437	796
Total	82521	93131	175652	5306	5485	10791	60509	70118	130627

...Continue

	Sint Maarten			Sint Eustatius			Saba		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Netherlands Antilles	5589	5618	11207	672	663	1335	385	377	762
Dominican Republic	1433	2271	3704	51	76	127	19	43	62
Netherlands	371	359	730	34	28	62	11	14	25
Aruba	606	705	1311	45	40	85	24	19	43
Haiti	1538	1054	2592	...	...	...	...	...	17
Colombia	85	111	196	...	...	...	...	21	28
Suriname	238	258	496	16	24	40	...	...	...
Jamaica	590	897	1487	...	11	17	...	...	...
Dominica	777	846	1623	...	11	14	...	11	20
Venezuela	42	33	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts & Nevis	472	571	1043	98	105	203	...	13	21
Guyana	489	472	961	25	34	59	...	...	11
United States	267	295	562	42	50	92	85	67	152
India	358	219	577	...	...	...	14	...	19
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint-Martin (French)	377	435	812	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	70	74	144	14	...	20	...	...	...
Anguilla	188	297	485	...	...	12	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	266	207	473	...	...	12	...	...	...
Saint Vincent	67	64	131	...	...	...	12	18	30
Trinidad & Tobago	132	138	270	13	...	15	...	...	...
Indonesia	18	11	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	85	73	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	10	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	35	34	69	...	...	15	12	12	24
Grenada	66	59	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
England	50	43	93	...	...	...	13	...	19
Montserrat	36	29	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua Barbuda	45	37	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
US Virgin Island	46	40	86	...	...	10	...	...	...
Not Reported	98	93	191	28	18	46	...	...	...
Other	428	335	763	37	30	67	39	27	66
Total	14890	15703	30593	1138	1154	2292	678	671	1349

... denotes fewer than 10 enumerations

Table A8. Change (abs.) in population by country of birth from Census 1992 to 2001

	Bonaire	Curaçao	St Maarten	St Eustatius	Saba	Neth. Ant.
Netherlands. Antilles	-588	-15990	-1061	171	-93	-17561
Dominican Republic	168	717	-406	43	42	564
Netherlands	351	216	-142	3	-12	416
Aruba	-61	-451	-570	-14	-7	-1103
Haiti	20	436	-1279	3	11	-809
Colombia	180	1079	117	-1	16	1391
Suriname	115	75	203	24	-4	413
Jamaica	-11	424	923	3	2	1341
Dominica	0	-29	33	7	6	17
Venezuela	166	148	15	1	2	332
Saint Kitts & Guyana	-1	-109	-454	-15	1	-578
United States	18	152	660	57	11	898
India	-34	-54	-146	8	99	-127
Portugal	12	96	-13	3	19	117
Portugal	-22	-277	-12	0	2	-309
Saint-Martin (French) ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.
China	45	111	30	20	-1	205
Anguilla	-1	-41	-236	-3	-3	-284
Saint Lucia	0	-46	-20	6	3	-57
Saint Vincent	-3	-105	10	5	16	-77
Trinidad & Tobago	10	-37	18	-2	1	-10
Indonesia	-1	-36	-13	2	0	-48
Lebanon	0	14	-5	0	1	10
France	11	-3	-73	1	4	-60
Peru ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.
Canada	-1	7	-29	13	20	10
Grenada	-2	-19	16	0	0	-5
England	4	-23	-37	-2	12	-46
Montserrat ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cuba	3	30	-3	7	0	37
Antigua Barbuda	0	-14	-55	1	2	-66
Germany ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.
US Virgin Island	0	-5	0	7	2	4
Not Reported	57	320	173	45	5	600
Other	169	262	89	104	67	748
Total	604	-13470	-1628	453	219	-13822

¹ not in Census 1992 (included in 'Others')

Table A9. Population by country of birth, broad age groups, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Netherlands Antilles	24473	22099	12859	18175	19045	14451	18192	121078
Dominican Republic	369	1198	1364	2183	2083	891	583	8383
Netherlands	1112	1217	570	1461	1062	942	685	6826
Aruba	75	183	183	561	1077	796	351	3133
Haiti	68	228	463	1155	849	329	117	3190
Colombia	173	306	391	701	586	248	189	2515
Suriname	156	307	219	485	388	273	568	2021
Jamaica	134	254	434	766	347	86	27	2033
Dominica	37	119	377	627	356	195	106	1770
Venezuela	183	258	204	350	212	81	210	1341
Saint Kitts & Guyana	29	79	137	245	448	248	297	1305
United States	207	167	211	130	156	123	148	1069
India	49	46	276	350	188	67	54	1012
Portugal	...	...	27	179	197	216	383	847
Saint-Martin (French)	350	138	83	74	58	33	79	771
China	24	102	132	140	148	87	54	652
Anguilla	11	...	26	82	145	85	205	431
Saint Lucia	...	34	118	179	109	59	47	517
Saint Vincent	10	21	57	74	91	85	131	403
Trinidad & Tobago	19	45	44	118	69	52	55	373
Indonesia	...	...	...	21	40	79	104	195
Lebanon	16	15	48	45	31	15	22	182
France	18	11	25	54	30	37	16	175
Peru	16	14	30	69	41	13	...	183
Canada	13	13	47	35	31	23	...	162
Grenada	...	...	22	46	34	22	32	139
England	10	...	17	38	47	29	17	154
Montserrat	...	...	15	19	25	18	66	98
Cuba	...	...	11	23	30	18	54	82
Antigua Barbuda	...	11	10	16	28	24	30	89
Germany	...	12	...	22	22	25	19	81
US Virgin Island	26	27	12	23	...	...	...	88
Not Reported	95	88	87	123	126	69	66	654
Other	148	158	310	446	316	213	203	1794
Total	27943	27338	19149	29362	28680	20016	23164	175652

... denotes fewer than 10 enumerations

Table A10. Population by nationality, Census 2001

	Netherlands Antilles			Bonaire			Curaçao		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Netherlands	70368	78882	149250	4542	4694	9236	57151	64758	121909
Dominican Rep.	2031	3763	5794	191	220	411	531	1608	2139
Haiti	1971	1504	3475	...	18	24	245	213	458
Jamaica	713	1237	1950	...	...	...	88	330	418
Colombia	629	1267	1896	99	134	233	440	1018	1458
Dominica	679	718	1397	...	...	...	...	16	23
Guyana	588	594	1182	14	...	22	77	100	177
United States	591	569	1160	50	52	102	98	118	216
Venezuela	518	557	1075	128	119	247	345	404	749
France	467	435	902	...	...	...	...	...	12
India	517	346	863	...	...	10	177	145	322
England	439	410	849	...	...	13	38	77	115
Suriname	388	434	822	51	52	103	200	221	421
Portugal	256	256	512	12	...	13	239	254	493
China	262	215	477	29	23	52	169	138	307
Saint Lucia	239	191	430	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts &	182	187	369	...	...	...	...	...	10
Trinidad & Tobago	137	129	266	10	...	12	16	14	30
Canada	107	86	193	...	...	14	28	17	45
Peru	96	80	176	72	53	125	14	20	34
Saint Vincent	69	81	150	...	...	...	...	25	34
Grenada	46	53	99	...	...	...	...	12	15
Philippines	50	39	89	...	...	...	...	13	15
Lebanon	54	28	82	...	...	...	52	26	78
Cuba	41	36	77	...	...	...	34	29	63
Germany	32	29	61	...	...	...	18	15	33
Italy	37	24	61	...	...	...	11	...	16
Belgium	35	21	56	...	...	...	16	...	23
Antigua Barbuda	29	26	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Reported	525	565	1090	27	45	72	326	338	664
Other	424	370	794	30	23	53	160	177	337
Total	82520	93132	175652	5306	5485	10791	60508	70118	130626

...Continue

	Sint Maarten			Sint Eustatius			Saba		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Netherlands	7366	8106	15472	880	897	1777	429	427	856
Dominican Republic	1255	1843	3098	39	55	94	15	37	52
Haiti	1706	1258	2964	...	...	...	10	11	21
Jamaica	616	900	1516	...	...	10	...	...	...
Colombia	84	94	178	...	...	...	...	21	27
Dominica	660	683	1343	...	...	12	...	...	15
Guyana	467	448	915	27	31	58	...	...	10
United States	294	270	564	48	50	98	101	79	180
Venezuela	40	33	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	454	424	878	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	318	192	510	...	...	...	11	...	15
England	365	309	674	12	...	20	16	11	27
Suriname	127	146	273	10	15	25	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	51	45	96	13	...	21	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	229	186	415	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts &	164	172	336	12	...	18	...	...	...
Trinidad & Tobago	101	111	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	43	40	83	...	...	18	21	12	33
Peru	10	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent	44	39	83	...	...	...	13	14	27
Grenada	43	41	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	41	22	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	22	13	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua Barbuda	24	22	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Reported	150	152	302	12	14	26	10	16	26
Other	193	136	329	24	23	47	17	11	28
Total	14890	15704	30594	1138	1154	2292	678	671	1349
... fewer than 10 observations									

Table A11. Population by nationality and broad age group, Netherlands Antilles, Census 2001

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Netherlands	24698	24392	14603	22024	23555	18053	21925	149250
Dominican Republic	479	690	886	1679	1417	485	158	5794
Haiti	483	338	443	1086	775	259	91	3475
Jamaica	222	218	406	718	306	66	14	1950
Colombia	169	221	333	553	419	145	56	1896
Dominica	180	139	301	493	209	58	17	1397
Guyana	152	145	312	303	211	52	...	1182
United States	172	115	246	156	173	150	148	1160
Venezuela	166	178	156	293	162	48	72	1075
France	315	125	112	130	107	59	54	902
India	109	43	267	277	103	31	33	863
England	81	64	107	186	204	112	95	849
Suriname	122	157	147	220	118	41	17	822
Portugal	29	30	23	82	76	69	203	512
China	56	82	105	106	85	25	18	477
Saint Lucia	43	28	106	153	71	25	...	430
Saint Kitts &	23	32	49	85	129	30	21	369
Trinidad & Tobago	24	34	40	84	47	27	10	266
Canada	12	12	54	34	32	32	17	193
Peru	21	15	30	65	31	10	...	176
Saint Vincent	12	14	34	46	24	...	12	150
Grenada	10	...	19	34	18	...	...	99
Philippines	...	...	14	33	20	...	...	89
Lebanon	12	...	37	15	...	...	...	82
Cuba	...	...	11	20	21	...	...	77
Germany	...	...	...	12	19	15	...	61
Italy	...	...	...	13	10	14	...	61
Belgium	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	56
Antigua Barbuda	...	...	...	10	12	10	...	55
Not Reported	231	160	125	187	191	96	100	1090
Other	122	106	184	247	116	104	103	794
Total	27943	27338	19150	29362	28679	20016	23164	175652
... fewer than 10 observations								

Table A12. Population by country of previous residence, Census 2001

	Neth. Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	Sint Maarten	Sint Eustatius	Saba
Netherlands	18860	1149	15859	1638	170	44
Dominican Republic	8357	568	4058	3556	121	54
Curaçao	4707	2643	...	1716	254	94
Aruba	4181	465	2139	1340	143	94
Haiti	3096	29	533	2515	...	11
Bonaire	2467	...	2398	57	...	...
Colombia	2458	256	2002	167	...	26
United States	2439	106	947	1026	133	227
Venezuela	2107	337	1651	114	...	...
Suriname	2095	147	1459	454	34	...
Jamaica	1971	...	523	1426	15	...
Sint Maarten (Dutch)	1799	45	1333	...	225	196
Dominica	1730	...	159	1550	...	12
Saint Kitts & Guyana	1426	...	211	1008	191	16
Portugal	896	13	879	...	...	...
India	893	...	376	512	...	...
Saint-Martin (French)	750	...	13	710	20	...
China	603	63	425	104	11	...
Saint Lucia	554	...	70	467	12	...
Anguilla	553	...	51	488	10	...
Saint Vincent	456	...	298	123	...	33
Sint Eustatius	434	12	274	143	...	...
Trinidad & Tobago	433	10	129	278	14	...
Saba	291	...	151	109	27	...
US Virgin Island	264	...	23	214	23	...
Canada	224	12	63	103	10	36
Lebanon	187	...	175	...	...	...
Antigua Barbuda	183	...	37	136	...	...
France	181	...	24	147	...	...
England	174	...	72	86	...	...
Montserrat	168	...	76	88	...	...
Peru	165	116	36	13	...	...
Grenada	152	...	45	107	...	...
Puerto Rico	140	...	79	49	...	...
Cuba	137	...	128	...	...	...
Guadeloupe	128	...	...	126	...	...
Costa Rica	116	...	106	...	...	...
Not Reported	3242	308	1848	893	129	64
Other	1696	102	856	642	65	31
Total	71794	6450	39649	23002	1693	1000

Table A13. Civil status by age group, Census 2001

	Single, never married		Married		Widow/widower		Divorced		Not Reported	
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females
Netherlands Antilles										
0-4	6590	6334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	7541	7477	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10-14	7343	7226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15-19	6311	6393	10	52	0	0	1	1	0	0
20-24	3954	3753	179	498	1	2	4	15	9	13
25-29	3865	3905	997	1700	0	16	54	153	10	22
30-34	3528	3927	2383	2944	5	30	200	366	19	20
35-39	3312	4067	3504	3872	20	85	365	680	16	20
40-44	2633	3459	3745	3800	37	130	540	967	27	13
45-49	1788	2494	3452	3522	63	227	661	1088	17	16
50-54	1218	1781	3371	2976	105	309	614	956	16	13
55-59	718	1179	2680	2474	97	404	465	620	11	9
60-64	492	841	2226	1930	135	539	309	451	10	5
65-69	370	655	1817	1349	182	698	213	289	10	1
70-74	240	482	1260	835	192	776	95	192	3	4
75-79	153	335	792	473	245	829	67	102	4	3
80+	137	541	594	264	438	1413	50	108	7	8
Total	50193	54849	27010	26689	1520	5458	3638	5988	160	148
Bonaire										
0-4	465	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	501	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	484	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	334	334	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	217	224	16	52	0	1	0	0	0	1
25-29	210	213	66	102	0	0	7	8	0	1
30-34	226	219	160	202	0	3	17	22	0	0
35-39	246	221	244	278	2	6	25	45	1	2
40-44	171	191	283	251	4	8	41	56	4	0
45-49	110	98	218	211	4	16	50	48	0	0
50-54	75	81	212	181	3	19	38	53	0	3
55-59	51	48	194	151	6	19	32	22	0	0
60-64	28	29	134	142	14	38	20	22	1	1
65-69	18	19	105	87	9	30	18	5	0	0
70-74	13	16	81	33	12	39	2	4	0	0
75-79	9	10	43	21	8	43	5	5	0	0
80+	2	23	30	8	35	82	1	4	0	0
Total	3160	3159	1787	1720	97	304	256	294	6	8

...Continued

	Single,		Married		Widow/widower		Divorced		Not Reported	
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females
Curaçao										
0-4	4678	4395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	5549	5373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	5435	5361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	4984	4989	8	40	0	0	1	1	0	0
20-24	2817	2730	107	280	1	0	3	10	7	7
25-29	2605	2788	615	1066	0	10	30	110	5	13
30-34	2346	2702	1530	1963	4	18	139	271	11	13
35-39	2247	2895	2364	2731	13	58	263	522	9	11
40-44	1856	2496	2582	2786	23	98	398	746	20	12
45-49	1224	1839	2483	2669	46	174	481	874	13	14
50-54	884	1383	2528	2352	83	239	482	770	14	6
55-59	538	941	2114	2073	75	333	361	527	9	8
60-64	403	722	1841	1645	107	449	252	383	9	4
65-69	301	578	1571	1180	163	606	171	252	6	1
70-74	206	432	1109	764	171	683	84	174	3	4
75-79	128	301	690	427	214	713	57	86	4	1
80+	117	456	506	229	366	1228	40	98	5	5
Total	36318	40381	20048	20205	1266	4609	2762	4824	115	99
Sint Maarten										
0-4	1327	1349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	1319	1422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	1273	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	902	977	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	813	717	49	139	0	1	1	3	0	4
25-29	950	821	276	473	0	5	9	30	3	8
30-34	875	932	620	697	1	7	38	66	7	7
35-39	751	887	804	774	4	19	67	102	5	7
40-44	565	732	799	681	9	24	91	149	3	1
45-49	422	517	667	573	12	33	117	150	3	1
50-54	234	291	569	392	17	47	84	117	1	4
55-59	111	170	314	208	14	44	63	65	2	1
60-64	52	81	205	107	12	39	30	39	0	0
65-69	33	46	95	58	9	49	17	28	4	0
70-74	15	30	53	30	5	40	6	12	0	0
75-79	12	18	44	19	13	53	2	8	0	1
80+	14	46	45	18	24	69	7	4	1	2
Total	9668	10286	4541	4179	120	430	532	773	29	36

...Continued

	Single, never married		Married		Widow/widower		Divorced		Not Reported	
	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males	females
Sint Eustatius										
0-4	89	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	114	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10-14	104	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15-19	65	66	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	51	49	2	16	0	0	0	2	2	1
25-29	53	46	21	31	0	0	6	1	2	0
30-34	52	48	39	50	0	1	3	5	1	0
35-39	45	41	63	54	0	2	6	6	1	0
40-44	24	28	62	50	1	0	9	9	0	0
45-49	18	27	54	48	0	3	7	11	1	1
50-54	14	22	39	23	2	2	6	12	0	0
55-59	11	15	25	26	1	5	4	2	0	0
60-64	7	5	30	22	2	9	2	3	0	0
65-69	11	5	24	16	1	5	3	2	0	0
70-74	1	4	12	5	2	8	2	1	0	0
75-79	2	3	9	3	6	10	2	2	0	0
80+	4	8	11	8	6	19	2	0	1	1
Total	665	677	391	353	21	64	52	56	9	4
Saba										
0-4	31	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	58	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	47	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	26	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	56	33	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	47	37	19	28	0	1	2	4	0	0
30-34	29	26	34	32	0	1	3	2	0	0
35-39	23	23	29	35	1	0	4	5	0	0
40-44	17	12	19	32	0	0	1	7	0	0
45-49	14	13	30	21	1	1	6	5	0	0
50-54	11	4	23	28	0	2	4	4	1	0
55-59	7	5	33	16	1	3	5	4	0	0
60-64	2	4	16	14	0	4	5	4	0	0
65-69	7	7	22	8	0	8	4	2	0	0
70-74	5	0	5	3	2	6	1	1	0	0
75-79	2	3	6	3	4	10	1	1	0	1
80+	0	8	2	1	7	15	0	2	0	0
Total	382	346	243	232	16	51	36	41	1	1

Table A14. Persons living permanently together with a partner of not. Census 2001

	Yes, and married to partner	Yes, but not married to partner	No, not living with partner	No partner	Not Reported
Neth. Antilles					
0-14	0	0	0	42513	0
15-19	41	179	684	11859	5
20-24	612	1034	1411	5357	14
25-29	2433	2058	1896	4302	33
30-34	4850	2619	1903	3982	68
35-39	6770	2779	2018	4298	76
40-44	6914	2264	1701	4391	81
45-49	6329	1652	1322	3952	73
50-54	5766	1119	1028	3386	60
55-59	4684	588	651	2678	56
60-64	3789	336	466	2289	58
65-69	2891	218	305	2136	34
70-74	1919	106	184	1836	34
75-79	1154	56	135	1625	33
80+	752	43	121	2603	41
Total	48904	15051	13825	97207	666
Curacao					
0-14	0	0	0	30791	0
15-19	31	112	537	9340	3
20-24	344	599	1057	3951	11
25-29	1519	1287	1373	3034	29
30-34	3209	1547	1339	2857	45
35-39	4721	1706	1429	3203	54
40-44	4985	1441	1188	3336	67
45-49	4743	1055	944	3013	62
50-54	4483	772	758	2674	54
55-59	3828	442	501	2158	50
60-64	3200	261	375	1932	47
65-69	2525	186	252	1839	27
70-74	1717	96	167	1617	33
75-79	1018	46	123	1408	26
80+	641	36	106	2238	29
Total	36964	9586	10149	73391	537
Bonaire					
0-14	0	0	0	2883	0
15-19	2	20	28	620	0
20-24	60	116	62	272	1
25-29	154	172	69	211	1
30-34	335	224	77	207	6
35-39	474	249	97	246	4
40-44	487	194	83	241	4
45-49	397	122	54	180	2
50-54	369	90	36	169	1
55-59	317	42	34	127	3
60-64	266	19	13	129	2
65-69	176	10	12	89	4
70-74	110	2	3	85	0
75-79	61	3	5	75	0
80+	35	3	4	142	1
Total	3243	1266	577	5676	29

...Continued**Sint Maarten**

0-14	0	0	0	7940	0
15-19	7	43	107	1733	0
20-24	176	294	254	1003	0
25-29	669	567	396	942	1
30-34	1179	802	432	824	13
35-39	1421	769	442	775	13
40-44	1300	602	392	750	10
45-49	1057	456	290	687	5
50-54	816	235	208	492	5
55-59	454	95	101	339	3
60-64	252	52	64	191	6
65-69	127	22	32	156	2
70-74	70	7	11	102	1
75-79	54	6	7	98	5
80+	55	3	10	152	10
Total	7637	3953	2746	16184	74

Sint Eustatius

0-14	0	0	0	619	0
15-19	1	1	9	119	2
20-24	17	13	26	65	2
25-29	50	15	37	56	2
30-34	71	24	40	60	4
35-39	98	30	37	49	4
40-44	94	19	31	39	0
45-49	82	9	26	49	4
50-54	53	14	18	35	0
55-59	41	7	9	32	0
60-64	42	1	13	21	3
65-69	37	0	5	24	1
70-74	15	0	2	18	0
75-79	12	1	0	22	2
80+	19	1	0	39	1
Total	632	135	253	1247	25

Saba

0-14	0	0	0	280	0
15-19	0	3	3	47	0
20-24	15	12	12	66	0
25-29	41	17	21	59	0
30-34	56	22	15	34	0
35-39	56	25	13	25	1
40-44	48	8	7	25	0
45-49	50	10	8	23	0
50-54	45	8	8	16	0
55-59	44	2	6	22	0
60-64	29	3	1	16	0
65-69	26	0	4	28	0
70-74	7	1	1	14	0
75-79	9	0	0	22	0
80+	2	0	1	32	0
Total	428	111	100	709	1

Table A15. Institutional population, Census 2001

	Netherlands Antilles			Curaçao			Sint Maarten		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	35	39	74	31	31	62	4	6	10
5-9	74	57	131	70	51	121	4	5	9
10-14	89	71	160	84	66	150	4	5	9
15-19	92	63	155	88	58	146	3	4	7
20-24	133	32	163	114	27	141	16	3	19
25-29	115	52	167	104	45	149	10	6	16
30-34	139	45	183	124	37	161	14	7	21
35-39	155	53	208	139	48	187	15	4	19
40-44	130	65	194	114	58	172	13	7	20
45-49	95	54	149	79	42	121	7	8	15
50-54	100	55	154	86	49	135	8	4	12
55-59	46	45	91	40	39	79	4	4	8
60-64	76	32	106	68	30	98	5	1	6
65-69	52	42	94	51	39	90	1	1	2
70-74	69	60	128	64	54	118	3	5	8
75-79	81	73	155	74	65	139	4	7	11
80+	150	334	482	130	303	433	9	24	33
Total	1631	1172	2794	1460	1042	2502	124	101	225

Table A16. Households by household size, Census 2001

	Neth.. Antilles	Bonaire	Curaçao	Sint Maarten	Sint Eustatius	Saba
1	13552	749	8850	3465	300	188
2	15159	933	10823	3000	232	171
3	11811	752	8634	2196	145	84
4	10184	669	7689	1644	113	69
5	5040	299	3817	829	61	34
6	2139	147	1665	294	26	7
7	903	66	692	131	7	7
8	459	25	371	57	4	2
9	215	12	181	18	4	0
10+	241	6	205	26	4	0
Total	59703	3658	42927	11660	896	562

Table A17. Households by household type, Census 2001

	NA	Bonaire	Curaçao	St. Maarten	St. Eustatius	Saba
Living alone	13552	749	8850	3465	300	188
Nuclear family	38123	2491	27775	7069	492	296
<i>Couple</i>	8510	597	5956	1735	127	95
<i>Couple, extended</i>	571	45	367	150	9	0
<i>Couple with children</i>	17204	1243	12559	3076	191	135
<i>Couple with children, ext.</i>	1149	81	733	311	14	10
<i>Lone-parent</i>	8826	440	6772	1447	122	45
<i>Lone-parent, extended</i>	1064	37	760	253	11	3
<i>Other nuclear</i>	799	48	628	97	18	8
multi-nuclear family	5906	309	4920	591	60	26
<i>Lineally (+ext.)</i>	5611	296	4712	520	60	23
<i>Non-lineally (+ext.)</i>	295	13	208	71	0	3
Non-nuclear	2122	109	1382	535	44	52
Total	59703	3658	42927	11660	896	562

Appendix B Glossary

Age Dependency Ratio: The ratio of the number of persons at ages at which they are generally economically inactive to the number of persons of the age group in which they are generally economically active. As economically active age group is in general chosen the age group 15 to 64 years old or the age group 20 to 59 years old. The age group below 15 and the age group 65 and over or the age group below 20 and the age group 60 and over and over are respectively chosen to represent the economically inactive ages. The ratio can be separated into the *young-age dependency ratio* or age dependency ratio of the young and the *old-age dependency ratio* or age dependency ratio of the old.

Age-specific fertility rate: the mean number of live births to women of a certain age (i.e. number of births to women of a certain age divided by the total number of women of that age).

Annual growth rate: the average yearly exponential increase (or decrease) of a population during a given period.

Census reference date: midnight between 28th and 29th of January 2001 for Census 2001 (and between 26th and 27th of January 1992 for Census 1992)

Cohort Fertility Rate: the mean number of (live born) children to women of the same birth cohort (i.e. born in the same year or period). If the cohort has not reached the end of the reproductive age span it becomes a cumulative fertility measure, at the end of the reproductive age span it is the completed or lifetime fertility.

Dutch Leeward Islands: Curaçao, Bonaire. In this publication, Aruba is excluded.

Dutch Windward Islands: Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten

Institutional Population: Population in nursing homes, homes for the elderly, youth residences and in prisons. (note: 19 members of an unknown category were allotted to the institutional population)

Kingdom of the Netherlands: the Netherlands, Aruba, and the Netherlands Antilles (until 1975 Surinam was also part)

Mean age at childbearing: the mean age of the women at the birth of their children. It is calculated as the sum of the *age-specific fertility rates* weighted by the mid-point of each age group.

Mean age at first birth: the mean age of the women who had their first birth. It is calculated as the *age-specific fertility rates* of first births weighted by the mid-point of each age group.

Mean age at migration: the mean age at last settlement. It is calculated as the product of the age and the number of migrants divided by the number of migrants of that age. The exact average age is used in the calculations.

Mean duration of current settlement: number of exact years passed since last settlement and the census reference date.

Netherlands Antilles: Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten (excluding Saint-Martin, the French part of Saint Martin).

Nuptiality: Refers to the frequency, characteristics and dissolution of marriages and other sexual unions involving rights and obligations fixed by law or custom

Old-Age Dependency Ratio: The ratio of the number of elderly persons of an age when they are in general not economically active anymore. The two most commonly used age groups are 65 and over or 60 and over.

Parity Progression Ratios: the proportion of women with at least n children who will have at least one more child. They were calculated from period data.

Population Pyramids: Give an overview of the relative structure of a population by sex. Each age group is expressed as a percentage of the total population of that sex.

Sex Ratio: The number of males per 1000 females

Total Fertility Rate: The mean number of (live born) children a woman would have during her lifetime if she were to experience the fertility rates of the period at each age. It is calculated as the sum of the *age-specific fertility rates*.

Young-Age Dependency Ratio (or child dependency ratio): The ratio of the number of young persons of an age when they have in general not yet become economically active. The two most commonly used age groups are under 15 (0-14 years) and under 20 (0-19 years).

