SDG-Indicator Working Group
SDG-IWG

Aruba
Sustainable Development Goals Indicators 2021

A report on new baselines and time series analysis

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

September 2021

pa nos *Dushi Tera!*

SDG-Indicator Working Group
SDG-IWG

"A robust follow-up and review **mechanism** for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a solid framework of **indicators** and **statistical data** to monitor progress, inform **policy** and ensure accountability of all stakeholders."

– United Nations

DEACI
Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry of Aruba

DVG
DIRECTIE VOLKSGEZONDHEID

Departamento di Asunto Social

Departamento di Enseñansa Aruba

Directie Arbeid & Onderzoek

DIRECTIE NATUUR & MILIEU

ARUBA Aruba Tourism Authority

cbs
central bureau of statistics

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List of abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CBA	Central Bank of Aruba
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DAO	Directie Arbeid en Onderzoek – Department of Labor and Research
DIP	Department of Infrastructure and Planning
DNM	Directie Natuur en Milieu - Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba
DPH	Department of Public Health
EEA	Experimental Ecosystem Accounting
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPB	Enseñansa Profesional Basico (Lower secondary vocational education)
EPI	Enseñansa Profesional Intermedio (Upper secondary vocational education)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPNA	Fundacion Parke Nacional Arikok
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HAVO	Hoger Algemeen Vormend Onderwijs (Upper secondary general education)
HBsAg	Hepatitis B surface antigen
HBV	Hepatitis B virus
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ILO	International Labor Organization
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
ITU	Telecommunication Union
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key Biodiversity Areas
LFS	Labor Force Survey
MAVO	Middelbaar Algemeen Vormend Onderwijs (Lower secondary general education)
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MVA	Manufacturing value added
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
NCO	Nature Conservation Ordinance
NEET	Youth not in employment, education or training
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
NSDS	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
NTD	Neglected tropical diseases
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PC	Preventive chemotherapy
PRO	Population Registry Office
RLIt	Red List Index
ROP	Ruimtelijke Ontwikkelingsplan/Spatial Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDG-IWG	Sustainable Development Goals Indicator Working Group
SDG-CIFRA	Sustainable Development Goals Comprehensive Indicator Framework Aruba
SDP	Sustainable Development Planning
SEEA	System for Environmental-Economic Accounting
SNA	System of National Accounts
TB	Tuberculosis
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UIS	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
UCN	United Nations Conservation of Nature
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
VWO	Voorbereidend Wetenschappelijk Onderwijs (Upper secondary general education)
WHO	World Health Organization

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Summary

The SDG-Indicator Working Group produced the report Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Indicators 2021, which gives an overview of new baselines, available time series of existing indicators on Aruba, and the analyses of trends relating to the SDGs. The trend analysis provides information for monitoring of progress and setting of concrete national targets. For the time series of existing indicators, the focus was on those indicators which could be calculated with data already available in the databases of the different data producers. The data presented has been collected from a variety of data sources, including administrative data sources from 2000 to 2020, yearly and occasionally held surveys between 2000 and 2019, and Population and Housing Censuses since 2000.

The process of writing this report was interesting, insightful, and challenging, and has shown that considerable data exists to aid policy formulation and setting of national targets. The information presented provides insights into the development in different areas related to the SDGs and is key to assist policy makers in Aruba in the monitoring of different areas relating to sustainable development. The analyses conducted encourages further in-depth analysis with additional data and higher levels of disaggregation. It also assists in the formulation of concrete national SDG targets to work towards in the implementation process of the SDGs, and it assists in the preparation for the upcoming Voluntary National Review 2022. The challenges encountered were the lack of accessibility of existing data and the absence of concrete national targets.

Streamlining and implementation of a sound methodological approach in evidence-based policy programming and management is imperative across the whole government, facilitating processes on the horizontal and vertical levels.

The methodologies and insights provided by the capacity building courses provided by ICON Institute Consulting Gruppe for SDG implementation, are crucial for making necessary policy changes and measure policy impact within the government and NGOs.

It is essential to strengthen the institutional arrangements of core institutions as well as the collaborative mechanisms addressing structural and cross-cutting issues. The adoption of a Results-Based Management approach to policy formulation, implementation and evaluation, is also imperative. The formation of a National Statistical System (NSS) and a National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS), prioritizing the data needed for policy development, is fundamental.

The SDG-Indicator Working Group will produce the Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Indicators report on a yearly basis.

Introduction

The Government of Aruba adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016 and has installed a National Commission to provide strategic direction and coordinate the implementation of the SDGs in Aruba under the responsibility of the Minister of General Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Finances and Culture, and the Minister of Sustainable Development and Education.

The SDG Indicator Working Group (SDG-IWG) is a working body within the approved national institutional framework and is responsible for leading and coordinating the monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs and for addressing the relevant issues regarding data availability for the SDGs. The SDG Indicator Working Group is a collaboration between different government departments and semi-governmental departments. Since it's installation in 2017, the SDG-IWG has carried out different activities. This includes an exploration of the SDG Framework and a quick scan indicator availability for the Voluntary National Review in 2017, a baseline measurement , a feasibility study of the production of the SDG indicators, and a Quick Scan Indicator Relevance for National Policy Survey in 2018. In 2019, the first phase of the SDG Comprehensive Indicator Framework Aruba (SDG CIFRA), incorporating available SDG indicators and localized indicators, was developed. In 2020, SDG-IWG started a process, the SDG Indicators 123, for the calculation of time series and new baselines, which has resulted in the development of this report "Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Indicators 2021 – A report on new baselines and time series analyses,".

This report presents new baselines and time series of the available SDG indicators in Aruba. The information presented is key to assist policy makers in Aruba in monitoring the development of different areas relating to sustainable development, and in the formulation of concrete national SDG targets to work towards in the implementation process of the SDGs. It also assists in the preparation for the upcoming Voluntary National Review 2022.

The effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic are not addressed in a consistent manner in this report, since data from 2020 onward was not consistently available at the time of writing this report. As more data from 2020 onwards become available, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic will be incorporated in future SDG-Indicator Working Group indicator reports. The pandemic has had severe health effects and serious implications for economic growth and social development. It has pushed the world into the worst global economic crisis since the Great Depression and Aruba's heavily tourism-dependent economy is experiencing its worst economic shock in recent history, negatively affecting the labour market, poverty, and inequality.

The process for development of this report is presented, followed by an update of the figure of the available SDG indicators, a segment of new baselines of SDG indicators, a summary of the conducted trend analysis, and a descriptive trend analysis of the time series of the available SDG indicators. The localized indicators are indicated with the abbreviation "AUA". Localized indicators are proxy indicators (the same concept of the indicator is measured with a different methodological approach), national relevant indicators (indicators which measure national relevant concepts for sustainability), and additional indicators. Lastly, the challenges and opportunities are highlighted, and the conclusion and next steps are presented.

Once again, an enormous gratitude to all the government departments and the dedicated personnel who have made this report possible. This report is an important step in the right direction towards evidence-based policy formulation and contributes to improved monitoring and evaluation on Aruba.

The process

June 2020 was the starting point of the project entitled “SDG Indicators 123”. The purpose of this project was to calculate time series since 2000 of the available SDG indicators, and to calculate new indicators for new baselines. The United Nations (UN) recommends the use of time series as this provides more information about the trend throughout the years. The project focused on indicators which could be calculated with data already available in the databases of the data producers. The project had an initial duration of six weeks and was divided in three phases of two weeks each, hence the name SDG indicators 123. Besides time series of already calculated indicators, new baselines were also calculated during the SDG indicators 123. Phase 1 focused on administrative data sources and surveys held on a yearly basis between 2015 and 2019, on Population and Housing Censuses since 2000, and on occasionally held surveys since 2000. Phase 2 focused on administrative data and yearly held surveys 2010-2014, and Phase 3 focused on administrative data sources 2000-2009. See figure 1.

A phased approach was chosen because of the difference in the ease with which the data could be extracted from the different databases and the availability of each data producer. Great differences existed in the timeframe in which the data were delivered: this ranged between one week and more than a year. Table 1 presents the indicators incorporated in the project SDG indicators 123 and the corresponding data source.

After the project SDG indicators 123, the SDG-IWG started with the process of writing this report. For the purpose of this report, the SDG-IWG worked in sub-groups divided by Pillar: Pillars People, Planet, and Prosperity. The Pillars Peace and Partnership were combined in one sub-group. Each Pillar tackled the indicators corresponding to their respective goals.

This report presents new baselines and time series analyses which could be provided in the given timeframe. Analyses of only those indicators for which more than one data point was available is included.

Figure 1: Overview phases project SDG indicators 123

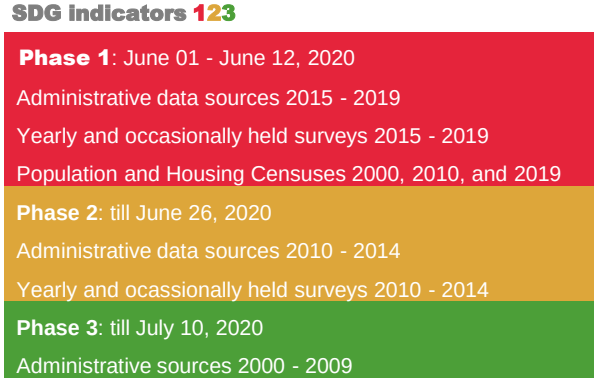


Table 1: Overview of indicators by data producer, available baseline, time series, and incorporation in project SDG indicators 123

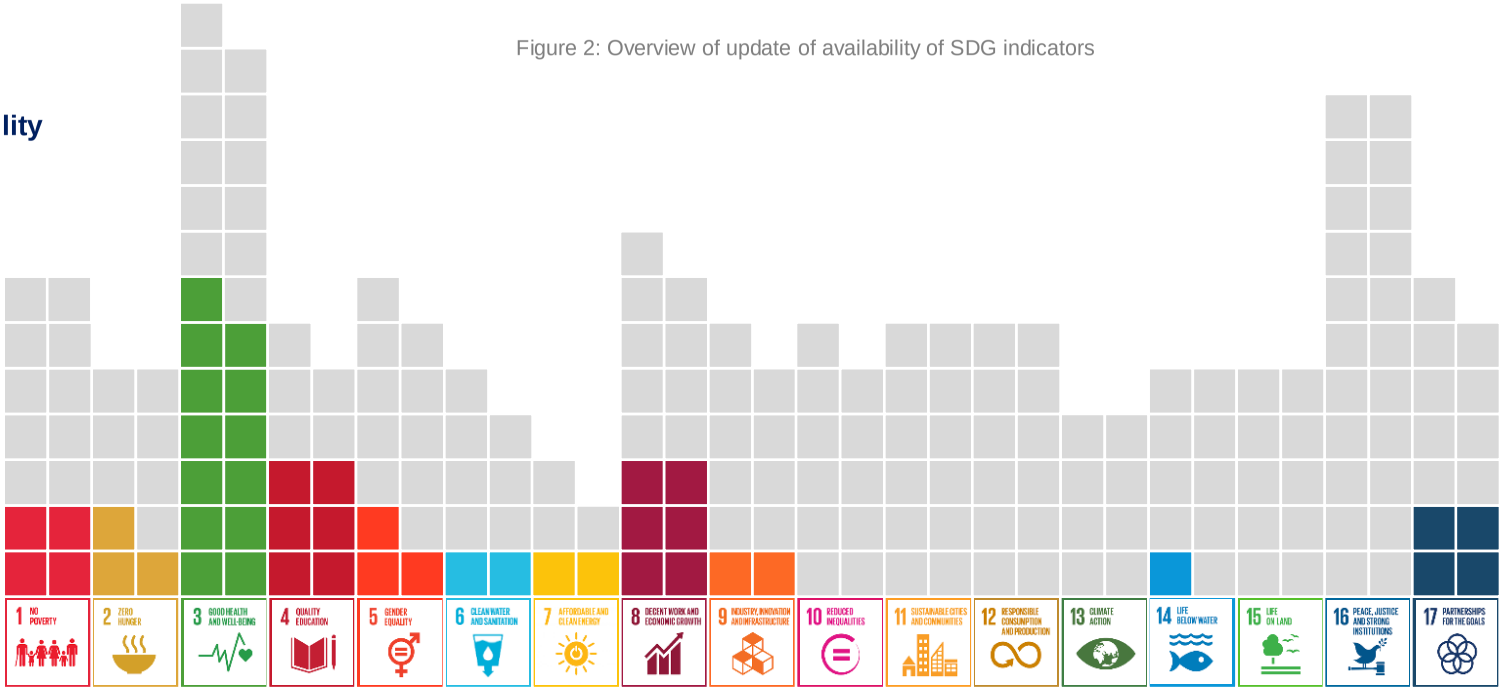
	Indicator	Data source	Baseline	SDG indicators 123	Time series
Goal 1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓
	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, and Population Regisyty Office	✓ *new*	✓	✓
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
Goal 2	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Wit Gele Kruis and Jeugdgezondheidszorg	✓	x	x
	2.b.1: Agricultural export subsidies	Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry	✓	x	na
	2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ *new*	✓	✓
Goal 3	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	x	Statement
	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓ *new*	✓	✓
	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.5.2: Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ *new*	✓	x
	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	General Health Insurance, Department of Public Health, Inspectorate of Health	✓	x	x

	Indicator	Indicator	Data source	Baseline	SDG indicators 123	Time series
Goal 4	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Department of Education and Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Central Bureau of Statistics and Department of Education	x	✓	x
	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓
	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Department of Education	✓	✓	✓
	Proxy 4.6.1.a	Proportion of youth and adults not attending school, by highest level of educational attainment by sex	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
	Proxy 4.6.1.b	Literacy rate by age category and sex	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓
	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Department of Education	✓	x	Statement
	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Department of Education	✓	✓	✓
Goal 5	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Population Registry Office	✓	✓	✓
	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓
	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
Goal 6	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
	6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
Goal 7	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	na
Goal 8	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓
	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	✓
	8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓
	AUA8.3.1	New business registration by sector and number of employees	Sociale Verzekerings Bank	✓	✓	✓
	AUA8.4.1a	Import of fruit and vegetable per capita in value and weight (including tourists)	Import Statistics	✓	✓	✓
	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓
	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓
	8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓
	8.9.1:	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ *new*	✓	✓

	Indicator	Data source	Baseline	SDG indicators 1 2 3	Time series
Goal 9	9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓ *new*	✓	✓
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Department of Labor and Research, Central Bureau of Statistics, and Central Bank Aruba	✓	✓	✓
	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Dienst Technische Inspectie	✓	x	Statement
Goal 10	AUA10.1.1 GINI coefficient	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ *new*	✓	✓
	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ *new*	✓	✓
Goal 11	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Metabolic Foundation	✓ *new*	x	na
	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, Population Registry Office	✓ *new*	✓	✓
Goal 13	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, Population Registry Office	✓ *new*	✓	✓
Goal 14	AUA14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓ *new*	✓	✓
	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓	✓	✓
Goal 15	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓ *new*	✓	na
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓ *new*	✓	✓
	AUA15.1.2 Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓ *new*	✓	✓
	15.5.1 Red List Index	Directorate of Nature and Environment	✓ *new*	✓	✓
	15.9.1: (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	Kingdom of the Netherlands	✓ *new*	✓	✓
Goal 16	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Department of Public Health, and Population Registry Office	✓ *new*	✓	✓
	AUA16.1.4: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓ *new*	✓	✓
	AUA16.5.1 Bribery rate	Central Bank Aruba	✓ *new*	x	✓
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Central Bureau of Statistics, and Population Registry Office	x	✓	x
Goal 17	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	✓	x
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	✓	x	In progress
	17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Central Bureau of Statistics, and Population Registry Office	x	✓	x

Figure 2: Overview of update of availability of SDG indicators

SDG-IWG
baseline 2018
indicator availability



SDG-IWG
New baselines 2020-2021
Indicator availability

New baselines

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Please note that this indicator is a multi-purpose indicator pertaining to three different targets (see below) with the aim to measure the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population (climate-related, social, economic).

Indicator

1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (multi-purpose indicator)

Definition

This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

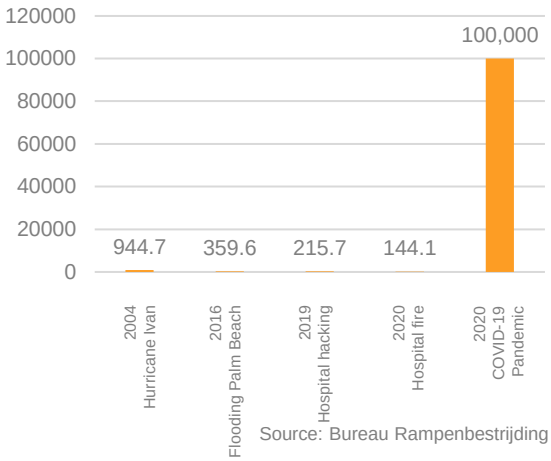
Targets 1.5, 11.5, and 13.1

1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population*



The indicator is calculated by adding up the absolute number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected people attributed to disasters, dividing this by the total population, and then multiplied by 100,000.

* Preliminary data

Source: Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, and Population Registry Office

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.c

2.2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Definition

Average Yearly prices for selected type of products

Indicator AUA2.C.1

Average Yearly prices for selected type of products

Article (a)	Unity Price	2020
Rice (white)	1 Kilo	3.12
Packaged sliced bread (white)	1 Pack	3.93
Packaged sliced bread (brown)	1 Pack	3.99
Pasta	1 Kilo	7.19
White flour	1 Kilo	6.45
Cornmeal	1 Kilo	4.63
Pork chop	1 Kilo	10.23
Loin ribs	1 Kilo	14.38
Chicken meat	1 Kilo	8.65
Cow meat	1 Kilo	20.42
Tuna fish in water	1 Kilo	20.06
Milk (fresh)	1 Liter	2.95
Whole milk powder	1 Kilo	16.59
Cheese	1 Kilo	21.91
Poultry eggs	1 Kilo	6.39
Banana and plantain	1 Kilo	3.75
Apples	1 Kilo	6.58
Watermelon	1 Kilo	3.38
Potatoes	1 Kilo	3.22
Lettuce	1 Kilo	8.01
Tomatoes	1 Kilo	7.97
Instant coffee	1 Kilo	71.76
Fruit Juice	1 Liter	3.56

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

New baselines

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.3

3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Definition

Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)
targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO.

Indicator

3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Year	Dengue	Zika	Chikungunya	Scabies	Leprosy
2020	2	2	0	11	0

Source: Department of Public Health

Target 3.5

3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Definition

Daily alcohol per capita consumption (aged 20 years and older).

Indicator

AUA3.5.2: Daily alcohol per capita consumption (aged 20 years and older)

Year 2018	Population of alcohol consumers 20+ years
Beers	1.3
Wine	0.6
Spirit	1
Total drinks	2.9
Standard drink equivalence (1.8 cl of pure alcohol)	2.4

Source: Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, International Trade Statistics, 2018, Central Bureau of Statistics Aruba.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.3

4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Definition indicator

The percentage of population 6-11 years and 12-17 years attending formal education.

Indicator

AUA4.3.1: Percentage of school participation in age categories

	6-11	12-17	18-24
2020	99.3	98.1	46.8

Source: Population and Housing Census 2020 – Central Bureau of Statistics

New baselines

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 8.9

8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator

8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP

Year	Tourism direct GDP
2017	21.2

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, Central Bureau of Statistics

Definition

Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices. The indicator relies on the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, an international standard adopted by the UN Statistical Commission and elaborated by UNWTO, OECD and EUROSTAT.

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.2

9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Definition

Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2015 USD..

Indicator

9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Year	MVA to GDP	MVA per Capita
2018	3.1	894

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.1

10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Definition

GINI Coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.

Indicator

AUA10.1.1: GINI coefficient

Year	GINI-coëfficient
2019	0.44

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Target 10.2

10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Definition

The proportion of people living below 50 (or below 60) percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.

Indicator

AUA10.2.1: Equivalised household income compared to 50% (or 60%) of median household income

Age category	50% Poor	60% Poor
0-17	16.6	25.1
18-64	12.8	18.2
65+	17.8	26.8
Total	14.4	21.0
Sex	**50% Poor**	**60% Poor**
Male	13.4	19.2
Female	15.3	22.6
Total	14.4	21.0
Activity Status	**50% Poor**	**60% Poor**
Employed	6.4	10.7
Unemployed	33.0	39.7
Economically inactive	21.4	31.3
Total	12.6	19.0

Source: Pilot Population and Housing Census 2019, Central Bureau of Statistics

New baselines

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.6

11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Definition

The Particulate Matter (PM) is the term for particles found in the air, including dust, dirt, soot, and smoke. Oscillations in PM measurements due to natural factors have not been factored out of the data for this report. Although the averaging would have filtered out these short-term variations.

Indicator

AUA11.6.2: Monthly average of PM, January-May, 2020

Average of pm_2.5 (µg/m3)	Average of pm_10 (µg/m3)	Number of Sample Days	Number of Samples
18.8	21.2	3	2,732
27.4	31.1	19	157,292
3.1	5.9	29	384,871
7	10.7	30	420,724
7.1	12.5	4	49,865

Source: Metabolic Foundation

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target 14.3

14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Definition

Ocean acidification is the reduction in the pH of the ocean over an extended period, typically of decades
or longer, which is caused primarily by the uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Indicator

AUA14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Coastal seawater average acidity (pH) in 2018

8.3

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2020

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1

15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Definition

Forest area as a proportion of total land area.
According to the FAO definitions, Forest is defined as: “land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. It includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land
area or not.

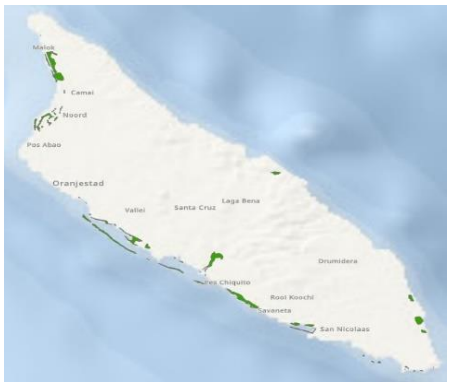
Indicator

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Mangrove Forest area in Aruba equals to 1.15% as a proportion of total land area (In 2018 a total of 204.6 ha)

Source: Otho photo 2018 - Directorate of Nature and Environment

Total Mangrove Areas in Aruba (indicated in green)



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment

New baselines

Indicator

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

National Name	Rationale for qualifying as KBA	Year of assessment:	Year protected	System:	Area of KBA (km2) DNM	Protected area KBA (km2)	Protected area coverage (%)	Area of KBA (ha) calculated by source:	Protected area coverage (%) by source	Biodiversity elements triggering or KBA criteria	IUCN
San Nicolas Bay Reef Islands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	2.48	1.37	0.55	250	0	Black Noddy, Brown Noddy, Laughing Gull, Bridled Tern, Sooty Tern, Roseate Tern, Common Tern, Least Tern, Royal Tern and Sandwich Tern	LC
Arikok National Park	Alliance for Zero Extinction	2018	2000	Terrestrial Marine	38.01	35.61	0.94	3824	90	Melocactus stramineus	EN
Oranjestad Reef Islands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	3.09	1.69	0.55	311	0	Common Tern and Sandwich Tern	LC
Bubali Wetlands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	0.53	0.51	0.97	53	0	American coot and Bare-eyed Pigeon	LC
Tierra del Sol Saliña	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	0.01	0	0	1	0	American coot and Bare-eyed Pigeon	LC
Total area					44.12	39.18	89	4439			

Source: Calculation in 2020 by Directorate of Nature and Environment

Definition

The proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.
this area is classified as land
area or not.

Indicator

AUA.15.1.2: Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area.

	2020
Total Land Area in km2	178.7
Total Nature Protected Area in km2	43.5
Percentage Nature Protected Area in km2	24.3%

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment

Definition

This indicator shows the proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are protected areas in trends as percentage. Each important site contributes significantly to the national determination for the protection of biodiversity according to the Nature Conservation Ordinance (NCO) .

Target 15.5

15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Indicator

15.5.1: Red List Index

	2020
Red List Index	0.95775

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment

Definition

The Red List Index (RLI) measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (www.iucnredlist.org) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1. An RLI value of 1.0 equates to all species qualifying as Least Concern (i.e., not expected to become Extinct in the near future). An RLI value of 0 equates to all species having gone Extinct.

Target 15.9

15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Indicator

15.9.1: (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

New baselines

Source: The Sixth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 2019

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.1

16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Definition

The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.

Indicator

16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Year	Male Homicide MR	Female Homicide MR	Total Homicide MR
2020	3.8	0.0	1.8

Source: Department of Public Health

Indicator

AUA16.1.4: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter

Year	% of households
2019	8.4

Source: Pilot Population and Housing Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics

Definition

The percentage of households where one or more members have experienced any inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of the living quarter. It is important to understand that 'inconvenience experienced from crime in immediate environment' is a perception of the respondent and or more household members

Target 16.5

16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Definition

The bribery rate is defined as the percentage of respondents, 18 years of age or more, who paid a bribe when accessing selected (public) services in the last 12 months. Bribe refers to bribe, gift, and favor. Selected (public services refer to schools, medical care, government departments issuing identity or other official documents and land in long lease, government departments in charge with residence/work or building or business permits, public agencies in charge with social security benefits, public utility companies, police, and courts.

Indicator

AUA16.5.1: Bribery rate

Year	Bribery rate
2020	6%

Source: Central Bank Aruba

Summary overview trend analysis

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day.

Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

Steady low proportion of the population living below $1,90 a day

Data: 2010 and 2019

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

AUA1.5.1: Proportion of population deceased and directly affected attributed to disasters

Decreasing trend before COVID-19

Data: 2004, 2016, 2019, and 2020

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

Steady low trend

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Well regulated

Data: 2000 - 2020

Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate

Decreasing trend

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

Decreasing trend

Data: 2000 - 2020

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

Increasing trend

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Fluctuating trend

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Fluctuating trend

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya decreasing trend
Scabies fluctuating trend
Leprosy stable low

Data: 2015 - 2020

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

Fluctuating trend

Data: 2000 - 2020

Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

Decreasing trend for males
Slight increasing trend for females

Data: 2000 - 2020

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Decreasing trend

Data: 2000 - 2020

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Steady low trend 10-14
Decreasing trend 15-19

Data: 2000 - 2019

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Steady low trend

Data: 2000 - 2020

Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

AUA4.1.2a: Transition rate primary to secondary education

Steady high trend

Data: 2008/2009 – 2017/2018

AUA4.1.2b: Final examination rate

Fluctuating trend

Data: 2008/2009 – 2018/2019

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Steady high trend

Data: 2008/2009 – 2017/2018

Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

AUA4.3.1: Percentage of school participation in age categories

Steady high trend for 6-11 years, and 12-17 years

Data: 2000, 2010, and 2020

Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Increasing trend

Data: 2017 and 2019

Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

4.2.2: Stable gender parity trend

Data: 2008/2009 – 2017/2018

4.4.1: Gender parity progress for youth
Progress for adults, but no gender parity

Data: 2017 and 2019

AUA4.6.1: Stable gender parity trend

Data: 2000 and 2010

Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

AUA4.6.1 Literacy rate

Steady high trend

Data: 2000 and 2010

Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

Steady high trend for pre-primary, primary, and upper secondary general education

Data: 2008/2009 – 2017/2018

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

Indicator 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Increasing trend ↑

Data: 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013 and 2017

Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions

Slight increasing trend ↑

Data: 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016, 2017 and 2018

Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Fluctuating trend ∿

Data: 2000 - 2018

Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Increasing trend ↑

Data: 2010 - 2018

Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex

Decreasing trend ↓

Data: 2007, 2015, 2016 - 2018

Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, equal pay for work of equal value.

Indicator 8.5.1. The average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

Slight increasing trend ↑

Data: 2000, 2010, 2017 - 2019

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Fluctuating trend ∿

Data: 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016 - 2020

Target 8.6 Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15 – 24 years) not in education, employment or training

Decreasing trend ↓

Data: 2000, 2007, 2010, 2015 - 2019

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP

Steady trend →

Data: 2013 - 2018

Target 9.2.1: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Decreasing trend ↓

Data: 2010 - 2018

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Slight decreasing trend ↓

Data: 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016 - 2019

Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

AUA10.1.1: GINI coefficient

Steady trend →

Data: 2000, 2006, 2010, 2016, and 2019

Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

AUA10.2.1a: Equivalised household income compared to 50% (or 60%) of median household income

Decrease ↓

Data: 2000, and 2019

Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

AUA11.5.1: Proportion of population deceased and directly affected attributed to disasters

Decreasing trend before COVID-19

Data: 2004, 2016, 2019, and 2020

13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

AUA13.1.1: Proportion of population deceased and directly affected attributed to disasters

Decrease ↓

Data: 2004 and 2016

Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator AUA14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Steady high →

Data: 2015 - 2018

Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator: 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Increase ↑

Data: 2010 - 2020

Target 15.1: By 2020 , ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

Increase ↑

Data: 2000 and 2020

Indicator AUA.15.1.2: Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area.

Increase ↑

Data: 2010 - 2020

Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index.

Increase ↑

Data: 2000 - 2020

Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

Indicator 15.9.1: (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

Progress, but at insufficient rate

Date: 2019

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Fluctuating trend ∿

Data: 2000 - 2020

AUA16.1.4: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter

Fluctuating trend ∿

Data: 2000, 2010, and 2019

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

AUA 16.5.1 Bribery rate

Increasing trend ↑

Data: 2018 - 2020

The Sustainable Development Goal 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Its objectives include ensuring that the entire population and especially the poorest and most vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources, access to basic services, property and land control, natural resources and new technologies.

SDG target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day

Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

Definition indicator

The indicator "proportion of the population living below the international poverty line" is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.

Rationale

In assessing poverty in a given country, and how best to reduce poverty, one naturally focuses on a poverty line that is considered appropriate for that country. But how do we talk meaningfully about "global poverty?" Poverty lines across countries vary in terms of their purchasing power, and they have a strong economic gradient, such that richer countries tend to adopt higher standards of living in defining poverty. But to consistently measure global absolute poverty in terms of consumption we need to treat two people with the same purchasing power over commodities the same way—both are either poor or not poor—even if they live in different countries.

Global situation

According to the most recent estimates, in 2015, 10 percent of the world's population or 734 million people lived on less than $1.90 a day. The share of the world's workers living in extreme poverty fell by half over the last decade: from 14.3 per cent in 2010 to 7.1 per cent in 2019 (United Nations).

Local situation

The next table depicts the proportion of the local population under the international poverty lines in accordance the World Bank's classification of countries as low income ($1.90 a day), lower middle income ($3.20 a day), upper middle income ($5.50 a day), and high income ($21.70 a day). Data is presented for the years 2010 and 2019, and are disaggregated by age, sex, and employment status. As the data indicate, extreme or absolute poverty is not an imminent threat in Aruba.

In both 2010 and 2019, circa one percent of the population lived on a daily income below $1.90. This is also the case when considering the poverty lines of $3.20, and $5.50 a day. In the year 2010, 9.5% of the population lived below the poverty line of $21.70 a day (high-income countries), followed by a slight decrease to 8.3% of the population in 2019. Overall, the highest proportion of the population living below $21.70 a day is the group of unemployed individuals, of which 30.6% lived below aforementioned poverty line in 2010, but declined to 23.6% by the year 2019. Similarly, the proportion of the population of economically inactive people reporting an income lower than $21.70 a day dropped from 14.0% in the year 2010 to 11.6%, in 2019.

With regard to gender, it is ascertained that 10.1% of the total female population, compared to 8.8% of the male population, reported incomes lower than $21.70 per day. For the other poverty lines, there is no significant difference between the sexes.

Furthermore, in 2010, a slightly higher proportion of the population 65+ years lived on less than $21.70 a day, when compared to the proportion between 18 and 64 years living on this same level of income (9.2% compared to 8.4%). In contrast, in 2019, the proportion of the 65+ years living on less than $21.70 a day, dropped to 7.1%, which was lower than the proportion of 18- to 64-year-olds living on less than $21.70 a day (8.0%).

Steady low proportion of the population living below $1,90 a day

Table 2: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status, 2010 and 2019

	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
Age category	$1.90 Low-income countries		Poor $3.20 Lower middle-income countries		$5.50 Upper middle-income countries		$21.70 High income countries	
0-17	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	12.3	9.9
18-64	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	8.4	8.0
65+	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	9.2	7.1
Total	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	9.5	8.3
Sex	$1.90 Low-income countries		Poor $3.20 Lower middle-income countries		$5.50 Upper middle-income countries		$21.70 High income countries	
Male	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	8.8	8.0
Female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	10.1	8.6
Total	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	9.5	8.3
Activity Status	$1.90 Low-income countries		Poor $3.20 Lower middle-income countries		$5.50 Upper middle-income countries		$21.70 High income countries	
Employed	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.1
Unemployed	6.1	6.8	6.3	7.5	7.3	8.2	30.6	23.6
Economically inactive	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	14.0	11.6
Total	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	8.8	6.8

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010 - Central Bureau of Statistics

The Sustainable Development Goal 3 to "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages", . The Goal addresses all major health priorities, including reproductive, maternal and child health; communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; universal health coverage; and access for all to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines.

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

Definition indicator

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.

Rationale

The number of maternal deaths in a given country gives an indication of the degree of inequalities in access to quality health services. Skilled care before, during and after childbirth, can save the lives of women and newborns.

Global situation

Every day in 2017, approximately 810 women died from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. Between 2000 and 2017, the MMR dropped by about 38% worldwide. It is in the lower middle-income that 94% of all maternal deaths occur. Young adolescents (ages 10-14) face a higher risk of complications and death as a result of pregnancy than other women (WHO).

Local situation

As can be seen in table 2, the MMR in Aruba has been very low during the last 21 years, with no maternal death in 17 (non-consecutive) years and only 6 deaths overall. It is important to mention that Aruba has a relatively small population size with, thus, a small number of live births per year; consequently, each case of maternal death immediately causes a steep spike in the MMR per 100,000 live births.

This can be observed in the table below throughout the years 2004, 2011, 2016 and 2017. The average MMR for the period 2000-2020 is 25.6 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Steady low trend

Table 3: Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births, 2000-2020

Year	Number of maternal deaths	Live births/ year*	Maternal mortality ratio/100,000
2000	0	1390	0.0
2001	0	1263	0.0
2002	0	1228	0.0
2003	0	1244	0.0
2004	1	1193	83.8
2005	0	1263	0.0
2006	0	1359	0.0
2007	0	1339	0.0
2008	0	1319	0.0
2009	0	1254	0.0
2010	0	1218	0.0
2011	2	1243	160.9
2012	0	1288	0.0
2013	0	1328	0.0
2014	0	1376	0.0
2015	0	1244	0.0
2016	2	1259	158.9
2017	1	1202	83.2
2018	0	1028	0.0
2019	0	1029	0.0
2020	0	870	0.0

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Definition indicator

Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labor and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns.

Rationale

All women should have access to skilled care during pregnancy and childbirth to ensure prevention, detection and management of complications. Assistance by competent health personnel working within an enabling environment is key to lowering maternal and newborn deaths.

Global situation

Data from 2014 to 2019 indicate that approximately 81% of all births globally took place in the presence of skilled health personnel, an increase from 64% in the 2000–2006 period (WHO)).

Well regulated

Local situation

On Aruba, all women (including women with a General Health Insurance, a private health insurance or no insurance (e.g., non-documented women)) are attended by skilled health personnel when giving birth. Therefore, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is estimated to be close to 100%.

Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate

Definition indicator

Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period, dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Rationale

Mortality rates among young children are a key output indicator for child health and well-being, and, more broadly, for social and economic development. It is a closely watched public health indicator because it reflects the access of children and communities to basic health interventions such as vaccination, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition.

Global situation

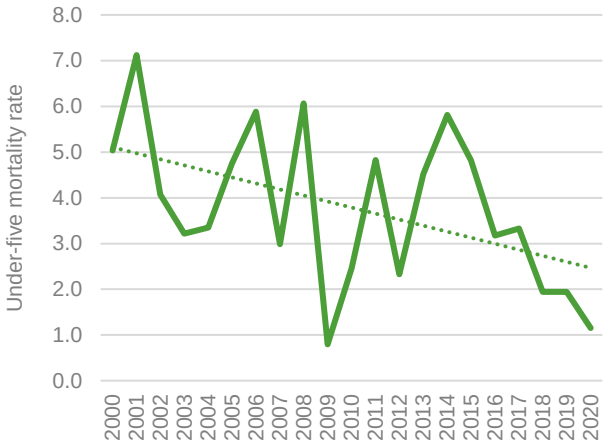
The global under-five mortality rate declined by 59 per cent, from 93 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 38 in 2019. Despite this considerable progress, improving child survival remains a matter of urgent concern (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund).

Local situation

Aruba meets the global target of remaining below 25 under-five deaths per 1,000 live births since the year 2000, with a rate varying between 0.8 and 7.1, and a clear downward trend throughout the years (see figure 3).

Decreasing trend

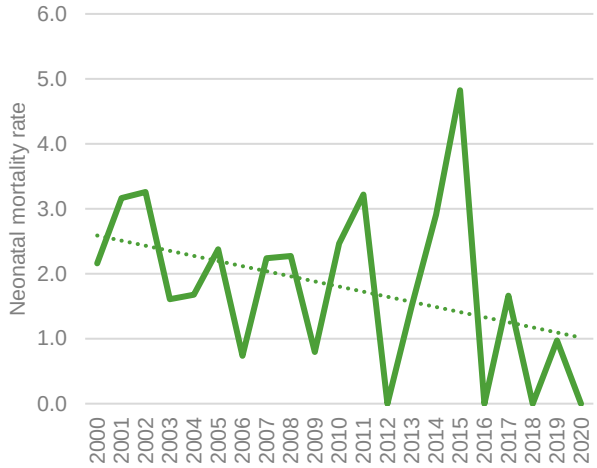
Figure 3: Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births, 2000-2020



Source: Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Decreasing trend

Figure 4: Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births 2000-2020, Aruba



Source: Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

Definition indicator

The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.

Rationale

The first 28 days of life – the neonatal period – is the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. Children face the highest risk of dying in their first month of life.

Global situation

The average global rate was 17 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019, down by 52 per cent from 37 deaths per 1,000 in 1990 (UNICEF).

Local situation

Aruba meets the global target of remaining below 12 per 1000 live births since 2000 with the rate varying between 0 and 4.8 and showing a clear downward trend throughout the years (see figure 4).

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

Definition indicator

The number of new Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations is defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 person-years among the uninfected population.

Rationale

The incidence rate provides a measure of progress toward preventing onward transmission of HIV; it reflects success in prevention programmes and, to some extent, successful treatment programmes, as those will also lead to lower HIV incidence.

Global situation

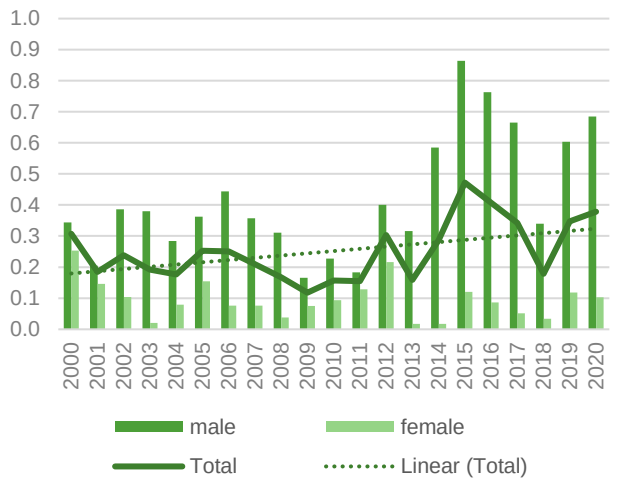
The Caribbean has the highest incidence rate of reported AIDS cases in the Americas. With between 350,000 and 590,000 Caribbean people living with HIV/AIDS, the region has an adult HIV prevalence rate between 1.9% and 3.1%, second only to Africa (7.5% and 8.5%). As a whole, the Caribbean is facing a generalized epidemic, with a national prevalence of at least 1% in 12 countries, all of them in the Caribbean Basin (UNFPA).

Local situation

The available data on Aruba refers to the number of notified new HIV infections per 1000 population. The number of infected individuals in the population (prevalence) is unknown. Therefore, the number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population could not be calculated. As can be seen in figure 5, the number of new HIV infections per 1000 population in Aruba is higher among the male population compared to the female population. From 2000 to 2014, this has remained below 0.4 per 1000 population followed by an increase in 2015. The HIV incidence rate seems to be showing an overall increasing trend throughout the years. The incidence rate is the highest among the age category 25-49 years old. (See annex).

Increasing trend ↑

Figure 5: Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population, by sex, 2000-2020



Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Definition indicator

The tuberculosis (TB) incidence per 100,000 population is defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

Rationale

The overall goal of the global End TB Strategy (2016-2035) is to “End the global tuberculosis epidemic”, and in the context of the SDGs, ambitious targets for reductions in tuberculosis deaths and cases are set for 2030 (80% reduction in incidence rate compared with the level of 2015) and 2035 (90% reduction in incidence rate). The tuberculosis incidence rate was selected as an indicator for measuring reductions in the number of cases of disease burden.

Global situation

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated 282,000 new and relapse TB cases for the Region of the Americas in 2017, 3% of the global TB burden (10 million cases), and an incidence rate of 28 per 100,000 population. In the Americas, the highest incidence rate was observed in the Caribbean (61.2 per 100,000 population), followed by South America (46.2), Central America and Mexico (25.9) and North America (3.3) (PAHO).

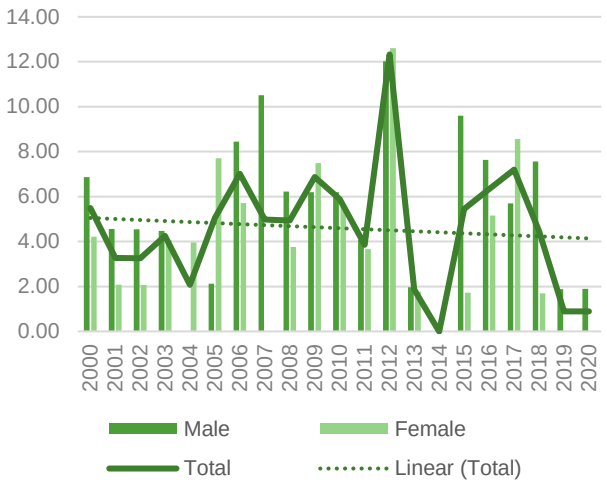
Local situation

The available data on Aruba is based on notification data and the estimated level of underreporting is unknown. Between 2000 and 2020, the number of cases notified per year has fluctuated between 0 and 13, leading to incidence rates varying between 0 and 12.3 per 100,000 (See figure 6). The incidence rate does not show an obvious trend throughout the years; there was, however, a peak in 2012. Overall, the incidence rates have been slightly higher among the male population compared to the female population and

appears to be the highest among the age categories 25-44 years old and 45-64 years old (See annex). In Aruba, pulmonary tuberculosis is the most common form. Tuberculosis is seen in Aruba mainly in immigrants and travelers who come from endemic areas. Therefore, it can be stated that tuberculosis is not an endemic but an imported disease in Aruba (DVG).

Fluctuating trend

Figure 6: Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 population by sex, 2000-2020



Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Definition indicator

This indicator is measured indirectly through the proportion of children 5 years of age who have developed chronic Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection (i.e. the proportion that tests positive for a marker of infection called hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg]).

Rationale

Most of the burden of disease from HBV infection comes from infections acquired before the age of 5 years. Therefore, prevention of HBV infection focuses on children under 5 years of age. The UN selected the cumulative incidence of chronic HBV infection at 5 years of age as an indicator of the SDG target for “combating hepatitis”.

Global situation

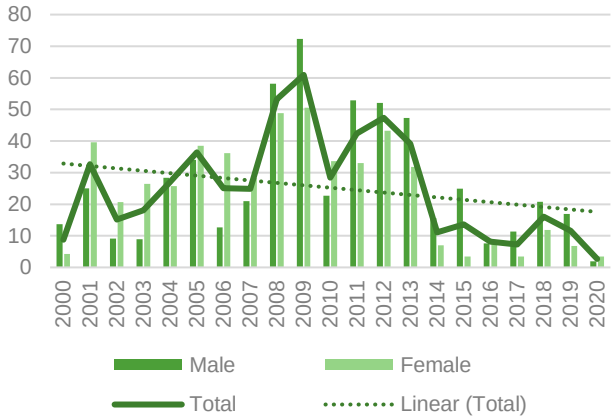
As of 2016, 27 million people (10.5% of all people estimated to be living with hepatitis B) were aware of their infection, while 4.5 million (16.7%) of the people diagnosed were on treatment. According to latest WHO estimates, the proportion of children under five years of age chronically infected with HBV dropped to just under 1% in 2019 down from around 5% in the pre-vaccine era ranging from the 1980s to the early 2000s. In the WHO European Region, an estimated 1.6% of the general population is infected; in the WHO Region of the Americas, 0.7% of the population is infected (WHO).

Local situation

The available data on Aruba is based on notification data and the estimated level of underreporting is unknown. Between 2000 and 2020, the incidence rate of Hepatitis B on Aruba (based on notification data) has fluctuated between 2.7 and 60.9 per 100,000. It has been declining since 2012 and has remained under 20 since 2014 (see figure 7). Overall, the incidence rates have been slightly higher among the male population compared to the female population and appears to be the highest among the age category 25-44 years old followed by 15-24 years old (see annex). This makes sense since most of the cases in Aruba are imported and most migrants are in the age categories mentioned earlier.

Fluctuating trend

Figure 7: Hepatitis B incidence rates per 100,000 population, by sex, 2000-2020



Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Definition indicator

This indicator is defined as the number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by WHO NTD Roadmap. Treatment and care is broadly defined to allow for preventive, curative, surgical or rehabilitative treatment and care.

Rationale

NTDs are a diverse group of 20 conditions of parasitic, bacterial, viral, fungal and non-communicable origin. They cause pain and disability, creating lasting health, social and economic consequences for individuals and societies. They prevent children from going to school and adults from going to work, trapping communities in cycles of poverty and inequity. People affected by disabilities and impairments caused by NTDs often experience stigma within their communities, hindering their access to needed care and leading to social isolation.

Global situation

According to the WHO, 42 countries have eliminated at least one NTD by the end of 2020 and >1 billion people were reached against at least one disease each year between 2015 and 2019 (WHO).

Local situation

Of the list of NTDs targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap, only Dengue, Zika, Chikungunya, Leprosy and Scabies are present on Aruba, all of which require individual diagnosis and treatment/care (none of them being a PC-NTD and thus preventive chemotherapy is not applicable). The available data on Aruba is based on the number of registered cases at the Department of Public Health of Aruba and the estimated level of underreporting is unknown. Table 4 includes the number of new cases of Dengue, Zika, Chikungunya, Scabies and Leprosy registered per year at the Department of Public Health from 2015 to 2020. The vector-borne diseases (Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya) account for the highest number of cases followed by Scabies. As for Leprosy, 0 to 1 new case(s) have been reported per year during the last 6 years.

Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya decreasing trend

Scabies fluctuating trend

Leprosy steady low

Table 4: Number of new cases of Dengue, Zika, Chikungunya, Scabies and Leprosy, 2015-2020

Year	Dengue	Zika	Chikun-gunya	Scabies	Leprosy
2015	214	n/a	n/a	10	1
2016	108	38	8	22	0
2017	14	726	50	17	0
2018	8	14	1	9	1
2019	16	0	0	26	1
2020	2	2	0	11	0

Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health of Aruba.

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

Definition indicator

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, in this case, is defined as the probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, meaning the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death). This indicator is calculated using life table methods.

Rationale

Cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases are the four main causes of non-communicable disease (NCD) burden. Measuring the risk of dying from these four major causes is important to assess the extent of burden from premature mortality due NCDs in a population.

Global situation

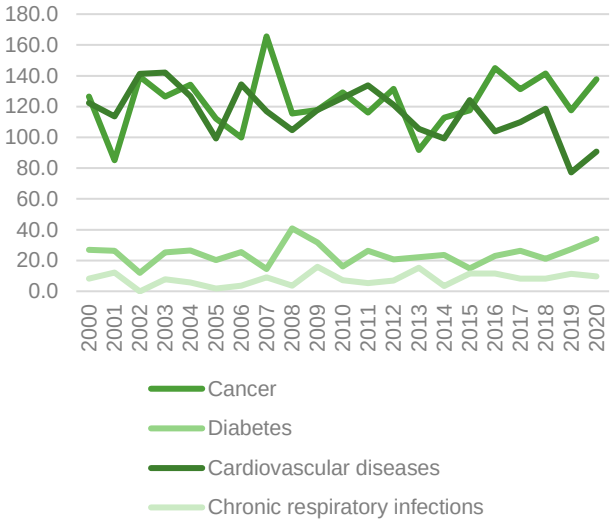
Disease burden from NCDs are the leading cause of mortality in the world and is rapidly increasing globally due to ageing and epidemiological transitions. Globally, 41 million of the 55 million deaths in 2019 were due to NCDs; 47% of NCD deaths in low-and middle income countries in 2019 occurred before the age of 70 (WHO).

Local situation

On Aruba, the mortality rate according to the probability of dying in the aforementioned age category could not be produced, given that life tables are only produced once every 10 years. The available data on Aruba, as presented below, refers to the number of deaths per 100,0000 population between the ages of 30 and 70. The mortality rates attributed to cardiovascular diseases and cancer are the highest, with that of cardiovascular diseases ranging between 77.3 and 142.0 deaths per 100,000 population 30-70 years, that of cancer between 85.2 and 165.6 deaths per 100,000 population 30-70 years between 2000 and 2020 (Figure 8).

Fluctuating trend

Figure 8: Mortality rate attributed to the 4 major NCDs (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory infections), 2000-2020

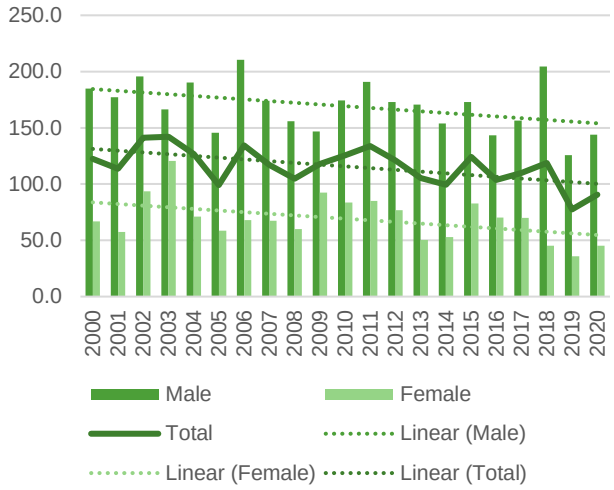


Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Figures 9 up to 12 depict the same mortality rates disaggregated by sex. The mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases appears to be significantly higher among the male population compared to the female population and it seems to be showing a slight decreasing trend throughout the years for both sexes (See figure 9).

Decreasing trend ↓

Figure 9: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases by sex, 2000-2020

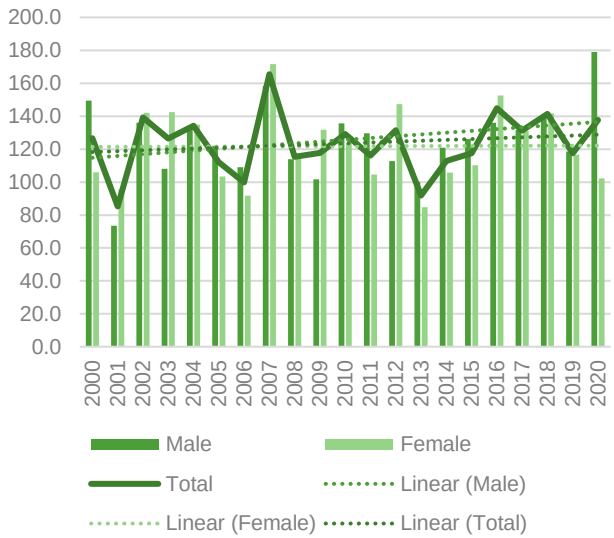


Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

There seems to be no significant difference in the mortality rate attributed to cancer between the male and the female population; the mortality rate attributed to cancer seems to be showing a slight increasing trend throughout the years (See figure 10).

Increasing trend for males ↑ **Steady trend for females →**

Figure 10: Mortality rate attributed to Cancer by sex, 2000-2020

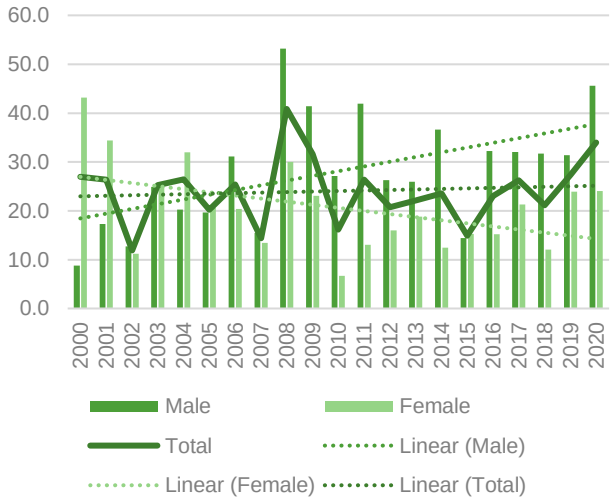


Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The mortality rate attributed to diabetes between 2000 and 2020 varies between 11.9 and 40.8 deaths per 100.000 population 30-70 years. Overall, the mortality rate appears to be higher among the male population compared to the female population. For the female population, it seems to be showing a decreasing trend throughout the years; for the male population, this seems to be showing an increasing trend (See figure 11).

Increasing trend for males ↑ **Decreasing trend for females ↓**

Figure 11: Mortality rate attributed to Diabetes by sex, 2000-2020

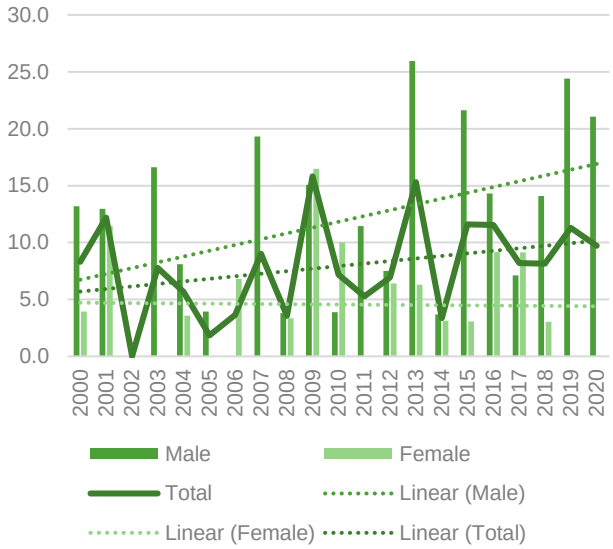


Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The mortality rate attributed to chronic respiratory disease between 2000 and 2020 varies between 0 and 15.8 deaths per 100.000 population 30-70 years. It appears to be higher among the male population compared to the female population. For the female population, the mortality rate seems to have remained relatively stable throughout the years; for the male population, the mortality rate seems to be showing a steep increasing trend (See figure 12).

Increasing trend for males ↑ **Steady trend for females** →

Figure 12: Mortality rate attributed to Chronic Respiratory Disease by sex, 2000-2020



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

Definition indicator

The suicide mortality rate is defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.

Rationale

Mental disorders occur in all regions and cultures of the world. The most prevalent disorders are depression and anxiety, which are estimated to affect 1 in 10 people. At its worst, depression can lead to suicide.

Global situation

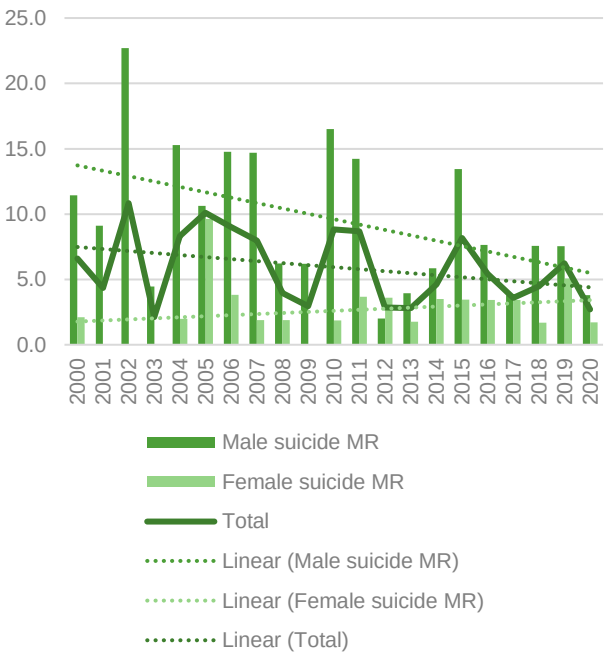
Globally, the suicide rate is decreasing; in the Americas it is going up (WHO). In the Americas, 65,000 people die from suicide every year, and like elsewhere in the world, male suicide rates remain higher than female rates, accounting for approximately 79% of all deaths from suicide. The age-adjusted suicide rate per 100,000 populations in the region of the Americas is 7.3 for the period 2005-2009 (11.5 for males and 3.0 for females). Suicide is the third leading cause of death in the group aged 20 to 24 years in the Americas, and fourth in the groups aged 10 to 19 and 25 to 44 years. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the age-adjusted rate is 5.2 (8.4 in men and 2.1 in women (PAHO).

Local situation

In Aruba, the suicide mortality rate between 2000 and 2020 fluctuates between 2.1 and 10.8 deaths per 100.000 population with observed peaks each few years (See figure 13). Like elsewhere in the world, the suicide mortality rate is considerably higher among the male population as compared to the female population. The rate seems to be showing an overall downward trend throughout the years, attributed to the downward trend observed among the male population; the suicide mortality rate among the female population seems to be showing a slight increasing trend.

Decreasing trend for males ↓ **Slight increasing trend for females** ↑

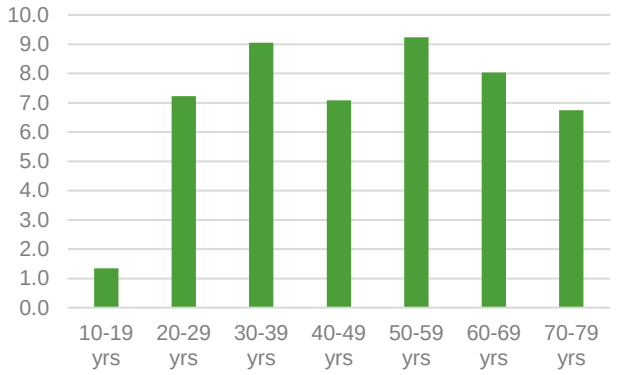
Figure 13: Suicide mortality rate by sex, 2000-2020



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

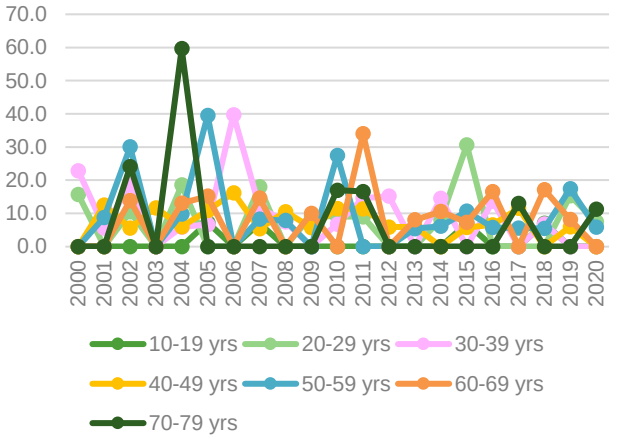
Figures 14 shows the average suicide mortality rate by age category throughout 2000-2020. This seems to be lower in the 10-19 age group compared to the older age groups. Figure 15 shows the rate per age category per year for the years 2000 up to 2020. This data can also be found in the annex.

Figure 14: Average suicide mortality rate throughout 2000-2020 by age category



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 15: Suicide mortality rate by age category, 2000-2020



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Definition indicator

The death rate due to road traffic injuries is defined as the number of road traffic injury deaths per 100,000 population.

Rationale

Road traffic injuries remain an important public health problem, particularly for low-income and middle-income countries.

Global situation

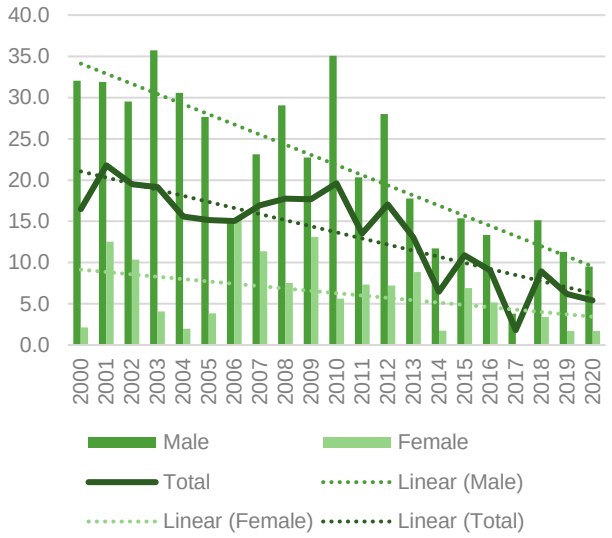
According to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the Region of the Americas accounts for 11% of global road traffic deaths with nearly 155,000 deaths. It accounts for 13% of the total world population and 25% of the total number of registered vehicles. The Region of the Americas has the second lowest road traffic fatality rate among WHO regions with a rate of 15.6 per 100 000 population (PAHO). The main victims of road traffic deaths continue to be young men under 29 years of age. Road traffic injuries are the second-leading cause of death among young adults 15–29 years old. The burden of road traffic deaths is higher in middle-income countries than in high-income countries (PAHO).

Local situation

In Aruba, the death rates due to road traffic injuries between 2000 and 2020 fluctuates between 1.8 and 21.8 deaths per 100.000 population (Figure 16). There seems to be a steady declining trend throughout the years for both sexes, especially since 2010. The rate is considerably higher among the male population compared to the female population and in the age category 15-24 years (Figure 17).

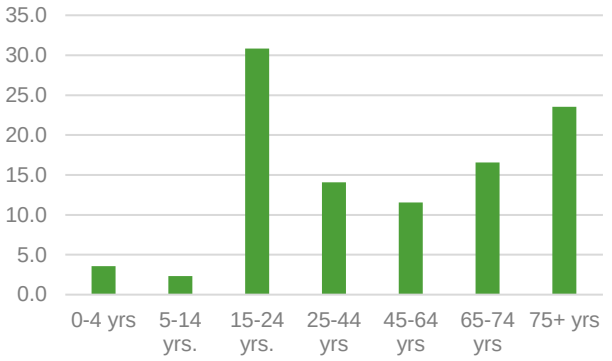
Decreasing trend

Figure 16: Death rate due to road traffic injuries by sex, 2000-2020



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 17: Average death rate due to road traffic injuries throughout 2000-2020 by age category



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Definition indicator

The adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) is defined as the annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.

Rationale

Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. There is extensive agreement in the literature that women who become pregnant and give birth very early in their reproductive lives are subject to higher risks of complications or even death during pregnancy and birth and their children are also more vulnerable. Furthermore, women having children at an early age experience reduced opportunities for socio-economic advancement, particularly because young mothers are less likely to complete their education and, if they need to work, may find it especially difficult to combine family and work responsibilities. The adolescent birth rate also provides indirect evidence on access to pertinent health services since young people, and in particular unmarried adolescent women, often experience difficulties in access to sexual and reproductive health services .

Global situation

According to the WHO the estimated global adolescent-specific fertility rate has declined by 11.6% over the past 20 years. There are, however, big differences in rates across the regions. The adolescent fertility rate in East

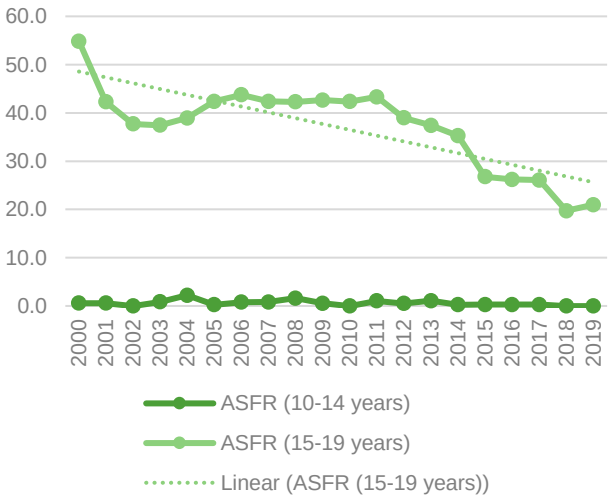
Asia, for example, is 7.1 whereas the corresponding rate in Central Africa is 129.5 (WHO). Fertility rates among young adolescents are considerably lower in Latin America and the Caribbean, the fertility rates among young adolescents vary with rates between one and five births per 1,000 girls aged 10-14 (UNDESA). For the region of the Americas for the time period 2015-2020 the adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 was 49.87 births per 1,000 and for Europe this was 17.09. For both regions the rates have been steadily declining since 2000 (WHO).

Local situation

Figure 18 shows the adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group throughout 2000-2019 in Aruba. For the 10-14 age group, this has remained very low -- below 1.6 births per 1,000 women in that age group with the exception of 2002. For the 15-19 age group, this has been on a steep decline since 2000, with a rate of 54.8 per 1,000 in 2000 down to a rate of 21.0 per 1,000 in 2019. The current rate is considerably lower compared to the average in the region of the Americas and higher compared to the average rate in Europe.

Steady low trend 10-14 → **Decreasing trend 15-19** ↓

Figure 18: Age Specific Fertility Rate, 2000-2019



Source: Population Registry Office and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Definition indicator

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning is defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.

Rationale

Measuring the mortality rate from unintentional poisonings provides an indication of the extent of inadequate management of hazardous chemicals and pollution, and of the effectiveness of a country's health system. An unintentional poisoning occurs when a person taking or giving too much of a substance did not mean to cause harm.

Global situation

Poisoning is a significant global public health problem. Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning is defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000. According to WHO data, in 2016 over 106,000 deaths were caused by unintentional poisonings with a global average of 1.4 deaths per 100,000 population (WHO). The rate appears to be higher in Africa followed by South-East Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean.

Local situation

Table 5 shows the mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings per 100,000 population throughout 2000-2020 in Aruba. As can be seen in the table, this has been fairly low during the last few years, varying between 1 and 2 deaths per year with corresponding death rates between 0 and 2.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

Steady low trend 

Table 5: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population, 2000-2020

Year	n	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
2002	0	0
2003	1	1.1
2004	1	1
2005	0	0
2006	0	0
2007	1	1
2008	2	2
2009	0	0
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	0	0
2013	1	0.9
2014	0	0
2015	0	0
2016	1	0.9
2017	1	0.9
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
2020	2	1.8

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Education is a fundamental human right and a force for sustainable development and peace. Every goal in the 2030 Agenda requires education to empower people with the knowledge, skills and values to live in dignity, build their lives and contribute to their societies. Hence, the aim of the sustainable development goal number four is to: "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all".

Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Indicator AUA4.1.2a: Transition rate
Indicator AUA4.1.2b: Final examination rate

Definition indicator

The indicators transition rate and final examination rate will be used as proxies for the indicator completion rate. The transition rate is defined as the number of pupils (or students) in the last grade of a given level of education in a given year, qualifying to make the transition to the next level of education in the subsequent year, divided by the total number of pupils (or students). The final examination rate is defined as the number of students in the examination year of a given level of education who passed their exams/graduated, divided by the number of students participating in the exam.

Rationale

Both the transition rate and the final examination rate reflect the output of the education system and corresponding level of education.

Global situation

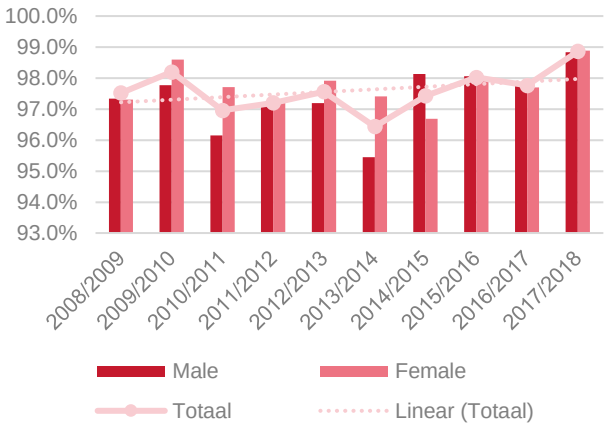
According to the World Bank, in 2019, the world primary education completion rate was 89.5%, and the transition to secondary school was 91.3% in 2017.

Local situation

For decades, the school participation in Aruba has been very high. This means that the accessibility to education is well regulated in Aruba. The data presented does not include private schools. The transition rate is relatively high; nearly all students attending the last grade of regular primary education are qualified to make the transition to secondary education. Overall, there is a steady high trend in the transition from primary to secondary education throughout 2008/2009 – 2017/2018; the highest transition rate was 98.9% in 2018 while the lowest transition rate was 96.4% in 2014. There is no significant difference between the transition rate of males and females. See figure19.

Steady high trend

Figure 19: Transition rate primary education to secondary education by sex, school year 2008/2009-2017/2018



Source: Department of Education

The final examination rate is presented to illustrate the percentage of graduates for the secondary education. The final examination rate of secondary education is presented according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED): lower secondary vocational education (EPB), lower secondary general education (MAVO), upper secondary general education (HAVO/VWO), and upper secondary vocational education (EPI). Data is available from school year 2008/2009 through 2017/2018. For lower secondary vocational education, the graduation rate generally fluctuates around 80%. Females showing a relatively higher graduation rate compared to males. For lower

secondary general education, the total graduation rate shows a fluctuating trend, with males showing a higher graduation rate compared to females.

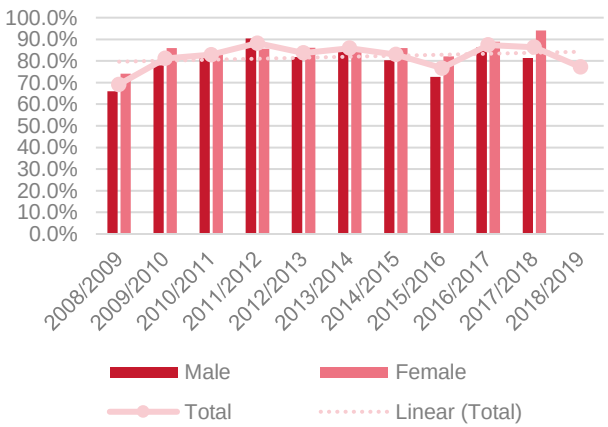
The graduation rate of upper secondary general education is composed of two education levels (HAVO and VWO). From 2008/2009 through 2018/2019, there is a fluctuating trend with the highest rate in 2019, respectively 94%, and the lowest rate in 2015, respectively 55%. Since 2009, there are minimum differences between the graduation rate of males and females, except for 2013/2014: the female graduation rate was 79%, whereas the male graduation rate was 65%. After that year, the difference levelled off again, followed by a slight increase in the male graduation rate compared to females.

The final examination rate of upper secondary vocational education shows since 2008 a fluctuating trend. The highest rate was 72% in school year 2016/2017, and the lowest rate was 60% in school year 2009/2010. The difference between males and females starting to level off in 2013/2014. See figures 20 up to 23.

Fluctuating trend for males

Slight increasing trend for females

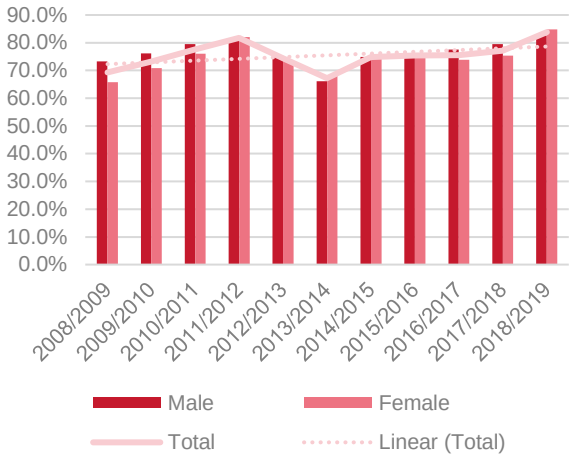
Figure 20: Final examination lower secondary vocational education (EPB) by sex, school year 2008/2009-2018/2019



Source: Department of Education

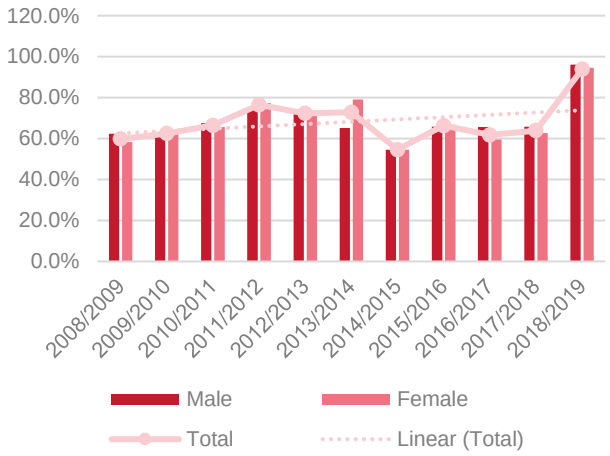
Slight increasing trend

Figure 21: Final examination statistics lower secondary general education (MAVO), by sex, school year 2008/2009-2018/2019



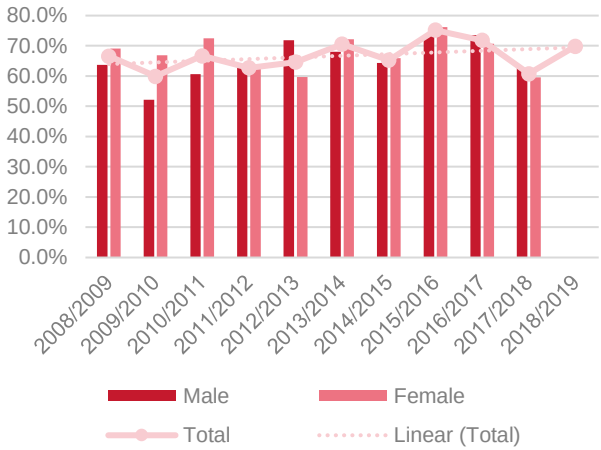
Fluctuating trend

Figure 22: Final examination upper secondary general education (HAVO/VWO), by sex, school year 2008/2009-2018/2019



Fluctuating trend

Figure 23: Final examination upper secondary vocational education (EPI), by sex, school year 2008/2009-2018/2019



Source: Department of Education

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Definition indicator

The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.

Rationale

The indicator measures children's exposure to organized learning activities in the year prior to the start of primary school. A high value of the indicator shows a high degree of participation in organized learning immediately before the official entrance age to primary education.

Global situation

According to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), the world participation rate one year before primary school entry age in 2018 is 67%. The lowest rate pertaining to Sub-Saharan Africa, respectively 42%, and the highest rate pertaining to Latin America and the Caribbean, respectively 96%. The categorization according to income shows a rate of 41% for low-income countries and 91% for high income countries.

Local situation

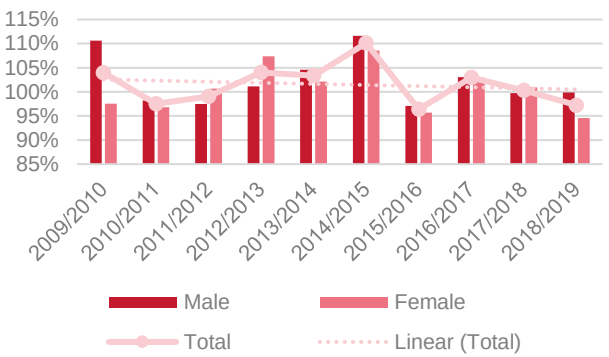
The participation of five year olds in organized learning is very high in Aruba: students start pre-primary education at age four, and compulsory education starts at age 4 and ends at age 16 years.

The participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age in Aruba is very high, close to 100% and sometimes exceeding 100%. Overall, the data shows a steady high trend with minor fluctuations. The difference between males and females fluctuates slightly. See figure 24.

The rates exceeding 100% reflects that more five year old students are registered at schools compared to five year olds registered at the population registry office. A possible explanation for this discrepancy is students with no legal residency status (yet). Because of the fundamental right to education, these five year olds are have the right to attend school.

Steady high trend →

Figure 24: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before official primary entry age) by sex, school year 2009/2010-2018/2019



Source: Department of Education

Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

Definition indicator

The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months).

Rationale

To show the level of participation of youth and adults in education and training of all types. A high value indicates a large share of the population in the relevant age group is participating in formal and nonformal education and training.

Global situation

In 2017, the global net primary enrollment rate was 89.4%, the global net secondary enrolment rate was 66.3% in 2018, and the global net tertiary enrolment rate was 38.8% in 2018 (World Bank).

Local situation

The indicator school participation in formal education will be used as a proxy for this indicator (AUA4.3.1: Percentage of school participation (formal education) in age categories), using age categories in line with the levels of education: primary education, secondary education, and tertiary education. However, this does not always mean that students are attending the level of education corresponding with the official school-age of a given level of education.

The school participation rate in 2000 was 98.2% for age category 6-11 years, and increased slightly to 98.8% in 2010, and to 99.3% in 2020. The school participation for 12-17 years was 94.4% in 2000, 96% in 2010, and 98.1% in 2020.

The school participation drops after age 2017. In 2000, 33.7% of 18-24 years participated in school. This shows a relative increase: 43.7% in 2010 and 46.8% in 2020. Overall, the percentage of school participation in formal education has increased since 2000 (see table 6).

Steady high trend

Table 6: Percentage of school participation in age categories, 2000, 2010 and 2020 (AUA4.3.1: Percentage of school participation in age categories)

	6-11	12-17	18-24
2000	98.2	94.4	33.7
2010	98.8	96.0	43.7
2020	99.3	98.1	46.8

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, 2010, and 2020 – Central Bureau of Statistics

Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Definition indicator

The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of individuals that have undertaken certain -ICT-related activities in the last 3 months. The indicator is expressed as a percentage.

Rationale

ICT skills determine the effective use of information and communication technology. This indicator may therefore assist in making the link between ICT usage and impact. The lack of such skills continues to be one of the key barriers keeping people from fully benefitting from the potential of information and communication technologies. These data may be used to inform targeted policies to improve ICT skills, and thus contribute to an inclusive information society.

Global situation

According to ITU and UIS, some middle-income countries rank much higher in number of skills possessed by at least 20% of adults. Skills are more evenly distributed in countries such as Denmark and Norway, where at least half of adults have those six skills.

Local situation

In Aruba, ICT skills were first measured in 2017, and were measured again in 2019. An overall increase in the population with specific ICT skills was observed, both for youths and adults, and males and females.

In 2017, 8 of 9 ICT skills included in the methodology of indicator 4.4.1. were incorporated in a national ICT survey. The proportion of youth with ICT skills was significantly larger when compared to adults (see table 7).

At least 50% of the youth population (15-24 years) possessed 7 of the 8 skills asked, and at least 50% of the adult population possessed 3 of the 8 skills asked.

In 2019, 5 of the 9 skills included in the methodology of indicator 4.4.1 were included in the questionnaire of the Pilot Census, and other ICT skills relevant for national purposes were added. Because of the change in the skills asked at the two different measurement points, it is not possible to determine whether there was progress made in the overall skillset in 2019 compared to 2017. Nevertheless, of the total of 8 skills asked in 2019 (5 according to methodology and 3 of national relevance), at least 50% of both youth and adults possessed the 8 skills asked.

Data is presented of the comparable categories in 2017 and 2019.

Increasing trend

Table 7: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill*, 2017 and 2019

	Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document		Send emails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, video)		Use basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (calculate sums in Excel)		Find, download, install and configure software applications (apps)		Use software for electronic presentations (slides)(PowerPoint, Emaze, Canvas, Prezi,...)	
Sex	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019
Male	92.0%	94.8%	80.4%	93.8%	71.0%	86.4%	55.1%	91.3%	67.4%	88.3%
Female	90.6%	97.9%	85.6%	97.3%	80.6%	92.4%	50.4%	94.5%	77.0%	92.4%
Total	91.3%	96.3%	83.0%	95.4%	75.8%	89.2%	52.7%	92.8%	72.2%	90.2%

Source: ICT Survey 2017, and Pilot Census 2019 - Central Bureau of Statistics

* 2019 is preliminary data

Table 8: Proportion of adults 15+ with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill*, 2017 and 2019

	Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document		Send emails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, video)		Use basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (calculate sums in Excel)		Find, download, install and configure software applications (apps)		Use software for electronic presentations (slides)(PowerPoint, Emaze, Canvas, Prezi,...)	
Sex	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019
Male	56.6%	70.1%	55.4%	71.7%	45.7%	58.6%	32.1%	63.3%	32.2%	53.9%
Female	51.7%	66.4%	51.0%	67.8%	43.7%	56.6%	23.9%	57.5%	31.1%	50.5%
Total	53.9%	68.1%	53.0%	69.6%	44.6%	57.5%	27.6%	60.2%	31.6%	52.1%

Source: ICT Survey 2017, and Pilot Census 2019 - Central Bureau of Statistics

Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

Definition indicator

Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.

Rationale

To measure the general level of disparity between two sub-populations of interest with regard to a given indicator. The further from 1 the parity index lies, the greater the disparity between the two groups of interest.

Global situation

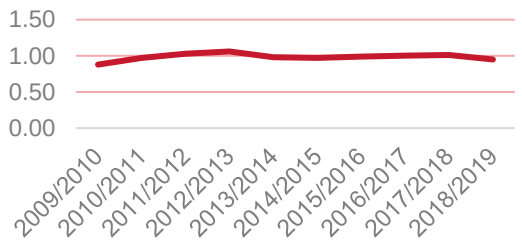
Large gender gaps exist in access, learning achievement and continuation in education in many settings, most often at the expense of girls, although in some regions boys are at a disadvantage (UNESCO).

Local situation

The available parity index, is the Gender Parity Index (GPI). The GPI participation in organized learning (one year before official primary entry age) trend from 2009 through 2018, shows a relatively stable trend ranging around 1. This means that gender inequality in participation in organized learning one year prior to entry to primary education, is not an area of high concern in Aruba. See figure 25.

Stable parity trend

Figure 25: GPI participation in organized learning (one year before official primary entry age) school year 2009/2010-2018/2019



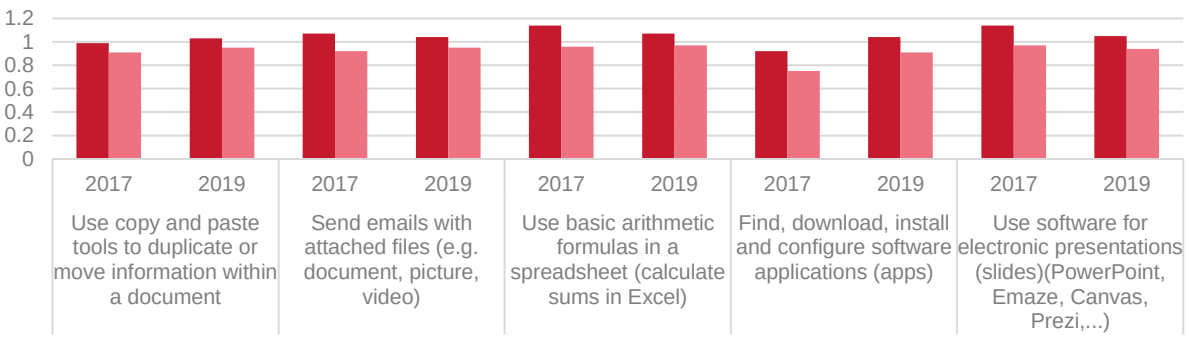
Source: Department of Education

The ICT skills were measured in 2017 and 2019. The GPI shows parity in some ICT skills and non-parity in others. The GPI of Youth ICT skills, shows some progress from 2017 and 2019. Young females are in an advantage in the skills “Use basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (calculate sums in Excel),” and “Use software for electronic presentations (slides) (PowerPoint, Emaze, Canvas, Prezi,...).”

GPI progress for youth

Progress for adults, but no parity

Figure 26: GPI Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type, 2017 and 2019



Source: ICT Survey 2017, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics

The GPI of Adult ICT skills, shows progress between 2017 and 2019. However, the progress made does not reflect parity between the sexes. See figure 26.

The GPI literacy rate of both youth and adults, shows parity in 2000 and 2010. This means that no gender group is in disadvantage where literacy is concerned. See table 9.

Gender parity stable

Table 9: GPI Youth and adult literacy rate, 2000 and 2010

	GPI Youth (15-24 yrs) literacy rate	GPI Adult(15+ yrs) literacy rate
2000	1.00	1.00
2010	1.00	1.00

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010 – Central Bureau of Statistics

Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Indicator 4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Definition indicator

The number of youth and adults who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group.

Rationale

To reflect (recent) outcomes of the basic education process. It is a summary measure of the effectiveness of the education system.

Global situation

On a global level, literacy rates are growing steadily. The Eastern and South-eastern Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean are in the highest ranks; 97.4% and 94.3% respectively (UNESCO).

Local situation

In Aruba, the basic literacy of the population is not an area of high concern. Hence, collecting this data through a skills assessment survey of the adult population, which is costly and difficult to administer, is currently not a priority.

The literacy component of this indicator is approximated using the educational attainment in Aruba and the self reported literacy during the Census. This approximation is used since persons who have completed primary education have had a school trajectory at primary education level where reading and basic numeracy skills were instructed and tested.

According to the Population and Housing Census of 2010, more than 80% of youth (population 15-24 years of age) not attending school, and more than 90% of the adult population 15+ years not attending school, have at least primary education as the highest level of education. This indicates that more than 90% of the population 15+ years have been thaught reading and basic numeracy skills. See table 10 for the distribution of the highest level of educational attainment for the population not attending school.

In Aruba both the youth and adult literacy rates are relatively high compared to world literacy rates. Over the years, the literacy rate has remained steadily high. See table 11.

Steady high trend →

Table11: Literacy rate by sex, age-category, 2000 and 2010

Year	Adults (15 years and older)			Youth (15-24 years)		
	MF	Male	Female	MF	Male	Female
2000	97.3	97.5	97.1	99.0	98.9	99.2
2010	96.8	96.9	96.7	99.1	99.0	99.3

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000 and 2010 - Central Bureau of Statistics

Table10: Population not attending school by highest level of educational attainment, 2010

Highest level of educational attainment	15-24 years			15+ years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than Primary education or no education	16.10%	11.40%	13.60%	7.50%	9.10%	8.30%
Primary education	80.60%	82.90%	81.80%	30.00%	32.30%	31.20%
Secondary education	3.20%	5.70%	4.50%	39.70%	36.90%	38.20%
Tertiary education	.	.	.	22.90%	21.70%	22.30%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010 – Central Bureau of Statistics

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Definition indicator

The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service.

Rationale

The indicator measures access in schools to key basic services and facilities necessary to ensure a safe and effective learning environment for all students. A high value indicates that schools have good access to the relevant services and facilities. Ideally each school should have access to all these services and facilities.

Global situation

Data from 2016 to 2019 show that, globally, one in four primary schools did not have electricity (UN).

Local situation **Well regulated**

In Aruba, all schools have an electricity connection and a water meter. This means that both the percentage for electricity connection and water meter is 100%.

Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

Definition indicator

The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

Rationale

Teachers play a key role in ensuring the quality of education provided. Ideally all teachers should receive adequate, appropriate and relevant pedagogical training to teach at the chosen level of education and be academically well-qualified in the subject(s) they are expected to teach. This indicator measures the share of the teaching work force which is pedagogically well-trained. A high value indicates that students are being taught by teachers who are pedagogically well-trained to teach. A teacher is trained if they have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

Global situation

According to the UIS database 2018, for Latin America and the Caribbean, 76% of the pre-primary teacher work force had the minimum required qualification; primary education 90%, lower secondary education 83%, and upper secondary education 82%.

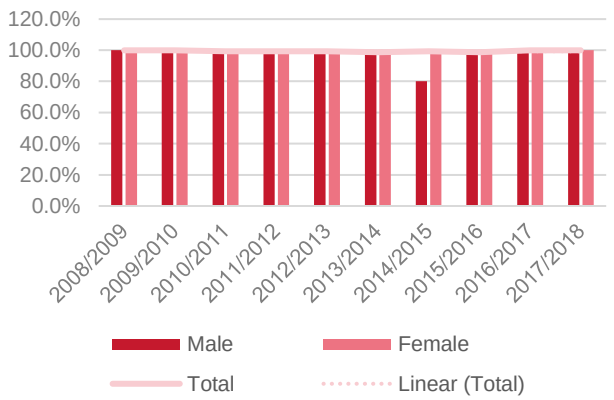
Local situation

In Aruba, throughout the years, a relatively high proportion of the teacher workforce has had at least the minimum required qualification. In some levels of education there is a difference between the minimum required qualification of female and male teachers, mostly in favor of female teachers. Although there has been a slight increase in the proportion of qualified male teachers in secondary vocational education.

Overall, pre-primary education, primary education, and upper secondary general education have the highest level of qualified teachers throughout the years (close to 100%), with little difference between the sexes. See figures 27-34.

Steady high trend

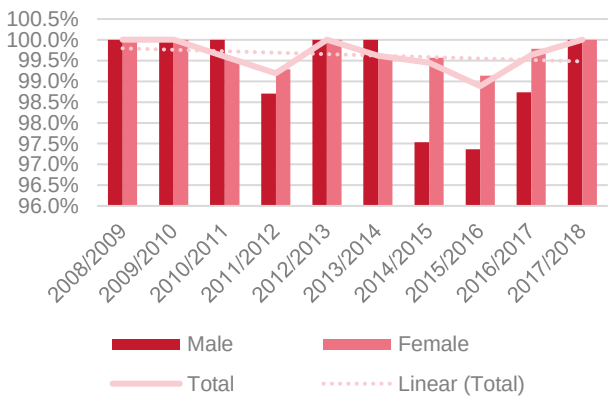
Figure 27: Proportion of teachers of pre-primary education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (KO), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018



Source: Department of Education

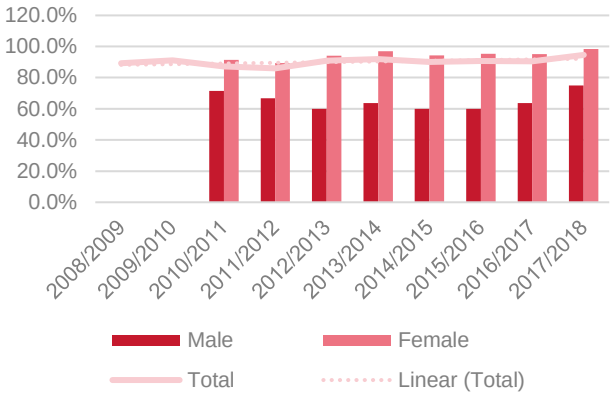
Steady high trend

Figure 28: Proportion of teachers of primary education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (BO), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018



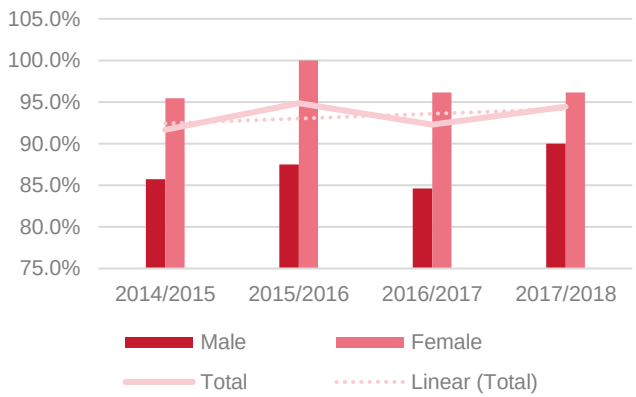
Source: Department of Education

Figure 29: Proportion of teachers of special needs primary education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (SO), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018



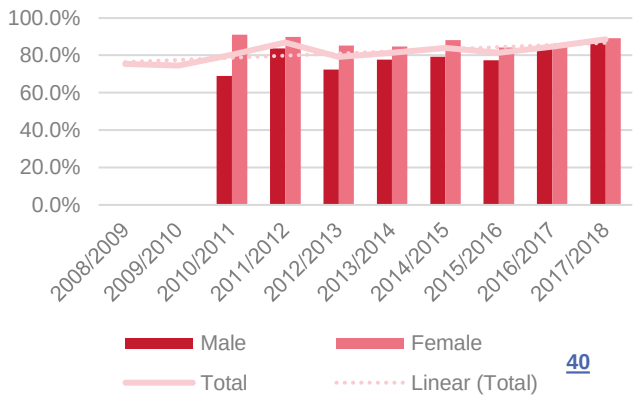
Source: Department of Education

Figure 30: Proportion of teachers of special needs secondary education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (SPO), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018



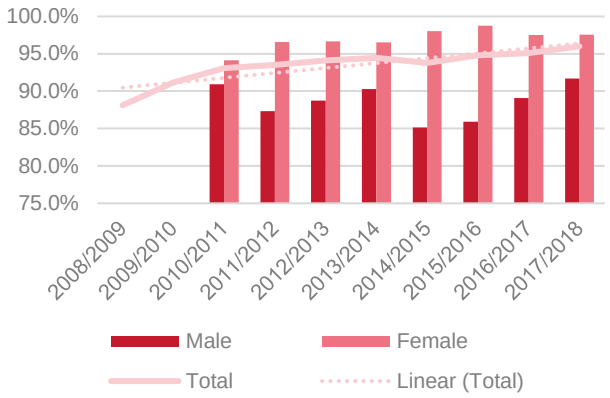
Source: Department of Education

Figure 31: Proportion of teachers of lower secondary vocational education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (EPB), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018



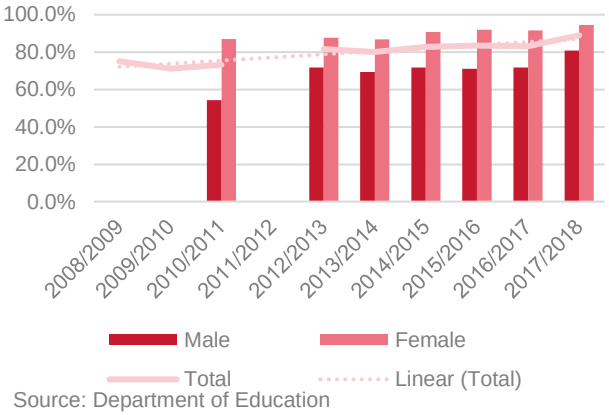
Source: Department of Education

Figure 32: Proportion of teachers of lower secondary general education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (MAVO), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018



Source: Department of Education

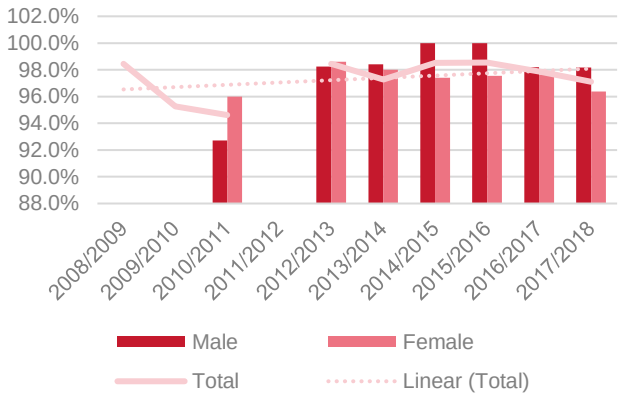
Figure 34: Proportion of teachers of upper secondary vocational education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (EPI), school year 2008/2009-2017/2018



Source: Department of Education

Steady high trend

Figure 33: Proportion of teachers of upper secondary general education with the minimum required qualifications, by sex (HAVO/VWO) , school year 2008/2009-2017/2018



Source: Department of Education

The Sustainable Development Goal "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls," is a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. There has been progress over the last decades: more girls are going to school, fewer girls are forced into early marriage, more women are serving in parliament and positions of leadership, and laws are being reformed to advance gender equality. Despite these gains, many challenges remain: discriminatory laws and social norms remain pervasive, women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership, and 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 15 and 49 report experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period .

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Indicator 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Definition indicator

The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

Rationale

This indicator measures the degree to which women have equal access to parliamentary decision making. Women's participation in parliaments is a key aspect of women's opportunities in political and public life, and is therefore linked to women's empowerment. Equal numbers of women and men in lower chambers would give an indicator value of 50 per cent.

Global situation

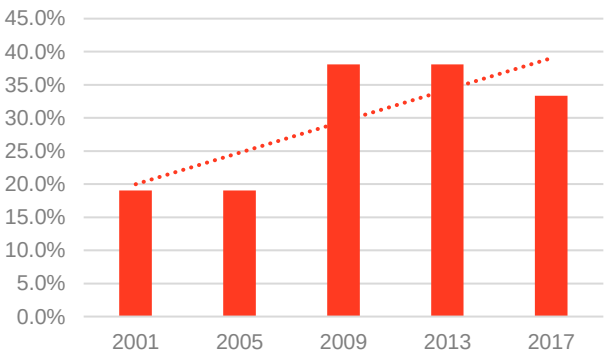
As of 1 January 2021, the global average proportion of women in the single or lower chamber of parliaments reached 25.6%, continuing a slow upward trend that will allow achieving gender parity no sooner than in 40 years, and 36.3% in local deliberative bodies (in 135 countries and territories with data). Only 23 countries have 40% or more women in their lower or single chambers, and 20 countries in local government, most of them through the use of gender quotas (UNDESA).

Local situation

The graph in figure 35 shows the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament in Aruba for the years 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013 and 2017. Between 2001 and 2005, 19.0% of Parliamentary seats were held by women. in 2009, this proportion increased to 38.1%. In 2013, it remained 38.1% and in 2017 it decreased slightly to 33.0%. Overall, there seems to be an upward trend since 2001.

Increasing trend

Figure 35: Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament on Aruba, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013 and 2017



Source: Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions

Definition indicator

This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two

measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions.

Rationale

The indicator provides information on the proportion of women who are employed in decision-making and management roles in government, large enterprises and institutions, thus providing some insight into women's power in decision making and in the economy (especially compared to men's power in those areas).

Global situation

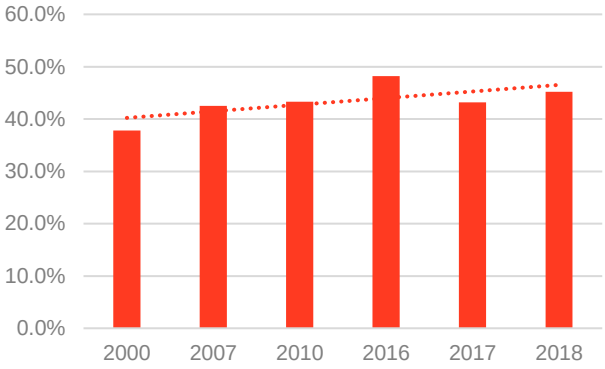
By 2019, women, accounted for nearly 39% of the global labour force, but occupied only 28.3% of managerial positions. This share rose by 3 percentage points since 2000. The pandemic's disproportional impact on women in the workforce, and especially on female entrepreneurs, threatens to roll back the little progress that has been made in reducing the global gender gap in managerial positions (UNDESA).

Local situation

The graph in figure 36, shows the proportion of women in managerial positions on Aruba for the years, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016, 2017 and 2018. This proportion increased from 37.8% in 2000 to 48.2% in 2016; in 2017 it decreased to 43.2% and in 2018 it increased slightly to 45.2%. Overall, there seems to be a slight upward trend since 2000.

Slight increasing trend ↑

Figure 36: Proportion of women in managerial positions, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016-2018



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

The Sustainable Development Goal “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,” highlights the key role of decent work for al, employment creation, social protection, rights at work and social dialogue in achieving sustainable development.

Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of nominal GDP per capita

Definition indicator

Annual growth rate of nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the nominal GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Nominal gross domestic product is gross domestic product (GDP) evaluated at current market prices. GDP is the monetary value of all the goods and services produced in a country. Nominal differs from real GDP in that it includes changes in prices due to inflation, which reflects the rate of price increases in an economy.

Rationale

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is a proxy for the average standard of living of residents in a country or area. A positive percentage change in annual nominal GDP per capita can be interpreted as an increase in the average standard of living of the residents in a country or area.

Global situation

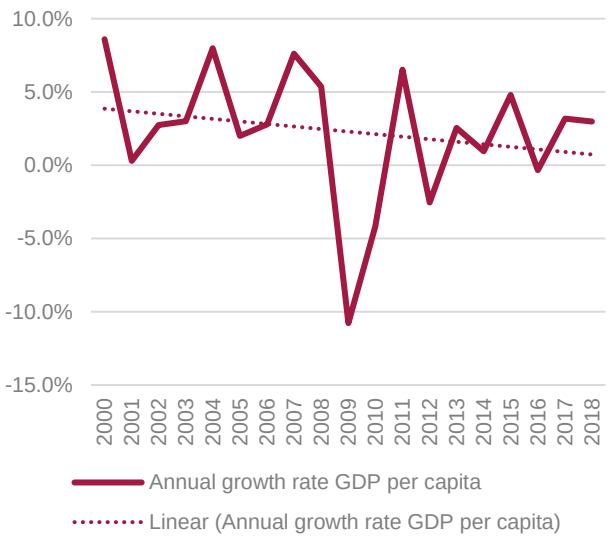
In 2018, the rate of growth of global real GDP per capita was 2 per cent. In addition, the rate for least developed countries was 4.5 per cent in 2018, less than the 7 per cent growth rate targeted in the 2030 Agenda. (UNSTAT). The pandemic is pushing the world into the worst global economic crisis since the Great Depression.

Local situation

Because the real GDP data is not yet available, the nominal GDP is used for the analysis. The nominal GDP is the GDP without correction for inflation. The graph in figure 37 shows the development of the nominal GDP per capita from 2000-2018. To get an indication IMF’s nominal and real data for Aruba is included. Over the past five years, nominal GDP per capita in Aruba has been increasing at an average rate of 2.3 per cent. In 2018, the growth rate of nominal GDP per capita was 3 per cent. This positive percentage change in annual nominal GDP per capita could mean an increase in the average standard of living of the Aruban residents. However, as this regards nominal and not real data, a conclusive answer is not possible.

Fluctuating trend

Figure 37: Annual growth rate GDP per capita, 2000-2018



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of nominal GDP per employed person

Definition indicator

The annual growth rate of nominal GDP per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in nominal Gross Domestic Product per employed person.

Rationale

The annual growth rate of nominal GDP per employed person is a measure of labour productivity growth, thus providing information on the evolution, efficiency and quality of human capital in the production process. Economic growth in a country can be ascribed to many factors, including increased employment and more effective work by those who are employed. This indicator casts light on the latter effect, therefore being a key measure of economic performance. Labour productivity (and growth) estimates can support the formulation of labour market policies and monitor their effects. They can also contribute to the understanding of how labour market performance affects living standards.

Global situation

After a brief interruption during the global economic downturn of 2008–2009, labour productivity has continued to grow; in 2019, it increased by 1.4 per cent from the previous year (UNSTAT).

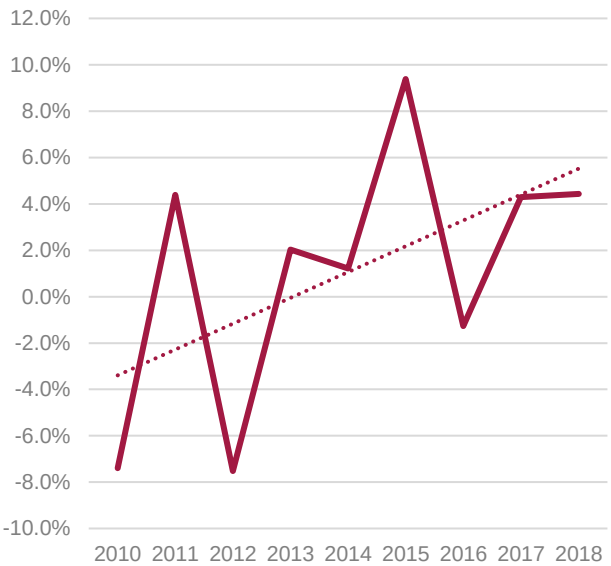
Local situation

The graph in figure 38 shows the development of the nominal GDP per employed person from 2010-2018. The employment data series is available from 2010 onwards, but real GDP data is not available as yet. Over the past five years, the nominal data in Aruba shows an increase at an average rate of 3.6 per cent. In 2018, the growth rate of nominal GDP per employed person was 4.4 per cent.

This positive percentage change in annual GDP per employed person could mean an increase in the productivity of the Aruban employed population. However, as this regards nominal and not real data, a conclusive answer is not possible.

Increasing trend ↑

Figure 38: Annual growth rate GDP per employed person, 2010-2018



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex

Definition indicator

This indicator presents the share of employment which is classified as informal employment in the total economy, and separately in agriculture and in non-agriculture.

Rationale

In contexts where social protection coverage is limited, social security benefits (such as unemployment insurance) are insufficient or even inexistent, and/or where wages and pensions are low, individuals may have to take up informal employment to ensure their livelihood. In these situations, indicators such as the unemployment rate would provide a very incomplete picture of the labour market situation, overlooking major deficits in the quality of employment. Statistics on informality are key to assessing the quality of employment in an economy and are relevant to developing and developed countries alike.

Global situation

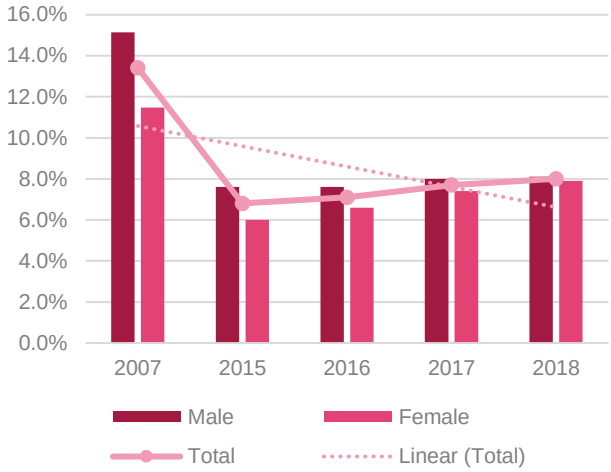
In Africa 85.8% of employment is informal. The proportion is 68% in Asia and the Pacific, 68.6% in Arab States and just over 25% in Europe and Central Asia. In all, 93% of the world's informal employment is in emerging and developing countries (UN). According ILO, in Latin America and the Caribbean, there is an informality rate of about 53% of the total working population.

Local situation

Figure 39 shows the proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture by sex, for the years 2007, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. In 2007, the total share of informal employment was 13.4%; followed by a decrease observed in 2015. From 2015 to 2018, the total share of informal employment shows a slight increase: from respectively 6.8% to 8.0%. The observed difference between males and females is levelling off.

Decreasing trend

Figure 39: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture, by sex, 2007, 2015-2018



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, equal pay for work of equal value

Indicator 8.5.1. The average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

Definition indicator

This indicator provides information on the mean hourly earnings from paid employment of employees by sex, occupation, age and disability status.

Rationale

Earnings are a key aspect of quality of employment and living conditions. Information on hourly earnings disaggregated by various classifications (sex, age, occupation, disability status) provides some indication of the extent to which pay equality is respected or achieved.

Global situation

Worldwide there is still a large wage gap where women earn less than man and which range between 0.5% to 33%. But there are also large differences in the size of this gap across countries. The gender pay gap is smaller in middle-income countries – which tend to be countries with low labor force participation of women (ILO).

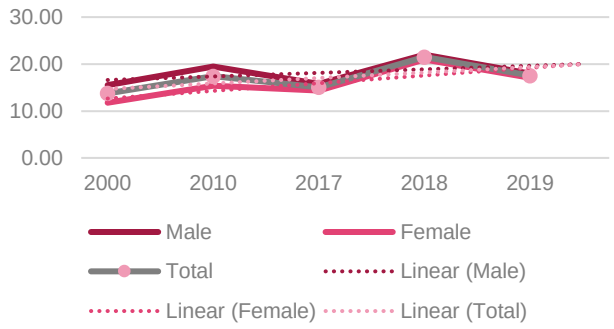
Local situation

Figures 40 and 41 show the average hourly earnings for the different age groups by sex and age. The age group of 55-64 years old seems to have the greatest average earning per hour. In this age group most of the employees have reached the top in their carrier and their earnings are also at the top. When we look at the earning per hour from the median, we notice that after the age of 25 years, the median is almost stable with exception of the age group 15-24 years.

In the age group of 15-24 years, the median is smaller. The reason is that the young persons just started their career and their earnings are not as high compared to other persons in other age groups.

Slight increasing trend ↑

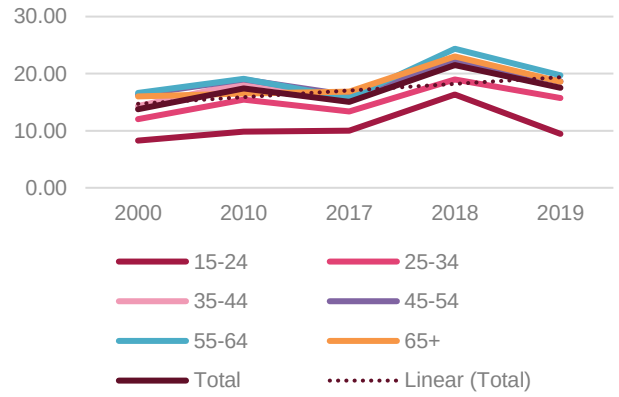
Figure 40: Average hourly earnings by sex, 2000, 2010, 2017-2019



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Slight increasing trend ↑

Figure 41: Average hourly earnings by age category, 2000, 2010, 2017-2019



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Definition indicator

The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.

Rationale

The unemployment rate is a useful measure of the underutilization of the labour supply. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. It is thus seen as an indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of an economy to absorb its labour force and of the performance of the labour market. Short-term time series of the unemployment rate can be used to signal changes in the business cycle; upward movements in the indicator often coincide with recessionary periods or in some cases with the beginning of an expansionary period as persons previously not in the labour market begin to test conditions through an active job search.

Local situation

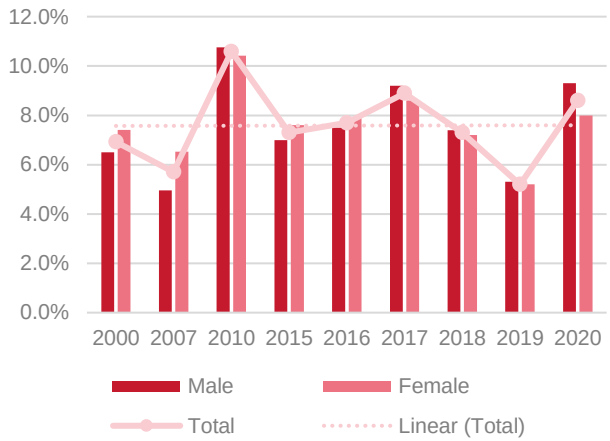
Figure 42 displays the unemployment rate by sex for the years 2000, 2007, 2010, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. This shows a peak in 2010 with a corresponding unemployment rate of 10.6%. Overall, there seems to be a slight downward trend in the rate throughout the years. In 2000 and 2007, the unemployment rate was higher among females compared to males; however, since 2010, there does not seem to be a significant difference between the two groups. However, in 2020, mainly as result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the unemployment rate increased compared to 2019: from 5.3% in 2019 to 9.3% in 2020 for males, and from 5.2% in 2019 to 8.0% in 2020 for females.

Figure 43 displays the unemployment rate by age category for the same above-mentioned years. The unemployment rate seems to be higher among the 15-24 age category compared to all other age groups.

Figure 44 displays the unemployment rate by disability status, which shows a significantly higher rate of unemployment among the group with a disability compared to the group without a disability.

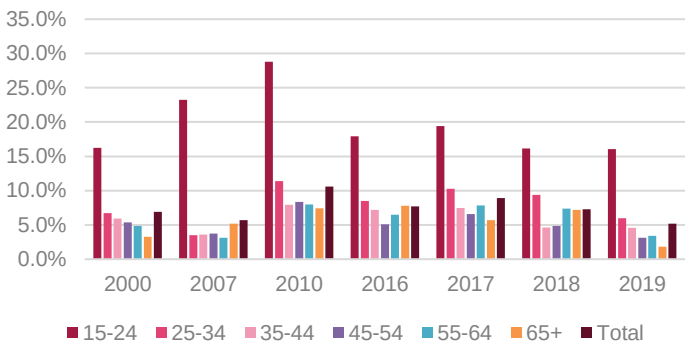
Fluctuating trend

Figure 42: Unemployment rate by sex, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2015-2020



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

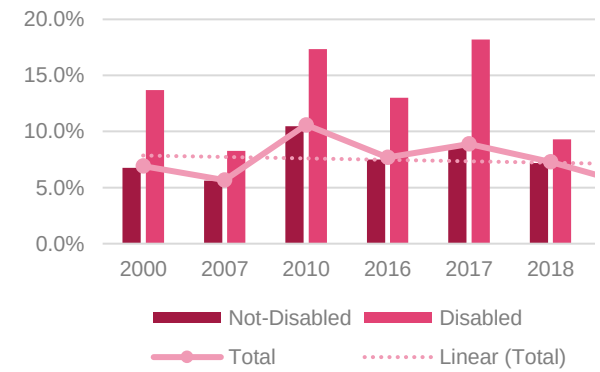
Figure 43: Unemployment rate by age, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016-2019



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Fluctuating trend for disabled

Figure 44: Unemployment rate by disability status, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016-2018



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Target 8.6 Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Slight decreasing trend

Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15 – 24 years) not in education, employment or training

Definition indicator

This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate").

Rationale

The share of youth not in employment, education or training (youth NEET rate) provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment. It includes discouraged worker youth as well as those who are outside the labour force due to disability or engagement in household chores, among other reasons. Youth NEET is also a better measure of the current universe of potential youth labour market entrants as compared with the youth inactivity rate, as the latter includes those youth who are outside the labour force and are in education, and thus are furthering their skills and qualifications.

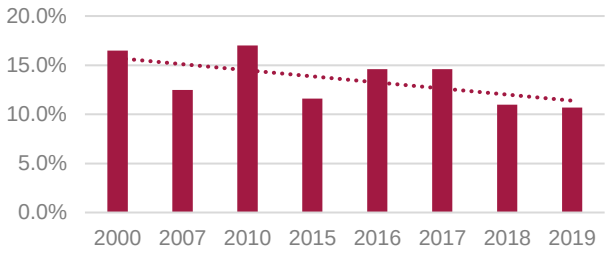
Global situation

According to International Labour Organisation (ILO) modelled estimates of November 2019, the global NEET rate for females was somewhat above 30% and the global NEET rate for males was somewhat above 15%. The figures for Latin America and the Caribbean is around 25% for females and around 15% for males.

Local situation

Figure 45 depicts the NEET for the years 2000, 2007, 2010, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. Overall, it seems that the NEET rate, meaning the proportion of young persons not in education, employment or training, shows a slight decreasing trend with fluctuations throughout the years.

Figure 45: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2015-2019



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Target 8.9: By 2030: devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Definition indicator

Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices. The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is comprised of and based on the Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, an international standard adopted by the UN Statistical Commission and elaborated by UNWTO, OECD and EUROSTAT.

Rationale

This indicator is useful for policy on tourism at national level as it gives a more inclusive measure of the economic contribution of tourism (i.e. including all forms of tourism according to International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008), which can be compared to GDP contributions of other economic activities. The indicator has been found especially useful in promoting and mainstreaming tourism in policy agendas at all levels.

Global situation

In 2007, the tourism direct contribution to GDP in Bahamas was around 21%, while for Bermuda 5.5%, respectively. Other Small Island States, which also adopted the TSA framework to measure tourism direct contribution to GDP, are Falkland Islands in Atlantic Ocean, Mauritius in Indian Ocean, Marshall Islands and Malta in Mediterranean Sea. The following are their respective tourism direct contribution to GDP Falkland Islands in Atlantic Ocean, 9.1% (Mauritius in Indian Ocean, 2017), 1.9% (Marshall Islands, 2014) and 5.8% (Malta in Mediterranean Sea, 2010) (UNWTO).

Local situation

The economy of Aruba relies heavily on tourism income. According to the Tourism Satellite Account, the tourism direct contribution to GDP remained around 21% from 2014 to 2017. Small percentage point's fluctuations in between abovementioned years are observed within the dataset. In 2013, the TGDP stood at 19.9% (Table 12). The TGDP observed in the past 5 years, shows a high dependency on tourism compared to other small island states.

Steady trend 

Table 12: Tourism direct GDP 2013-2017

Year	Tourism direct GDP
2013	19.9
2014	21.1
2015	21.6
2016	21.2
2017	21.2

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, Central Bureau of Statistics

SDG 9 "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation," is about inclusive and sustainable industrialization, which, together with innovation and infrastructure, can unleash dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate employment and income. They play a key role in introducing and promoting new technologies, facilitating international trade and enabling the efficient use of resources.

Target 9.2.1: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Definition indicator

The Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2015 USD.

Rationale

Manufacturing value added (MVA) is a well-recognized and widely used indicator by researchers and policy makers to assess the level of industrialization of a country. The share of MVA in GDP reflects the role of manufacturing in the economy and a country's national development in general. MVA per capita is the basic indicator of a country's level of industrialization adjusted for the size of the economy.

Global situation

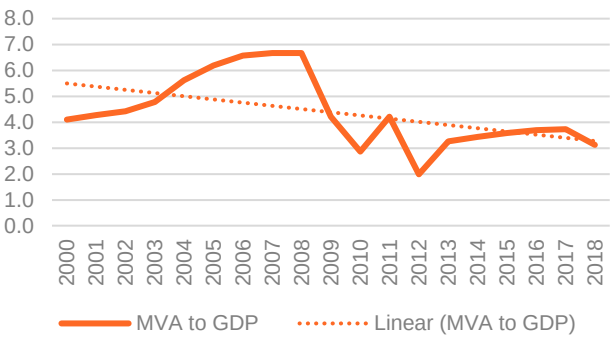
Global growth in manufacturing had already steadily declined before the outbreak. The pandemic is hitting manufacturing industries hard and causing disruptions in global value chains and the supply of products. In 2019, manufacturing value added grew only 1.5 per cent since 2018, the slowest year-on-year growth rate since 2012, influenced primarily by tariff and trade tensions affecting all regions (UNSTAT). Manufacturing activities are at high risk of disruption during the current crisis, which will have an impact on the sector's employment levels.

Local situation

From 2008 onwards, Aruba had less manufacturing value added per capita. The figure for Aruba from 2000 to 2008 was US$1,392, compared to about $891 in the period after 2008. Furthermore, in the period from 2000 to 2008, the manufacturing value added was equivalent to an average of 5.5% the Aruban GDP. This percentage has changed since 2008 to an average of 3.4% for the period 2009 to 2018 (See figures 46 and 47). This decline in manufacturing was largely due to the closing of the oil refinery beginning in 2009. This refinery was responsible for a large portion of the manufacturing value added and the manufacturing jobs in the economy of Aruba.

Decreasing trend

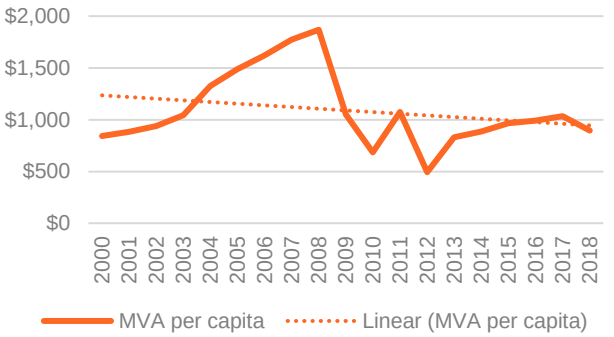
Figure 46: MVA to GDP 2000-2018



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Slight decreasing trend

Figure 47: MVA per capita 2000-2018



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Decreasing trend

Definition indicator

This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.

Rationale

This indicator conveys the contribution of manufacturing in total employment. It measures the ability of the manufacturing sector to absorb surplus labour from agricultural and other traditional sectors. However, in developed countries an opposite trend is expected where emphasis has shifted to reduction in labor in manufacturing as part of cost-cutting measures, to promote more capital-intensive industries.

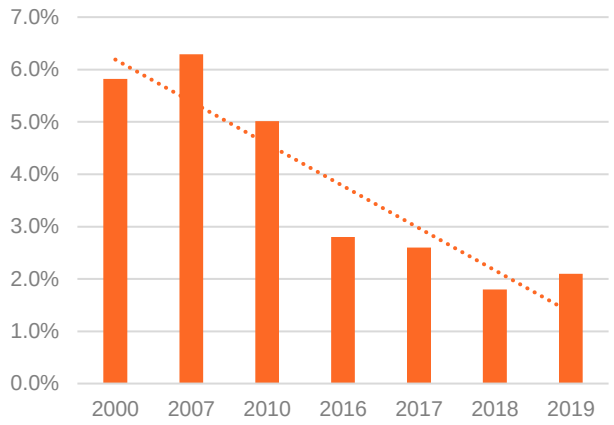
Global situation

By the second quarter of 2021, global manufacturing production registered an annual output growth of 18.2 per cent. By contrast, one year earlier, global manufacturing output had dropped by 11.4 per cent as a result of the measures implemented by governments around the world as a respond to COVID-19 (United Nations Industrial Development Organization).

Local situation

Over time we see a decrease in the share of manufacturing in the total employment. After 2010, employment in the manufacturing sector showed a steady decline, from 5% of total employment in 2010, to 1.8% in 2018 and 2.1% in 2019. See figure 48.

Figure 48: Manufacturing employment as proportion of total employment, 2000, 2007, 2010, 2016-2019



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Definition

Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.

Well regulated

Local situation

In Aruba, according to the Department of Telecommunication Affairs, the percentage of the population covered by a mobile-cellular networks is 100%.

SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries. Reducing inequalities and ensuring no one is left behind are integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Inequality within and among countries is a persistent cause for concern. Despite some positive signs toward reducing inequality in some dimensions, such as reducing relative income inequality in some countries and preferential trade status benefiting lower-income countries, inequality still persists.

Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Steady trend

Indicator AUA10.1.1: GINI Coefficient

Definition indicator

GINI Coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.

Rationale

Improvements in shared prosperity require both a growing economy and a consideration of equity. Shared prosperity explicitly recognizes that while growth is necessary for improving economic welfare in a society, progress is measured by how those gains are shared with its poorest members. Moreover, in an inclusive society, it is not sufficient to raise everyone above an absolute minimum standard of living; it must ensure that economic growth increases prosperity among the poor over time.

Global situation

Across OECD countries, the average GINI coefficient of disposable household income reached 0.318 in 2014, compared to 0.315 in 2010. This was the highest value on record, since the mid-1980s. In 2015, USA had a GINI Coefficient of 0.39 and the Netherlands of 0.303 (OECD).

Local situation

The GINI coefficient of Aruba has remained relatively stable over the years, with a slight increase in 2010 and 2019. This shows that progress towards a more equitable distribution of income has been at a standstill in the last 20 years.

Table 13: GINI Coefficient 2000, 2006, 2010, 2016 and 2019

Year	GINI-coefficient
2000	0.40
2006	0.41
2010	0.44
2016	0.41
2019	0.44

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Indicator AUA10.2.1: Equivalised household income compared to 50% (or 60%) of median household income

Definition indicator

The proportion of people living below 50 (or below 60) percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.

Rationale

Addressing social inclusion and inequality is important on the global development agenda as well as on the national development agenda of many countries. The share of the population living below 50% of median national income is a measure that is useful for monitoring the level and trends in social inclusion, relative poverty and inequality within a country.

Local situation

The official local currency is the Aruban Florin (AWG), fixed to the US dollar at approximately 1.80 AWG to 1 US dollar. In 2010, the total population of Aruba was 101,484 persons and the median household income was 3,900 Aruban Florins. In 2019, the total population of Aruba increased to 112,054 persons and the median household income increased to 4,100 Aruban Florins.

According to the data collected during the Census 2010 and the Pilot Census 2019, there is a decrease observed in the share of people living below the 50% median household income as well as of those living below the 60% median household income (see table 14). These results allude to a drop in relative poverty and inequality in Aruba. However, those most affected by relative poverty remain persons 65 years or older, females and the unemployed.

Decrease ↓

Table 14: Equivalised household income compared to 50% (or 60%) of median household income, 2010 and 2019

	50% Poor		60% Poor	
Age category	2010	2019	2010	2019
0-17	20.4	16.6	27.3	25.1
18-64	14.4	12.8	20.1	18.2
65+	23.9	17.8	32.1	26.8
Total	16.9	14.4	23.2	21
Sex				
Male	15.4	13.4	21.2	9.4
Female	18.2	15.3	24.9	10.4
Total	16.9	14.4	23.2	9.9
Activity Status				
Employed	7.1	6.4	11.8	3.9
Unemployed	42.8	33	52.6	25.6
Economically inactive	25.6	21.4	33.3	14.3
Total	16	12.6	22.1	8.3

Source: Pilot Population and Housing Census 2010, and Pilot Census 2019 - Central Bureau of Statistics

SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, highlights the importance of sustainable urban areas and is about “Sustainable cities and communities”. It is estimated that urban areas account for 70 per cent of the world's gross domestic product and has therefore generated economic growth and prosperity for many. By 2050, it is expected that two-thirds of the world population will be living in urban areas.

Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Definition indicator

This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

The indicator is calculated by adding up the absolute number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected people attributed to disasters, dividing this by the total population, and then multiplied by 100,000.

Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts have been unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness, or other health effects, who were evacuated, displaced, relocated, or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets.

Rationale

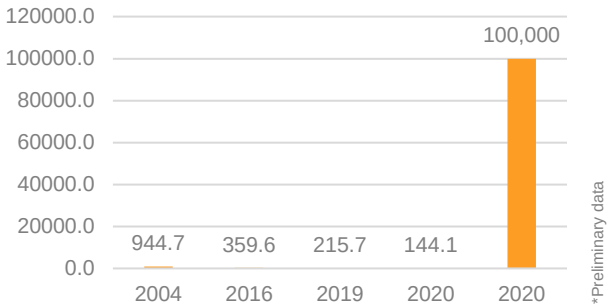
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. This framework will contribute to sustainable development and strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience. The economic, environmental, and social perspectives would include poverty eradication, urban resilience, and climate change adaptation.

Local situation

This indicator is a multi-purpose indicator regarding the country’s exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. (Goals: No poverty, Sustainable cities and communities, and Climate Action). The disasters that have taken place in Aruba from 2000 through 2020 were the following: Hurricane Ivan (2004), flooding after heavy rainfall (at Palm Beach, 2016), hacking of digital information at the hospital (2019), fire at the hospital (2020), and the COVID-19 Pandemic (2020). Overall, there were no cases of missing persons as a results of the disasters that have taken place in Aruba. However, there were persons who were directly affected by the disaster, and in the case of COVID-19, there were deaths. The COVID-19 Pandemic, a global health crisis, was responsible for 49 deaths in 2020, and affected the whole of society directly. See figure 49.1 and 49.2 (Figure 49.2 presents the calculation as a proportion of the population). The pandemic did not only affect the physical and mental health of the people of Aruba, it also endangered their livelihoods, and negatively impacted their overall social and economic wellbeing.

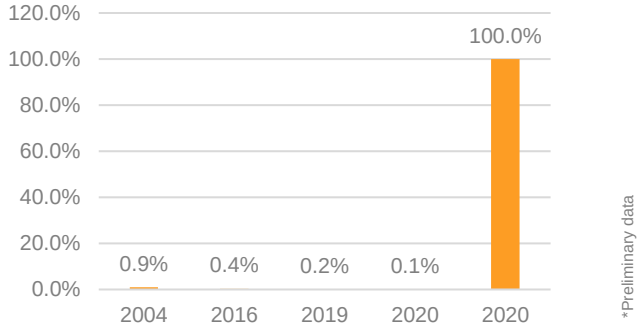
Decreasing trend before COVID-19

Figure 49.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population*



Source: Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, Population Registry Office, and Central Bureau of Statistics

Figure 49.2: Proportion of death, missing, and directly affected population attributed to disaster*



Source: Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, Population Registry Office, and Central Bureau of Statistics

Table 15: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, and as a proportion of the population*

Disaster event	Number of deaths attributed to disasters	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Proportion of death, missing and directly affected population attributed to disasters
Hurricane Ivan (2004)	0	0	910	944.7	0.90%
Flooding at Palm Beach (2016)	0	0	3978	359.6	0.40%
Hospital hacking (2019)	0	0	242	215.7	0.20%
Hospital fire (2020)	0	0	160	144.1	0.10%
COVID-19 Pandemic (2020)	49	0	111,050	100,000	100%

*Preliminary data

Source: Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba, Population Registry Office, and Central Bureau of Statistics

SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Climate change presents the single biggest threat to development, and its widespread, unprecedented effects disproportionately burden the poorest and the most vulnerable. Goal 13 calls for urgent action not only to combat climate change and its impacts, but also to build resilience in responding to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Definition indicator

This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.

The indicator is calculated by adding up the absolute number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected people attributed to disasters, dividing this by the total population, and then multiplied by 100,000.

Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts have been unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness, or other health effects, who were evacuated, displaced, relocated, or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets.

Rationale

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. This framework will contribute to sustainable development and strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience. The economic, environmental, and social perspectives would include poverty eradication, urban resilience, and climate change adaptation.

Global situation

Over the past decade an average of 60,000 people per year are killed from natural disaster globally. In 2000 the number of deaths from all-natural disaster per 100.000 people was 0.13. The number of deaths from natural disasters can be highly variable from year-to-year; some years pass with very few deaths before a large disaster event claims many lives. The most vulnerable people to disaster events are those with low incomes (Our World in Data-SDG tracker).

Local situation

Over the last decades, Aruba experienced several close encounters with hurricanes and tropical storms. Two natural disasters were recorded that caused damages between 2000 till 2020, which were hurricane Ivan in 2004 and the flooding after heavy rainfall at Palm Beach in 2016. No deaths were recorded during hurricane Ivan and the same applies for the flooding at Palm Beach. The number of directly affected people by Hurricane Ivan and by the flooding at Palm Beach were 910 and 398, respectively, which corresponds to 0.9% and 0.4% of the population of Aruba (see Table 15).

Decrease

Table 16: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, and as a proportion of the population*

Natural disaster event	Number of deaths	Number of missing persons	Number of directly affected persons	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Proportion of death, missing and directly affected population attributed to disasters
Hurricane Ivan (2004)	0	0	910	944.7	0.9%
Flooding at Palm Beach (2016)	0	0	398	359.6	0.4%

Source: Bureau Rampenbestrijding Aruba and Population Registry Office

*Preliminary data

SDG 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development. Large coastal populations in every region depend on them for their livelihoods and prosperity. Oceans also provide priceless environmental services: they generate half the oxygen we breathe, support a wealth of marine resources and act as a climate regulator. Yet despite their critical importance, the mounting impacts of climate change (including ocean acidification), overfishing and marine pollution are jeopardizing progress in protecting the world's oceans. Small island developing States (like Aruba) are the most threatened. Due to the transboundary nature of oceans, marine resource management requires interventions at all levels (national, regional and global) to mitigate threats.

Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator AUA14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Definition indicator

Ocean acidification is the reduction in the pH of the ocean over an extended period, typically of decades or longer, which is caused primarily by the uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This indicator is based on observations that constrain the ocean carbon system and which are required to describe the variability of ocean acidity.

Rationale

The ocean absorbs around 30% of anthropogenic carbon from the atmosphere annually. This carbon dioxide (CO2) reacts with the seawater, changing its chemical composition and progressively acidifying the ocean. The observed decrease in seawater pH has been shown to affect a range of organisms and ecosystems, biodiversity and food security. Fisheries and aquaculture can be negatively affected, as can other services provided by the ocean, including tourism, transportation and coastal protection.

Global situation

Global observations from the last 20 – 30 years have shown a clear trend of ocean acidification (decreasing pH) in open ocean locations. The oceans are naturally alkaline, with a mean surface ocean pH of about 8.2 in 1750.

Today surface ocean acidity has increased by 30% (resulting in a drop in mean pH of 0.1 to about 8.1 on the logarithmic pH scale) due to the vast amount of man-made CO2 absorbed by the oceans since pre-industrial times (UNEP).

Local situation

As this is a highly complex indicator, the technical infrastructure necessary for the correct measurement is a constraining factor for Aruba. Hence, this indicator was localized, and locally available data on seawater acidity is presented in this report.

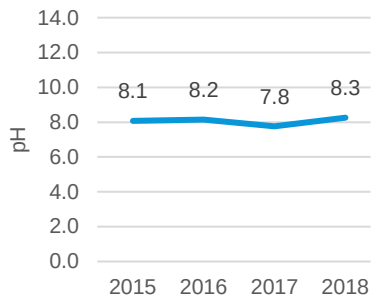
Aruba has been using a multi-parameter handheld water meter (the Hanna Instrument Model HI 9828 v2.1) for a couple of years, to measure different physical water parameters, including the acidity (pH) of seawater (see Figure 50). The acidity data from different sampling points were collected for a period of 4 years (from 2015 to 2018). The measurements took place at different sampling points at the coastal areas of Aruba (see Figure 51). It should be noted that as the acidity was measured from coastal waters, which are highly dynamic and productive areas, the measurements are often confounded by natural processes like freshwater input (runoffs), coastal upwelling, biological activities and temperature changes, among others.

The measured average acidity of the seawater around Aruba was 8.1, 8.2, 7.8 and 8.3, in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively (Figure 50). The given acidity is an average of each year (with a frequency of monthly measurements) of the acidity at different coastal areas. In 2015 the average acidity complies with the data provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) of the ocean acidity.

The average acidity of 2016 and 2018 were 8.2 and 8.3 respectively, which showed an increase acidity of 0.1 and 0.2, respectively, of the seawater compared with the UNEP ocean acidity data of 2010. The acidity of 2017 was 7.8, which showed a decrease of 0.3 compared with the ocean acidity data of UNEP of 2010. Though the increase or decrease in acidity may have been under influence of the locations where the measuring took place, namely in the coastal waters, the data may have been confounded by coastal processes as mentioned above.

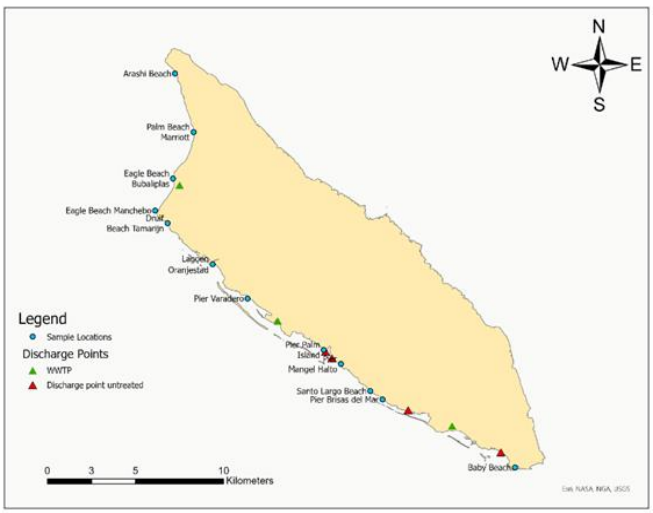
Steady high →

Figure 50: Average coastal seawater acidity of Aruba, 2015-2018



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2020

Figure 51: Different locations of measuring points (blue dots) where acidity data was collected of the seawater



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2020

Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator: 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Definition indicator

The indicator Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.

Rationale

The safeguard of important sites is vital for stemming the decline in biodiversity and ensuring long term and sustainable use of marine natural resources. The establishment of protected areas is an important mechanism for achieving this aim, and this indicator serves as a means of measuring progress toward the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of marine ecosystems and their services, in line with obligations under international agreements. Importantly, while it can be disaggregated to report on any given single ecosystem of interest, it is not restricted to any single ecosystem type.

Global situation

The total global area covered by Marine Protected Areas globally has increased nearly twenty-fold since 1993 and has more than doubled since 2010. According to the Marine protection atlas 2.7% of global ocean is fully or highly protected from fishing impacts and 7.7% of the ocean is protected according to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA/Protected Planet).

Local situation

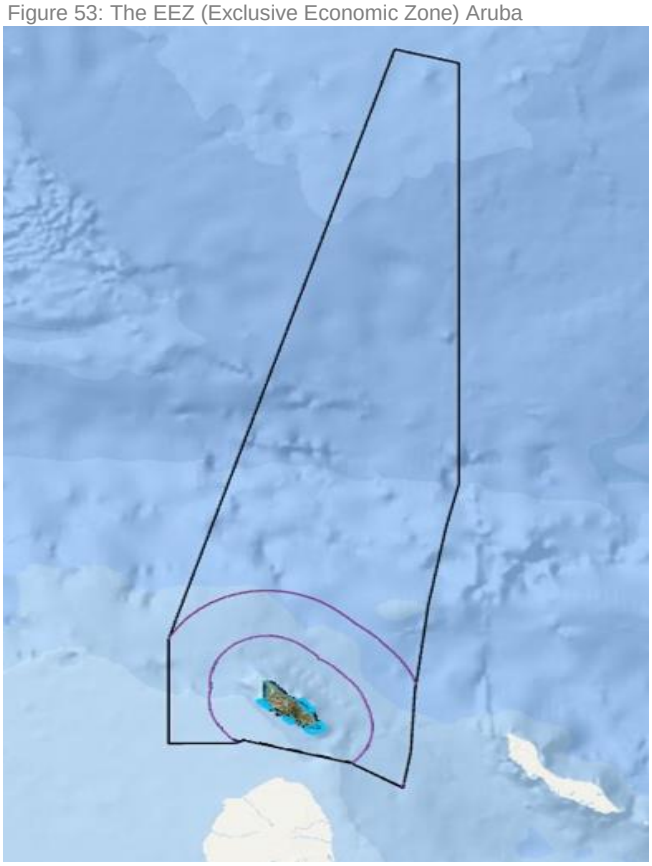
Before 2016, there was no marine protected area in Aruba (Table 16). In 2017 Aruba established the first marine region as a protected area. The area of “Spaans Lagoen” has become the only officially protected aquatic habitat in Aruba: the wetland area that is in open connection to marine waters and is part of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar site no. 198). The marine area is considered as part of the “Spaans Lagoen” protected area which consists of a total of 0.37 km² of protected area. In 2017 and 2018 the percentage of protected marine area of Aruba were was 0.001% from the total marine area (Table 16).

In 2019 four regions with a total of 51.79 km² has become the Aruba Marine Park (Figure 52). With a total of 52.16 km² of protected marine and a total of 25,214 km² of marine, Aruba does not comply with target 14.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals, to conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information. In 2019 and 2020 the percentage of protected marine area of Aruba were 0.207% from the total marine area (Table 16). By considering to protect the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (Figure 53), Aruba will indeed comply with target 14.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals and make sustainable advance to protect the marine biodiversity and its habitats.

Figure 52: The protected marine areas of Aruba

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2020

Figure 53: The EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) Aruba



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2020

Increase ⬆

Table 17: Percentage of Marine Protected Area (MPA) 2010-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total marine area in km² (*)	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214	25,214
Total MPA area in km² (**)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.37	0.37	52.16	52.16
Percentage	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%	0.001%	0.207%	0.207%

Source: *World database on protected areas WDPA: Protected Planet., and **Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

SDG 15 Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Forests cover 30 per cent of the Earth's surface and in addition to providing food security and shelter, forests are key to combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and the homes of the indigenous population. Thirteen million hectares of forests are being lost every year while the persistent degradation of drylands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares.

Target 15.1: By 2020 , ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Definition indicator

The proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.

Rationale

The safeguard of important sites is vital for halting the decline in biodiversity and ensuring long term and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater natural resources. The creation of protected areas is an important mechanism for realizing this aim, and this indicator serves as a means of measuring progress toward the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are home to critical populations of the world's threatened species. By mapping and protecting KBAs, we can ensure the conservation of the largest and most important populations of these species.

Global situation

Less than half of the world's key biodiversity areas are under protection. In 2000, an average of 30% of the World Terrestrial KBA were completely covered by protected areas, in 2010 it was 41% and 2020 it was 44%. In 2000, an average of 29% of the World Freshwater KBAs were completely covered by protected areas, in 2010 it was 38% and 2020 it was 41% (UNSTAT).

Local situation

In Aruba, the protected areas have no International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) definitions of protected area appointed. The areas are protected locally by the Nature Conservation Ordinance, in which the definition for protected areas is "nature reserve".

Table 17 and Figure 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58, illustrate the 5 areas that are designated internationally as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) in Aruba. The Arikok National Park, which is the first and largest protected terrestrial area in Aruba, is one of the Key Biodiversity Areas. A percentage of 94% of the KBA Arikok National Park is covered by a protected area in accordance with the local laws. According to the source of assigned KBAs for Aruba this percentage is 90% (Figure 54). For the other four KBAs of Aruba (San Nicolas Bay Reef Islands, Oranjestad Reef Islands, Bubali Wetlands and Tierra del Sol Saliña), no calculation was made of their coverage of protected as these four areas have been recently (2020) assigned as protected areas. However, the Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba has analyzed and calculated the coverage of protected area of those KBAs. The protected area coverage of those four KBAs are the following: San Nicolas Bay Reef Islands 55% (Figure 55), Oranjestad Reef Islands 55% (Figure 56), Bubali Wetlands 97% (Figure 57) and Tierra del Sol Saliña 0%

(A percentage of 0% is indicated due to a technical discrepancy regarding the coordinates indicated in the official protected areas documentation) (Figure 58). The total KBA coverage as protected area in Aruba is 89%.

Other than the *Melocactus stramineus* which is an endangered species according to IUCN Red List and has as habitat the National Park of Aruba, the National Park of Aruba also has other species of importance, like the Aruban rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissus unicolor*) which is an endemic species of Aruba and is critically endangered according to IUCN Red List. The conservation of *C. durissus unicolor* is of utmost importance as this species is only present on the island of Aruba and cannot be found elsewhere in nature on the planet.

Two bays, Boca Prins and Dos Playa, located at the north side of the national park are considered hotspots for all four species of turtles nesting in Aruba, where every year the turtles lay their eggs. The highly threatened turtle species that nest on these bays are the critical endangered *Eretmochelys imbricata*, the endangered *Chelonia mydas* and *Caretta*, and the vulnerable *Dermochelys coriacea* marine species.

Increase ↑

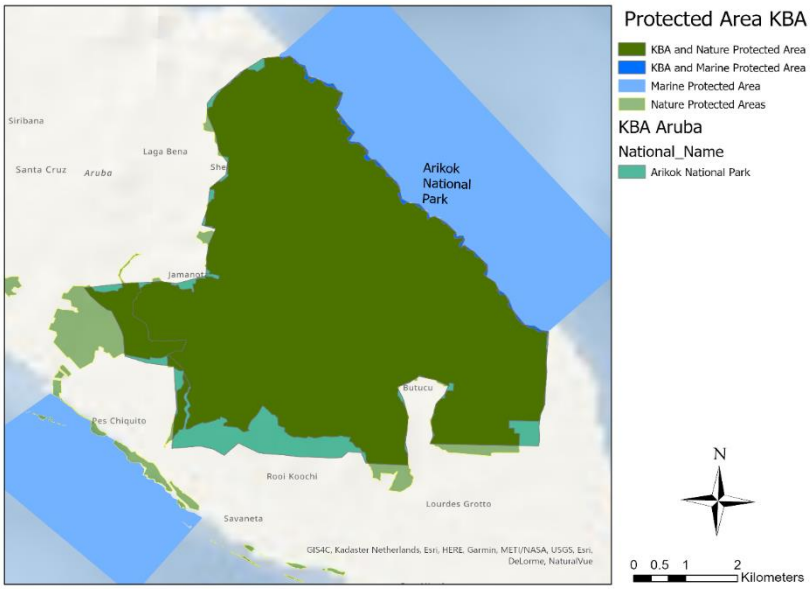
Table 18: Important Key Biodiversity Areas that are covered by protected areas in Aruba

National Name	Rationale for qualifying as KBA	Year of assessment:	Year protected	System:	Area of KBA (km2) DNM	Protected area KBA (km2)	Protected area coverage (%)	Area of KBA (ha) calculated by source:	Protected area coverage (%) by source	Biodiversity elements triggering or KBA criteria	IUCN
San Nicolas Bay Reef Islands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	2.48	1.37	0.55	250	0	Black Noddy, Brown Noddy, Laughing Gull, Bridled Tern, Sooty Tern, Roseate Tern, Common Tern, Least Tern, Royal Tern and Sandwich Tern	LC
Arikok National Park	Alliance for Zero Extinction	2018	2000	Terrestrial Marine	38.01	35.61	0.94	3824	90	Melocactus stramineus	EN
Oranjestad Reef Islands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	3.09	1.69	0.55	311	0	Common Tern and Sandwich Tern	LC
Bubali Wetlands	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	0.53	0.51	0.97	53	0	American coot and Bare-eyed Pigeon	LC
Tierra del Sol Salina	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area	2007	2020	Terrestrial Marine	0.01	0	0	1	0	American coot and Bare-eyed Pigeon	LC
Total area					44.12	39.18	89	4439			

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

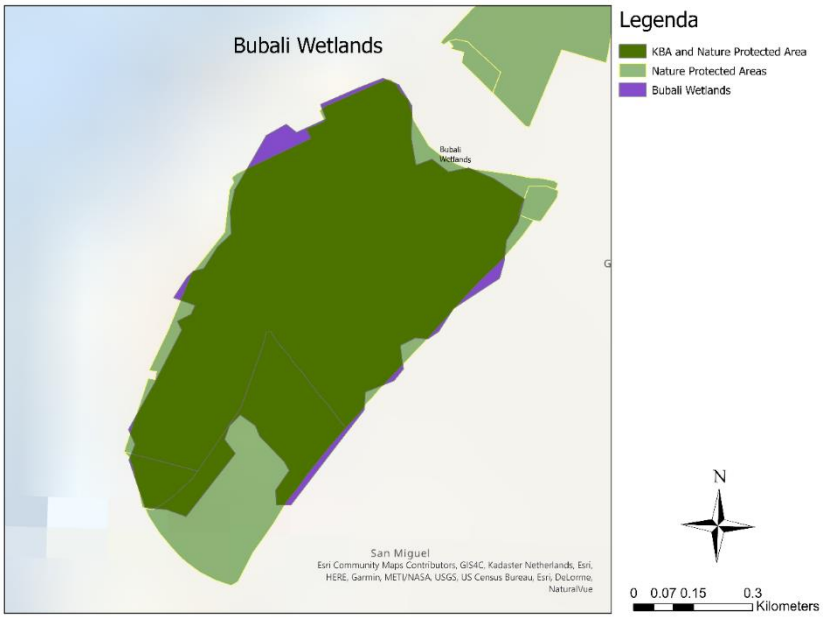
LC: Least concern
EN: Endangered

Figure 54: KBA coverage by protected area for Arikok National Park Aruba



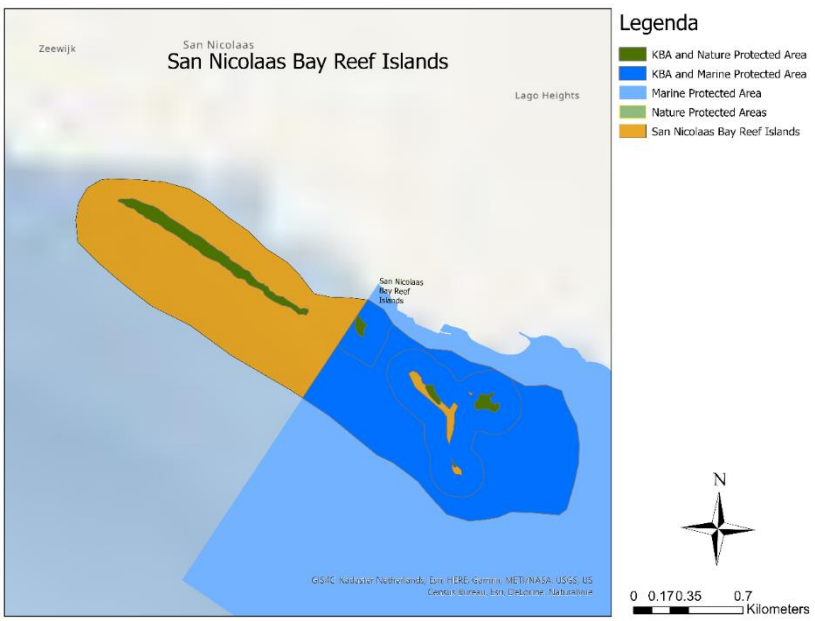
Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

Figure 55: KBA coverage by protected area for Bubali Plas Wetland



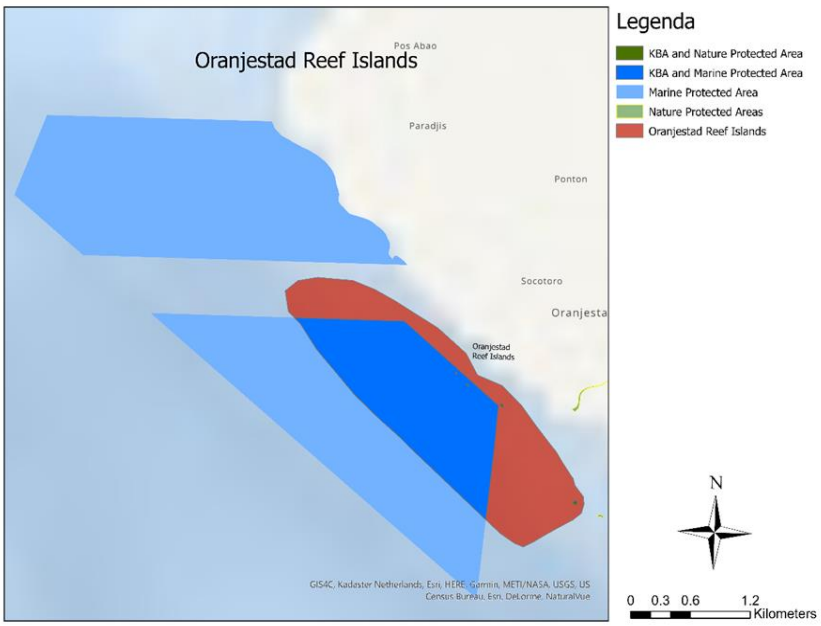
Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

Figure 56: KBA coverage by protected area for San Nicolaas Bay Reef Islands



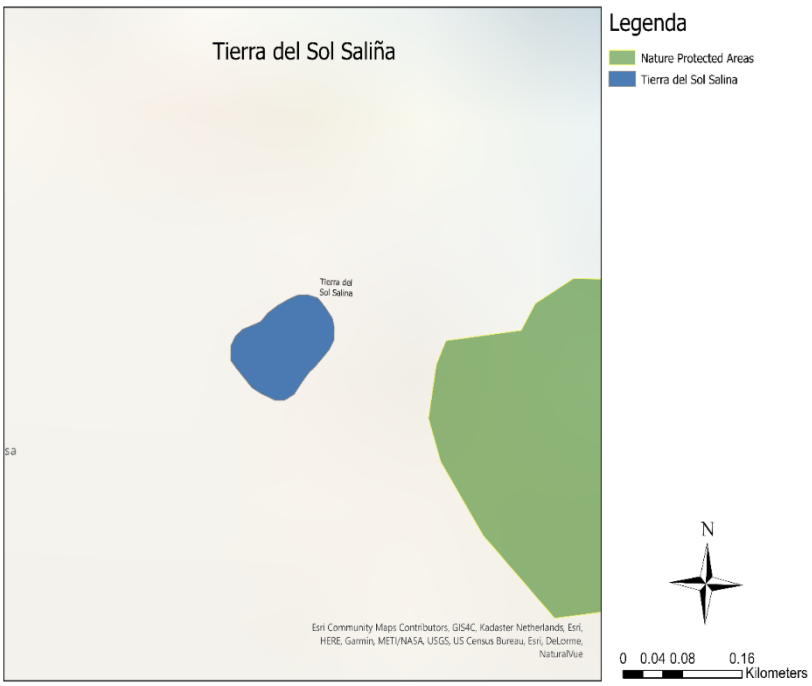
Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

Figure 57: KBA coverage by protected area for Oranjestad Reef Islands



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

Figure 58: KBA coverage by protected area for Tierra del Sol Saliña



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment Aruba

Indicator AUA.15.1.2: Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area.

Definition indicator

This indicator shows the proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are protected areas in trends as percentage. Each important site contributes significantly to the national determination for the protection of biodiversity according to the Nature Conservation Ordinance (NCO) .

Rationale

The NCO is the only legal tool with which an area in Aruba can be protected as nature reserve. The main goal for protection of those areas according to the NCO should be that the areas must be a habitat of endangered species. Protecting the habitat of endangered species is considered an additional instrument to support the conservation of the endangered species.

Local situation

The current Total Nature Protected Area in Aruba is 43.5 km², which is 24.3% of the total land area in Aruba (Table 18 and figure 59). In the year 2000 Aruba established its first terrestrial protected area. This nature reserve area was the only terrestrial protected area until 2017 and was named the “Parke Nacional Arikok” (National Park Arikok).

Table 18 shows that in a time series of 2010 till 2016 a total of 19.5% (34.9 km²) of land area were protected in Aruba. The terrestrial areas that were protected during the above-mentioned timeframe was the National Park Arikok. In 2017, an international important wetland site, “Spaans Lagoen” (Spanish Lagoon) was also designated as protected area (Table 18). This meant that the percentage coverage of protected terrestrial areas in Aruba increased in 2017 to 20.9% (37.4 km²). The Spanish Lagoon covers nature areas on land and in wetlands (inland water). In 2013 the Parliament of Aruba approved a motion to protect additional 16 nature areas in Aruba. In 2020, these areas received the protected status, additional areas were added to the 16 nature areas, to protect more important natural habitat for the local biodiversity. Table 19 shows all the areas that received a protected status in 2020. In 2020 the percentage of Total nature protected area increased to 24.3% (Table 18). Currently nearly 25% of the terrestrial areas of Aruba are protected by the local laws. These areas are of very importance for the protection and conservation of endangered species and the biodiversity in Aruba.

According to the Sixth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Convention on Biological Diversity (2019, page 94), Aruba has 27% of the terrestrial and inland water conserved and effectively managed.

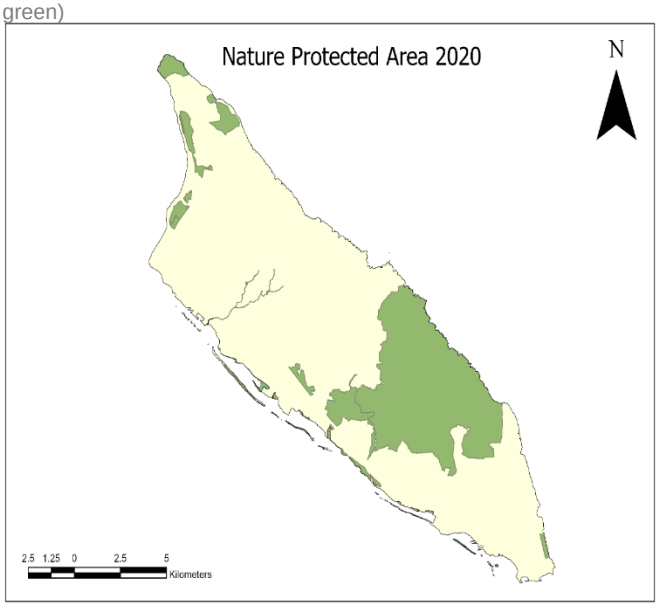
Comparing the percentage of total nature protected area, 24.3%, and the 27% mentioned in the Sixth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Convention on Biological Diversity with the *Aichi Target 11: “By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes”,* Aruba has exceed this target for 2020 of 17%.

Increase

Table 18: Nature Protected Areas as a proportion of Total Land Area

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Land Area in km^2	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7	178.7
Total Nature Protected Area in km^2	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	37.4	37.4	37.4	43.5
Percentage	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	20.9%	20.9%	20.9%	24.3%

Figure 59: The protected terrestrial areas of Aruba 2020 (shown in green)



Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment

Table 19: Current List of Protected terrestrial sites in Aruba

Number	Area	ID	Sub name
0	Arikok National Park	0	Arikok
1	Duinen California	1.1	Duinen California
		1.2	Strand en waterafvoerstrook Arashi
2	Salina Tierra del Sol (IBA)	2.1	Salina Tierra del Sol (IBA)
		2.2	Gebied rondom Salina Tierra del Sol
3	Salina Malmok/Salina Serca	3.1	Salina Malmok
		3.2	Noordelijke gedeelte Salina Malmok
		3.3	Waterafvoerstrook Malmok 1
		3.4	Waterafvoerstrook Malmok 2
		3.5	Salina Serca 1
		3.6	Salina Serca 2
		3.7	Waterafvoerstrook Salina Serca 1
		3.8	Waterafvoerstrook Salina Serca 2
		3.9	Waterafvoerstrook Salina Serca
4	Salina Palm Beach	4.1	Salina Palm Beach 1
		4.2	Salina Palm Beach 2
		4.3	Salina Palm Beach 3
		4.4	Waterafvoerkanaal 1
		4.5	Waterafvoerkanaal 2
5	Bubaliplas	5.1	Bubali Plas (IBA)
		5.2	Waterafvoerkanaal
		5.3	RWZI Bubali - uitbreiding
		5.4	RWZI Bubali - bestaand
		5.5	Huurgrond
6	Seroe Teishi	6.1	Seroe Teishi
10	Rooi Manonchi	10.1	Waterafvoerstrook - rooi
12A,B,C	Rifeilanden en Mangrovegebieden	12.1	Rifeilanden (5) Bucuti
		12.2	Rifeilanden (3) Barcadera
		12.3	Rifeilanden (1) Balashi
		12.4	Rifeilanden (8) Spaans Lagoen
		12.5	Rifeilanden (5) Savaneta
		12.6	Rifeilanden (2) Zeewijk
		12.7	Parkietenbos tot AAA
		12.8	Balashi en omgeving
		12.9	Mangel Halto tot Spaans Lagoen
		12.10	Isla di Oro en Santo Largo
		12.11	Savaneta en omgeving
		12.12	Zeewijk en omgeving
13	Rooi Lamoenchi	13.1	Waterafvoerstrook - rooi
		13.2	Ecologische verbinding
15	Rifeilanden San Nicolas	15.1	Rifeilanden
16	Strook Sero Colorado	16.1	Strook aan oostkant kustzijde

Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment, 2021

Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index

Definition indicator

The Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The Red List Index (RLIt) is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1. An RLI value of 1.0 equates to all species qualifying as Least Concern (i.e., not expected to become Extinct in the near future). An RLI value of 0 equates to all species having gone Extinct.

Rationale

The world's species are impacted by a number of threatening processes, including habitat destruction and degradation, overexploitation, invasive alien species, human disturbance, pollution and climate change. The Red List Index (RLIt) can be used to assess overall changes in the extinction risk of groups of species as a result of threats and the degree to which risks are being mitigated. The Red List Index value ranges from 1 (all species are categorized as 'Least Concern') to 0 (all species are categorized as 'Extinct'), and so indicates how far the set of species has moved overall towards extinction. The Red List Index allows comparisons between sets of species in both their overall level of extinction risk (i.e., how threatened they are on average), and in the rate at which this risk changes over time. Even if the trend was an upward or a downward one or there is a horizontal line, all these three possible trends do not mean that biodiversity loss has stopped.

Global situation

The Red List Index declined from 0.82 in 1990 to 0.75 in 2015, and to 0.73 in 2020. This means that more than 31,000 species are threatened with extinction due primarily to habitat loss from unsustainable agriculture, deforestation, unsustainable harvest and trade, and invasive alien species (UNSTAT).

Local situation

Table 20 shows that in the last 20 years the Red List Index of Aruba have made little changes. The small changes show an upward trend, except for 2004, where there was a slight drop, which means that the expected rate of species extinctions was declining.

Figure 60 shows the Total Count Red List Categories by the Directorate of Nature and Environment of 2020. The data used was from the global database of the IUCN. With this information the Red List Index was also calculated by the Directorate of Nature and Environment for 2020, which was 0.97469. The RLIt calculated by the Directorate of Nature and Environment for 2020 was higher than the estimate RLIt used by UNSD, which was 0.95775.

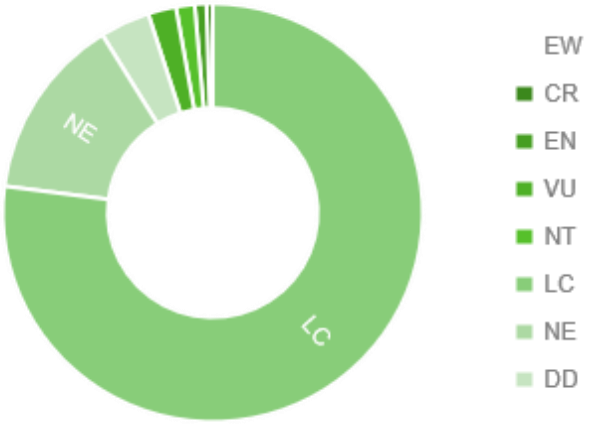
Increase ↑

Table 20: Red List Index (RLIt) Aruba 2000-2020

Year	RLI
2000	0.95665
2001	0.95662
2002	0.95667
2003	0.95672
2004	0.95663
2005	0.95671
2006	0.95689
2007	0.95713
2008	0.95733
2009	0.95748
2010	0.95760
2011	0.95765
2012	0.95766
2013	0.95768
2014	0.95770
2015	0.95770
2016	0.95772
2017	0.95773
2018	0.95774
2019	0.95776
2020	0.95775

Source: UNSD, the values are estimates used by UNSD

Figure 60: Total Count Red List



Source: IUCN & Directorate of Nature and Environment

EW: Extinct in the Wild
CR: Critically Endangered
EN: Endangered
VU: Vulnerable
NT: Near Threatened
LC: Least Concern
NE: Not Evaluated
DD: Data Deficient

Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Indicator 15.9.1: (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

Definition indicator

The indicator measures the progress towards national targets established in accordance with Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: *By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.*

Sub-indicator (a)

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans are described in Article 6 of the Convention on General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use. Each Contracting Party shall, at intervals to be determined by the Conference of the Parties, present to the Conference of the Parties, reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of this Convention.

Sub-indicator (b)

Integration of biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems can be achieved through implementation of the international statistical standard, the System for Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). The SEEA Central Framework (SEEA CF) was adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in 2012 as the first international standard for environmental-economic accounting.

Rationale

The objective of this target is to ensure that the diverse values of biodiversity and opportunities derived from its conservation and sustainable use are recognized and reflected in all relevant public and private decision-making.

Box 1: The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity is comprised of a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and 20 ambitious yet achievable targets, collectively known as the Aichi Targets. The Strategic Plan serves as a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and it promotes the coherent and effective implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity: 1) The conservation of biological diversity; 2) The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and 3) The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

Global situation

To date, 102 of 196 (52%) Parties have submitted the latest Sixth National Report. While most Parties, 192 of 196 (98%) have submitted a Fifth National Report (CBD).

Local situation

Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are required by Article 26 of the Convention to submit national reports to the Conference of the Parties on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the Convention. The National Report is focused on work by Parties to achieve the 20 Aichi Targets in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The Netherlands prepared this report for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and it was published in 2014 and 2019.
In summary the following was reported of the Aichi Biodiversity Target 2: in 2014 stated “delayed/none progress” and in 2019 “progress towards target but at an insufficient rate”.

In 2014 the report of the Convention on Biological Diversity Fifth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands described that in Aruba there were no studies that quantify or give insight into the diverse ecosystem and economic significance of nature to society and economy. Indicators that were used are: participation of public, and dive industry in lionfish and nesting sea turtle protection. Policy notes and actions: there were attempt in vision plan Nos Aruba 2025, which is now defunct (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity Fifth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands).

The 2019 report of the Convention on Biological Diversity Sixth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stated that data availability, trend analysis and indicators were inadequate on the Dutch Caribbean islands (including Aruba). The Aichi Targets therefore were evaluated based on local expert knowledge. Generally, the Aichi Targets are not on schedule on the islands (including Aruba). The actions taken to comply with the targets were insufficient to reach the goals of Aichi in 2020.

The 2019 report of the Convention on Biological Diversity Sixth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stated that data availability, trend analysis and indicators were inadequate on the Dutch Caribbean islands (including Aruba).

Table 21: The 20 Aichi targets assessed for Aruba, 2019

Progress, but at insufficient rate

The 20 Aichi Targets for Aruba in 2019	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
On track to exceed target																				
On track to achieve target	✓																			
Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				N/A					N/A		
No significant change				✓		✓					✓					✓	✓		✓	✓
Moving away from target					✓		✓					✓		✓	✓					

Source: Fifth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 2019

Box 2: The 20 Aichi targets

Target 1. By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2. By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Target 3. By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

Target 4. By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits

Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Target 6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Target 7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9. By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10. By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 12. By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13. By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Target 14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Target 15. By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Target 16. By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Target 17. By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Target 18. By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Target 19. By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20. By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

The Aichi Targets therefore were evaluated based on local expert knowledge. Generally, the Aichi Targets are not on schedule on the islands (including Aruba). The actions taken to comply with the targets were insufficient to reach the goals of Aichi in 2020.

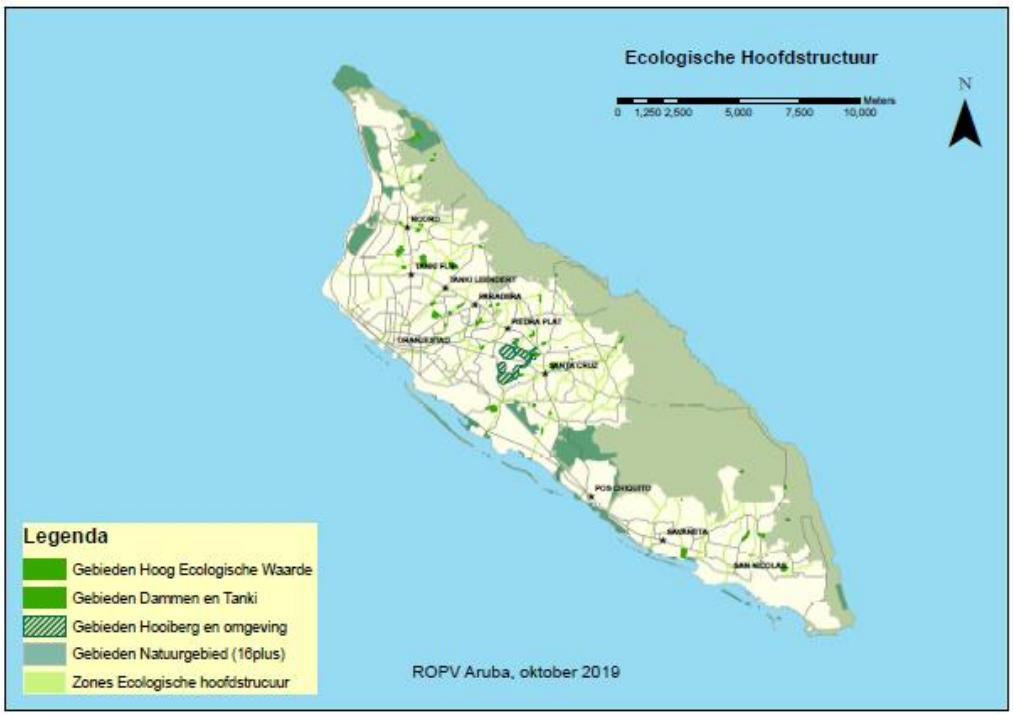
Regarding the Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 status for Aruba, the 2019 report of the Convention on Biological Diversity of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (page 68) published that Aruba's government has set itself the goal of moving towards sustainable development, which in essence means balancing three interconnected areas: social welfare, economic responsibility and ecological resilience. To make sound decisions about the management of ecosystems, it is necessary to estimate the socioeconomic value that ecosystems provide to Aruba and incorporate natural capital into policymaking. In February 2016, the Government of Aruba assigned a TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity) study on the importance of Aruban nature for economic and social prosperity. This study, completed in 2018, can be considered an important step towards the development of a sustainable island economy in Aruba.

Therefore, Aruba is assessed for Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 as 'progress towards target but at an insufficient rate' (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity Sixth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 2019 page 67). See table 21.

The latest Spatial Plan (ROP/ROPv) introduced in 2019 by the Government of Aruba and the introduction of the policy plan Build with Nature in 2018 also contribute to the progress towards the conservation and protection of species by adding biodiversity values into national development plans and strategies (Source: Directorate of Nature and Environment). Although these were not mentioned in the Convention on Biological Diversity Sixth National Report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 2019. The 2019 Spatial Plan included for the first time a national Ecological Network ("Ecologische Hoofdstructuur"), which is an important mechanism for ceasing biodiversity loss (Figure 61).

Environmental impact assessment, as an obligatory tool for every development project, will make a substantial contribution to the local progress to include existing biodiversity values into economy growth, especially the big development plans which will have significant impacts on the environment and the biodiversity.

Figure 61: The ecological network of the Spatial Plan of 2019



Source: DIP, Directorate of Infrastructure and Planning

SDG Goal 16 calls for peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, protection of the most vulnerable, the rule of law and good governance at all levels. It also envisions transparent, effective and accountable institutions.

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Indicator definition

The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.

Rationale

This indicator is widely used at national and international level to measure the most extreme form of violent crime and it also provides a direct indication of lack of security. Security from violence is a prerequisite for individuals to enjoy a safe and active life and for societies and economies to develop freely. Intentional homicides occur in all countries of the world and this indicator has a global applicability. Monitoring intentional homicides is necessary to better assess their causes, drivers and consequences and, in the longer term, to develop effective preventive measures. If data are properly disaggregated (as suggested in the ICCS), the indicator can identify the different type of violence associated with homicide: inter-personal (including partner and family-related violence), crime (including organized crime and other forms of criminal activities) and socio-political (including terrorism, hate crime).

Global situation

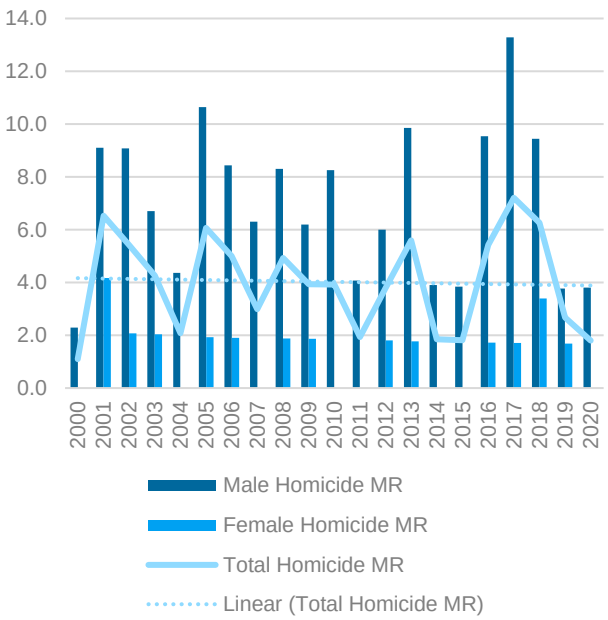
In 2017, the global homicide rate was 6.1. The rate vary considerably by region, the Americas 17.2 respectively and Asia 2.3 (UNODC).

Local situation

The total number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, shows an overall trend of striking fluctuations. The homicide rate for males shows striking fluctuations, while the number of female victims shows a relatively stable declining trend, with some peaks. The male homicide rate is continually higher than the female homicide rate. During 2000-2018, the lowest homicide rate was 2.3 in 2000 and the highest rate was 13.3 in 2007 for males, whereas for females 1.7 in 2016 and 2017, and 4.2 in 2001 respectively. See figure 62. Since 2018, the rate for both males and females, show a decreasing trend.

Fluctuating trend

Figure 62: Homicide mortality rate by sex, 2000-2020



Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, population Registry Office

AUA16.1.4: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter

Definition indicator

A proxy indicator is used: Proportion of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter. This is defined as the percentage of households where one or more members have experienced any inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of the living quarter. It is important to understand that 'inconvenience experienced from crime in immediate environment' is a perception of the respondent and or more household members.

Rationale

The perception of 'inconvenience experienced from crime in immediate environment' is an important indicator in itself as a high level of 'inconvenience experienced from crime in immediate environment' can negatively influence feelings of safety and well-being and lead to reduced contacts with the public, reduced trust and activities and thus an obstacle to development.

Global situation

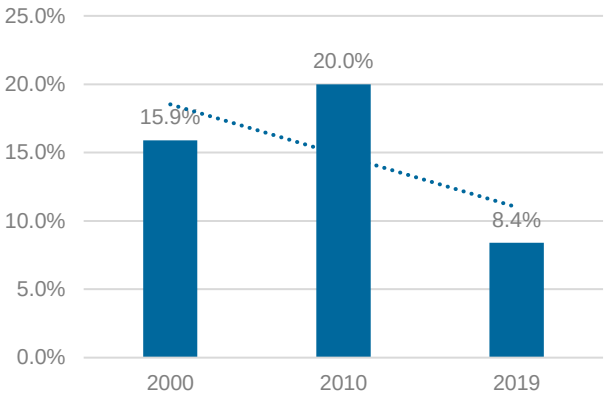
Global data about the subjective perception of safety is limited, as only 65 countries have implemented a stand-alone survey or a module on Crime Victimization. In the United States, in 2017, 69% of persons 18 years and older, reported feeling safe walking near their home (UNODC).

Local situation

The data from Population and Housing Census 2000 and 2010, and Pilot Census 2019, show a fluctuating trend. In 2000, 15.9% of the households experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter. This was 20.0% in 2010, and 8.4% in 2019. See figure 63.

Fluctuating trend

Figure 63: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter, 2000, 2010 and 2019



Source: Population and Housing Censuses 2000, 2010, and Pilot Census 2019

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Indicator AUA16.5.1 Bribery rate

Definition indicator

This indicator is localized. The bribery rate is defined as the percentage of respondents, 18 years of age or more, who paid a bribe when accessing selected (public) services in the last 12 months. Bribe refers to bribe, gift, and favor. Selected (public) services refer to schools, medical care, government departments issuing identity or other official documents and land in long lease, government departments in charge with residence/work or building or business permits, public agencies in charge with social security benefits, public utility companies, police, and courts.

Rationale

Corruption is a complex and evolving phenomenon; it takes on many forms, is perpetrated by various actors and has a detrimental impact on political, social, cultural, institutional and organizational structures, on economic and structural policies, and can affect numerous aspects of everyday life.

Global situation

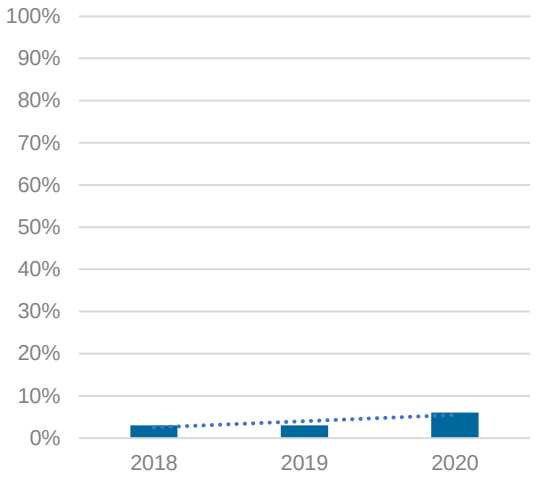
According to Global Corruption Barometer Latin America and the Caribbean 2019: Citizen's views and experiences of corruption, of Transparency International, the bribery rate of selected countries of the Americas in 2019 ranged between 50% and 3%. The three countries with the highest bribery rate in 2019 were Venezuela (50%), Mexico (34%), and Peru (30%); the countries with the lowest bribery rates were Barbados (9%), Costa Rica (7%), and Aruba (3%).

Local situation

Table 22 presents the bribery rates 2018 through 2020. The bribery rate was 3% in 2018 and 2019, and 6% in 2020. The data collection method in 2018 and 2019 was face to face survey, whereas the data collection method in 2020 was online due to COVID-19. The higher bribery rate of the 2020 may be influenced by the online data collection method: respondents may be more willing to admit that they paid a bribe in an online survey compared to face-to-face interviews in the previous two surveys.

Increasing trend

Figure 64: Bribery rate 2018-2020



Source: Corruption surveys 2018, 2019, and 2020 – Central Bank of Aruba

Conclusion

In Aruba we have noted that SDG Framework facilitates policy development and highlights the interconnectedness of the different actors and has stimulated partnerships for the achievement of common goals. Aruba is currently in its 5th year of SDG implementation. There is an increasing awareness and support related to the SDGs. The organizing framework provided by the SDGs, can help Aruba in its sustainable development process, and strengthening of necessary institutional arrangements and collaborative mechanisms.

This report has been made possible thanks to the cooperation of different partners who share the common goal of implementing the SDGs in Aruba. Despite the challenges in limited human and financial resources as a Small Island Developing State, the cooperation for data production is on the increase.

The process for writing this report was interesting, insightful, and challenging. The new baselines which could be calculated using already existing data provided some interesting insights. Although there is a data gap, Aruba has a substantial amount of data that can be used.

The insightful aspect was analyzing the progress of Aruba on sustainable concepts and areas using the time series trends and relating this to the SDG target. The analysis conducted provides interesting insights into the areas of priority and the areas that are progressing/have progressed on Aruba, aids in the development of concrete national targets, and encourages also further in-depth analysis with additional data and higher levels of disaggregation

The main challenges encountered during writing this report were the accessibility of already available data and the lack of nationally set targets for SDG implementation. The criteria for indicator inclusion and production in this report, was that data must have been readily available in databases of the different data producers, to facilitate the process. Where data is available, accessing the data seemed to be an issue. The unavailability of the data producer or issues in IT infrastructure, such as software incompatibility, are hampering factors.

Despite additional data becoming available for the production of different global SDG indicators on Aruba, there is still a significant amount of data which remains unavailable. More information on data applicability, availability, and feasibility (including bottlenecks) regarding the global SDG indicators on Aruba can be found in the SDG-IWG report: “Feasibility study with the Aruban Model for Indicator Generation Assessment (AMIGA)”.

Issues in data availability and frequency of data production do exist, but sharing of data and accessibility of the data is also a challenge. Data is a public good and accessibility of data is imperative for evidence based policy making.

The SDG Global Framework reflects the common need for sustainable development on a global level and are to be adapted to reflect national needs and realities. Also in Aruba, the national needs for sustainable development are to be further assessed. This will help to facilitate the creation of, and work towards attainment of nationally set targets based on the SDGs and facilitate operationalization in policy design and the measurement of progress.

As a Small Island Developing State (SID), Aruba has limited financial and human resources. Streamlining of a common methodological approach is necessary for more effective allocation of the limited resources. Besides availability of data, a sound methodological approach for policy development, monitoring and evaluation, budgeting and costing is necessary. The SDG Commission of Aruba has arranged a capacity building programme for SDG implementation provided by the German Institute ICON Consulting Gruppe, to better

equip civil servants in areas of policy programming and management, and data production, analysis, and dissemination. The capacity building programme was conducted in the period of January 2021 – July 2021. The Results Based Management approach to policy development and program/project implementation, is a method that needs to be streamlined across the whole government in order to work more harmonized and more effective, enhancing the level of result and impact of policies, and accountability of the actors involved.

Institutional arrangements and collaborative mechanisms need to be strengthened to be able to work in a increasingly coordinated fashion for SDG implementation. The National Statistical System (NSS) is upcoming, and the data needs of the different sectors need to be structurally coordinated for Aruba to be able to have a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Costing and budgeting of policy, programs, and projects is also essential.

Currently, the SDG monitoring can track the development in different policy areas providing analytical feedback. More in-depth situation analysis is encouraged. However, in order to monitor and evaluate the results of SDG implementation, a Results-Based Management approach is needed.

The SDG-IWG will update this report on a yearly basis. The national SDG indicator framework, SDG CIFRA, will be updated with the new baselines and with indicators with sectoral policy relevance, and the SDG-IWG will also assist the SDG Commission in the preparations for the upcoming Voluntary National Review in 2022.

Let's take stock of where Aruba currently stands in this process for sustainable development and let's manage the existing opportunities, pa nos Dushi Tera.

1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age and employment status

	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
Age category	$1.90 Low income countries		Poor $3.20 Lower middle income countries		$5.50 Upper middle income countries		$21.70 High income countries	
0-17	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	12.3	9.9
18-64	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	8.4	8.0
65+	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	9.2	7.1
Total	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	9.5	8.3
Sex	$1.90 Low income countries		Poor $3.20 Lower middle income countries		$5.50 Upper middle income countries		$21.70 High income countries	
Male	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	8.8	8.0
Female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	10.1	8.6
Total	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	9.5	8.3
Activity Status	$1.90 Low income countries		Poor $3.20 Lower middle income countries		$5.50 Upper middle income countries		$21.70 High income countries	
Employed	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.1
Unemployed	6.1	6.8	6.3	7.5	7.3	8.2	30.6	23.6
Economically inactive	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	14.0	11.6
Total	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	8.8	6.8

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics

AUA2.c.1: Average yearly prices

Article (a)	Unity Price	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rice (white)	1 Kilo	2.56	2.18	2.66	2.61	2.77	2.89	2.85	2.87	2.86	2.94	3.10	3.12
Packaged sliced bread (white)	1 Pack	3.10	3.15	3.22	3.28	3.29	3.31	3.41	3.44	3.44	3.52	3.83	3.93
Packaged sliced bread (brown)	1 Pack	3.50	3.50	3.53	3.75	3.88	4.08	4.20	4.22	4.22	4.43	4.38	3.99
Pasta	1 Kilo	7.17	7.03	7.09	7.86	6.80	6.23	6.07	6.19	5.95	5.95	6.70	7.19
White flour	1 Kilo	4.23	4.16	4.37	4.55	4.62	4.77	4.96	4.93	4.68	4.61	5.84	6.45
Cornmeal	1 Kilo	2.90	2.88	3.03	3.25	3.49	3.41	3.60	3.67	3.70	3.82	4.12	4.63
Pork chop	1 Kilo	10.56	9.74	11.15	11.26	11.28	11.14	10.39	9.86	9.63	9.88	10.35	10.23
Loin ribs	1 Kilo	9.30	11.69	13.16	13.18	12.74	12.62	13.00	12.86	12.93	12.89	13.42	14.38
Chicken meat	1 Kilo	17.31	18.54	15.92	14.93	15.19	15.10	13.78	12.54	12.30	12.42	9.07	8.65
Cow meat	1 Kilo	15.85	16.25	19.61	20.17	20.19	20.78	21.67	20.94	20.39	20.55	20.51	20.42
Tuna fish in water	1 Kilo	14.86	14.37	13.41	15.26	18.19	17.75	18.27	18.61	18.63	19.09	20.24	20.06
Milk (fresh)	1 Liter	3.34	2.88	3.29	3.54	3.35	3.37	3.14	3.00	2.89	3.07	3.20	2.95
Whole milk powder	1 Kilo	21.16	18.12	17.29	18.65	19.14	20.45	19.87	17.05	15.88	16.83	16.91	16.59
Cheese	1 Kilo	20.00	18.97	20.28	20.81	20.60	22.65	20.88	19.74	19.87	21.48	21.67	21.91
Poultry eggs	1 Kilo	4.86	4.28	5.75	6.25	6.27	6.55	6.54	6.57	6.65	6.90	6.57	6.39
Banana and plantain	1 Kilo	1.87	1.79	1.75	3.04	3.14	3.06	3.20	3.39	3.20	3.68	4.08	3.75
Apples	1 Kilo	5.00	5.25	4.86	6.13	6.22	6.06	5.39	5.85	5.59	6.16	6.58	6.58
Watermelon	1 Kilo	4.14	5.45	3.02	2.39	2.20	2.24	2.29	2.36	2.30	2.85	3.13	3.38
Potatoes	1 Kilo	2.43	2.50	3.83	3.00	2.80	2.80	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.74	3.23	3.22
Lettuce	1 Kilo	3.84	3.75	3.70	4.69	5.83	5.79	6.36	5.81	5.85	5.80	7.48	8.01
Tomatoes	1 Kilo	6.44	6.65	6.15	6.02	6.26	6.34	6.41	6.80	6.45	6.88	7.29	7.97
Instant coffee	1 Kilo	63.91	62.02	67.36	76.79	80.56	80.63	81.02	69.07	63.69	65.58	69.53	71.76
Fruit Juice	1 Liter	2.82	2.84	3.04	3.08	3.16	3.18	3.14	3.04	3.03	3.06	3.40	3.56

Source: CPI price observations – Central Bureau of Statistics

3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births by year

Year	Number of maternal deaths	Live births/ year*	Maternal mortality ratio/100000
2000	0	1390	0.0
2001	0	1263	0.0
2002	0	1228	0.0
2003	0	1244	0.0
2004	1	1193	0.8
2005	0	1263	0.0
2006	0	1359	0.0
2007	0	1339	0.0
2008	0	1319	0.0
2009	0	1254	0.0
2010	0	1218	0.0
2011	2	1243	1.6
2012	0	1288	0.0
2013	0	1328	0.0
2014	0	1376	0.0
2015	0	1244	0.0
2016	2	1259	1.6
2017	1	1202	0.8
2018	0	1028	0.0
2019	0	1029	0.0
2020	0	870	0.0

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics

3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate

Year	n	Live births/ year*	< 5 mortality rate
2000	7	1390	5.0
2001	9	1263	7.1
2002	5	1228	4.1
2003	4	1244	3.2
2004	4	1193	3.4
2005	6	1263	4.8
2006	8	1359	5.9
2007	4	1339	3.0
2008	8	1319	6.1
2009	1	1254	0.8
2010	3	1218	2.5
2011	6	1243	4.8
2012	3	1288	2.3
2013	6	1328	4.5
2014	8	1376	5.8
2015	6	1244	4.8
2016	4	1259	3.2
2017	4	1202	3.3
2018	2	1028	1.9
2019	2	1029	1.9
2020	1	870	1.1

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics

3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

Year	n	Live births/ year*	Neonatal mortality rate
2000	3	1390	2.2
2001	4	1263	3.2
2002	4	1228	3.3
2003	2	1244	1.6
2004	2	1193	1.7
2005	3	1263	2.4
2006	1	1359	0.7
2007	3	1339	2.2
2008	3	1319	2.3
2009	1	1254	0.8
2010	3	1218	2.5
2011	4	1243	3.2
2012	0	1288	0.0
2013	2	1328	1.5
2014	4	1376	2.9
2015	6	1244	4.8
2016	0	1259	0.0
2017	2	1202	1.7
2018	0	1028	0.0
2019	1	1029	1.0
2020	0	870	0.0

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

Year	Male	Female	Total	0-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-49 yrs	50+ yrs
2000	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1
2001	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
2002	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
2003	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
2004	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
2005	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
2006	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2
2007	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
2008	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
2009	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
2010	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
2011	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
2012	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2
2013	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
2014	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3
2015	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3
2016	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2
2017	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.1
2018	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
2019	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4
2020	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3

Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Year	Male	Female	0-4 yrs	5-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75+ yrs
2000	6.9	4.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
2001	4.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	3.2	4.8	0.0	0.0
2002	4.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	9.2	0.0	0.0
2003	4.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	4.4	0.0	0.0
2004	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	2.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	3.9	0.0	0.0
2006	8.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	16.3	9.7	7.5	0.0	0.0
2007	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	3.6	16.5	0.0
2008	6.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	16.0	6.8	3.5	0.0	0.0
2009	6.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	3.4	15.5	27.2
2010	6.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	13.4	14.9	0.0
2011	4.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	6.5	14.2	0.0
2012	12.0	12.6	0.0	6.9	22.2	14.4	15.9	0.0	0.0
2013	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2015	9.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	3.5	12.0	0.0	0.0
2016	7.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	21.5	3.6	5.9	0.0	18.8
2017	5.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	7.1	8.9	0.0	36.3
2018	7.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0
2019	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
2020	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0

Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Year	Male	Female	0-4 yrs	5-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75+ yrs
2000	13.7	4.2	0.0	7.2	17.7	12.6	0.0	0.0	42.2
2001	25.0	39.6	14.5	0.0	53.2	50.5	14.4	21.4	41.4
2002	9.1	20.7	0.0	0.0	18.2	35.1	4.6	0.0	0.0
2003	8.9	26.4	30.5	0.0	17.9	32.0	4.4	0.0	38.5
2004	28.4	25.7	15.3	0.0	68.9	47.5	8.3	0.0	0.0
2005	34.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	115.9	53.7	19.7	0.0	0.0
2006	12.7	36.2	0.0	0.0	57.0	42.0	15.0	0.0	32.4
2007	21.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	24.2	56.6	18.1	0.0	0.0
2008	58.1	48.9	15.2	0.0	64.2	101.5	48.7	15.9	0.0
2009	72.3	50.6	0.0	7.2	96.2	131.3	40.4	0.0	0.0
2010	22.7	33.6	0.0	0.0	54.9	54.3	20.1	14.9	0.0
2011	52.9	33.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	111.4	32.7	0.0	0.0
2012	52.0	43.2	0.0	0.0	44.3	89.7	60.5	0.0	0.0
2013	47.3	31.8	0.0	0.0	36.1	75.0	43.6	25.9	0.0
2014	15.6	7.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	12.2	25.0	0.0
2015	25.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	28.2	18.0	0.0	0.0
2016	7.6	8.6	14.9	0.0	7.2	14.2	5.9	0.0	37.7
2017	11.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	5.9	0.0	0.0
2018	20.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	7.4	42.1	14.7	0.0	0.0
2019	17.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.4	5.9	0.0	0.0
2020	1.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.0	9.2	0.0

Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

Year	Cancer			Diabetes			Cardiovascular diseases			Chronic Respiratory Infections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2000	149.6	106.1	126.6	8.8	43.2	27.0	184.8	66.8	122.4	13.2	3.9	8.3
2001	73.5	95.6	85.2	17.3	34.4	26.4	177.3	57.4	113.6	13.0	11.5	12.2
2002	136.1	142.1	139.3	12.8	11.2	11.9	195.7	93.5	141.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2003	108.1	142.6	126.4	24.9	25.6	25.3	166.3	120.7	142.0	16.6	0.0	7.8
2004	133.5	135.0	134.3	20.2	32.0	26.5	190.2	71.0	126.7	8.1	3.6	5.7
2005	122.0	103.4	112.1	19.7	20.7	20.2	145.6	58.6	99.2	3.9	0.0	1.8
2006	109.1	91.8	99.9	31.2	20.4	25.4	210.4	68.0	134.4	0.0	6.8	3.6
2007	158.5	171.8	165.6	15.5	13.5	14.4	174.0	67.4	117.0	19.3	0.0	9.0
2008	113.9	116.7	115.4	53.2	30.0	40.8	155.7	60.0	104.8	3.8	3.3	3.6
2009	101.7	131.9	117.8	41.4	23.1	31.6	146.8	92.3	117.8	15.1	16.5	15.8
2010	135.6	123.6	129.2	27.1	6.7	16.1	174.4	83.5	125.6	3.9	10.0	7.2
2011	129.7	104.6	116.2	42.0	13.1	26.4	190.8	85.0	133.8	11.4	0.0	5.3
2012	112.8	147.4	131.5	26.3	16.0	20.8	172.9	76.9	121.1	7.5	6.4	6.9
2013	100.1	84.8	91.8	26.0	18.9	22.1	170.6	50.3	105.5	26.0	6.3	15.3
2014	121.0	105.8	112.8	36.7	12.5	23.6	154.0	52.9	99.3	3.7	3.1	3.4
2015	126.1	110.2	117.5	14.4	15.3	14.9	173.0	82.7	124.2	21.6	3.1	11.6
2016	136.1	152.5	145.0	32.2	15.3	23.1	143.3	70.2	103.8	14.3	9.2	11.5
2017	131.6	130.9	131.3	32.0	21.3	26.3	156.6	70.0	109.9	7.1	9.1	8.2
2018	141.0	141.8	141.4	31.7	12.1	21.1	204.4	45.3	118.7	14.1	3.0	8.1
2019	118.6	116.6	117.6	31.4	23.9	27.4	125.6	35.9	77.3	24.4	0.0	11.3
2020	179.0	102.2	137.7	45.6	24.1	34.0	143.9	45.1	90.7	21.1	0.0	9.7

Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

3.3.5: Number of new cases of Dengue, Zika, Chikungunya, Scabies and Leprosy registered per year

Year	Dengue	Zika	Chikun-gunya	Scabies	Leprosy
2015	214	n/a	n/a	10	1
2016	108	38	8	22	0
2017	14	726	50	17	0
2018	8	14	1	9	1
2019	16	0	0	26	1
2020	2	2	0	11	0

Source: Infectious disease reporting system of the Department of Public Health of Aruba.

3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate by sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
2000	11.4	2.1	6.6
2001	9.1	0	4.4
2002	22.7	0	10.8
2003	4.5	0	2.1
2004	15.3	2	8.3
2005	10.6	9.6	10.1
2006	14.8	3.8	9.0
2007	14.7	1.9	8.0
2008	6.2	1.9	3.9
2009	6.2	0	2.9
2010	16.5	1.9	8.8
2011	14.2	3.7	8.7
2012	2	3.6	2.8
2013	3.9	1.8	2.8
2014	5.9	3.5	4.6
2015	13.4	3.4	8.2
2016	7.6	3.4	5.4
2017	3.8	3.4	3.6
2018	7.6	1.7	4.5
2019	7.5	5.1	6.2
2020	3.8	1.7	2.7

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate by age category

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
10-14 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	14.0
15-19 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24 yrs	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29 yrs	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	0.0	18.6	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34 yrs	12.8	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	13.3	56.1	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	15.3	30.4	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39 yrs	32.9	11.2	11.5	0.0	11.7	0.0	23.4	23.6	0.0	0.0	13.5	13.9	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	27.3	0.0	13.7
40-44 yrs	0.0	11.3	11.1	10.8	0.0	10.3	10.6	0.0	0.0	11.4	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.9	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0
45-49 yrs	0.0	13.7	0.0	12.5	12.0	11.3	21.9	10.7	21.0	0.0	10.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	23.1	0.0
50-54 yrs	0.0	17.5	16.6	0.0	0.0	42.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59 yrs	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	19.7	36.8	0.0	16.5	15.7	0.0	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	11.5	11.2	11.0
60-64 yrs	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	14.6	14.1	0.0	0.0
65-69 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	19.1	0.0	34.3
70-74 yrs	0.0	0.0	48.2	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.0
75-79 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

	Births	10-14 Midyear female population 10-14	ASFR (10-14 years)	Births	15-19 Midyear female population 15-19	ASFR (15-19 years)
2000	2	3318	0.6	162	2955	54.8
2001	2	3398	0.6	132	3122	42.3
2002	0	3444	0.0	118	3130	37.7
2003	3	3529	0.9	118	3151	37.4
2004	8	3594	2.2	127	3261	38.9
2005	1	3651	0.3	144	3399	42.4
2006	3	3698	0.8	152	3475	43.7
2007	3	3692	0.8	149	3515	42.4
2008	6	3676	1.6	150	3547	42.3
2009	2	3654	0.5	151	3542	42.6
2010	0	3673	0.0	150	3543	42.3
2011	4	3724	1.1	157	3626	43.3
2012	2	3747	0.5	145	3720	39.0
2013	4	3711	1.1	140	3744	37.4
2014	1	3602	0.3	131	3716	35.3
2015	1	3526	0.3	99	3696	26.8
2016	1	3515	0.3	96	3664	26.2
2017	1	3477	0.3	94	3605	26.1
2018	0	3456	0.0	70	3550	19.7
2019	0	3461	0.0	73	3478	21.0

Source: Population Registry Office

3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Year	n	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning/100000
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
2002	0	0
2003	1	1.1
2004	1	1
2005	0	0
2006	0	0
2007	1	1
2008	2	2
2009	0	0
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	0	0
2013	1	0.9
2014	0	0
2015	0	0
2016	1	0.9
2017	1	0.9
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
2020	2	1.8

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries by sex

Year	Male n	Male rate	Female n	Female rate	Total n	Total rate
2000	14	32.0	1	2.1	15	16.5
2001	14	31.9	6	12.5	20	21.8
2002	13	29.5	5	10.4	18	19.5
2003	16	35.7	2	4.1	18	19.2
2004	14	30.6	1	2.0	15	15.6
2005	13	27.7	2	3.9	15	15.2
2006	7	14.8	8	15.2	15	15.0
2007	11	23.1	6	11.4	17	16.9
2008	14	29.1	4	7.5	18	17.8
2009	11	22.7	7	13.1	18	17.7
2010	17	35.1	3	5.6	20	19.6
2011	10	20.3	4	7.3	14	13.5
2012	14	28.0	4	7.2	18	17.1
2013	9	17.8	5	8.8	14	13.0
2014	6	11.7	1	1.8	7	6.5
2015	8	15.4	4	6.9	12	10.9
2016	7	13.4	3	5.2	10	9.0
2017	2	3.8	0	0.0	2	1.8
2018	8	15.1	2	3.4	10	8.9
2019	6	11.3	1	1.7	7	6.2
2020	5	9.5	1	1.7	6	5.4

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries by age category

Year	0-4 yrs n	0-4 yrs rate	5-14 yrs n	5-14 yrs rate	15-24 yrs n	15-24 yrs rate	25-44 yrs n	25-44 yrs rate	45-64 yrs n	45-64 yrs rate	65-74 yrs n	65-74 yrs rate	75+ yrs n	75+ yrs rate
2000	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	61.9	6	18.8	2	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	2	29.0	0	0.0	6	53.2	9	28.4	3	14.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	0	0.0	1	7.1	3	27.3	5	15.9	6	27.5	1	20.1	2	81.9
2003	0	0.0	1	7.0	5	44.8	6	19.2	4	17.5	1	19.3	1	38.5
2004	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	60.3	4	12.7	2	8.3	1	18.4	1	36.3
2005	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.6	8	25.3	3	11.8	2	35.3	0	0.0
2006	1	15.5	0	0.0	6	48.8	1	3.2	3	11.3	4	68.1	0	0.0
2007	0	0.0	1	6.9	5	40.3	4	13.3	3	10.9	3	49.6	1	30.2
2008	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.0	6	20.3	7	24.3	2	31.9	1	28.6
2009	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	48.1	6	20.7	5	16.8	0	0.0	1	27.2
2010	0	0.0	2	13.8	3	23.5	6	21.7	4	13.4	3	44.6	2	51.1
2011	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	45.7	4	14.4	2	6.5	0	0.0	2	48.3
2012	0	0.0	1	6.9	5	36.9	5	17.9	5	15.9	1	13.6	1	22.8
2013	1	15.3	0	0.0	3	21.6	5	17.9	3	9.3	1	12.9	1	21.4
2014	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	21.6	1	3.6	2	6.1	1	12.5	0	0.0
2015	0	0.0	1	7.1	2	14.2	2	7.1	4	12.0	1	11.8	2	38.9
2016	1	14.9	0	0.0	2	14.3	2	7.1	4	11.9	0	0.0	1	18.8
2017	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.3	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	29.6	2	7.0	2	5.9	1	10.1	1	17.5
2019	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.5	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	33.2
2020	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.6	2	7.1	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

AUA4.1.2a: Transition rate from primary to secondary education

School year	Male	Female	Totaal
2008/2009	97.3%	97.3%	97.5%
2009/2010	97.8%	98.6%	98.2%
2010/2011	96.2%	97.7%	97.0%
2011/2012	97.2%	97.2%	97.2%
2012/2013	97.2%	97.9%	97.6%
2013/2014	95.5%	97.4%	96.4%
2014/2015	98.1%	96.7%	97.4%
2015/2016	98.1%	98.0%	98.0%
2016/2017	97.8%	97.7%	97.8%
2017/2018	98.8%	98.9%	98.9%

Source: Department of Education

AUA4.1.2b: Final examination rate lower secondary vocational education

School year	Male	Female	Total
2008/2009	66%	74%	69%
2009/2010	78%	86%	81%
2010/2011	83%	83%	83%
2011/2012	90%	86%	88%
2012/2013	82%	86%	84%
2013/2014	86%	86%	86%
2014/2015	80%	86%	83%
2015/2016	73%	82%	77%
2016/2017	86%	89%	87%
2017/2018	81%	94%	86%
2018/2019	.	.	77%

Source: Department of Education

AUA4.1.2b: Final examination rate upper secondary general education

School year	Male	Female	Total
2008/2009	62%	58%	60%
2009/2010	61%	63%	62%
2010/2011	67%	66%	66%
2011/2012	75%	77%	76%
2012/2013	72%	73%	72%
2013/2014	65%	79%	73%
2014/2015	55%	55%	55%
2015/2016	66%	67%	66%
2016/2017	66%	60%	62%
2017/2018	66%	63%	64%
2018/2019	96%	95%	94%

Source: Department of Education

AUA4.1.2b: Final examination rate upper secondary vocational education

School year	Male	Female	Total
2008/2009	64%	69%	67%
2009/2010	52%	67%	60%
2010/2011	61%	73%	67%
2011/2012	63%	62%	63%
2012/2013	72%	60%	65%
2013/2014	68%	72%	71%
2014/2015	64%	66%	65%
2015/2016	73%	76%	75%
2016/2017	74%	71%	72%
2017/2018	63%	60%	61%
2018/2019	.	.	70%

Source: Department of Education

4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

School year	Male	Female	Total
2009/2010	111%	98%	104%
2010/2011	98%	97%	98%
2011/2012	97%	101%	99%
2012/2013	101%	107%	104%
2013/2014	105%	102%	103%
2014/2015	112%	109%	110%
2015/2016	97%	96%	96%
2016/2017	103%	103%	103%
2017/2018	100%	101%	100%
2018/2019	100%	95%	97%

Source: Department of Education, and Population Registry Office

AUA4.3.1: Percentage of school participation in age categories

	6-11	12-17	18-24
2020	99.3	98.1	46.8

Source: Population and Housing Census 2020 – Central Bureau of Statistics

4.4.1: Proportion of youth (15-24 years) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

	Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document		Send emails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, video)		Use basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (calculate sums in Excel)		Find, download, install and configure software applications (apps)		Use software for electronic presentations (slides)(PowerPoint, Emaze, Canvas, Prezi,...)	
Sex	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019
Male	92.0%	94.8%	80.4%	93.8%	71.0%	86.4%	55.1%	91.3%	67.4%	88.3%
Female	90.6%	97.9%	85.6%	97.3%	80.6%	92.4%	50.4%	94.5%	77.0%	92.4%
Total	91.3%	96.3%	83.0%	95.4%	75.8%	89.2%	52.7%	92.8%	72.2%	90.2%

Source: ICT Survey 2017, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics

4.4.1: Proportion of adults (15+ years) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

	Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document		Send emails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, video)		Use basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (calculate sums in Excel)		Find, download, install and configure software applications (apps)		Use software for electronic presentations (slides)(PowerPoint, Emaze, Canvas, Prezi,...)	
Sex	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019
Male	56.6%	70.1%	55.4%	71.7%	45.7%	58.6%	32.1%	63.3%	32.2%	53.9%
Female	51.7%	66.4%	51.0%	67.8%	43.7%	56.6%	23.9%	57.5%	31.1%	50.5%
Total	53.9%	68.1%	53.0%	69.6%	44.6%	57.5%	27.6%	60.2%	31.6%	52.1%

Source: ICT Survey 2017, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics

4.6.1: Literacy rate

	Literacy rate 2000			Literacy rate 2010		
Age category	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
14-19	98.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	99.2	99.1
20-39	97.9	98.3	98.1	97.7	98.7	98.3
40-64	97.1	96.8	96.9	96.7	97.1	96.9
65+	89.7	87.0	88.1	89.9	87.4	88.5
NR	14.9	14.4	14.7			
Total	96.5	96.2	96.3	96.5	96.4	96.5

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010 – Central Bureau of Statistics

4.5.1: GPI Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

	GPI Participation in organized learning (one year before official primary entry age) by sex
2009/2010	0.88
2010/2011	0.97
2011/2012	1.03
2012/2013	1.06
2013/2014	0.98
2014/2015	0.97
2015/2016	0.99
2016/2017	1.00
2017/2018	1.01
2018/2019	0.95

Source: Department of Education

4.5.1: GPI Youth and adult literacy rate

	GPI Youth (15-24 yrs) literacy rate	GPI Adult(15+ yrs) literacy rate
2000	1.00	1.00
2010	1.00	1.00

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010 – Central Bureau of Statistics

4.5.1: GPI Proportion of youth (15-24 years) and adults (15+ years) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

	Use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document		Send emails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, video)		Use basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (calculate sums in Excel)		Find, download, install and configure software applications (apps)		Use software for electronic presentations (slides)(PowerPoint, Emaze, Canvas, Prezi,...)	
	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019
Youth (15-24 yrs)	0.99	1.03	1.07	1.04	1.14	1.07	0.92	1.04	1.14	1.05
Adults (15+ yrs)	0.91	0.95	0.92	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.75	0.91	0.97	0.94

Source: ICT Survey 2017, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics

5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Start of Governing period	Number of female members of Parliament	% of total
2001/2005	4	19.0%
2005/2009	4	19.0%
2009/2013	8	38.1%
2013/2017	8	38.1%
2017/2021	7	33.3%

Source: Population Registry Office

5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

	Proportion
2000	37.8
2007	42.5
2010	43.3
2016	51.8

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010, Labor Force Surveys 2007, 2016-2018 - Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

8.1.1: Annual growth rate of GDP per capita

Year	Annual growth rate GDP per capita	Annual growth rate IMF GDP per capita	Annual growth rate IMF GDP real per capita
2000	8.6%	7.6%	7.6%
2001	0.3%	-0.1%	-3.0%
2002	2.7%	3.2%	-3.3%
2003	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%
2004	8.0%	8.0%	7.9%
2005	2.0%	2.0%	1.2%
2006	2.8%	2.8%	1.1%
2007	7.6%	7.6%	2.0%
2008	5.4%	5.4%	0.2%
2009	-10.8%	-10.8%	-11.3%
2010	-4.2%	-4.2%	-3.3%
2011	6.5%	6.5%	3.5%
2012	-2.5%	-2.5%	-1.4%
2013	2.5%	2.5%	4.2%
2014	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
2015	4.8%	4.8%	-0.4%
2016	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.5%
2017	3.2%	3.0%	2.3%
2018	3.0%	3.1%	1.2%

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

8.2.1: GDP per employed person

Year	Annual growth rate GDP per employed person
2010	-7.4%
2011	4.4%
2012	-7.5%
2013	2.0%
2014	1.2%
2015	9.4%
2016	-1.3%
2017	4.3%
2018	4.4%

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture, by sex

	Male	Female	Total
2007	15.1%	11.5%	13.4%
2015	7.6%	6.0%	6.8%
2016	7.6%	6.6%	7.1%
2017	8.0%	7.4%	7.7%
2018	8.1%	7.9%	8.0%

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010, Labor Force Surveys 2007, 2016-2018 - Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and the Central Bank of Aruba.

8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex and age

		Wage hour 2000		Wage hour 2010		Wage hour 2017		Wage hour 2018		Wage hour 2019	
Age	Sex	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
15-24	Male	8.53	6.97	10.20	9.38	9.59	9.87	16.74	10.83	10.11	10.38
	Female	8.04	6.97	9.42	8.86	10.52	9.52	15.94	11.54	8.69	9.66
	Total	8.29	6.97	9.85	9.09	10.03	9.81	16.36	11.54	9.47	10.23
25-34	Male	12.86	11.36	16.17	13.07	13.24	11.54	19.23	13.23	15.46	14.20
	Female	11.07	9.09	14.79	11.93	13.51	11.54	18.73	13.23	16.02	14.20
	Total	12.02	10.23	15.45	12.50	13.37	11.54	19	13.23	15.74	14.20
35-44	Male	16.03	12.79	20.27	15.34	16.45	14.11	22.22	15.87	17.97	14.20
	Female	12.49	9.91	16.59	11.93	16.06	12.98	22.48	15.63	19.34	14.20
	Total	14.31	12.50	18.39	14.20	16.25	12.98	22.36	15.87	18.66	14.20
45-54	Male	19.31	13.50	21.70	16.36	18.07	15.38	24.11	16.83	19.34	14.20
	Female	12.79	9.66	16.43	11.37	14.59	11.54	20.17	13.16	18.06	14.20
	Total	16.30	12.79	19.00	14.20	16.26	12.98	22.11	15.63	18.68	14.20
55-64	Male	19.16	12.79	23.06	17.05	16.74	13.22	24.08	18.04	21.18	16.20
	Female	12.65	8.53	14.92	10.80	14.76	11.54	24.61	13.23	18.26	14.20
	Total	16.64	12.79	19.11	13.92	15.72	12.73	24.35	15.87	19.72	14.53
65+	Male	17.35	12.79	18.88	11.36	21.00	15.65	24.58	18.62	22.84	11.36
	Female	11.81	7.95	12.60	8.81	12.17	9.87	21	12.99	12.94	10.80
	Total	16.00	12.79	16.54	10.83	16.88	12.52	23.04	15.63	18.62	11.36
Total	Male	15.52	12.79	19.46	14.20	15.82	12.98	22.01	15.87	18.00	14.20
	Female	11.76	8.95	15.43	11.36	14.37	10.97	21	13.23	17.12	14.20
	Total	13.77	11.36	17.44	13.07	15.09	12.25	21.51	14.43	17.56	14.20

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010, Labor Force Survey 2017, 2018, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and Central Bank Aruba

8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees of persons with disabilities

		Wage hour 2000	
		Mean	Median
Disabled	Male	12.99	11.07
	Female	10.97	7.95
	Total	12.17	9.54
Not Disabled	Male	15.59	12.79
	Female	11.77	9.01
	Total	13.81	11.36
Disability NR	Male	15.91	17.05
	Female	1.14	1.14
	Total	12.22	12.78
Total	Male	15.52	12.79
	Female	11.76	8.94
	Total	13.77	11.36

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000 – Central Bureau of Statistics

8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees of persons with disabilities

		Wage hour 2010		Wage hour 2017		Wage hour 2018		Wage hour 2019	
		Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Disabled	Male	17.10	13.64	15.78	12.98	22.03	15.87	18.32	14.20
	Female	13.55	10.80	14.39	10.99	20.94	13.23	17.29	14.20
	Total	15.47	11.93	15.08	12.21	21.49	14.43	17.82	14.20
Not Disabled	Male	19.50	14.20	17.83	13.85	20.93	15.38	16.39	13.07
	Female	15.46	11.36	13.87	10.71	23.66	15.12	16.48	12.50
	Total	17.47	13.07	15.40	12.98	22.43	15.12	16.44	12.59
Total	Male	19.46	14.20	15.82	12.98	22.01	15.87	18.00	14.20
	Female	15.44	11.36	14.37	10.97	21.00	13.23	17.12	14.20
	Total	17.44	13.07	15.09	12.25	21.51	14.43	17.56	14.20

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010, Labor Force Survey 2017, 2018, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and Central Bank Aruba

8.5.2: Unemployment rate by sex

	Male	Female	Total
2000	6.5%	7.4%	6.9%
2007	5.0%	6.5%	5.7%
2010	10.8%	10.4%	10.6%
2015	7.0%	7.6%	7.3%
2016	7.5%	7.9%	7.7%
2017	9.2%	8.6%	8.9%
2018	7.4%	7.2%	7.3%
2019	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%
2020	9.3%	8.0%	8.6%

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010, Labor Force Survey 2015-2018, Pilot Census 2019, and Population and Housing Census 2020 – Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and Central Bank Aruba

8.5.2: Unemployment rate by persons with disability

	Not-Disabled	Disabled	Total
2000	6.8%	13.7%	6.9%
2007	5.6%	8.3%	5.7%
2010	10.5%	17.4%	10.6%
2016	7.5%	13.0%	7.7%
2017	8.7%	18.2%	8.9%
2018	7.2%	9.3%	7.3%
2019	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010, Labor Force Survey 2015-2018, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and Central Bank Aruba

8.5.2: Unemployment rate by age

	Unemployment rate						
Age-category	2000	2007	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019
15-24	16.3%	23.2%	28.8%	17.9%	19.4%	16.1%	16.0%
25-34	6.7%	3.5%	11.4%	8.5%	10.2%	9.4%	6.0%
35-44	5.9%	3.6%	8.0%	7.2%	7.5%	4.6%	4.6%
45-54	5.4%	3.7%	8.3%	5.1%	6.6%	4.8%	3.1%
55-64	4.9%	3.1%	8.0%	6.5%	7.8%	7.4%	3.4%
65+	3.3%	5.2%	7.4%	7.8%	5.7%	7.2%	1.8%
Total	6.9%	5.7%	10.6%	7.7%	8.9%	7.3%	5.2%

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010, Labor Force Survey 2015-2018, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and Central Bank Aruba

8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

Year	Youth 15 -24 years	NEET 15-24 years	NEET
2000	12,268	2,019	16.5%
2007	14,343	1,792	12.5%
2010	13,683	2,327	17.0%
2016	13,919	2,034	14.6%
2017	13,697	2,002	14.6%
2018	13,484	1,480	11.0%
2019	12,655	1,353	10.7%

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010, Labor Force Survey 2015-2018, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and Central Bank Aruba

8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP

Year	Tourism direct GDP
2013	19.9
2014	21.1
2015	21.6
2016	21.2
2017	21.2

Source: Tourism Satellite Account - Central Bureau of Statistics

9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

	MVA to GDP	MVA per capita
2000	4.1	843
2001	4.3	882
2002	4.4	938
2003	4.8	1043
2004	5.6	1325
2005	6.2	1487
2006	6.6	1622
2007	6.7	1772
2008	6.7	1869
2009	4.2	1051
2010	2.9	685
2011	4.2	1073
2012	2.0	495
2013	3.3	832
2014	3.4	885
2015	3.6	967
2016	3.7	992
2017	3.7	1036
2018	3.1	894

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Year	% of Total employment
2000	5.8%
2007	6.3%
2010	5.0%
2016	2.8%
2017	2.6%
2018	1.8%
2019	2.1%

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010, Labor Force Survey 2015-2018, and Pilot Census 2019 – Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor and Research, and Central Bank Aruba

AUA10.1.1: GINI-coëfficient

Year	GINI-coëfficient
2000	0.40
2006	0.41
2010	0.44
2016	0.41
2019	0.44

Source: Census 2000, Income and Expenditure Survey 2006, Census 2010, Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, Pilot Census 2019 - Central Bureau of Statistics

AUA10.2.1a: Equivalised household income compared to 50% (or 60%) of median household income

	50% Poor		60% Poor	
Age category	2010	2019	2010	2019
0-17	20.4	16.6	27.3	25.1
18-64	14.4	12.8	20.1	18.2
65+	23.9	17.8	32.1	26.8
Total	16.9	14.4	23.2	21
	50% Poor		60% Poor	
Sex	2010	2019	2010	2019
Male	15.4	13.4	21.2	9.4
Female	18.2	15.3	24.9	10.4
Total	16.9	14.4	23.2	9.9
	50% Poor		60% Poor	
Activity Status	2010	2019	2010	2019
Employed	7.1	6.4	11.8	3.9
Unemployed	42.8	33	52.6	25.6
Economically inactive	25.6	21.4	33.3	14.3
Total	16.0	12.6	22.1	8.3

Source: Pilot Population and Housing Census 2010, and Pilot Census 2019 - Central Bureau of Statistics

16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Year	Male Homicide	Female Homicide	Total Homicide
2000	2.3	0.0	1.1
2001	9.1	4.2	6.5
2002	9.1	2.1	5.4
2003	6.7	2.0	4.3
2004	4.4	0.0	2.1
2005	10.6	1.9	6.1
2006	8.4	1.9	5.0
2007	6.3	0.0	3.0
2008	8.3	1.9	4.9
2009	6.2	1.9	3.9
2010	8.3	0.0	3.9
2011	4.1	0.0	1.9
2012	6.0	1.8	3.8
2013	9.9	1.8	5.6
2014	3.9	0.0	1.8
2015	3.8	0.0	1.8
2016	9.5	1.7	5.4
2017	13.3	1.7	7.2
2018	9.4	3.4	6.3
2019	3.8	1.7	2.7
2020	3.8	0.0	1.8

Source: Mortality registration Department of Public Health, Population Registry Office, and the Central Bureau of Statistics

AUA16.1.4: Percentage of households that experienced inconvenience from crime in the immediate environment of their living quarter

Year	% of households
2000	15.9%
2010	20.0%
2019	8.4%

Source: Population and Housing Census 2000, and 2010, and Pilot Census 2019 - Central Bureau of Statistics

AUA16.5.1: Bribery rate

Year	Bribery rate
2018	3%
2019	3%
2020	6%

Source: Corruption Surveys 2018, 2019, and 2020 – Central Bank Aruba

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