



Census 2001 Publications

Development of the Employed Population of the Netherlands Antilles 1992 - 2001



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**Development of the employed
population of the Netherlands
Antilles 1992-2001**

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Central Bureau of Statistics

Fort Amsterdam z/n
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles
Tel.: (599 9) 461 1031
Fax: (599 9) 461 1696
E-mail: info@cbs.an
Website: www.cbs.an

Bonaire Branch

Kaya Gobernador Debrot 41
Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles
Tel.: (599 7) 178 676
Fax: (599 7) 178 406
E-mail: cbs.bon@telbonet.an

Sint Maarten Branch

W.G. Buncamperroad 33
Philipsburg, Sint Maarten
Tel. (599 5) 422 355
Fax: (599 5) 423 022
E-Mail: cbssxm@uts-caribbean.com

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Preface

This publication is the result of analyses of the development of the employed population of the Netherlands Antilles between 1992 and 2001, based on the results of the fourth Population and Housing Census, which the Central Bureau of Statistics conducted in January 2001.

The aim of this publication is to give an insight into the above-mentioned population as part of the economically active population. In this respect, it is one of a series of Census publications, which the Central Bureau of Statistics is publishing, which describe the economically active population of the Netherlands Antilles in general.

The Central Bureau of Statistics acknowledges the input of Drs. Zaida Lake, author of the publication, Mr. Oswin Francinet for providing technical support with regard to the tables and the staff of CBS in general for their valuable critique and ideas.

Director
Drs. Francis Vierbergen

Introduction

In 2001 CBS conducted the 4th Population and Housing Census in the Netherlands Antilles. A previous Census was held in 1992. This publication aims to compare the results of both Censuses and to describe developments that have taken place in the main characteristics of the employed population of each island.

The Netherlands Antilles consists of five islands, each with its own social economic reality. These islands are Bonaire, Curaçao, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten and Saba. The Census measures several social, economic and demographic variables. Some of these variables pertain to the economically active population, so the employed population and the unemployed population, and also to the economically not-active population. Each of these variables represents a dynamic entity that undergoes mutations over time. These mutations could require some form of policy development and that is why it is important to monitor them on a regular basis and over a period of time.

In order to place the changes that have occurred in the employed population in a broader context, this publication will start out with a description of the economically active population of 2001 in comparison with that of 1992. Secondly, it will give a historic overview of the developments in the employed population since 1960, the year in which the first Census was held.

The characteristics of the employed population will be described by age and sex. The main ones are place of birth, highest level of education, status in employment, occupation, industry and level of income.

Last but not least, in the last chapter, 'Netherlands Antilles', the results of each of the islands will be compared to each other.

Methodology

Two methods were chosen to describe the developments between the two censuses. The first method describes the mutations in the shares of the different variable categories. The comparison shows how the shares have undergone changes over time.

Though the share of a certain category changed between the two census moments, this does not necessarily mean that this category also changed in absolute number. The total number of persons in that category could have remained the same, though its share decreased or increased. That is why the second method describes the actual changes in the absolute numbers. By describing the developments in the numbers, the 'movements' of persons in the population from one economic position into another is described. For both methods first of all the situation of 2001 will be described in the text followed by the situation of 1992 and then the changes.

For some variables the developments will be described by means of rates, such as the rate 'total employment/population 15+'. Rates give a good insight into the developments between groups of different sizes and allow one to make comparisons.

To avoid disclosure, particularly for the results of Saba and Sint Eustatius, some of the categories in the tables are less aggregated. This applies to the variable 'status in

employment' and 'education'. For practical purposes, education is aggregated into three groups, low level, mid level and high level. For a full description of these categories, please consult the chapter 'Definitions'.

Definitions

Employed population: all persons 15 years and older who had a job, worked or performed casual labor for 4 hours or more in the week prior to the census interview.

Unemployed population: all persons 15 years and over who at the moment of the census interview were out of work, the month prior to the interview were actively looking for work and are available to start within a two weeks period.

Economically active population: the employed and the unemployed population added together.

Economically inactive population: all persons 15 years and older who were neither employed nor unemployed.

Income: gross monthly income from labor. The 2001 figures have been deflated with the mutations in the 1992 - 2001 consumer prices in order to be able to compare the purchasing powers of income.

Youth: all persons aged 15-24

Levels of education:

Low level comprises all educational levels up to secondary level first stage. This would include levels up to Mavo/Vsbo/Lbo.

Mid-level contains all secondary level second stage education. This would include Havo/Vwo/Mbo.

High level comprises all third level education and higher. This would include HBO and higher.

Occupation: The occupations in this publication are derived from the 1988 ISCO, the international standard classification of occupations.

Industry: The industries in the publication are derived from the ISIC 1993, the international standard industrial classification.

Summary

Between 1992 and 2001 the structure of the employed population of the Netherlands Antilles underwent a few major changes. For every variable that is described in this publication, the changes were different, either an increase or a decrease. Apart from this, each island showed a different type of development for each of the variables. This characterizes the uniqueness of each island, where the structure of its labor force is concerned. But though in general each island was unique in its development of the different variables, some variables developed in the same direction for all the islands. For example, the results of the Census show that for all the islands the number of self-employed persons increased. Here it is interesting to note that according to

international conventions¹, an increase in the number of self-employed persons is an indication of a weakening economy. The following paragraphs will give a short summary of the way the employed population developed for each island between 1992 and 2001.

Salient in the results of Bonaire is that the employed population increased by 10 percent. The increase was mainly due to an increase in the number of employed women, which was more than double the increase in the number of employed men. Also the increase was mainly among persons not born in the island. In fact, the number of locally born employed persons decreased.

A remarkable development in Bonaire has been the substantial drop in the share of employed persons with a low education, from 80 percent of the employed population in 1992 to 65 percent in 2001. Consequently, the share of employed persons with a mid to high level of education almost doubled in the same period.

The most important result for Curaçao is a substantial drop in the employed population between 1992 and 2001 (8%). Noticeable hereby is that this decrease was caused only by a decrease in the number of employed men. The female employed population on the other hand increased.

The decrease was particularly among the relatively young, so in the ages between 15 and 34 years old and mainly among the relatively low educated. In the higher educational levels, there was an increase.

The Census 2001 of Sint Maarten registered a decrease in the total employed population of 8 percent when compared to 1992. This applies to locally born persons as well as to foreign-born. Also there was a fall back in almost all the variables described in this publication. Salient is the decrease in the number of persons with a low level of education, while the total number of persons with a high level of education remained almost unchanged. There was however a large increment in the number of persons with a mid level of education.

The developments that took place in the structure of the working population of Sint Eustatius were comparatively positive. The total employed population increased by 27 percent. Almost all the variables that are described in this publication went up in number. Sint Eustatius is the only island in which the number of employed persons with a high level of education almost doubled. On the other hand, the number of employed persons with a low level also increased.

Similar to Sint Eustatius, the results of the Census of Saba also registered a comparatively positive development of the working population. The total employed population increased by 14 percent. Similar to the development in Sint Eustatius, the number of employed persons with a mid to high level of education increased substantially. But contrary to Sint Eustatius, the number with a low level of education decreased. Worth highlighting also is the large increase in the number of persons in managerial and legislative occupations.

¹ Transcripts in KILM (Key Indicators Labor Market), 3rd edition, ILO.

Bonaire

Population and economically active population

In 2001 the economically active population of Bonaire increased by almost 11 percent compared to 1992. Most of this increase is the result of an increase in the employed population. However, the unemployed population also increased by almost 21 percent. As a result of the increase in the unemployed population the unemployment rate went up from 8.3 to 9.1 percent.

	1992	2001	Mutations	
			Absolute	Relative (%)
Population 15+	7,330	7,908	578	7.9
Employed Population	4,430	4,865	435	9.8
Unemployed Population	402	486	84	20.9
Unemployment rate	8.3	9.1	0.8	
Economically inactive population 15+	2,498	2,557	59	2.4

Employed population by sex and age

Main conclusion: The most important development described in this section is the substantial increase of the participation of women in the working population of the island. The large influx of women over the past 9 years was the main cause of the rise in the total employed population between 1992 and 2001.

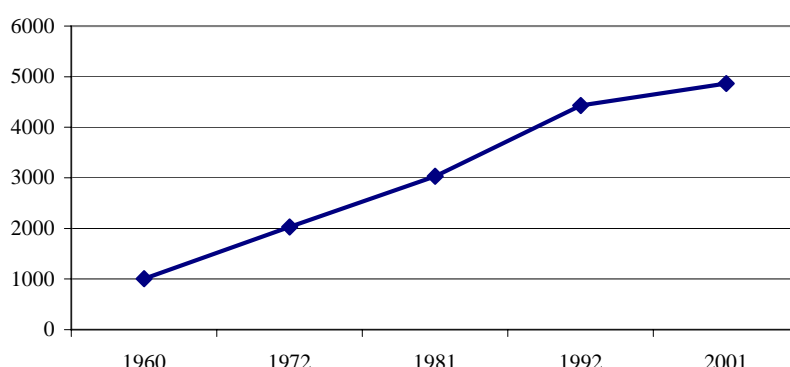
Historic overview

Between 1960 and 2001 the size of the employed population of Bonaire increased more than 4 times. However, the figures in table 2 show that this increase was not the same in each decade, but was less each time.

Because the census is a snapshot registration, one cannot deduce from its figures what developments took place in the years between the census moments. But from the results of the Labor Force Surveys, a survey that CBS conducts every 2 years in Bonaire, it is known that the increase in the employed population continued up to September 1996. It was not until after 1996 that the increase started to become less.

	1960	1972	1981	1992	2001
Employed population	1,007	2,030	3,031	4,430	4,865
Male employed population	745	1,352	1,931	2,580	2,615
Female employed population	241	677	1,100	1,850	2,250
Rate Male/female	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9

Figure 1. Total employed population Bonaire 1960-2001



Total employed population

Between 1992 and 2001 the total employed population of Bonaire increased by almost 10 percent up to 4865 persons.

In the Census of 2001, 62 percent of the population was employed² which is 2 percentage points more than in 1992. The immigration of economically active persons triggered by rapid economic growth was the main reason for this increase.

Male employed population

The size of the male employed population just slightly increased compared to 1992. The percentage of employed men to the male population fell a little from 70 to 68 percent. Obviously among the increase in the number of men in the population there were not many employed.

Observing the developments in the male employed population over a longer period of time, the figures in table 2 show that from 1960 to 1992 the number of employed men more than tripled. After 1992 there was a sudden slowdown in the growth rate.

Female employed population

Contrary to the almost stand still in the growth rate of the male employed population, the female employed population soared with 22 percent since 1992. Therefore, this increase was the only significant factor contributing to the rise in the total number of employed persons, as was described earlier. The number of employed women is 2250 in 2001.

The rate of employed women in the female population rose from 51 percent in 1992 to 56 percent in 2001. This rise could only be attributed to the rise in the number of employed women.

² The employed population can be calculated as a percentage of the total population. This makes comparison between groups or between different points in time possible. In this publication this rate will be calculated as a percentage of the population 15 years and older. This will be done for all 5 islands.

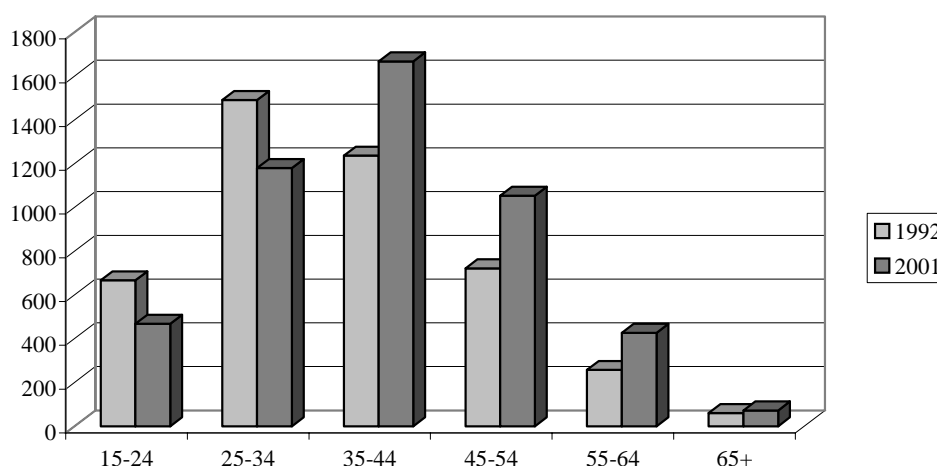
Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares (%)	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
15-24	666	468	-198	-30	15	10
25-34	1,490	1,179	-311	-21	34	24
35-44	1,236	1,666	430	35	28	34
45-54	721	1,053	332	46	16	22
55-64	257	427	170	66	6	9
65+	60	72	12	20	1	1
Total	4,430	4,865	435	10	100	100
Male						
15-24	368	224	-144	-39	14	9
25-34	817	603	-214	-26	32	23
35-44	714	881	167	23	28	34
45-54	453	584	131	29	18	22
55-64	188	266	78	41	7	10
65+	40	57	17	43	2	2
Total	2,580	2,615	35	1	100	100
Female						
15-24	298	244	-54	-18	16	11
25-34	673	576	-97	-14	36	26
35-44	522	785	263	50	28	35
45-54	268	469	201	75	14	21
55-64	69	161	92	133	4	7
65+	20	15	-5	-25	1	1
Total	1,850	2,250	400	22	100	100

The participation of women in the working force of Bonaire had been rising since 1960. Between 1960 and 2001 the participation of women on the labor market increased by almost a factor ten. It is interesting to note that the rate male/female in the employed population rose from 0.3 in 1960 to 0.9 in 2001, meaning that in 1992 there were three times as many men employed than women. In 2001 there are almost just as many women employed as men.

Youth employed population

The youth employed population decreased by 30 percent, almost 200 persons, between 1992 and 2001.

In 1992 almost half of the youth population was employed. This percentage dropped to 40 percent in 2001, signifying a strong relationship between the decrease in the youth population, and a decrease in the number of employed youths, whereby the decrease in the number of employed youths surpassed that of the population.

Figure 2. Employed population by age Bonaire 1992-2001

The decrease in the youth employed population has several other causes. One cause is the little inflow of youngsters from the ages 6-14 years into the age group 15-24 years, as population figures in the Annex shows. Also, other Census publications show that the school participation rate of young people went up between 1992 and 2001, reflecting improved educational opportunities specifically on the secondary level, allowing young persons to remain longer in school before entering the labor force. As will be seen later, due to this the educational level of the employed youth also improved.

Age group 25-34

In the age group 25-34 years the employed population diminished with 21 percent. One reason is population developments. Due to the decrease in the youth employed population, there was little inflow from this age group compared to the outflow to the next age group and out of the labor force altogether.

The rate employed/age specific population remained the same as in 1992 (81 percent). Both the population and the employed population decreased in comparatively equal numbers. From this one can deduce that the ageing of the population was the main factor for this development.

Ages 35 years and older

The age group 35-44 is in absolute and in relative sense the largest employed population on the island. In 2001 it increased by 35 percent.

Also the number of employed persons in the age group 45-54 increased by 46 percent.

The number of employed persons in the age group 55-64 years increased by 66 percent and is the age group with the largest increase. However this should be interpreted merely as an indication of an ageing population, because the numbers here are small.

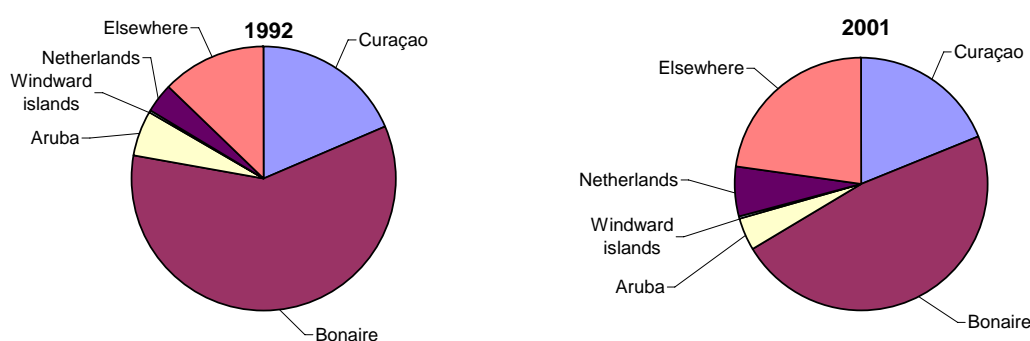
Place of birth

The relative distribution of the employed population by place of birth in Bonaire underwent major changes. The share born in Bonaire dropped from 59 percent in 1992 to 48 percent in 2001, a decrease of almost 11 percentage points. The share born in Curaçao remained almost the same.

Place of birth	Absolute figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Curaçao	828	925	97	12	19	19
Bonaire	2,622	2,311	-311	-12	59	48
Aruba	244	199	-45	-18	6	4
Windward islands	11	13	2	18	0	0
Netherlands	161	313	152	94	4	6
Elsewhere	564	1,104	540	96	13	23
Total	4,430	4,865	435	10	100	100

The share of those born elsewhere increased from 13 to 23 percent, which is an increase of 10 points. The figures in table 4 point in the direction of a certain degree of 'out crowding' that may have taken place. This is when a comparatively large number of foreign workers flow into the labor market and a comparatively large number of local workers flow out while there are vacancies. To be able to say for certain, this indication would need to be further investigated.

Figure 3. Employed population by place of birth Bonaire, 1992 and 2001



Highest level of education

Main conclusion: Compared to 1992, the level of education of the employed population in 2001 shifted from lower to mid- and higher levels. This is particularly the case in the older age groups from 35 years and older.

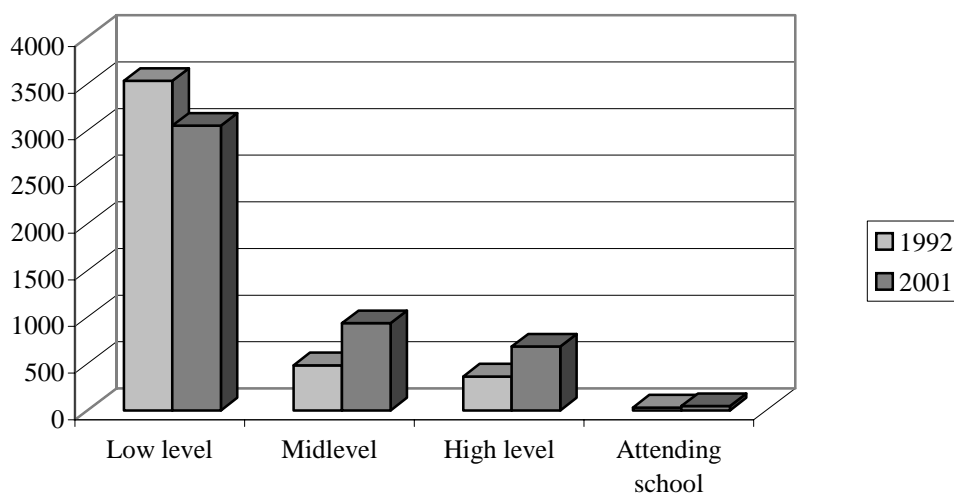
In 2001 65 percent of the employed population had a low level of education, 20 percent had a mid level and 14 percent had a high level of education. The distribution is quite different from 1992. In the Census of 1992, 80 percent of the employed population had a low level of education, 11 percent had a midlevel and 8 percent had a high level of education. Comparing these two distributions with each other it

becomes clear that in the period between the two censuses a shift had taken place from a low to a higher level of education of the working population.

Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Low level	3,532	3,051	-481	-14	80	65
Midlevel	484	936	452	93	11	20
High level	364	684	320	88	8	14
Attending school	31	47	16	52	1	1
Not Reported	19	147				
Total	4,430	4,865	435	10	100	100
Male						
Low level	2,041	1,652	-389	-19	80	65
Mid level	309	476	167	54	12	19
High level	201	383	182	91	8	15
Attending school	15	26	11	73	1	1
Not Reported	14	78				
Total	2,580	2,615	35	1	100	100
Female						
Low level	1,491	1,399	-92	-6	81	64
Mid level	175	460	285	163	9	21
High level	163	301	138	85	9	14
Attending school	16	21	5	31	1	1
Not Reported	5	69				
Total	1,850	2,250	400	22	100	100

An analysis of the developments in the absolute numbers shows that in 2001 the employed population with a low level of education decreased by 14 percent. The number with a midlevel almost doubled and the number with a high level of education increased by 88 percent.

Figure 4. Employed population by level of education Bonaire 1992-2001



Level of education by sex

In 2001 65 percent of the male employed population had a low level of education, 19 percent had a midlevel and 15 percent had a high level of education. This is a shift in the distribution of 1992 when a large percentage had a low level of education (see table 5).

The number of employed men with a low level of education decreased by 19 percent and the number with a high level increased by 92 percent.

The distribution of the female employed population shows that in 2001 64 percent has a low level of education, 21 percent has a midlevel and 14 percent has a high level of education. Also in the female employed population there was shift from predominantly low to a larger share having higher levels of education.

The number of employed women with low level of education decreased by 6 percent in 2001, on the other hand the number with a midlevel increased by 163 percent.

Level of education by age

In 2001 71 percent of the employed youth had a low level of education, 17 percent had a midlevel and 3 percent had a high level. In 1992 the distribution was different: 85 percent had a low level of education, 9 percent had a midlevel and 2 percent a high level.

The results in table 5 show that within the youth employed population the share with a mid level of education and higher increased.

From table 5 it also becomes clear that the number of employed youths with a low level of education decreased by 42 percent compared to the Census of 1992. On the other hand, the number with a mid level and higher increased by 44 percent. From the figures in the table one can deduce that the decrease in the total youth employed population concerned, mainly those with a low level of education and the level of those that entered into the working force of 2001, was relatively high.

Also in the age group 25-34 years one could detect a shift in the distribution by level of education from low to high. The percentage with a low level decreased by 45 percentage points and the percentage with a midlevel increased by 15 points.

The number of persons with a low level of education decreased by 45 percent. It is actually the only category that registered a decrease in the numbers. All other categories increased, of which the largest was in the mid level of education. The number increased here with 77 percent.

Adding the decrease in the number of employed persons in the ages 15-24 to the number in the age group 25-34 one will notice that between 1992 and 2001 the employed population lost a large number of relatively young working persons with a low level of education, more or less replaced by higher educated persons in the age groups 35 years and over.

15-24	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Low level	564	326	-238	-42	85	71
Mid level	58	79	21	36	9	17
High level	12	13	1	8	2	3
Attending school	31	43	12	39	5	9
Not Reported	1	7				
Total	666	468	-198	-30	100	100
25-34						
Low level	1,197	662	-535	-45	80	58
Mid level	182	310	128	70	12	27
High level	109	175	66	61	7	15
Attending school	0	1	1	0	0	0
Not Reported	2	31				
Total	1,490	1,179	-311	-21	100	100
35plus						
Low level	1,771	2,063	292	16	78	66
Mid level	244	547	303	124	11	18
High level	243	496	253	104	11	16
Attending school	0	3	3	0	0	0
Not Reported	16	109				
Total	2,274	3,218	851	37	100	100

The results in table 6 show that in the age group 35 years and older, the share with a low level of education decreased by 12 points and the share with a mid- to high level increased by 12 points compared to 1992.

In this age group the numbers increased in all the educational levels, of which the largest were in the mid- and high levels of education. The numbers here more than doubled.

Status in employment

Main conclusion: The share of self-employed employed persons increased between 1992 and 2001, particularly among the male employed population. This last group more than doubled in number, while the number of self-employed women increased by 66 percent.

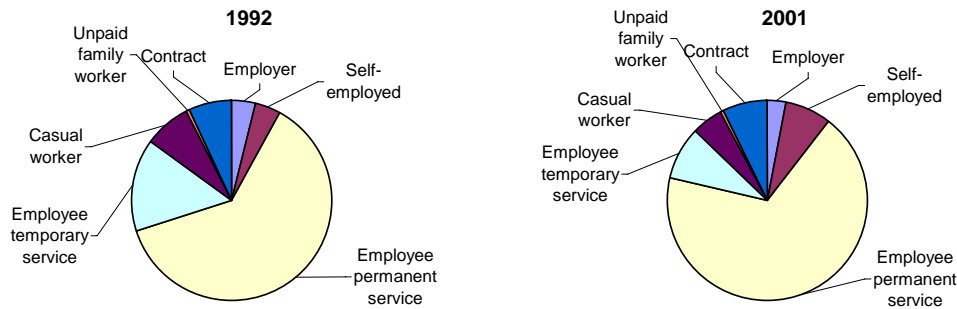
Total employed population by status in employment

In the Census of 2001, the share of persons in permanent service increased by 5 percentage points. It becomes hereby the category with the largest increase in proportion. Except for the share of self-employed, all other categories decreased in share. Only the share with a contract remained the same as in 1992.

The developments in the absolute numbers show that the number of self-employed persons increased by 94 percent compared to 1992. Also the number of employees in

permanent service and the number working with a contract increased by respectively 19 and 14 percent. All other categories decreased.

Figure 5. Employed population by status in employment Bonaire



Status in employment by sex

In 2001 the biggest share of the men was employed in permanent service (65 percent). It registered an increased by 5 points compared to 1992. All other categories stayed beneath 10 percent. The category that decreased the most in share is the category 'temporary service'. This share went from 15 to 9 percent.

The number of self-employed men more than doubled. Apart from men in temporary service and to a certain degree men employed as unpaid family workers (though this category is so small in size that the increase is negligible) the category 'self-employed' is the only category that registered an increase in the numbers. Also the share of self-employed women increased slightly with 2 points compared to 1992. The other category that increased slightly is the category 'contract'. All other categories decreased in share, whereby 'temporary service' takes the lead with a decrease of 6 points.

The number of self-employed women increased the most (66 percent). The number of women working with a contract increased by 45 percent. Permanent service increased by 33 percent. The category that diminished the most in number is 'temporary service' (31 percent).

Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute Percent (%)		1992	2001
Employer	171	143	-28	-16	4	3
Self-employed	185	358	173	94	4	7
Employee permanent service	2,708	3,229	521	19	62	67
Employee temporary service	657	416	-241	-37	15	9
Casual worker	335	237	-98	-29	8	5
Unpaid family worker	25	24	-1	-4	1	0
Contract	301	344	43	14	7	7
Other	0	72	72	0	0	1
Not Reported	48	42				
Total	4,430	4,865	435	10	100	100
Male						
Employer	122	94	-28	-23	5	4
Self-employed	109	232	123	113	4	9
Employee permanent service	1,538	1,674	136	9	60	65
Employee temporary service	374	222	-152	-41	15	9
Casual worker	222	145	-77	-35	9	6
Unpaid family worker	4	7	3	75	0	0
Contract	187	179	-8	-4	7	7
Other	0	42	42	0	0	2
Not Reported	24	20				
Total	2,580	2,615	39	2	100	100
Female						
Employer	49	49	0	0	3	2
Self-employed	76	126	50	66	4	6
Employee permanent service	1,170	1,555	385	33	64	70
Employee temporary service	283	194	-89	-31	15	9
Casual worker	113	92	-21	-19	6	4
Unpaid family worker	21	17	-4	-19	1	1
Contract	114	165	51	45	6	7
Other	0	30	30	0	0	1
Not Reported	24	22				
Total	1,850	2,250	402	22	100	100

Total hours worked

Main conclusion: There is a noticeable shift in the distribution of 'hours of work' from more persons working long hours per week in 1992 (longer than 40) towards an increase in those working a 40-hour workweek in 2001. This is particularly visible among the female employed population.

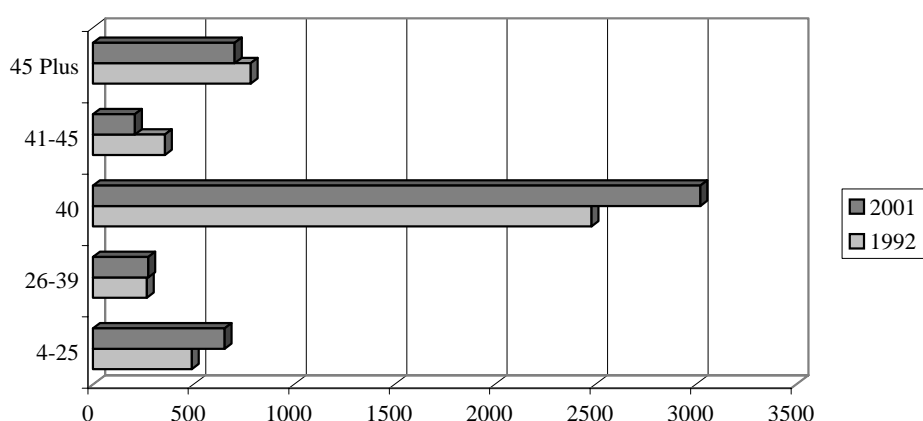
Total employed population by hours worked

Table 8 shows the distribution of the employed population by hours of work. The distribution of 2001 shows that 13 percent of the employed population works less than 25 hours per week. This is 2 points more than in 1992. Also the share that worked 40 hours per week in 1992 (57 percent) increased by 5 points and now makes up 62

percent of the employed population. In the categories ‘more than 40 hours per week’ the shares decreased.

Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
4-25	491	655	164	33	11	13
26-39	267	275	8	3	6	6
40	2,480	3,022	542	22	57	62
41-45	357	208	-149	-42	8	4
45 Plus	784	705	-79	-10	18	14
Not Reported	51	0				
Total	4,430	4,865	435	10	100	100
Male						
4-25	138	254	116	84	5	10
26-39	111	100	-11	-10	4	4
40	1,663	1,720	57	3	65	66
41-45	178	107	-71	-40	7	4
45 Plus	455	434	-21	-5	18	17
Not Reported	35	0				
Total	2,580	2,615	35	1	100	100
Female						
4-25	353	401	48	14	19	18
26-39	156	175	19	12	9	8
40	817	1,302	485	59	45	58
41-45	179	101	-78	-44	10	4
45 Plus	329	271	-58	-18	18	12
Not Reported	16	0				
Total	1,850	2,250	400	22	100	100

Figure 6. Employed population by total hours worked Bonaire



The developments in the absolute figures show that the number of persons, who worked longer than 40 hours per week, decreased by 10 (longer than 45 hours per week) and 42 percent (between 41-45 hours per week). The categories with less working hours, including 40 hours per week, all increased in numbers, signifying that more people are working less hours than in 1992.

Hours worked by sex

In 2001 the percentage of employed men who work 25 hours per week or less increased from 5 to 10 percent, the share that work exactly 40 hours per week also increased slightly from 65 to 66 percent and the share that work longer than 40 hours per week decreased from 25 to 21 percent.

The developments in the absolute numbers show a much bigger change than the changes in the proportions. The number of men, who work 25 hours per week or less increased by 84 percent compared to 1992. Another development is the decrease in the number of men, who work longer than 40 hours per week (respectively 5 (for 45 hours and longer) and 40 percent (for between 41 and 45 hours per week))

The percentage of women working 25 hours per week or less decreased from 19 to 18 percent. The share that work 40 hours per week increased by no less than 13 points, while the share of the employed population that works longer than 40 hours per week decreased. All other categories decreased in share.

In absolute sense the number of women who work 40 hours per week increased by 59 percent, and the number that work longer than 40 hours per week decreased by 18 and 44 percent.

Occupation

Main conclusion: The number of persons in occupations requiring a high level of skill increased between 1992 and 2001 and the number of persons in occupations requiring a comparatively low level of skill decreased. The most striking development is the large increase in the number of managers, particularly on the female side of the employed population.

VI.1. Total employed population by occupation

In the Census of 1992, the largest occupational group was 'Elementary occupations' (20 percent). 17 Percent of the employed population was employed as 'Service worker' or as 'Craft and related worker', and the fourth largest group was 'Clerks' (15 percent).

In 2001 the share of 'Service workers' remained the same, which is 17 percent, the share of 'Craft and related workers' dropped to 15 percent, the share of persons employed in 'Elementary occupations' also decreased to 14 percent, a 6 point decrease.

The occupational group that increased the most in share in 2001 is the group 'Managers and legislators'. It increased by 6 percentage points and now makes up 13 percent of the employed population.

Developments in the absolute numbers show that between 1992 and 2001 the group 'Managers and legislators' (including managers of snacks and restaurants) almost doubled (a 92 percent increase). The number of 'Professionals' and 'Assistant professionals' increased by respectively 31 and 42 percent.

The occupations that according to the classification system of the ISCO require a relatively low level of education, such as the 'Elementary occupations' and 'Agricultural workers', dropped in number.

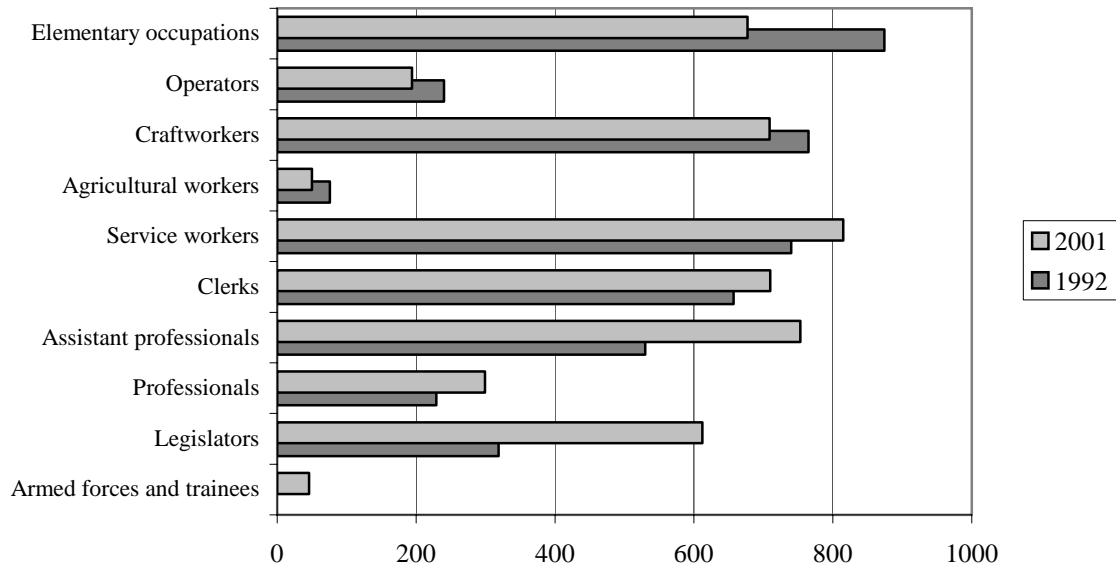
Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Armed forces and trainees	0	46	46	-	0	1
Managers and legislators	319	612	293	92	7	13
Professionals	229	299	70	31	5	6
Assistant professionals	530	753	223	42	12	15
Clerks	657	710	53	8	15	15
Service workers	740	815	75	10	17	17
Agricultural workers	76	50	-26	-34	2	1
Craft and related workers	765	709	-56	-7	17	15
Operators	240	194	-46	-19	5	4
Elementary occupations	874	677	-197	-23	20	14
Total	4,430	4,865	435	10	100	100
Male						
Armed forces and trainees	0	32	32	-	0	1
Managers and legislators	222	393	171	77	9	15
Professionals	114	152	38	33	4	6
Assistant professionals	340	438	98	29	13	17
Clerks	156	118	-38	-24	6	5
Service workers	330	338	8	2	13	13
Agricultural workers	73	47	-26	-36	3	2
Craft and related workers	732	694	-38	-5	28	27
Operators	231	180	-51	-22	9	7
Elementary occupations	382	223	-159	-42	15	9
Total	2,580	2,615	35	1	100	100
Female						
Armed forces and trainees	0	14	14	0	0	1
Managers and legislators	97	219	122	126	5	10
Professionals	115	147	32	28	6	7
Assistant professionals	190	315	125	66	10	14
Clerks	501	592	91	18	27	26
Service workers	410	477	67	16	22	21
Agricultural workers	3	3	0	0	0	0
Craft and related workers	33	15	-18	-55	2	1
Operators	9	14	5	56	0	1
Elementary occupations	492	454	-38	-8	27	20
Total	1,850	2,250	400	22	100	100

Occupation by sex

In the Census of 2001, 27 percent of the male employed population is employed as 'Craft or related workers', secondly 'Assistant professionals' (17 percent) and the third largest group is comprised of 'Managers and legislators' (15 percent). Though 'Craft and related workers' make up the largest share, the share decreased slightly with 1 point compared to 1992. On the other hand, the percentage of 'Managers and

legislators' increased by 6 points. The share of 'Assistant professionals' increased by 4 points.

Figure 7. Employed population by occupation Bonaire



The occupational group of which the share decreased the most is elementary occupations. The share decreased by 6 points compared to 1992.

The absolute number of 'Craft and related workers' decreased by 5 percent and is the group that decreased the least in size. The occupational category 'elementary occupations' decreased the most with 42 percent.

Men employed as 'Managers and professionals' increased the most (77 percent) followed by 'Professionals' (33 percent) and 'Assistant professional' (29 percent).

The developments on the female side of the employed population show that in 2001 the biggest share of women (26 percent) worked as 'Clerk', followed by 'Service worker' (21 percent), and in 'Elementary occupations' (20 percent). Compared to 1992 the share of women employed in 'Elementary occupations' decreased by 7 points and is the group that decreased the most in percentage. The occupational groups that increased the most in share were 'Managers and legislators' (5 points) and 'Assistant professional' (4 points).

Between 1992 and 2001 the number of women employed in 'Elementary occupations' and in 'Craft or related workers' decreased by respectively 8 and 55 percent, and were the only categories that dropped in size. All other categories increased in size, of which 'Managers and legislators' increased the most with more than double the number of 1992. Another group that increased substantially is 'Assistant professionals' (66 percent).

Industry

Main conclusion: Employment numbers rose most in Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities between 1992 and 2001. The percentage growth rate of this industry was slightly less than the growth rate of Health and Social Work, which grew fastest. The Hotels and Restaurants Industry remained the largest industry in terms of employment.

Total employed population by Industry

The four largest employment industries in Bonaire are respectively 'Hotels and Restaurants', 'Wholesale and Retail trade', 'Public Administration and Defense' and 'Construction'. In 2001 16 percent of the employed population worked in the 'Hotels and Restaurants' industry, 14 percent worked in the 'Wholesale and Retail trade' industry, 13 percent worked in the 'Public and Administration' sector and 10 percent was employed in the Construction industry.

Compared to 1992, there were hardly any changes in this distribution, except for Construction and Public Administration. Both dropped by 2 percentage points.

The most striking development in the absolute numbers is an increase in the number of persons in 'Health and Social industry' with almost 70 percent. Also 'Real estate, renting and business activities' increased by 66 percent.

The industries that decreased that most in number are, 'Agriculture and mining', 'Private households', 'Transport and communication' and 'Construction'.

Industry by sex

In 2001 18 percent of the men was employed in the Construction industry, followed by Public Administration (15 percent). Compared to 1992 the share employed in Construction decreased by 2 points, and the share employed in Public Administration decreased by 3 percentage points.

In the absolute numbers the male employed population decreased the most in 'Transportation and communication' (-30 percent). Agriculture and Mining also decreased by respectively 18 and 12 percent. The number of employed men in 'Public Administration' decreased by 17 percent and the number employed in 'Construction' dropped by 10 percent.

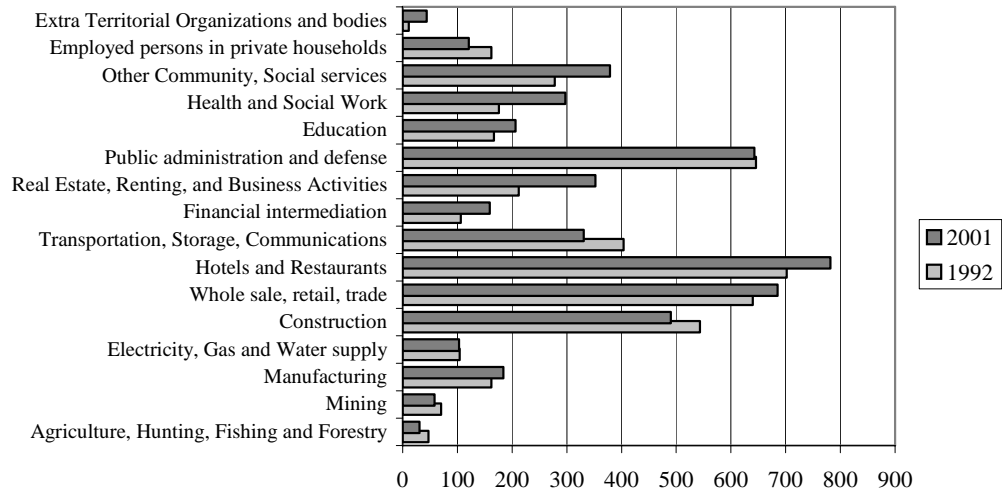
The industries where the number increased the most were 'Health and Social work' (more than doubled), and 'Other community services' (66 percent).

In 2001 most of the female employed population (19 percent) was employed in the 'Hotels and Restaurants' industry, followed by the Wholesale and Retail trade with 16 percent, in the third place comes 'Public Administration' (12 percent) and in the fourth place comes the 'Health and Social work' (10 percent).

The share of women employed in the Hotels and Restaurants industry decreased by 3 points compared to 1992. All the others mentioned increased in share, particularly 'Health and Social Work' (3 points).

Taking into account the small size of the female population in certain industries, the figures in table 10 indicate that in 2001 'Rental estate, renting and business activities' increased the most in size (80 percent), followed by 'Electricity, gas and water supply' (63 percent), in the third place the 'Financial intermediation' (61 percent) and last but not least, 'Health and Social work' in which industry the female employed population increased by 60 percent.

Figure 8. Employed population by industry Bonaire



Development Of The Employed Population Of The Netherlands Antilles 1992-2001

Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	47	31	-16	-34	1	1
Mining	70	58	-12	-17	2	1
Manufacturing	162	184	22	14	4	4
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	104	103	-1	-1	2	2
Construction	543	490	-53	-10	12	10
Wholesale, retail, trade	640	685	45	7	14	14
Hotels and Restaurants	702	782	80	11	16	16
Transportation, Storage, Communications	404	331	-73	-18	9	7
Financial intermediation	106	159	53	50	2	3
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	212	352	140	66	5	7
Public Administration and Defense	646	643	-3	0	15	13
Education	167	206	39	23	4	4
Health and Social Work	176	297	121	69	4	6
Other Community, Social services	278	379	101	36	6	8
Employed persons in private households	162	121	-41	-25	4	2
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	11	44	33	300	0	1
Total	4,430	4,865	435	10	100	100
Male						
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	45	27	-18	-40	2	1
Mining	68	56	-12	-18	3	2
Manufacturing	111	130	19	17	4	5
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	96	90	-6	-6	4	3
Construction	523	473	-50	-10	20	18
Wholesale, retail, trade	277	320	43	16	11	12
Hotels and Restaurants	338	345	7	2	13	13
Transportation, Storage, Communications	300	211	-89	-30	12	8
Financial intermediation	35	45	10	29	1	2
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	120	186	66	55	5	7
Public Administration and Defense	458	381	-77	-17	18	15
Education	57	62	5	9	2	2
Health and Social Work	23	53	30	130	1	2
Other Community, Social services	121	201	80	66	5	8
Employed persons in private households	2	7	5	250	0	0
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	6	28	22	367	0	1
Total	2,580	2,615	35	1	100	100
Female						
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	2	4	2	100	0	0
Mining	2	2	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	51	54	3	6	3	2
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	8	13	5	63	0	1
Construction	20	17	-3	-15	1	1
Wholesale, retail, trade	363	365	2	1	20	16
Hotels and Restaurants	364	437	73	20	20	19
Transportation, Storage, Communications	104	120	16	15	6	5
Financial intermediation	71	114	43	61	4	5
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	92	166	74	80	5	7
Public Administration and Defense	188	262	74	39	10	12
Education	110	144	34	31	6	6
Health and Social Work	153	244	91	59	8	11
Other Community, Social services	157	178	21	13	8	8
Employed persons in private households	160	114	-46	-29	9	5
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	5	16	11	220	0	1
Total	1,850	2,250	400	22	100	100

Level of income

Main conclusion: In 2001 the largest group employed persons earned between 1000 and 1500 guilders per month. In 1992 this was between 500 and 1000 guilders. This shift reflects developments in minimum wage levels and increased levels of income.

Total employed population by level of income

In 2001 10 percent of the employed population earned less than 500 guilders per month and 10 percent earned more than 5000 guilders. The largest share of the employed population earns between 1000 and 1500 per month (27 percent).

These percentages have not changed much compared to 1992. In that year 11 percent earned less than 500 guilders and 10 percent earned more than 5000 guilders. The only change is in the modal income class. In 1992 the modal income class was 500-1000 guilders per month. In 2001 the modal income class was shifted to 100-1500 guilders per month. This shift reflects changes that have taken place in the period between the two census moments, particularly adjustments to the minimum wage levels and overall changes in income levels.

The number of persons, who earned less than 500 guilders per month decreased by 3 percent. Also the number that earned between 500-1000 dropped by 13 percent. These were the only categories that decreased. On the other hand, the group that earned between 2000 and 3000 guilders increased by 64 percent. Those who earned higher than 5000 guilders per month, increased in number by 72 percent.

Level of income by sex

An analysis of the level of income by sex shows that in 2001 23 percent of the male employed population earned less than 1000 guilders per month. In 1992 this percentage was 26 percent.

The share that earns less than 500 guilders per month increased slightly to 6 percent instead of 4. The group with in income between 2000 and 3000 guilders increased by 5 points to 19 percent of the employed population. All other categories decreased in share or remained more or less the same.

When looking at the developments in the numbers, the figures show that the income category with the biggest decrease is the category 500-1000 guilders per month (a decrement of 20 percent). The middle class income group, 1000-1500 and 1500 and 2000 both guilders decreased by respectively 5 and 10 percent.

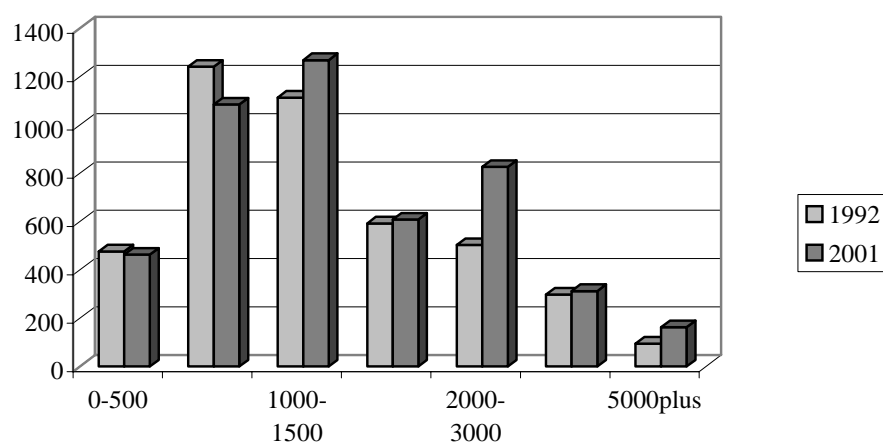
The category that increased the most in size is the category 5000 guilders or more (46 percent).

Of the female employed population 14 percent earns less than 500 guilders per month. This is 6 points less than in 1992. Also the category 500-1000 decreased substantially in share, going from 34 percent in 1992 to 29 percent in 2001. These are the only two categories that dropped in share. All other categories increased, of which the category 2000-3000 guilders per month topped the others with an 8-point rise.

Table 11. Employed population by gross monthly income¹ and sex, Bonaire						
Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
0-500	477	464	-13	-3	11	10
500-1000	1,242	1,085	-157	-13	28	23
1000-1500	1,114	1,269	155	14	26	27
1500-2000	593	609	16	3	14	13
2000-3000	503	827	324	64	12	17
3000-5000	298	313	15	5	7	7
5000plus	95	163	68	72	2	3
No income	39	57	18	46	1	1
Not Reported	69	78				
Total	4,430	4,865	435	10	100	100
Male						
0-500	106	149	43	41	4	6
500-1000	556	446	-110	-20	22	17
1000-1500	799	760	-39	-5	31	30
1500-2000	416	376	-40	-10	16	15
2000-3000	351	479	128	36	14	19
3000-5000	211	209	-2	-1	8	8
5000plus	89	130	41	46	4	5
No income	12	24	12	100	0	1
Not Reported	40	42	2			
Total	2,580	2,615	35	1	100	100
Female						
0-500	371	315	-56	-15	20	14
500-1000	686	639	-47	-7	38	29
1000-1500	315	509	194	62	17	23
1500-2000	177	233	56	32	10	11
2000-3000	152	348	196	129	8	16
3000-5000	87	104	17	20	5	5
5000plus	6	33	27	450	0	1
No income	27	33	6	22	1	1
Not Reported	29	36				
Total	1,850	2,250	400	22	100	100

¹ In 1992 prices

Figure 9. Employed population by level of income, Bonaire



The absolute number of women earning between 0-500 guilders per month decreased by 15 per cent followed by the category 500-1000, which dropped by 7 percent. In all the other categories the number of employed women rose.

Curaçao

Population³ and Economically active population 1992 and 2001

	1992	2001	Mutations	
			Absolute	Percent (%)
Population 15+	106,842	99,834	-7008	-6.6
Employed Population	51,642	47,686	-3956	-7.7
Unemployed Population	10,534	8,973	-1,561	-14.8
Unemployment rate	16.9	15.8	-1.1	
Economically inactive population 15+	44,657	43,175	-1,482	-3.3

In 2001 the economically active population of Curaçao decreased by almost 9 percent compared to 1992. Most of this decrease is the result of a decrease of the absolute number of employed persons with 8 percent compared to 1992.

The unemployed population also dropped in size with almost 15 percent. Due to the large decrease in the unemployed population, the unemployment rate dropped from 16.9 percent in 1992 to 15.8 in 2001.

Employed population by sex and age

Main conclusion: The number of employed persons decreased between 2001 and 1992. This decrease was only among the male employed population, because the female employed population increased. The younger employed population, in the age groups 15-24 and 25-34, decreased substantially in relative terms with respectively 50 and 29 percent.

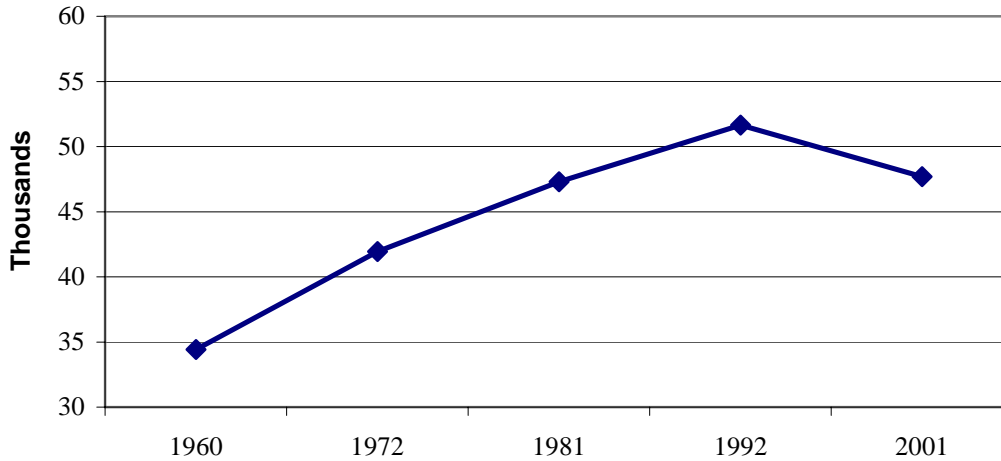
Historic overview

A historic overview of the developments in the employed population since 1960 shows that between 1960 and 1992 the employed population increased by 50 percent. However, the increase was not constant each period. From table 13 it can be deduced that between 1960 and 1972 the employed population increased most in absolute and relative terms. The average yearly increase in this period was 1.7 percent. In the two following periods the average yearly increase slowed down to 1.3 and 0.8 percent respectively. After 1992 the employed population decreased with 8 percent in total, an average yearly decrease of 0.9 percent.

	1960	1972	1981	1992	2001
Total Employed Population	34,429	41,935	47,290	51,642	47,686
Employed population/Total Population	27.5	28.5	32.1	35.8	36.5
Male employed population	25,203	28,071	30,337	29,621	24,548
Female employed population	9,226	13,864	16,953	22,019	23,138
Rate Male/female	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.1

³ This concerns the population of 15 years and older

Figure 10. Total employed population Curaçao 1960-2001



In order to understand what took place between 1992 and 2001, one can read the results of the Labor Surveys of Curaçao. These results shed some light on the developments that occurred. The surveys show that the decrease of the employed population actually commenced in 1998. Between 1998 and 2001 the size of the employed population decreased by 8 percent. The drop in the total population with 20 percent due to emigration in this period is the major factor that accounted for this decrease.

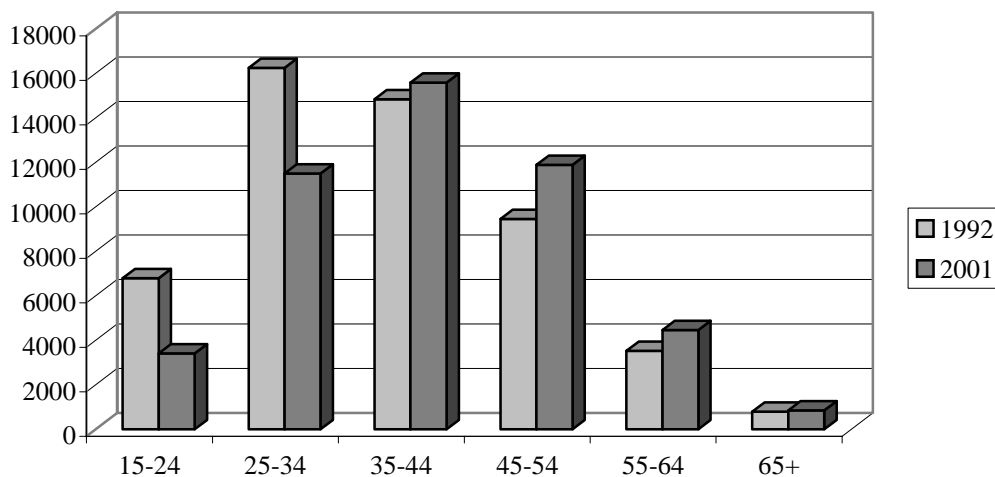
Between 1992 and 2001 the male employed population decreased by 11 percent. The figures in table 13 show that the decrease commenced after 1981. Between 1960 and 1981 this subpopulation actually increased by 20 percent. Between 1981 and 2001 the number of employed men decreased by 19 percent. Due to this, the actual number of employed men is in 2001 even below the level registered 40 years ago.

The historical overview of the development of the female employed population is quite different from the men. Table 13 shows that between 1992 and 2001 the female employed population increased by 5 percent. This increase actually took place in the whole period under consideration. The female employed population more than doubled between 1960 and 2001.

Total employed population

In 2001 the total employed population consisted of 47,686 persons. Compared to 1992 it decreased by 8 percent. The size of the employed population can be expressed as a percentage of the total population. This makes comparison with other populations and over time possible. In 2001 the employment to population rate was 48. This is 0.5 points less than in 1992 (48.3 percent). The fact that this rate did not change much compared to 1992 is an indication that the drop in the population of 15 years and over also included working persons.

Figure 11. Employed population by age, Curaçao.



Male employed population

In 2001 54.7 percent of the male population of 15 years and over is employed. This is 5.3 percentage points less than in 1992 (60 percent). From this rate it is clear that between 1992 and 2001 the employed population dropped more than the male population. It can therefore not be excluded that in this period some men became unemployed or economically inactive.

Female employed population

Contrary to the situation by the men, the female employed population increased substantially between the two census moments. The employment to population rate went from 38.3 percent in 1992 to 42.1 percent in 2001 a 4-point increase. From this one can deduce that between 1992 and 2001 unemployed and economically inactive women found employment, since the number of employed persons increased comparatively more than the population.

Youth employed population (age 15-24)

The registered youth employed population in 2001 is only half the number of 1992. Emigration of the youth can only partly be considered as a cause of this.

In 2001, 21 percent of the youth population was employed; 10 points less than in 1992. The decrease in the youth employment rate can mainly be attributed to developments in the educational characteristics of the population. In 2001, the school participation rate of youngsters has risen compared to 1992. Increased supply of education at the secondary level can certainly be pointed out as an important cause of this. Higher school participation rates will obviously result in lower shares of persons that are economically active.

Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
15-24	6,793	3,406	-3,387	-50	13	7
25-34	16,244	11,500	-4,744	-29	31	24
35-44	14,836	15,586	750	5	29	33
45-54	9,454	11,893	2,439	26	18	25
55-64	3,524	4,463	939	27	7	9
65+	789	838	49	6	2	2
Total	51,640	47,686	-3,954	-8	100	100
Male						
15-24	3,932	1,872	-2,060	-52	13	8
25-34	8,652	5,562	-3,090	-36	29	23
35-44	8,160	7,618	-542	-7	28	31
45-54	5,879	6,233	354	6	20	25
55-64	2,407	2,679	272	11	8	11
65+	591	584	-7	-1	2	2
Total	29,621	24,548	-5,073	-17	100	100
Female						
15-24	2,861	1,534	-1,327	-46	13	7
25-34	7,592	5,938	-1,654	-22	34	26
35-44	6,676	7,968	1,292	19	30	34
45-54	3,575	5,660	2,085	58	16	24
55-64	1,117	1,784	667	60	5	8
65+	198	254	56	28	1	1
Total	22,019	23,138	1,119	5	100	100

Age group 25-34

In the age group 25-34 years the employed population decreased by 7 percent. Developments in the population could be debited to this development. Due to the decrease in the youth (15-24) employed population, there was obviously little inflow from this age group. The negative number of inflow made the number of employed persons in the ages 25-34 years decrease.

In spite of the decrease in the number of employed persons, the employment to population rate increased from 67 to 70. This indicates that the large decrease in the population included more unemployed and economically inactive persons.

Ages 35 years and older

69 percent of the employed population of Curaçao is in the ages 35 years and older. This is 14 percentage points more than in 1992, which is a substantial increase. The fall back in the total number of employed persons in the population evidently included only the relatively young (15-34) and predominantly male population. The largest increase was in the age group 55-64 years (27 percent, compared to the Census of 1992)

As emigration figures show, mainly younger persons left the island in the years preceding 2001. Consequently, the ageing of the population and with it the employed population has accelerated. As fewer employed persons from the younger age groups will flow into the labor market, this process will continue.

Place of birth

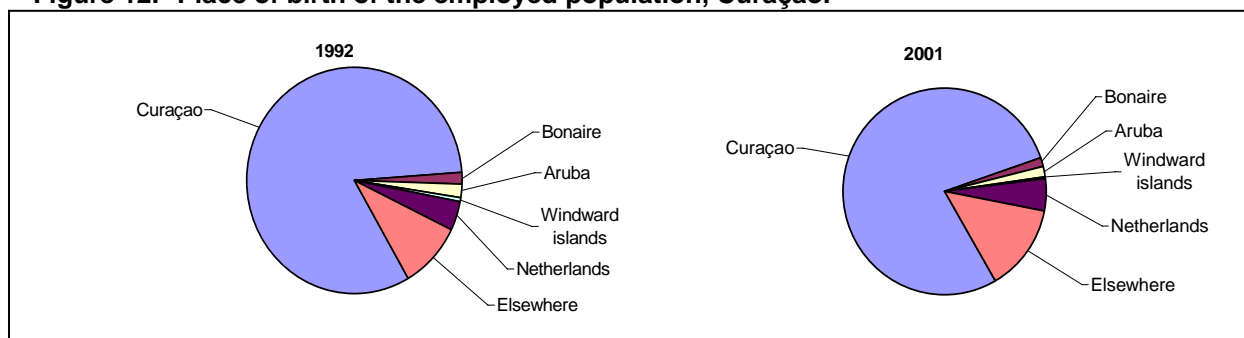
In 2001, 78 percent of the employed population was born on the island. The share decreased from 82 percent in 1992: a decrease of 4 percentage points. Also the share of those born in the other parts of the Antilles decreased slightly.

The percentage of persons born 'elsewhere', such as South America and the Caribbean, increased the most, with 4 percentage points. The percentage of those born in the Netherlands also increased slightly.

Place of Birth	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Curaçao	42,421	37,178	-5,243	-12	82	78
Bonaire	848	590	-258	-30	2	1
Aruba	996	789	-207	-21	2	2
Windward islands	343	197	-146	-43	1	0
Netherlands	2,165	2,356	191	9	4	5
Elsewhere	4,859	6,471	1,612	33	9	14
Not Reported	8	105				
Total	51,640	47,686	-4,051	-8	100	100

From table 15 one can deduce that the absolute number of employed persons born in Curaçao decreased by 12 percent since the Census of 1992. Also the number of those born on one of the other islands of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba decreased, of which the number born on one of the Windward Islands, decreased the most (43 percent decrease), though their numbers are few.

Figure 12. Place of birth of the employed population, Curaçao.



On the other hand, the number of employed persons born outside the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba increased by 33 percent.

A close observation of this development reveals that the number of employed persons born in the Antilles decreased much more than the number of employed 'foreign' born increased. This is an indication that between 1992 and 2001, as a result of the large decrease in the population due to migration, a shortage of workers in specific occupations rose on the local market. To verify this assumption, further investigation is necessary.

Highest level of education

Main conclusion: The number of persons with a mid- or high level of education increased substantially. This is particularly visible by the female employed population. On the other hand, the employed population with a low level of education, mainly males, decreased in large numbers.

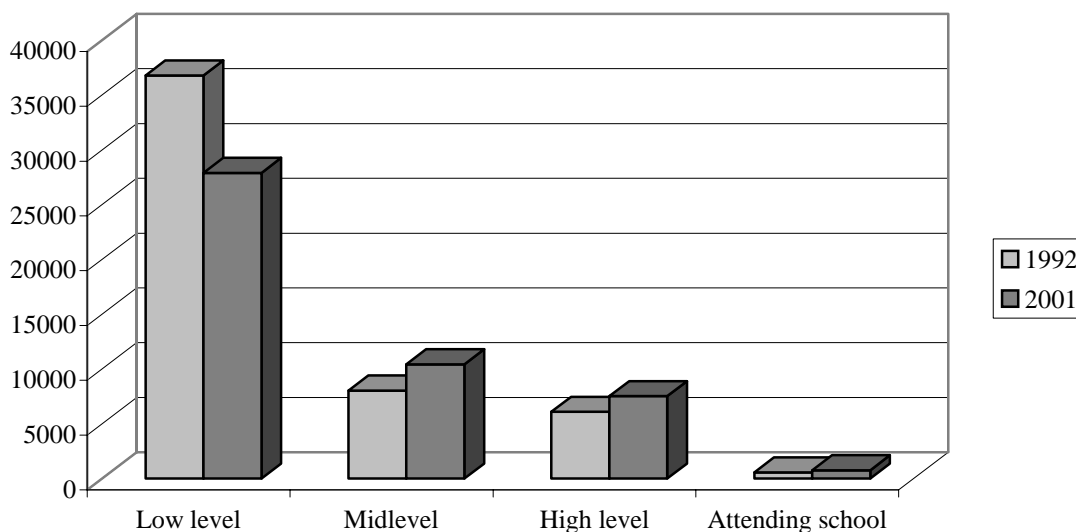
In the Census of 2001, the majority, 59 percent, of the employed population, had a low level of education, 22 percent had a midlevel and 16 percent had a high level of education. The distribution was quite different in 1992. In the Census of 1992, 71 percent had a low level of education, 28 percent had a midlevel and 12 percent had a high level. So in 2001 there was a substantial drop, of 12 points, in the share of employed persons with a low level of education, and an increase of 6 points in the share with a midlevel.

Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Low level	36,781	27,908	-8,873	-24	71	60
Midlevel	8,041	10,424	2,383	30	16	22
High level	6,089	7,523	1,434	24	12	16
Attending school	560	773	213	38	1	2
Not Reported	169	1,058				
Total	51,640	47,686	-3,954	-8	100	100
Male						
Low level	20,839	14,381	-6,458	-31	71	60
Mid level	4,605	5,078	473	10	16	21
High level	3,742	4,209	467	12	13	18
Attending school	316	380	64	20	1	2
Not Reported	119	500				
Total	29,621	24,548	-5,073	-17	100	100
Female						
Low level	15,942	13,527	-2,415	-15	73	60
Mid level	3,436	5,346	1,910	56	16	24
High level	2,347	3,314	967	41	11	15
Attending school	244	393	149	61	1	2
Not Reported	50	558				
Total	22,019	23,138	1,119	5	100	100

The number of persons with a low level of education decreased by 23 percent; which is almost 9000 men and women. This is the only category that registered a decrease. All other categories increased in size. Remarkable is the increase in the number of persons attending school while working (38 percent), although this number constitutes a small part of the population.

The second largest increase in the numbers was in the number of persons with a midlevel of education. In the Census of 2001 there were 33 percent more persons employed with a mid level of education than in the Census of 1992.

Figure 13. Employed population by level of education Curaçao.



Level of education by sex

According to the Census of 2001, 58 percent of the male employed population has a low level of education. This is 12 points less than in 1992. The share of those with a midlevel and with a high level of education increased each with 5 points.

Similar to the developments in the total employed population, the decrease in the educational levels by sex is only to be seen in the lower level. Analyses show that the number of employed men with a low level of education decreased by 30 percent in 2001. In the higher levels (mid- and high level) the numbers increased almost equally (resp. 10 and 12 percent).

Also among the employed men one will notice an increase in the number 'attending school' while being employed.

There appears to be little difference in the developments of the shares of the sexes. In the Census of 2001, 60 percent of the women has a low level of education; 13 points less than in 1992. This development was the same for the male population. Also the figures show that the percentage of women with a midlevel of education increased with 8 points, which is almost just as much as the increase of the share of men with a mid level of education.

The developments in the absolute figures show a slight difference to those on the male side of the population. The number of women with a low level of education decreased by 'only' 15 percent compared to the male population. Striking is the increase in the number of women with a high level of education (41 percent) which far surpasses the increase measured among the men (12 percent). The second largest increase was in the number of women with a mid level of education. The number increased here with 56 percent, which is substantially more than the increase in the male population (10 percent).

The number of women 'attending school' increased by 61 percent.

Level of education by age

In 2001, 59 percent of the employed youth has a low level of education, 24 percent has a midlevel and 3 percent has a high level. In 1992 the majority (77 percent) had a low level of education, 13 percent had a midlevel and 2 percent had a high level of education. So the results of the Census 2001 show that the share of the employed youth with a low level of education dropped with no less than 18 percentage points.

15-24	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Low level	5,257	1,925	-3,332	-63	77	59
Mid level	894	780	-114	-13	13	24
High level	141	99	-42	-30	2	3
Attending school	492	483	-9	-2	7	15
Not Reported	9	119				
Total	6,793	3,406	-3,387	-50	100	100
25-34						
Low level	11,204	6,089	-5,115	-46	69	54
Mid level	3,067	3,229	162	5	19	29
High level	1,900	1,842	-58	-3	12	16
Attending school	43	93	50		0	1
Not Reported	30	247				
Total	16,244	11,500	-4,744	-29	100	100
35plus						
Low level	20,320	19,894	-426	-2	71	62
Mid level	4,080	6,415	2,335	57	14	20
High level	4,048	5,582	1,534	38	14	17
Attending school	25	197	172	688	0	1
Not Reported	130	692				
Total	28,603	32,780	3,615	13	100	100

The developments in the absolute figures show that the number of youth with a low level of education diminished with 63 percent, which is approximately 3,300 persons less. The number of persons with a low level of education decreased the most since 1992, compared to the other levels. From table 17 one can conclude that the decrease in the youth employed population involved almost exclusively young people with a low level of education.

In the following age group, 25-34 years, 54 percent of the employed population had a low level of education in the Census of 2001, 29 percent had a midlevel and 16 percent had a high level.

Compared to the Census of 1992, the share with a low level of education dropped by 15 percentage points, which is a substantial decrease.

On the other hand, the percentage with a midlevel and higher increased by 14 points.

The developments in the absolute numbers show that the number of persons with low level of education in the age group 25-34 decreased in total with more than 5,000 persons. Noticeable is the increase in the number of employed persons attending school.

In the ages 35 years and older the share of employed persons with a low level of education decreased from 71 percent in 1992 to 62 percent in 2001, which is 10 points. The percentage with a midlevel increased by 6 points.

The number of persons with a low level of education decreased in fact very little, compared to the other age groups. The decrease here was 2 percent. Part of this small decrease is due to natural development in the ages, whereby a large group of persons from the previous age groups with a low level of education as registered in 1992, are still working.

On the other hand, the number with a mid- and a high level increased substantially with respectively 61 and 41 percent.

Status in employment

Main conclusion: Between 1992 and 2001 only the number of self-employed persons increased for both male and female employed. Remarkable is the increase of female employees in permanent service compared to the substantial decrease of male employees in permanent service

Total employed population by status in employment

The largest share of the employed population works in permanent service. In the Census of 2001 it increased by 2 points (from 66 to 68 percent). Another status in employment that increased in share is the status 'self-employed' (+2 points). All other statuses decreased or remained the same.

Though the status 'permanent service' increased in share, in absolute numbers it decreased by 4 percent compared to 1992. The only status that increased in size was the status 'self-employed' (29 percent)⁴. Also the number of persons working with 'other' employment arrangements increased in number though not percentage wise.

Status in employment by sex

The majority of the male employed population (64 percent) works in permanent service. This percentage remained the same as in 1992. The share in self-employment increased by 3 percentage points. Almost all other statuses dropped in share or remained the same as in 1992.

Though the share of men in permanent service remained the same as in 1992, its absolute number decreased by 17 percent. The second largest decrease was in the number of casual workers (39 percent). The decrement in the male employed population affected all but one statuses in almost equal proportions. Only the number of self-employed men increased by 25 percent.

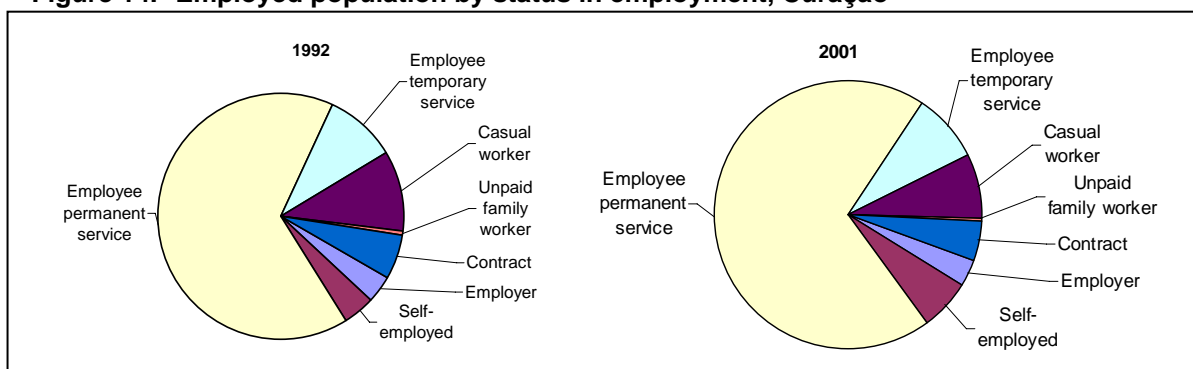
The development in the female employed population was different from that in the male employed population, where status in employment is concerned. The share of women in permanent service increased by 5 percentage points compared to 1992, which is considerably more than the same for the male employed population. Similar to the trend in

⁴ It is worth pointing out that international conventions of economic development interpret a rise in the number of self-employed persons in a country as an indication of a decline in the economy. (KILM 2003)

the total employed population and in the male employed population, all the statuses in the female employed population decreased in share except for the share of self-employed and the already mentioned share in permanent service.

Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Employer	1,775	1,524	-251	-14	3	3
Self-employed	2,199	2,845	646	29	4	6
Employee permanent service	33,662	32,261	-1,401	-4	66	68
Employee temporary service	4,826	3,850	-976	-20	9	8
Casual worker	5,323	3,552	-1,771	-33	10	8
Unpaid family worker	360	178	-182	-51	1	0
Contract	2,948	2,195	-753	-26	6	5
Other	0	734	734	0	0	2
Not Reported	547	547				
Total	51,640	47,686	-3,954	-8	100	100
Male						
Employer	1,399	1,183	-216	-15	5	5
Self-employed	1,576	1,973	397	25	5	8
Employee permanent service	18,889	15,630	-3,259	-17	64	64
Employee temporary service	2,342	1,815	-527	-23	8	7
Casual worker	3,481	2,127	-1,354	-39	12	9
Unpaid family worker	87	51	-36	-41	0	0
Contract	1,542	1,067	-475	-31	5	4
Other	0	413	413	0	0	2
Not Reported	305	289				
Total	29,621	24,548	-5,073	-17	100	100
Female						
Employer	376	341	-35	-9	2	1
Self-employed	623	872	249	40	3	4
Employee permanent service	14,773	16,631	1,858	13	68	73
Employee temporary service	2,484	2,035	-449	-18	11	9
Casual worker	1,842	1,425	-417	-23	8	6
Unpaid family worker	273	127	-146	-53	1	1
Contract	1,406	1,128	-278	-20	6	5
Other	0	321	321	0	0	1
Not Reported	242	258				
Total	22,019	23,138	1,119	5	100	100

Figure 14. Employed population by status in employment, Curaçao



Compared to 1992 the number of women in permanent service increased by 13 percent. The number of self-employed increased by 40 percent.

On the other hand, the number of women performing casual work decreased by 23 percent. The status that decreased the most between 1992 and 2001 is the share of unpaid family working women (-53 percent).

Total hours worked

Main conclusion: The drop in total employment between 1992 and 2001 mainly concerned men working full time (40 hours a week). On the other hand, the number of employees working part time (25 hours a week or less) or more than 45 hours a week increased.

Total employed population by hours worked

In 2001, approximately 12 percent of the employed population worked 25 hours per week or less, 61 percent worked 40 hours and approximately 17 percent worked longer than 40 hours per week. Compared to 1992, the shares of persons working 40 up to 45 hours a week declined, and the shares of all others, those working part-time or working more than 45 hours a week, increased.

The changes in the absolute numbers substantiate the above-mentioned findings. On the basis of the mutations in table 19, the results of the Census show that compared to 1992 the number of persons who worked 40 hours per week decreased by almost 4000 persons.

Table 19 clearly shows that the decrease in the total employed population largely involved persons who worked between 40 and 45 hours per week .

Hours worked by sex

From table 18 it is noticeable that the share of men, who worked 25 hours or less per week, increased from 6 to 8 percent. On the contrary, the percentage that worked 40 hours per week decreased by 4 percentage points.

A comparison of the distribution of 1992 to that of 2001 shows a shift in 2001 towards a larger share of men working 25 hours per week or less.

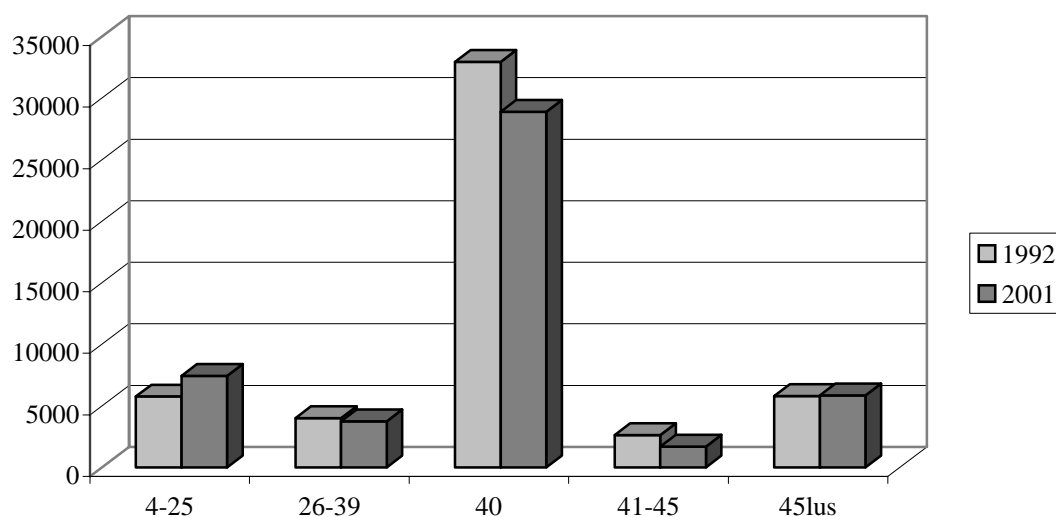
The above changes in the percentages are related to the relative figures. The developments in the absolute numbers show that between 1992 and 2001 the number of men, who worked less than 25 hours per week, increased by 9 percent.

The number that worked 40 hours per week dropped substantially with 23 percent.

Contrary to the situation on the male side of the employed population, on the female side there were little changes. The share of women, who worked 25 hours per week or less, dropped slightly (1 point) compared to 1992. The share that worked 40 hours per week went up slightly (1 point).

Table 19. Employed population by hours worked and sex, Curaçao						
Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
4-25	5,771	5,924	153	3	11	12
26-39	4,016	4,131	115	3	8	9
40	32,950	29,287	-3,663	-11	64	61
41-45	2,628	2,091	-537	-20	5	4
45 Plus	5,821	6,253	432	7	11	13
Not Reported	454	0				
Total	51,640	47,686	-3,954	-8	100	100
Male						
4-25	1,858	2,023	165	9	6	8
26-39	1,915	1,601	-314	-16	7	7
40	20,178	15,598	-4,580	-23	69	64
41-45	1,497	1,273	-224	-15	5	5
45 Plus	3,864	4,053	189	5	13	17
Not Reported	309					
Total	29,621	24,548	-5073	-17	100	100
Female						
4-25	3,913	3,901	-12	0	18	17
26-39	2,101	2,530	429	20	10	11
40	12,772	13,689	917	7	58	59
41-45	1,131	818	-313	-28	5	4
45 Plus	1,957	2,200	243	12	9	10
Not Reported	145					
Total	22,019	23,138	1,119	5	100	100

Figure 15. Employed population by hours worked Curaçao.



Occupation

Main conclusion: The decrease in the total employed population involved mostly persons in occupations requiring comparatively low levels of skill such as craft and related workers and persons in elementary occupations.

Total employed population by occupation

In 1992 and in 2001 clerical and service workers make up two of the largest groups of the employed population with a share of respectively 17 and 16 percent. In the Census of 2001 almost all occupational categories decreased slightly in size or remained the same, except for 'craft and related workers'. This category diminished the most in share from 15 to 11 percent. 'Managers and legislators' on the other hand increased from 7 to 11 percent.

Compared to 1992 the number of managers and legislators increased by 39 percent. Worth pointing out is the large increase in the number of trainees that have entered the working force during the specified period. All other occupational categories diminished in number.

The results of the developments that took place on the 'lower' side of the occupational spectrum (fewer jobs requiring many skills) show that the number of 'craft and related workers' decreased substantially with 33 percent. The number of persons in elementary occupations decreased by 21 percent.

Occupation by sex

In 1992 the largest share of the male employed population consisted of 'craft and related workers' (25 percent). The second largest group consisted of 'assistant professionals' (15 percent).

In 2001 these percentages changed. The share of 'craft and related workers' workers dropped to 20 percent of the employed population, though it still remained the largest group. Also 'assistant professionals' maintained its second place. Remarkable is the large increase in the share of 'managers legislators', which went from 10 to 15 percent.

As mentioned earlier, between 1992 and 2001 the male employed population decreased by 17 percent. The figures in table 18 show that most of this decrease included persons in the lower skilled jobs. The number of 'craft and related workers' dropped by 34 percent, the number of in 'elementary occupations' dropped by 33 percent, and the number of employed agricultural workers dropped by 32 percent and the number of operators decreased by 24 percent.

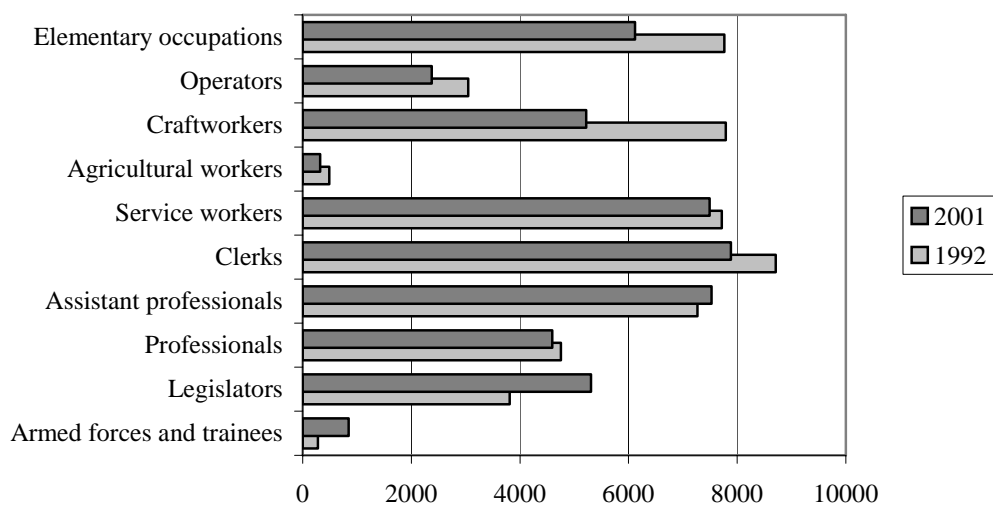
On the other hand, the number of male managers and legislators went up with 27 percent.

Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Armed forces and trainees	280	847	567	203	1	2
Legislators	3,815	5,305	1,490	39	7	11
Professionals	4,757	4,595	-162	-3	9	10
Assistant professionals	7,267	7,527	260	4	14	16
Clerks	8,713	7,885	-828	-10	17	17
Service workers	7,719	7,493	-226	-3	15	16
Agricultural workers	487	320	-167	-34	1	1
Craft and related workers	7,790	5,222	-2,568	-33	15	11
Operators	3,047	2,375	-672	-22	6	5
Elementary occupations	7,765	6,117	-1,648	-21	15	13
Total	51,640	47,686	-3,954	-8	100	100
Male						
Armed forces and trainees	276	580	304	110	1	2
Managers and legislators	2,951	3,735	784	27	10	15
Professionals	2,420	2,219	-201	-8	8	9
Assistant professionals	4,590	3,823	-767	-17	15	16
Clerks	2,430	1,662	-768	-32	8	7
Service workers	2,938	2,972	34	1	10	12
Agricultural workers	397	269	-128	-32	1	1
Craft and related workers	7,481	4,919	-2,562	-34	25	20
Operators	2,784	2,119	-665	-24	9	9
Elementary occupations	3,354	2,250	-1,104	-33	11	9
Total	29,621	24,548	-5,073	-17	100	100
Female						
Armed forces and trainees	4	267	263		0	1
Managers and legislators	864	1,570	706	82	4	7
Professionals	2,337	2,376	39	2	11	10
Assistant professionals	2,677	3,704	1,027	38	12	16
Clerks	6,283	6,223	-60	-1	29	27
Service workers	4,781	4,521	-260	-5	22	20
Agricultural workers	90	51	-39	-43	0	0
Craft and related workers	309	303	-6	-2	1	1
Operators	263	256	-7	-3	1	1
Elementary occupations	4,411	3,867	-544	-12	20	17
Total	22,019	23,138	1,119	5	100	100

Among the female employed population, in the Census of 1992, the largest share, 29 percent, worked as clerk, followed by 22 percent service workers and 20 percent worked in elementary occupations.

In 2001 the share of clerks decreased to 27 percent, the percentage of service workers dropped to 20 percent and the share of women in elementary occupations to 17.0 percent. On the other hand, there was an increase in managers and legislators from 4 to 7 percent and also an increase in assistant professionals from 12 to 16 percent.

Figure 16. Employed population by occupation, Curaçao



Though the percentage of women employed in the lower occupational levels decreased, the number of women in the 'higher' occupational categories increased. The number of female managers and legislators increased by 82 percent. Also the number of assistant professionals increased by 38 percent.

Industry

Main conclusion: The Industries in which the number of employed persons decreased the most were Manufacturing (37 percent) and Public Administration and Defense (31 percent). On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of persons employed in Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities (35 percent) and in Financial intermediation (18 percent).

Total employed population by Industry

In 1992 the largest share of the employed population was employed in the Wholesale, retail and trade industry (18 percent). In 2001 this percentage remained the same.

The second and third largest employment industries are Manufacturing and Public Administration and Defense with each 12 percent share of the market. In 2001 the Manufacturing industry decreased substantially and now has an 8 percent share of the employed population. Also the share of employed persons in Public Administration and Defense decreased by 3 percentage points.

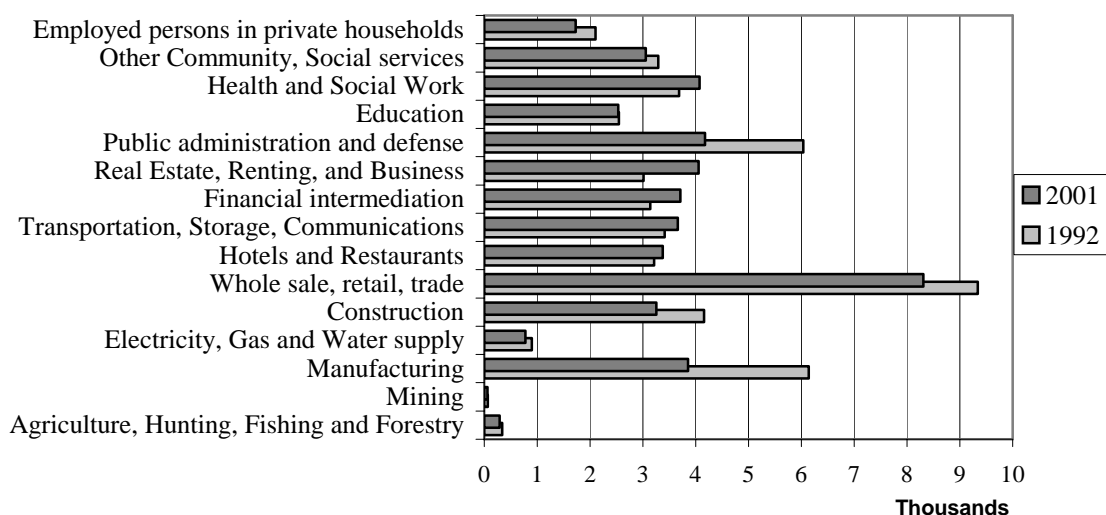
The absolute number of number of persons employed Wholesale retail and trade Industry decreased by 11 percent, the number employed in Public Administration and Defense decreased by 31 percent and the number of persons employed in Manufacturing decreased by 37 percent and is the industry that decreased the most in the specified period. The industry that increased the most was Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities (+37 percent).

Industry and sex

An analysis of the employed population by sex shows that in 1992 most men were employed in Manufacturing (18 percent), followed by Wholesale retail and trade (16

percent) and Public Administration and Defense (15 percent). In 2001 the share of men employed in Manufacturing decreased by 5 points to 13 percent. On the other hand, there was an increase in share in almost all industries of which Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities had the highest increase with 4 percentage points.

Figure 17. Employed population by industry, Curaçao.



What stands out in the developments in the absolute figures is the large decrease in the number of men employed in the Manufacturing industry. The number dropped by 42 percent. Also the number of men employed in Public Administration and Defense diminished with 40 percent.

The industries in which the number increased were the Financial industry (15 percent) and Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities (23 percent). Worth pointing out is an increase in the number of men working in the Household sector (53 percent).

For the female employed population the results show that in 2001 21 percent were employed in the Wholesale, Retail and Trade industry, followed by 14 percent in the Health and social work sector and 10 percent in Financial intermediation as the third largest employment industry for women.

Though its share in employment decreased by almost 3 points compared to 1992, the Wholesale and retail trade industry still remains the largest employment industry for women. The other two industries, Health and Social Work and Financial intermediation, both increased in share and also remain the largest industries on the island.

The number of women employed in Wholesale retail and trade decreased by 8 percent between the census of 1992 and the census of 2001. On the other hand, the number employed in Financial Intermediation increased by 20 percent. The number employed in Health and Social work increased by 18 percent.

Also in other employment industries the number of employed women went up. This applies particularly to Electricity, gas and water, which registered an increase of 37 percent, compared to the census of 1992 and also Real estate, renting and business activities, which registered a rise of 53 percent.

Development Of The Employed Population Of The Netherlands Antilles 1992-2001

Table 21. Employed population by industry and sex, Curaçao						
Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	338	293	-45	-13	1	1
Mining	68	62	-6	-9	0	0
Manufacturing	6,142	3,852	-2,290	-37	12	8
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	895	777	-118	-13	2	2
Construction	4,157	3,253	-904	-22	8	7
Wholesale, retail, trade	9,340	8,309	-1,031	-11	18	18
Hotels and Restaurants	3,214	3,377	163	5	6	7
Transportation, Storage, Communications	3,412	3,661	249	7	7	8
Financial intermediation	3,142	3,711	569	18	6	8
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	3,014	4,054	1,040	35	6	9
Public Administration and Defense	6,037	4,176	-1,861	-31	12	9
Education	2,543	2,533	-10	0	5	5
Health and Social Work	3,684	4,071	387	11	7	9
Other Community, Social services	3,292	3,057	-235	-7	6	7
Employed persons in private households	2,100	1,730	-370	-18	4	4
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	33	0	-33	-100	0	0
Unknown industry	229	770				
Total	51,640	47,686	-4,495	-9	100	100
Male						
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	267	251	-16	-6	1	1
Mining	64	52	-12	-19	0	0
Manufacturing	5,208	3,032	-2,176	-42	18	13
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	781	621	-160	-20	3	3
Construction	3,960	3,040	-920	-23	13	13
Wholesale, retail, trade	4,742	4,070	-672	-14	16	17
Hotels and Restaurants	1,365	1,391	26	2	5	6
Transportation, Storage, Communications	2,382	2,395	13	1	8	10
Financial intermediation	1,205	1,383	178	15	4	6
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	1,891	2,333	442	23	6	10
Public Administration and Defense	4,323	2,579	-1,744	-40	15	11
Education	764	685	-79	-10	3	3
Health and Social Work	981	891	-90	-9	3	4
Other Community, Social services	1,444	1,327	-117	-8	5	5
Employed persons in private households	70	107	37	53	0	0
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	25	0	-25	-100	0	0
Unknown industry	149	391				
Total	29,621	24,548	-5,315	-18	100	100
Female						
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	71	42	-29	-41	0	0
Mining	4	10	6	150	0	0
Manufacturing	934	820	-114	-12	4	4
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	114	156	42	37	1	1
Construction	197	213	16	8	1	1
Wholesale, retail, trade	4,598	4,239	-359	-8	21	19
Hotels and Restaurants	1,849	1,986	137	7	8	9
Transportation, Storage, Communications	1,030	1,266	236	23	5	6
Financial intermediation	1,937	2,328	391	20	9	10
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	1,123	1,721	598	53	5	8
Public Administration and Defense	1,714	1,597	-117	-7	8	7
Education	1,779	1,848	69	4	8	8
Health and Social Work	2,703	3,180	477	18	12	14
Other Community, Social services	1,848	1,730	-118	-6	8	8
Employed persons in private households	2,030	1,623	-407	-20	9	7
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	8	0	-8	-100	0	0
Unknown industry	80	379				
Total	22,019	23,138	820	4	100	100

What is noticeable is that, contrary to the developments in the male employed population, the number of women employed in private households decreased by 20 percent.

Level of income

Main conclusion: the drop in employment between 1992 and 2001 affected mostly employed persons with lower incomes. Surprisingly, employed persons with the lowest incomes (less than 500 guilders) increased in absolute and relative terms.

Total employed population by level of income

In the Census of 2001 11 percent of the employed population earned less than 500 guilders per month, 23 percent earned between 500 and 1000 guilders per month. The higher income category, which is higher than 5000 guilders per month, shared 18 percent of the market. This distribution is slightly different from the Census 1992. In the Census of 1992 the share that earned less than 500 guilders per month was 2 points lower than in 2001. The number of persons, who earned between 500 and 1000 guilders, made up 25 percent of the employed population, which is 2 points higher than in 2001. The share with an income higher than 5000 guilders per month remained almost unchanged.

Level of income by sex

An analysis of the level of income by sex shows that in 2001 7 percent of the male employed population earned less than 500 guilders per month. This is an increase compared to 1992 when the percentage was 5 percent. The share that earned between 500 and 1000 guilders decreased. The share that earned more than 5000 guilders per month increased from 9 to 11 percent.

The overall decrease in male employment affected mainly employed persons in the lower income groups (500-1500 guilders) and the middle to higher income group (3000-5000 guilders), whereas the number of persons in the highest income group remained more or less the same. Remarkable is the increase, in absolute and relative terms, of employed persons earning less than 500 guilders.

Persons earning middle or higher incomes mainly caused the increase in female employment between 1992 and 2001.

The share of employed women who earned less than 500 guilders per month increased to 15 percent versus 14 percent in 1992. The percentage that had an income between 500 and 1000 guilders per month dropped from 32 percent in 1992 to 27 percent in 2001.

Here, the number of persons earning lower incomes (500-1500 guilders) decreased, whereas the number of persons in the middle-income groups (1500-3000 guilders) and the high-income group (more than 5000 guilders) increased.

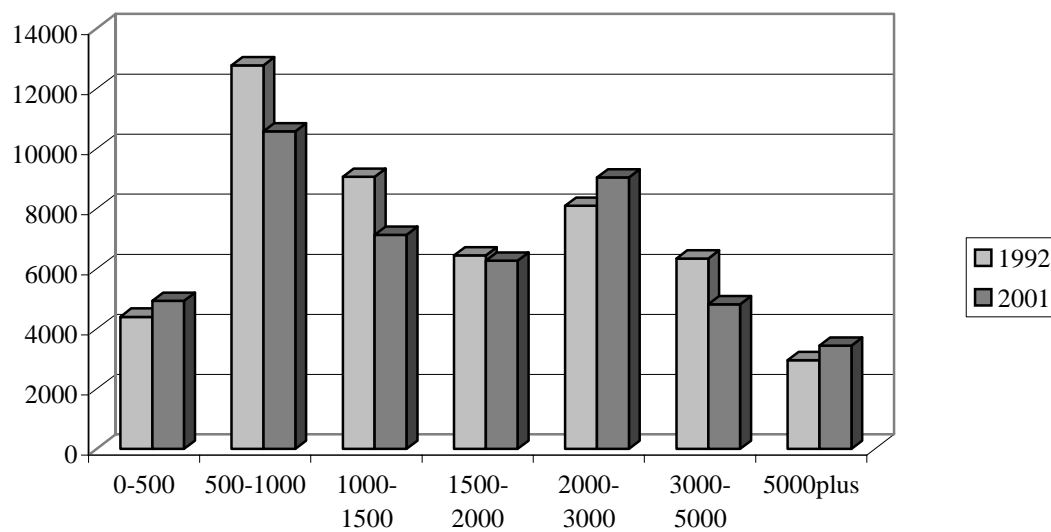
A very small percentage of women earn 5000 guilders or more. In 2001 this was 3 percent and in 1992 it was only 1 percent. These figures indicate that on the whole the men earn relatively higher than the women. Worth pointing out however is the

increase in the share of women, who earn between 2000 and 3000 guilders per month. The share went from 15 percent in 1992 to 20 percent in 2001.

Total	Absolute Figures		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
0-500	4,399	4,928	529	12	9	11
500-1000	12,775	10,573	-2,202	-17	25	23
1000-1500	9,059	7,131	-1,928	-21	18	15
1500-2000	6,441	6,264	-177	-3	13	13
2000-3000	8,094	9,039	945	12	16	19
3000-5000	6,338	4,817	-1,521	-24	13	10
5000 plus	2,951	3,435	484	16	6	7
No income	588	478	-110	-19	1	1
Not Reported	995	1,021	26	3		
Total	51,640	47,686	-3,954	-8	100	100
Male						
0-500	1,456	1,617	161	11	5	7
500-1000	5,756	4,468	-1,288	-22	20	19
1000-1500	5,809	4,111	-1,698	-29	20	17
1500-2000	3,965	3,223	-742	-19	14	13
2000-3000	4,756	4,591	-165	-3	16	19
3000-5000	4,318	2,917	-1,401	-32	15	12
5000 plus	2,671	2,738	67	3	9	11
No income	201	252	51	25	1	1
Not Reported	689	631				
Total	29,621	24,548	-5,073	-17	100	100
Female						
0-500	2,943	3,311	368	13	14	15
500-1000	7,019	6,105	-914	-13	32	27
1000-1500	3,250	3,020	-230	-7	15	13
1500-2000	2,476	3,041	565	23	11	13
2000-3000	3,338	4,448	1,110	33	15	20
3000-5000	2,020	1,900	-120	-6	9	8
5000 plus	280	697	417	149	1	3
No income	387	226	-161	-42	2	1
Not Reported	306	390				
Total	22,019	23,138	1,119	5	100	100

Though the share of women, who earn 5000 guilders or more, is relatively small, yet in absolute numbers it increased compared to 1992. In 2001 the number of women, who earned 500 guilders or more, more than doubled. The category that increased the most in size is the category 2000-3000 guilders per month. In 2001 it increased by more than 1100 persons, which is 33 percent.

Figure 18. Employed population by gross monthly income, Curaçao



Sint Maarten

Population⁵ and Economically active population 1992 and 2001

Table 23. Development of the Economically active population Sint Maarten 1992-2001.

	1992	2001	Mutations	
			Absolute	Percent (%)
Population 15+	23,939	22,654	-1,285	-5.4
Employed Population	16,911	15,495	-1,416	-8.4
Unemployed Population	2,425	2,282	-143	-5.9
Unemployment rate	12.5	12.8	0.3	
Economically inactive population 15+	4,603	4,877	274	5.9

In 2001 the economically active population of Sint Maarten (employed + unemployed) decreased by 8 percent compared to 1992. Most of this decrease is the result of a decrease of the employed population (8 percent).

The unemployed population decreased by 6 percent. The unemployment rate rose slightly from 12.5 to 12.8 percent.

Employed Population By Sex And Age

The decrease in the employed population was the largest among the male population and among the relatively young (between 15-34 years). Since 1960 there is a steady increase in the participation of women on the labor market.

Total employed population

The total employed population of Sint Maarten diminished with 8 percent between 1992 and 2001. The number of employed persons as a percentage of the population, decreased from 71 percent in 1992 to 68 percent in 2001. Relative to the population the number of employed persons decreased more, signifying that some employed persons became economically inactive. Developments in the population and the working force between 1992 and 2001 reflect occurrences that took place in the period, of which the devastating effects of the hurricane Luis are the most dramatic.

Historic overview

An analysis of the developments in the employed population between 1960 and 2001 shows that during this period the number of employed persons mutated at different paces. Between 1960 and 1972 it almost quadrupled with an average yearly increase of 12 percent. Between 1972 and 1981 the employed population almost doubled, slowing down the yearly increase to 8 percent. Between 1981 and 1992, the population almost tripled, increasing the yearly growth rate to 10 percent. The decrease initiated in 2001 when the employed population decreased by 8 percent compared to 1992, which is approximately an average yearly decrease of 1 percent.

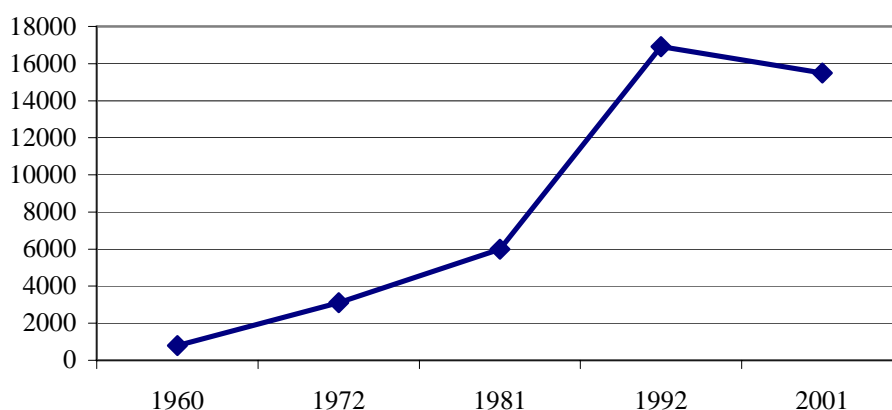
⁵ This concerns the population of 15 years and older

A long-term analysis made for the sexes shows that in 1992 the male employed population was 18 times higher than in 1960. Between 1992 and 2001 the increment took a downward turn and it diminished with 11 percent.

The female employed population was in 1992 29 times higher than the number in 1960. Between 1992 and 2001 it decreased by 5 percent.

	1960	1972	1981	1992	2001
Total Employed Population	793	3,112	5,998	16,911	15,495
Employed population/Total Population	29.1	39.9	45.6	52.5	50.6
Male employed population	533	1,930	3,338	9,337	8,332
Female employed population	260	1,182	2,660	7,574	7,163
Rate employed male/female	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2

Figure 19. Total employed population Sint Maarten 1960-2001



Since 1960 women have entered the working force in large numbers, comparatively more than their male counterparts. This can be seen in the much higher rise in the number of employed women in 1992 than in the number of employed men, when comparing this number to 1960. The male/female rate dropped from 2.1 in 1960 to 1.2 in 2001. Consequently in 2001 there were almost just as many employed women as there were employed men. This is opposite to the rate in 1960 when the number of employed men was twice as high as the number of employed women.

Male employed population

Between 1992 and 2001, the male employed population decreased by 11 percent. The number of employed men as a proportion of the male population dropped from 79 percent in 1992 to 76 percent in 2001. Though the male population also decreased, the number of employed men decreased more, causing the rate to decrease. It is not excluded that the decrease in the male population also included employed men.

Female employed population

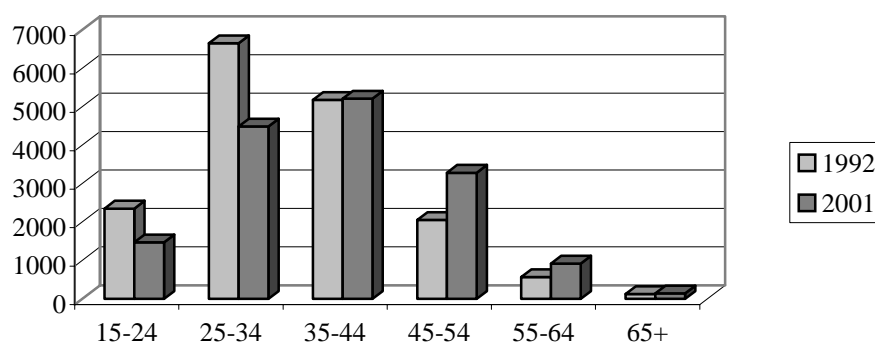
The female employed population decreased by 5 percent between 1992 and 2001, which is 6 points less than the decrease of the male employed population. As a percentage of the female population, the female employed population decreased from

63 percent in 1992 to 61 percent in 2001. The decrease in the female employed population was larger than the decrease in the male employed population wherefore the rate dropped.

Youth employed population

The number of employed youths decreased by 37 percent in 2001. Relative to the youth population the rate dropped substantially from 51 percent in 1992 to 41 percent in 2001. This indicates that the decrease in the youth employed population was not only an effect of the decrease in the population but also the result of an outflow of young persons out of the workforce altogether. This on the one hand has to do with natural aging (it is evident that most working young persons in the age group 15 to 24 in 1992 will be measured in the age group 25-34, 9 years later) and also with more young persons, who have become inactive. Analyses performed by CBS show that the school participation rate increased between 1992 and 2001. As a result there was little inflow of youths into the workforce to compensate for the outflow.

Total	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
15-24	2,346	1,469	-877	-37	14	9
25-34	6,654	4,480	-2,174	-33	39	29
35-44	5,175	5,206	31	1	31	34
45-54	2,051	3,279	1,228	60	12	21
55-64	563	920	357	63	3	6
65+	122	141	19	16	1	1
Total	16,911	15,495	-1,416	-8	100	100
Male						
15-24	1,227	814	-413	-34	13	10
25-34	3,649	2,356	-1,293	-35	39	28
35-44	2,823	2,728	-95	-3	30	33
45-54	1,173	1,793	620	53	13	22
55-64	369	547	178	48	4	7
65+	96	94	-2	-2	1	1
Total	9,337	8,332	-1,005	-11	100	100
Female						
15-24	1,119	655	-464	-41	15	9
25-34	3,005	2,124	-881	-29	40	30
35-44	2,352	2,478	126	5	31	35
45-54	878	1,486	608	69	12	21
55-64	194	373	179	92	3	5
65+	26	47	21	81	0	1
Total	7,574	7,163	-411	-5	100	100

Figure 20. Employed population by age Sint Maarten 1992-2001

Age group 25-34

The employed population in the age group 25-34 decreased by 33 percent. The percentage of employed persons to the population in this age group decreased from 79 percent in 1992 to 77 percent in 2001. Similar to the situation of the youth employed population, it appears that besides a decrease in the population, which partly also included working persons, natural development of the ages also played a role in this decrease.

Since the employed population decreased substantially more than the population, it could not be excluded that in this age group economical factors may have also played a role in this decrease.

Ages 35 years and older

Contrary to the younger age groups the employed population in the ages 35 years and older increased. A development which can be seen on the labor market of Sint Maarten is the slowly but surely aging of the working population.

The results of the census show that in 2001 there were hardly any changes in the number of employed persons in the age group 35-44. The number increased by 1 percent.

This can be seen as the net effect of the strongly diminished working population in the ages up to 34 years. It is evident that a continuation of this trend will eventually result in a further rise in the number of employed persons in the ages 45 years and older (the aging process, as already mentioned) as opposed to the number in the younger ages. Between 1992 and 2001 the employed population in the age group 45-54 increased by 60 percent and in the age group 55-64 the same increased by 63 percent.

Place of birth

Main conclusion: Persons born outside of the Kingdom make up the largest share of the employed population. In 2001 the share was almost 70 percent.

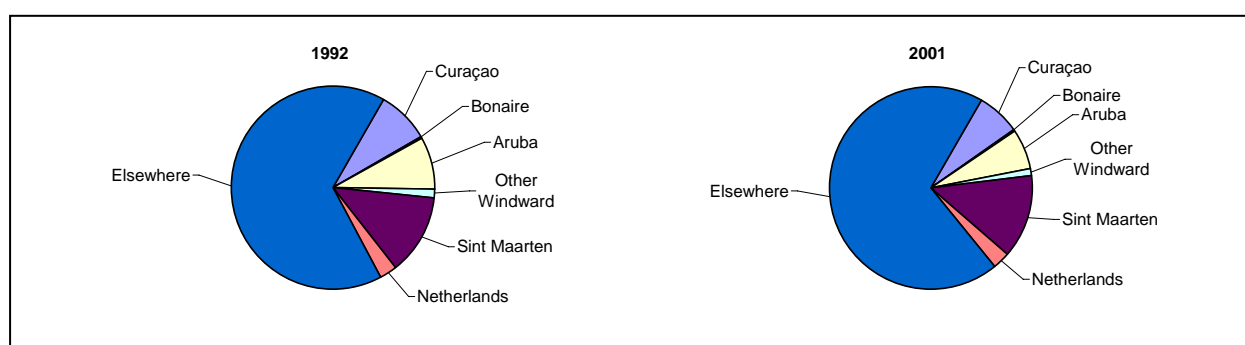
There was little change in the distribution of the employed population by place of birth. In 1992 13 percent was born in Sint Maarten. This percentage remained the same in 2001.

Table 26. Employed population by place of birth, Sint Maarten

Place of Birth	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Curaçao	1,418	1,083	-335	-24	8	7
Bonaire	32	25	-7	-22	0	0
Aruba	1,416	987	-429	-30	8	6
Other Windward	218	158	-60	-28	1	1
Sint Maarten	2,170	2,074	-96	-4	13	13
Netherlands	494	413	-81	-16	3	3
Elsewhere	11,156	10,648	-508	-5	66	69
Not Reported	7	107				
Total	16,911	15,495	-1,516	-9	100	100

The share of employed persons born 'Elsewhere' increased from 66 percent in 1992 to 69 percent in 2001. Employed persons born on Curaçao decreased slightly from 8 to 7 percent. The share born in Aruba decreased by 2 percentage points.

Figure 21. Employed population by place of birth, Sint Maarten



The result of the analyses of the absolute numbers shows that the category that decreased the most between 1992 and 2001 is the number of employed persons born in Aruba. This number decreased by 30 percent, followed by the number of persons born on one of the other 'Windward islands' (28 percent). The category that decreased the least is the category of those born 'Elsewhere', so outside the Netherlands Antilles.

Highest level of education

Main conclusion: The largest significant increase in the number of employed persons was among those with a 'mid level' of education. In 2001 the number rose with 37 percent compared to 1992.

Total employed population by highest level of education

Noticeable in the development of the employed population by level of education is the switch from predominantly 'low level' of education in 1992 to an increased share of those with a 'mid and high level'. In 1992 71 percent of the employed population had a low level of education. The percentage decreased to 61 percent in 2001, a reduction of 10 percentage points. In the period between the two censuses the share of employed with a 'mid level' of education increased from 17 to 25 percent, which is a rise of 8 points. It thus becomes the level with the highest increase in share. The share with a high level of education increased by 3 points.

This shift came about because of a large decrease in the number of employed persons with a low level of education (decreased by 26 percent). On the other hand, the number of persons with a midlevel of education increased by almost 30 percent.

Level of education by sex

In 1992 seventy one percent of the male employed population had an education not higher than low level, which percentage dropped to 62 percent in 2001.

Similar to the development in the total population, the percentage of employed men with a mid level of education increased by 8 percentage points to 24 percent in 2001. The share with a high level increased by 2 points to 14 percent.

A description of the development in the numbers shows that the decrease in the total male employed population included mainly men with a low level of education. Between 1992 and 2001 this subpopulation decreased by 27 percent.

On the other hand, the number of employed men with a midlevel of education increased by 22 percent. Worth pointing out is that though the number of employed men with a midlevel of education increased, the number with a high level of education decreased slightly.

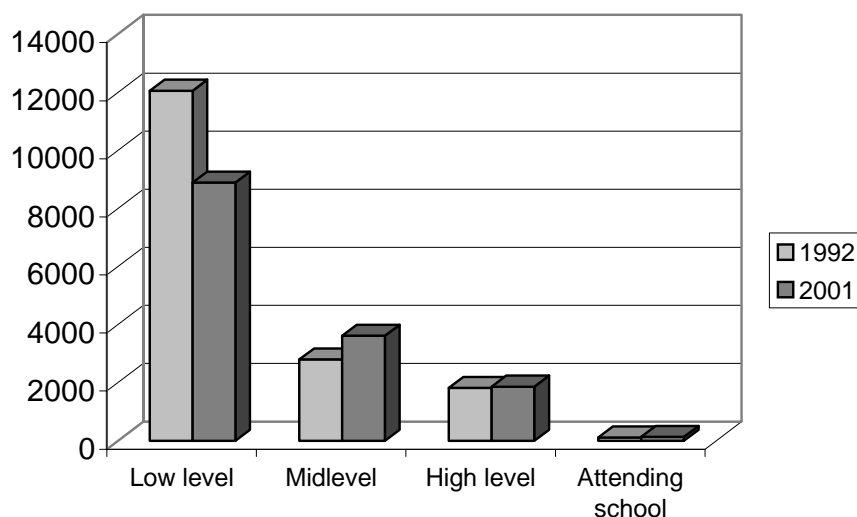
The share of women with a low level of education decreased by 10 percentage points. On the other hand, the share with a mid level increased by 9 points and the share with a high level went up with 2 points.

The number of employed women with a low level of education decreased by 25 percent between 1992 and 2001. The number with a midlevel of education went up 38 percent, which is 16 points more than the same for the men. This indicates that the rise in the number of employed persons with a mid level of education in the total population involved mainly women. Also the number of women with a high level of education increased by 13 percent.

Table 27. Employed population by level of education and sex, Sint Maarten

Total	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Low level	12,058	8,896	-3,162	-26	72	61
Midlevel	2,804	3,622	818	29	17	25
High level	1,822	1,870	48	3	11	13
Attending school	113	138	25	22	1	1
Not Reported	114	969				
Total	16,911	15,495	-1,416	-8	100	100
Male						
Low level	6,609	4,801	-1,808	-27	71	62
Mid level	1,511	1,839	328	22	16	24
High level	1,099	1,054	-45	-4	12	14
Attending school	56	84	28	50	1	1
Not Reported	62	554				
Total	9,337	8,332	-1,005	-11	100	100
Female						
Low level	5,449	4,095	-1,354	-25	72	61
Mid level	1,293	1,783	490	38	17	26
High level	723	816	93	13	10	12
Attending school	57	54	-3	-5	1	1
Not Reported	52	415				
Total	7,574	7,163	-411	-5	100	100

Figure 22. Employed population by level of education, Sint Maarten 1992-2001.



Level of education by age

In 1992 seventy one percent of the employed youth (ages 15-24) had a low level of education, 19 percent had a mid level and 6 percent had a high level. In 2001 the share with a low level dropped to 56 percent, the share with a midlevel increased to 30 percent and the share with a high level of education remained almost unchanged compared to 1992.

Though the number of young persons with a low level of education is the highest, in 2001 it dropped more than half compared to 1992, which is a substantial decrease. The figures show that this decrease is not related to an increase in the number with a high level, indicating that young persons have remained in school for a longer period and gained higher education. On the contrary, the number of employed youths with a high level of education also decreased by 28 percent.

15-24	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Low level	1,669	823	-846	-51	71	56
Mid level	438	439	1	0	19	30
High level	132	96	-36	-27	6	7
Attending school	107	111	4	4	5	8
Total	2,346	1,469	-877	-37	100	100
25-34						
Low level	4,739	2,511	-2,228	-47	71	56
Mid level	1,224	1,316	92	8	18	29
High level	681	608	-73	-11	10	14
Attending school	10	45	35		0	1
Total	6,654	4,480	-2,174	-33	100	100
35 plus						
Low level	5,686	5,836	150	3	72	61
Mid level	1,177	2,145	968	82	15	22
High level	1,044	1,444	400	38	13	15
Attending school	4	121	117		0	1
Total	7,911	9,546	1,635	21	100	100

In the age group 25-34 years, the total number of employed persons decreased by 33 percent (a little over 2000 persons). As can be seen in table 28, the largest share of the decrease was in the category of persons with a low level of education. The number decreased here with 47 percent. The share therefore dropped from 71 percent in 1992 to 56 percent in 2001.

Also the number of employed persons with a high level of education in this age group decreased by 11 percent. However, though the number decreased, its share increased from 10 to 14 percent indicating that in the other categories the decrease was much larger.

In the age category 35 years and older, the share of employed persons with a low level of education decreased the most with 11 points and the share with a midlevel of education increased the most with 7 points. Though the share of employed persons with a low level of education decreased, it actually increased in number with 3 percent. This is because the increase in the other categories was comparatively much larger, particularly the number of persons with a midlevel of education (85 percent).

Status in employment

Total employed population by status in employment

The share of employed population decreased slightly in the categories ‘employers’ and ‘employee in temporary service’. All other categories showed an increase or remained the same. The share of employed persons in permanent service went up with 3 points and also the share of self-employed persons.

Table 29 shows that the only category that increased in number in 2001 is the category ‘self-employed’. In 2001 the number of self-employed persons increased by 19 percent compared to 1992. The number of employers decreased by almost half.

Status in employment by sex

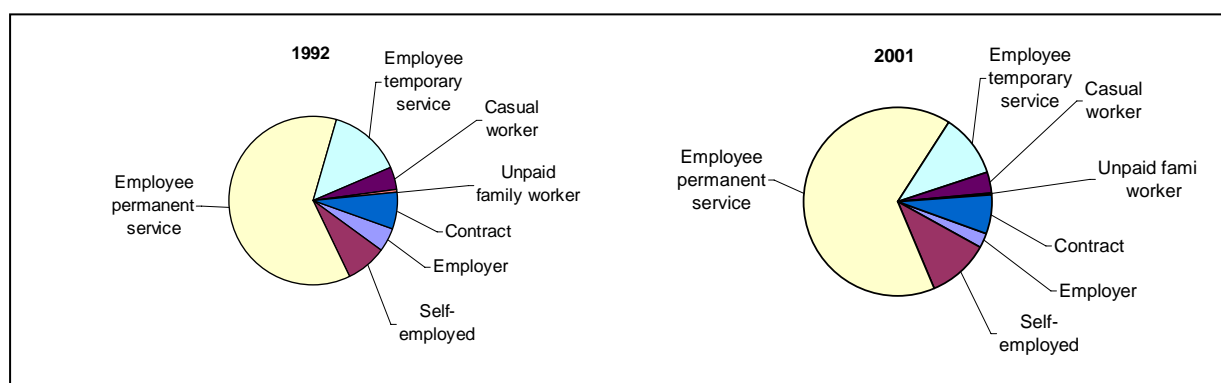
In the Census of 1992, 58 percent of the male employed population was in permanent service and in 2001 it increased to 61 percent. The category that increased the most in share is the category ‘self-employed men’. The share went from 10 to 14 percent.

The category that decreased the most in share was the category ‘temporary service’. This percentage dropped from 14 percent in 1992 to 10 percent in 2001.

Except for the number of self-employed men, all categories decreased in size in the period between the two censuses. The developments in the absolute figures show that between 1992 and 2001 the number of self-employed men increased by 24 percent. The categories that decreased the most in size were ‘employers’ (50 percent) and ‘temporary service’ (35 percent).

The distribution in the female employed population has a slightly different structure. The share of self-employed women increased slightly with 1 point, quite less than the increase of the share of the male employed population in this status. The share of women in temporary service in 2001 (11 percent) was 3 points less than in 1992. On the other hand, there was an increase in the share of women in permanent service (from 66 to 70 percent).

Figure 23. Employed population by status in employment, Sint Maarten.



Total	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Employer	745	384	-361	-48	4	3
Self-employed	1,309	1,555	246	19	8	10
Employee permanent service	10,294	9,797	-497	-5	62	65
Employee temporary service	2,376	1,619	-757	-32	14	11
Casual worker	684	564	-120	-18	4	4
Unpaid family worker	127	50	-77	-61	1	0
Contract	1,143	985	-158	-14	7	7
Other	0	160	160		0	1
Not Reported	233	381				
Total	16,911	15,495	-1,416	-8	100	100
Male						
Employer	539	272	-267	-50	6	3
Self-employed	904	1,118	214	24	10	14
Employee permanent service	5,390	4,950	-440	-8	58	61
Employee temporary service	1,312	850	-462	-35	14	10
Casual worker	440	377	-63	-14	5	5
Unpaid family worker	36	17	-19	-53	0	0
Contract	607	474	-133	-22	7	6
Other	0	84	84	0	0	1
Not Reported	109	190				
Total	9,337	8,332	-1,005	-11	100	100
Female						
Employer	206	112	-94	-46	3	2
Self-employed	405	437	32	8	5	6
Employee permanent service	4,904	4,847	-57	-1	66	70
Employee temporary service	1,064	769	-295	-28	14	11
Casual worker	244	187	-57	-23	3	3
Unpaid family worker	91	33	-58	-64	1	0
Contract	536	511	-25	-5	7	7
Other	0	76	76	0	0	1
Not Reported	124	191				
Total	7,574	7,163	-411	-5	100	100

The developments in the absolute numbers show, similar the situation by the men, a decrease in the number of female employers with 46 percent. Also the number of women in temporary service decreased (28 percent). The only category that increased in size was the category 'self-employed' women (8 percent).

Total hours worked

Main conclusion: The number of persons, who worked longer than 40 hours per week, decreased substantially between 1992 and 2001.

Total employed population by hours worked

Of the employed population of 2001, 10 percent worked less than 25 hours per week, almost half worked 40 hours per week and approximately 32 percent worked longer than 40 hours.

This distribution is different from that of 1992. The biggest changes took place in the categories 'longer than 40 hours per week'. Between 1992 and 2001 the share that worked longer than 40 hours per week decreased by respectively 5 (for the category 41-45 hours) and 6 (for the category longer than 45 hours) percentage points.

The share that worked 40 hours per week increased by 8 points between 1992 (40 percent) and 2001 (48 percent).

The absolute number of persons, who worked longer than 40 hours per week, decreased by respectively 52 percent (41-45 hours) and 26 percent (longer than 45 hours per week). The number that worked 40 hours per week increased by 11 percent compared to 1992. There is an indication that part of the subpopulation that worked longer than 40 hours may have left the working force altogether, since the decrease in the number is substantially larger than the increase in the number of employed persons who work 40 hours per week.

Hours of work by sex

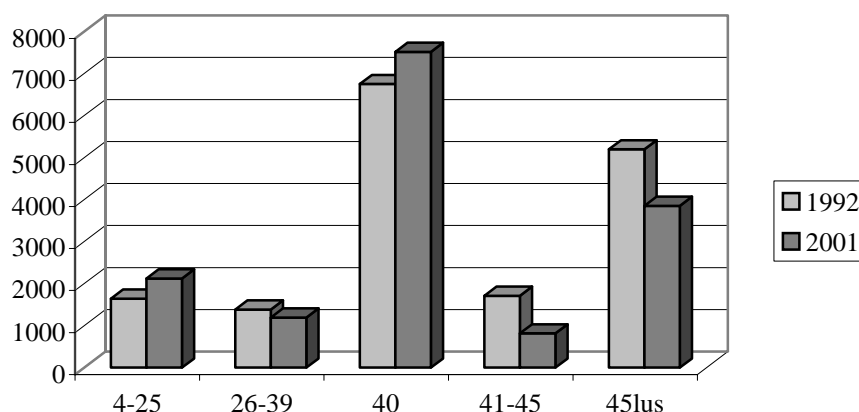
Table 30 shows that in the Census of 1992 six percent of the male employed population worked less than 25 hours per week, which is almost the same as in 1992, 42 percent worked 40 hours per week, 10 percent worked between 41 and 45 hours per week and 35 percent, worked longer than 45 hours per week.

The most important development took place in the category 40 hours per week. The percentage of the men, who worked this amount of hours, increased by 8 points. The percentages in the other categories remained almost the same as in 1992.

Though the share of men who worked 40 hours per week increased, the absolute number increased very little compared to 1992 (7 percent). Noticeable in table 29 is that the number of men, who worked between 41-45 hours per week, and the number that worked longer than 45 hours both decreased by respectively 54 and 24 percent. The same theory also applies here, namely, that it is not excluded that the decrease in the total male population included mainly men, who worked long hours per week (longer than 40 hours per week).

Total	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
4-25	1,642	2,124	482	29	10	14
26-39	1,384	1,191	-193	-14	8	8
40	6,750	7,513	763	11	40	48
41-45	1,711	815	-896	-52	10	5
45 Plus	5,196	3,852	-1,344	-26	31	25
Not Reported	228	0				
Total	16,911	15,495	-1,416	-8	100	100
Male						
4-25	541	887	346	64	6	11
26-39	539	402	-137	-25	6	5
40	3,906	4,131	225	6	42	50
41-45	922	428	-494	-54	10	5
45 Plus	3,285	2,484	-801	-24	36	30
Not Reported	144	0				
Total	9,193	8,332	-861	-9	100	100
Female						
4-25	1,101	1,237	136	12	15	17
26-39	845	789	-56	-7	11	11
40	2,844	3,382	538	19	38	47
41-45	789	387	-402	-51	11	5
45 Plus	1,911	1,368	-543	-28	26	19
Not Reported	84	0				
Total	7,574	7,163	-411	-5	100	100

Figure 24. Employed population by total hours worked Sint Maarten 1992-2001



On the female side of the employed population the distribution of 1992 shows that 15 percent of the female employed population worked less than 25 hours per week, 38 percent worked 40 hours per week and 36 percent worked longer than 40 hours per week. In the figures of the female employed population one can discern a shift in the distribution of the shares from working long hours, longer than 40 hours per week, towards a 40-hour workweek. The share that work 40 hours per week increased from

38 to 48 percent while the share that work longer than 40 hours per week decreased by respectively 4 and 7 percentage points.

Relating the above percentages with developments that took place in the absolute figures, one can deduce from the results that the diminished total female employed population included mainly women who worked longer than 40 hours per week. The numbers decreased by respectively 51 (between 41-45 hours) and 28 (longer than 45 hours per week) percent. The total number of women, who worked 40 hours per week, increased in 2001 with 19 percent. On the other hand, the number that worked longer than 40 hours per week decreased by respectively 44 (category 41-45 hours) and 26 percent (category 45 plus).

It appears that, similar to the situation by the male employed population, part of the decrease in the female employed population included women working long hours per week.

Occupation

The number of low skilled occupations decreased a great deal compared to 1992. On the other hand there was an increase of highly skilled occupations.

Total employed population by occupation

Compared to the other occupational categories, in the Census of 2001 a comparatively large share of the employed population is employed as service workers (19 percent share of the employed population), followed by workers in elementary occupations, which require a relatively low level of skills (18 percent share). The share of this last category dropped from 22 to 18 percent.

Though service workers and elementary occupations make up the largest shares of employed persons, the total numbers decreased compared to 1992 with respectively 10 and 25 percent. The only occupational groups that increased in size were assistant professionals (2 percent), and trainees.

Occupation by sex

In the Census of 1992, a quarter percent of the male employed population worked as craft and related workers, which is the largest group. This percentage increased in 2001 to 27 percent. The second largest category is the category 'service workers', which in 1992 made up 16 percent of the employed population. In the Census of 2001 this share remained the same.

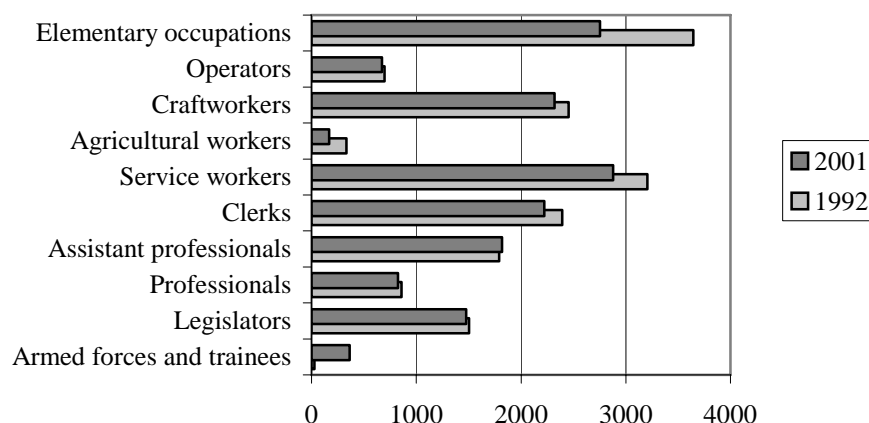
Almost the same development that took place in the total employed population, where occupation is concerned also took place in the male employed population, with the exception that the category 'assistant professionals' decreased instead of increased. All other occupational categories also decreased except for trainees.

On the female side of the employed population the frequency distribution in table 30 shows that in the Census of 1992, the largest share of the female population worked in elementary occupations (30 percent). In the Census of 2001 the share dropped to 25

percent. The second largest groups were 'clerks' (24 percent) followed by 'service workers' (23 percent). These shares remained almost the same in the Census of 2001.

Total	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute Percent (%)		1992	2001
Armed forces and trainees	28	364	336	1200	0	2
Legislators	1,504	1,476	-28	-2	9	10
Professionals	858	826	-32	-4	5	5
Assistant professionals	1,790	1,818	28	2	11	12
Clerks	2,394	2,222	-172	-7	14	14
Service workers	3,204	2,878	-326	-10	19	19
Agricultural workers	334	168	-166	-50	2	1
Craft and related workers	2,454	2,318	-136	-6	15	15
Operators	698	673	-25	-4	4	4
Elementary occupations	3,647	2,752	-895	-25	22	18
Total	16,911	15,495	-1,416	-8	100	100
Male						
Armed forces and trainees	28	194	166	593	0	2
Legislators	1,055	1,029	-26	-2	11	12
Professionals	435	381	-54	-12	5	5
Assistant professionals	1,050	963	-87	-8	11	12
Clerks	572	486	-86	-15	6	6
Service workers	1,489	1,311	-178	-12	16	16
Agricultural workers	320	159	-161	-50	3	2
Craft and related workers	2,351	2,212	-139	-6	25	27
Operators	655	622	-33	-5	7	7
Elementary occupations	1,382	975	-407	-29	15	12
Total	9,337	8,332	-1,005	-11	100	100
Female						
Armed forces and trainees	0	170	170	0	0	2
Legislators	449	447	-2	0	6	6
Professionals	423	445	22	5	6	6
Assistant professionals	740	855	115	16	10	12
Clerks	1,822	1,736	-86	-5	24	24
Service workers	1,715	1,567	-148	-9	23	22
Agricultural workers	14	9	-5	-36	0	0
Craft and related workers	103	106	3	3	1	1
Operators	43	51	8	19	1	1
Elementary occupations	2,265	1,777	-488	-22	30	25
Total	7,574	7,163	-411	-5	100	100

Figure 25. Employed population by occupation Sint Maarten



The occupational category that decreased the most in size between 1992 and 2001 is the category of women employed in elementary occupation (owing to the larger amount of numbers in this category), the number decreased by 22 percent. The occupational categories that increased the most in size were female operators (19 percent) and female assistant professionals, which increased by 16 percent.

Industry

Main conclusion: The Hotels and Restaurants industry and the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry are the two largest employment industries on the island. Between 1992 and 2001, the Employees in Private Households decreased the most in share

Total employed population by Industry

The 'Hotels and Restaurants' and 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' industries, are the two largest employment industries on the island. In 2001 19 percent of the employed population worked in Hotels and Restaurants and 19 percent worked in the Wholesale and Retail trade. The Community and Social services employs 12 percent of the employed population and Private households employs 10 percent. This distribution is not much different from the same of 1992, except for the share of Hotels and Restaurants and the share of private Households. The first decreased by 3 points compared to 1992 and the second decreased by no less than 6 percentage points.

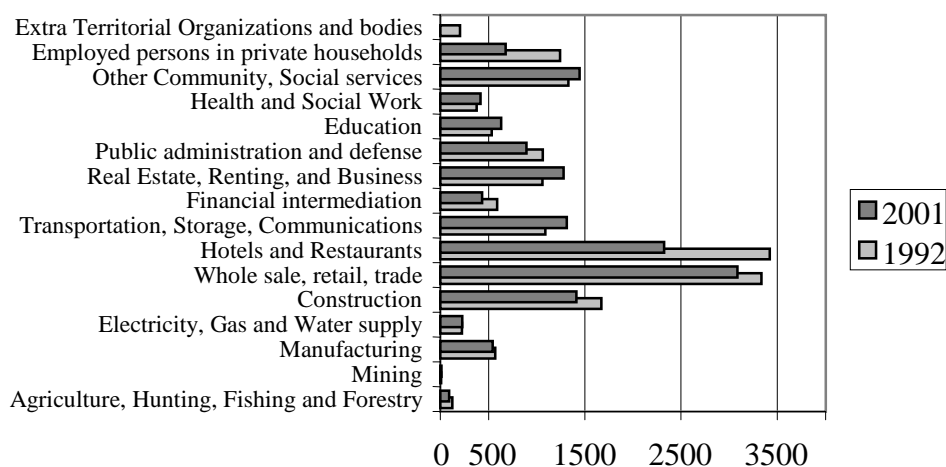
Though the Hotels and Restaurants industry and the Wholesale and Trade Industry are the largest employment industries on the island, they both decreased in numbers, compared to 1992. The Hotels and Restaurants industry decreased by 7 percent and the Wholesale and Retail trade industry decreased by 32 percent.

The number of persons employed in Private Households, decreased by 45 percent.

Development Of The Employed Population Of The Netherlands Antilles 1992-2001

Table 32. Employed population by industry and sex, Sint Maarten.						
Total	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	123	89	-34	-28	1	1
Mining	6	9	3	50	0	0
Manufacturing	567	541	-26	-5	3	4
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	221	226	5	2	1	2
Construction	1,673	1,415	-258	-15	10	10
Wholesale, retail, trade	3,332	3,084	-248	-7	20	21
Hotels and Restaurants	3,419	2,322	-1097	-32	20	16
Transportation, Storage, Communications	1,089	1,314	225	21	6	9
Financial intermediation	589	432	-157	-27	4	3
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	1,059	1,278	219	21	6	9
Public Administration and Defense	1,062	893	-169	-16	6	6
Education	531	632	101	19	3	4
Health and Social Work	374	415	41	11	2	3
Other Community, Social services	1,332	1,447	115	9	8	10
Employed persons in private households	1,241	678	-563	-45	7	5
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	202	0	-202	-100	1	0
Unknown industry	91	720				
Total	16,911	15,495	-2,045	-12	100	100
Male						
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	113	81	-32	-28	1	1
Mining	6	3	-3	-50	0	0
Manufacturing	359	379	20	6	4	5
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	186	173	-13	-7	2	2
Construction	1,614	1,334	-280	-17	17	17
Wholesale, retail, trade	1,795	1,756	-39	-2	19	22
Hotels and Restaurants	1,795	1,031	-764	-43	19	13
Transportation, Storage, Communications	753	871	118	16	8	11
Financial intermediation	179	137	-42	-23	2	2
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	735	788	53	7	8	10
Public Administration and Defense	751	517	-234	-31	8	7
Education	134	136	2	1	1	2
Health and Social Work	56	77	21	38	1	1
Other Community, Social services	613	616	3	0	7	8
Employed persons in private households	73	24	-49	-67	1	0
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	129	0	-129	-100	1	0
Unknown industry	46	409				
Total	9,337	8,332	-1,368	-15	100	100
Female						
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	10	8	-2	-20	0	0
Mining	0	6	6	0	0	0
Manufacturing	208	162	-46	-22	3	2
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	35	53	18	51	0	1
Construction	59	81	22	37	1	1
Wholesale, retail, trade	1,537	1,328	-209	-14	20	19
Hotels and Restaurants	1,624	1,291	-333	-21	22	19
Transportation, Storage, Communications	336	443	107	32	4	6
Financial intermediation	410	295	-115	-28	5	4
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	324	490	166	51	4	7
Public Administration and Defense	311	376	65	21	4	5
Education	397	496	99	25	5	7
Health and Social Work	318	338	20	6	4	5
Other Community, Social services	719	831	112	16	10	12
Employed persons in private households	1,168	654	-514	-44	16	10
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	73	0	-73	-100	1	0
Unknown industry	45	311				
Total	7,574	7,163	-677	-9	100	100

Figure 26. Employed population by industry, Sint Maarten



Industry by sex

In the census of 2001 a larger share of the male employed population is employed in the Wholesale and Retail Industry (22 percent) followed by Construction (17 percent) and Hotels and Restaurants (13 percent). Men employed in Transport and Communication make up 11 percent of the male employed population. Real estate, renting and business activities have a share of 10 percent. Compared to 1992 all the above-mentioned categories increased in share except for Construction, which remained unchanged.

The absolute number of men employed in the Hotels and Restaurants industry dropped by 43 percent making it the category with the largest decrease. The category that increased the most was Health and Social work (38 percent).

Though they diminished substantially in size, the Wholesale and Retail trade industry and the Hotels and Restaurants industry remain the largest employment industries for both sexes. As table 32 shows, the largest share of women is employed in the Wholesale and Retail industry (19 percent) and in the Hotels and Restaurants industry (18 percent). Community Services is also a sector where a relatively large number of women are employed (12 percent). The table shows that all categories decreased in share compared to 1992. Striking is the decrease in the share of women employed in Private households. The share dropped from 16 percent in 1992 to 10 percent in 2001.

Though the largest industries, which are Wholesale and Retail and Hotels and Restaurants, decreased by respectively 14 and 22 percent, the sector that decreased the most was the Household sector. The number of women employed in the Household sector decreased by 44 percent compared to 1992. On the other hand, the number of women employed in the Real estate, rental and business activities increased by more than half.

Level of income

Main conclusion: There were very little changes in the income distributions between 1992 and 2001. However in this same period there was an increase in the number of persons in the higher income groups (2000 guilders and higher) and a decrease in the number of persons with a lower income.

Total employed population by level of income

The biggest share of the working population has an income between 1000 and 1500 guilders per month (22 percent).

In 2001 8 percent of the employed population earned less than 500 guilders per month, 19 percent earned between 500 and 1000 guilders and 17 percent earned 3000 guilders per month or more. This distribution is slightly different from 1992. In 1992 the share that earned less than 500 guilders per month was 9 percentage points higher, the share that earned between 500 and 1000 was slightly higher, namely 24 percent and the share that earned 3000 guilders or more was the same as in 2001.

The absolute number of persons, who earn less than 500 guilders per month, decreased by 17 percent compared to the Census of 1992. The number that earned between 500-1000 guilders decreased by 21 percent. The developments in the higher income categories show that the number of persons, who earned between 3000-5000 guilders per month, also decreased by 26 percent between 1992 and 2001.

The only income group that increased in size is the group 'higher than 5000' guilders per month (19 percent). Worth pointing out is that the number of employed with no income increased by 14 percent.

Level of income by sex

An analysis of the level of income by sex shows that in 2001 the biggest share of the male employed population had an income between 1000 and 1500 guilders per month (23 percent).

In 2001 5 percent earned less than 500 guilders. This is almost unchanged compared to 1992. The share that earned between 500-1000 guilders decreased from 19 to 16 percent. The share that had an income higher than 5000 per month, remained almost unchanged compared to 1992 (20 percent).

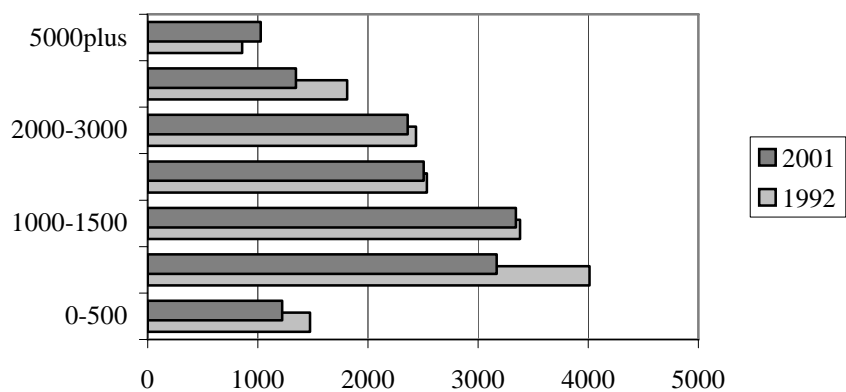
Though there were little changes in the distribution, in the numbers almost all categories increased in size except the number of men with an income between 500-1000 guilders per month, of which the number dropped by 13 percent. The number of men, who earned less than 500 guilders per month, increased by 30 percent.

The share of employed women, who earned less than 500 guilders per month, decreased from 15 to 11 percent. There was a comparatively large decrease in the share that had an income between 500-1000 guilders per month. The share decreased from 31 percent in 1992 to 27 percent in 2001. Those who had an income of 3000 guilders or more remained almost the same as in 1992 (10 versus 12 percent). The distribution of 2001 indicates that in that year there was a shift towards more women earning higher incomes than in 1992.

Table 33. Employed population by gross monthly income and sex, Sint Maarten.						
Total	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
0-500	1,473	1,220	-253	-17	9	8
500-1000	4,011	3,168	-843	-21	24	21
1000-1500	3,381	3,342	-39	-1	20	22
1500-2000	2,534	2,507	-27	-1	15	17
2000-3000	2,436	2,361	-75	-3	15	16
3000-5000	1,810	1,347	-463	-26	11	9
5000 plus	858	1,025	167	19	5	7
No income	155	177	22	14	1	1
Not Reported	253	348	95	38		
Total	16,911	15,495	-1,416	-8	100	100
Male						
0-500	322	417	95	30	4	5
500-1000	1,702	1,293	-214	-13	19	16
1000-1500	2,096	1,902	167	8	23	23
1500-2000	1,598	1,570	131	8	17	19
2000-3000	1,557	1,344	78	5	17	16
3000-5000	1,179	803	17	1	13	10
5000plus	695	747	17	2	8	9
No income	41	71	17	41	0	1
Not Reported	147	185				
Total	9,337	8,332	-1005	-11	100	100
Female						
0-500	1,151	803	-348	-30	15	11
500-1000	2,309	1,875	-434	-19	31	27
1000-1500	1,285	1,440	155	12	17	21
1500-2000	936	937	1	0	13	13
2000-3000	879	1,017	138	16	12	15
3000-5000	631	544	-87	-14	8	8
5000plus	163	278	115	71	2	4
No income	114	106	-8	-7	2	2
Not Reported	106	163				
Total	7,574	7,163	-411	-5	100	100

The category of women, who earned less than 500 guilders per month, decreased by 30 percent compared to 1992. Also the category 500-1000 guilder decreased in size with 19 percent. Remarkable that in almost all the higher income groups, (2000 guilders and higher), the number of employed women increased, except for the income group 3000-5000 (-14 percent).

Figure 27. Employed population by gross monthly income, Sint Maarten



Sint Eustatius

Population⁶ and Economically active population 1992 and 2001

	1992	2001	Mutations	
			Absolute	Percent (%)
Population 15+	1,272	1,672	400	31
Employed Population	817	1,038	221	27
Unemployed Population	50	96	46	92
Unemployment rate	4.2	8.5	4.3	
Economically inactive population 15+	355	538	183	52

In 2001 the economically active population of Sint Eustatius (employed + unemployed) increased by almost a quart compared to 1992. Most of this increase is due to an increase in the absolute number of employed persons. However, as a percentage of the total number of unemployed, the increase in the number of unemployed was substantial (92 percent). The unemployed population almost doubled. As a result of the increase in the unemployed population the unemployment rate soared from 4.2 in 1992 to 8.5 percent in 2001.

Employed Population By Sex And Age

Main conclusion: Though the employed population increased substantially, the number of employed youths decreased.

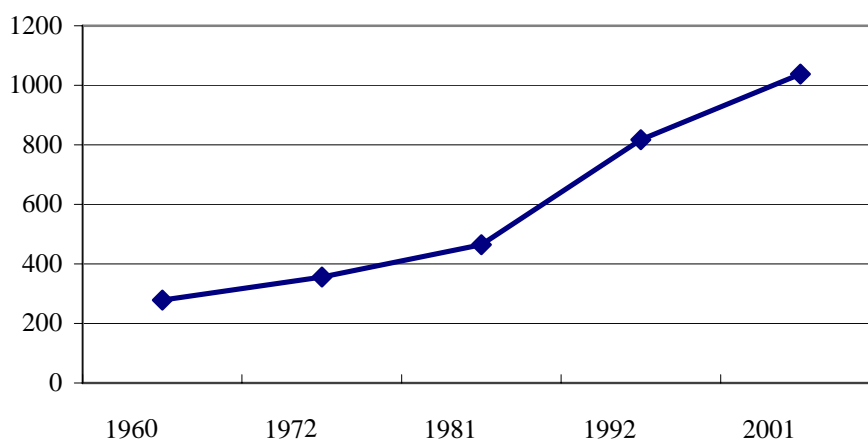
Historic overview

	1960	1972	1981	1992	2001
Employed population	278	356	465	817	1,038
Male employed population	180	241	290	490	576
Female employed population	98	115	175	327	462
Rate Male/female	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2

Between 1960 and 2001, the employed population of Sint Eustatius increased almost quadrupled. The figures show an increase in each census period but with different magnitudes. The employed population grew fastest between 1981 and 1992, with an average yearly rate of 5.3 percent. In the other periods growth rates were lower: 3 percent or less.

Comparing the development at the gender level the figures show that between 1960 and 2001, the male employed population increased by more than 200 percent. Similar to the trend in the total employed population, the male employed population increased each census year.

⁶ This concerns the population of 15 years and older

Figure 28. Employed population Sint Eustatius 1960-2001

The female employed population increased by more than 350 percent between 1960 and 2001. The number increased almost 5 times as much during this period. Also this subpopulation increased during each census period, whereby the increase was the largest in 1992 compared to 1981 (87 percent).

The rate male/female employed went from 1.8 in 1960 to 2.1 in 1972, to go down afterwards. This trend signifies that between 1972 and 2001 there was a large influx of women into the working population, much so that in 2001 the number of employed women almost equaled the number of employed men. This process of women making up arrears on the labor market is visible on all islands of the Netherlands Antilles.

Total employed population

As mentioned above, between 1992 and 2001 the employed population increased by 27 percent. In spite of this increase, the employment to population rate dropped from 64 percent in 1992 to 62 percent in 2001. This is because of the large increase in the total population, whereby obviously many persons remain outside of the working force. (The population of Sint Eustatius increased by 31 percent). So relative to the population size, the number of employed persons is lower in 2001 than in 1992.

Male employed population

Between 1992 and 2001 the number of employed men increased by 18 percent. In spite of the absolute increase, relative to the population the male employed population decreased by 6 points; from 75 percent in 1992 to 69 percent in 2001.

Female employed population

Contrary to the developments in the male employed population, the female employed population increased by 41 percent, more than twice the increase of the male employed population. Though there are still more men employed than women, the size of the female employed population soared between 1992 and 2001. The employment to population rate rose from 75 percent in 1992 to 88 percent in 2001.

Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
15-24	115	94	-21	-18	14	9
25-34	248	273	25	10	30	26
35-44	249	325	76	31	30	31
45-54	128	236	108	84	16	23
55-64	57	89	32	56	7	9
65+	20	21	1	5	2	2
Total	817	1,038	221	27	100	100
Male						
15-24	85	51	-34	-40	17	9
25-34	141	142	1	1	29	25
35-44	144	189	45	31	29	33
45-54	72	127	55	76	15	22
55-64	35	52	17	49	7	9
65+	13	15	2	15	3	3
Total	490	576	86	18	100	100
Female						
15-24	30	43	13	43	9	9
25-34	107	131	24	22	33	28
35-44	105	136	31	30	32	29
45-54	56	109	53	95	17	24
55-64	22	37	15	68	7	8
65+	7	6	-1	-14	2	1
Total	327	462	135	41	100	100

Youth employed population

The youth employed population is the only subpopulation that decreased between the two census moments. The number of employed persons dropped by 21 percent compared to 1992. In relation to the youth population the youth employed population dropped drastically from just over half in 1992 to 37 percent in 2001.

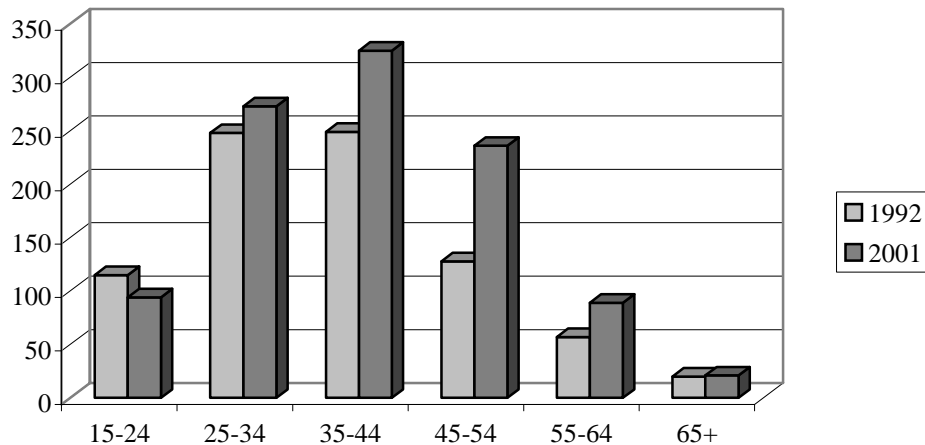
The employed population dropped because the influx of youngsters into the work force was less than the outflow. Increased school participation of the youth, specifically after the establishment of the medical school during the period, was one on the main causes of this. Also, improved enrollment in secondary education can be attributed to the higher school participation rates in 2001 compared to 1992.

Age group 25-34

In the age group 25-34 years the employed population increased by 10 percent. The percentage of employed persons in the population of this age group decreased from 80 to 76 percent.

In 1992 this age group was the largest employed subpopulation (30.4 percent of the employed) on the island. In 2001 this was no more the case. The age group 35-44 now has the biggest share of the number of employed persons.

Figure 29. Employed population by age Sint Eustatius



Ages 35 years and older

In the ages 35 years and older the employed population increased overall. The number of employed persons in the age group 35-44 years increased by 31 percent. The largest increase was in the age group 45-54. Here the employed population increased by 84 percent.

Place of birth

Main conclusion: Between 1992 and 2001 there was a shift in the employed population from born in St. Eustatius, towards born elsewhere. The share born in the other islands of the Netherlands Antilles remained almost the same.

The proportion of employed persons born elsewhere increased with 7 percentage points between 1992 and 2001. The proportion of those born on the island decreased with an equal 7 percentage points. The share of employed born on one of the other islands of the Netherlands Antilles or Aruba remained more or less the same. Total increase of the employed population was therefore mainly caused by an influx of foreign-born persons.

Figure 30. Employed population by place of birth, Sint Eustatius

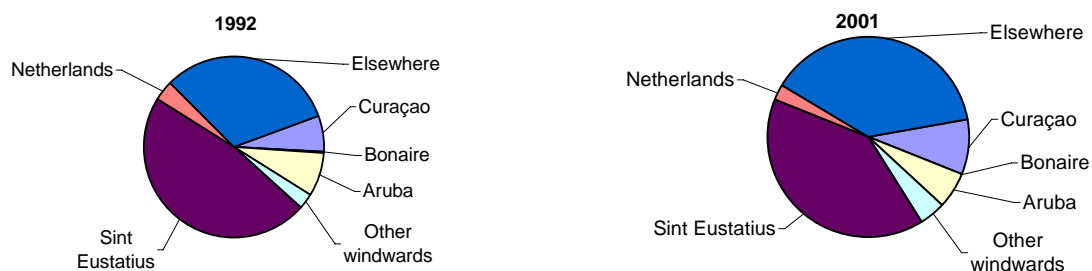


Table 37. Employed population by place of birth, Sint Eustatius.

Place of Birth	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Curaçao	53	89	36	68	6	9
Bonaire	2	1	-1	-50	0	0
Aruba	63	59	-4	-6	8	6
Other Windward Isl.	22	42	20	91	3	4
Sint Eustatius	386	406	20	5	47	40
Netherlands	30	26	-4	-13	4	3
Elsewhere	260	391	131	50	32	39
Not Reported	1	24				
Total	817	1,038	198	24	100	100

Highest level of education

Main conclusion: There was a clear shift in the level of education of the employed population between 1992 and 2001 towards the mid- to higher-level categories.

Total employed population by level of education

In 2001 the distribution of the employed population by educational levels showed that the share of employed persons with a low level of education decreased from 73 to 63 percent, the share with a midlevel level increased from 13 to 20 percent and the share with a high level of education increased by 3 percentage points to 16 percent of the employed population.

Table 38 shows that between 1992 and 2001 the absolute number of employed persons with a low level of education increased by 7 percent, much less than the overall increase of employment. The number with a mid level of education increased the most with 96 percent. The number with a high level of education increased by 62 percent.

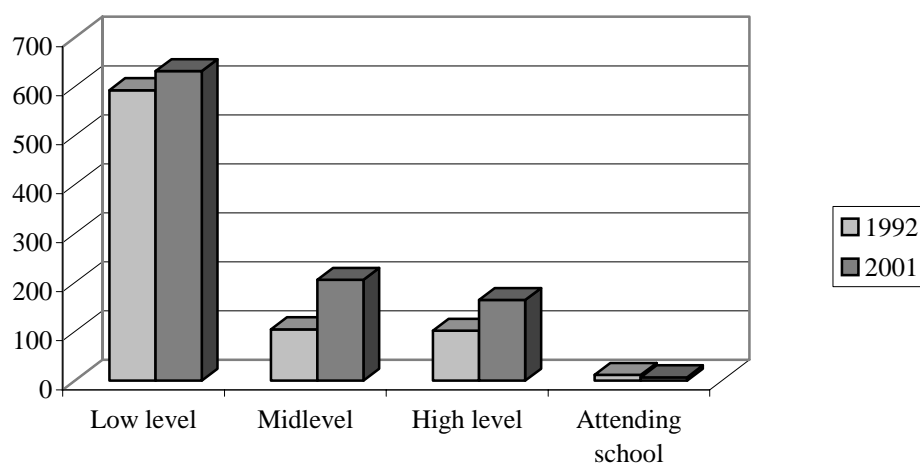
Figure 31. Employed population by highest level of education Sint Eustatius.

Table 38. Employed population by level of education and sex, Sint Eustatius.						
Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute Percent (%)		1992	2001
Low level	593	632	39	7	73	63
Midlevel	105	206	101	96	13	20
High level	102	165	63	62	13	16
Attending school	12	7	-5	-42	1	1
Not Reported	5	28				
Total	817	1,038	221	27	100	100
Male						
Low level	355	370	15	4	73	66
Mid level	59	92	33	56	12	16
High level	62	91	29	47	13	16
Attending school	10	5	-5	-50	2	1
Not Reported	4	18				
Total	490	576	86	18	100	100
Female						
Low level	238	262	24	10	73	58
Mid level	46	114	68	148	14	25
High level	40	74	34	85	12	16
Attending school	2	2	0	0	1	0
Not Reported	1	10				
Total	327	462	135	41	100	100

Level of education by sex

The level of education of the male employed population went from predominantly low in 1992 (73 percent) to an increase in the share of men with a mid level of education and of those with a high level. The share with a low level decreased from 73 to 66 percent. On the other hand, the share with a mid level and high level increased from 12 and 13 percent respectively in 1992 to both 16 percent in 2001.

When looking at the developments in the absolute numbers, table 38 shows that the number of employed men increased in all levels of education. The increase was the highest in the mid level of education. The number increased here with 56 percent compared to 1992. The number with a high level also increased with high numbers (47 percent).

The share of women with a low level of education dropped from 73 percent in 1992 to 58 percent in 2001. The share with a midlevel increased by 9 points and the share with a high level increased by 4 percentage points.

The developments in the absolute numbers show that the number of women with a midlevel of education more than doubled between 1992 and 2001. Also the number of women with a high level of education increased substantially with 85 percent.

Level of education by age

From table 39 one can deduce that the share of employed youth with a low level of education dropped from 79 percent in the Census of 1992 to 64 percent in the Census

of 2001. The largest increase was in the share of youth with a mid-level of education. The share increased from 7 to 29 percent. This category also increased in absolute numbers. There are just a few persons in this age group with a high level of education. From table 39 it can be deduced that between 1992 and 2001 the influx of youngsters into the working population consisted mainly of youngsters with a mid level of education.

15-24	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Low level	91	58	-33	-36	79	64
Mid level	8	26	18	225	7	29
High level	4	1	-3	-75	3	1
Attending school	12	5	-7	-58	10	6
Not Reported	0	4				
Total	115	94	-21	-18	100	100
25-34						
Low level	177	166	-11	-6	72	62
Mid level	40	57	17	43	16	21
High level	29	43	14	48	12	16
Attending school	0	1	1		0	0
Not Reported	2	6				
Total	248	273	25	10	100	100
35 Plus						
Low level	325	408	83	26	72	62
Mid level	57	123	66	116	13	19
High level	69	121	52	75	15	19
Attending school	0	1	1	0	0	0
Not Reported	3	18				
Total	454	671	202	44	100	100

In the age group 25-34 years there was also a decrease in the share of employed with a low level of education, from 72 to 62 percent, and an increase in the share with a mid- and high level. There is an indication that the influx of employed persons in this age group with a mid to high level has to do with immigration, since developments in the age groups show that there was little influx of employed persons with a mid to high level of education from the former age group.

This conclusion also applies to the age group 35 years and older. In this group the number of employed persons with a mid-to high level of education increased by almost 200 percent, though there was little influx of employed persons with these educational levels from the former age group.

Status in employment

Main conclusion: The figures point towards an increase in the share of persons with a secure status in employment, such as employment in permanent service and a decrease in the shares of less legally binding working relations, such as self-employed and temporary service.

Total employed population by status in employment

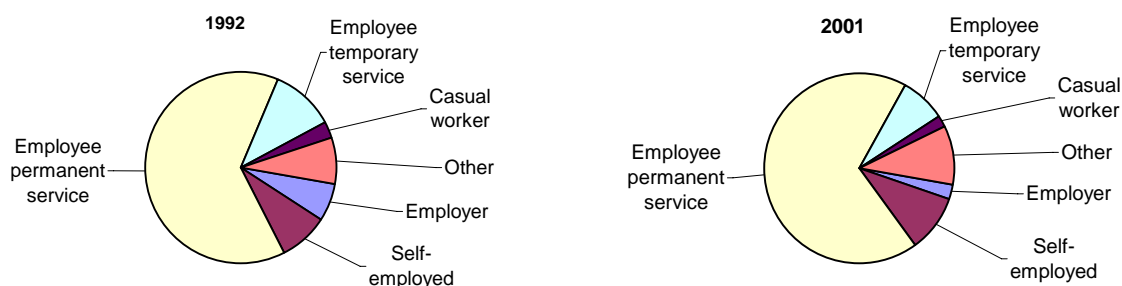
Between 1992 and 2001 some changes occurred in the distribution of the status in employment. In 2001, 10 percent of the employed population was self-employed, which is slightly less than in 1992 and 8 percent was in temporary service, 2 point less than in 1992. On the other hand, 68 percent worked in permanent service, which is 4 points more than in 1992. During the period under review, a shift from temporary and other less legally binding working relations towards a more secure status in employment took place.

In absolute terms the number of self-employed persons remained almost the same as in 1992. On the other hand, there was a substantial increase in the number of persons in permanent service: approximately 34 percent. The number of employers decreased the most with more than half. Striking is the increase in other forms of status in employment which are not described. This category increased by 63 percent.

The increase in the share employed in permanent service was the highest among the male employed population. Between 1992 and 2001 the share of employed men in permanent service increased from 59 to 65 percent. The share of self-employed men increased from 10 to 12 percent.

Similar to the development in the total employed population, the number of male employers decreased by more than half. The number of self-employed men increased by 33 percent.

Figure 32. Employed population by status in employment, Sint Eustatius



Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Employer	51	25	-26	-51	6	2
Self-employed	69	100	31	45	9	10
Employee permanent service	515	692	177	34	64	68
Employee temporary service	89	79	-10	-11	11	8
Casual worker	22	20	-2	-9	3	2
Other	63	103	40	63	8	10
Not Reported	8	19				
Total	817	1,038	221	27	100	100
Male						
Employer	35	17	-18	-51	7	3
Self-employed	49	65	16	33	10	12
Employee permanent service	285	356	71	25	59	65
Employee temporary service	53	54	1	2	11	10
Casual worker	16	15	-1	-6	3	3
Other	48	44	-4	-8	10	8
Not Reported	4	14				
Total	490	565	75	15	100	100
Female						
Employer	16	8	-8	-50	5	2
Self-employed	20	35	15	75	6	8
Employee permanent service	230	336	106	46	71	74
Employee temporary service	36	25	-11	-31	11	5
Casual worker	6	5	-1	-17	2	1
Other	15	48	33	220	5	11
Not Reported	4	5				
Total	327	462	135	41	100	100

The developments on the female side of the employed population are almost similar to those of the male employed population, with some exceptions. The share of women in permanent service increased much less than the share of the male population. The number of self-employed women increased from 6 to 8 percent.

The increase in the share of women in other forms or status in employment was 6 points compared to 1992, which is substantially higher than the share of men, whose category actually decreased. The number was more than 4 times as much as 1992. Also the number of self-employed women decreased by 75 percent.

Total hours worked

Main conclusion: Between 1992 and 2001 there was a shift in the distribution of the employed population with regard to the hours worked; in 2001 relatively more persons were working 40 hours per week

Total employed population by hours worked

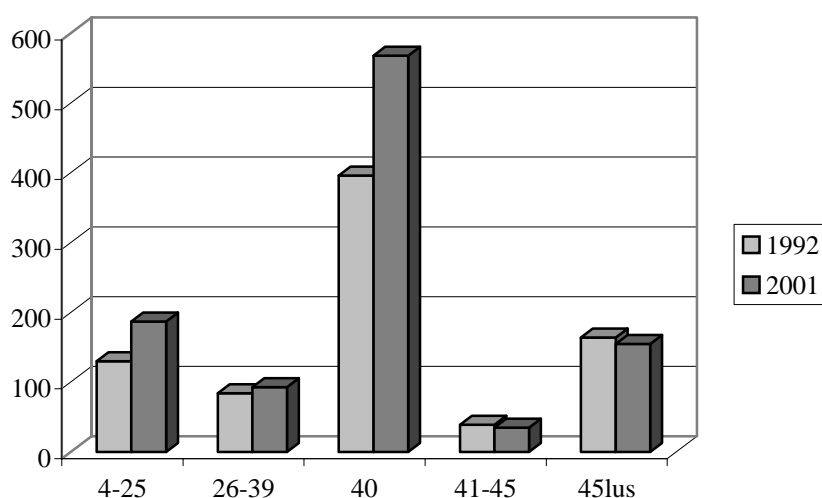
In 2001 the majority of persons worked 40 hours per week (55 percent). This percentage increased by 6 points compared to 1992. The number of persons, who worked less than 40 hours per week, remained almost the same (went from 26 to 27 percent). The share that worked longer than 40 hours per week decreased from 25 to 18 percent. The category of 45 plus dropped by 3 percentage points.

Total hours of work by sex

From table 41 one can deduce that between the Census of 1992 and that of 2001, more men worked less than 25 hours per week. The share increased from 9 to 15 percent of the male employed population. Contrary to this, the share that worked longer than 40 hours dropped from 32 to 22 percent. Also in the absolute number there was a decrease in the number of men who worked longer than 40 hours per week and an increase of the number who worked less than 25 hours per week. This last category went up with almost 100 percent.

salient in the developments on the female side of the population is the increase in the share of women working longer than 40 hours per week. This is just the contrary to developments on the men's side. The share that work less than 25 hours per week went from 26 to 21 percent. On the other hand, the share that worked longer than 45 hours per week increased by 2 points. The figures in table 41 show that though the number of women who worked less than 25 hours per week increased, the increase was not enough to counteract the large increase in the number of women who worked longer than 45 hours per week (74 percent). Therefore the share still dropped.

Figure 33. Employed population by total hours worked Sint Eustatius.



When interpreting these figures, one should bare in mind that the numbers in the table are relatively small. Therefore, the percentages appear comparatively large. However, these results are an indication of the direction the trends on the labor market are taking.

Table 41. Employed population by hours worked and sex, Sint Eustatius.						
Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
4-25	130	187	57	44	16	18
26-39	84	93	9	11	10	9
40	396	568	172	43	49	55
41-45	39	35	-4	-10	5	3
45 Plus	164	155	-9	-5	20	15
Not Reported	4	0				
Total	817	1,038	221	27	100	100
Male						
4-25	45	88	43	96	9	15
26-39	33	27	-6	-18	7	5
40	252	337	85	34	52	59
41-45	24	23	-1	-4	5	4
45 Plus	133	101	-32	-24	27	18
Not Reported	3	0				
Total	490	576	86	18	100	100
Female						
4-25	85	99	14	16	26	21
26-39	51	66	15	29	16	14
40	144	231	87	60	44	50
41-45	15	12	-3	-20	5	3
45 Plus	31	54	23	74	10	12
Not Reported	1	0				
Total	327	462	135	41	100	100

Occupation

Main conclusion: There was a shift from persons with low skilled occupations towards persons with more high skilled occupations on the market.

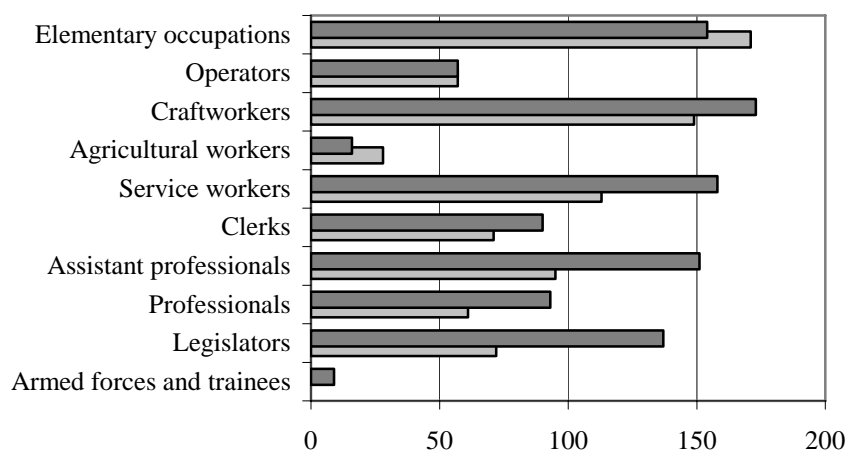
Total employed population by occupation

Table 42 gives a description of the types of occupations on the labor market. In 2001 17 percent, the biggest percentage, of the employed population is employed as craft and related workers, 15 percent is employed as elementary worker, another 15 percent is employed as service worker. Also associate professionals make up 15 percent of the employed population. Compared to 1992 there was an increase in the share of occupations, which require higher skills, such as legislators (increased from 9 to 13 percent), professionals (went from 7 to 9 percent) and assistant professionals

(increased from 12 to 15 percent). The share of the lower skilled occupations dropped substantially from 21 to 15 percent.

The increase in the shares of the higher skilled occupations also becomes visible in the increase in the absolute numbers. Between 1992 and 2001 all higher skilled occupations increased in number, of which the biggest increase was in the category 'legislators and managers'. The amount almost doubled. The categories that decreased in size were the categories, 'agricultural workers' (43 percent) and 'elementary occupations' (10 percent).

Table 42. Employed population by occupation and sex, Sint Eustatius.						
Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Armed forces and trainees	0	9	9	0	0	1
Legislators	72	137	65	90	9	13
Professionals	61	93	32	52	7	9
Assistant professionals	95	151	56	59	12	15
Clerks	71	90	19	27	9	9
Service workers	113	158	45	40	14	15
Agricultural workers	28	16	-12	-43	3	2
Craft and related workers	149	173	24	16	18	17
Operators	57	57	0	0	7	5
Elementary occupations	171	154	-17	-10	21	15
Total	817	1,038	221	27	100	100
Male						
Armed forces and trainees	0	7	7	0	0	1
Legislators	53	82	29	55	11	14
Professionals	32	49	17	53	7	9
Assistant professionals	62	84	22	35	13	15
Clerks	14	16	2	14	3	3
Service workers	31	52	21	68	6	9
Agricultural workers	26	15	-11	-42	5	3
Craft and related workers	144	160	16	11	29	28
Operators	55	53	-2	-4	11	9
Elementary occupations	73	58	-15	-21	15	10
Total	490	576	86	18	100	100
Female						
Armed forces and trainees	0	2	2	0	0	0
Legislators	19	55	36	189	6	12
Professionals	29	44	15	52	9	10
Assistant professionals	33	67	34	103	10	15
Clerks	57	74	17	30	17	16
Service workers	82	106	24	29	25	23
Agricultural workers	2	1	-1	-50	1	0
Craft and related workers	5	13	8	160	2	3
Operators	2	4	2	100	1	1
Elementary occupations	98	96	-2	-2	30	21
Total	327	462	135	41	100	100

Figure 34. Employed population by occupation, Sint Eustatius.

Occupation by sex

In 2001 most of the men are employed as ‘craft and related workers’. They make up 28 percent of the total. This is a slight increase compared to 1992 (29 percent). Other categories that also have a comparatively large share of the market are ‘assistant professionals’, with 15 percent share of the number of employed persons and ‘managers and legislators’ with a 14 percent share. Both categories increased in share, compared to 1992. The share of men in ‘elementary occupations’ dropped from 15 to 10 percent.

Similar to the development in the total employed population there was an increase in the number of men in the higher skilled occupations such as ‘managers and legislators’ (increased by 55 percent), professionals (increased by 53 percent) and assistant professionals (increased by 35 percent). On the other hand, the number of men in the lower skilled occupational categories mainly decreased.

The same developments that took place in the total employed population and in the male employed population, becomes even more visible in the female employed population. The share of women in the higher skilled occupations (managers, professionals and assistant professionals) increased in total from 25 percent in 1992 to 37 percent in 2001. Given the very small numbers in the lower skilled jobs (from ‘agricultural workers’ to ‘elementary occupation’) it is at this point not very clear how the developments took place in these categories.

The total number of women in higher skilled occupations increased substantially between 1992 and 2001.

Industry

Main conclusion: In general there were very little developments in the distributions of 2001 compared to 1992. The relative amounts per industrial category remained almost the same as in 1992 except for Manufacturing, which dropped from 7 to 3 percent. The Households employ a relatively small share of persons compared to the other islands of the Antilles.

Total employed population by Industry

The 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' industry is in 2001 the largest employment industry on the island; 22 percent of the employed population is employed in this industry. The second largest is Public Administration and Defense, giving work to 17 percent of the employed population. Construction and Education both have an equal share of 10 percent.

Compared to 1992 the share of the Wholesale and retail industry increased by almost 2 percentage points, while the other industrial sectors remained relatively unchanged, except for Education. The share of persons employed in Education increased by 3 points. Manufacturing decreased from 7 to 3 percent.

In the specified period a few industries decreased in number. They were the Agricultural industries (-48 percent), Manufacturing (-49 percent) and Private households (-60 percent). On the other hand, there was a substantial increase in the number of persons employed in 'Education' (+72 percent), in the 'Real estate and Business Industry' (+72 percent) and also in the number of persons employed in the Financial Industry (+60 percent).

The results of the analyses of the developments by sex show that in 2001 most men are employed in the Wholesale and Retail industry (27 percent), followed by Construction (16 percent) Public Administration and Defense (15 percent). These percentages were slightly different in 1992, particularly for the Wholesale and retail industry. In this year the share was 3 points lower than in 2001. The percentages of the other major industrial sectors remained almost the same as in 1992.

The results on the female side of the employed population show that in 2001 women were mainly employed in Public Administration and Defense (19 percent), the Wholesale and retail trade industry (15 percent), and in Health and Social Work (15 percent). Education employed 14 percent of the women, while the Hotels and Restaurants industry employs 10 percent. Of these categories the categories that increased the most in share were Health and social work (2 points), Education (almost 1 point) and also Wholesale and retail trade (almost 1 point). It is worth pointing out that the Hotel and restaurants sector dropped substantially with 3 points compared to 1992. It is striking that this decrease only applies to the female employed population.

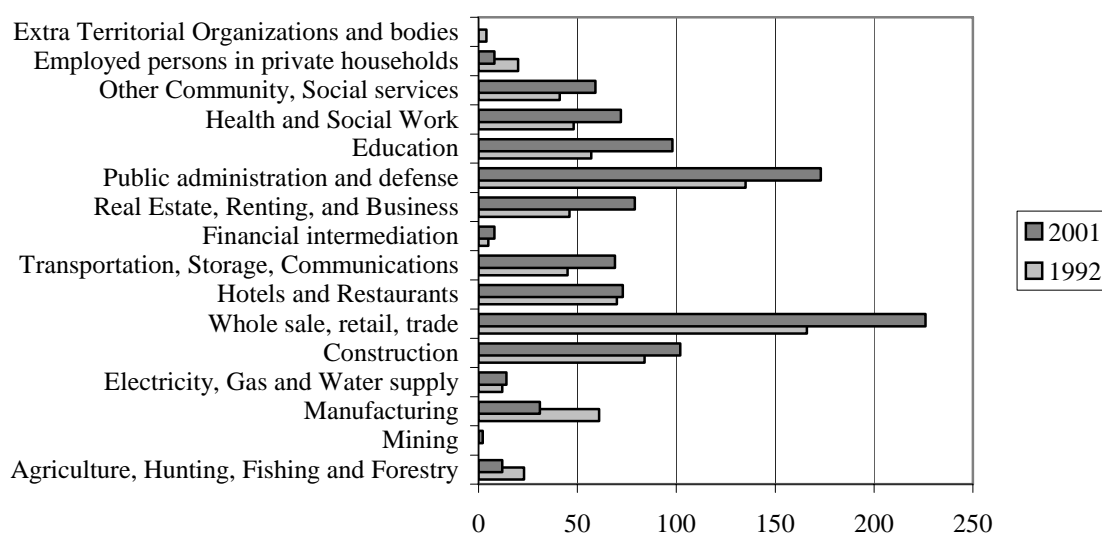
A result worth highlighting is that, compared to the other islands in the Netherlands Antilles, the share of employed persons in the Household sector is relatively small (hardly 1 percent). In addition, it also decreased a great deal compared to 1992. This applies both to the female and the male employed population.

Development Of The Employed Population Of The Netherlands Antilles 1992-2001

Table 43. Employed population by industry and sex, Sint Eustatius.						
Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	23	12	-11	-48	3	1
Mining	0	2	2	0	0	0
Manufacturing	61	31	-30	-49	7	3
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	12	14	2	17	1	1
Construction	84	102	18	21	10	10
Wholesale, retail, trade	166	226	60	36	20	22
Hotels and Restaurants	70	73	3	4	9	7
Transportation, Storage, Communications	45	69	24	53	6	7
Financial intermediation	5	8	3	60	1	1
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	46	79	33	72	6	8
Public Administration and Defense	135	173	38	28	17	17
Education	57	98	41	72	7	10
Health and Social Work	48	72	24	50	6	7
Other Community, Social services	41	59	18	44	5	6
Employed persons in private households	20	8	-12	-60	2	1
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	4	0	-4	-100	0	0
Unknown industry	0	12				
Total	817	1,038	209	26	100	100
Male						
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	18	11	-7	-39	4	2
Mining	0	2	2	0	0	0
Manufacturing	57	24	-33	-58	12	4
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	11	11	0	0	2	2
Construction	82	94	12	15	17	17
Wholesale, retail, trade	118	156	38	32	24	27
Hotels and Restaurants	15	25	10	67	3	4
Transportation, Storage, Communications	34	42	8	24	7	7
Financial intermediation	0	2	2	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	37	54	17	46	8	10
Public Administration and Defense	73	84	11	15	15	15
Education	15	35	20	133	3	6
Health and Social Work	7	5	-2	-29	1	1
Other Community, Social services	21	23	2	10	4	4
Employed persons in private households	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	2	0	-2	-100	0	0
Unknown industry	0	8				
Total	490	576	78	16	100	100
Female						
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	5	1	-4	-80	2	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	4	7	3	75	1	2
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	1	3	2	200	0	1
Construction	2	8	6	300	1	2
Wholesale, retail, trade	48	70	22	46	15	15
Hotels and Restaurants	55	48	-7	-13	17	10
Transportation, Storage, Communications	11	27	16	145	3	6
Financial intermediation	5	6	1	20	2	1
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	9	25	16	178	3	5
Public Administration and Defense	62	89	27	44	19	19
Education	42	63	21	50	13	14
Health and Social Work	41	67	26	63	13	15
Other Community, Social services	20	36	16	80	6	8
Employed persons in private households	20	8	-12	-60	6	2
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	2	0	-2	-100	1	0
Unknown industry	0	4				
Total	327	462	131	40	100	100

Compared to 1992, the number of employed women went up in almost all categories except for the agricultural industries, the Hotels and Restaurants industry and (as mentioned earlier) the Households.

Figure 35. Employed population by Industry, Sint Eustatius, 1992 and 2001



Level of income

Main conclusion: Between 1992 and 2001 a substantial increase occurred in the share of persons with relatively high incomes (higher than 2000 guilders per month). However, there was also an increase in the number of persons, who earned less than 500 guilders per month.

Total employed population by level of income

In 2001 14 percent of the employed population earned less than 500 guilders per month, 17 percent earned between 500 and 1000 guilders and 32 percent earned higher than 2000 guilders per month. For some categories the distribution was different in 1992. In 1992 the share that earned less than 500 guilders remained almost the same (13 percent). The share that earned between 500 and 1000 guilders per month was 10 points higher in 1992 (27 percent). On the other hand, the share that earned higher than 2000 guilders per month went up from 23 to the already mentioned 32 percent.

Also in the absolute numbers one will notice an increase in the number of persons in the higher income groups. The total number increased a great deal compared to 1992 (Due to the small numbers the percentages are past 100). Apart from this, however, the number of persons, who earned relatively little (less than 500 guilders), also increased by 37 percent. This indicates that the income distribution is most probably skew.

Level of income by sex

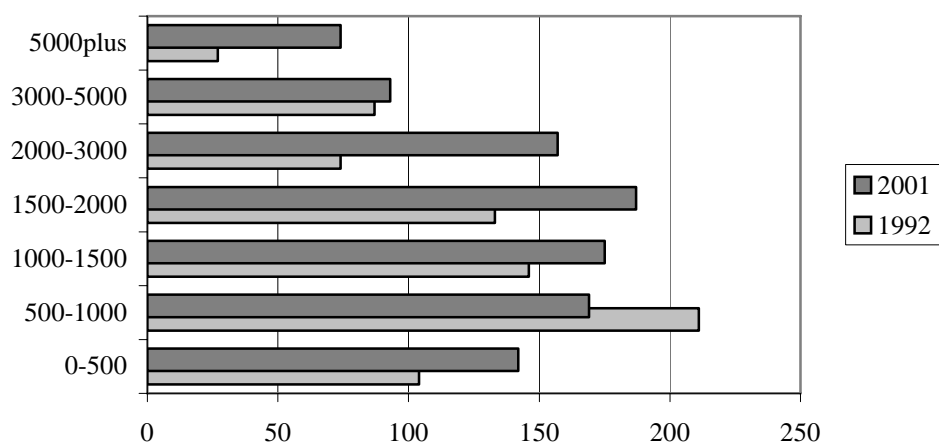
An analysis of the level of income by sex shows that in 2001 7 percent of the male employed population earned less than 500 guilders per month. This is an increase compared to 1992, when the percentage was 4 percent. The share that earned between 500-1000 guilders dropped from 19 to 14 percent. And the share that earned 2000 guilders and higher went from 30 percent in 1992 to 40 percent in 2001, a 10 point increase.

The developments in the absolute figures confirm the changes in the shares. The most important development is the decrease in the number of men earning between 500 and 1500 guilders on the one hand and the increase in the number that earn between 1500 and 3000 per month. This is an indication that between 1992 and 2001 there was an increase in the amount of money earned.

With regard to the developments on the female side, table 44 shows that there was a decrease in the share of women, who earned less than 500 guilders per month, and in the share who earned between 500-1000 with respectively 3 and 17 percentage points. The share with a higher income (2000 per month or higher) went from 15 to 21 percent.

The number of employed women, who earned between 500 and 1000 guilders per month, is the only group that decreased in size (24). All other income groups showed a substantial increase, including the group 500 guilders or less.

Figure 36. Employed population by level of income Sint Eustatius



Development Of The Employed Population Of The Netherlands Antilles 1992-2001

Table 44. Employed population by gross monthly income and sex, Sint Eustatius						
Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
0-500	104	142	38	37	13	14
500-1000	211	169	-42	-20	27	17
1000-1500	146	175	29	20	19	17
1500-2000	133	187	54	41	17	18
2000-3000	74	157	83	112	9	16
3000-5000	87	93	6	7	11	9
5000 plus	27	74	47	174	3	7
No income	6	15	9	150	1	1
Not Reported	29	26				
Total	817	1,038	221	27	100	100
Male						
0-500	21	39	18	86	4	7
500-1000	91	78	-13	-14	19	14
1000-1500	111	103	-8	-7	24	18
1500-2000	99	114	15	15	21	20
2000-3000	56	107	51	91	12	19
3000-5000	61	60	-1	-2	13	11
5000 plus	24	59	35	146	5	10
No income	4	4	0	0	1	1
Not Reported	23	12				
Total	490	576	86	18	100	100
Female						
0-500	83	103	20	24	26	23
500-1000	120	91	-29	-24	37	20
1000-1500	35	72	37	106	11	16
1500-2000	34	73	39	115	11	16
2000-3000	18	50	32	178	6	11
3000-5000	26	33	7	27	8	7
5000 plus	3	15	12	400	1	3
No income	2	11	9	450	1	2
Not Reported	6	14				
Total	327	462	135	41	100	100

Saba

Population⁷ and Economically active population 1992 and 2001

	1992	2001	Mutations	
			Absolute	Percent (%)
Population 15+	855	1,069	214	25
Employed Population	524	598	74	14
Unemployed Population	23	39	16	70
Unemployment rate	4.2	6.1	1.9	
Economically inactive population 15+	308	432	124	40

Between 1992 and 2001 the economically active population of Saba (employed + unemployed) increased by 40 percent. Most of this increase is the result of an increase of the employed population. The unemployed population went up with 70 percent. This very large increase must be regarded against a relatively small population; a small increase in numbers can give rise to a large increase in percentages.

As a result of the increase in the unemployed population the unemployment rate rose from 4.2 to 6.1 percent.

Employed Population By Sex And Age

Total employed population

The results of the Census of 2001 show that the employed population of Saba increased by 14 percent compared to 1992. The Census results also show that the population of Saba of 15 years and older increased by 25 percent. As a result of this increase the employment to population rate dropped from 61 percent in 1992 to 56 percent in 2001, in spite of the rise in the number of employed persons.

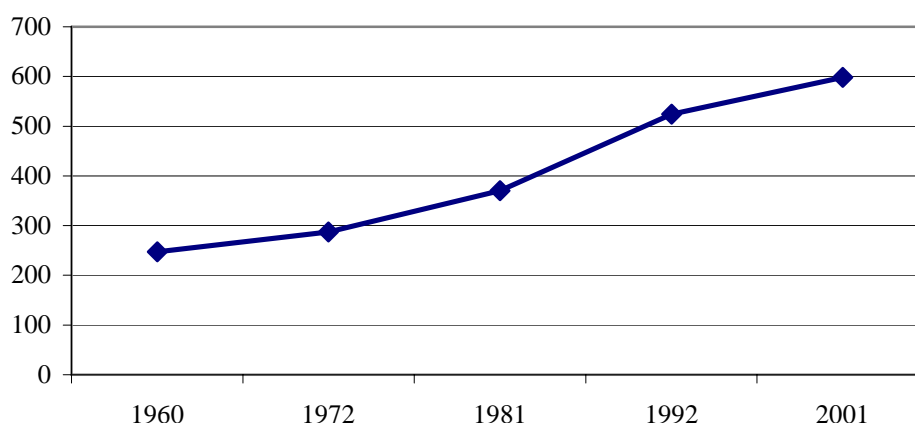
Historic overview

	1960	1972	1981	1992	2001
Employed population	247	287	370	524	598
Male employed population	174	202	250	311	329
Female employed population	73	85	120	213	269
Rate Male/female	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2

Between 1960 and 2001, the employed population of Saba more than doubled. The rising trend of the number of employed persons is visible in each Census year. The employed population grew fastest between 1981 and 1992, with an average annual growth of 3.2 percent. Between 1972 and 1981 the rate was slightly lower: 2.9 percent. In the last period, the growth rate almost halved to 1.5 percent.

⁷ This concerns the population of 15 years and older

Figure 37. Employed population Saba 1960-2001.



Comparing the development on the gender level the figures show that between 1960 and 2001, the male employed population increased by almost 90 percent. Similar to the trend in the total employed population, the male employed population increased in each census year.

The female employed population almost tripled between 1960 and 2001. It increased by a steady trend in each census year. The increase was the largest in 1992 (78 percent).

The rate male/female employed dropped from 2.4 in 1960 to 1.2 in 2001, signifying that between 1960 and 2001 there was a large influx of women into the working population, so large that in 2001 the number of employed women almost equaled the number of employed men.

Male employed population

Between 1992 and 2001, the number of employed men increased by 6 percent. As a percentage of the male population, the employment to population rate dropped from 74 percent in 1992 to 60 percent in 2001.

Female employed population

The female employed population increased by 26 percent. Relative to the female population, the employment to population rate increased from 49 percent in 1992 to 51 percent in 2001. This is an indication that the number of employed women increased proportionately more than the male population.

Youth employed population

Between 1992 and 2001 the youth population increased by 36 percent. On the other hand, the number of employed youths decreased by 19 percent. Because of the decrease in the employed youth population, the employment to population rate in this age group dropped substantially from 60 percent in 1992 to 36 percent in 2001. The youth make up 10 percent of the employed population, which is 3 points less than in 1992.

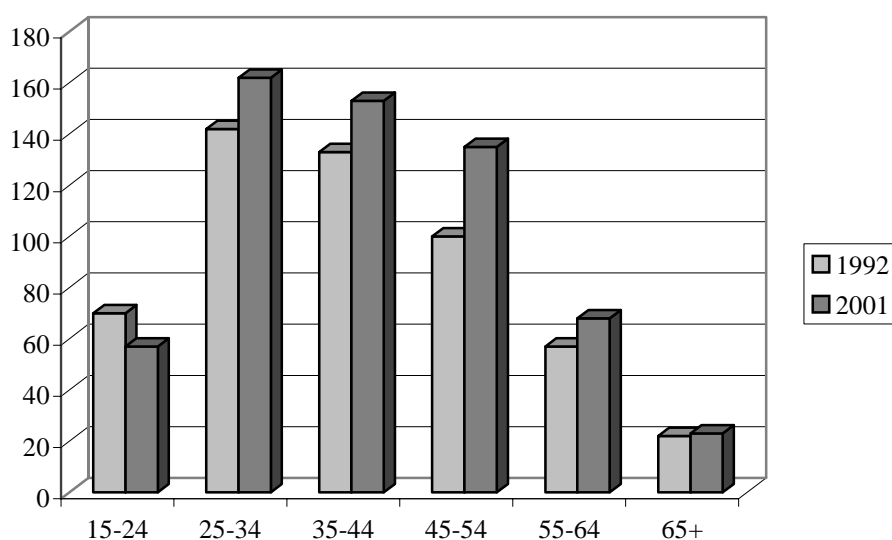
One important reason for the decrease in the number of employed youth is the increased school participation rate. The foundation of the medical school in Saba in

the period under consideration increased the school participation rate of youngsters aged 20 years and up.

Table 47. Employed population by age and sex, Saba

Total	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
15-24	70	57	-13	-19	13	10
25-34	142	162	20	14	27	27
35-44	133	153	20	15	25	26
45-54	100	135	35	35	19	23
55-64	57	68	11	19	11	11
65+	22	23	1	5	4	4
Total	524	598	74	14	100	100
Male						
15-24	36	30	-6	-17	12	9
25-34	85	80	-5	-6	27	24
35-44	75	79	4	5	24	24
45-54	67	79	12	18	22	24
55-64	37	46	9	24	12	14
65+	11	15	4	36	4	5
Total	311	329	18	6	100	100
Female						
15-24	34	27	-7	-21	16	10
25-34	57	82	25	44	27	30
35-44	58	74	16	28	27	28
45-54	33	56	23	70	15	21
55-64	20	22	2	10	9	8
65+	11	8	-3	-27	5	3
Total	213	269	56	26	100	100

Figure 38. Employed population by age Saba.



Age group 25-34

The total employed population increased in almost all age categories above 25 years; in some more than in others. Among different reasons, this is partly the result of demographic developments including the natural aging of persons in the different age groups. (for example persons who in 1992 were in the age group 15-24 are now in the age categories 25-34 in 2001).

The employed population increased by 14 percent in the age group 25-34 years. However, in spite of the increase in the absolute number, the employment to population rate decreased from 84 to 61 percent. This indicates that beside the growth in the absolute number of employed persons, there was a much larger increase in the population of this age group, who are obviously not employed.

Ages 35 years and older

As it has already been mentioned, the employed population increased in all age groups of 25 years and older. The age group with the largest increase is the age group 45-54 years. The employed population increased here with 35 percent between 1992 and 2001.

As a rate, the employment to population rate increased from 74 percent in 1992 to 81 percent in 2001. The immigration of working persons in this age group explains this development.

Place of birth

Main conclusion: Between 1960 and 2001 there was a large increase in the number of foreign-born persons in Saba. The number more than doubled.

In 2001, 45 percent of the employed population was born in Saba, which is 13 points less than in 1992. Twelve percent was born in the other parts of the Antilles, a decrease of 3 points. 36 Percent was born 'elsewhere' (outside of the Kingdom), which is an increase of 17 percent points compared to 1992.

This last group more than doubled in number between 1992 and 2001. Also the number born in one of the other Windward Islands almost doubled.

Employed persons born in Saba decreased with 12 percent. In the same period, the number of employed persons born in the Netherlands halved.

As a consequence, employed persons born in Saba now constitute a minority in the labor force.

Table 48. Employed population by place of birth, Saba.

Place of Birth	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Curaçao	32	31	-1	-3	6	5
Bonaire	0	3	3	0	0	1
Aruba	41	32	-9	-22	8	5
Other Windward Islands	18	35	17	94	3	6
Saba	306	268	-38	-12	58	45
Netherlands	28	14	-14	-50	5	2
Elsewhere	99	211	112	113	19	36
Not Reported	0	4				
Total	524	598	70	13	100	100

Figure 39. Employed population by place of birth, Saba



Highest level of education

Total employed population by level of education

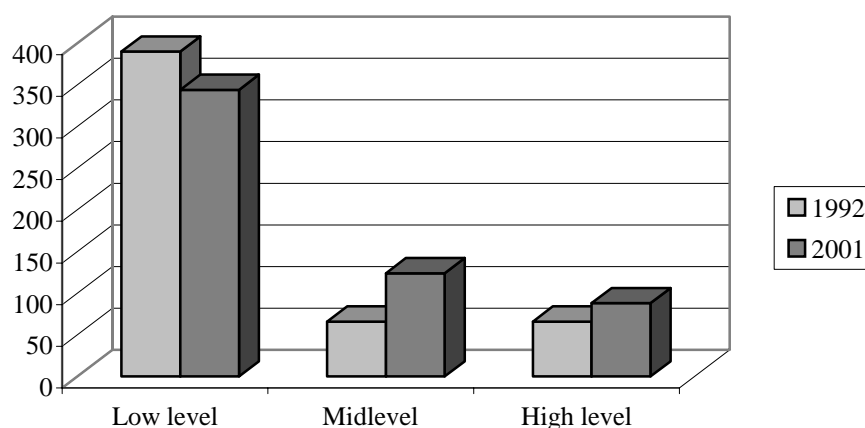
Compared to 1992, in 2001 the percentage of the employed population with a low level of education dropped from 74 percent in 1992 to 61 percent in 2001. The percentage with a mid level increased from 13 to 22 percent, similar to the percentage with a high level, which increased by 3 percentage points from 13 to 16 percent in 2001.

From table 49 one can deduce that the number of employed persons with a low level of education decreased by 12 percent. On the other hand, the number with a mid level rose with almost 75 percent. The total increase here represents 53 persons. The developments in the total numbers are thus relatively small, but compared to the also relatively small population size they have a large impact on the percentages.

The number of employed persons with a high level of education increased by 22 persons, which is 33 percent. The presence of the Medical School on the island must have had the most effect on this increase.

Total	Absolute		Mutations		Percentages	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Low level	390	344	-46	-12	74	61
Midlevel	66	124	58	88	13	22
High level	66	88	22	33	13	16
Attending school	2	9	7	350	0	2
Not Reported	0	33				
Total	524	598	74	14	100	100
Male						
Low level	243	196	-47	-19	78	63
Mid level	32	56	24	75	10	18
High level	34	50	16	47	11	16
Attending school	2	7	5	250	1	2
Not Reported	0	20				
Total	311	329	18	6	100	100
Female						
Low level	147	148	1	1	69	58
Mid level	34	68	34	100	16	27
High level	32	38	6	19	15	15
Attending school	0	2	2	0	0	1
Not Reported	0	13				
Total	213	269	56	26	100	100

Figure 40. Employed population by level of education Saba.



Level of education by sex

The male employed population with low level of education decreased in share from 78 percent in 1992 to 63 percent in 2001. This group dropped the most in share. The mid and high levels increased in share, but not as large as the decrease in the low level. The total number decreased by 19 percent.

Also the share of women with a low level of education decreased in share from 69 percent in 1992 to 58 percent in 2001; a decrease of 11 points, which is less than the same for the male employed population, though still a substantial drop. The number of

employed women with a low level of education remained unchanged compared to 1992. On the other hand, the number with a mid level doubled.

Table 50. Employed population by level of education and age, Saba.

15-24	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Low level	62	25	-37	-60	89	45
Mid level	5	22	17	340	7	39
High level	1	5	4	400	1	9
Attending school	2	4	2	100	3	7
Not Reported	0	1				
Total	70	57	-13	-19	100	100
25-34						
Low level	97	87	-10	-10	68	56
Mid level	24	45	21	88	17	29
High level	21	21	0	0	15	14
Attending school	0	1	1		0	1
Not Reported	0	8				
Total	142	162	20	14	100	100
35 Plus						
Low level	231	232	1	0	74	65
Mid level	37	57	20	54	12	16
High level	44	62	18	41	14	17
Attending school	0	4	4	0	0	1
Not Reported	0	24				
Total	312	379	43	14	100	100

Level of education by age

The share of employed youth with a low level of education dropped substantially from 89 percent in 1992 to 45 percent in 2001. The category mid-to high level increased from 7 to 39 percent.

The figures in table 50 show that the number of youth with a low educational level decreased by 60 percent. On the other hand, the number of those with a higher level increased substantially.

Because the share with a low level of education in the older age groups (25 years and older) decreased, there is reason to believe that part of the decrease in the youth population with a low level of education has to do with young persons leaving the working force altogether because the process of natural aging would have made them visible in the older ages.

Similarly, the increase in the number of persons with a mid-to high level of education in the ages 25 years and older is the result of a natural inflow from the former age group and also immigration. The result is more persons in the older age groups with a high level of education than in 1992.

Status in employment

Main conclusion: The number of self-employed persons and persons in permanent service increased the most between 1992 and 2001, indicating a growing partition of working relations on the labor market.

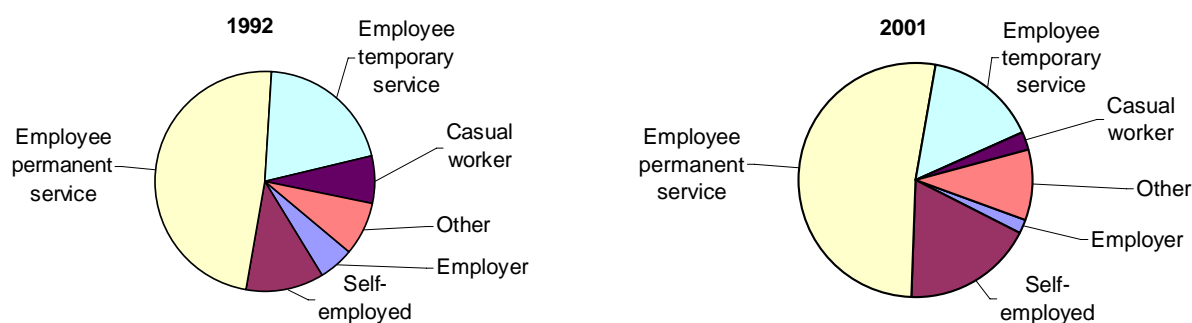
Due to the small amount of employed persons in Saba, for the conclusions the 7 standard categories of status in employment have been regrouped into 3 categories, though in the tables they are not regrouped. In 2001 52 percent of the employed population was in permanent service, which is an increase of 3 points, 20 percent was self-employed/employer, 4 points higher than in 1992, and 28 percent worked in temporary service or otherwise, which is 8 points lower than in 1992.

Table 51. Employed population by status in employment and sex, Saba.

Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Employer	26	11	-15	-58	5	2
Self-employed	58	108	50	86	11	18
Employee permanent service	251	310	59	24	49	52
Employee temporary service	107	92	-15	-14	21	16
Casual worker	34	14	-20	-59	7	2
Other	40	58	18	45	8	10
Not Reported	8	5				
Total	524	598	74	14	100	100
Male						
Employer	19	9	-10	-53	6	3
Self-employed	38	77	39	103	12	23
Employee permanent service	147	161	14	10	48	49
Employee temporary service	58	49	-9	-16	19	15
Casual worker	25	8	-17	-68	8	2
Other	19	25	6	0	6	8
Not Reported	5	0				
Total	311	329	18	6	100	100
Female						
Employer	7	2	-5	-71	3	1
Self-employed	20	31	11	55	10	12
Employee permanent service	104	149	45	43	50	56
Employee temporary service	49	43	-6	-12	23	16
Casual worker	9	6	-3	-33	4	2
Other	21	33	12	57	10	13
Not Reported	3	5				
Total	213	269	56	26	100	100

The figures in table 51 shows that the number of persons in service of an employer increased by 24 percent and number of self-employed persons increased by 86 percent, resulting in the largest increase.

Figure 41. Employed population by status in employment, Saba



Status in employment by sex

Twenty six percent of the male employed population of 2001 is self-employed or is an employer. This is 8 percentage points more than in 1992. Particularly the share that is self-employed increased the most, thereby indicating a certain degree of economic instability among this group⁸. In absolute numbers self-employed men more than doubled in 2001. The share of employed men in permanent service slightly increased from 48 to 49 percent.

The development was different on the female side of the population. The share of self-employed women slightly increased compared to 1992. The share in permanent service increased from 50 to 56 percent, whereas the share of temporary service decreased from 23 to 16 percent. In 2001 more women seem to have a steady job than in 1992. As was seen earlier, this was just the opposite for the male population.

Total hours worked

Main conclusion: Between 1992 and 2001 there was a shift from short (39 hours or less) towards longer working hours per week (40 hours or longer).

Total employed population by hours of work

In 2001 the number of persons, who worked 40 hours per week, increased by 5 percentage points to 55 percent of the population, 22 percent worked less than 39 hours, 6 points less than in 1992 and 22 percent worked longer than 40 hours per week, which is almost the same as in 1992 (21 percent).

The most salient development between 1992 and 2001 is the decrease in the number of persons who worked between 26 and 39 hours per week. The decrease amounted to 24 percent. On the contrary, the number that worked longer than 45 hours per week increased by almost a quarter.

A shift appears to have taken place from working less than 40 hours per week towards working longer than 45 hours per week.

⁸ The ILO describes a growing number of self-employed persons in a country as a sign of a declining economic development.

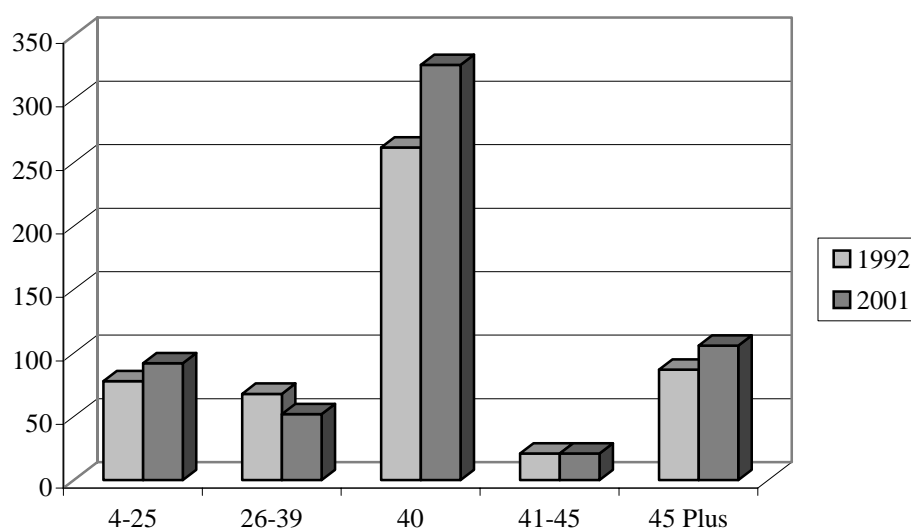
Table 52. Employed population by hours worked and sex, Saba.						
Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
4-25	78	92	14	18	15	15
26-39	68	52	-16	-24	13	9
40	262	327	65	25	51	55
41-45	21	21	0	0	4	4
45 Plus	87	106	19	22	17	18
Not Reported	8	0				
Total	524	598	74	14	100	100
Male						
4-25	24	37	13	54	8	11
26-39	33	24	-9	-27	11	7
40	183	198	15	8	60	60
41-45	8	11	3	38	3	3
45 Plus	58	59	1	2	19	18
Not Reported	5	0				
Total	311	329	18	6	100	100
Female						
4-25	54	55	1	2	26	20
26-39	35	28	-7	-20	17	10
40	79	129	50	63	38	48
41-45	13	10	-3	-23	6	4
45 Plus	29	47	18	62	14	17
Not Reported	3	0				
Total	213	269	56	26	100	100

The distribution of the frequencies over the male employed population in 2001 shows little difference from that of 1992. The share that worked 39 hours or less remained almost unchanged (18 percent). The share that worked longer than 40 hours per week also remained more or less the same as in 1992 (21 percent). Though the shares were unchanged (meaning that all categories increased or decreased almost equally), changes in the absolute numbers were apparent. The number of persons, who worked less than 25 hours per week or less, rose by 54 percent. This group increased the most.

The developments on the female side of the employed population show a drop in the share of women, who worked between 4 and 25 hours per week (from 26 to 20 percent), and in the share of women, who worked between 26 and 39 hours (from 17 to 10 percent). Contrary to this, the share that worked 40 hours per week increased by 11 points and the category more than 45 hours per week went up in share with 3 points.

In absolute terms the number of women, who worked 40 hours per week, and the number that worked longer than 45 hours, increased by respectively 63 and 62 percent.

Figure 42. Employed population by total hours worked Saba.



Occupation

Main conclusion: In 2001 more persons were employed in managerial and legislative occupations than in 1992, and fewer in the lower skills occupations. In general this applies to both men and women, although the number of women in 'elementary occupations' increased simultaneously with the number in the higher skills occupations.

Total employed population by occupation

In 2001 managers and legislators made up the largest share of the employed population (19 percent), followed by craft and related workers (17 percent) and service workers (15 percent). The share of managers and legislators increased by 10 points compared to 1992, that of craft and related workers decreased by 2 points and 'service workers' increased 4 points in share. Worth pointing out is the decrease in the share of 'elementary occupations', which went from 16 to 12 percent.

The table shows that between 1992 and 2001 some of the occupational categories decreased and some increased in size. The number of 'managers and legislators' more than doubled and is the category that went up the most. Once more it is worth pointing out that between 1992 and 2001 the number of persons in the lower skilled jobs, such as operators and elementary jobs decreased.

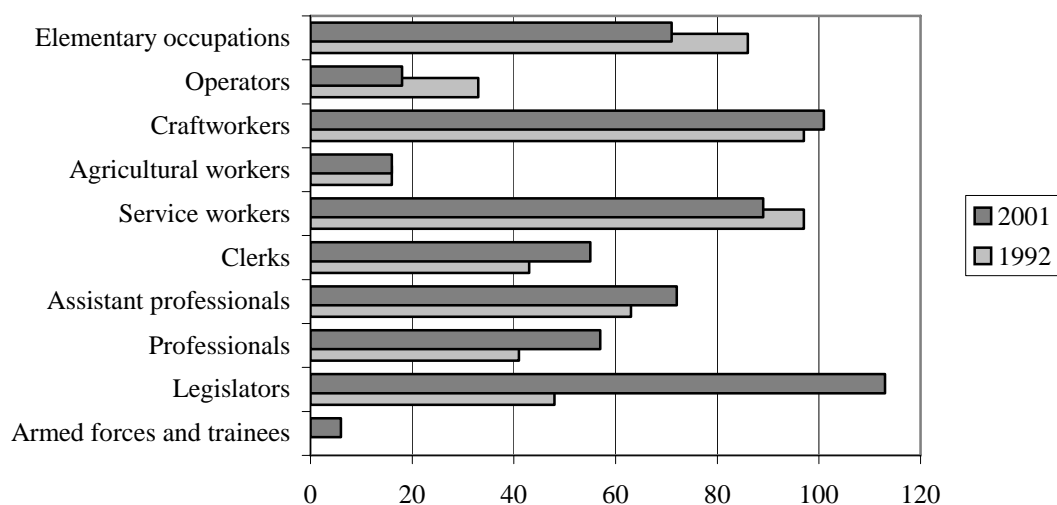
In 2001 men were for the larger part employed in craft and related work (30 percent), which is almost the same percentage as in 1992, as managers and legislators (22 percent), which is a substantial increase compared to 1992 (9 percent) and also as professionals and assistant professionals (both with a share 10 percent). This last group suffered a substantial decrease compared to 1992.

Also in the numbers one will notice a large increase of male managers and legislators and also of male professionals, and simultaneously a decrease in almost all the lower skilled jobs.

Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Armed forces and trainees	0	6	6	0	0	1
Managers and Legislators	48	113	65	135	9	19
Professionals	41	57	16	39	8	10
Assistant professionals	63	72	9	14	12	12
Clerks	43	55	12	28	8	9
Service workers	97	89	-8	-8	19	15
Agricultural workers	16	16	0	0	3	3
Craft and related workers	97	101	4	4	19	17
Operators	33	18	-15	-45	6	3
Elementary occupations	86	71	-15	-17	16	12
Total	524	598	74	14	100	100
Male						
Armed forces and trainees	0	1	1	0	0	0
Managers and Legislators	28	73	45	161	9	22
Professionals	17	34	17	100	5	10
Assistant professionals	43	34	-9	-21	14	10
Clerks	15	7	-8	-53	5	2
Service workers	32	24	-8	-25	10	7
Agricultural workers	16	15	-1	-6	5	5
Craft and related workers	88	98	10	11	28	30
Operators	27	18	-9	-33	9	5
Elementary occupations	45	25	-20	-44	14	8
Total	311	329	18	6	100	100
Female						
Armed forces and trainees	0	5	5	0	0	2
Managers and Legislators	20	40	20	100	9	15
Professionals	24	23	-1	-4	11	9
Assistant professionals	20	38	18	90	9	14
Clerks	28	48	20	71	13	18
Service workers	65	65	0	0	31	24
Agricultural workers	0	1	1	0	0	0
Craft and related workers	9	3	-6	-67	4	1
Operators	6	0	-6	-100	3	0
Elementary occupations	41	46	5	12	19	17
Total	213	269	56	26	100	100

Women are mainly employed as service workers (24 percent), as office clerks (18 percent), workers in elementary occupations (17 percent), office clerks (14 percent) and managers and legislators (15 percent). All higher skilled occupational categories except professionals went up in share compared to 1992. On the other hand, women employed in elementary occupations decreased by 2 points. The category, which increased the most in number, is the category of women in managerial and legislative occupations. The number in 2001 doubled that of 1992.

Figure 43. Employed population by occupation Saba.



Industry

Main conclusions: Though Public Administration and Defense is the largest employment source on the island, it suffered a substantial decrease between 1992 and 2001.

Total employed population by Industry

The largest employment industry in Saba is Public Administration and Defense. This was the case in 1992 (27 percent) and still is the case in 2001 (19 percent). The second largest industry is the Wholesale and Retail trade, having a 13 percent share of the employed population, followed by the Construction with a share of 13 percent. They both went up in share compared to 1992.

The industries that increased the most in number are Education (almost doubled), Construction (88 percent increase) and Wholesale and retail trade (55 percent increase).

The industries that decreased the most are construction (31 percent), as mentioned earlier the public sector (22 percent) and the business industry (18 percent). Worth pointing out is also the decrease in the number of persons employed in the household sector.

Development Of The Employed Population Of The Netherlands Antilles 1992-2001

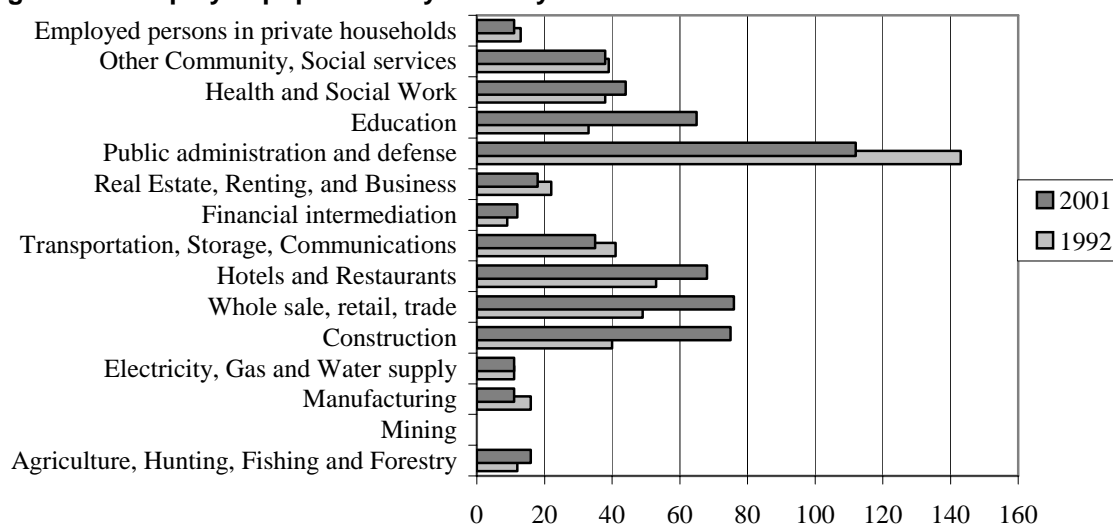
Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	12	16	4	33	2	3
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	16	11	-5	-31	3	2
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	11	11	0	0	2	2
Construction	40	75	35	88	8	13
Wholesale, retail, trade	49	76	27	55	9	13
Hotels and Restaurants	53	68	15	28	10	11
Transportation, Storage, Communications	41	35	-6	-15	8	6
Financial intermediation	9	12	3	33	2	2
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	22	18	-4	-18	4	3
Public Administration and Defense	143	112	-31	-22	27	19
Education	33	65	32	97	6	11
Health and Social Work	38	44	6	16	7	7
Other Community, Social services	39	38	-1	-3	7	6
Employed persons in private households	13	11	-2	-15	2	2
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	3	0	-3	-100	1	0
Unknown industry	2	6				
Total	524	598	70	13	100	100
Male						
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	12	16	4	33	4	5
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	9	7	-2	-22	3	2
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	11	11	0	0	4	3
Construction	37	75	38	103	12	23
Wholesale, retail, trade	16	34	18	113	5	10
Hotels and Restaurants	17	17	0	0	5	5
Transportation, Storage, Communications	32	21	-11	-34	10	6
Financial intermediation	3	6	3	100	1	2
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	19	8	-11	-58	6	2
Public Administration and Defense	118	78	-40	-34	38	24
Education	12	30	18	150	4	9
Health and Social Work	4	6	2	50	1	2
Other Community, Social services	16	17	1	6	5	5
Employed persons in private households	2	1	-1	-50	1	0
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	2	0	-2	-100	1	0
Unknown industry	1	2				
Total	311	329	17	5	100	100
Female						
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	7	4	-3	-43	3	2
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	3	0	-3	-100	1	0
Wholesale, retail, trade	31	42	11	35	15	16
Hotels and Restaurants	36	51	15	42	17	19
Transportation, Storage, Communications	9	14	5	56	4	5
Financial intermediation	6	6	0	0	3	2
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	3	10	7	233	1	4
Public Administration and Defense	25	34	9	36	12	13
Education	21	35	14	67	10	13
Health and Social Work	34	38	4	12	16	14
Other Community, Social services	23	21	*-2	-9	11	8
Employed persons in private households	11	10	-1	-9	5	4
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	1	0	-1	-100	0	0
Unknown industry	1	4				
Total	211	269	55	26	100	100

Men are generally employed in Public Administration and Defense (24 percent) in Construction (23 percent) and in Wholesale and retail trade. Though Public Administration and Defense has the largest share of the male employed population, its share dropped from 38 to 24 percent, which is a 14 points drop. Construction, on the other hand, increased from 12 to 23 percent.

The number of men employed in Construction doubled compared to 1992 and also the number of men employed in the Wholesale and retail trade (more than doubled).

The biggest share of the employed women is employed in the Hotel and restaurant industry (19 percent), the Wholesale and retail trade industry (16 percent), followed by Health and social work (14 percent). Education and Public Administration each share 13 percent of the employed population. Almost all the industries mentioned increased slightly in share compared to 1992.

Figure 44. Employed population by industry Saba.



The industries with a significant increase in the numbers compared to 1992 are Wholesale and retail trade (35 percent), Hotels and Restaurants (42 percent) and Transport and Communication (52 percent). Also the number of women employed in Public Administration and Defense and in Education (67 percent) increased compared to 1992.

Level of income

Main conclusion: There was a distinct shift between 1992 and 2001 from lower incomes to higher incomes. This comes as no surprise considering the shifts from lower to higher education and from lower to higher occupations for the employed population

Total employed population by level of income

Table 54 shows that in 2001 9 percent of the employed population earned less than 500 guilders per month, 21 percent earned between 500 and 1000 guilders, 22 percent had an income between 1000 and 1500 guilders. With regard to the higher income

categories (2000 guilders and higher per month), 27 percent earn higher than 2000 guilders per month, which is almost the same as in 1992 (29 percent).

There was a distinct shift in the distribution, compared to 1992. The share of those that earn between 500-1000 guilders decreased by 3 points and the share that earns between 1500 and 2000 guilders increased by 6 points. The share of those earning between 1000 and 1500 guilders remained constant.

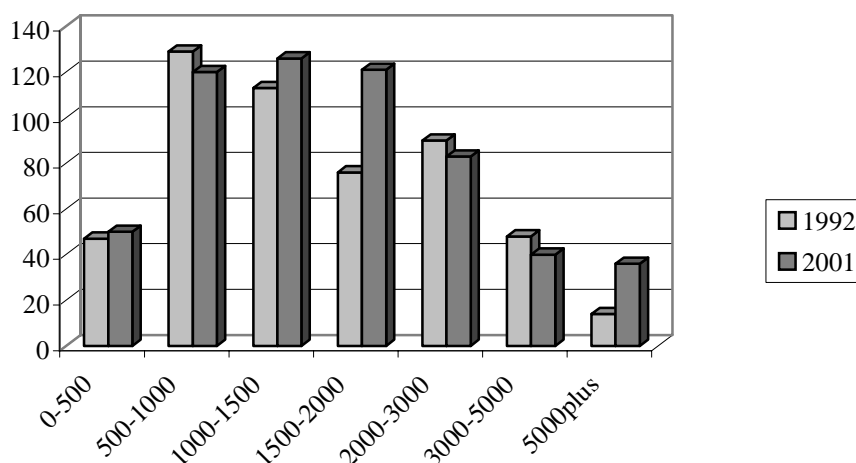
A same shift towards higher incomes can be seen in the middle to higher income ranges. The shares of those earning middle incomes (3000 to 5000 guilders) dropped and the share of the higher incomes increased.

Total	Absolute		Mutations		Shares	
	1992	2001	Absolute	Percent (%)	1992	2001
0-500	47	50	3	6	9	9
500-1000	129	120	-9	-7	25	21
1000-1500	113	126	13	12	22	22
1500-2000	76	121	45	59	15	21
2000-3000	90	83	-7	-8	17	14
3000-5000	48	40	-8	-17	9	7
5000 plus	14	36	22	157	3	6
No income	3	7	4	133	1	1
Not Reported	4	15				
Total	524	598	74	14	100	100
Male						
0-500	9	19	10	111	3	6
500-1000	44	39	-5	-11	14	12
1000-1500	88	65	-23	-26	28	20
1500-2000	58	84	26	45	19	26
2000-3000	62	58	-4	-6	20	18
3000-5000	35	27	-8	-23	11	8
5000 plus	12	26	14	117	4	8
No income	1	4	3	300	0	1
Not Reported	2	7				
Total	311	329	18	6	100	100
Female						
0-500	38	31	-7	-18	18	12
500-1000	85	81	-4	-5	40	31
1000-1500	25	61	36	144	12	23
1500-2000	18	37	19	106	9	14
2000-3000	28	25	-3	-11	13	10
3000-5000	13	13	0	0	6	5
5000 plus	2	10	8	400	1	4
No income	2	3	1	50	1	1
Not Reported	2	8				
Total	213	269	56	26	100	100

Given the small number of persons, the number that earned higher than 5000 guilders per month increased substantially compared to 1992. There was also an increase in the number of persons with a middle-income (1000-2000). And last but not least the

income group 0-500 guilders increased by 6 percent. Apart from this increase, all other income groups decreased in size.

Figure 45. Employed population by level of income Saba.



Level of income by sex

An analysis of the level of income by sex shows that in 2001 18 percent of the male employed population earned less than 1000 guilders per month. This is almost the same as in 1992. The share with an income between 1000-2000 is the biggest (46 percent), which is almost the same as in 1992 (47 percent). The category of men who earn 2000 guilders or more maintained almost the same share as in 1992.

Developments in the numbers show a decrease in the category 500-1500 guilders and in the category 2000-5000 guilders per month. On the other hand, the people who earn 5000 guilders per month or higher and those who earn less than 500 guilders per month both increased in number.

The share of employed women who earned less than 500 guilders per month decreased from 18 percent in 1992 to 12 percent in 2001 (6 points less), which is opposite to the developments on the male side, where the share went up with 3 points. The category of women with an income between 500-1000 guilders per month decreased by almost 10 percentage points. On the other hand, those who earn between 1000-2000 guilders per month went up from 19 to 37 percent. There is an indication that women in the middle-income group progressed in their income between 1992 and 2001.

Due to the small size of the population in table 54, the income groups in the table show substantial percentage changes for the income groups with the smallest number of persons.

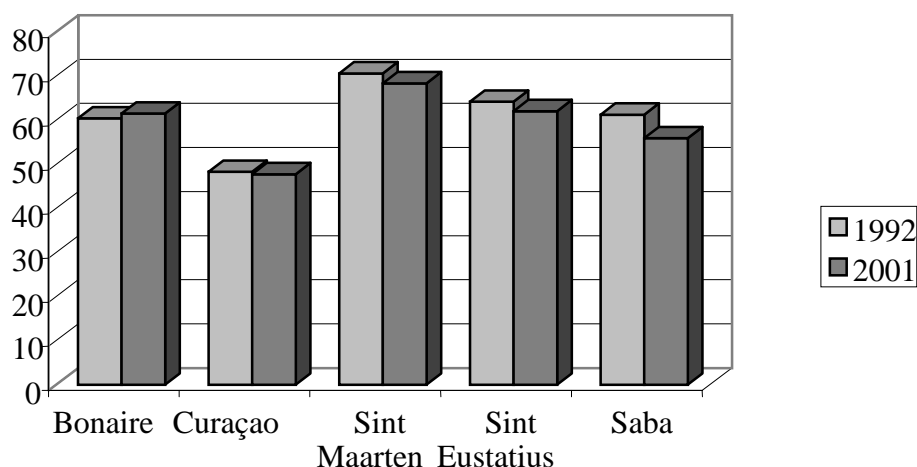
Netherlands Antilles

The aim of this chapter is to compare the developments that took place on the five islands. This comparison will be restricted to total levels only. No comparison will be made by sex or age, except in cases where such a breakdown is justified.

Development of the total employed populations

Between 1992 and 2001 the employed population of Curaçao and Sint Maarten decreased, in the other islands (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba), the number of employed persons increased. In Curaçao and Sint Maarten the percentage of the decrease was the same, namely 8 percent and the island with the largest increase was Sint Eustatius where the number of employed persons went up with almost 30 percent. Saba is second in line with a 14 percent increase, followed by Bonaire where the employed population increased by 10 percent.

Figure 46. Employment to population rate 1992-2001.



The rate employed population/total population gives insight into the level of economic burden of the employed population. The rate makes a comparison possible. In this publication the rate is calculated for the population of 15 years and older.

Though Sint Maarten lost 8 percent of its employed population, it is still the island with relatively the largest number of employed persons in the Antilles, followed by Sint Eustatius and Bonaire both in second place. Worth pointing out is the 'flight' that the employed population of Sint Eustatius took since 1992, though the employment to population rate dropped because of the large population growth. In 2001 the employment to population rate of Sint Eustatius was equal to the rate of Bonaire. Both islands have 62 percent of the population employed. In Saba 56 percent of the population is employed.

Curaçao is the island with the smallest share of employed persons (48 percent). Not only does Curaçao have relatively the smallest share of employed persons of the Netherlands Antilles islands, international figures show that the employment to population rate of Curaçao is small compared to several countries in the region and elsewhere⁹.

⁹ Key Indicators Labor Market (KILM), ILO 2002.

	1992	2001
Bonaire	60	62
Curaçao	48	48
Sint Maarten	71	68
Sint Eustatius	64	62
Saba	61	56

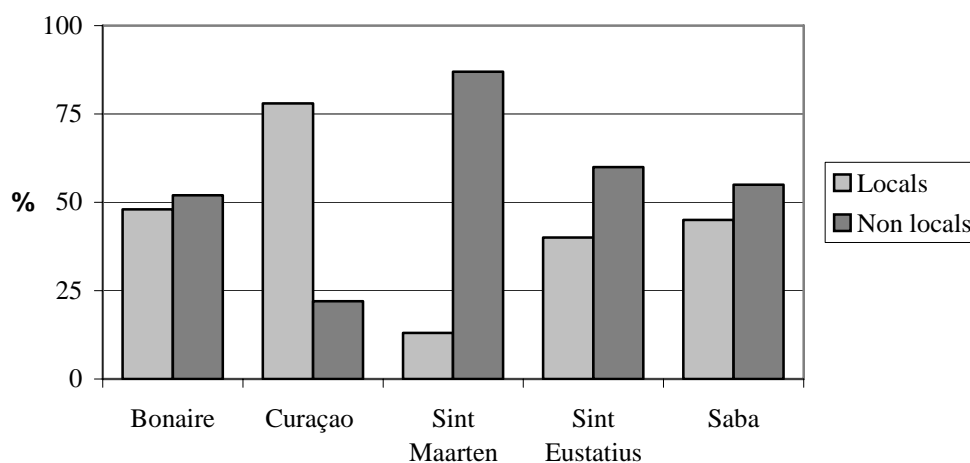
Place of birth

Table 57 shows the development in the shares of the places of birth. From the table one can deduce that the shares of employed persons born elsewhere, outside the Kingdom, increased on all islands. With the exception of Sint Maarten the shares of employed persons from the respective islands themselves dropped.

Island		Place of Birth								Total
		Bonaire	Curaçao	Aruba	Sint Maarten	Sint Eustatius	Saba	Netherlands	Elsewhere	
Bonaire	1992	59	19	6	0	0	0	4	13	100
	2001	48	19	4	0	0	0	6	23	100
Curaçao	1992	2	82	2	1	0	0	4	9	100
	2001	1	78	2	0	0	0	5	14	100
Sint Maarten	1992	0	8	8	13	1	1	3	66	100
	2001	0	7	6	13	1	1	3	69	100
Sint Eustatius	1992	0	6	8	2	47	1	4	32	100
	2001	0	9	6	3	40	0	3	39	100
Saba	1992	0	6	8	3	1	58	5	19	100
	2001	1	5	5	6	0	45	2	36	100

Sint Maarten has the largest share of employed persons born elsewhere and the lowest share of persons born on the island itself. Opposite to this, Curaçao has the largest share of persons born on the island itself and the smallest share of persons born elsewhere.

Figure 47. Employed population born on the islands or elsewhere, Netherlands Antilles 2001.



Highest level of education

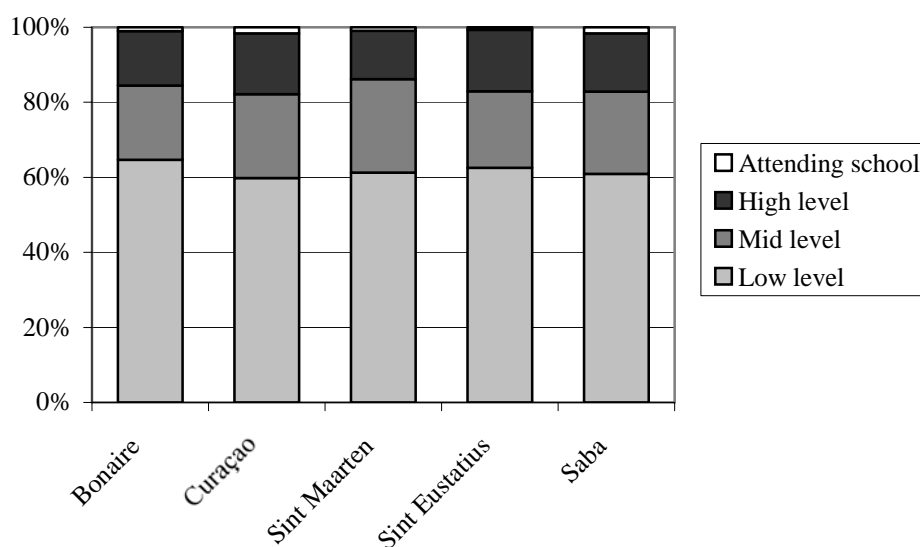
The level of education of the employed population of the Netherlands Antilles as a whole is relatively low. The majority has a low level. The Census figures show that Bonaire has the largest share of employed persons with a low level of education (65 percent of the employed population), though this share decreased substantially since 1992. The shift from lower to mid and higher levels of education is visible on all the islands.

The mid level of education has the general attention of policy makers and persons active in the world of education since the years after the Census of 1992. Many provisions have been made to set up schools and specializations at the mid level. The results of the Census of 2001 show that for all islands the share of employed persons with mid level of education increased substantially.

Table 58. Employed population by highest level of education, Netherlands Antilles, 1992 and 2001, relative figures

1992	Level of education				Total
	Low level	Midlevel	High level	Attending school	
Bonaire	80	11	8	1	100
Curaçao	71	16	12	1	100
Sint Maarten	72	17	11	1	100
Sint Eustatius	73	13	13	1	100
Saba	74	13	13	0	100
2001					
Bonaire	65	20	14	1	100
Curaçao	60	22	16	2	100
Sint Maarten	61	25	13	1	100
Sint Eustatius	63	20	16	1	100
Saba	61	22	16	2	100

Figure 48. Employed population by highest level of education Netherlands Antilles 2001.



Status in employment

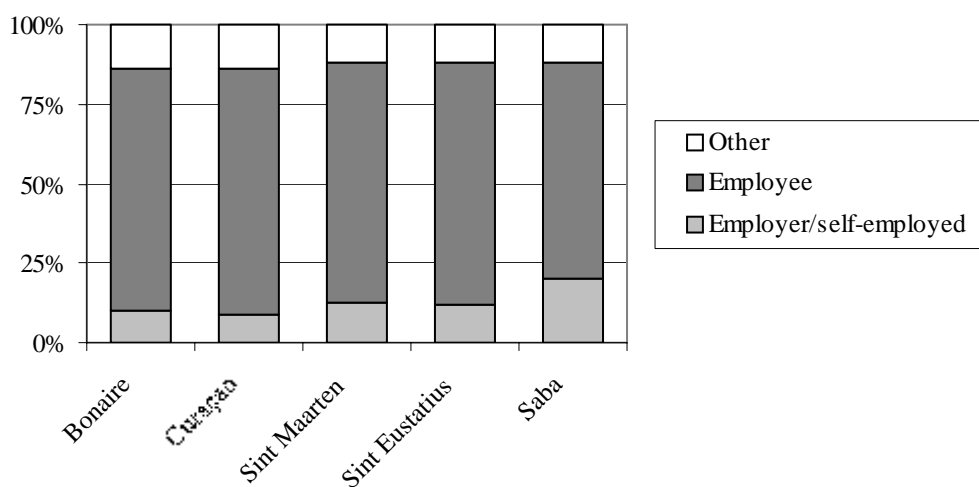
For this analysis employers and self-employed person are added together into one category, though the meaning of an increase in employers has a different connotation than the meaning of an increase in the number of self-employed persons. Also, all persons employed in permanent and temporary service are added together. All other categories of status in employment are aggregated into “other”. Table 59 gives the results.

Table 59 shows that Saba has a lower share of employees compared to the other islands, and the highest share of employers/self-employed. On the Leeward Islands, the share of the ‘Other’ status in employment is somewhat higher.

1992	Employer / self-employed	Employee	Other	Total
Bonaire	8	77	15	100
Curaçao	7	75	17	100
Sint Maarten	12	76	12	100
Sint Eustatius	15	75	11	100
Saba	16	69	14	100
2001				
Bonaire	10	76	14	100
Curaçao	9	77	14	100
Sint Maarten	13	76	12	100
Sint Eustatius	12	76	12	100
Saba	20	68	12	100

Comparing the figures of 1992 with 2001, it becomes clear that the share of employees remained relatively unaltered, whereas the shares of the ‘Other’ category mostly decreased, and the shares of employers/self-employed mostly increased. This shift is particularly true for Saba. In Sint Eustatius the shift was more in the opposite direction, from employer/self-employed to employee and ‘other’.

Figure 49. Employed population by status in employment Netherlands Antilles 2001.



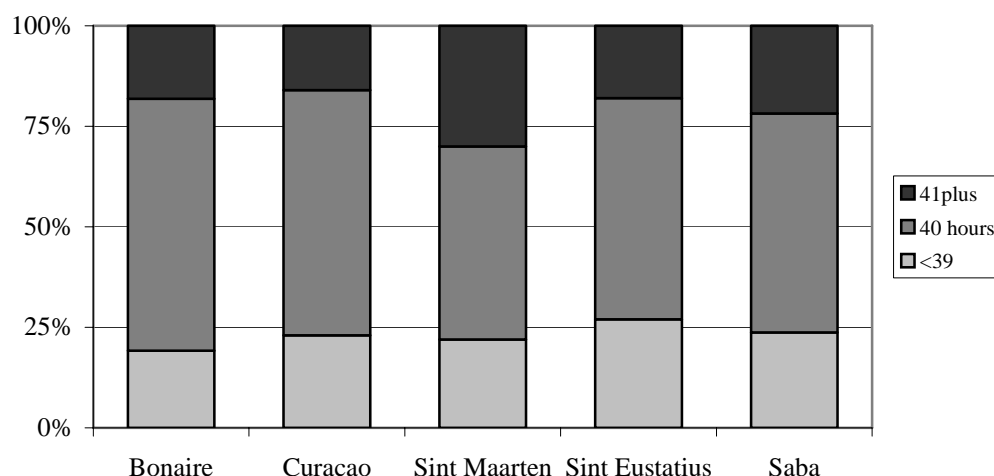
Total hours worked

The Census 2001 figures show that working 40 hours a week is more common on the Leeward Islands than it is on the Windward Islands. In Saba and Sint Maarten, more persons work more than 40 hours a week and in Saba more persons work less than 40 hours a week, compared to Curaçao and Bonaire.

1992	Hours worked per week				Total
	< 39	40	41-45	>45	
Bonaire	17	57	8	18	100
Curaçao	19	64	5	11	100
Sint Maarten	18	40	10	31	100
Sint Eustatius	26	49	5	20	100
Saba	28	51	4	17	100
2001					
Bonaire	19	62	4	14	100
Curaçao	23	61	4	12	100
Sint Maarten	22	48	5	25	100
Sint Eustatius	27	55	3	15	100
Saba	24	55	4	18	101

Compared to 1992, the differences in working hours have become less apparent. Between 1992 and 2001 the share of persons working 40 hours a week increased on all islands except Curaçao. In Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius and Bonaire the share of persons working more than 40 hours decreased substantially. The most notable drop was in Sint Maarten, where the percentage of persons working 40 hours of more dropped from 41 to 30 percent.

Figure 50. Employed population by total hours worked Netherlands Antilles 2001.



A note on part-time work (25 hours per week or less): there is not much difference between the islands where part-time work is concerned. In all the islands approximately 16 percent of the employed population worked below 25 hours per week in 2001. Sint Eustatius had the lead with 18 percent.

Occupation¹⁰

From the results of the Census it is clear that 'service workers' and 'clerical workers' comprise the largest employed population on all the islands. Approximately one third of the employed population on the islands, except in Saba and in Sint Eustatius (24 percent), perform clerical or service work.

1992	Bonaire	Curaçao	Sint Maarten	Sint Eustatius	Saba
Armed forces and trainees	0	1	0	0	0
Managers and legislators	7	7	9	9	9
Professionals	5	9	5	7	8
Assistant professionals	12	14	11	12	12
Clerks	15	17	14	9	8
Service workers	17	15	19	14	19
Agricultural workers	2	1	2	3	3
Craft and related workers	17	15	15	18	19
Operators	5	6	4	7	6
Elementary occupations	20	15	22	21	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100
2001					
Armed forces and trainees	1	2	2	1	1
Managers and legislators	13	11	10	13	19
Professionals	6	10	5	9	10
Assistant professionals	15	16	12	15	12
Clerks	15	17	14	9	9
Service workers	17	16	19	15	15
Agricultural workers	1	1	1	2	3
Craft and related workers	15	11	15	17	17
Operators	4	5	4	5	3
Elementary occupations	14	13	18	15	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100

There was a shift in the frequency distribution between 1992 and 2001. In general the shift was from persons working in occupations requiring little education to more persons working in higher skilled occupations.

This shift is particularly visible in Bonaire. Also in Sint Eustatius and Saba there was a substantial increase in the share of managers and legislators.

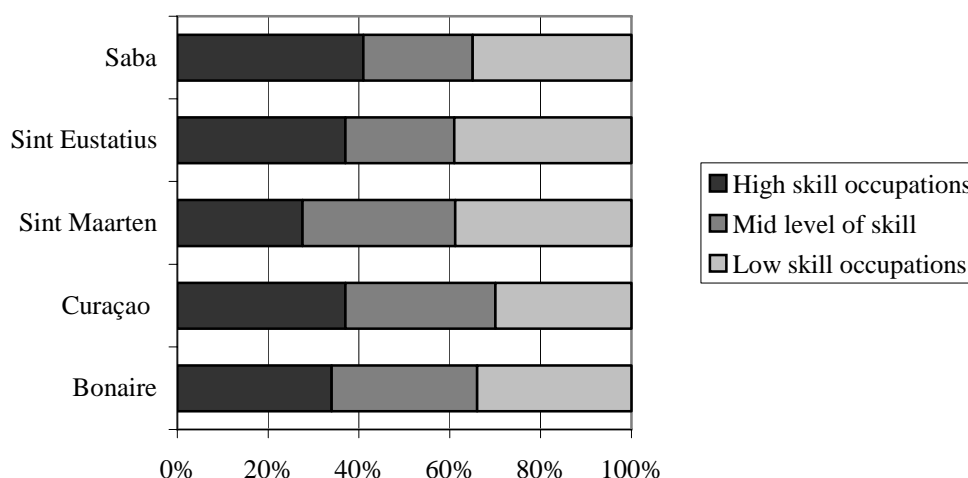
Condensed to three levels of skills, as is shown in figure 61, Curaçao and Sint Maarten deviate somewhat from the other islands, where Curaçao has relatively more higher-skilled persons, and Sint Maarten relatively more lower-skilled persons in its working force.

¹⁰ Low skill occupations include craft and related occupations, agricultural workers down to elementary occupations.

Mid level of skill include clerks and service workers.

High skill occupations include managers and legislators, professionals and assistant professionals.

Figure 51. Employed population by level of skill Netherlands Antilles 2001.



Industry

In 2001, Wholesale and Retail Trade are the largest industries in terms of employment in Curaçao, Sint Maarten and Sint Eustatius. For Bonaire Hotels and Restaurants is the largest industry, and in Saba this is Public Administration and Defense.

For all islands, the Wholesale and Retail Trade employs a large number of persons, and for the smaller islands Public Administration and Defense is an important employer.

Other important industries are Construction in Bonaire and Sint Maarten, Business Activities in Curaçao and Education in both Saba and Sint Eustatius.

A major change in importance in terms of employment between 1992 and 2001 took place in Public Administration and Defense. Its share in total employment diminished on all islands except Sint Maarten, where it remained unchanged. For Saba and Sint Eustatius the establishment of a medical school caused an increase in share of the Education industry.

Level of Income

The average income from labor of the Netherlands Antilles is 2073 guilders per month in 2001, which is 9 percent higher than in 1992 (1905 guilders per month). The increment has to do with, on the one hand, an increase of the number of employed persons in the higher income groups, and on the other hand, with an increase in the wages between 1992 and 2001.

The average monthly income increased on every island. In Sint Eustatius (25 percent) it increased the most and in Curaçao (8 percent) the least.

Differences in income are common between men and women. There are a number of reasons that explain these differences, like differences in working hours, education and occupation.

Table 63 shows that in the Antilles as a whole, employed men have a higher average income per month than employed women. There was little change in this between the two censuses. However, the average income of women increased more between 1992 and 2001 than that of men. This is particularly true for Sint Maarten and for Bonaire. In Saba however, the relative difference in income between men and women remained the same.

In Curaçao and Sint Eustatius, little progress can be observed in the leveling of income differentials between 1992 and 2001.

1992	Bonaire	Curaçao	Sint Maarten	Sint Eustatius	Saba
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	1	1	1	3	2
Mining	2	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	4	12	3	7	3
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	2	2	1	1	2
Construction	12	8	10	10	8
Wholesale, retail trade	14	18	20	20	9
Hotels and Restaurants	16	6	20	9	10
Transportation, Storage, Communications	9	7	6	6	8
Financial intermediation	2	6	4	1	2
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	5	6	6	6	4
Public Administration and Defense	15	12	6	17	27
Education	4	5	3	7	6
Health and Social Work	4	7	2	6	7
Other Community, Social services	6	6	8	5	7
Employed persons in private households	4	4	7	2	2
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	0	0	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
2001					
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	1	1	1	1	3
Mining	1	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	4	8	4	3	2
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	2	2	2	1	2
Construction	10	7	10	10	13
Wholesale, retail, trade	14	18	21	22	13
Hotels and Restaurants	16	7	16	7	11
Transportation, Storage, Communications	7	8	9	7	6
Financial intermediation	3	8	3	1	2
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	7	9	9	8	3
Public Administration and Defense	13	9	6	17	19
Education	4	5	4	10	11
Health and Social Work	6	9	3	7	7
Other Community, Social services	8	7	10	6	6
Employed persons in private households	2	4	5	1	2
Extra Territorial Organizations and bodies	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

		1992	2001	Mutations
		Guilders		%
Bonaire	Male	1731	1943	12
	Female	1119	1415	26
	Total	1477	1700	15
Curaçao	Male	2296	2511	9
	Female	1476	1660	12
	Total	1947	2096	8
St Maarten	Male	2228	2410	8
	Female	1508	1786	18
	Total	1908	2123	11
St Eustatius	Male	1995	2493	25
	Female	1158	1527	32
	Total	1654	2070	25
Saba	Male	1978	2302	16
	Female	1337	1545	16
	Total	1719	1963	14
Total Antilles	Male	2240	2444	9
	Female	1459	1668	14
	Total	1905	2073	9

Figure 52. Employed population by average monthly income Netherlands Antilles.

