



# Geo data 2001 Saba & Sint Eustatius



# **Geo data 2001**

# **Saba & Sint Eustatius**

*Socio-economic aspects placed in a spatial context*

Central Bureau of Statistics  
Willemstad, May 2007

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**Central Bureau of Statistics**

Fort Amsterdam z/n  
Tel.: (599-9) 4611031  
Fax.: (599-9) 4611696  
E-mail: [info@cbs.an](mailto:info@cbs.an)  
Website: [www.cbs.an](http://www.cbs.an)

**Bonaire**

Kaya Gobernador Debrot 41  
Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles  
Tel.: (599-7) 178676  
Fax.: (599-7) 178406  
E-mail: [cbs.bon@telbonet.an](mailto:cbs.bon@telbonet.an)

**Sint Maarten**

W.G. Buncamperroad 33  
Sint Maarten, Netherlands Antilles  
Tel.: (599-5) 422355  
Fax.: (599-5) 423022  
E-mail: [info@cbs.an](mailto:info@cbs.an)

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## Preface

The Central Bureau of Statistics Netherlands Antilles (CBS) presents the first thematic publication, based on geographical data of Sint Eustatius and Saba. This product is based on the results of the Population and Housing Census, held in 2001.

This publication presents spatial data on the level of neighborhoods for Sint Eustatius and on the level of zones for Saba. By using data on the smallest possible geographical units, users of this data, in specific planners, developers and policy decision makers, will be aided in targeting population issues in more detail.

For Sint Eustatius, the number of observations per neighborhood made it possible to break the data down to this level. Due to its limited geographical size and hence the limited number of observations on smaller geographical units, data for Saba has to be presented on the zone level.

Unfortunately, since there are no digital maps available for Saba and Sint Eustatius, tables instead of maps are used to present the data.

This publication is compiled by Drs. Sean de Boer, who is responsible for the dissemination of the Census data at the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Special thanks go to all who in one way or the other contributed to the compilation of the data.

The Director

Drs. Francis Vierbergen



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## General introduction

In January 2001, the Central Bureau of Statistics conducted the Fourth Population and Housing Census in the Netherlands Antilles. This publication contains spatially ordered data regarding the socio-economic status and living conditions of the population of Saba and Sint Eustatius. All themes in this publication refer primarily to the Census data of 2001.

This publication presents spatial data on the level of neighborhoods for Sint Eustatius and on the level of zones for Saba. By using data on the smallest possible geographical units, users of these data, in specific planners, developers and policy decision-makers, will be aided in targeting population issues in more detail.

For Sint Eustatius, the number of observations per neighborhood made it possible to break the data down to this level. Due to its limited geographical size and hence the limited number of observations on smaller geographical units, data for Saba has to be presented on the zone level. Consequently, themes are presented for four zones for Saba and for thirteen neighborhoods in Sint Eustatius.

Some of the topics can only be used as indicative. The reason for this is the fact that large parts of the population reside in densely concentrated areas whereas other parts reside in less densely concentrated areas but much greater in size.

In some cases, no significant data could be compiled for some of the neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are therefore blanked out in the tables.

Overall, the small scale of these islands must, therefore, be kept in mind when reading the results.

This publication is sub-divided into five chapters per island. Each chapter will discuss a main topic. The five main topics are: population issues, the economic situation, educational issues, households and living accommodations and lastly a chapter with an overall view of the socio-economic situation in the neighborhoods.

It is important to recognize that the presented indicators in this publication cannot be compared with data derived from administrative sources. Often definitions used in administrative records differ from those used in the Census.

In a number of cases data of 1992, 1997 and 2001 are presented to show developments. These comparisons could not be made on the neighborhood level, because these data are not available from earlier Censuses.

It should be observed that this publication is mainly descriptive of nature. Profound analysis of relationships between variables are beyond the scope of this paper.

## Alphabetical list of concepts and definitions

### **Adequacy of the living accommodation**

CBS defines the condition of a living accommodation as either ‘Adequate’, ‘Bad’ or ‘Very Bad’.

A living accommodation is adequate whenever this accommodation does not need maintenance or does need some minor maintenance. In case minor maintenance is needed, this can be done under regular or daily circumstances.

A living accommodation is in bad condition if this living accommodation displays one or more defects, which have to be repaired to ensure safe accommodation for its occupants.

A living accommodation is in very bad condition if this living accommodation is decaying and the occupants cannot be safely accommodated. The living accommodation is a threat to the health and well-being of its occupants.

### **Average personal income of workers:**

This is the income of all employed persons summed up and divided by the total employed population.

The employed population consists of all persons aged 15 years and older who worked at least 4 hours or had a job or business, in the week prior to the moment of the Census.

Please note that for all geographical units a threshold of at least 50 employed persons was used to calculate average income.

### **Average rent paid per accommodation:**

This is the average rent per month in Antillean Guilders. All rent in a neighborhood is summed up and divided by the sum of all the rented accommodations in that same particular neighborhood.

### **Basic appliances**

The Census defines basic appliances as appliances to provide in the basic needs. The following appliances were investigated during the Census:

- The presence of a cooking facility in the living accommodation
- The connectivity to a water grid or water supply by a cistern
- The presence of a shower facility
- The presence and connectivity of a toilet to a water net
- The presence of electricity

If an appliance is said to be present in the living accommodation, a score value of 1 is awarded. The maximum score is then 5.

### **Composition of households**

A household could comprise one person living by him/herself (one-person household) or more persons living together in informal domestic relations.

A criterion for “*the informal domestic relations*” is that mutual agreements have been made for the purchase of food and other living necessities and that everyone is using the main room of the house (e.g. the living room) and/or the kitchen together.

CBS defines three main groups:

- A nuclear family, consisting of either a couple with children, a couple without children or a single parent with children. All these types can also accommodate one or more persons who are not related to the family.
- 2 or more nuclear families, living in one living accommodation, possibly with one or more persons who are not related to these families.
- Non-nuclear households, consisting of either one person living alone or more persons living together who are not family related.

**Constructed square meters for living purposes:**

The total surface in square meters of the built accommodation intended for living purposes, with the exception of the surface reserved for commercial activities, uncovered and open sidewalks, porches or garages.

**Demographic burden:**

The population in the age categories 0-14 years and 65 years and older are summed up and divided by the potential labor force (population 15 – 64 years). The acquired figure is then multiplied by one hundred. This ratio is also called the age-dependency ratio. The higher the ratio, the higher the proportion of the population that is dependent on the support of the (potential) active population.

**Drop-out rate 15-24 years of age:**

This is the percentage of the out-of-school population aged 25-24 years without a secondary education diploma as part of the total out-of-school population in the same age category. Not all the neighborhoods met the criterion of at least 20 persons in the appropriate population.

**Economic burden:**

The total number of people who are not working is divided by the total number of people who, during the Census, had a job (part-time or full-time) or business, multiplied by one hundred. The larger the ratio the larger the share of the population dependant on the financial support of the working population.

**English-speaking household units:**

This is the percentage of household units in which the occupants speak English most of the time, as part of the total number of household units on each island.

**Female-headed households:**

This is the percentage of female heads of household, as part of the total number of household units on each island.

**Foreign-born population:**

The foreign-born population consists of persons who are born neither in the Netherlands Antilles nor in Aruba as a percentage of the total population on the island.

**Household income:**

The average income per household is calculated by summing up all individual income per neighborhood and subsequently dividing this sum by the total number of households in that particular neighborhood.

**Illiteracy:**

A proxy approach is used in this analysis. It is the percentage of the population 15 years and older not attending school with less than four years of elementary education, as part of the total population that is not attending school.

In some neighborhoods no illiterate persons were registered.

**Inhabited living accommodations in bad conditions:**

This is the percentage of inhabited living accommodations that are inadequate for living purposes, as part of the total number of inhabited living accommodations.

**Level of education:**

The population 15 years and older with a higher education is divided by the population in the same age category with a lower education, and subsequently multiplied by one hundred.

Lower education includes first stage secondary education and lower. Higher education comprises second stage secondary education or higher.

**Living accommodations and dwellings**

Besides the personal form, the Census also comprises a living accommodation form.

According to the Census, a living accommodation can be a building, part of a complex or parts of a building, built with any kind of material and which is designed or made adequate for living purposes. Only one household can occupy a living accommodation, per definition.

The Census of 2001 offers also the possibility to identify the type of building for living purposes. In this case, the building for living purposes can be, for instance, a house, or an apartment. This building is called a dwelling. A dwelling could, therefore, consist of more than one living accommodation. The total number of dwellings is per definition less than the total number of registered living accommodations.

**Luxurious appliances**

Luxurious appliances are defined as appliances that are not necessarily needed in a household. These appliances are:

- A television set
- A video recorder
- A telephone
- One ore more mobile phones
- Cable or Satellite dish
- A refrigerator
- A washing machine
- A computer
- An internet connection
- A freezer

- A fax machine

**Non-religious population:**

This is the percentage of the population that is not affiliated to a religion.

**Number of inhabited dwellings per neighborhood:**

An inhabited dwelling is any construction that is used for living purposes. A dwelling can lodge more than one household and therefore could consist of more than one living accommodation under the same roof.

**One-person households:**

This is the percentage of household units consisting of one person only, as part of the total number of household units.

**One-parent households:**

This is the percentage of households which consists of one parent with a child or children under the 18 years of age, as part of the total number of household units. Children in the age category 18 years and older are considered capable enough to be financially not dependent.

**Presence of basic appliances:**

Five appliances to provide in the basic needs of households were identified in the Census: Connection to the water-grid, presence of electricity, bathroom, cooking facility and toilet that can be drained. Each appliance present in the accommodation is awarded a score of 1. The maximum score is therefore 5. This theme presents average scores per neighborhood.

**Presence of luxurious appliances:**

The average presence of in total 11 luxury appliances per geographical unit. These appliances are: a TV, a video recorder, a telephone, at least one mobile phone acquired by the unit, a cable connection, a satellite dish, a refrigerator, a washing machine, a computer, a freezer, an internet connection and a fax machine.

**Population density:**

The total population per geographical unit is divided by the total square kilometers per unit. The acquired figure is rounded off.

**Rented compared to in-property accommodations:**

All rented accommodations in a geographical unit are summed up and subsequently divided by the total number of in-property accommodations.

**Sex Ratio:**

The number of males is divided by the number of females and subsequently multiplied by one hundred. The sex ratio is expressed as the total number of males per 100 females in the area.

**Size of household:**

The average size of the household equals the average occupation of the living accommodation. The total number of the population in the neighborhood divided by the total number of living accommodations registered in an area.

### **Socio-economic overview**

The following indicators are used in this analysis to describe the living conditions in a zone or neighborhood:

- The demographic burden
- The Economic Burden
- The relative health perception (Sint Eustatius only)
- The individual income of the employed population
- The household income
- The unemployment rate
- The average level of education
- The proportion of the living accommodations in a bad condition (Sint Eustatius only)

Because of validity issues (these indicators do not contain sufficient observations and are therefore left out of the total count), only 6 indicators are used for Saba. The invalid indicators are the perception of health and the proportion of the living accommodations in a bad condition.

Each indicator uses a scale with values between 1 and 4 (Saba) or 1 and 5 (Sint Eustatius) with the maximum value attached to the most unfavorable situation. If the demographic burden, for instance, is the highest, meaning the most unfavorable, in a specific area, a score of 4 (Saba) or 5 (Sint Eustatius) is granted to that area. The total score could then be at the highest 24 /40 and at the lowest 6 /8 for Saba and Sint Eustatius respectively.

### **Unemployment rate:**

This is the population, 15 years and older, that is out of work, is actively looking for work and is ready to start working within two weeks or ready to start their own business within two weeks, divided by the labor force. The labor force is comprised of the employed and the unemployed population.

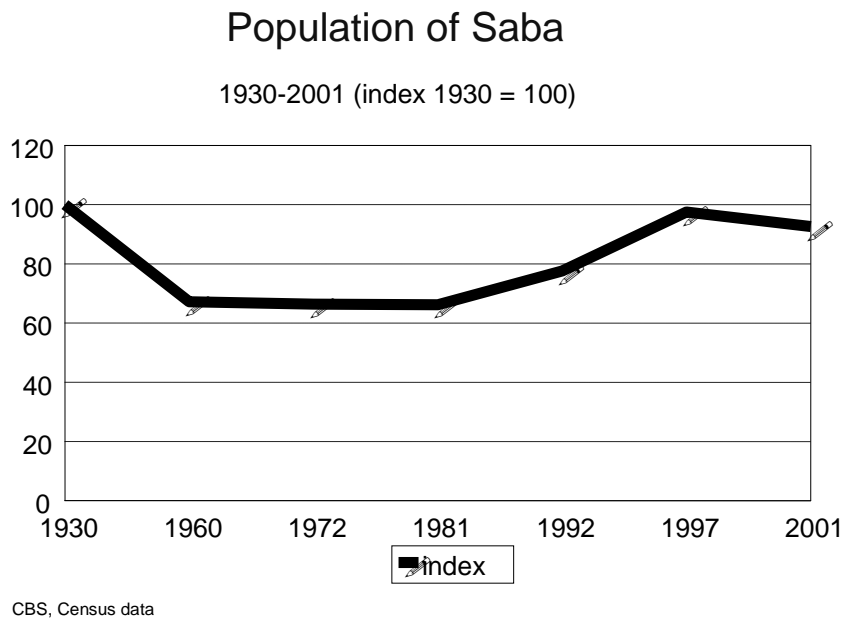
### **Youth unemployment rate:**

This is the number of unemployed youth (15-24 years of age) as a percentage of the youth labor force. Not all the areas could meet the criterion of at least 50 persons in the age category 15-24 years that are participating in the labor force.

# 1 Population issues of Saba

## 1.1 Size and density of the population of Saba

In 2001, the Census counted a total of 175,653 inhabitants in the Netherlands Antilles. Of this total number, 1,349 persons inhabit Saba. The population of Saba, therefore, represents nearly one percent (0.8%) of the total population of the Netherlands Antilles. If the size of the population of Saba in 2001 is compared with the size in 1997 (1,421) and the size in 1992 (1,130), one could conclude that the population increased by 219 inhabitants over nine years. The total average increase over nine years is therefore 19 percent (19.4 % to be exactly), meaning an average annual increase of 0.1% per year.



Graph 1

Graph 1 shows the development of the size of the population, starting with the year 1930. The graph shows a significant drop between 1930 and 1960, followed by a period of virtual unchanged population figures. Between 1981 and 1997 the population started to grow again up to the level of 1930. Between 1997 and 2001 population numbers dropped again.

The population decline between 1930 and 1960 can be related to work migration triggered by the refinery activities on the Leeward Islands. The upward move from 1992 onward can at least partly be explained by the establishment of the Medical school in Saba and the consequential influx of students and tutors from abroad.



Zone code	Name of zone	Population	Male	Female	Sex ratio
01	Zion Hill	283	151	132	114.4
02	St. Johns	186	95	91	104.4
03	The Bottom	462	228	234	97.4
04	Windward Side	418	204	214	95.3
	Total	1349	678	671	101.0

Table 1 shows the population in the zones. The most populated zones according to the table are 03/The Bottom with 462 inhabitants and 04/Windward Side with a total of 418 inhabitants. Zone 02/St. Johns, is the least inhabited with a population of 186 inhabitants.

## 1.2 Population by sex and age

In Saba, all data, since 1992 are influenced by the presence of foreign students attending the Pre-Medical School. The following table illustrates the proportion of foreign students in the Saban community and its effect on key population figures.

	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Students of Pre-Medical School	97	57	170.2
Population (excl. Pre-Medical School)	581	614	94.6
Total	678	671	101.0

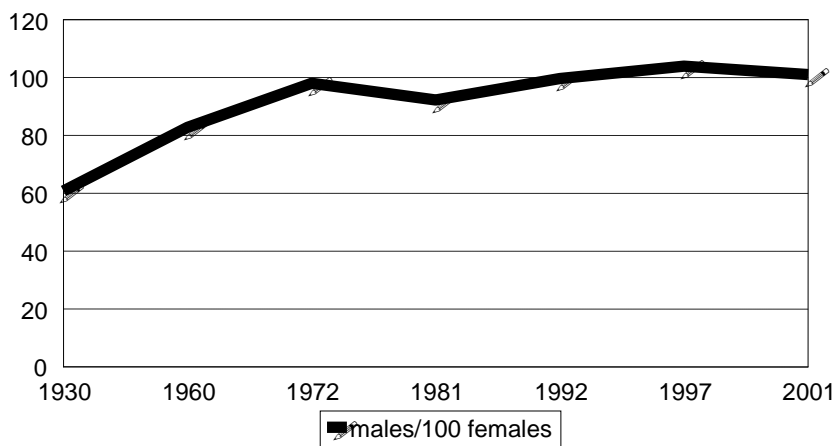
In 2001, there were more men than women in Saba, if the foreign students are taken into account as part of the total population (see table above), while excluding them, there would be more women than men.

Effects of the foreign students (11.4% of the total population of Saba: 154 students on 1,349 inhabitants), are visible in all areas of the economy. Take for example the average income of the working population. When income of the students is included in the calculation, the median income is ANG 1,569 and the average income is ANG 2,058. If the income of the students is excluded from the calculation, the median income is ANG 1,375 and the average income is ANG 1,928.

In Saba, almost fifty percent (49.7%) of the population is female. The graph on page 19 shows the sex ratio in Saba, which is the number of males per 100 females.

### Sex ratio in Saba

1930-2001



CBS, Census data

Graph 2

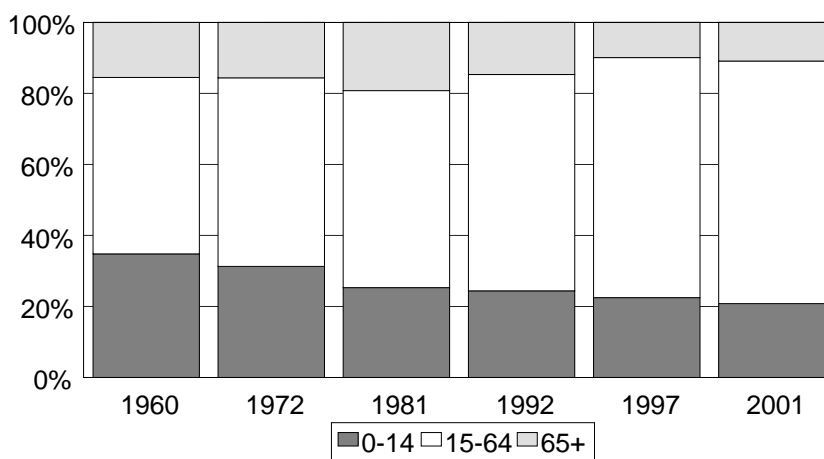
The female population, as it appears from graph 2, outnumbered the male population considerably in 1930, but the difference disappeared in the next 12 years. Throughout the rest of the period relatively little variation can be observed.

Table 1 above shows the sex ratios in the zones. By analyzing the table, it can be concluded that the sex ratio is the highest in Zion Hill and St. Johns and the lowest in Windward Side.

Graph 3 displays the relative age distribution in Saba throughout the Census years.

### Relative age distribution

Saba



CBS, Census data

Graph 3

Considering the results shown in this graph (a steady drop in the category 0-14 years and an original increase followed by a drop thereafter for the 65-years-and-older category), it can be concluded that migration has had its effects on the structure of the Saban population. Whereas the ageing process (the increase of the share of the population 65 years and older) was counteracted by the influx of foreign students and their tutors after 1981, the de-greening (the decrease of the population 0-14 years of age) continued during the whole period.

The developments in the age structure of the population had their influence on the demographic burden or age dependency ratio. The Census registered in 1992 an age dependency ratio of 64.0, while in 2001 the dependency ratio was down to 46.3.

Table 2 shows the zones St. Johns and The Bottom as the zones with the highest age-dependency ratios and Zion Hill as the zone with the lowest age dependency ratio.

**Table 2: Relative age distribution and demographic burden by zone, Saba**

Zone code	Name of zone	% Population 15 – 64 yrs.	% Population 0-14 yrs.	% Population 65+ yrs.	Demographic burden
01	Zion Hill	72.1	18.7	9.2	38.7
02	St. Johns	66.6	29.1	5.3	52.4
03	The Bottom	66.2	20.6	13.2	51.0
04	Windward Side	69.3	18.7	12.0	44.1
	Total	68.3	20.8	10.9	46.3

Age dependency for the zone St. Johns is more than average determined by the share of youngsters and much less than average by the share of the elderly compared to the other zones.

### 1.3 Origin of the population and the most spoken language

Graph 4 displays the origin of the population living in Saba, where the outcomes of the 1992 census are compared to those of the census of 2001.

The graph shows a substantial decrease of the proportion of the population born in Saba and a substantial growth of the foreign born population <sup>1</sup> in Saba since 1992. The share of foreign-born persons doubled from twenty to forty percent of the total population.

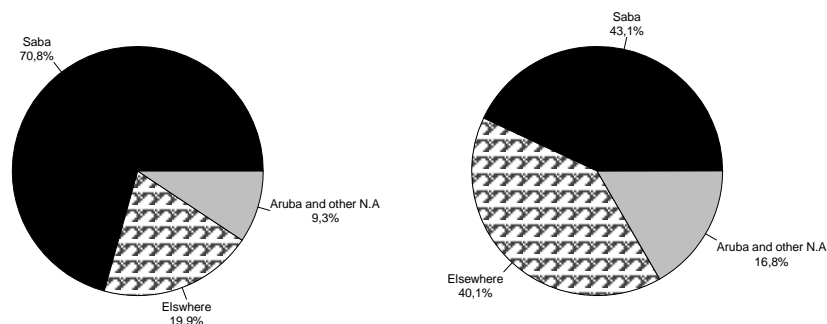
The largest groups of foreign-born persons are those born in the United States of America (11.4%) and the Dominican Republic (4.6%).

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<sup>1</sup> Foreign born are citizens who were not born in either Aruba or the Netherlands Antilles.

### Origin of the population in Saba

1992 - 2001



CBS, census data

Graph 4

**Table 3: Foreign-born population and most spoken language of households by zones, Saba**

Zone code	Name of zone	Foreign born	% Foreign born	% English speaking households
01	Zion Hill	110	38.9	92.3
02	St. Johns	71	38.2	86.8
03	The Bottom	172	37.2	87.3
04	Windward Side	186	44.4	89.5
Total		539	40.1	89.0

Table 3 displays a spatial distribution of the foreign-born population. The data shows Windward Side and The Bottom as the zones with the highest number of foreign-born persons. But as a share of the total population, only the zone Windward Side has a higher than average percentage of foreign-born population.

The most spoken language in Saba in 2001 is English (89.0%). Compared to 1992, the share of households speaking English decreased by ten percentage points. Other languages like Spanish, on the contrary, show a substantial increase in the same period.

As table 3 shows, that variation of shares of English speaking households per zone is limited. Only Zion Hill has a clear higher than average percentage of English speaking households.

## 1.4 Religion

About twenty different religions have been registered during the Census of 2001 in Saba. The Roman Catholic Church is still the largest with a representation of over fifty-eight

percent (58.4%). In 1992 the Census registered sixty-six percent, compared to 1992. It can be concluded that the share of Roman Catholics within the population dropped 7.6 percentage points between 1992 and 2001.

Anglicans are the second largest religious group in Saba. In 1992 the Census registered a share of eleven percent and in 2001 their share arose to over fourteen percent (14.4%) Nevertheless, there is no significant difference when the absolute figures are compared. In 1992, their total number was 190 followers, while in 2001 the Census registered 193 followers. The same can be said for Roman Catholics, with a total number of 738 followers in 1992 and 783 followers in 2001, a slight but insignificant increment of 45.

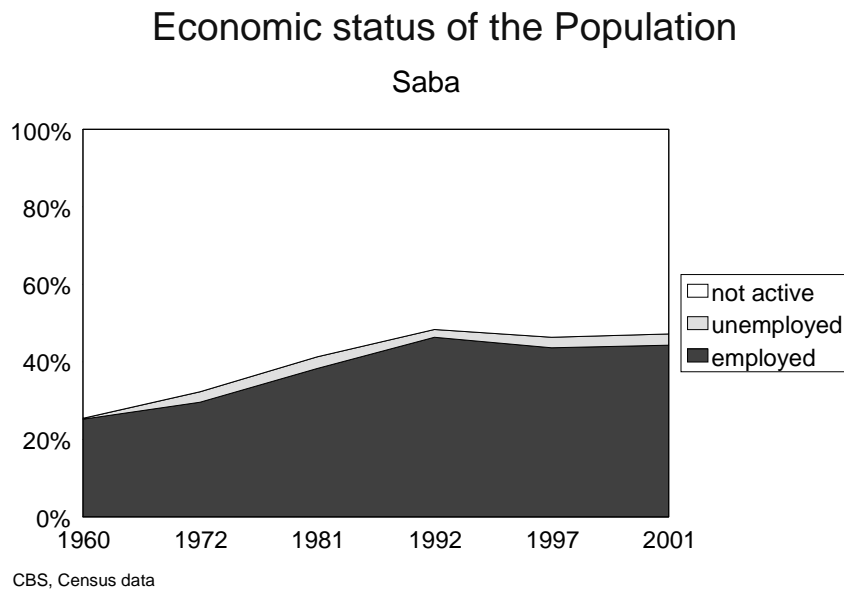
It is worth mentioning that the total number of people with no religion in Saba decreased from almost eight percent (7.5%) to five percent (5.2%) in 2001. This group represents the third largest share within the population.

## 2 Economic situation of the population in Saba

### 2.1 General

The economic situation of the population in Saba will be described by means of the employed and the unemployed population, status in employment, personal income and household income. This chapter will also deal with the economic burden of the economically active population.

The following graph is a display of the economic status of the inhabitants of Saba throughout the Census years.



Graph 5

The participation on the labor market of the age group 15 years and older increased substantially between 1960 and 1992.

Graph 5 shows that the participation of the population in the labor force increased between 1960 and 1992. In the period thereafter, no substantial developments took place. Between 1992 and 2001 the labor force remained practically constant with a share just below 50% of the total population.

Table 4 contains data regarding the economic burden in Saba. The economic burden is the share of the population that is not working, divided by the employed population.

According to the data in table 4, the highest economic burden can be found in the zones Windward Side and The Bottom.

Zone code	Name of zone	Economic burden
01	Zion Hill	109.6
02	St. Johns	118.8
03	The Bottom	128.7
04	Windward Side	137.5
Total		125.6

## 2.2 The employed population

The Census of 2001 registered 598 employed persons. The following table gives an insight into the status of their employment and makes a comparison with the data of 1992 and 1997.

	1992		1997		2001	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Employer	26	5.0	25	4.0	11	1.8
Self employed	58	11.1	75	12.1	108	18.1
Employee in permanent service	251	47.9	307	49.5	310	51.8
Employee in temporary service	107	20.4	117	18.9	92	15.4
Casual service or casual job	34	6.5	25	4.0	14	2.3
On a contract	39	7.4	41	6.6	41	6.9
Others and unknown	9	1.7	30	4.9	22	3.7
Total	524	100.0	620	100.0	598	100.0

As shown in table 5, the employed population in Saba increased between 1992 and 1997 by 96 persons and decreased between 1997 and 2001 by 22 persons. The total absolute growth over nine years is therefore just 74 persons. While little significant growth took place in the employed population, more interesting shifts took place between the different employment categories.

Between 1992 and 2001, a clear shift took place from employees in temporary service towards employees in permanent service. Also, the number of self-employed doubled, increasing its share in total employment from 11 to 18 percent, whereas the number of employers more than halved, diminishing its share from 5 to less than 2 percent.

## 2.3 Unemployment

For small entities, rather small changes in numbers may lead to rather major changes in relative figures. Such is definitely the case for Saba's employment figures.

In 2001, six percent of the labor force was unemployed. Compared to the year 1997 (5.9%) and 1992 (4.2%), this is an increase with respectively 0.2 and 1.9 percentage points.

Zone code	Name of zone	Labor force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate 15+	% Unempl. 15-24 yrs
01	Zion Hill	147	12	8.2	26.7
02	St. Johns	92	7	7.6	16.7
03	The Bottom	213	11	5.2	22.2
04	Windward Side	185	9	4.9	10.5
Total		637	39	6.1	18.6

The highest unemployment rates are found in the zones Zion Hill (8.2%) and St. Johns (7.6%), while the lowest unemployment rates are found in the Bottom (5.2%) and Windward Side (4.9%).

Youth unemployment rates however are the highest in Zion Hill (26.7%) and the Bottom (22.2%).

## 2.4 Average income of the employed population and average household income

The working population in Saba has on average an income of 2,328 Antillean guilders per each working individual (See table 7 on page 26). In 1992 the average (inflated) income was 1,738 Antillean guilders. A spatial distribution of income shows that the zones St. Johns and Zion Hill have higher than average income, whereas the Bottom and Windward Side score beneath the island's average.

The average household income in Saba amounted in 2001 to 3,710 Antillean guilders per month. This average income is based on all types of income and includes incomes earned by the staff, personnel and students of the medical school in Saba, which is part of the community of Saba since 1993. In 1992, an average income of 2,785 Antillean guilders was registered, signifying a growth of thirty-three percent (33.2%) in nine years. This growth is equivalent to 925 Antillean guilders.

Zone code	Name of zone	Average income of workers <sup>2</sup>	Average income of households
01	Zion Hill	2,676	4,003
02	St. Johns	2,753	4,586
03	The Bottom	2,037	3,520
04	Windward Side	2,182	3,405
Total		2,328	3,710

The table above displays the household income per each zone. According to the data, the higher household incomes can be found in the zones St. Johns (4,586 ANG) and Zion Hill (4,003 ANG). The zones with incomes beneath the island's average are, therefore, Windward Side (3,405 ANG) and The Bottom (3,520 ANG).

<sup>2</sup> Includes the income of students of the Pre-Medical School. The same goes for the average household income.



### 3 Education in Saba

#### 3.1 General

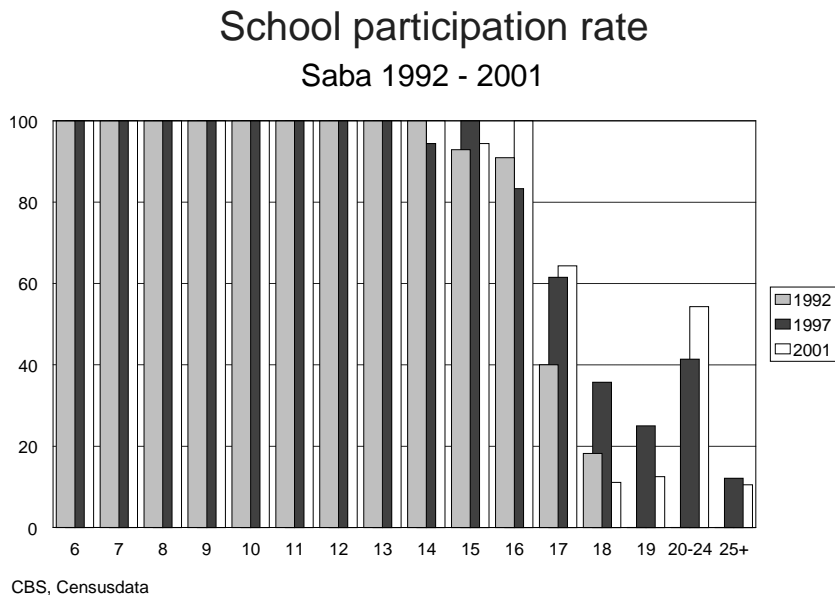
The educational situation of the population in Saba will be discussed by focusing on the school participation rate, the level of education of the out-of-school population and the percentage of illiteracy.

When the Census figures are interpreted, one need to keep in mind the fact that these indicators are based on definitions, provided by international census standards, and are therefore not always comparable with indicators based on administrative sources.

#### 3.2 School participation in Saba

Graph 6 combines the school participation of the age group to which compulsory school attendance applies, with relevant older ages and age groups who are also receiving any kind of daytime education.

As with other figures for Saba, small changes in numbers on education may lead to major relative changes.



Graph 6

School participation rates of the older age groups in Saba are, after 1992, clearly influenced by the presence of the Pre-Medical School.

Comparing the data of the 1997 Census with the data of the 2001 Census, it should be taken into consideration that the Census of 1997 took place by the end of the month of June, while the polling moment for the Census of 2001 was in January. The difference in polling moments could affect the interpretation of the data for certain age categories, for instance, when vacation moments and other seasonal effects are considered.

For the age group 19 years and older, no school participation was registered in 1992. Saba students in these age groups had to leave Saba to receive advanced education abroad. Participation rates after 1992 signal the presence of foreign students at the Pre-Medical School.

### 3.3 Level of education <sup>3</sup>

The average level of education in Saba in 2001 is 47.3, meaning approximately 47 persons with a higher education per 100 persons with a lower education. In 1992 the Census registered an average level of 35 persons with a higher education in relation to one hundred persons with a lower education, a clear overall improvement in the average level of education.

The education ratios differs substantially among the zones in Saba (See table 8). The highest ratio is found in the zone Windward Side with an average level of 70 higher educated people against every 100 lower educated people. The Bottom, on the contrary, shows a ratio of 32, the lowest of all areas.

With the lowest education ratio, The Bottom also has the highest illiteracy rate, almost 12 percent, effectively pushing up the overall illiteracy rate of Saba to almost 5 percent.

Zone code	Name of zone	% Illiteracy	Higher educated	Lower educated	Higher/100 lower educated ratio
01	Zion Hill	2.1	58	133	43.6
02	St. Johns	0.8	40	78	51.3
03	The Bottom	11.8	72	227	31.7
04	Windward Side	1.1	114	162	70.4
Total		4.9	284	600	47.3

<sup>3</sup> The average level of education comprises persons of 15 years and older that have received at least a senior secondary education divided by persons that have no more than a junior secondary degree. The rate is subsequently multiplied by one hundred, meaning the number of higher educated persons per hundred persons with a lower education.

## 4 Living accommodation and household situation in Saba

### 4.1 Stock of dwellings and the area for living purposes

The stock of dwellings in Saba amounts to 509 inhabited dwellings, 154 uninhabited dwellings and 33 dwellings under construction, according to the Census of 2001. The total stock, therefore, comprises 663 private dwellings. Most of the dwellings were constructed in Windward Side and The Bottom and most of the uninhabited dwellings can also be found in these areas.

Zone code	Name of zone	Total dwellings	Inhabited dwellings	Uninhabited dwellings
01	Zion Hill	117	98	19
02	St. Johns	79	63	16
03	The Bottom	211	173	38
04	Windward Side	256	175	81
Total		663	509	154

The Census also collected information about the amount of living space in a dwelling (see table 10). The overall surface for living purposes implies all spaces for living purposes, excluding spaces for commercial goals, uncovered and open sidewalks, porches and garages.

Zone code	Name of zone	Avg. m <sup>2</sup> for living purposes	Avg. size of households
01	Zion Hill	83	2.42
02	St. Johns	118	2.74
03	The Bottom	97	2.44
04	Windward Side	111	2.20
Total		101	2.39

In Saba, the average surface for living purposes is 101 square meters. The dwellings in Saba are relatively small. But on the other hand, if the household size is considered, each member of a household has on average over 42 square meters for own use.

The largest dwellings are constructed in the zones St. Johns and Windward Side, whereas the smallest dwellings are built in Zion Hill.

### 4.2 Living accommodations, occupancy rate and size of households

During the Census of 2001, 562 inhabited living accommodations (excluding the institutions) were registered. In 1992, the Census registered 434 inhabited living accommodations, which means that the total amount has increased by 128 living accommodations.

The occupancy rate is calculated by the quotient between the total population and the total number of inhabited living accommodations, as it is determined that only one household

can inhabit a living accommodation. The average occupancy rate, therefore, is equal to the average size of a household (see table 10 above).

The average size of the households in Saba is approximately two persons (2.39). The Census of 1992, on the contrary, registered almost three persons per household (2.60) meaning a slight decrease in the average size of the households.

The total number of households increased, whereas the size of households decreased, indicating the development of smaller households.

The size of the households is the largest in St. Johns (2.74) and the smallest in Windward Side (2.20) (see table 10).

### 4.3 Right of ownership, the monthly rent paid and the ratio between rent and the household income

In Saba, forty-seven percent of the living accommodations were rented in 2001. In 1992, only twenty-one percent were rented, meaning an increase of twenty-six percentage points of the rented accommodations. The next table shows a ratio between rented and owned accommodations

Zone code	Name of zone	Rented living accommodations	In property living accommodations	Rented/ In property ratio
01	Zion Hill	43	71	0,61
02	St. Johns	40	27	1,48
03	The Bottom	91	86	1,06
04	Windward Side	79	108	0,73
Total		253	292	0,87

The highest ratio of rented units is found in St. Johns. In absolute terms, the table shows 40 rented accommodations against 27 owned units. The lowest ratio, on the contrary, is found in Zion Hill, where 43 rented units can be put against 71 owned accommodations. In The Bottom the equation is almost 50/50, showing 91 rented units against 86 owned units.

The average monthly rent that is paid in 2001 amounts to 702 Antillean guilders (see table 12). In 1992, the inhabitants of the rented units paid an amount of 481 Antillean guilders. If the latter is inflated by the average price index for the period 1992-2001, a total amount of 571 Antillean guilders was paid in the past. A comparison of the inflated figure for 1992 with the registered figure for 2001 shows an increase by almost twenty-three percent (22.9%) in nine years. On average, this means an increment of 2.5% each year.

Zone code	Name of zone	Average rent	Basic appliances	Luxury appliances
01	Zion Hill	864,5	4,96	6,41
02	St. Johns	664,6	4,90	6,09
03	The Bottom	513,8	4,78	5,24
04	Windward Side	862,2	4,92	6,09
Total		701,6	4,88	5,88

The zones where the highest rents per month are paid are Zion Hill (Naf. 865) and Windward Side (Naf. 862). The lowest rent per month, on the contrary, compared to the islands average, is paid in The Bottom (Naf. 514).

#### **4.4 Presence of basic- and luxury appliances<sup>4</sup> in the living accommodations**

The average score for the appliances in Saba is 4.88, meaning a high overall score when it comes to the presence of basic appliances in the living accommodations.

The highest scores regarding the presence of the basic appliances in living accommodations (see table 12) are found in Zion Hill and Windward Side whereas the lowest score is found in The Bottom.

In Saba, the average score for the possession of luxury appliances is 5.88, meaning that the households possess less than half of the total number of luxury appliances that are considered by the Census (see table 12).

The highest luxury appliances score is found in Zion Hill (6.41), whereas the lowest is found in The Bottom (5.24).

#### **4.5 Composition of households**

A comparison of the results of 2001 with the results of 1992 leads to the conclusion that the overall composition of households in Saba has changed considerably since 1992, showing, as stated before, moreover an inclination to no nuclei and smaller nuclei (eg 2.6 persons in a household in 1992 to 2.4 persons in a household in 2001)

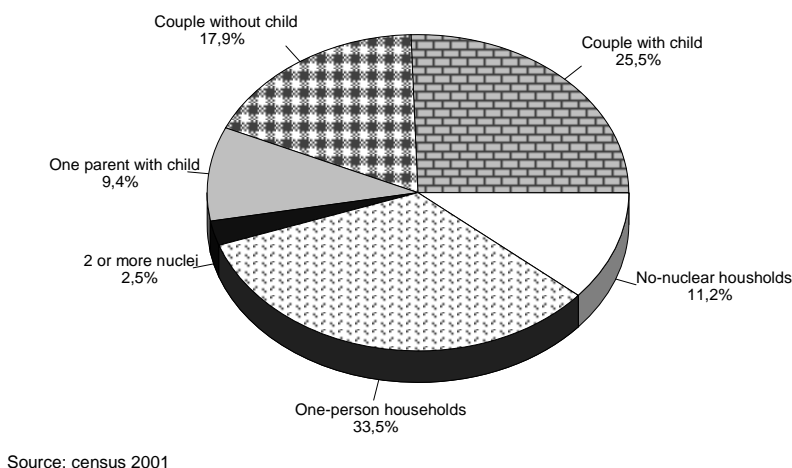
In 2001, fifty-four percent (54.2%) of the households consisted of one nucleus families, almost three percent (2.5%) of two or more nucleus families and almost forty-five percent (44.7%) of no-nucleus families. In 1992, almost sixty-two percent (61.5%) were one nucleus family households, three percent (3.2%) were two or more nucleus families and over thirty-five percent (35.3%) were no nucleus families.

As shown in the graph, one-person households (33.5%) and couple with children (25.5%) are by far the largest proportions of the household composition.

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<sup>4</sup> See definitions on page 11 and 14.

## Composition of Households Saba



Graph 7

### 4.5.1 Female-headed households

In 2001, the Census registered almost thirty-two percent (31.7%) of females as head of households. Compared to 1992 (28.3%), the proportion increased by over three percentage points (3.4). The proportion of male therefore decreased.

Zone code	Name of zone	Female head	% Female head
01	Zion Hill	19	16.2
02	St. Johns	17	25.0
03	The Bottom	83	43.9
04	Windward Side	60	31.6
Total		179	31.7

Differences between zones are apparent. Table 13 displays the highest percentage of female heads of household in The Bottom whereas the lowest percentage is found in Zion Hill.

### 4.5.2 One-person households

International demographic studies have shown that people all over the world are living a more individualized life. The tendency is that households are getting smaller.

The development of smaller households in Saba is being observed since 1981. In 1981, the average size of households was 2.9 and in 1992 this figure dropped to 2.6 persons per household. In 1997, the average size was 2.4 persons per household and the 2001 Census registered the same size.

Zone code	Name of zone	One-persons households	% One-person households
01	Zion Hill	37	31.6
02	St. Johns	19	27.9
03	The Bottom	65	34.4
04	Windward Side	68	35.8
Total		189	33.5

Table 14 gives an overview of the number and shares of one-person households. In 2001, the Census registered almost thirty-four percent (33.5%) of one-person households. Its share was over thirty percent (30.4%) in 1992, meaning a slight increase of three percentage points in nine years time.

The largest shares of one-person households can be found in Windward Side and The Bottom, whereas the lowest share is found in St. Johns (see table 14).

#### **4.5.3 Single-parent households**

A single parent household, with children under the age of 18, is generally considered vulnerable. Children under the age of 18 need parental guidance and support while this single parent also has the responsibility to provide a household income.

Zone code	Name of zone	One-parent households	% One-parent households
01	Zion Hill	3	2.6
02	St. Johns	8	11.8
03	The Bottom	9	4.8
04	Windward Side	6	3.2
Total		26	4.6

Table 15 shows that the number of single parent households is small in Saba, 26, just under five percent (4.6%) of all households. Compared to 1992 (5.3%), little has changed.

As the table shows, the division between the zones is rather uneven, but because of the small numbers, further analysis is statistically unwarrantable.

## 5 Socio-economic overview of Saba

This chapter deals with a socio-economic overview that is based on six Socio-economic indicators<sup>5</sup> in Saba, chosen by CBS to compose an over-all index.

Zone code	Neighborhood	Socio-economic score	Socio-economic priority
03	The Bottom	19	High
04	Windward Side	13	Medium
02	St. Johns	11	Low
01	Zion Hill	11	Low

The table above shows that when it comes to prioritizing on programs to alleviate socio-economic issues, The Bottom scores high on the composite index used, followed by Windward Side as a medium priority zone.

Both other zones have lower scores.

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<sup>5</sup> See concepts and definitions list on page 16



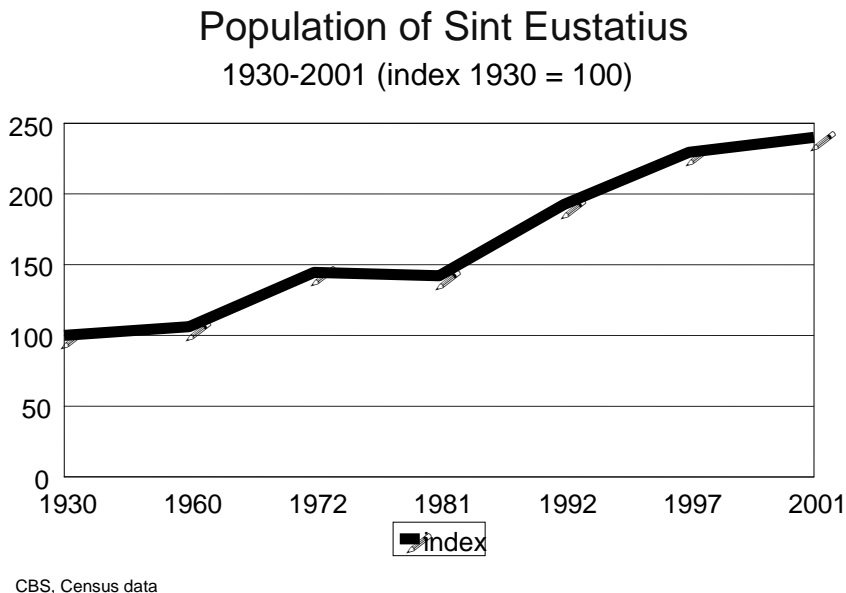
## 6 Population issues of Sint Eustatius

### 6.1 Size of the population of Sint Eustatius

In 2001, the Census counted 175,653 inhabitants for the Netherlands Antilles. Of this total 2,292 persons inhabit Sint Eustatius. The population of Sint Eustatius, therefore, represents a little over one percent (1.3%) of the total population in the Netherlands Antilles.

Comparing the size of the population of Sint Eustatius in 2001 with its size in 1997 (2,192) and the size in 1992 (1,839), it becomes clear that throughout this period, the population grew by an average annual increase of 2.7%, with the main increase in the earlier part of the period (1992-1997).

The presence of the Medical School in Sint Eustatius (64 students), has less impact on the socio-economic and demographic structure of the island compared with the situation in Saba, since the proportion of students is less than three percent (2.6%) of the total population. Including or excluding these students from calculations will not show significant differences.



Graph 8

Graph 8 gives an insight into the development of the size of the population, starting with the year 1930. As the graph shows, the population of Sint Eustatius increased steadily, but with periods of accelerated growth between the years 1960 and 1972 and between 1981 and 1997.

Table 17 shows the population in the neighborhoods in 2001. The most populated neighborhoods are 202/Golden Rock with 370 inhabitants, 401/Union with 298 inhabitants, and the city of Oranjestad (consisting of Oranjestad Noord and Oranjestad Zuid) with a total of 513 inhabitants. The neighborhoods 701/Chapel Piece, 1001/Mountain and 501/Mansion, on the contrary, are the least inhabited with a population that varies between 56 and 71 inhabitants per neighborhood.

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Population	Male	Female	Sex ratio
101	Oranjestad Noord	261	133	128	103.9
102	Oranjestad Zuid	252	131	121	108.3
201	Concordia	155	82	73	112.3
202	Golden Rock	370	183	187	97.9
301	Jeems	118	58	60	96.7
401	Union	298	142	156	91.0
402	Wilton Farm	124	66	58	113.8
501	Mansion	71	36	35	102.9
601	Princess Garden	153	69	84	82.1
701	Chapel Piece	56	27	29	93.1
801	Cherry Tree	152	74	78	94.9
901	Bay brow	110	50	60	83.3
1001	Mountain	65	36	29	124.1
	Not reported	107	51	56	
	Total	2292	1138	1154	98.6

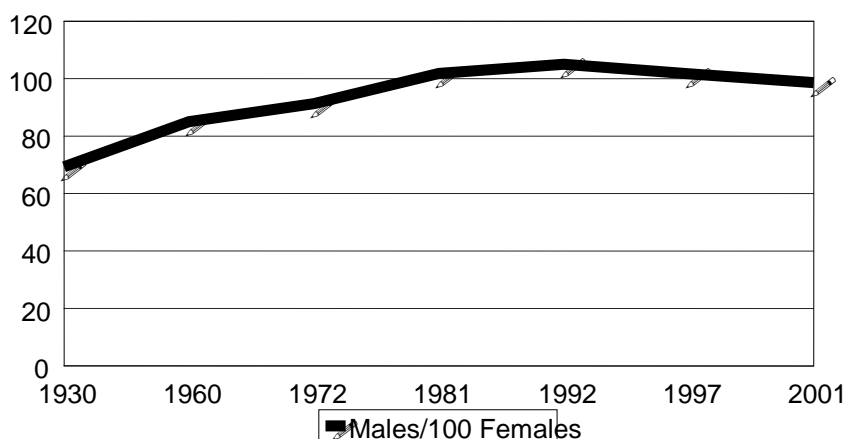
## 6.2 Population by sex and age

In Sint Eustatius, somewhat over fifty percent (50.3%) of the population is female. Graph 9 shows the sex ratio, and this is the number of males per 100.<sup>6</sup>

Between 1930 and 1981, the female population outnumbered the male population, although their share declined steadily. Between 1981 en 2001 the ratio changed little, moving around around 100, balancing the shares of both sexes.

### Sex ratio in Sint Eustatius

1930-2001



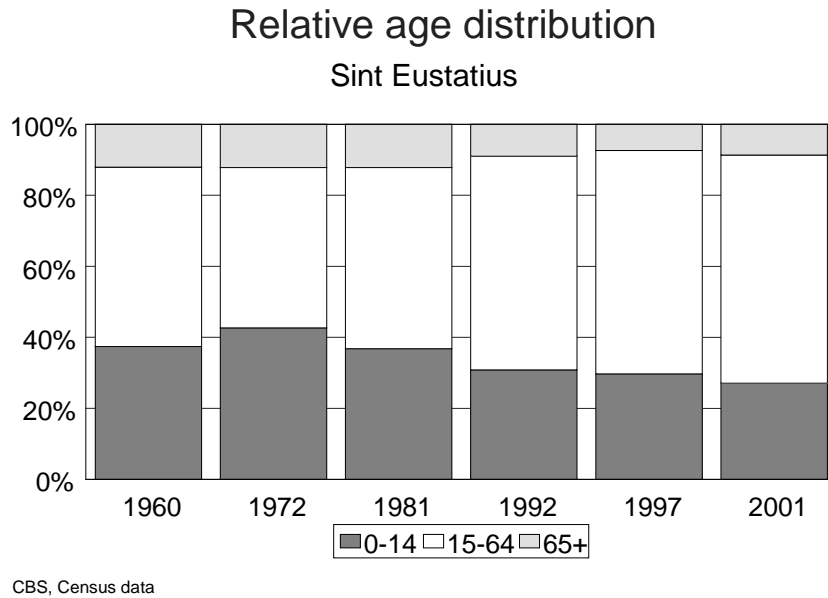
CBS, Census data

Graph 9

<sup>6</sup> See concepts and definitions on page 15

Table 17 displays the sex ratio in the neighborhoods. By analyzing this table it can be concluded that the total number of males per 100 females is the highest in the neighborhoods 1001/Mountain and 402/Wilton Farm and the lowest in the neighborhood Princess Garden.

Graph 10 displays the relative age distribution in Sint Eustatius throughout Census years.



Graph 10

The graph shows a steady decline in the shares of both the 0-14 years and 65 years and older. This seeming de-ageing and de-greening process can be explained by the population growth from 1960 onward, caused by immigration flows in the labor-active age groups.

The average age of the population registered in the 2001 Census is over thirty-three years (33.3) against thirty-six years (36.0) in 1992.

The growth in the population in general, together with the developments in the population structure shown above, has its influence on the demographic burden. In 2001, the Census registered an age dependency ratio of 55.6. Compared to the ratio measured in 1992 (66.1), this means a significant decrease of the age dependency.

Table 18 shows the population structure by neighborhood. The neighborhoods Concordia, Jeems and Oranjestad Noord are the neighborhoods with the highest age dependency ratios and the neighborhoods Mansion, Cherry Tree and Union are the neighborhoods with the lowest age dependency ratios.

Another interesting fact is that for the neighborhood Princess Garden the age dependency is determined by youngsters alone. With the exception of Mountain, the dependency mainly consists of the younger in all neighborhoods, although for Oranjestad Noord and Concordia the differences are smaller than in other areas.

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	0-14yrs.	65+yrs.	15-64 yrs.	Demographic burden
101	Oranjestad Noord	55	46	160	63,1
102	Oranjestad Zuid	65	24	163	54,6
201	Concordia	39	26	90	72,2
202	Golden Rock	122	16	232	59,5
301	Jeems	39	7	72	63,9
401	Union	74	19	205	45,4
402	Wilton Farm	40	6	78	59,0
501	Mansion	12	5	54	31,2
601	Princess Garden	57	-	96	59,4
701	Chapel Piece	15	5	36	55,5
801	Cherry Tree	38	6	108	40,7
901	Bay brow	28	8	74	48,6
1001	Mountain	6	18	41	58,5
	Not reported	30	13	64	
	Total	620	199	1473	55,6

### 6.3 Origin of the population and the most spoken language

Graph 11 displays the origin of the population living in Sint Eustatius. The diagram on the left side encompasses the data of 1992, while the diagram on the right side represents the data collected during the Census of 2001.

The graph shows a growth of five percentage points (5.7) of the share of the foreign-born population <sup>7</sup> in Sint Eustatius between 1992 and 2001.

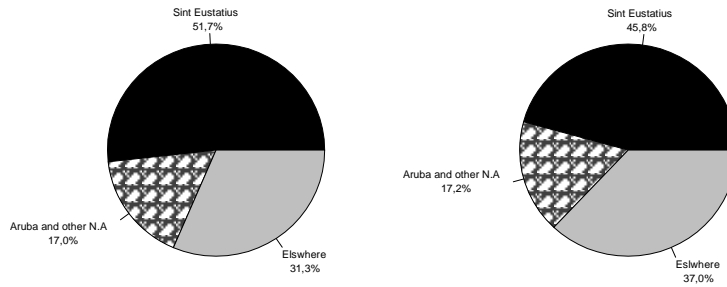
Of the thirty-seven percent born elsewhere and living in Sint Eustatius in 2001, over twenty-three percent (23.3%) was born in Saint Kitts & Nevis, almost fifteen percent (14.6%) in the Dominican Republic, almost twelve percent (11.7%) in the United States and seven percent (7.1%) in the Netherlands.

Table 19 displays the spatial distribution of the foreign-born population. The neighborhoods Mountain, Cherry Tree and Oranjestad Zuid are the neighborhoods with the largest shares of the foreign-born population (between 45 and 77%) and the neighborhoods Golden Rock, Princess Garden and Bay Brow are the neighborhoods with the lowest percentages of the foreign-born population (less than 25%).

<sup>7</sup> Foreign born are citizens who were not born in either Aruba or the Netherlands Antilles.

## Origin of the population in Sint Eustatius

1992 - 2001



CBS, censusdata

Graph 11

Neighborhood	Foreign Born	% Foreign born
101 Oranjestad Noord	106	40.6
102 Oranjestad Zuid	115	45.6
201 Concordia	60	38.7
202 Golden Rock	82	22.2
301 Jeems	43	36.4
401 Union	87	29.2
402 Wilton Farm	50	40.3
501 Mansion	23	32.4
601 Princess Garden	37	24.2
701 Chapel Piece	17	30.3
801 Cherry Tree	79	52.0
901 Bay Brow	27	24.5
1001 Mountain	50	76.9
Not reported	50	
<b>Total</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>36.0</b>

The most spoken language by households in Sint Eustatius in 2001 is English (84.1%). Compared to 1992, its share decreased by almost seven percentage points (6.9). Foreign languages like Spanish, on the contrary, show since 1992 a substantial increase. The share of households that speak Spanish, for instance, rose from 2.1 in 1992 to 5.8 percent in 2001, whereas households that speak other foreign languages rose from 1.2 to 4.4 percent.

Table 20 displays the share of English-speaking households by neighborhood. Jeems, Bay Brow, Concordia, Mountain and Princess garden are the neighborhoods with the highest percentage of English speaking households (90% or more), whereas the neighborhoods Oranjestad Noord, Union, and Oranjestad Zuid have the lowest percentage of English-speaking households (less than 80%).

**Table 20: Percentages of English speaking households, Sint Eustatius**

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	% English speaking households
101	Oranjestad Noord	73.4
102	Oranjestad Zuid	79.6
201	Concordia	92.4
202	Golden Rock	89.8
301	Jeems	97.7
401	Union	79.3
402	Wilton Farm	89.4
501	Mansion	80.0
601	Princess Garden	90.4
701	Chapel Piece	88.0
801	Cherry Tree	82.1
901	Bay Brow	95.2
1001	Mountain	91.6
	Not reported	
	Total	84.1

## 6.4 Religion

Nineteen different religions were registered in the Census of 2001 in Sint Eustatius. The Methodist Church is the largest with a share of almost twenty-eight percent (27.8%). In 1997 the Census registered twenty five percent and in 1992 thirty-one percent. Comparing the most recent Censuses with the earlier Censuses (in 1981, 42% and in 1972, 51%), its share has dropped considerably.

The second most widespread religion in Sint Eustatius is the Roman Catholic Church with a share of twenty-five percent. In 1997 the Census registered twenty-three percent and in 1992 twenty two percent.

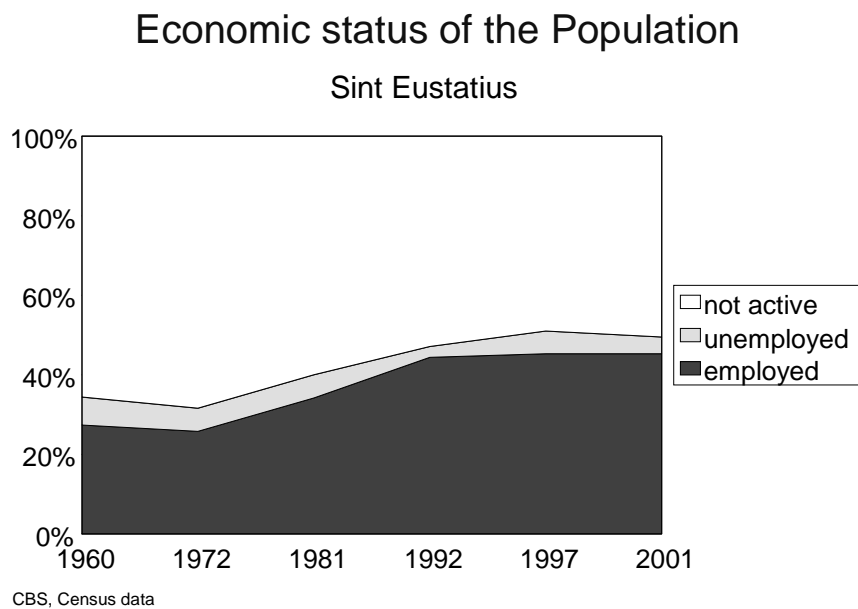
In the third place comes the Seventh-Day Adventists with a share of almost twenty-one percent (20.8%) In 1997, an equal share was observed whereas in 1992, this share was twenty-four percent.

## 7 Economic situation of the population in Sint Eustatius

### 7.1 General

The economic situation of the population in Sint Eustatius will be described by means of the employed and unemployed population, status in employment, average income of the employed population and average household income. This chapter will also deal with the economic burden of the economically active population.

Graph 12 is a display of the economic status of the population of Sint Eustatius throughout the Census years.



Graph 12

Between 1972 and 1992, the participation of the population in the labor force grew considerably. After 1992, developments were less pronounced.

Table 21 covers data on the economic burden calculated by neighborhood. The economic burden is the share of the population that is not working, divided by the employed population.

According to the data, the highest economic burden can be found in the neighborhoods 202/Golden Rock and 101/Oranjestad Noord. The ratios in these neighborhoods exceed 140, much higher than the average for Sint Eustatius (120.8). The neighborhoods 102/Oranjestad Zuid, 901/Bay Brow and 801/Cherry Tree have an economic burden rate which is less than 106, much lower than the island's average.

Neighborhood	Economic burden
101 Oranjestad Noord	141.7
102 Oranjestad Zuid	93.8
201 Concordia	121.4
202 Golden Rock	164.3
301 Jeems	122.6
401 Union	112.9
402 Wilton Farm	129.6
501 Mansion	108.8
601 Princess Garden	112.5
701 Chapel Piece	107.4
801 Cherry Tree	105.4
901 Bay Brow	103.7
1001 Mountain	124.4
Not reported	101.9
Total	120.8

## 7.2 The employed population

The Census of 2001 registered 1,043 employed persons. Table 22 gives an insight into the status in employment.

	1992		1997		2001	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Employer	51	6.2	43	4.6	25	2.4
Self employed	69	8.4	60	6.4	100	9.6
Employee in permanent service	515	63.1	609	64.8	692	66.3
Employee in temporary service	89	10.9	116	12.3	79	7.8
Casual service or casual job	22	2.7	33	3.5	20	1.9
On a contract	57	7.0	54	5.7	73	7.0
Others and unknown	14	1.7	25	2.7	54	5.2
Total	817	100.0	940	100.0	1,043	100.0

As it appears from table 22, the employed population in Sint Eustatius grew modestly between 1992 and 1997 (125 persons) and between 1997 and 2001 (103).

When looking at categories, the share of employees in permanent service increased between 1992 and 2001, and the share of employers decreased. Shares of other categories of employment showed less clear developments.

## 7.3 Unemployment

Analyzing data for smaller entities, one should always bear in mind that relative small changes in absolute numbers might lead to quite major changes in relative figures. For Sint Eustatius, such is also the case.



In 2001, almost nine percent (8.5%) of the labor force was unemployed. Compared to the year 1997 (11.2%), this is a decrease of almost three percentage points (2.7).

The highest unemployment rates (see table 23) are registered in the neighborhoods 202/Golden Rock and 401/Union, whereas the lowest unemployment rates are found in the neighborhoods 901/Bay Brow, 1001/Mountain and 102/Oranjestad Zuid. The neighborhoods 101/Oranjestad Noord and 701/Chapel Piece also show higher than average unemployment rates.

**Table 23: Unemployment rate, Sint Eustatius**

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Unemployment rate 15+
101	Oranjestad Noord	10.1
102	Oranjestad Zuid	5.1
201	Concordia	6.8
202	Golden Rock	12.6
301	Jeems	7.1
401	Union	12.0
402	Wilton Farm	8.6
501	Mansion	8.6
601	Princess Garden	6.8
701	Chapel Piece	10.0
801	Cherry Tree	7.6
901	Bay Brow	3.6
1001	Mountain	0.0
	Total	8.5

#### 7.4 Average income of the employed population and average household income

Table 24 displays the average income of the employed population in 2001, calculated in Antillean guilders, and the average household income. The average income of the employed population in Sint Eustatius amounts to 1,627 Antillean guilders. In 1992, the Census registered an (inflated) income of 1573 Antillean guilders.

The neighborhoods with the highest average income per worker (2,400 guilders or more) are the neighborhoods 801/Cherry Tree, 901/Bay Brow and 1001/Mountain. On the other hand, the neighborhoods with the lowest average income (less than 1,300 guilders), on the contrary, are the neighborhoods 101/Oranjestad Noord, 202/Golden Rock, 102/Oranjestad Zuid, 301/Jeems and 501/Mansion.

The average household income in January 2001 amounted to 3,424 Antillean guilders. In 1992 an inflated income of 2,737 guilders was registered, meaning a growth of twenty-five percent (25.1%) in nine years.

Table 24 displays the average income per each household per neighborhood. According to the data the higher household incomes (5,000 guilders or more) can be found in the neighborhoods 801/Cherry Tree, 901/Bay Brow and 1001/Mountain. The neighborhoods

with the lowest household incomes (less than 2,500 guilders per month) are the neighborhoods 101/Oranjestad Noord and 202/Golden Rock.

<b>Table 24: Average income, Sint Eustatius</b>			
Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Average income of workers	Average household Income
101	Oranjestad Noord	941	2,079
102	Oranjestad Zuid	1,209	2,546
201	Concordia	1,524	3,258
202	Golden Rock	1,162	2,414
301	Jeems	1,265	2,735
401	Union	1,838	3,848
402	Wilton Farm	1,741	3,366
501	Mansion	1,294	2,700
601	Princess Garden	1,968	4,142
701	Chapel Piece	1,886	3,541
801	Cherry Tree	2,713	6,439
901	Bay Brow	2,473	5,017
1001	Mountain	2,808	5,215
	Total	1,627	3,424

## 8 Education in Sint Eustatius

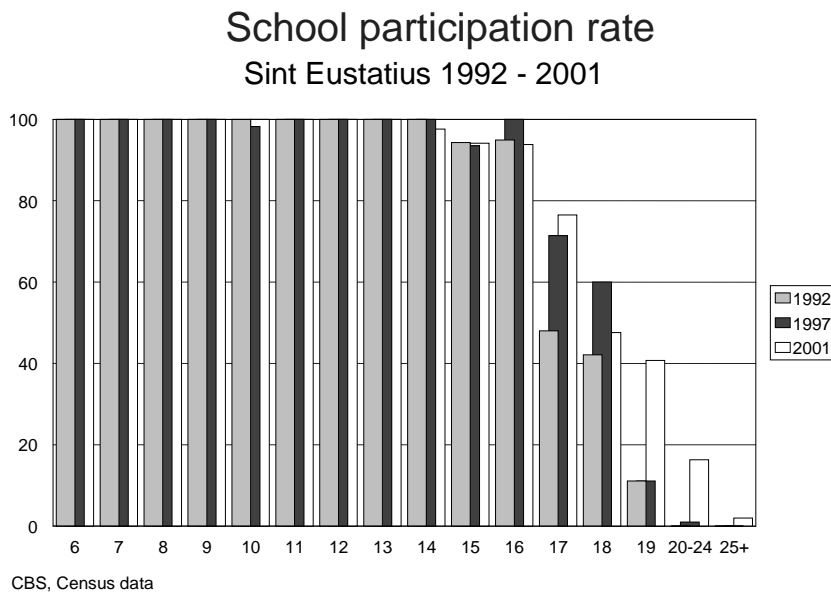
### 8.1 General

The educational situation of the population in Sint Eustatius will be addressed by focusing on the school participation rate, the level of education of the out of school population and the drop-out rate. Because of an insignificant number of observations, illiteracy will not be dealt with.

Interpreting census figures, one should keep in mind that these are based on definitions provided by international census standards. Therefore, they are not always comparable to indicators based on administrative sources.

### 8.2 School participation in Sint Eustatius

Graph 13 is a display of school participation of both the age group for which education is compulsory, and the higher age groups.



Graph 13

The influence of the Medical School on school participation rates becomes evident in the rates for children aged 17 and older.

### 8.3 Level of education <sup>8</sup>

The average level of education calculated from the 2001 Census data is 37.6, meaning approximately 38 persons with a higher education per 100 persons with a lower education.

<sup>8</sup> The average level of education is comprised of persons of 15 years and older that have received at least a senior secondary education divided by persons that have no more than a junior secondary degree. The rate is subsequently multiplied by one hundred, resulting in the number of persons with higher education per hundred persons with lower education.

In 1992, the Census registered an average level of 35, which means that a modest overall improvement in the average level of education in Sint Eustatius can be observed.

The education rate differs enormously between the neighborhoods in Sint Eustatius (see table 25). Very high rates were calculated for the neighborhoods 1001/Mountain and 801/Cherry Tree. In these neighborhoods, the number of higher educated persons outnumbers by far the number of persons with a lower education.

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Higher educated	Lower educated	Higher/100 lower educated
101	Oranjestad Noord	44	154	28,6
102	Oranjestad Zuid	42	139	30,2
201	Concordia	29	76	38,2
202	Golden Rock	33	179	18,4
301	Jeems	13	60	21,7
401	Union	78	136	57,4
402	Wilton Farm	27	45	60,0
501	Mansion	14	38	36,8
601	Princess Garden	41	47	87,2
701	Chapel Piece	11	29	37,9
801	Cherry Tree	61	36	169,4
901	Bay Brow	26	47	55,3
1001	Mountain	36	15	240,0
	Not reported	76	134	56,7
	Total	531	1,141	46,5

The lowest rates, on the contrary, are found in the neighborhoods 202/Golden Rock, 301/Jeems and 101/Oranjestad Noord. In these neighborhoods, less than thirty persons with a higher education for each hundred persons with a lower education are found.

#### **8.4 Drop-out rate of the youth**

The drop-out rate among the out of school youth in the age group 15-24 years in Sint Eustatius is almost forty-six percent (45.9%) in 2001. Compared to the rate for 1992, almost fifty-three percent (52.7%), a decrease in the drop-out rate by eight percentage points (7.8) occurred in this nine-year period.

Table 26 shows the 2001 dropout rates for the neighborhoods.

As the table shows, the rates vary significantly between the areas. The highest rates are found in 102/Oranjestad Zuid (73.3%), Jeems (62.5%), Cherry Tree (62.5%) and 202/Golden Rock (52.4%), whereas the lowest rate can be found in 901/Bay Brow (12.5%) and 501/Mansion (16.7).

Not all the neighborhoods could meet the criteria of at least 20 persons in the age category 15 – 24 years who currently are not receiving any education.

**Table 26: Youth drop-out rate, Sint Eustatius**

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	% Dropouts 15-24 yrs
101	Oranjestad Noord	44.4
102	Oranjestad Zuid	73.3
201	Concordia	33.3
202	Golden Rock	52.4
301	Jeems	62.5
401	Union	32.0
402	Wilton Farm	20.0
501	Mansion	16.7
601	Princess Garden	20.0
701	Chapel Piece	-
801	Cherry Tree	62.5
901	Bay Brow	12.5
1001	Mountain	-
	Total	45.9

## 9 Living accommodation and household situation in Sint Eustatius

### 9.1 Stock of dwellings and the area for living purposes

The stock of dwellings in Sint Eustatius can be divided into 871 inhabited dwellings, 168 uninhabited dwellings and 33 dwellings under construction, according to the Census of 2001. The total stock amounts therefore to 1,039 private dwellings.

Neighb. code	Neighborhood	Total dwellings	Average m <sup>2</sup> for living purposes
101	Oranjestad Noord	135	95.5
102	Oranjestad Zuid	124	102.0
201	Concordia	79	140.0
202	Golden Rock	124	92.5
301	Jeems	49	132.3
401	Union	128	127.0
402	Wilton Farm	49	85.5
501	Mansion	34	84.8
601	Princess Garden	61	127.2
701	Chapel Piece	26	98.7
801	Cherry Tree	85	148.0
901	Bay Brow	47	157.9
1001	Mountain	48	158.1
	Not reported	50	126.2
	Total	1,039	118.1

Most of the dwellings can be found in the neighborhoods Oranjestad, 202/Golden Rock and 401/Union (see table 27). In these neighborhoods, the Census registered in total forty-nine percent (49.2%) of the stock. The neighborhoods 701/Chapel Piece, 501/Mansion and 901/Bay Brow, have the fewest number of dwellings. These neighborhoods together count just 97 dwellings (9.3% of the stock). Chapel Piece, with its low housing density, can be considered as rural area of Sint Eustatius.

The Census collected also information about the amount of living space in a dwelling (see table 27). The overall surface for living purposes entails all spaces for living purposes, excluding spaces for commercial goals, uncovered and open sidewalks, porches and garages.

In Sint Eustatius, the average surface for living purposes amounts to almost 118 square meters. Each member of a household has on average over 46 square meters for his or her living purposes.

The largest dwellings can be found in the neighborhoods 1001/Mountain (158,1 m<sup>2</sup>), 901/Bay Brow (157,9 m<sup>2</sup>) and 801/Cherry Tree (148,0 m<sup>2</sup>), whereas the smallest dwellings are found in the neighborhoods 202/Golden Rock (92,5 m<sup>2</sup>), 501/Mansion (84,8 m<sup>2</sup>) and 402/Wilton Farm (85,5 m<sup>2</sup>).

## 9.2 Living accommodations, occupancy rate and size of households

During the Census of 2001, 896 inhabited living accommodations (excluding the institutions) were registered. In 1992, the Census registered 619 inhabited living accommodations, which means that the total amount has increased by 277 living accommodations.

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Population	Total inhabited living accommodations	Occupancy rate/ Average size of households
101	Oranjestad Noord	249	108	2.31
102	Oranjestad Zuid	251	107	2.35
201	Concordia	155	66	2.35
202	Golden Rock	369	117	3.15
301	Jeems	118	43	2.74
401	Union	297	110	2.70
402	Wilton Farm	124	47	2.64
501	Mansion	70	29	2.41
601	Princess Garden	151	51	2.96
701	Chapel Piece	56	25	2.24
801	Cherry Tree	152	67	2.27
901	Bay Brow	110	43	2.56
1001	Mountain	65	36	1.81
	Not reported	107	47	2.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>2.54</b>

The occupancy rate is calculated by the quotient between the total population and the total number of inhabited living accommodations, as it is determined that only one household can inhabit a living accommodation. The average occupancy rate is, therefore, equal to the average size of a household.

The average size of the households in Sint Eustatius in 2001 is two persons (2.54) (see table 28). The Census of 1992 registered almost three persons per household (2.80), which means a slight decrease in the average size of the households in Sint Eustatius.

The average household size is the largest in the neighborhoods 202/Golden Rock (3.15) and 601/Princess Garden (2.96) and the smallest in the neighborhoods 901/Mountain (1.81) and 701/Chapel Piece (2.24).

## 9.3 Adequacy of living accommodations

According to the 2001 Census figures (see table 29), almost 14% of all living accommodations in Sint Eustatius are in bad condition. The result is not comparable with the result in 1992, since the 1992 Census counted only the inhabited living accommodations.

The percentages of living accommodations in bad condition are the highest in the neighborhoods 701/Chapel Piece (45.4%), Oranjestad Zuid (28.1 %) and 101/Oranjestad Noord (25.6%), whereas the lowest percentages are found in 901/Bay Brow (2.2%), and 801/Cherry Tree (3.0%). No living accommodations in bad condition were registered for the neighborhoods 402/Wilton Farm, 601/Princess Garden and 1001/Mountain.

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Inhabited in bad condition	Uninhabited in bad condition	% Total in bad condition
101	Oranjestad Noord	19	14	25.6
102	Oranjestad Zuid	19	13	28.1
201	Concordia	9	1	15.2
202	Golden Rock	4	2	5.4
301	Jeems	4	3	15.9
401	Union	5	7	10.5
402	Wilton Farm	-	-	-
501	Mansion	3	4	23.3
601	Princess Garden	-	-	-
701	Chapel Piece	9	1	45.4
801	Cherry Tree	2	-	3.0
901	Bay Brow	1	-	2.2
1001	Mountain	-	-	-
	Not reported	7	1	16.3
	Total	82	46	13.7

#### **9.4 Right of ownership, the monthly rent paid and the ratio between rent and the household income**

In Sint Eustatius, fifty percent of the living accommodations are rented. In 1992 over 42 percent (42.5%) were rented, meaning an increase in the rented accommodations. Table 30 shows the ratio between rented and owned accommodations for each neighborhood.

The highest ratios of rented units are found in the neighborhoods 202/Golden Rock (for each owned unit there are almost 5 rented accommodations) 102/Oranjestad Zuid and 801/Cherry Tree (almost 2 rented/per 1 in property), whereas the lowest ratio can be found in 601/Princess Garden.

The average monthly rent paid in 2001 amounts to 478 Antillean guilders (see table 31). In 1992, the occupants of the rented units paid an amount of 447 Antillean guilders. If the latter is inflated to the price levels of 2001, a total amount of 530 Antillean guilders is the result. A comparison of the inflated figure for 1992 with the registered figure for 2001 shows a *decrease* of almost ten percent (9.8%) of average rent in nine years' time.



Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Property owned living accommodations	Rented living accommodations	Rented/owned ratio
101	Oranjestad Noord	57	51	0.89
102	Oranjestad Zuid	40	67	1.68
201	Concordia	39	27	0.69
202	Golden Rock	21	96	4.57
301	Jeems	26	17	0.65
401	Union	71	39	0.55
402	Wilton Farm	24	23	0.96
501	Mansion	15	14	0.93
601	Princess Garden	40	11	0.28
701	Chapel Piece	16	9	0.56
801	Cherry Tree	25	42	1.68
901	Bay Brow	27	16	0.59
1001	Mountain	17	19	1.12
	Not reported	25	22	0.88
	Total	443	453	1.02

The neighborhoods where the highest rents per month are paid are 801/Cherry Tree (839 ANG), 402/Wilton Farm (787 ANG) and 1001/Mountain (682 ANG). The lowest rents per month, on the contrary, compared to the island's average, are paid in the neighborhoods 101/Oranjestad Noord (256 ANG) and 102/Oranjestad Zuid (312 ANG).

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Average rent
101	Oranjestad Noord	256,4
102	Oranjestad Zuid	312,4
201	Concordia	570,2
202	Golden Rock	363,1
301	Jeems	361,9
401	Union	525,4
402	Wilton Farm	786,6
501	Mansion	395,5
601	Princess Garden	379,5
701	Chapel Piece	325,0
801	Cherry Tree	839,2
901	Bay Brow	671,7
1001	Mountain	682,0
	Total	478,4

## 9.5 Presence of basic- and luxury appliances<sup>9</sup> in the living accommodations

The highest scores regarding the presence of the basic appliances in living accommodations are found in 402/Wilton Farm and 1001 Mountain (both 5.00) whereas the lowest scores are found in 101/Oranjestad Noord (4.52) and 501/Mansion (4.57).

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Basic appliances Score	Luxury appliances Score
101	Oranjestad Noord	4,52	4,47
102	Oranjestad Zuid	4,62	5,12
201	Concordia	4,74	5,62
202	Golden Rock	4,94	4,76
301	Jeems	4,70	5,67
401	Union	4,91	5,71
402	Wilton Farm	5,00	5,09
501	Mansion	4,57	4,90
601	Princess Garden	4,98	6,42
701	Chapel Piece	4,73	6,27
801	Cherry Tree	4,97	6,04
901	Bay Brow	4,97	6,38
1001	Mountain	5,00	8,11
	Not reported	4,93	5,77
	Total	4,81	5,46

In Sint Eustatius, the average score for the possession of luxury appliances is 5.46, meaning that the households possess less than half of the amount of luxury appliances that are investigated by the Census.

The highest scores are found in the neighborhoods 1001/Mountain (8.11), 601/Princess Garden (6.42), 901/Bay Brow (6.38), and 701/Chapel Piece (6.27)), whereas the lowest score can be found in the neighborhood 101/Oranjestad Noord (4.47 meaning less than 5 items).

## 9.6 Composition of households

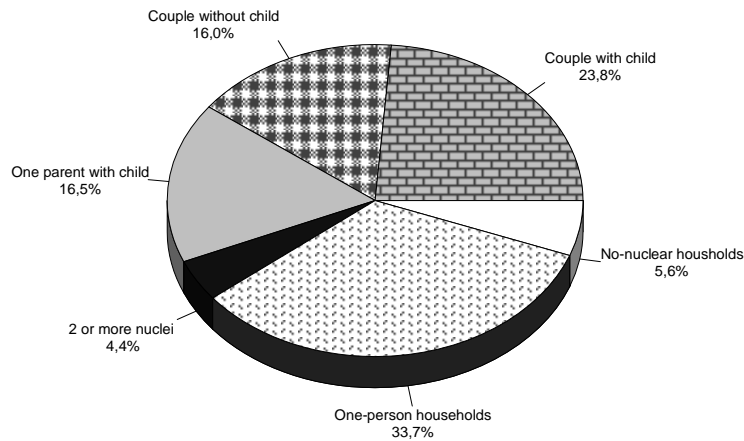
Comparing the composition of households in 2001 with 1992, a certain change from nucleus to non-nucleus household types becomes visible.

In 2001 fifty-six percent (56.3%) of the households consisted of one-nucleus families, over four percent (4.4%) of two or more nucleus families and forty-one percent (41.3%) of non-nucleus households. In 1992, these figures were respectively sixty percent (60.1%), almost five percent (4.7%) and thirty-five percent (35.2%).

<sup>9</sup> See concepts and definition on page 11 and 14

## Composition of Households

### Sint Eustatius



Source: census 2001

Graph 14

As graph 14 shows, couples with children (23.8%) and the one-person households (33.7%) are in 2001 by far the largest proportions of the composition of households.

### 9.6.1 Female-headed households

In 2001, the Census registered almost thirty-five percent (34.7%) female heads of household. Compared to 1992 (32.3%), the proportion increased by over two percentage points (2.4).

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Female head	% Female head
101	Oranjestad Noord	43	39.4
102	Oranjestad Zuid	39	36.1
201	Concordia	21	31.8
202	Golden Rock	52	44.1
301	Jeems	15	34.9
401	Union	35	31.5
402	Wilton Farm	18	38.3
501	Mansion	11	36.7
601	Princess Garden	11	21.2
701	Chapel Piece	9	36.0
801	Cherry Tree	18	41.9
901	Bay Brow	14	32.6
1001	Mountain	8	22.2
	Not reported	19	40.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>34.7</b>

Table 33 displays the highest shares of female heads of household in the neighborhoods 202/Golden Rock (44.1%), 801/Cherry Tree (41.9%) and 101/Oranjestad Noord (39.4%),

whereas the lowest percentages are found in the neighborhoods 601/Princess Garden (21.2%) and 1001/Mountain (22.2%).

### 9.6.2 One-person households

The development of smaller households in Sint Eustatius was for the first time observed in 1981. In 1981, the average size of households was 3.1 and in 1992, this amount dropped to 2.8 persons per household. In 2001 this drop is continued, resulting finally in a total of 2.5 persons per household.

Table 34 gives an overview of the one-person households. In 2001, the Census registered about 34 percent (33.7%) of the one-person households. In 1992, the share of the total number of one-person households was twenty nine percent (29.1%).

The largest shares of one-person households can be found in the neighborhoods 101/Oranjestad Noord (42.2%), 1001/Mountain (41.7%), 201/Concordia (40.9%) and 102/Oranjestad Zuid (40.7%), whereas the lowest shares are found in the neighborhoods 202/Golden Rock (22%) and 501/Mansion (23.3%).

<b>Table 34: One-person households, Sint Eustatius</b>			
Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	One-person households	% One-person households
101	Oranjestad Noord	46	42.2
102	Oranjestad Zuid	44	40.7
201	Concordia	27	40.9
202	Golden Rock	26	22.0
301	Jeems	17	39.5
401	Union	30	27.0
402	Wilton Farm	15	31.9
501	Mansion	7	23.3
601	Princess Garden	13	25.0
701	Chapel Piece	10	40.0
801	Cherry Tree	24	35.8
901	Bay Brow	11	25.6
1001	Mountain	15	41.7
	Not reported	19	40.4
	Total	304	33.7

### 9.6.3 Single-parent households

A single-parent household with children under the age of 18 is generally considered a vulnerable household. Children under the age of 18 need parental guidance and support while this single parent also has the responsibility to provide household income.

Almost seventeen percent (16.5%) of the households in Sint Eustatius consist of one parent with children. Of this group, ten percent (10.3%) are parents with at least one child under 18 years. The 1992 Census registered an equal number of one-parent households.

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	One-parent Households	% One-parent households
101	Oranjestad Noord	10	9.2
102	Oranjestad Zuid	13	12.0
201	Concordia	4	6.1
202	Golden Rock	15	13.0
301	Jeems	4	9.3
401	Union	12	10.8
402	Wilton Farm	5	10.6
501	Mansion	4	13.3
601	Princess Garden	7	13.4
701	Chapel Piece	4	16.0
801	Cherry Tree	2	3.0
901	Bay Brow	7	16.3
1001	Mountain	1	2.8
	Not reported	5	
	Total	93	10.3

The highest proportions of one-parent households are found in the neighborhoods 701/Chapel Piece (16.0%) and Bay Brow (16.3%), whereas the lowest percentages are found in the neighborhoods 1001/Mountain (2.8%) and 801/Cherry Tree (3.0%).

## 10 Socio-economic overview of Sint Eustatius

Chapter 10 deals with a composite socio-economic overview based on eight socio-economic indicators<sup>10</sup> for Sint Eustatius, chosen by CBS.

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Social economic score	Social economic priority
101	Oranjestad Noord	33	High
202	Golden Rock	30	High
201	Concordia	24	Medium high
301	Jeems	27	Medium high
102	Oranjestad Zuid	23	Normal
401	Union	21	Normal
501	Mansion	22	Normal
701	Chapel Piece	23	Normal
402	Wilton Farm	19	Low
601	Princess Garden	15	Low
801	Cherry Tree	10	Low
901	Bay Brow	12	Low
1001	Mountain	12	Low

Table 36 shows that when it comes to prioritizing programs to alleviate socio-economic issues, Oranjestad Noord and Golden Rock score high on the composite index used, followed by Concordia and Jeemes as medium priority zones. Scores for the other areas are lower to much lower.

<sup>10</sup> See concepts and definitions list on page 16

## Appendix

### Saba

Zone code	Name of zone	Population	Male	Female
01	Zion Hill	283	151	132
02	St. Johns	186	95	91
03	The Bottom	462	228	234
04	Windward Side	418	204	214
Total		1,349	678	671

Zone code	Name of zone	Sex ratio	Population 0-14 yrs.	Population 65+ yrs.
01	Zion Hill	114.4	53	26
02	St. Johns	104.4	54	10
03	The Bottom	97.4	95	61
04	Windward Side	95.3	78	50
Total		101.0	280	147

Zone code	Name of zone	Potential labor force	% Population 0-14 yrs.	% Population 65+ yrs.
01	Zion Hill	204	18.7	9.2
02	St. Johns	122	29.0	5.3
03	The Bottom	306	20.6	13.2
04	Windward Side	290	18.7	12.0
Total		922	20.8	10.9

Zone code	Name of zone	Demographic burden	% English speaking households.	Foreign born
01	Zion Hill	38.7	92.3	110
02	St. Johns	52.4	86.8	71
03	The Bottom	51.0	87.3	172
04	Windward Side	44.1	89.5	186
Total		46.3	89.0	539

Zone code	Name of zone	% Foreign born	Economic burden	Average income of workers (incl. students of Medical School)	Average income of households (incl. students Medical School)
01	Zion Hill	38.9	109.6	2,676	4,003
02	St. Johns	38.2	118.8	2,753	4,586
03	The Bottom	37.2	128.7	2,037	3,520
04	Windward Side	44.4	137.5	2,182	3,405
Total		40.0	125.6	2,328	3,710

Geo data 2001 Saba & Sint Eustatius

Zone code	Name of zone	Labor force	Unemployed	Unemployment rate 15+	% Unempl. 15-24yrs.
01	Zion Hill	147	12	8.2	26.7
02	St. Johns	92	7	7.6	16.7
03	The Bottom	213	11	5.2	22.2
04	Windward Side	185	9	4.9	10.5
Total		637	39	6.1	18.6

Zone code	Name of zone	School attendance 15-19 yrs.	% School attendance 15- 19 yrs.
01	Zion Hill	12	85.7
02	St. Johns	6	42.9
03	The Bottom	6	54.5
04	Windward Side	8	57.1
Total		32	60.4

Zone code	Name of zone	% Illiteracy	Highly educated	Low educated
01	Zion Hill	2.1	58	133
02	St. Johns	0.8	40	78
03	The Bottom	11.8	72	227
04	Windward Side	1.1	114	162
Total		4.9	284	600

Zone code	Name of zone	High/100 low educated ratio	Inhabited dwellings	Uninhabited dwellings
01	Zion Hill	43.6	98	19
02	St. Johns	51.3	63	16
03	The Bottom	31.7	173	38
04	Windward Side	70.4	175	81
Total		47.3	509	154

Zone code	Name of zone	Total dwellings	Average m <sup>2</sup> for living purposes	Average size of households
01	Zion Hill	117	83	2.42
02	St. Johns	79	118	2.74
03	The Bottom	211	97	2.44
04	Windward Side	256	111	2.20
Total		663	101	2.39

Zone code	Name of zone	Rented living accommodations	In property living accommodations	Rented/ In property ratio
01	Zion Hill	43	71	60.6
02	St. Johns	40	27	148.1
03	The Bottom	91	86	105.8
04	Windward Side	79	108	73.1
Total		253	292	86.6



Geo data 2001 Saba & Sint Eustatius

Zone code	Name of zone	Average rent	Basic appliances	Luxury appliances
01	Zion Hill	864.5	4.96	6.41
02	St. Johns	664.6	4.90	6.09
03	The Bottom	513.8	4.78	5.24
04	Windward Side	862.2	4.92	6.09
Total		701.6	4.88	5.88

Zone code	Name of zone	Female head	% Female head	One-person households.
01	Zion Hill	19	16.2	37
02	St. Johns	17	25.0	19
03	The Bottom	83	43.9	65
04	Windward Side	60	31.6	68
Total		179	31.7	189

Zone code	Name of zone	% One-person households.	One-parent households.	% One-parent households.
01	Zion Hill	31.6	3	2.6
02	St. Johns	27.9	7	10.3
03	The Bottom	34.4	8	4.2
04	Windward Side	35.8	5	2.6
Total		33.5	23	4.1

## Sint Eustatius

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Population	Male	Female	Sex ratio	0-14yrs.	65+yrs.	Potential Labor Force
101	Oranjestad Noord	261	133	128	103.9	55	46	160
102	Oranjestad Zuid	252	131	121	108.3	65	24	163
201	Concordia	155	82	73	112.3	39	26	90
202	Golden Rock	370	183	187	97.9	122	16	232
301	Jeems	118	58	60	96.7	39	7	72
401	Union	298	142	156	91.0	74	19	205
402	Wilton Farm	124	66	58	113.8	40	6	78
501	Mansion	71	36	35	102.9	12	5	54
601	Princess Garden	153	69	84	82.1	57	-	96
701	Chapel Piece	56	27	29	93.1	15	5	36
801	Cherry Tree	152	74	78	94.9	38	6	108
901	Bay Brow	110	50	60	83.3	28	8	74
1001	Mountain	65	36	29	124.1	6	18	41
	Not reported.	107	51	56		30	13	64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1,473</b>

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	% 0 – 14 yrs.	%65+ yrs.	Demographic burden	% English speaking households.
101	Oranjestad Noord	21.1	17.6	63.1	73.4
102	Oranjestad Zuid	25.8	9.5	54.6	79.6
201	Concordia	25.2	16.8	72.2	92.4
202	Golden Rock	33.0	4.3	59.5	89.8
301	Jeems	33.1	5.9	63.9	97.7
401	Union	24.8	6.4	45.4	79.3
402	Wilton Farm	32.3	4.8	59.0	89.4
501	Mansion	16.9	7.0	31.2	80.0
601	Princess Garden	37.3	0.0	59.4	90.4
701	Chapel Piece	26.8	8.9	55.5	88.0
801	Cherry Tree	25.0	3.9	40.7	82.1
901	Bay Brow	25.4	7.3	48.6	95.2
1001	Mountain	9.2	27.7	58.5	91.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>84.1</b>

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Neighborhoodcode	Neighborhood	Foreign Born	% Foreign born	Economic burden
101	Oranjestad Noord	106	40.6	141.7
102	Oranjestad Zuid	115	45.6	93.8
201	Concordia	60	38.7	121.4
202	Golden Rock	82	22.2	164.3
301	Jeems	43	36.4	122.6
401	Union	87	29.2	112.9
402	Wilton Farm	50	40.3	129.6
501	Mansion	23	32.4	108.8
601	Princess Garden	37	24.2	112.5
701	Chapel Piece	17	30.3	107.4
801	Cherry Tree	79	52.0	105.4
901	Bay Brow	27	24.5	103.7
1001	Mountain	50	76.9	124.4
	Not reported.	50		
	Total	826	36.0	120.8

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Average income of workers	Average household Income	Unemployment rate 15+
101	Oranjestad Noord	941	2,079	10.1
102	Oranjestad Zuid	1,209	2,546	5.1
201	Concordia	1,524	3,258	6.8
202	Golden Rock	1,162	2,414	12.6
301	Jeems	1,265	2,735	7.1
401	Union	1,838	3,848	12.0
402	Wilton Farm	1,741	3,366	8.6
501	Mansion	1,294	2,700	8.6
601	Princess Garden	1,968	4,142	6.8
701	Chapel Piece	1,886	3,541	10.0
801	Cherry Tree	2,713	6,439	7.6
901	Bay Brow	2,473	5,017	3.6
1001	Mountain	2,808	5,215	0.0
	Total	1,627	3,424	8.4

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	% Dropouts 15-24 yrs	Illiteracy	Highly educated	Low educated
101	Oranjestad Noord	44.4	4.1	44	154
102	Oranjestad Zuid	73.3	1.8	42	139
201	Concordia	33.3	2.9	29	76
202	Golden Rock	52.4	2.0	33	179
301	Jeems	62.5	4.3	13	60
401	Union	32.0	0.5	78	136
402	Wilton Farm	20.0	2.8	27	45
501	Mansion	16.7	4.3	14	38
601	Princess Garden	20.0	1.2	41	47
701	Chapel Piece	-	2.6	11	29
801	Cherry Tree	62.5	1.0	61	36
901	Bay Brow	12.5	4.1	26	47
1001	Mountain	-	2.0	36	15
	Not reported.			76	134
	Total	45.9	2.2	531	1,141

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Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Hig/100 low educated	Inhabited dwellings	Uninhabited dwellings
101	Oranjestad Noord	28.6	97	32
102	Oranjestad Zuid	30.2	87	27
201	Concordia	38.2	53	13
202	Golden Rock	18.4	105	7
301	Jeems	21.7	38	6
401	Union	57.4	94	20
402	Wilton Farm	60.0	33	4
501	Mansion	36.8	22	8
601	Princess Garden	87.2	50	10
701	Chapel Piece	37.9	20	2
801	Cherry Tree	169.4	46	20
901	Bay Brow	55.3	42	4
1001	Mountain	240.0	34	12
	Not reported.		46	3
	Total	46.5	767	168

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Total dwellings	Average m <sup>2</sup> for living purposes	Average size of households
101	Oranjestad Noord	135	95.5	2.31
102	Oranjestad Zuid	124	102.0	2.35
201	Concordia	79	140.0	2.35
202	Golden Rock	124	92.5	3.15
301	Jeems	49	132.3	2.74
401	Union	128	127.0	2.70
402	Wilton Farm	49	85.5	2.64
501	Mansion	34	84.8	2.41
601	Princess Garden	61	127.2	2.96
701	Chapel Piece	26	98.7	2.24
801	Cherry Tree	85	148.0	2.27
901	Bay Brow	47	157.9	2.56
1001	Mountain	48	158.1	1.81
	Not reported.	50	126.2	2.28
	Total	1039	118.1	2.54

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Inhabited in bad condition	Uninhabited in bad condition	% Total in bad condition
101	Oranjestad Noord	19	14	25.6
102	Oranjestad Zuid	19	13	28.1
201	Concordia	9	1	15.2
202	Golden Rock	4	2	5.4
301	Jeems	4	3	15.9
401	Union	5	7	10.5
402	Wilton Farm	-	-	-
501	Mansion	3	4	23.3
601	Princess Garden	-	-	-
701	Chapel Piece	9	1	45.4
801	Cherry Tree	2	-	3.0
901	Bay Brow	1	-	2.2
1001	Mountain	-	-	-
	Not reported.	7	1	
	Total	82	46	13.7

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Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Property owned living accommodations	Rented living accommodations	Rented/owned ratio
101	Oranjestad Noord	53	47	112.8
102	Oranjestad Zuid	40	65	61.5
201	Concordia	38	26	146.2
202	Golden Rock	21	96	21.9
301	Jeems	26	14	185.7
401	Union	68	37	183.8
402	Wilton Farm	24	22	109.1
501	Mansion	16	13	123.1
601	Princess Garden	38	11	345.5
701	Chapel Piece	16	9	177.8
801	Cherry Tree	25	41	61.0
901	Bay Brow	27	16	168.8
1001	Mountain	16	18	88.9
	Not reported.	24	20	120.0
	Total	432	435	99.3
Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Average rent	Basic appl. Score	Luxury appl. Score
101	Oranjestad Noord	256.44	4.52	4.47
102	Oranjestad Zuid	312.47	4.62	5.12
201	Concordia	570.21	4.74	5.62
202	Golden Rock	363.19	4.94	4.76
301	Jeems	361.94	4.70	5.67
401	Union	525.42	4.91	5.71
402	Wilton Farm	786.65	5.04	5.09
501	Mansion	395.50	4.57	4.90
601	Princess Garden	379.50	4.98	6.42
701	Chapel Piece	325.00	4.73	6.27
801	Cherry Tree	839.29	4.97	6.04
901	Bay Brow	671.79	4.97	6.38
1001	Mountain	682.00	5.07	8.11
	Not reported.	900.77	4.93	5.77
	Total	478.47	4.81	5.46

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	Female head	% Female head	One-person households
101	Oranjestad Noord	43	39.4	46
102	Oranjestad Zuid	39	36.1	44
201	Concordia	21	31.8	27
202	Golden Rock	52	44.1	26
301	Jeems	15	34.9	17
401	Union	35	31.5	30
402	Wilton Farm	18	38.3	15
501	Mansion	11	36.7	7
601	Princess Garden	11	21.2	13
701	Chapel Piece	9	36.0	10
801	Cherry Tree	18	41.9	24
901	Bay Brow	14	32.6	11
1001	Mountain	8	22.2	15
	Not reported.	19		19
	Total	313	34.7	304

Geo data 2001 Saba & Sint Eustatius

Neighborhood code	Neighborhood	% One-person households	One-parent households	% One-parent households
101	Oranjestad Noord	42.2	10	15.6
102	Oranjestad Zuid	40.7	12	15.7
201	Concordia	40.9	2	6.1
202	Golden Rock	22.0	13	24.6
301	Jeems	39.5	3	9.3
401	Union	27.0	11	13.5
402	Wilton Farm	31.9	4	8.5
501	Mansion	23.3	1	20.0
601	Princess Garden	25.0	7	13.5
701	Chapel Piece	40.0	3	16.0
801	Cherry Tree	35.8	2	4.5
901	Bay Brow	25.6	7	18.6
1001	Mountain	41.7	1	2.8
	Not reported.		5	
	Total	33.7	81	13.7