DEMOGRAPHY OF CURAÇAO

CENSUS 2011

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SENSO'11
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Demography of Curaçao

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Preface

The fifth official Population and Housing Census was held in Curaçao from the 26th of March to the 3rd of April 2011. Held after the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles on October 10, 2010, the Census 2011 actually embodies the first census for the newly established Country of Curaçao and accordingly does not include the islands of Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Maarten.

In the decade between the Census 2001 and the Census 2011, many interesting developments have taken place that have altered the size and composition of the population of Curaçao. These developments include an increase in the influx of immigrants, lower levels of fertility and improvements in life expectancy. Furthermore, changes in the population have been measured regarding marriage and unions, and cohabitation.

This publication provides an analysis of the demography of Curaçao. Demographic changes are described and illustrated in order to draw a comprehensive and comparative image of the population of Curaçao. The publication is intended for a broader audience with an interest in the demography of Curaçao, as well as for a more scientific audience looking for a more in-depth demographic analysis.

This publication has been written by Menno ter Bals, MSc in Population Studies, who is a senior analyst in demographic statistics at the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of Curaçao. Valuable inputs were provided by the scientific staff of the CBS, Dr. Frank Eelens (Information for Progress) and MSc T.A. Gjaltema (UNECE).

The Director,

Drs. Sean de Boer

Explanatory notes

. = no information available
- = nil
0 or 0.0 = less than half of unit chosen
blank = category not applicable

Detailed figures and percentages in tables may not necessarily add up to the corresponding totals, because of rounding.

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Summary

In the Census 2011, Curaçao's population was enumerated at 150,563 persons. The population growth of almost 20,000 persons between 2001 and 2011 averaged 1.4 percent per year and was similar in magnitude to the population growth of the 1960s in Curaçao. The mainly migration-induced population growth has had a significant impact on the composition of the population. The sex ratio, that was already low in 2001, decreased further, mainly as a result of female-dominated immigration from regional countries such as Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, to reach a level of 84 men per 100 women in 2011. At the same time, the pace of the ageing process of the population has increased as a result of the rapidly growing number of persons aged 60 years or older. Besides, the decline in the size of the population aged 0-14 years, which has been ongoing since the 1970s, continued between 2001 and 2011.

Another effect of the positive net migration between 2001 and 2011 is the growth in the proportion of foreign-born population, the so-called first-generation migrants, that has increased to 24 percent in 2011. A quarter of the foreign-born population is born in the Netherlands, while the second largest group, standing at 15 percent of the foreign-born population, are those born in the Dominican Republic. Shares of Colombian-born, Haitian-born and Jamaican-born immigrants ("newer" immigrant countries) have increased as opposed to Dutch-Antillean-born persons ("older" immigrant countries) during this period.

About 90 percent of Curaçao's population had the Dutch nationality in 2011. Varying shares of foreign-born persons have (obtained) the Dutch nationality, ranging from almost 20 percent of Haitian-born persons to about 76 percent of Surinamese-born persons. The share of the population that has never lived abroad decreased from almost 70 percent in 2001 to 56 percent in 2011.

A new feature of the 2011 Curaçao Census is the measurement of migrant generations. Besides the 24 percent of first-generation migrants, the population of Curaçao has a share of 18 percent second-generation migrants and a share of 57 percent persons with a native background. In general, the "newer" immigrant countries show larger shares of first-generation migrants, while the "older" immigrant countries show a larger share of second-generation migrants. The exception is the Netherlands, which can be seen as an older immigrant country, with 3.6 times as much first-generation migrants originating from it as second-generation migrants.

Emigration intentions are higher for foreign-born persons than for local-born persons. Also, adolescents have indicated to have higher emigration intentions than adults. Among immigrants, the intention to stay increases with the duration of their current settlement.

Between 2001 and 2011, all general indicators of fertility pointed in the same direction: a decline in fertility. The Total Fertility Rate has decreased from 2.4 to 2.1 children per woman from 2001 to 2011. Over this period, especially the fertility rates of women aged 15-29 years have declined. While the mean age at first birth has decreased from 26.5 in 2001 to 25.8 in 2011, the mean interval between first and second birth has increased from 2.5 to 3.5 years. At the same time, the share of births that has taken place to couples, married or unmarried, who live together has decreased. Especially the share of births to married couples has decreased. This development

has been paired with an increasing share of births to women who are not living together with a partner (24% in 2011) or who don't have a partner (18% in 2011).

Differentials in fertility also show for the mother's country of birth. Most notable are women born in the Dominican Republic, who on average have a total fertility rate of 2.7 children.

Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of the population that is married has decreased from 42 percent to 37 percent. Not only adolescents tended not to marry; an increase has also been recorded in the share of never-married adults of almost all ages. Even though consensual unions have become slightly more prevalent in 2011 compared to 2001 (respectively 12% and 9%), the cohabiting population, either married or in consensual union, declined from 49 percent in 2001 to 46 percent in 2011. Men marry or start living together at a higher average age than women, respectively 29.3 years of age for men and 27.1 for women. Furthermore, foreign-born respondents are more likely than Curaçaoan-born ones to have a partner and to cohabitate with that partner (56% versus 43% respectively).

For women as well as men, life expectancy at birth increased between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, on average, newborn males could expect to reach age 74.2 and newborn females 80.4 years. While in past intercensal periods (since 1972) women gained more years in life expectancy than men, between 2001 and 2011, the increase in life expectancy has been higher for men than for women. It seems that men have gained more momentum in life expectancy increase as compared to women.

Samenvatting

In de Census van 2011 zijn 150.563 personen geteld in Curaçao. De bevolkingsgroei tussen 2001 en 2011 bedroeg bijna 20.000 personen, een gemiddelde groei van 1,4 procent per jaar. In omvang is deze groei vergelijkbaar met de bevolkingsgroei die in de jaren '60 plaatsvond in Curaçao. De bevolkingsgroei, die voornamelijk door migratie gestuwd wordt, heeft een aanzienlijke invloed gehad op de samenstelling van de bevolking. De geslachtsratio, die in 2001 al laag was, is verder afgenomen naar een niveau van 84 mannen per 100 vrouwen als resultaat van overheersend vrouwelijke immigratiestromen uit regionale landen als Colombia, de Dominicaanse Republiek en Jamaica. Tegelijkertijd is het vergrijzingsproces, dat reeds gaande was, verder toegenomen door een versnelde groei van het aantal 60-plussers tussen 2001 en 2011. Daarnaast is de sinds de jaren '70 afnemende bevolking in de leeftijd van 0-14 jaar verder afgenomen in omvang.

De positieve netto migratie tussen 2001 en 2011 heeft naast voornoemde resultaten ook een toename in de in het buitenland geboren personen, oftewel eerstegeneratie migranten, veroorzaakt. Deze groep vormt in 2011 24 procent van de bevolking. Een kwart van de in het buitenland geboren bevolking is geboren in Nederland, terwijl de tweede grootste groep, 15 procent van de in het buitenland geboren personen, bestaat uit personen geboren in de Dominicaanse Republiek. Het aandeel van personen geboren in Colombia, Haiti en Jamaica ('nieuwere' immigratielanden) is gedurende de periode 2001-2011 toegenomen in tegenstelling tot het aandeel personen dat geboren is in de (voormalige) Nederlandse Antillen ('ouder' immigratieland).

Ongeveer 90 procent van de bevolking van Curaçao heeft de Nederlandse nationaliteit in 2011. Van de in het buitenland geboren personen varieert het aandeel personen met de Nederlandse nationaliteit. Bijna 20 procent van de in Haiti geboren personen heeft de Nederlandse nationaliteit, terwijl ongeveer 76 procent van de in Suriname geboren personen de Nederlandse nationaliteit bezit. Tussen 2001 en 2011 is het aandeel bevolking dat nooit in het buitenland gewoond heeft afgenomen van 70 procent tot 56 procent.

In de census van Curaçao van 2011 is het meten van verschillende migrantengeneraties voor het eerst mogelijk gemaakt. Naast de 24 procent eerstegeneratie migranten is een aandeel van 18 procent tweedegeneratie migranten en een aandeel van 57 procent personen met een autochtone achtergrond gemeten. In het algemeen bleken de migrantengroepen met hun oorsprong in 'nieuwere' immigratielanden uit een groter aandeel eerstegeneratie migranten te bestaan en de migrantengroepen met hun oorsprong in de 'oudere' migratielanden uit een groter aandeel tweedegeneratie migranten. Een uitzondering hierop is Nederland, wat als 'ouder' immigratieland kan worden beschouwd, waar 3,6 keer zoveel eerstegeneratie migranten hun oorsprong vinden dan tweedegeneratie migranten.

In buitenland geboren personen zijn meer geneigd tot emigratie dan in Curaçao geboren personen. Emigratie geneigdheid is ook groter onder adolescenten dan onder volwassenen. Onder immigranten neemt de intentie om in Curaçao te blijven wonen toe naarmate de duur van het verblijf in Curaçao toeneemt.

Tussen 2001 en 2011 heeft een afname van de vruchtbaarheid in Curaçao plaatsgevonden welke door verschillende algemene vruchtbaarheidsindicatoren werd aangetoond. Het totale vruchtbaarheidscijfer nam af van 2,4 kinderen per vouw in 2001 naar 2,1 in 2011. Met name de vruchtbaarheid onder vrouwen in de leeftijd van 15-29 jaar name af gedurende deze periode. Terwijl de gemiddelde leeftijd bij eerste geboorte afnam van 26,5 jaar in 2001 naar 25,8 jaar in 2011 nam de gemiddelde tijdsduur tussen eerste geboorte en tweede geboorte toe van 2,5 naar 3,5 jaar. Tegelijkertijd is het aandeel geboorten onder stellen, gehuwd danwel ongehuwd, die samenwonen afgenomen. Vooral het aandeel geboorten onder gehuwde stellen is afgenomen. Deze ontwikkeling is gepaard gegaan met een toename in het aandeel geboorten onder vrouwen die niet samenwonen met een partner (24% in 2011) of vrouwen die geen partner hebben (18% in 2011).

Verschillen in vruchtbaarheid zijn ook waar te nemen naar geboorteland van de moeder. Het meest opvallend is de hogere waargenomen vruchtbaarheid onder vrouwen die in de Dominicaanse Republiek geboren zijn, zij hebben een totaal vruchtbaarheidscijfer van 2,7 kinderen per vrouw.

Het aandeel bevolking dat gehuwd is is afgenomen van 42 procent in 2001 tot 37 procent in 2011. Niet alleen onder adolescenten is het aandeel nooit-gehuwde bevolking toegenomen, ook onder volwassenen van bijna alle leeftijden is het aandeel nooit-gehuwde bevolking toegenomen. Ondanks een lichte toename in het aandeel ongehuwde samenwonende personen (van 9% in 2001 naar 12% in 2011) is het aandeel samenwonende bevolking, gehuwd danwel ongehuwd, afgenomen van 49 procent in 2001 naar 46 procent in 2011. De gemiddelde leeftijd waarop mannen trouwen of beginnen met samenwonen is hoger dan voor vrouwen, respectievelijk 29,3 jaar voor mannen en 27,1 jaar voor vrouwen. Tevens is het voor in het buitenland geboren personen waarschijnlijker een partner te hebben en samen te wonen met deze partner dan voor in Curaçao geboren personen (respectievelijk 56% tegenover 43%)

De levensverwachting bij geboorte is voor zowel mannen als vrouwen toegenomen tussen 2001 en 2011. Gemiddeld kon een in 2011 geboren jongen verwachten de leeftijd van 74,2 jaar te bereiken, terwijl in hetzelfde jaar geboren meisjes een levensverwachting van 80,4 jaar hadden. Hoewel in voorbije intercensale periodes (sinds 1972) vrouwen telkens meer verbetering in levensverwachting genoten dan mannen is dit voor de periode 2001-2011 omgedraaid; de levensverwachting van mannen is meer toegnomen dan voor vrouwen. Het lijkt erop dat de verbetering van levensverwachting voor mannen meer momentum heeft gekregen ten opzichte van vrouwen.

1. Introduction

The 26th of March 2011 at 0:00 hours marked the census moment of the Fifth Population and Housing Census that was held in Curaçao, ten years after the previous census. Back in 2001, the census was taken for the Netherlands Antilles, which dissolved in the countries Curaçao and St. Maarten, and the special overseas municipal bodies of the Netherlands: Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba on the 10th of October 2010. During the nine days following the census moment, about 2100 interviewers set about covering the 444 km² that comprise Curaçao to reach all persons living in every household on the island. Each person was questioned on various topics, including demographic characteristics, health, education, labor and income, among others, while for each household a separate household form had to be answered on the specific characteristics of the household's living accommodations.

All of the information that was collected during this short period was scanned, coded, verified, edited and transferred into a comprehensive database. The resulting database contains a huge amount of data which serves as a valuable data source for the construction of many tables on population and housing characteristics, as well as analyses on the various topics covered by the questionnaires. This publication explores some of the main demographic characteristics of the population of Curaçao. The aim of this publication is to provide insight into the current demographic state of the population, as well as to put the current demographic state into context by comparing the results to previously held censuses in Curaçao and comparing some of the resulting indicator values to values found elsewhere in the world.

The report starts by giving some background information on the census methodology and information on the resulting data, as well as a brief discussion on the demographic methodology used (Chapter 2). The third chapter deals with population size, growth and distribution, and examines the age composition of the population. In the fourth chapter, the migrational background of the population will be examined. A detailed look at the quantity, origins and timing of migration will be given. Furthermore, an assessment of second-generation migrants has been made. In the fifth chapter, current period fertility levels among the reproductive female population are examined as well as cohort fertility measures for the total female population of 15 years of age or older. Specific fertility behavior will be discussed for differences in age, marital- and cohabitational status and the mothers' country of birth. The next chapter, Chapter 6, covers the topics of marriage and cohabitation. Differences by age and sex and differences between the local-born and foreign-born population will be examined for these topics. The final chapter is allocated to mortality. By means of life table analysis, insight is gained on age and sex specific mortality conditions within the population, and an estimation of the population cohorts' longevity is made.

2. Methodology and definitions

2.1 Census methodology

The Curaçao Census of 2011 was held between the 26th of March 2011 and the 3rd of April 2011. In this time span, an attempt was made to retrieve information from all inhabitants of Curaçao by means of a personal questionnaire. Information about the living accommodations of the enumerated population was collected by means of a living accommodation form. The population counted in the census is the *usual resident population*, meaning persons who, at the moment of the census, either have had or intend to have their usual residence in Curaçao for at least one year. Usual residence does not take citizenship or any form of legal rights into account, consequently including undocumented persons in the Curaçao Census of 2011.

The response rate among households was high. An estimated 8.2 percent of the households did not respond in the census. The census database was corrected for this presumed undercount. By means of *imputation,* a sample of the enumerated households (n = 4,348) was added to the household population. For more information on the evaluation of the quality of the census enumeration and correction of census error see Appendix D. An article on the demographic analyses on the coverage of the census has appeared in CBS' statistical magazine *Modus* in 2012 (ter Bals, 2012).

Besides a correction for the overall household undercount, a separate imputation strategy was implemented for several essential variables for which a high level of non response was recorded. One of the demographic variables lacking data was the variable 'total lifetime live births', for women aged 14 years or older. By means of a method called *stratified hot deck imputation*, using age and geographical location as background characteristics, missing values for this variable have been filled with 'best suited' values in order to improve the data.

In addition to experience gained from previously held censuses in Curaçao, the United Nations' *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2* (United Nations, 2008) was used extensively as a methodological guideline.

2.2 Data sources

Multiple data sources were used for analytic purposes in this report, the 2011 Census data being the main source and the population registry data as the second most important source. The use of a second data source stems from two reasons. First, due to the subject's sensitivity, but also because of the reasonable completeness of death registration at the population registry of Curaçao, no questions on mortality were asked in the census. To assess the population's mortality levels, registry mortality data were needed. The second reason for using an additional data source is an undercount in the indicated number of births in the year preceding the census. A comparison between the census data and the population registry data displayed this discrepancy. No form of correction was implemented for this, validating the use of an additional, more comprehensive, data source.

2.3 Demographical methods

The demographical methods used for the analyses in this report are mostly common and straightforward demographical methods. Part of the goal of this report is to make the current

demographical state of Curaçao comparable with other countries or regions. This calls for a methodological approach aimed at international comparability. The selection of indicators has therefore been directed towards comparability and compliance with United Nations indicator definitions.

Where less common methods are used or where further explanation is needed, this is either discussed in the text or, in some cases, a more detailed methodological clarification is given in the appendices. For example, the *standardization* method that has been applied in some of the chapters (Appendix B), as well as the *life table* method (Appendix C), are both elucidated in the appendices.

Throughout this report, it is important to keep in mind that because of *small numbers* some of the descriptions and analyses do not have statistical significance. Due to these small numbers, changes or developments may not be real, but rather mere coincidences. What is more, confounding variables may cause a perceived relationship between two variables to be misestimated due to failure to account for the confounding factors, resulting in a spurious relationship. Therefore, comparisons between (sub)groups or between different census years should be interpreted with the necessary caution.

2.4 Definitions

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

Cohort: all persons in a population that experience a particular demographic event during a specified time interval. For example, a birth cohort refers to persons born during a specified period.

Cohort TFR: the cohort total fertility rate is the mean number of live-born children that women of a specific (birth) cohort have given birth to. Where the cohort has not reached the end of the reproductive age span (ca. 15-49 years of age), the cohort TFR is an incomplete or cumulative fertility measure. Where the cohort has reached the end of the reproductive age span, it represents the completed or lifetime fertility.

Consensual union: two people usually living in the same dwelling, but not in a registered marriage to each other, who: share mutual concern for each other; have a degree of economic, social and emotional interdependence; and consider their relationship to be akin to marriage.

Country of origin: refers to the country of birth of first-generation migrants. For second-generation migrants, the country of origin is the country of birth of the mother, unless that is Curaçao, in which case it is the country of birth of the father.

Duration of current settlement: the number of years the respondent has lived in Curaçao since the last time the respondent migrated to the island.

First-generation migrants: those persons whose place of birth is outside Curaçao and who have migrated to Curaçao at some point in their life. The first-generation migrant population is equal to the *foreign-born population*.

Foreign-born population: those persons whose place of birth (or usual residence of the mother at the time of their birth) is outside Curaçao.

Immigrant: any person, regardless of country of birth, who has changed his or her country of usual residence to Curaçao, meaning he or she has moved from abroad (including the islands that formerly constituted the Netherlands Antilles, other than Curaçao) to reside in Curaçao.

Life expectancy at birth: the average number of years a newborn would live if he or she were exposed throughout his or her lifetime to the age-specific mortality rates of that period.

Local-born population or **Curaçaoan-born population**: those persons who are born in Curaçao.

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

Migration: a change in the place of usual residence implying a movement across an administrative boundary. **Immigration** refers to those persons who settle in Curaçao as their usual place of residence and **emigration** refers to those persons who move from Curaçao to another country as their usual place of residence.

Parity progression ratios: indicate the proportion of women who reach a given parity or birth order, and the proportion of those who then proceed to increase their parity by at least one more child.

Persons with a native background: Curaçaoan-born persons with parents who are both born in Curaçao.

Population growth rate: the average annual rate of change of population size during a specified period. The rate of population growth, *r*, between two time points, t1 and t2, is calculated as an exponential rate of growth, conventionally expressed in percentage units per year: $r = 100 \ln (P2/P1)/(t2-t1)$.

Second-generation migrants: those persons who are born in Curaçao but have at least one immigrant parent. Second-generation migrants with a *mixed background* are those persons who are local–born and have one foreign-born parent and one local-born parent, whilst second-generation migrants with a *foreign background* are local-born with both parents foreign-born.

Sex ratio: the number of males per 100 females.

Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM): is the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): the average number of children a woman would bear if she survived through the end of the reproductive age span and experienced at each age a particular set of age-specific fertility rates. It is calculated as the sum of the age-specific fertility rates.

3. Size, composition and distribution of the population

Over the course of more than fifty years from 1960 onwards, many population developments have taken place. This chapter focuses on developments in the size and the age-sex composition of the population during these years, from census to census. A glance at the geographical distribution of the population will be given in the final paragraph of this chapter.

3.1 Change in population size

The population of Curaçao was enumerated at 150,563 persons on the 26th of March 2011. After a prolonged period in which the population mostly declined between the mid 1980s and the early 2000s (Figure 1), the population grew by fifteen percent from 130,627 in 2001 to its size of a little over 150,000 in 2011.

Figure 1. Population size and annual growth rate, 1960-2011*
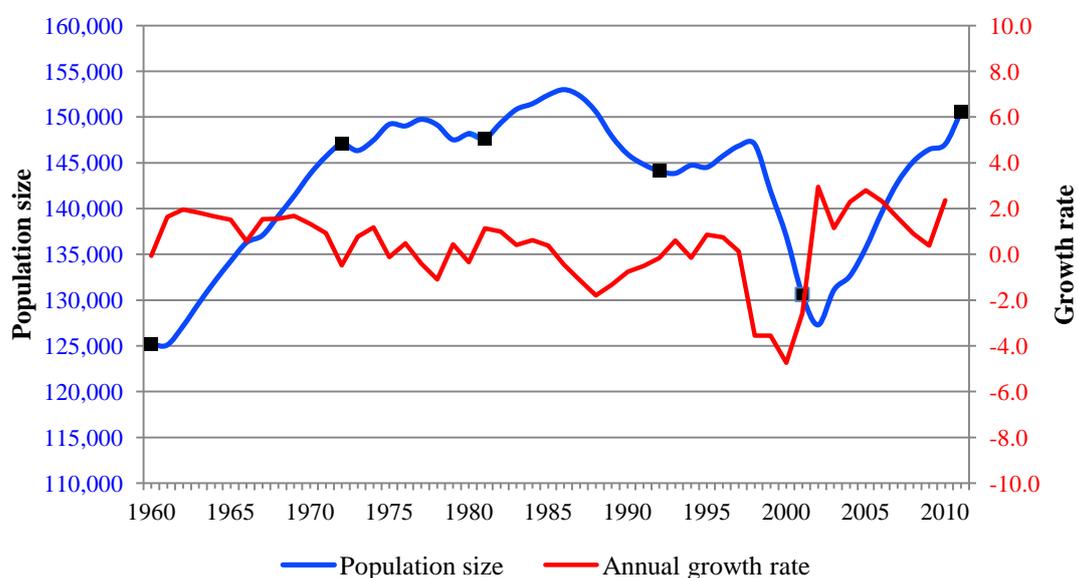
* Each census has been demarcated with a square marker

Comparing the enumerated population sizes from census to census (each census has been demarcated with a square marker in Figure 1), a similar population growth can be seen for the periods 1960-1972 and 2001-2011. Between 2001 and 2011, the population grew by 19,936 persons, almost as much as the increase of 21,878 persons between 1960 and 1972 (Table 1).

The population growth between the two most recent censuses however was spurred by higher annual growth rates[1] (red line in Figure 1) than the population growth from 1960 to 1972. Hence, the steeper 'population size' line between 2001 and 2011 in Figure 1. In Table 1, the average annual intercensal growth rate confirms the visualization of the graph; the average for 2001-2011 was 1.42 percent against 1.34 percent in 1960-1972.

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[1]Population growth rate: The average annual rate of change of population size during a specified period. The rate of population growth, r, between two time points, t1 and t2, is calculated as an exponential rate of growth, conventionally expressed in percentage units per year: $r = 100 \ln (P2 /P1)/(t2 -t1)$

Between these two periods, the population size remained relatively stable between 1972 and 1981, but experienced an overall decrease over the following two intercensal periods. Both of these periods, 1981-1992 and 1992-2001, are characterized by a steady population growth in the first half of the period and a large drop in population numbers in the second half. The main cause for these drops in population size were economic recessions in both periods, inducing mass waves of emigration.

Table 1. Population size and population growth, 1960-2011

Census	Population size	Absolute growth	Intercensal growth rate (period)	Average annual intercensal growth rate
1960	125,181			
1972	147,059	21,878	16.1	1.34
1981	147,658	599	0.4	0.05
1992	144,097	-3,561	-2.4	-0.22
2001	130,627	-13,470	-9.8	-1.09
2011	150,563	19,936	14.2	1.42

3.2 Composition by age and sex

In the 2011 census, 68,848 men and 81,715 women were enumerated. During the last decades, Curaçao has increasingly become predominated by women in terms of numbers. With a sex ratio of 84.3 males per 100 females in 2011, the balance between men and women is rather askew. Since 1960, the sex ratio of the population has steadily dropped, from 98 to 84 in 2011, essentially because of higher net immigration for women than for men (Table 2).

Table 2. Sex ratio by age, 1960-2011

Age	Census					
	1960	1972	1981	1992	2001	2011
0-14	103.4	103.7	102.5	102.2	103.6	106.1
15-29	97.3	96.3	97.0	96.3	92.8	93.1
30-39	97.8	88.3	85.3	81.9	79.8	74.8
40-49	106.3	92.5	85.4	82.6	77.9	77.6
50-59	108.4	91.0	88.6	85.1	82.1	77.2
60+	56.6	71.3	74.0	76.3	74.6	74.8
Total	**98.0**	**95.1**	**92.7**	**89.8**	**86.3**	**84.3**

In comparison, the sex ratio for the Caribbean stood at 98.4 in 2010, at 98.1 for the Netherlands in 2010 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2013) and at 90.6 for Aruba in 2011 (Central Bureau of Statistics of Aruba, 2012), for example.

The sex ratio is quite diverse by age. For the youngest ages, up to 14 years, there have been more boys than girls in each subsequent census. This stems from higher sex ratios at birth, of

one hundred and over, and a more balanced male-female pattern of migration for the younger population. The shift in male-female proportions is apparent in the population of 15 years or older. Especially in the working ages, between 30 and 60 years of age, the proportion of women has grown considerably. On the contrary, the sex ratio of the population of 60 years or over has increased, between 1960 and 2011, from 56.6 to 74.8 men per 100 women. The main reason for this seems to be that men have experienced more improvement in survival rates than women, as a result of which the proportion of older men has increased over these years.

An ageing population

Figure 2 shows the population growth by broad age groups (0-14 years, 15-59 years and 60+) from 1960 to 2011. The number of persons aged 60 years or over in Curaçao has increased steadily from 1960 to 2001, but the pace of this growth has clearly increased between 2001 and 2011. In ten years time, the number of elderly persons[1] has grown by almost 10,000 persons, which is almost as much as in the forty years before 2001 (ca. 11,000 persons).

Figure 2. Population growth by broad age groups, 1960-2011
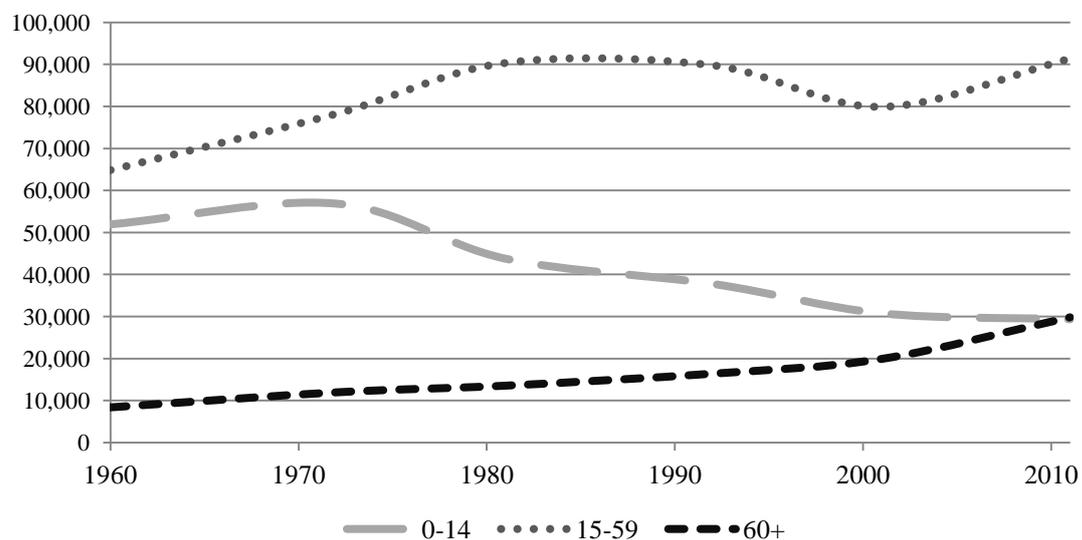
At the same time, the number of children (0-14 years) has dropped significantly from a little under 57,000 in 1972 to 29,395 in 2011. For the first time in Curaçao's contemporary history, the elderly outnumber the children. In comparison, on the world level, the surpassing of children by elderly persons is projected to happen in 2047 (United Nations, 2012). Aruba has also not reached this point yet. There, the number of elderly persons has approached the number of children, but in 2010 still needed to close a gap of a little over 5,000 persons (Central Bureau of Statistics of Aruba, 2012).

Figure 3 shows the population pyramids of the censuses held between 1960 and 2011 in Curaçao (see also Appendix A, Table A 1 and Table A 2). The pyramids clearly show the transition in age composition that the population of Curaçao has experienced. The triangular shape with the large base of 1960,

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[1] 'Elderly' or 'older' persons or population refers to persons aged 60 years or over.

depicting a youthful population, has transformed into a shape with a rather small base and a heavier bulk towards the top of the pyramid.

Figure 3. Age distribution of the population of Curaçao, 1960-2011

Census 1960

Census 1972

Census 1981

Census 1992

Census 2001

Census 2011
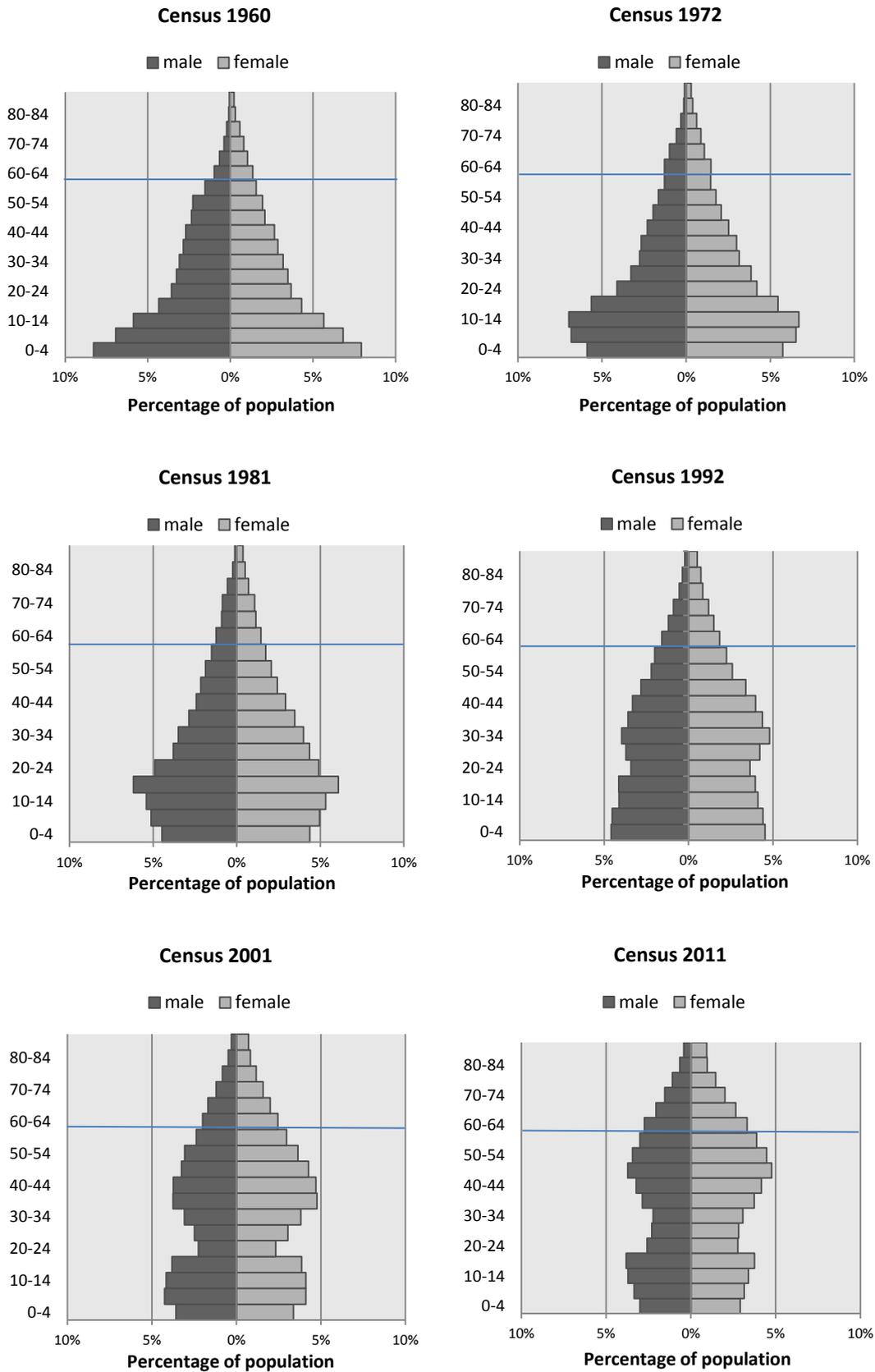
The large bulk of children at the base of the pyramid in 1960, caused by fertility rates as high as 5.2 children per woman, can be seen moving upwards in the pyramids in subsequent decades. Meanwhile, the base of the pyramid has gotten smaller because of the sharp drop in fertility rates in the 1960s. However, an echo effect of the high fertility of the 1950s and part of the 1960s is visible in the pyramids from 1992 onwards. The children of this high fertility generation start having children of their own, creating the bulge at the bottom of the pyramid, between ages 5 and 20. Migration also has its impact on the shape of the pyramids. Especially in the 1990s and the 2000s, several waves of emigration have helped create a gap for the ages 20-34, as well as a further reduction of the base of the pyramid, as much of the emigration has taken place among these younger population cohorts. Because the emigrants in these young age-groups have not been replaced by immigrants of the same age or by natural inflow from the younger age-groups during these years, the pyramid base has shrunk in size and the gap for the ages 20-34 has grown.

To illustrate the increase of the proportion of the population aged 60 years or over, the horizontal line at age 60 has been drawn in each pyramid. The bars above this line have grown considerably, especially in the last decade. In 1960, 6.7 percent of the population belonged to this age group, but in 2011 this has increased to 19.8 percent. In comparison, the proportion of the total population that is 60 years or older is much higher in the more developed regions of the world than in the less developed regions in 2012: one in five persons in Europe; one in nine persons in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean; and one in 16 persons in Africa. In the Caribbean, only Martinique (21%) and the US Virgin Islands (23%) have shares of 20 percent or higher of elderly population (United Nations, 2012).

Share of persons aged 80 years or over
With the increased longevity (see chapter 7) and the growing proportion of persons aged 60 years or over, the share of elderly persons aged 80 years or over has increased as well. In 1960, the 80+ population accounted for 10 percent of the 60+ population. In 2011, the share of 80+ persons within the elderly population has gone up to 15 percent. Curaçao is ahead of Aruba, which had a 12 percent share of persons aged 80 years or over among the elderly in 2011 (Central Bureau of Statistics of Aruba, 2012), but behind the Netherlands and the United States, with 18 and 20 percent respectively in 2012 (United Nations, 2012).

In absolute numbers, the population aged 80 years or over has grown from 877 persons in 1960 to 4,466 persons in 2011, an increase of 409 percent. That makes it the fastest growing age group, compared to 43 percent growth in the 15-59 cohorts and a 43 percent decline of the youngest cohorts (0-14) in the same period. The population aged 60 years or over as a group has experienced a growth of 255 percent, from 8,399 persons in 1960 to 29,846 persons in 2011.

Old-age support ratio
The old-age support ratio is a good indicator of demographic ageing and of the degree of the dependency of elderly persons on the potentially working population. Since 1950, the old-age support ratio, i.e. the number of persons aged 15-64 per person aged 65 years or over, has decreased significantly worldwide. The ratio has fallen from 12 working-age persons per older person (65+) in 1950 to 8 in 2012, and is projected by the UN to drop to 4 by 2050. Curaçao has already approached this level in 2011, with as many as 4.8 working-age persons per person

aged 65 years or over, having dropped from 12.3 in 1960 (Appendix A, Table A 1 and Table A 2).

In 2012, Cuba (5 working-age persons per older person), Guadeloupe (5), Martinique (4), Puerto Rico (5), the US Virgin Islands (4), but also the Netherlands (4) and the United States (5) for example, were on the same level as Curaçao. This level corresponds to the more developed regions of the world (4 working-age persons per person). As many younger populations can be found in the less developed regions of the world, it is no surprise that the old-age support ratio in the less developed regions is almost three times as high (11 working-age persons per person) than in the more developed regions (United Nations, 2012).

Figure 4. Geographic distribution of the total population, Census 2011
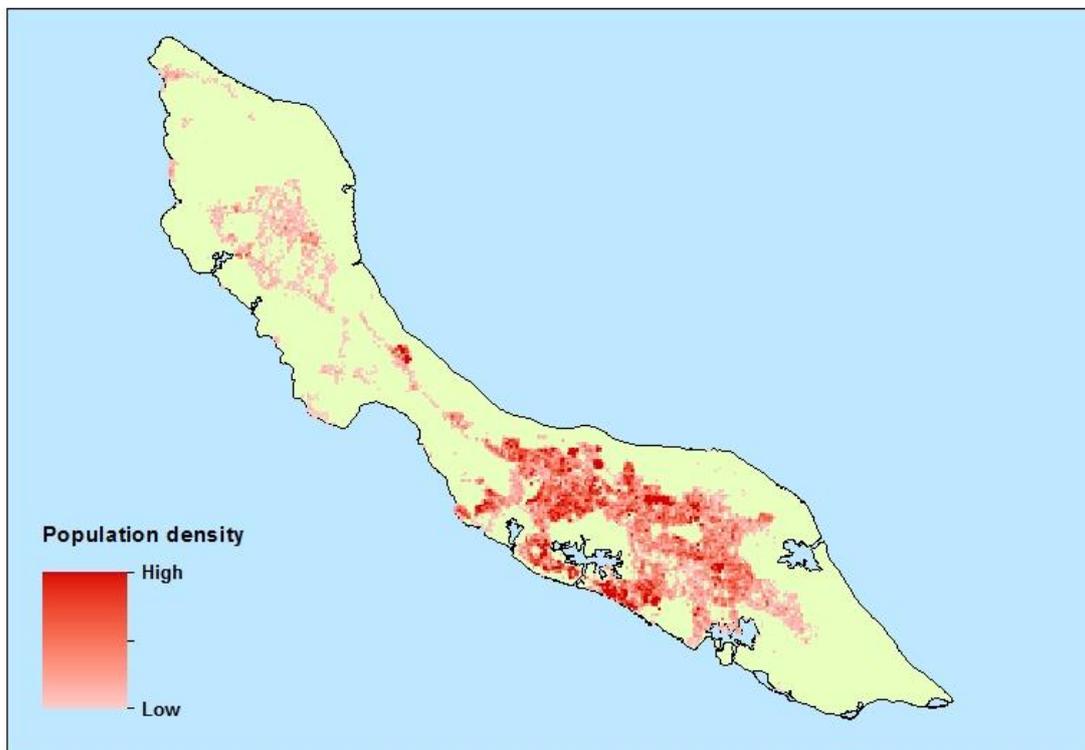
3.3 Distribution of the population

The geographical distribution of the population of Curaçao is mainly concentrated around the most important economical areas of the island, around the Schottegat Bay, in the south-central part of the island, where the oil refinery, the harbor, the government and virtually all large employers are located. Since most employment, but also most commerce and healthcare, can be found here, it is no surprise that the vast majority of the population is concentrated in this part of the island. Figure 4 shows a map of Curaçao in which the population distribution is indicated as a density function, ranging from the light-red colored less densely populated areas, to the dark-red colored densely populated areas. Towards the west of the island, several populated areas can be distinguished, but practically none as densely populated as the centre of the island. The further eastward one goes, the less population will be found. Most of the eastern part of Curaçao is privately owned and uninhabited.

Table A 4 of Appendix A shows the absolute number of persons per geozone (Curaçao is divided in 65 geozones, 60 of which are inhabited) for the census years 2001 and 2011, and the absolute growth per geozone between both censuses. In Figure 5, the population change per geozone has been mapped. Five geozones had over 250 fewer inhabitants in 2011 compared to 2001. Among these geozones are Brievengat, Berg Altena and Wacao. A little more than one third of the geozones has not recorded a large absolute change in population, i.e. up to 250 persons increase or decrease. These geozones are located mostly in the south-central part of the island, the city region where most businesses and government departments are located, like Punda, Scharloo and Zeelandia. A population change of up to 250 persons has also been recorded in some more peripheral areas, like St. Willibrordus, Barber and Ronde Klip.

Figure 5. Population change (absolute) by geozone 2001-2011
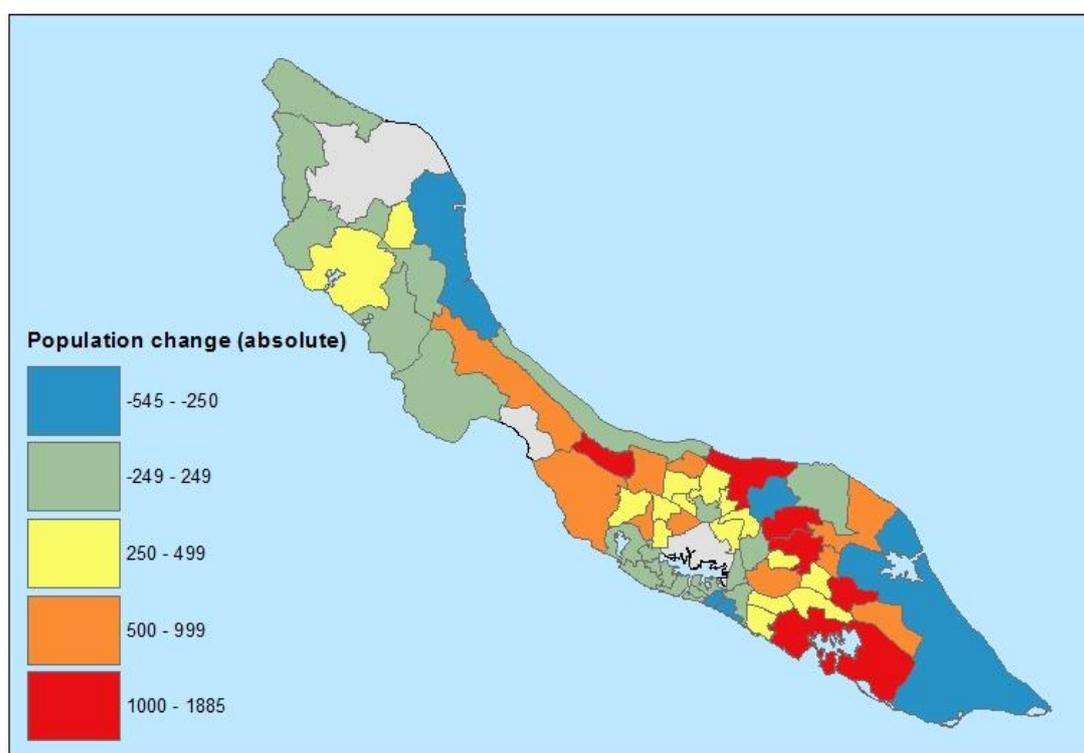
More significant population increase has taken place in the zones known as the extended city zones. Although these suburban zones, like Muizenberg and Mon Repos, were mainly settled during Curaçao's past periods of population expansion, the population also increased further between 2001 and 2011. However, the largest population increase between 2001 and 2011 was recorded even more towards the outskirts of the extended city region. For example, the geozones Spaanse Water, Souax and Montaña Rey all added more than 1,000 persons to their population, the largest increase of which has been recorded in Montaña Rey, at 1,882 persons.

4. Migration

Migration is a major factor contributing to changes in population size and composition in Curaçao. An increased demand in laborers due to the establishment of the oil refinery in 1911 led to a huge influx of migrants. Especially in the 1930s and 1940s as the demand for oil products from the refinery reached high levels, the immigration of laborers and their families caused rapid population growth. More recently, periods of economic progress as well as economic recession have contributed to changes in migration flows to and from the island. By means of various questions in the census questionnaires, the migrational background of the population has been measured. The following characteristics of the migratory population of Curaçao will be discussed: country of birth, country of nationality, country of previous residence, generations of migrants, duration of settlement and age at migration, and emigration intentions.

4.1 Population by country of birth

The population growth of nearly twenty thousand persons between the census of 2001 and the census of 2011 can be attributed in large part to migration. The foreign-born population[1] has increased by a little over 10,000 persons to 35,647 persons, while the Curaçaoan-born population has increased by a little over 9,000 persons to a total of 114,200 persons[2].

Figure 6. Percentage Curaçaoan-born and foreign-born population, 1981-2011
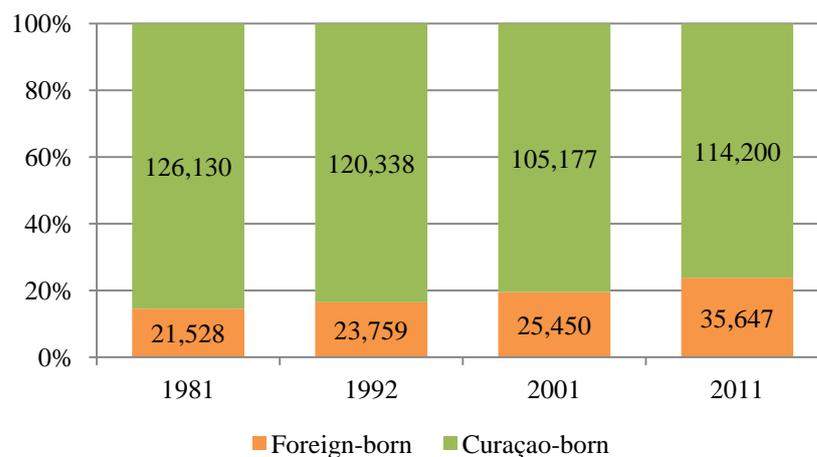
Percentagewise, the foreign-born population has grown to almost 24 percent of the total population from 2001 (19.5%) to 2011 (Figure 6). In 1981, the share of foreign-born population stood at 14.6 percent. Net immigration has increased over the last three decades, contributing to the growth in Curaçao's foreign-born population. Compared to Aruba, the share of foreign-born population in Curaçao is smaller. Aruba's foreign-born population covered 34 percent of the total population in 2010, after shooting up from 18.5 percent in 1981 to 33.5 percent in 2000 (Central Bureau of Statistics of Aruba, 2012). Government plans in the late 1980s to make Aruba a prime tourist destination caused an enormous boom in the construction sector (e.g. the

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[1]In this study, the foreign-born population is considered immigrant population. After all, persons born abroad must have migrated to Curaçao at a certain stage in life. The total immigrant population, however, has a broader definition, comprising both Curaçaoan-born immigrants as well as foreign-born immigrants.
[2] 716 persons did not report their country of birth.

building of hotels) attracting a great number of foreign-born migrants. In Curaçao, migration evolved more gradually, as is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 7. Foreign-born population by top 13 countries of birth as a percentage of the total foreign-born population, 1992-2011
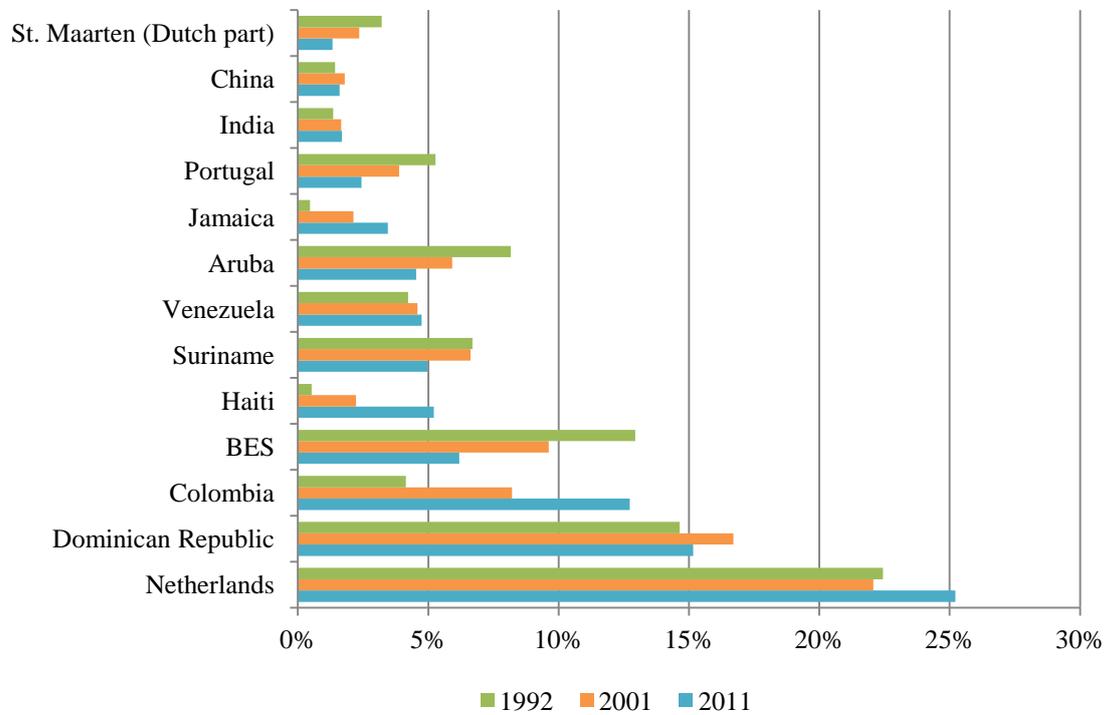
In 2011, a quarter of Curaçao's foreign-born population was born in the Netherlands (Figure 7, see also Appendix A, Table A 5). For the past three decades, the Netherlands has had the largest share in countries of birth of the foreign-born population. During this same period, the second largest share belongs to the Dominican Republic (15.2% in 2011). Colombia, however, has taken over the third place from the BES islands in 2011, with a steady increase in the number of Colombian-born migrants coming to Curaçao between 1992 and 2011. The share of Colombian-born persons has gone up from 4.1 percent in 1992 to 12.7 percent in 2011. At the same time, the number and share of foreign-born persons born in Haiti and Jamaica has also increased significantly and stood at respectively 5.2 percent and 3.5 percent in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of foreign-born persons born on one of the islands of the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba decreased during this period. Altogether there has been a shift in migration trends tending towards more Dominican Republic-, Colombian-, Haitian- and Jamaican-born persons instead of Dutch Antillean-born persons.

Distribution by age and sex

The Curaçaoan-born population and the foreign-born population have quite a difference in age-sex composition. Figure 8 (see also Table A 6, Appendix A) shows the Curaçaoan-born and the foreign-born population in one population pyramid. From this pyramid it is clear that the foreign-born population is not represented equally for each age-group for the different sexes. Especially in the age-groups 30-34 up to 40-44, the foreign-born population is well represented. More than one third of the population in each of these age-groups, male as well as female, is foreign-born. As mentioned in paragraph 3.2, the higher net immigration of women is also

visible in the pyramid. In particular in the ages 30 to 44, a larger proportion of foreign-born women than foreign-born men is apparent.

Figure 8. Curaçaoan-born and foreign-born population by age and sex, Census 2011
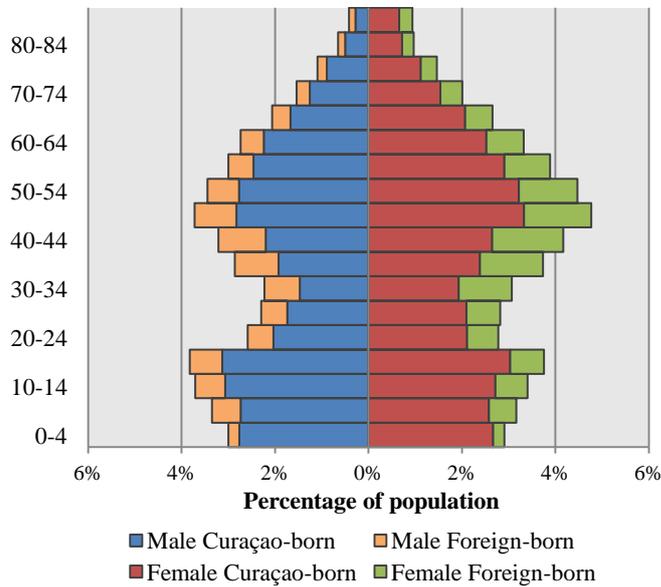
For a clearer vision on the difference in age-sex distribution between the Curaçaoan-born population and the foreign-born population, the population pyramid in Figure 8 has been separated into two pyramids, one for each of these populations, as seen in Figure 9.

Figure 9. Curaçaoan-born population by age and sex and foreign-born population by age and sex, Census 2011
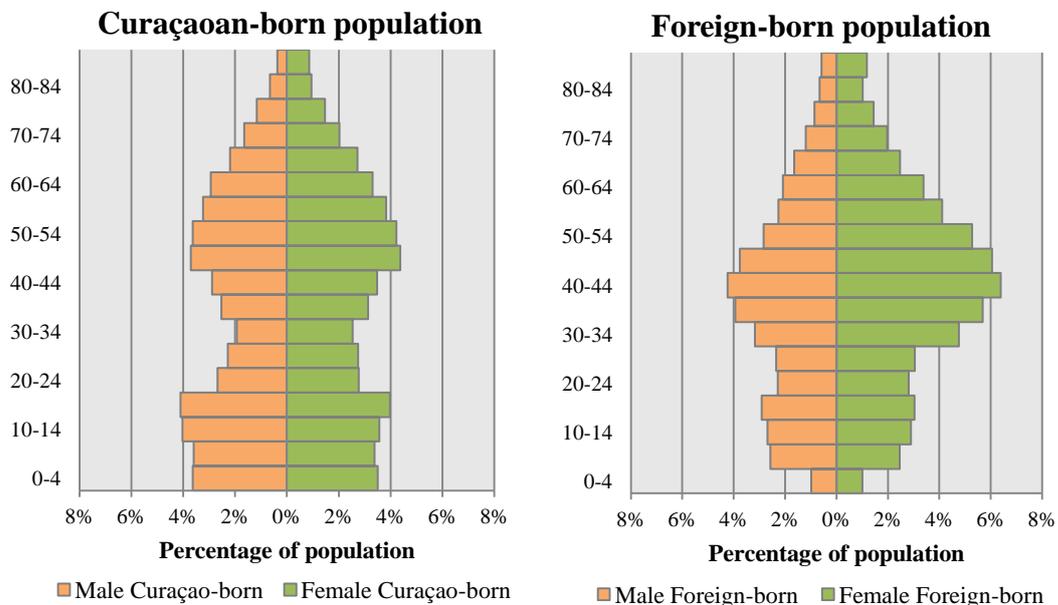
What strikes immediately is the surplus of women in the foreign-born population, making the pyramid very bulky on the women's side. Equally striking is the narrow base of the foreign-born population pyramid, i.e. the foreign-born population has relatively few individuals in the youngest ages as opposed to the Curaçaoan-born population. Also, the age categories 30-34 up

to 45-49 are better represented in the foreign-born population, especially on the women's side. This reflects a commonly observed pattern in migration, which is that more migration takes place among younger working-age persons or families. Another observation which can be made from the pyramids is that, in both populations, the share of women in all age groups, from 25 years of age up to the highest open-ended age group, is larger than the share of men.

Sex ratio

To illustrate how migration influences changes in sex composition of the population of Curaçao, Figure 10 (see also Appendix A, Table A 5. Foreign-born population, share of foreign-born population, foreign-born population growth and sex ratio by country of birth, Census 1992, 2001 and 2011) shows the sex ratio[1] of the native-born and the foreign-born population by country of birth for the last three censuses.

Figure 10. Curaçaoan-born and foreign-born population by country of birth and sex ratio, 1992-2011
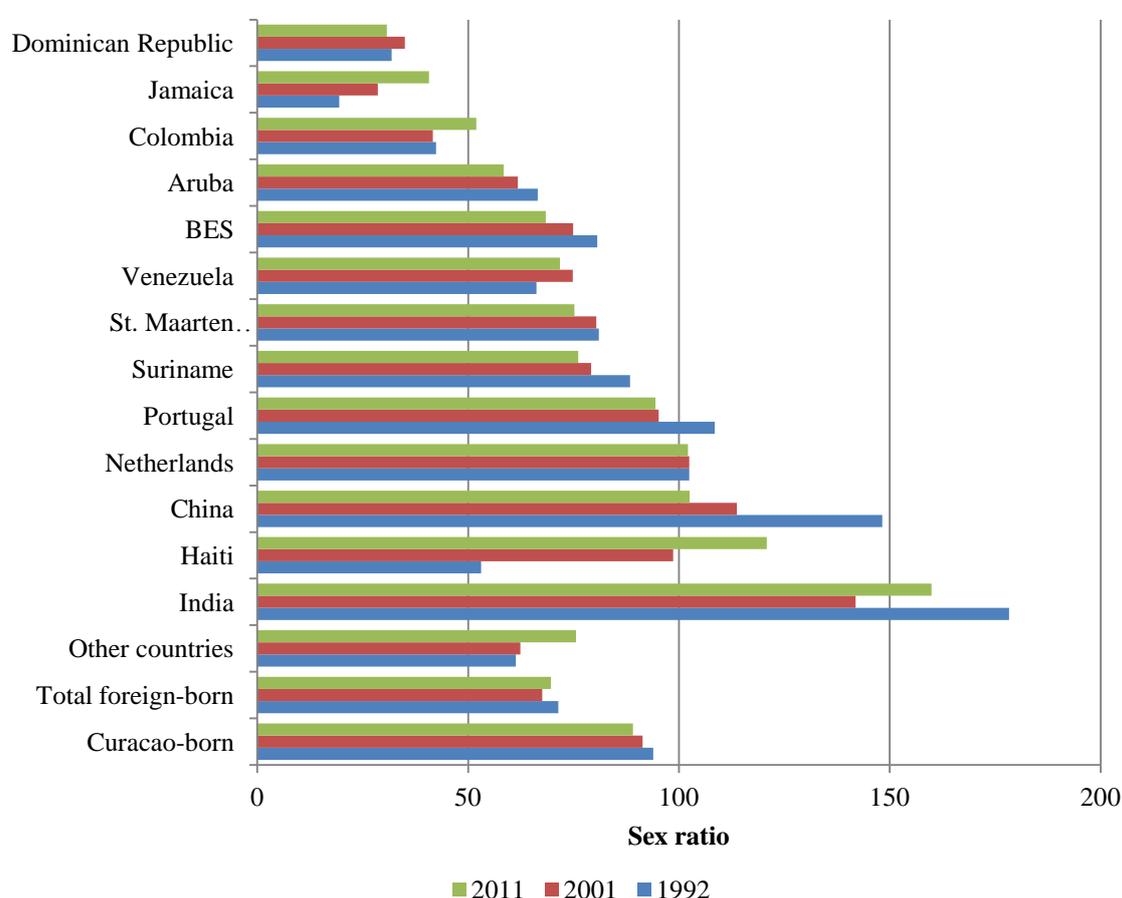
 Especially the immigrant groups from the Caribbean and South American region[2] show low sex ratios, implying relatively large numbers of women migrating from these countries to Curaçao. For example the largest immigrant groups from the region, Dominican Republic-born (5,405 persons in 2011) and Colombian-born (4,537 persons in 2011), have sex ratios of

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[1] The proportion of males to females in a given population, expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

[2] By definition of the UN Composition of macro geographical regions (United Nations, 2013)

respectively 31 and 52 men per 100 women in 2011. On the other hand, the largest migrant group in Curaçao, those born in the Netherlands (8,988 in 2011), and the smaller groups of Indian-born (603 persons) and Chinese-born (569 persons) are better represented by men than by women with sex ratios of 102 men per 100 women (Netherlands, 2011) or even higher. Remarkably, Haiti is the only regional country represented in this selection of 13 most common foreign countries of birth with a sex ratio of over 100, going up from 53 in 1992 to 121 in 2011. The bottom two entries in Figure 9 show the sex ratios for the total foreign-born population and the Curaçaoan-born population. While the share of men within the Curaçaoan-born population has decreased slightly during the last two decades, from 94 men per 100 women in 1992 to 89 in 2011, the share of men in the foreign-born population has stood at around 70 men per 100 women.

It is evident that the already low sex ratio of the Curaçaoan-born population is being pulled down by the sex ratio of the foreign-born population into a combined sex ratio of 84 men per 100 women for the total population of Curaçao in 2011. According to the 2012 United Nations World Population Prospects (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2013), Curaçao (84.8 men per 100 women, 2010) has the second lowest sex ratio in the world, only behind Latvia (84.1, 2010). When it comes to sex ratio, Curaçao is on par with many Eastern European countries like Lithuania, Ukraine and Russia. In 2010, the sex ratio for the entire Caribbean region was 98.

4.2 Population by nationality

The most common nationality in Curaçao is the Dutch nationality. Because of the increase in the immigrant population in the past decades, there has been a slight shift towards more foreign nationalities, but the majority of the population, i.e. 90 percent in 2011 (or 133,556 persons), still bears the Dutch nationality. It must be noted that the nationality of a fairly large amount of persons (2,950) was not reported in 2011 (Table 3).

Table 3. Population by country of nationality, 1992-2011

Country of nationality	Census		
	1992	2001	2011
Netherlands	137,401	121,887	133,556
Colombia	513	1,458	3,386
Dominican Republic	1,711	2,139	2,906
Haiti	79	458	1,772
Venezuela	667	749	1,152
Jamaica	79	418	1,087
Suriname	420	421	450
China	251	307	398
India	356	322	394
Guyana	35	177	368
Portugal	1,054	493	349
Other	1,459	1,131	1,795
Not reported	72	667	2,950
Total	**144,097**	**130,627**	**150,563**

Notable changes are the increase in persons with the Colombian, Dominican, Jamaican and Venezuelan nationality between 1992 and 2011 and the decrease in persons with the Portuguese

nationality. There are, however, differences between the absolute population numbers by country of birth and population by nationality. This suggests that an immigrant's country of birth does not necessarily have to be the same country as his country of nationality.

Figure 11 (see Appendix A, Table A 8) shows a selection of the foreign-born population by the share of persons that hold the nationality of the country where they were born (X-axis) and the share of persons that hold the Dutch nationality (Y-axis). Each bubble represents a group of persons with the same country of birth. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the particular immigrant group. Interestingly, there is some diversity between the different immigrant groups when it comes to nationality compared to country of birth. For example, in 2011, about 76 percent of the Surinamese-born population in Curaçao has the Dutch nationality and only 23 percent has the Surinamese nationality. One reason for this is that Suriname used to be a Dutch colony, at which time Dutch was the default nationality in Suriname.

Figure 11. Foreign-born population (selected countries) by population size, percentage with nationality of country of birth and percentage with Dutch nationality, 2011
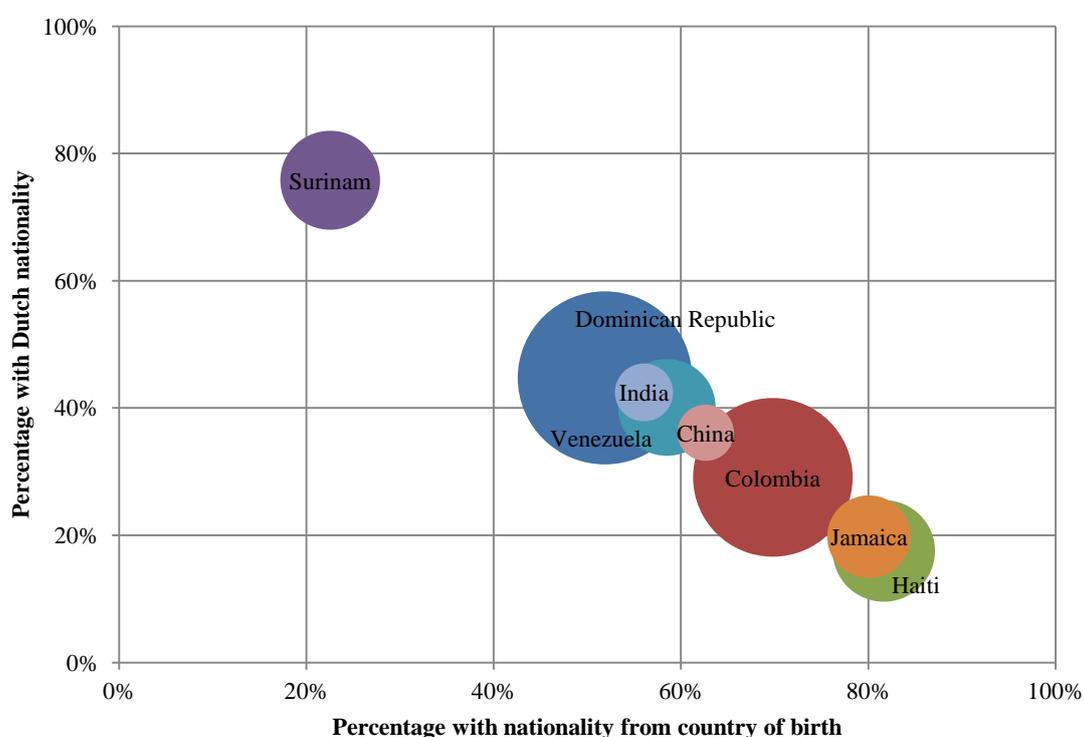
On the other side of the graph, the populations born in Haiti and Jamaica show an almost opposite distribution of nationalities. Both immigrant groups have a share of about 80 percent of persons that hold the nationality of their country of birth and a little under 20 percent of persons in each group hold the Dutch nationality. The immigrant groups in between have shares of persons with the nationality of their country of birth between 70 percent (Colombia) and 52 percent (Dominican Republic), and shares of persons with the Dutch nationality between 29 percent (Colombia) and 45 percent (Dominican Republic). In the case of the population born in the Dominican Republic (5,405 persons), the share of persons with the Dutch nationality accounts for 2,342 persons.

4.3 Population by country of previous residence

Persons who have resided outside Curaçao and at any given moment moved to Curaçao are considered as immigrants in this study. This is regardless of their place of birth. It is, however, important to notice that the pool of immigrants can be differentiated by place of birth, i.e. foreign-born immigrants and Curaçaoan-born immigrants. The latter ones can be considered as *return immigrants*.

The share of the population of Curaçao that has lived abroad has increased by more than 13 percentage points, from 30.4 percent in 2001 to 43.8 percent in 2011 (65,969 persons; Table 4, see also Appendix A, Table A 9). That means 56 percent of the enumerated population in the last census has never lived outside the island. Of the Curaçaoan-born population, approximately one in every four persons has lived abroad (either on one of the islands of the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba or some other country) and at some stage returned to Curaçao. In 2001, this was one in every six persons. Most of these persons moved to Curaçao from the Netherlands (15.7% of the Curaçaoan-born population in 2011). The second-largest share of this group moved to Curaçao from one of the islands of the former Netherlands Antilles or Aruba (3.4% in 2011). The majority of the foreign-born population moved to Curaçao from outside the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba (88.1%). The Netherlands, Colombia and the Dominican Republic are the most common countries of departure of the foreign-born population of Curaçao.

Table 4. Share of population by place of birth and country of previous residence, 2001-2011

Country of previous residence	2001			2011		
	Curaçaoan-born	Foreign-born	Total	Curaçaoan-born	Foreign-born	Total
Former Neth. Antilles and Aruba	2.2	15.7	4.8	3.4	11.7	5.3
BES	*0.8*	*8.0*	*2.2*	*1.2*	*5.6*	*2.2*
St. Maarten	*0.7*	*2.5*	*1.0*	*1.3*	*2.1*	*1.5*
Aruba	*0.8*	*5.2*	*1.6*	*0.9*	*3.9*	*1.6*
Other countries	11.0	79.0	24.1	19.7	88.1	35.8
Netherlands	*9.1*	*24.9*	*12.1*	*15.7*	*28.7*	*18.7*
Colombia	*0.1*	*7.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*12.0*	*4.0*
Dominican Rep.	*0.2*	*15.5*	*3.1*	*0.3*	*14.5*	*3.7*
Venezuela	*0.3*	*5.0*	*1.3*	*0.3*	*5.1*	*1.5*
Haiti	*0.0*	*2.1*	*0.4*	*0.0*	*5.0*	*1.2*
USA	*0.6*	*1.2*	*0.7*	*0.9*	*1.6*	*1.1*
Suriname	*0.1*	*5.3*	*1.1*	*0.1*	*4.1*	*1.1*
Other	*0.5*	*17.4*	*3.8*	*0.7*	*17.1*	*4.6*
Country not reported	0.3	5.3	1.4	2.9	0.3	2.7
Total lived abroad	13.5	100.0	30.4	25.9	100.0	43.8
Never lived abroad	86.5	0.0	69.6	74.1	0.0	56.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

4.4 Duration of settlement and age at immigration

Duration of residence provides an indication for the timing of immigration. In the 2011 Census, two different indicators concerning the timing of immigration were measured, (1) the *duration of the current settlement* and (2) the *total duration of all settlements*. The *duration of the current settlement* gives the number of years the respondent has lived in Curaçao since that person's last migration to the island. Because multiple migrations to and from the island by a person are not uncommon, the *total duration of all settlements* includes all previous periods a person has lived in Curaçao, added to the duration of the current settlement, for a total duration off settlement on the island. The data is somewhat biased, because persons who immigrated and then emigrated again before the census date are logically not covered, but may nevertheless have had a significant impact on the indicators in Table 5 (see also Appendix A, Table A 10).

Table 5. Share of population by duration of current settlement, place of birth, mean duration of current settlement and mean age at migration, 2011

Place of birth	Share of population (%) by duration of current settlement in years*					N**	Mean duration in years	Mean age at migration
	< 1 yr	1-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-19 yrs	20+ yrs			
Curaçaoan-born	7	21	24	24	26	29,606	14.2	30.3
Foreign-born	6	19	22	28	25	35,647	15.7	24.7
Netherlands	12	37	21	18	13	8,988	9.7	22.9
Dom. Rep.	2	9	21	38	29	5,405	16.3	25.1
Colombia	2	11	35	40	12	4,537	12.4	26.6
BES	5	14	9	14	59	2,208	32.3	22.6
Haiti	2	6	33	53	6	1,861	11.9	28.2
Suriname	4	16	21	23	36	1,770	20.3	26.7
Venezuela	5	21	23	31	19	1,691	13.7	23.5
Aruba	5	15	10	12	58	1,616	25.0	24.0
Jamaica	5	14	25	50	7	1,230	11.5	25.8
Portugal	0	2	1	8	88	869	39.7	20.9
India	7	14	19	35	25	603	14.2	25.9
China	2	14	28	38	19	569	14.1	26.2
St. Maarten (Dutch part)	10	22	10	16	42	473	26.1	16.9

* Individual figures may not add up to 100% necessarily because of rounding.
** 29 percent of Curaçaoan-born respondents and 14 percent of foreign-born ones did not report the duration of their current settlement. Relative shares are calculated for the reporting population.

The population that has lived abroad does not show much difference in the dispersion of the duration of current settlement between Curaçaoan-born and foreign-born immigrants. For both groups, about half of the group settled in Curaçao ten years ago or more and the other half less than ten years ago. The mean duration of their current settlement is also pretty similar, between 14 and 16 years. Six to seven percent of both groups had been living in Curaçao for less than one year at the time of the census (it should be kept in mind that the non-response rate was twice as high for Curaçaoan-born immigrants than for foreign-born immigrants, 29 percent versus 14 percent). The mean age at migration, however, shows a difference between both groups; it seems that foreign-born migrants tend to immigrate at a younger age than locally-born migrants. However, the mean age does not reflect the underlying age distribution, which can be rather dissimilar for these two groups. Figure 12 shows the pattern of age at immigration for

Curaçaoan-born and foreign-born immigrants. While the pattern is quite similar from age 20 upwards, there are many more foreign-born immigrants than locally-born immigrants under the age of 20, leading to a lower mean age at immigration for the foreign-born group. Both groups show a peak age of 25/26, which is normal because especially young people between 20 and 35 are prone to migration. Changes in the life course, like leaving the parental home, family formation or entry into the labor market make this group more likely to migrate. Often these are young families, which causes the immigration of children to be high as well. The Curaçaoan-born immigrant group comprises return immigrants. The small hump around the ages of 60 to 65 for Curaçaoan-born immigrants is likely explained by persons returning to their country of birth after their (early) retirement in their country of previous residence.

Figure 12. Curaçaoan-born and foreign-born immigrants by age at immigration, 2011
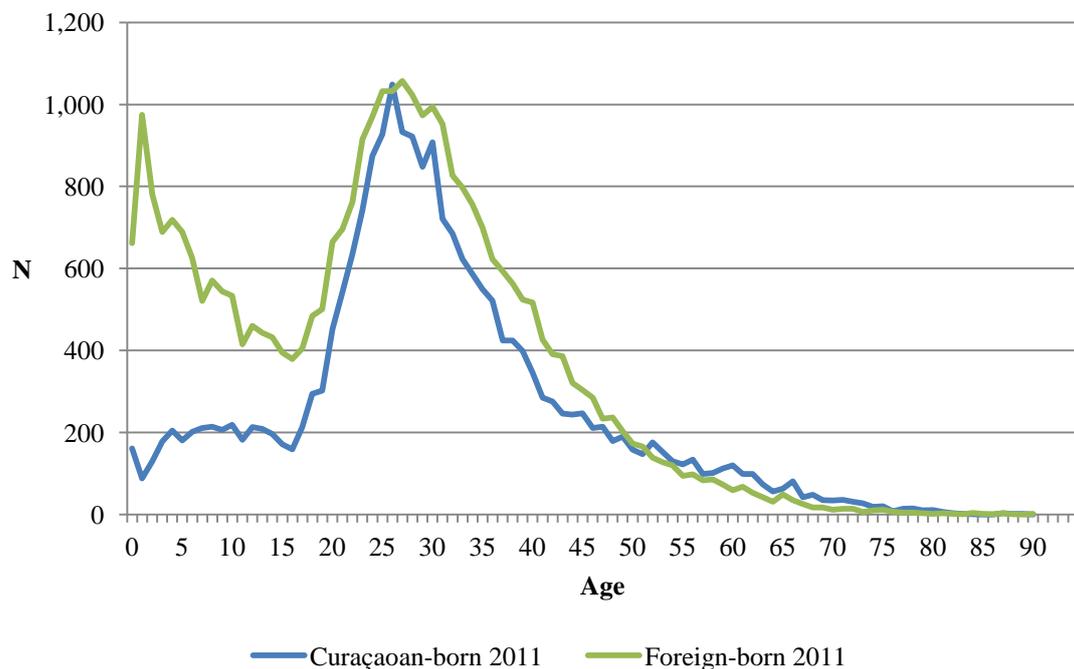
Returning to Table 5, when the foreign-born immigrant group is broken down by individual countries of birth, some striking differentiation can be seen. The immigrants born in the Netherlands are most prone to having settled in Curaçao less than five years before the census (49% in total). On the other side of the spectrum are the Portuguese-born immigrants, of whom 88 percent has been living in Curaçao for the past twenty years or more. This is reflected in the mean duration of current settlement, which ranges from almost ten years (Netherlands) to almost forty years (Portugal). A distinction can be seen between 'older' and 'newer' immigrant countries, even though immigration from every listed country regards all specified periods. The 'newer' countries (Colombia, Haiti, and Jamaica) distinguish themselves by a majority of the immigrants born in these countries having settled in Curaçao between 5 and 20 years ago. For the 'older' countries, the majority tends to be more in the range of 10-19 and 20+ years (BES, Suriname, Aruba, Portugal and St. Maarten). Immigrants from the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, India and China seem to have a more evenly distributed duration of current settlement.

4.5 Migrant generations

In the 2011 census, two new questions were added, compared to previous censuses, which give more insight into the migrational background of the population. The questions 'Where was your father born?' and 'Where was your mother born?' allow for the analysis of migrant generations.

First and second-generation migrants are defined differently by several statistical institutions. The Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics, for example, uses the term 'allochtoon'[1] and distinguishes first and second-generation 'allochtonen'. The US Census Bureau includes a person's citizenship[2] in addition to his or her place of birth, as well as the person's parent's citizenship and place of birth. However, to avoid the term 'allochtoon' and to leave citizenship out of the equation, the Eurostat method (Eurostat, 2011) seems more suitable in this situation and has been adopted for this article. Eurostat uses the following definitions:

Foreign-born persons (or *first-generation migrants*) are those persons whose place of birth (or usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth) is outside the country of his/her usual residence.

As there is no data available in the 2011 Census on the place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth, we assume this to be the place of birth of the respondent. Thus, foreign-born persons, regardless of the place of birth of their parents, are considered to be first-generation migrants.

Second-generation migrants refer to two different groups of immediate descendants of migrants. The first group, with a *mixed background*, is defined as persons who are native born and who have one foreign-born parent and one native-born parent. The second group, with a *foreign background*, is defined as persons who are native born with both parents foreign born.

Second-generation migrants are therefore those persons who are born in Curaçao but have at least one immigrant parent.

Finally, Curaçaoan-born persons with parents who are both born in Curaçao can be considered as 'native' population, but also as third or higher generation migrants: their grandparents might have been immigrants, or even further down the line of ancestors there might have been immigrants. However, in this analysis they will be considered to be '*persons with a native background*'.

It should be noted that second-generation migrants in Curaçao today are not necessarily the children of immigrants in Curaçao today. Today's second generation includes persons who are the children of today's immigrant population, but it also includes persons whose parents arrived in Curaçao more than a century ago and are no longer living. Furthermore there are also some situations in which the *first-generation* label may be disputable. For example, a foreign-

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[1] An allochtoon is a person with at least one foreign-born parent. The term 'allochtoon' is often criticised in the Netherlands as being stigmatizing.

[2] Citizenship is a legal status which should not be confused with nationality. Nationality is obtained by birth (inheritance form the parents) and citizenship can be obtained when one is accepted as a legal resident in a country. Only the persons' nationality was recorded in the 2011 Census.

born person whose parents are both Curaçaoan-born and who has lived the major part of his/her life in Curaçao is more likely to be categorized as a native person than as a first-generation migrant in everyday life. However, for the purpose of consistency, an unambiguous definition has been used here.

Table 6. Population by type of background (absolute and percentage), 2011

	N	%
Persons with a native background	86,466	57.4
First-generation migrants	35,647	23.7
Second-generation migrants	27,101	18.0
Mixed background	*17,791*	*11.8*
Foreign background	*9,310*	*6.2*
Unknown background	1,349	0.9
Total	**150,563**	**100.0**

A majority of the population enumerated in 2011 indicated that they were born on Curaçao and that both their parents were born on Curaçao, which is 57 percent or roughly 86,500 persons (Table 6). The first-generation and second-generation migrants combined comprise nearly 42 percent of the population (about 63,000 persons). In other words, four in every ten persons in Curaçao is either an immigrant or a native-born descendant of at least one immigrant parent. Two out of every three second-generation migrants have a mixed background, while the other third is of foreign background.

Country of origin

Figure 13 (see also Appendix A, Table A 11) depicts the first and second-generation migrants by a selection of countries of origin. Country of origin here means the country of birth of first-generation migrants. For second-generation migrants, the country of origin is the country of birth of the mother, unless that is Curaçao, in which case it is the country of birth of the father. The figure shows all second-generation migrants: those with a mixed background as well as those with a foreign background. For each country, the share of first-generation and the share of second-generation migrants are shown. The largest group of second-generation migrants finds its origins on one of the BES-islands (Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba). Two and a half times as many second-generation migrants as first-generation migrants of BES origin have their home in Curaçao. As the BES-islands have relatively limited economic opportunities as compared to Curaçao, migration to Curaçao, the former 'mother island' of the Netherlands Antilles, has been taking place for many decades. This could be one reason for the relatively large size of the second-generation group.

On the other hand, the migrant group of Dutch origin consists of 3.6 times as many first-generation migrants as second-generation migrants. Constitutional and economic ties between the Netherlands and Curaçao cause much migration from the Netherlands to Curaçao and vice versa. The Central Bureau of Statistics of the Netherlands estimates the number of, first as well as second-generation, Antillean migrants (pertaining to one of the islands of the former Netherlands Antilles and Aruba) in the Netherlands to be nearly 146,000 in 2013 (Central Bureau of Statistics Netherlands, 2014). It is not surprising that some of those whose origin is in Curaçao at some point decide to move (back) to Curaçao. Nearly forty percent of first-

generation migrants in Curaçao who were born in the Netherlands have at least one parent who was born in Curaçao.

Figure 13. First and second-generation migrants by country of origin[1], 2011
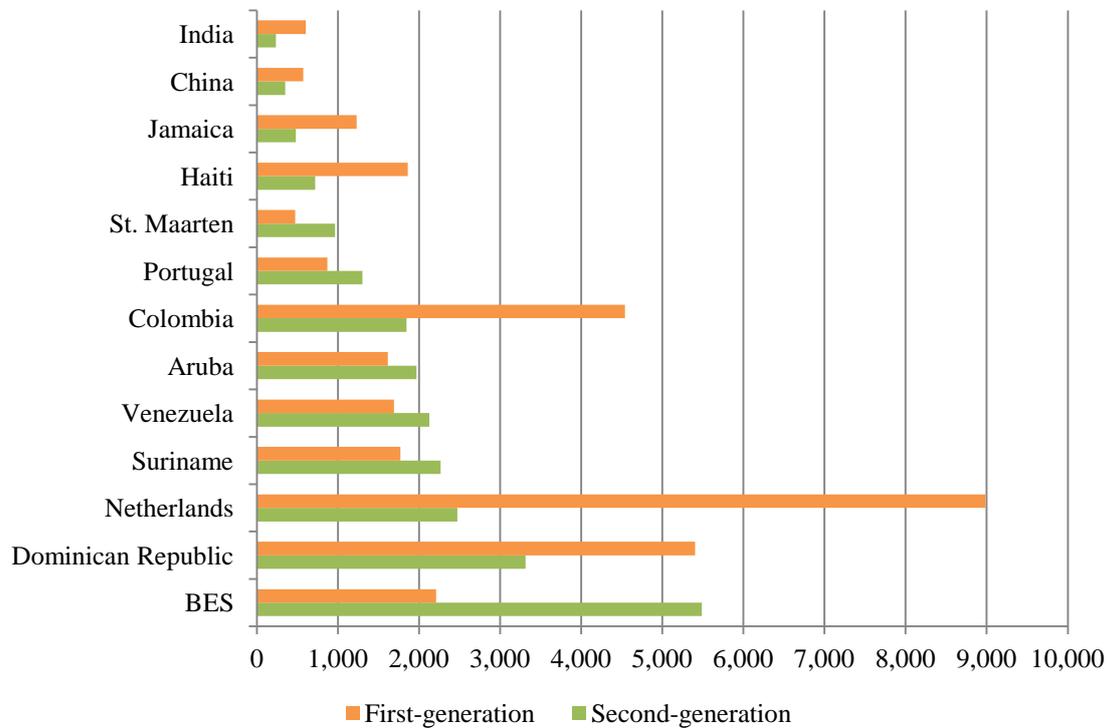
[1] For first-generation migrants, the country of origin refers to their country of birth, while for second-generation migrants it refers to the country of birth of the mother, unless that is Curaçao, in which case it refers to the country of birth of the father instead.

An additional 52 percent consists of native Dutch persons (both parents born in the Netherlands). The relatively small size of the group of second-generation migrants of Dutch origin can have several reasons. One is that second-generation migrants of Dutch origin who have finished their secondary education in Curaçao tend to move to the Netherlands to pursue tertiary education. Another factor contributing to the large difference between first and second-generation migrants of Dutch origin may be the temporary type of migration between the Netherlands and Curaçao. Many (native) Dutch immigrants tend to stay in Curaçao for a couple of years before migrating back to their country of birth. If a large part of the group of immigrants born in the Netherlands is being replaced continuously, without reproducing, the group of second-generation migrants stays relatively small.

It is important to note that the large group of so-called return immigrants, those born in Curaçao who lived abroad and then returned to Curaçao, are not considered first-generation migrants as they were born in Curaçao. They can be counted either as second-generation migrants or as native population, depending on their parent's place of birth.

Figure 13 furthermore shows that the groups of first-generation migrants originating from the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Haiti and Jamaica, as well as China and India, are significantly larger than the groups of second-generation migrants originating from these same countries. Migration from these countries to Curaçao was booming at the beginning of this century, vastly increasing the number of first-generation migrants from these places.

Based on Figure 13, a clearer distinction can be made between 'older' immigrant countries and 'newer' immigrant countries, as introduced in the previous part on the duration of current settlement. The 'older' countries, characterized by a long history of migration to Curaçao, show a larger share of second-generation migrants. These countries include the BES-islands, Suriname, Venezuela, Aruba, Portugal and St. Maarten. The 'newer' countries are characterized by a more recent tradition of migration to Curaçao and comprise the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Haiti, Jamaica, China and India. A larger share of first-generation migrants can be observed for these countries. The only exception is the Netherlands, which is definitely an 'older' country, but has a much larger share of first-generation migrants.

Region of birth of the parents of second generation migrants

A closer look at the second generation migrants' region of birth of both parents reveals the different parts of the world where they find their roots (Table 7). In total, 27,101 persons in the Census of 2011 meet the specific criteria for second-generation migrants. A little more than half of the second generation migrants have parents who are both born in the Caribbean region (14,233 persons). Other combinations of parents which are relatively prevalent are Caribbean-born mothers and South American-born fathers (2,604 persons or 10%), South-American-born mothers and Caribbean-born fathers (2,456 persons or 9%) or both parents born in South America (1,671 persons or 6%). Other notable combinations are between Caribbean-born and Western European-born parents, both parents born in Western Europe and, finally, Southern European-born parents. The latter category consists almost exclusively of Portuguese-born parents.

Table 7. Second generation migrants by region* of birth of the parents, 2011

Mother's region of birth	Father's region of birth					
	Caribbean	South America	Western Europe	Southern Europe	Other regions/NR	Total
Caribbean	14,233	2,604	1,056	515	630	19,038
South America	2,456	1,671	189	56	110	4,482
Western Europe	841	51	686	4	79	1,661
Southern Europe	200	19	1	694	1	915
Other regions/NR	321	38	37	5	604	1,005
Total	**18,051**	**4,383**	**1,969**	**1,274**	**1,424**	**27,101**

* Regional classification is taken from the *United Nations Composition of Macro Geographical (Continental) Regions, Geographical Sub-regions, and Selected Economic and Other Groupings,* revision 11 Feb. 2013 (United Nations, 2013).

4.6 Emigration intentions

The census respondents were asked how long they intended to stay in Curaçao. Their intention to stay, and for what period, can be used as an indicator for their intention to emigrate. It must be kept in mind that at the moment of the census it is still merely an intention and does not necessarily predict emigration very well. In fact, according to the population registry data of Curaçao, the number of persons that did emigrate in the year following the Census of 2011 was twice as large as the number of respondents who indicated having the intention to leave within that period.

Table 8. Native and foreign-born population* by intended length of stay, 2011

Intended length of stay	Native or foreign born		
	Curaçaoan-born	Foreign-born	Total
< 1 Year	1.2	3.0	1.6
1 - 5 Years	0.1	0.3	0.1
5+ Years	1.8	3.6	2.3
All my life	66.4	55.2	63.4
Don't know	30.5	37.9	32.6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

* Standardized to the age composition of the total population of Curaçao in 2011

In total, 1.6 percent of the population, or 2,336 persons, indicated having the intention to leave within one year after the census (Table 8, see also Appendix A, Table A 12). Controlling for differences in age composition between the Curaçaoan and foreign-born populations by means of standardization (see Appendix B), there seems to be a slightly higher intention among the foreign-born population to leave within one year as opposed to the native-born population. The Curaçaoan-born population has a greater share of inhabitants who have indicated to want to stay in Curaçao for the rest of their lives; 66.4 percent against 55.2 percent of foreign-born persons. A rather large share of the total population, i.e. 32.6 percent, does not know whether they want to stay or leave.

Figure 14. Total population by emigration intention and age, 2011
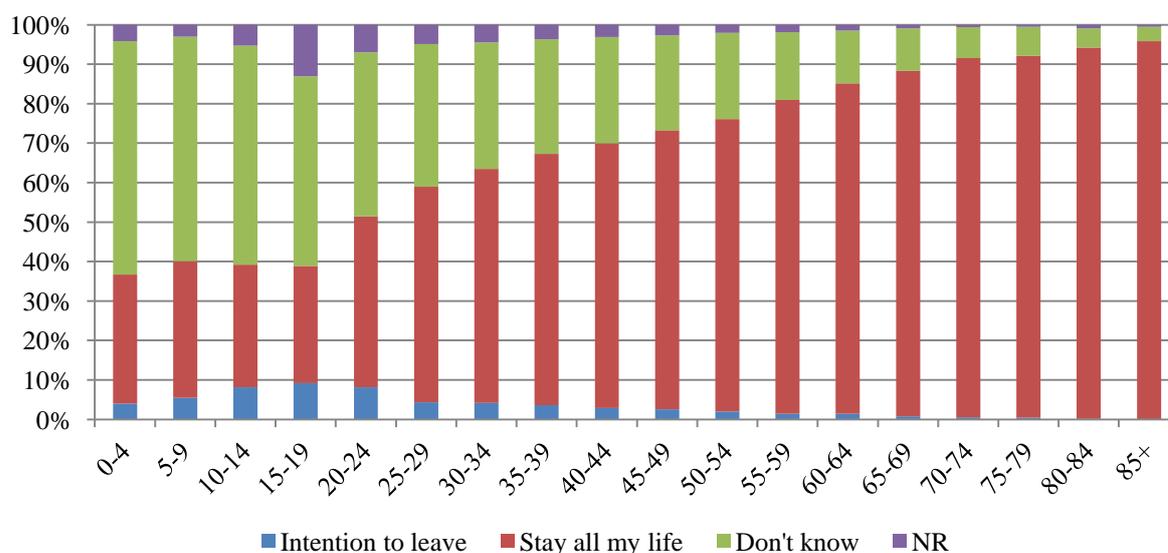
In Figure 14, the intention to stay or leave is broken down by age groups for the total population of Curaçao (see also Appendix A, Table A 13). Generally, the share of those with the intention to stay for the rest of their lives increases with age. Obviously data for the youngest respondents may not be of much use, since they are likely to develop and change their minds over time. But from around 15 years of age onwards it is more likely that persons have a clearer idea of their future emigration intentions. Especially young persons who are in the final stages of secondary education (in Curaçao that is VSBO, HAVO, VWO, SBO and MBO) and start making plans for further education or finding a job are prone to decide to leave the country for the aforementioned reasons. Figure 14 shows that the largest share of persons that intend to

leave are those aged 10-24 years. However, it is in these age groups that the largest shares of non response can be found as well.

Figure 15. Immigrant population by duration of current settlement and emigration intention, 2011
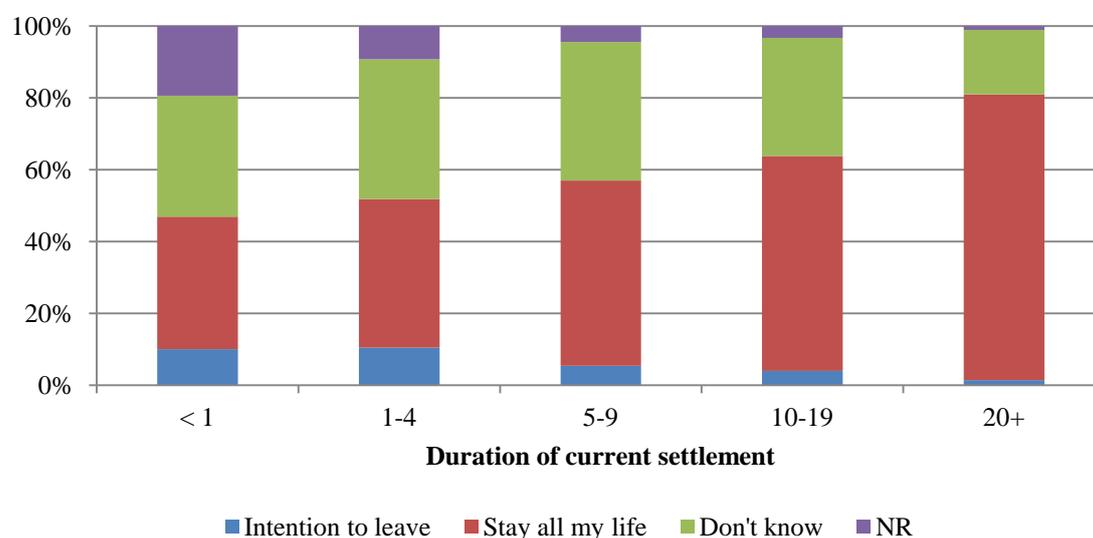
Within the immigrant population, the intention to stay in Curaçao increases with the duration of current settlement, as is shown in Figure 15 (see also Appendix A, Table A 14). Of the immigrants who arrived more than 20 years before the census, almost 80 percent indicates the intention to stay. Most prone to have the intention to emigrate are immigrants who have been living in Curaçao for less than five years since their last settlement. The largest share of undecided immigrants is composed of those who settled in Curaçao between one and ten years prior to the census.

5. Fertility

The Census 2011 included two questions on fertility that were asked to women aged 14 years or older: "How many live-born children have you given birth to?" and "When was the last time you gave birth to a live-born child?" By asking for month and year of birth in the latter question, the possibility to register the children born in the year prior to the census was created, i.e. from April 2010 to March 2011. However, a comparison of the number of births registered in the census and the number of births registered at the population registry for this period shows a rather large discrepancy, i.e. a deficit of thirteen percent in the census. Underreporting of recent births in censuses is a common problem that will result in estimates of fertility that are too low when this insufficient data is used (Moultrie, et al., 2013). Because the under-registration of recent births in the census data has not been entirely corrected, the birth data from the population registry has been used for better estimations of the period-specific fertility indicators. Age-selective non response (7.4%) in the census data on 'children ever born' has been corrected for improvement in cohort fertility analysis.

An advantage of using the population registry birth data is the possibility to select those births that took place in the one-year period that has the census date as the midyear reference date, i.e. live births that occurred between the 26th of September 2010 and the 26th of September 2011. Many fertility indicators are estimated by using the midyear population as the population's amount of exposure to the risk of an event to take place in a certain period. Women aged 15-49 years (population exposed to risk) having a live birth (event) in the year surrounding the census (period) is a good example of this. Thus, selecting those specific births enables more exact indicator estimations to be made. This was done for the estimation of period fertility indicators based on the census of 2011. Likewise the census of 2001 fertility indicators have been recalculated by means of births registered at the population registry in the year surrounding the census.

In case of cohort specific fertility indicators, the census birth data have been used, allowing for some minor deviation in the age-specific indicators because of this discrepancy. Census data are, however, always slightly deficient, because the data only refer to the surviving population, i.e. the enumerated population. Women who gave birth and then either died or emigrated before the census date are obviously missing from the census data.

In this chapter, some general measures of fertility, e.g. the crude birth rate and the total fertility rate, will be discussed first. The following paragraphs give insight into the breakdown of the total fertility rate by age and the mean age at childbearing. The final three paragraphs deal with parity[1], cohort fertility and fertility by migrational background respectively.

5.1 General measures of fertility

During the six months prior to, and the six months after the census, 1,985 live births were registered in Curaçao. A general measure of fertility is the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), i.e. the number of births per 1,000 members of the population. For Curaçao, in 2011 the CBR stood at 13.2 births per 1,000 which means a decrease from 20.3 in 1992 and 16.1 in 2001. However, as only women in their reproductive years (generally 15-49 years) are able to bear children, it

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[1] the cumulative number of a woman's live births

seems more appropriate to express the level of fertility as the number of live births in a certain period per 1,000 women aged 15-49 instead. This measure is called the General Fertility Rate (GFR). In Curaçao, the GFR has decreased from 60.2 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 in 2001 to 52.5 in 2011.

Figure 16. Total Fertility Rate Curaçao, 1992-2011
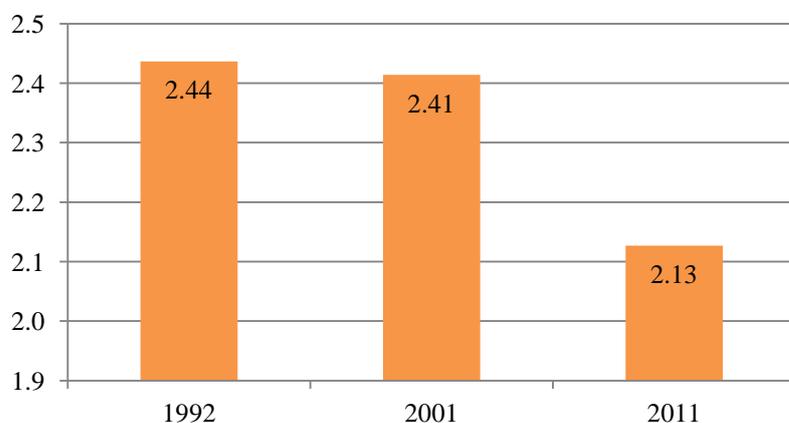
Both the CBR and the GFR indicate a decline in fertility between 2001 and 2011, but lack more insight in age-specific behavior in fertility. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the most universal measure of fertility that meets this requirement (see Appendix A, Table A 15, for fertility tables and indicators). The TFR indicates the average number of children a woman would bear if she survived through the end of the reproductive age span and experienced, at each age, a particular set of age-specific fertility rates. The *period fertility rates* (pertaining to the one year period with the census population as the mid-year population) for the Census 2011 female population add up to a total fertility rate of 2.13 children per woman. Compared to 2001, the TFR has decreased by 0.28 children per woman. A decade earlier, the decline in TFR was more than ten times as small: the TFR then dropped from 2.44 to 2.41 between 1992 and 2001 (Figure 16). In the following paragraphs, the drop in fertility will be examined more closely by looking at different variables relating to fertility.

Even though more women aged 15-49 years were living in Curaçao in 2011 (37,788 women) compared to 2001 (34,942 women), less children were born in 2011 (1,985 children in 2011 against 2,102 children in 2001), causing the drop in TFR.

This decline in TFR is, however, no exception if we look at other countries in the region or worldwide. Depending on a country's level of development, populations of contemporary states transit through different stages of demographic development. Part of this transition is a decline in fertility levels, from levels as high as 5 or more children per woman to levels as low as 1.5 children or less. A TFR of 2.1 is considered replacement level fertility. At this level of fertility the female population 'reproduces' itself, meaning that the female population exactly replaces itself (under condition of continuation of current fertility and mortality rates) providing for sustenance of current population levels. Figure 17 shows the TFR for a selection of countries (most recent data available), ranging from 5.09 in Cameroon (2010) to 1.35 in Japan (2010). Curaçao's replacement level TFR is ranked beneath the average for the Caribbean region

as a whole (2.37 children, over the period 2005-2010), but is placed well above the very low TFR recorded in Austria and Japan.

Figure 17. Total Fertility Rate for selected countries, most recent period available

Country	TFR
Cameroon (2010)	5.09
Dominican Republic (2010)	2.59
Venezuela (2011)	2.45
Caribbean* (2005-2010)	2.37
Curaçao (2011)	2.13
Aruba (2010)	2.07
Jamaica (2006)	1.95
Brazil (2008)	1.84
Barbados (2007)	1.83
Netherlands (2010)	1.81
Austria (2010)	1.44
Japan (2010)	1.35
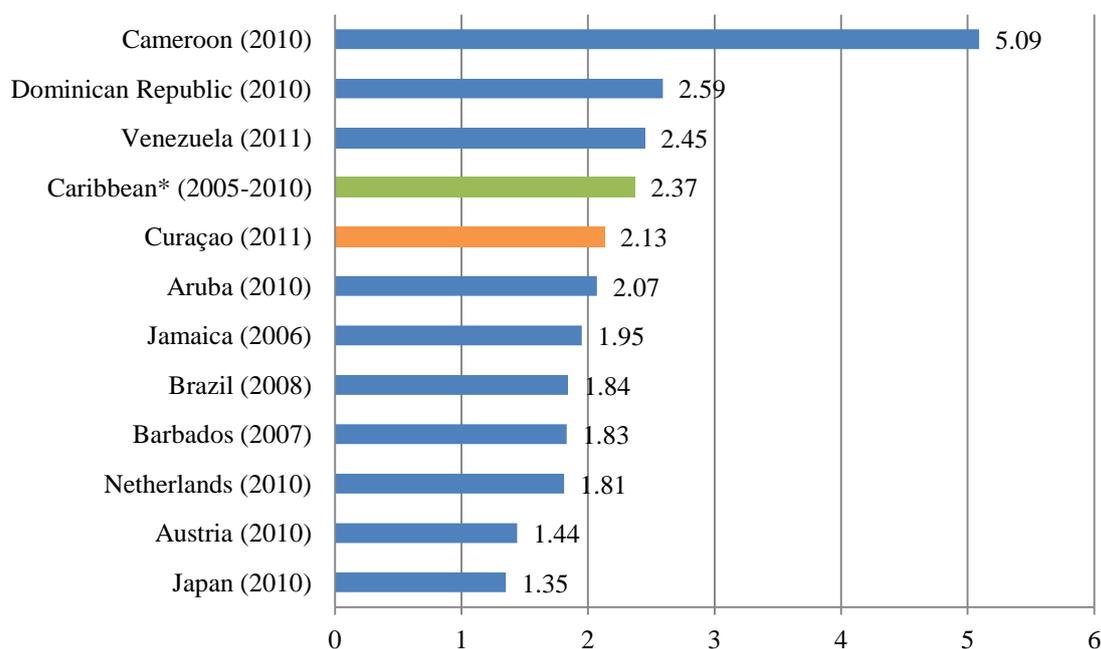
* According to the definition of the UN Composition of Macro Geographical Regions (United Nations, 2013)
Sources: (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2013); Oficina Nacional de Estadística (Dominican Republic); Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Venezuela); Central Bureau of Statistics (Aruba)

5.2 Age-specific fertility

When the TFR is broken down into age-specific fertility rates for broad age groups (for the TFR is the sum of the age-specific fertility rates), information on the timing of childbearing becomes visible. Figure 18 shows the age-specific fertility rates for 5-year age groups for the census-years 1992, 2001 and 2011 (see also Appendix A, Table A 16).

Figure 18. Age-specific fertility by broad age groups, Census 1992, 2001, 2011
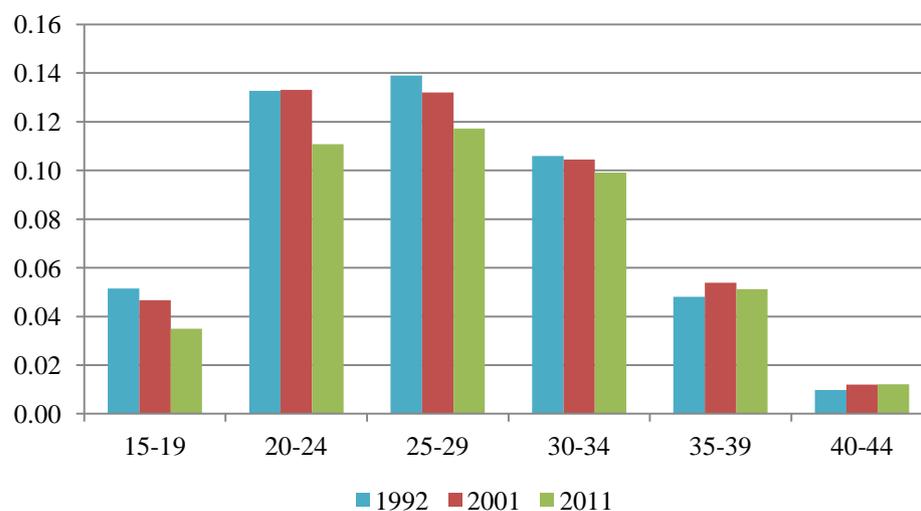
From 1992 to 2011, fertility rates decreased especially for the lowest three age groups, 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years of age. In the higher age groups, fertility rates decreased slightly or remained more or less stable. Most significantly between 2001 and 2011, the drop in fertility among women aged 20-24 years accounts for about forty percent of the drop in total fertility between both censuses. In 1992 and 2001, the fertility rate for this age group was identical, around an average of 0.13 children per woman, but in 2011 it has dropped to an average of 0.11 children.

In more detail, Figure 19 shows the age-specific fertility rates for 2001 and 2011, for each individual age. The small population size and the ensuing small number of births cause the graph to show some fluctuations which may be subject to chance and may distort the overall picture. However, in general, fertility steeply rises from age 15 to 21, when women enter and progress through the early stages of their reproductive lifespan. Notably, the incline is somewhat less steep in 2011, indicating a possible delay in the onset of childbearing compared to 2001. What is more evident from the graph is the lower levels of fertility between the ages of 19 and 29 in 2011. Furthermore, the peak levels in fertility seem to be lower and seem to have shifted more to the right of the graph in 2011, an indication of fewer children per woman and of having their children later in life. These observations correspond to the aforementioned drop in fertility among younger women, based on Figure 18.

Figure 19. Age-specific fertility rates, Census 2001 and 2011

Figure 19 also shows that most childbearing occurs among women between the ages of 20 and 35. In 2011, fertility rates start to drop steeply after age 31, while the fertility rate for the 30-34 age group remains fairly high, as can be seen in Figure 18. When 2001 and 2011 are compared, fertility rates at ages 35 and over do not seem to have changed significantly.

5.3 Mean age at childbearing

The mean age at childbearing can be deduced from the age-specific fertility rates. In the ten years between the last two censuses, the mean age at childbearing for all births in the pre-census year has increased from 27.8 to 28.2 years old (Figure 20). Interesting to note, however, is the decrease in mean age at first birth in 2011. From the combined population registry data and census data, a decline of 0.7 years between 2001 (26.5 years) and 2011 (25.8 years) was recorded. In 2011, women were having their first child at an earlier age than in 2001. At the same time the mean age at the second birth had increased, resulting in a considerably longer average amount of time between the first and second births in 2011 (3.5 years) compared to 2001 (2.5 years). For third births, the mean age had decreased by 0.4 years to 30.8 years in 2011.

Figure 20. Mean age at childbearing by parity*, Census 2001 and 2011
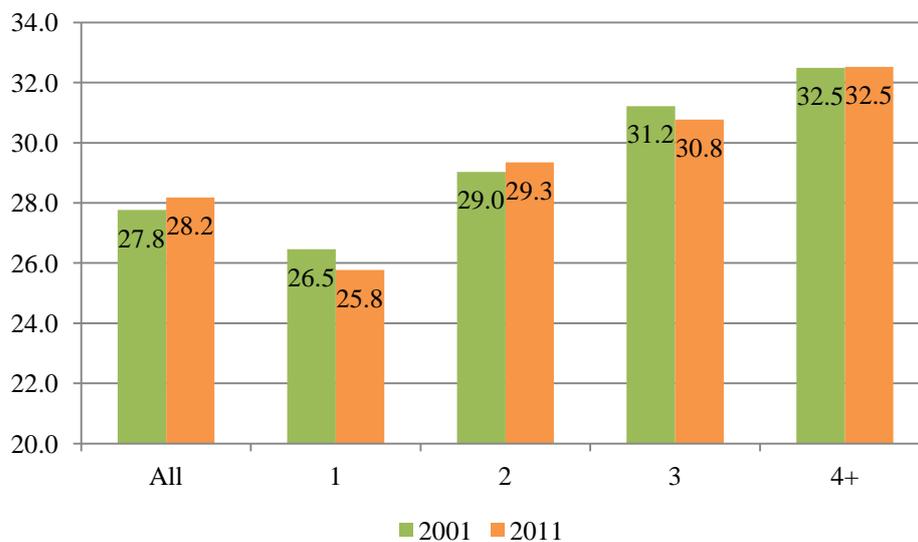
* the cumulative number of a woman's live births

5.4 Fertility by marital status and cohabitational status

Legitimacy of childbirth, i.e. whether children are born within marital union between the parents or out-of-wedlock, gives an idea of the proportion of children being (legally) recognized by both their parents. Cohabitational status is another good indicator that can be assessed for this purpose. Because the birth data from the population registry does not include both indicators, the census-enumerated women who gave birth in the year preceding the census were analyzed for this analysis. Census data has its limitations however, because it measures the marital and cohabitational status of women at the time of the census and not at the time of childbirth. For this analysis, it is therefore assumed that the mother's marital and cohabitational status at the time of childbirth (in the year preceding the census) is equal to that at the time of the census.

Compared to the Census of 2001, the proportion of out-of-wedlock births has increased in 2011. Almost 66 percent of the childbirths reported in 2011 were by *never married* women, an increase of about 8 percentage points from 2001 (see Figure 21, Table 9 and Appendix A, Table A 17). The share of childbirths that took place within marital union obviously dropped by about the same level, from 39 percent in 2001 to 32 percent in 2011. Childbirths that took place among

divorced or widowed women have been left out of Figure 21 (less than three percent of all births; see Table 9).

Figure 21. Proportion of live births in the year preceding the census by marital status (excluding widowed and divorced) and cohabitational status of the mother, Census 2001 and 2011
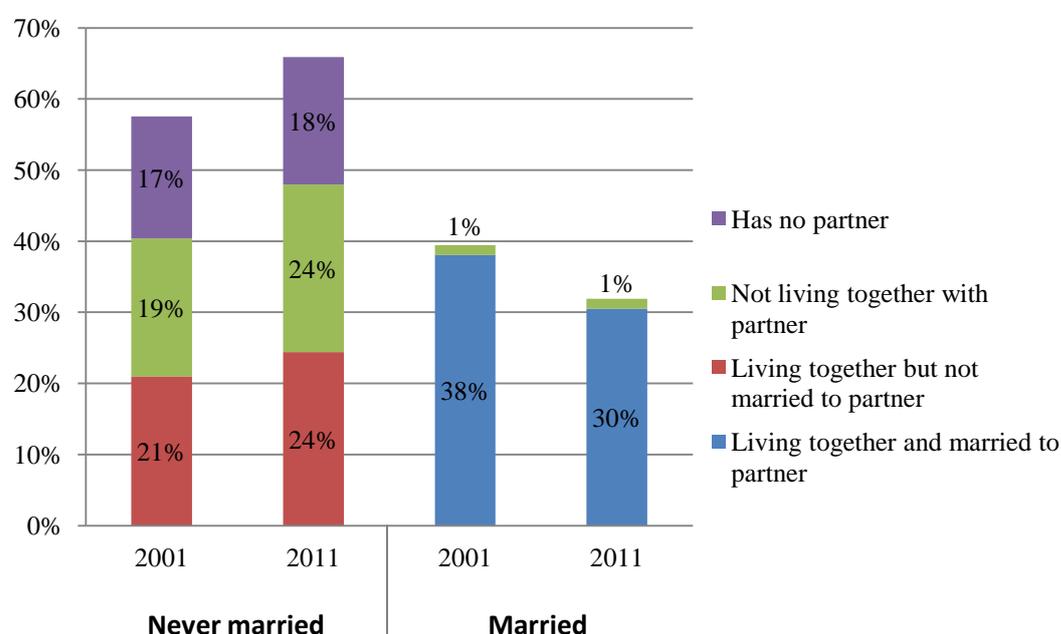
Table 9. Proportion (%) of live births in the year preceding the census by marital status and cohabitational status of the mother, Census 2001 and 2011*

Cohabitational status	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Living together with partner	21	24	38	30	0	0	1	1	60	56
Not living together with partner	19	24	1	1	0	0	1	0	22	25
Has no partner	17	18			0	0	1	1	18	19
Total	**58**	**66**	**39**	**32**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**100**	**100**

* Individual numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding.

However, marital status alone is not a good indicator for (legal) acknowledgement of children by their father, as nowadays many couples live together without being married, i.e. in consensual union[1] (either legal or extralegal). Therefore, the cohabitational status of the mother serves as an important addition to marital status. Table 9 shows that in 2011 almost a quarter of the live births in the year preceding the census had been among women who were living

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[1] Two people usually living in the same dwelling, but not in a registered marriage to each other, who: share mutual concern for each other; have a degree of economic, social and emotional interdependence; and consider their relationship to be akin to marriage.

together with but were not married to their partner at the time of the census. Added to the 30 percent of births among women who are married and living together with their partner, and the 1 percent of births among divorced or widowed women living together with a partner, the proportion of births that took place to couples living together is 56 percent. Compared to 2001, this means a decrease of 4 percentage points (60% in 2001). The share of births to women who were not living together or who do not have a partner, regardless of their marital status, has increased from 40 percent in 2001 to 44 percent in 2011.

Figure 22. Proportion of live births in the year preceding the census by cohabitational status and age of the mother, Census 2011
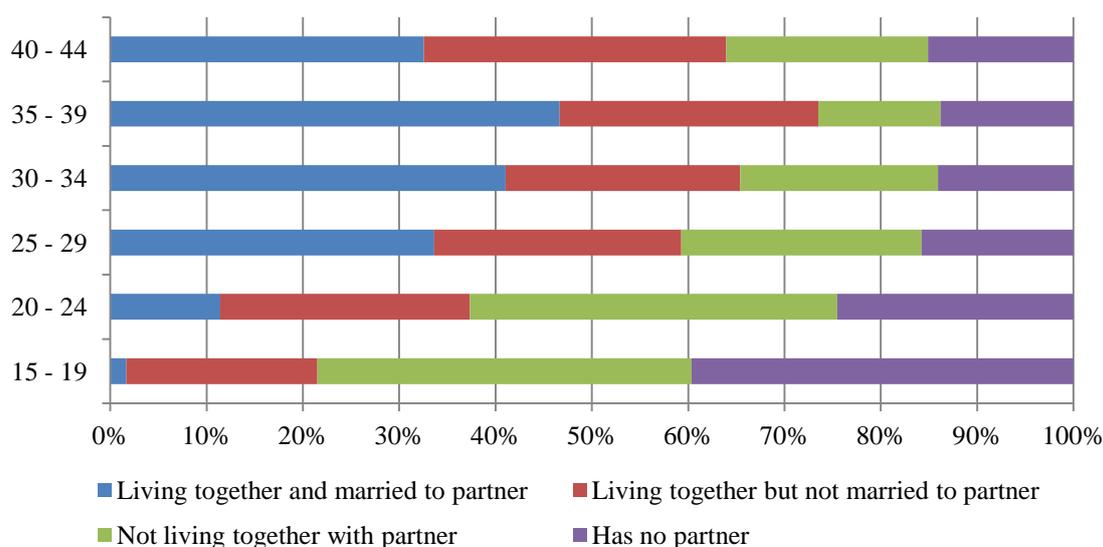
The younger the women who gave birth in the year preceding the census, the less likely they were to be living together with a partner (Figure 22). Of the women aged 15-19, almost 80 percent were either not living together with a partner (39%) or did not have a partner (40%). On the other hand, of the children born to women in the 35-39 age group, most had mothers who were living together with their partner, either married (47%) or not married (27%).

5.5 Cohort fertility and parity progression ratios

Cohort fertility is another way of looking at fertility. The Census included the question, "How many live-born children have you given birth to?", referring to lifetime births. This question enables the estimation of completed fertility for women who have reached the end of their reproductive lifespan, i.e. women aged 50 years or older. Since these women have reached the end of their fecundity, they will bear no additional children. Hence, the number of live births they have had is their completed fertility. The average number of live-born children that women in a specific cohort have given birth to equals their cohort TFR. For women aged 15-49 years, the cohort fertility is not completed fertility, as these women may still have more children in the future.

To calculate the cohort total fertility, a tabulation of the number of women by parity (children ever born) and by age group is needed. Table A 18 in Appendix A shows these data for 2011. The cohort fertility rates of 5-year birth cohorts of women in Curaçao are presented in Figure 23 (the orange bars indicating completed fertility and the green bars incomplete fertility). The

sharp decline in fertility in Curaçao that started after 1960 (ter Bals, Census 2011: Ageing in Curaçao, 2013) is clearly visible when looking at the cohorts of women of 65 years and older. Women in the 85+ cohort, born in 1926 or earlier, had reached their peak fertile period in the 1950s, resulting in an average of around 4.8 children per woman. In the following four birth cohorts, of women aged 65 and up to 84 years, fertility has declined to less than three children per woman (2.6 children for the 65-69 cohort). In other words, fertility has dropped from 4.8 to 2.6 in about 20 years time.

Figure 23. Cohort TFR*, Census 2011
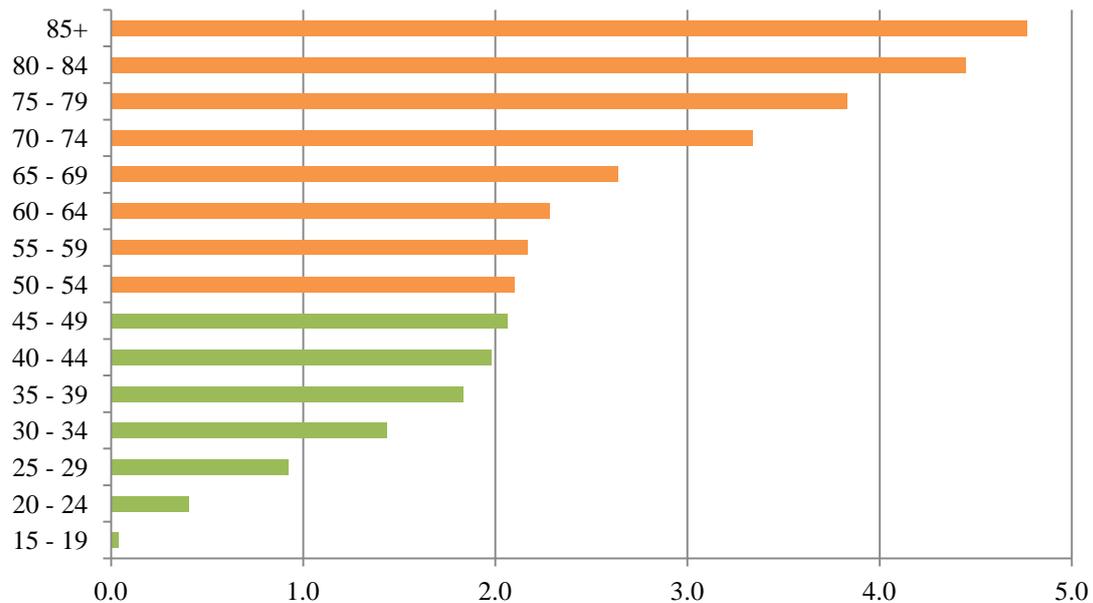
* 162 out of 67,451 women aged 15 years or over did not report their number of lifetime births. These women are excluded from the cohort fertility calculations (N=67,289).

In the following cohorts, women born between 1946 and 1966, or women aged 45 to 64 years, fertility has continued to decline, but at a much slower pace. The cohort TFR has dropped from 2.6 to about 2.1 children per woman. The last cohort in this series, i.e. the cohort of women who reached the age of 45-49 in 2011, has reached near-completed fertility. The youngest cohorts, aged 15-44 years, have not completed fecundity, but the average number of children these cohorts have produced so far are indicated in the figure.

The previously discussed cohort total fertility rates have been estimated as the average parity by age category, based on Table A 18 in Appendix A. From this same table it is possible to derive *parity progression ratios*. Parity progression ratios indicate the proportion of women who reach a given parity or birth order, and the proportion who then proceed to increase their parity by at least one more child (Moultrie, et al., 2013). Parity progression ratios are especially useful for cohorts that have reached the end of childbearing. Younger cohorts have not completed their fertility history yet and are thus subject to changes in parity.

Figure 24 (see Appendix A, Table A 19) shows parity progression ratios, as percentages, for four different cohorts of the 2011 Census. The figure visualizes the percentage of women in a cohort that have reached parity *i* ($PPR_{(0,i)}$). The figure shows clearly how parity progression has

decreased from older cohorts to younger cohorts. Of the cohort aged 80-84, almost 55 percent of the women had at least 4 children. Women born ten years later, the 70-74 cohort, show a decline to 41 percent to have at least four children. Of the youngest cohort in the graph, the 50-54 cohort, slightly less than 14 percent of the women went on to have at least four children. The graph clearly pictures the sharp drop in fertility that started in the 1960s, by the ever steeper decline in parity progression ratios of succeeding cohorts.

Figure 24. Parity progression ratios (PPR(0,i)) for several cohorts, Census 2011
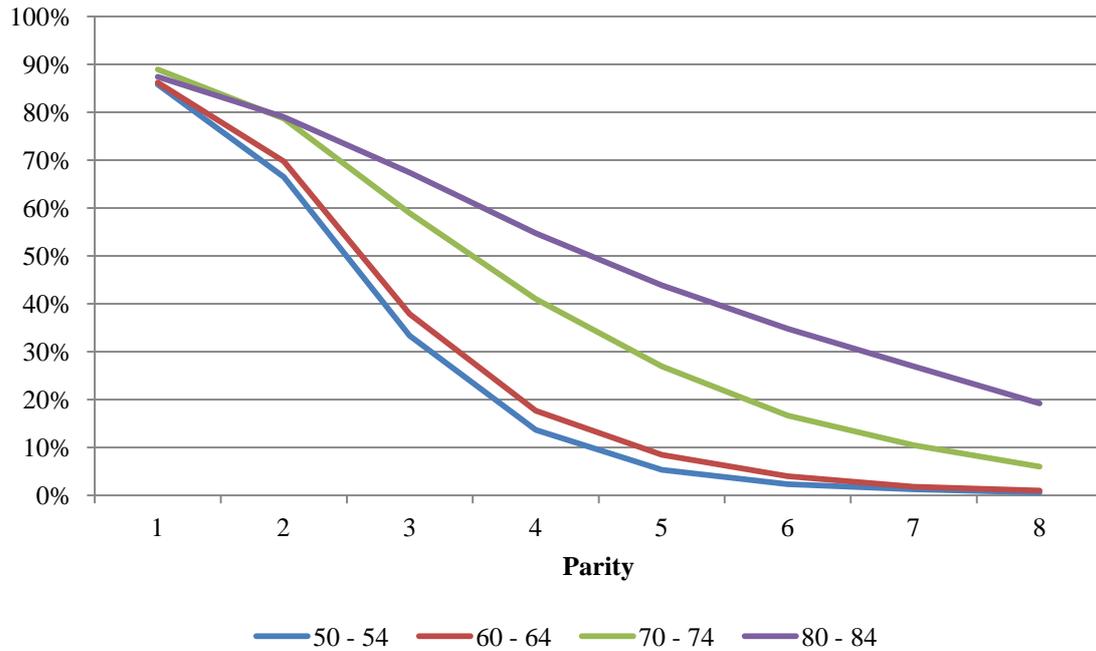
Figure 25. Parity progression ratios (PPR(i,i+1)) for several cohorts, Census 2011
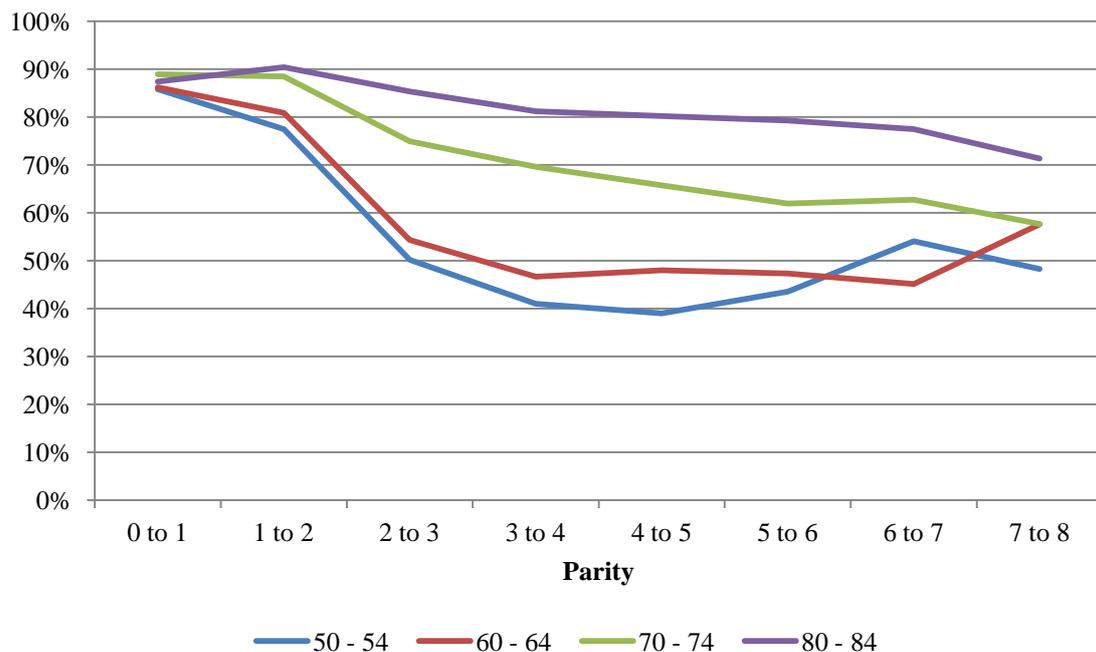
Another take on parity progression is to estimate the percentage of women that reached parity *i* and then moved on to the next parity, *i + 1* (PPR$_{(i,i+1)}$). Figure 25 (see Appendix A, Table A 20) visualizes these parity progression rates for the same four cohorts as in Figure 24. Of the cohort of females aged 50-54 years, about 50 percent of those who had two children proceeded to have a third, for example. Likewise, of the women who had three children, in the cohort 50-54 years, a little over 40 percent moved on to have a fourth. What is interesting to note is that women in the older cohorts, i.e. 70-74 and 80-84, are more likely to having proceeded to higher parities, of up to 8 children, compared to the younger cohorts. The younger cohorts, however, are only slightly less likely to have progressed from one to two children, but the rate of progression from two to three children or more is especially much lower than for the 70-74 and 80-84 cohorts.

5.6 Fertility by country of birth

In a society with increasing numbers of migrants, it is evident that certain demographic indicators are becoming more dependent on the migrant population. The percentage of foreign-born persons within the female population aged 15 years or older is much higher than the percentage of foreign-born persons within the total population. Forty percent of the female population of 15 years or older is foreign-born, compared to a share of 24 percent of the total population that is born abroad. Cohort fertility indicators therefore are determined for 40 percent by the foreign-born female population. Period fertility indicators are less determined by the foreign-born population because 30 percent of the female population aged 15-49 years consists of foreign-born women.

Figure 26. Average number of children per woman by mother's country of birth*, Census 2011
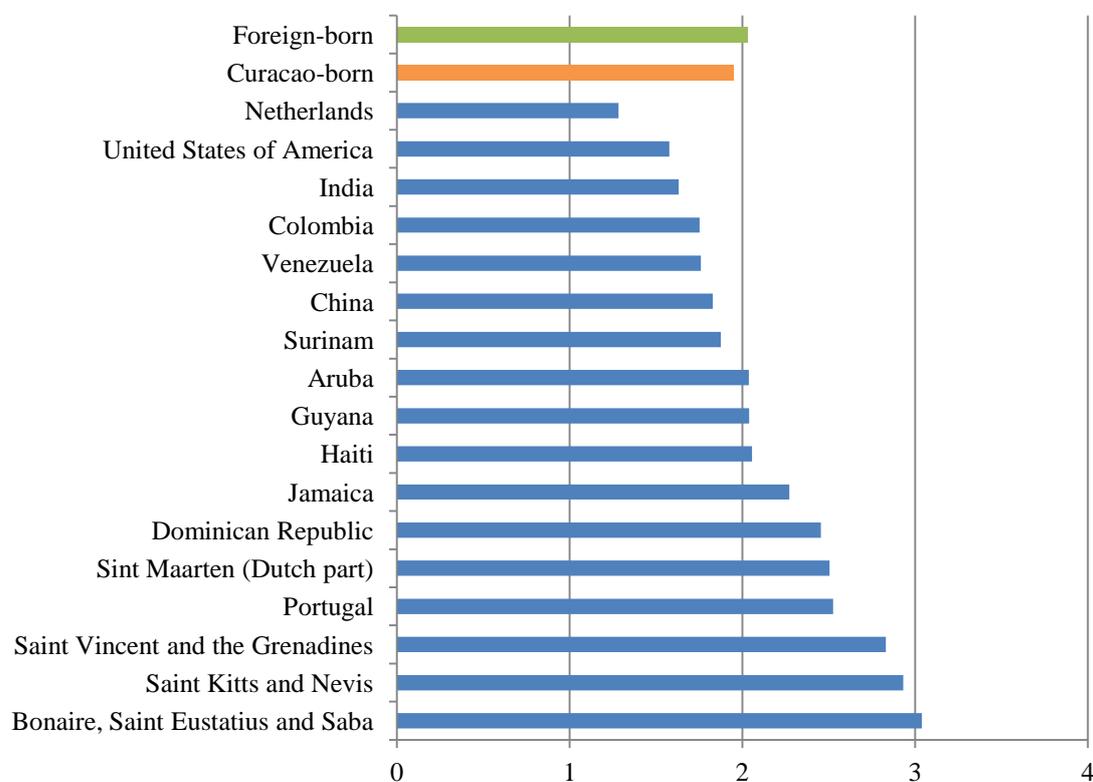
* 413 out of 67,451 women aged 15 years or over did not report their number of lifetime births and/or their country of birth. These women are excluded from the fertility calculations (N=67,038).

Cohort fertility

Figure 26 (see also Appendix A, Table A 21) gives an overview of the average number of children per woman by a selection of countries of birth of the mother. This selection consists of the 18 most occurring countries of birth (including Curaçao) among females aged 15 years or older. The first two bars indicate the average number of all foreign-born women (15+) and of all Curaçaoan-born women (15+) respectively. Not much difference can be noted between the foreign-born population and the Curaçaoan-born population which stand at respectively 2.03 and 1.95 children per woman. However, when the foreign-born group is broken down to individual countries of birth, more dispersion in average number of children is observed. From the selection of countries, women born in the Netherlands have, on average, the least number of children, i.e. 1.28. Women born in one of the BES-islands have the highest average number of children, i.e. 3.04.

While the average number of children per woman by the mother's country of birth is indicative of the total fertility of these groups, it does not control for age differences in fertility within each population group. What's more, it does not control for the age distribution of the female population by country of birth. It remains unknown whether an average number of children for women born in a specific country is prone to increase much further in the future or to remain more or less stable given the current age-composition within this particular group.

Figure 27. Cohort TFR by mother's country of birth*, Census 2011
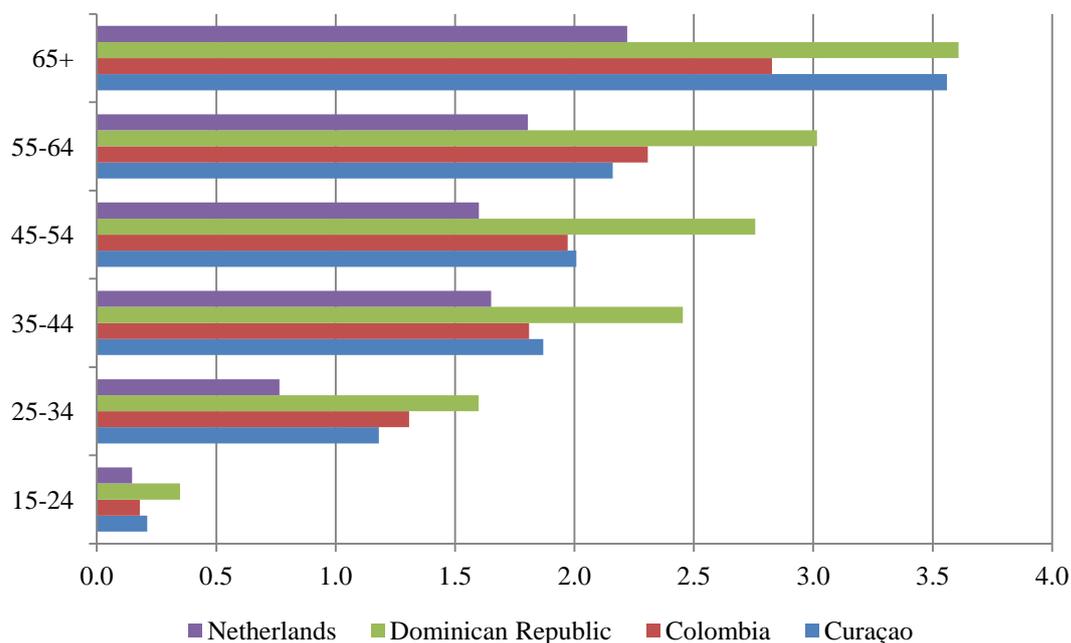
* 132 out of the 58,343 women aged 15 years or over from the selected countries of birth did not report their number of lifetime births. These women are excluded from the fertility calculations (N=58,211).

In Figure 27, cohort fertility rates for four different countries of birth are compared. One low-fertility country of birth (Figure 26), i.e. the Netherlands, one higher-fertility country of birth, i.e. the Dominican Republic, one country of birth that falls in between, i.e. Colombia, and finally Curaçao. The cohort fertility rates are calculated as the sum of the cohort-specific parity

progression ratios, which is equal to the average number of children ever born per cohort (see also Appendix A, Table A 22). The 10-year age cohorts demonstrate clearly that cohort fertility differs greatly between the different birth-country groups. In all depicted age cohorts, the Dominican-born women are the most fertile and women born in the Netherlands have the lowest average number of children in each age cohort. Curaçaoan-born women and Colombian-born women have pretty similar cohort fertility rates for all age cohorts up to females aged 55-64, but the cohort fertility of the 65+ cohort is higher for Curaçaoan-born women (3.56 children per Curaçaoan-born woman versus 2.83 children per Colombian-born woman). Again, as in Figure 23, from age 45 upwards the cohort fertility is (near) completed fertility.

Figure 28. Age-specific fertility rates by mother's country of birth*, Census 2011
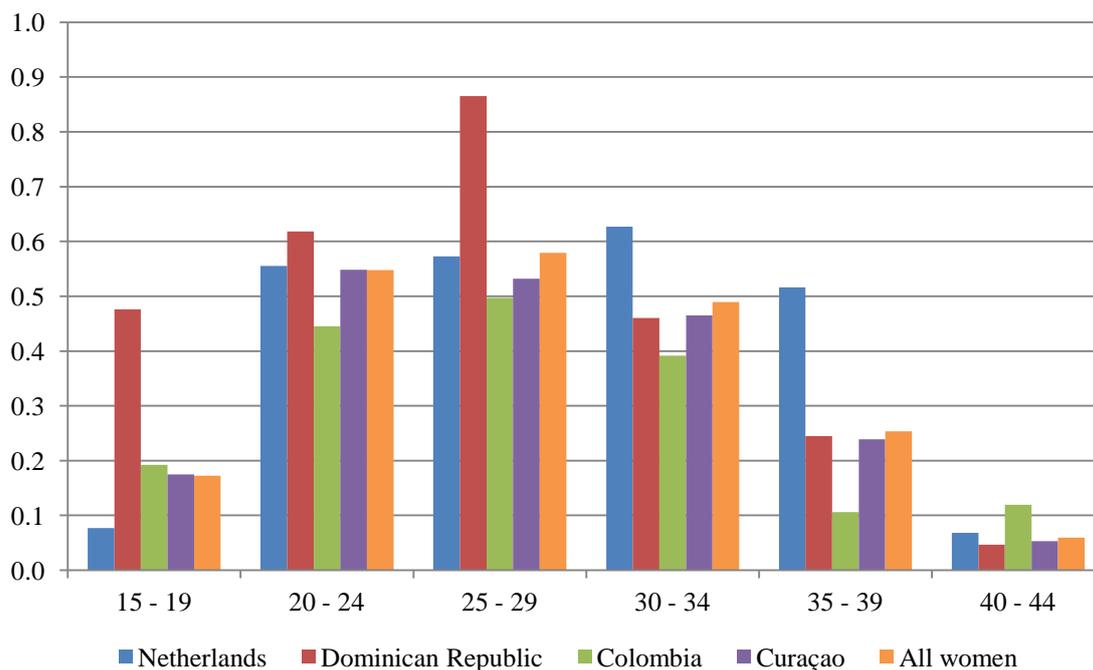
* Of the 1,982 women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the six months prior to and after the Census, the country of birth of 23 individuals is unknown. These persons have been left out of the calculations (N=1,959).

Period fertility

As cohort fertility is mainly useful with regard to cohorts that have completed childbearing, an analysis of the fertility in the year surrounding the 2011 census date is much more useful for the estimation of current levels of fertility. Figure 28 reveals the distribution of age-specific fertility rates for the selection of maternal birth countries used in Figure 27 and for all women. It must be kept in mind though, that the data refers to small numbers of births by age group for the different maternal birth countries (see also Appendix A, Table A 23). Therefore, the level of confidence of the fertility rates may vary. A few notable observations can be made based on Figure 28. Dominican-born women between 15 and 29 years of age show the highest age-specific fertility rates of this small selection of birth countries. This is especially so for Dominican-born women aged 15-19, which have an age-specific fertility rate of about 2.5 times higher than Colombian-born women, and those aged 25-29 (1.5 times higher than women born in the Netherlands). Second, women born in the Netherlands show relatively low teenage fertility, but women in their twenties are on par with Curaçaoan-born women and the average

for all women. Women in their thirties who were born in the Netherlands, however, show the highest age-specific period fertility rates (0.63 children per woman in the 30-34 age category and 0.52 children per woman in the 35-39 age category).

Figure 29. Total Fertility Rate by mother's country of birth, Census 2011
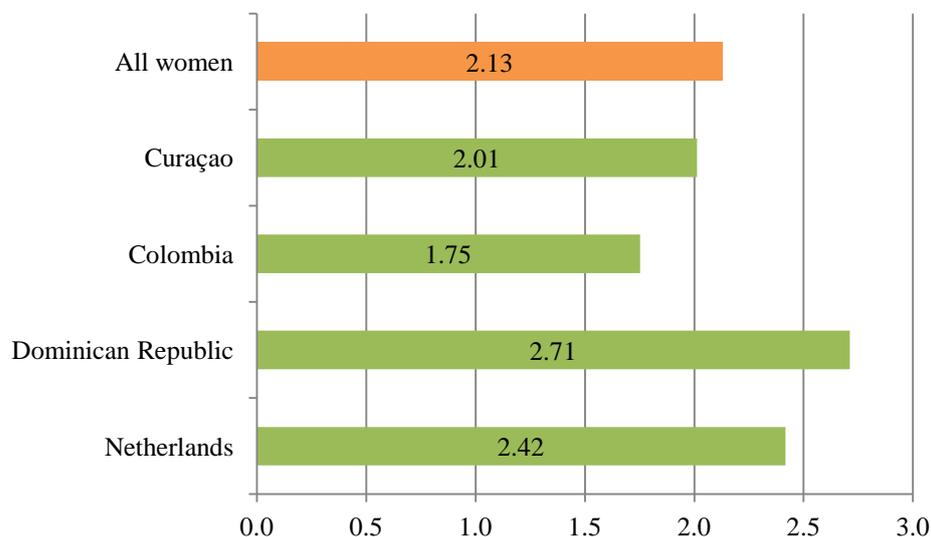
This is reflected in their period TFR, which is 2.42 children per woman (Figure 29). Women born in the Netherlands who are still in their childbearing years seem to have a relatively high TFR compared to Curaçaoan-born women and Colombian-born women. Their TFR appears to be above average (2.13) too, keeping the small number of observations in mind. Dominican-born women show the highest TFR of the selection of birth countries, at 2.71 children per woman. On the other side are Colombian-born women, with a TFR of 1.75 children per woman, which is below average.

6. Marital status and cohabitation

Of the population 16 years and older, the marital and the cohabitational status were registered in the census. The following paragraphs provide an analysis of the population prone to marriage and cohabitation and developments from 1992 and/or 2001 to 2011 are examined.

6.1 Marital status of the population 16 years or older

In 2011, almost half of the population 16 years and older had never been married. The other half of the population can be classified as *ever-married*[1], the largest share being married (37%) and smaller shares being divorced (8%) or widowed (6%) as is shown in Figure 30 (see also Appendix A, Table A 24).

Figure 30. Population 16 years or older by marital status, standardized*, Census 1992, 2001 and 2011
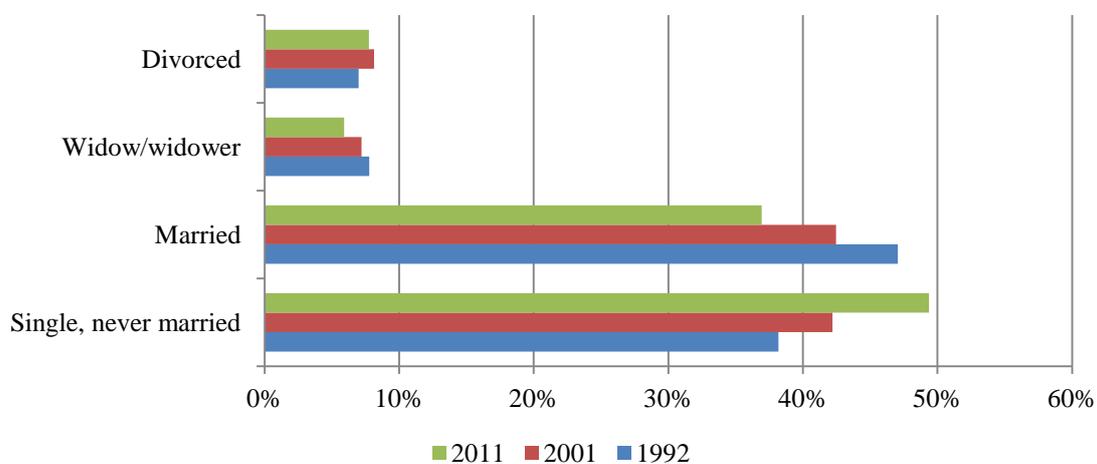
* standardized to the population age structure of 2011

Stripped from age compositional effects (standardization to the age composition of 2011), the proportion of the never-married population has increased from 38 percent in 1992 to 42 percent in 2001 and finally to 49 percent in 2011. Likewise, if age structure would not interfere, the share of the married population has decreased by 10 percentage points between 1992 (47%) and 2011 (37%). Between 2001 and 2011 the rate of change has been greater than in the decade before. While the proportions of the divorced and widowed populations are significantly smaller, a notable decline in the proportion of widowers has taken place. The drop of 2 percentage points from 1992 (8%) to 2011 (6%) seems to indicate a reduction in the gap in life expectancy between male and female. Men have gained relatively more years of life expectancy as opposed to women in the past decade, which means that wives, who on average still live longer than men, live longer as married women and spend a shorter period as widows after surviving their husbands.

6.2 Marital status by age and sex

Figure 31 (see also Appendix A, Table A 25) illustrates the effect of age on the distribution of marital status among population. It is clearly visible how marital status changes over age. In

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[1] Ever married women or men are persons who have been married at least once in their lives although their current marital status may not be "married".

general, at younger ages the proportion of the never-married population is high and at higher ages this share decreases in favor of the ever-married population, i.e. married, divorced or widowed.

Figure 31. Population 16 years or older by marital status and age, Census 2011
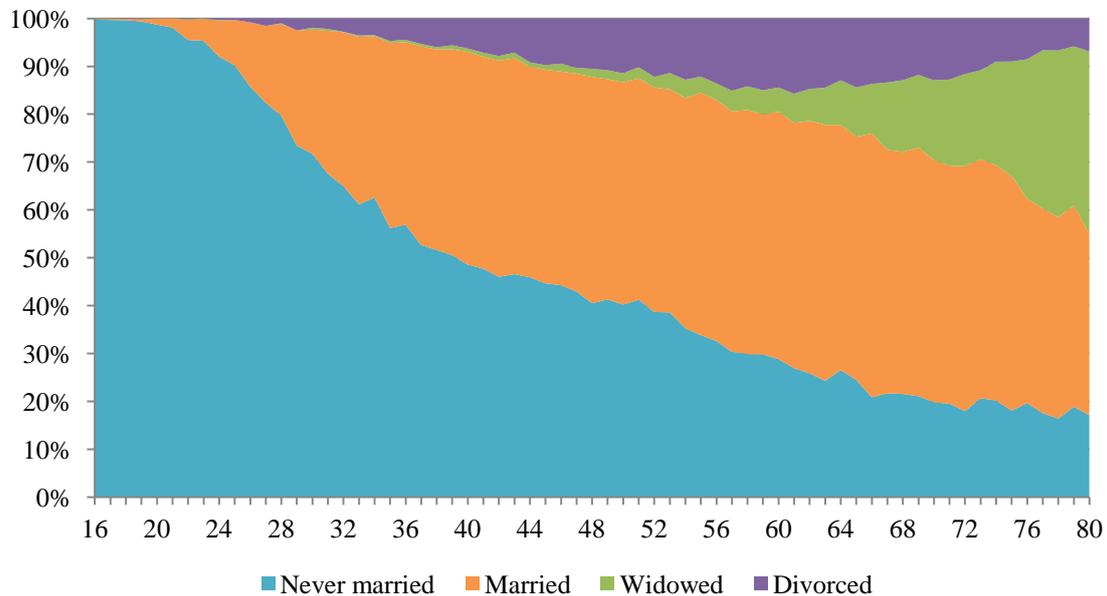
According to the UN report 'World Marriage Patterns' (United Nations, 2011) young adults in many countries stay single, postpone marriage or choose a consensual union above marriage more often nowadays than before. Accordingly, an increase in especially the proportion of never-married young adults is expected. Curaçao seems to fit this pattern, but, as Figure 32 points out, the increase in the proportion of the never-married population in Curaçao from 2001 to 2011 is not only restricted to the younger population. From age 25 up to 55 and over, larger shares of persons have never married. The biggest increase has taken place between ages 45 and 54 where the share has gone up from 28 percent to 41 percent. Apparently, marriage is less common in 2011 than it was a decade earlier.

Figure 32. Proportion of the population 16+ who were never married by age group, Census 2001 and 2011
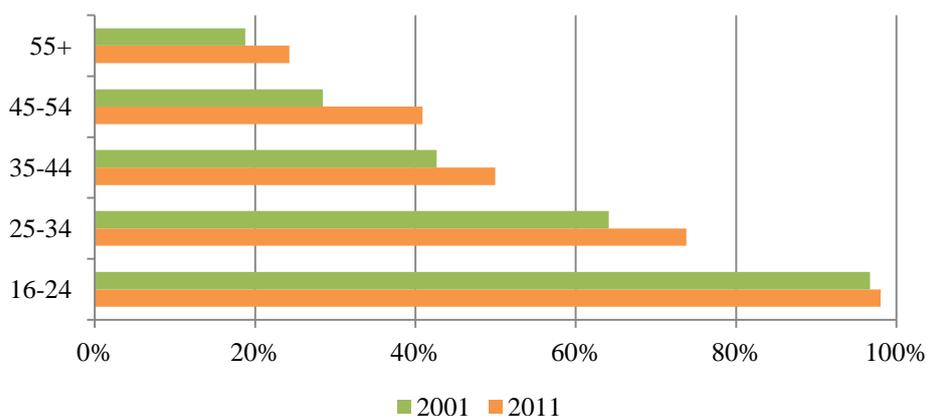
Figure 33. Percentage point change in the proportion marital status by age group from Census 2001 to Census 2011
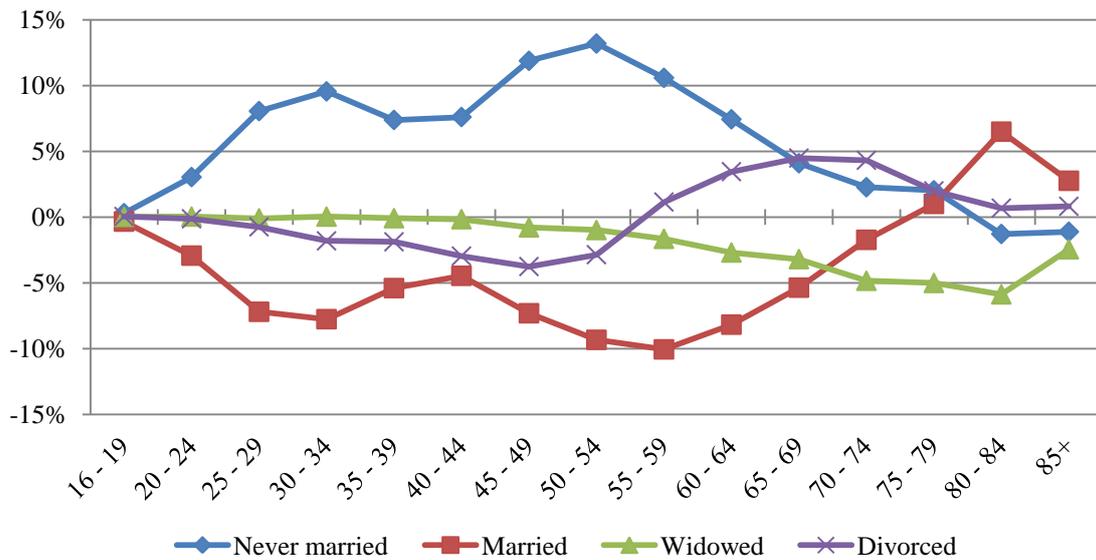
The increasing share of never-married population can be attributed to the decrease in the ever-married population, which is visualized in Figure 33. All age groups that experienced an increase in the never-married proportion between 2001 and 2011 also showed a decrease in the proportion of married persons, while at the same time a change in the share of the divorced population has occurred. Between ages 25 and 55, the proportion of the divorced population has decreased for all age groups, while for the ages of 55 years and over the proportion has increased (Figure 33 and Figure 34).

Figure 34. Proportion of the population 16+ who were divorced by age group, Census 2001 and 2011
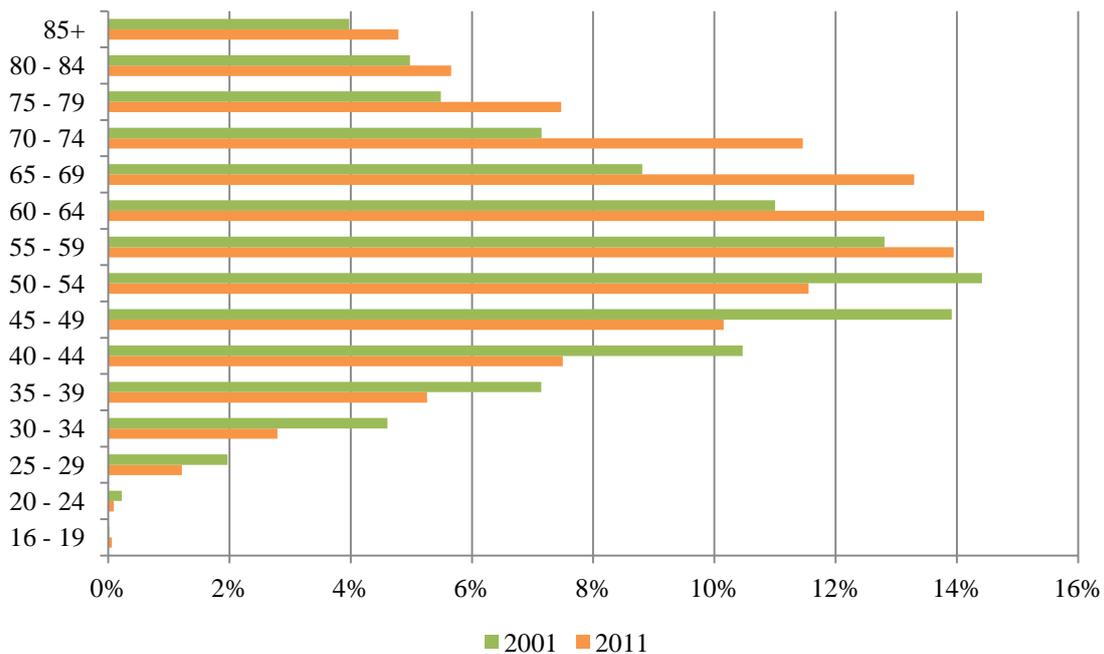
Based on Figure 34, the increased share of divorced persons in the older age cohorts (55+) seems to be a cohort effect of divorced persons who have remained divorced and did not re-marry between 2001 and 2011. For example, in the 45-49 cohort almost 14 percent were divorced in 2001. Ten years later the surviving persons from this cohort, having reached the 55-59 age cohort, show a similar proportion of divorced members. This goes for all age cohorts up to age 70-74, after which the share of the divorced population declines due to a rapidly increasing proportion of the widowed population as mortality begins to have a significant effect (see Appendix A, Table A 26).

Figure 35. Population 16 years or older by marital status, age and sex, Census 2011
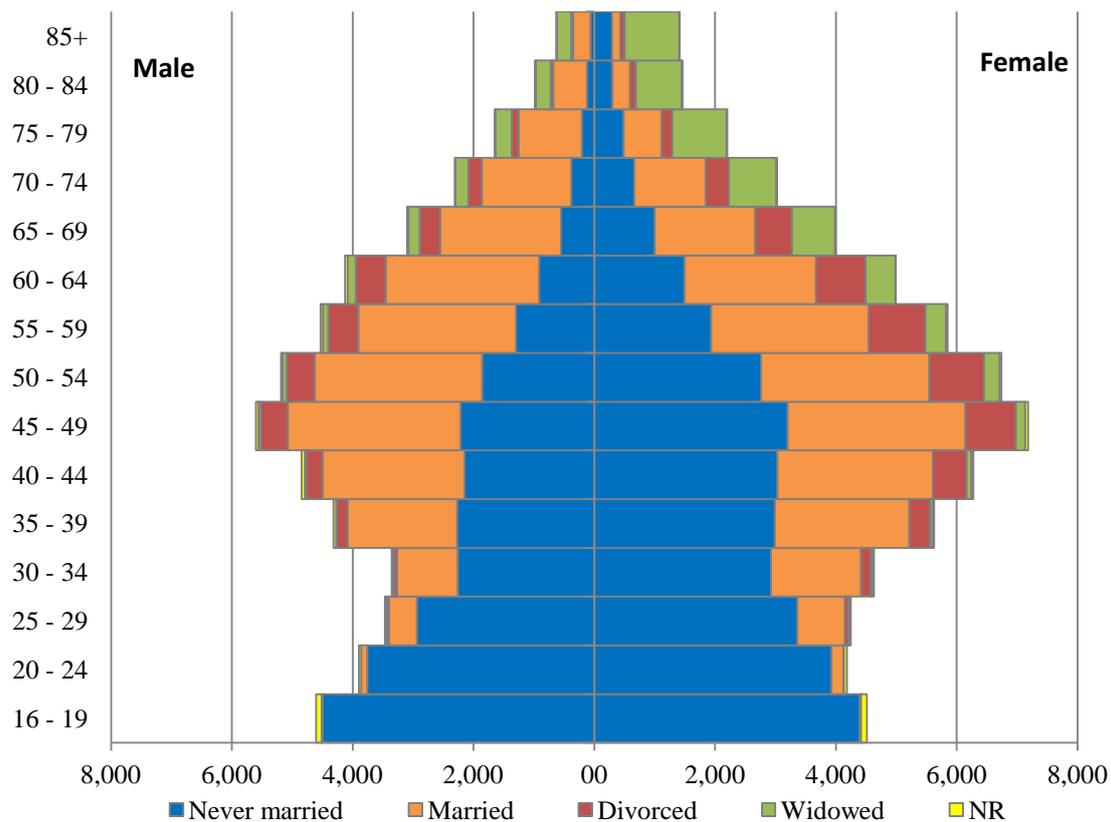
Figure 35 (see also Appendix A, Table A 27) gives the population pyramid of the population 16 years and older by marital status in 2011. Several notable observations can be made on the distribution of marital status by age and sex. First, for both sexes the number and percentage of the never-married population decreases with an increase in age. In all age groups of 20 years or over there is a surplus of women compared to men. As may be expected, the result is a surplus of never-married women compared to never-married men, considering the fact that marriages are almost exclusively between male and female partners[1]. The *proportion* of never-married

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[1] While same-sex marriages are not conducted in Curaçao, 99 same-sex couples who married outside of Curaçao have been registered in the census. This number however is so small that it does not cause notable distortions in the overall married population gender balance. Furthermore, of the married population about 3,000 persons were registered as living separated from their spouse (e.g. living in another household or living abroad). As the sex ratio of this group was equal to the sex ratio of the married population no distorting effects on the overall married population gender balance are inflicted by this either.

females is only higher in the age groups of 40 years and above (see Appendix A, Table A 28). This indicates that men tend to start marrying at a somewhat higher age than women, but eventually catch up and are more prone to being (ever) married at ages 40 years and upwards. Figure 36 illustrates this well by depicting the proportion of never-married males and females by single ages in one graph.

Figure 36. Proportion of never married males and females by age, 2011
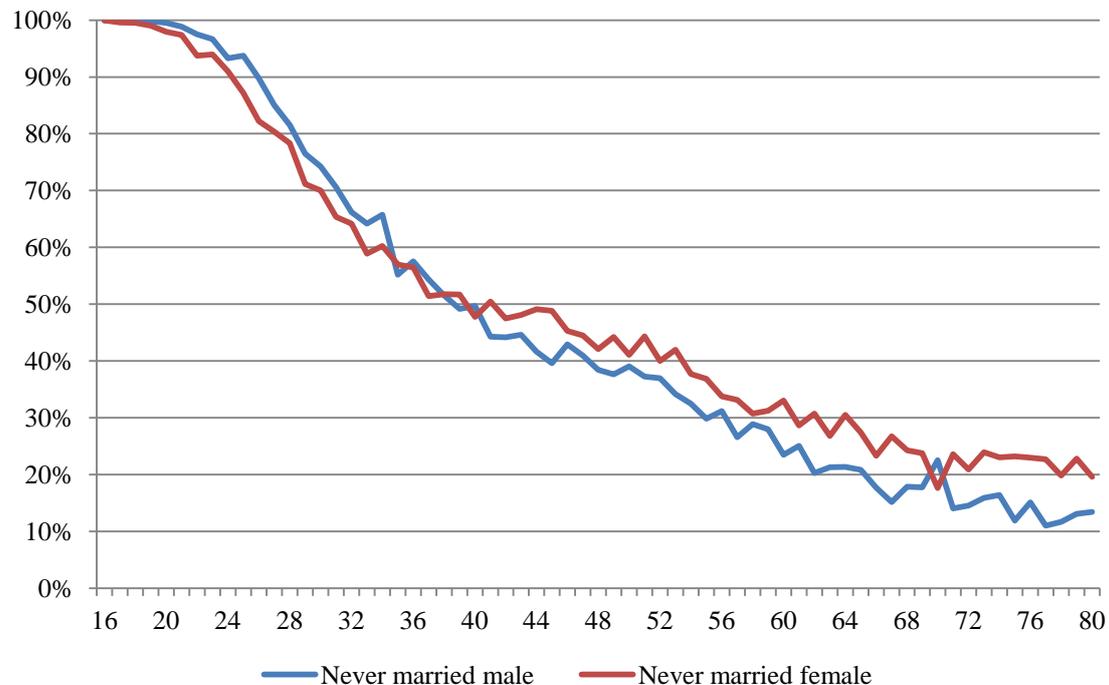
Second, the amount of divorced women is higher than for men in all age groups. At age group 55-59 nearly twice as many females than males are divorced. This suggests that men tend to re-marry more often than women. This sounds plausible, because the surplus of women could make for a more favorable marriage market for men than for women. The pool of women eligible for marriage, i.e. never married, widowed and divorced women aged 16 years or older, is almost 1.5 times bigger than the pool of available men (44,195 women versus 30,200 men).

Thirdly, after age 50 the number of widowed women starts to increase by age. The number of divorced and married women steadily declines by age group, up to the highest age group, while the number of widowed women increases from every age group to the next. At the same time, the number of male widowers remains relatively small, which can be explained by women's higher life expectancy as opposed to men's (see Chapter 7). Furthermore, analysis of population registry data on marriage in Curaçao has pointed out that women tend to marry at a younger age than men (in 2011, women getting married were on average 4.5 years younger than their male marriage partners) which also adds to the higher amount of women surviving their husbands.

6.3 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50. The SMAM involves the transition from being

single to being married or in a consensual union and is therefore a useful indicator in measuring the timing of first marriage or the onset of consensual unions. The indicator is calculated from marital status as well as cohabitational status categories of men and women aged 15 to 54 at the census date (United Nations, 2011). Because both the census data and the population register data lack the possibility to discern between first, second or third marriages the SMAM method is useful as an approximation of the mean age at *first marriage or consensual union*.

In 2011 the SMAM for men stood at 29.3 years, a small increase from 28.9 years in 2001, and for women at 27.1 years, almost equal to 2001 (27.0) (Figure 37). Based on these numbers it appears that men tend to stay single slightly longer in 2011 than a decade before. Women in Curaçao commit to a consensual union or first marriage two years earlier on average than men do.

Figure 37. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by sex, Census 2001 and 2011
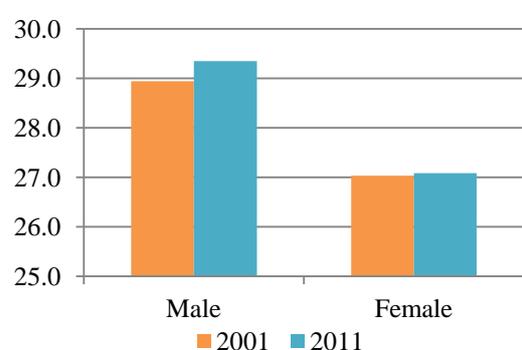
6.4 Marital status by place of birth

Comparing the distribution of marital status for the local-born population and the foreign-born population reveals a rather large discrepancy. Standardized to the age composition of the total population of Curaçao of 16 years or older, 53 percent of the Curaçaoan-born population has never been married against 41 percent of the foreign-born population (Figure 38, see also Appendix A, Table A 29). This means a considerably larger share of foreign-born persons is married (46%) compared to local-born persons (34%). For the marital states widowed and divorced there are no big differences between the two groups.

Figure 38. Curaçaoan-born and foreign-born population by marital status, Census 2011
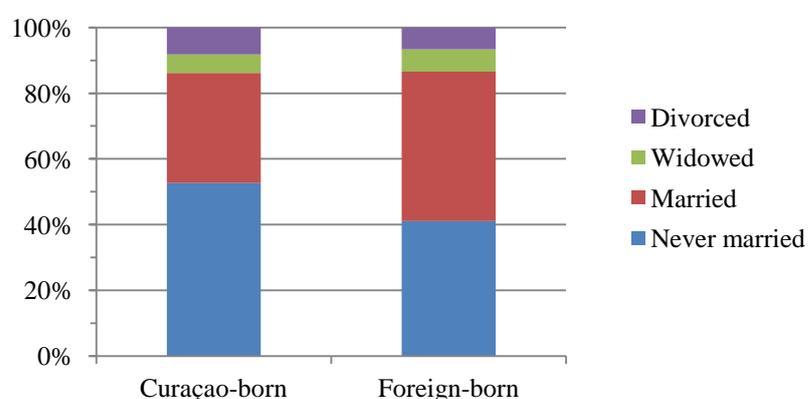
6.5 Cohabitation

As is shown in the preceding paragraphs, marriage has lost in "market share" in the past decades. In many parts of the world today marriage is making place for other types of living arrangements, for example cohabitation, single person households and single parenthood (Taylor, et al., 2010). According to the United Nations Population Division consensual unions[1] are common in many countries, but particularly prevalent in Latin America and the Caribbean (United Nations, 2011).

Figure 39. Population aged 16 years or older by cohabitational status, Census 2001* and 2011
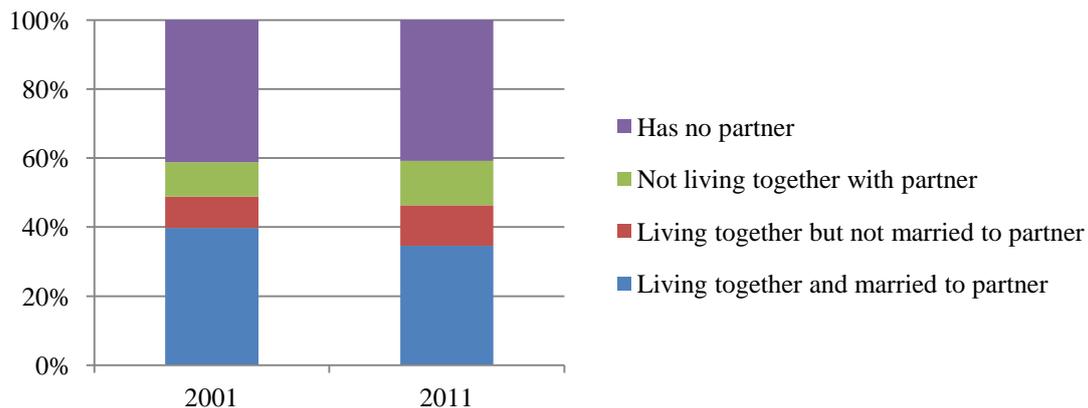
* Standardized to the age composition of the 2011 Census population

In 2011 in Curaçao about 12 percent of the population 16 years and older stated that they are living together with but not married to their partner, i.e. in consensual union, which is a slight increase from 2001 when a little over 9 percent of the population responded this way (Figure 39, see also Appendix A, Table A 30). Taken together with the population that is married and living together with their partner the group of persons that are living together compose some 46 percent of the population in 2011, almost 3 percentage points less than in 2001 (49%). In 2011 a larger share of the population has indicated that they were not living together with their partner, almost 13 percent against 10 percent (2001).

Cohabitation by age and sex

In all age groups 30 years and older the proportion of persons living in consensual union has increased slightly with about 4 percentage points in most age groups from 2001 to 2011 (Figure 40). Another noteworthy shift seems to be the bigger share of adolescents and young adults (up to 24 years of age) that do not live together with their partner and the simultaneous decline in the group's share who indicated not having a partner. The change in the proportion of population that reported being married and living together closely resembles the change in the proportion of married population as depicted in Figure 33.

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[1] Two people usually living in the same dwelling, but not in a registered marriage to each other, who: share mutual concern for each other; have a degree of economic, social and emotional interdependence; and consider their relationship to be akin to marriage.

Figure 40. Percentage point change in the proportion cohabitational status by age group from Census 2001 to Census 2011
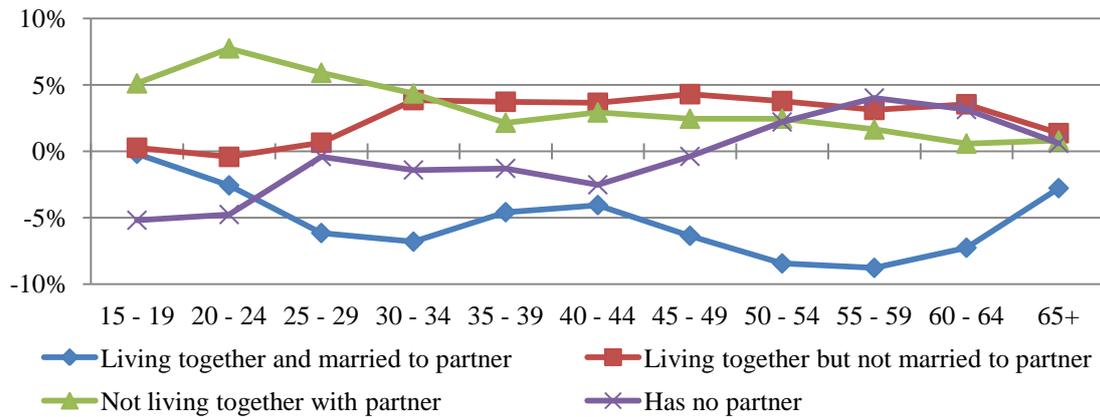
Up to age 30, a higher proportion of women than men live in consensual union (for data on cohabitational status by age and sex see Appendix A, Table A 31). From age 30 upwards the pattern reverses and men are more prone to live in consensual union at each age (Figure 41). Consensual unions are especially common among persons in their twenties and thirties with proportions consistently above 15 percent for both males and females. However, females tend to reach these levels somewhat earlier than males (around age 23 against about 25) and males tend to stay on these levels somewhat longer than females (around age 46 for males against about 38 for females). By increasing age the proportion of males and females in consensual union gradually declines after approaching age 40.

Figure 41. Proportion of males and females in consensual union by age groups, 2011
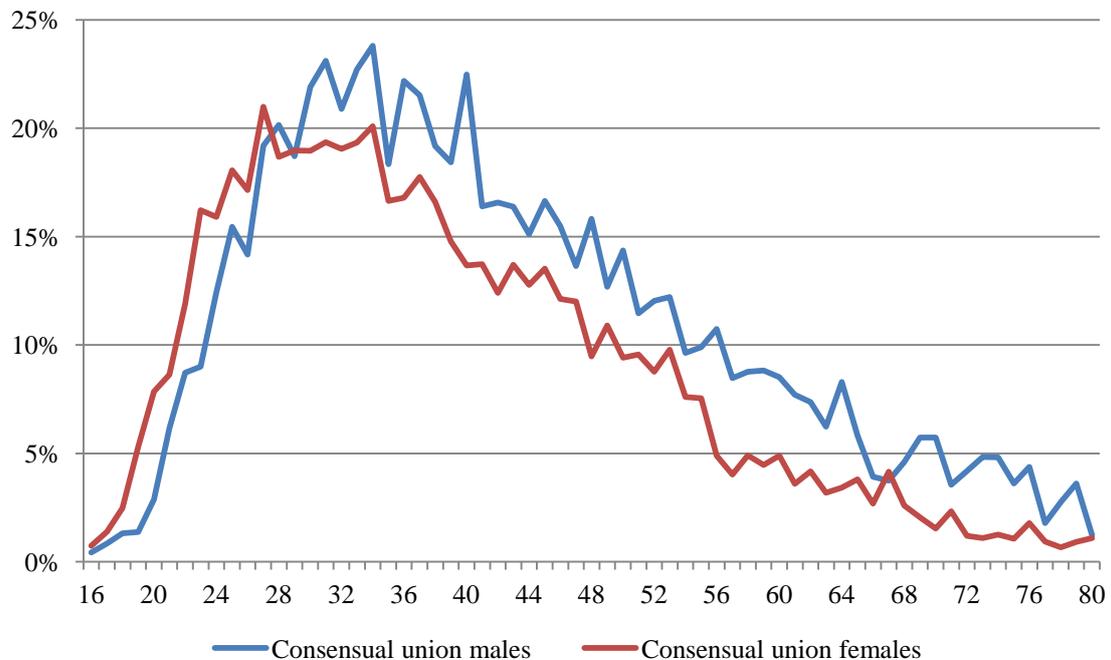
Cohabitation by country of birth

Foreign-born persons are more likely than Curaçaoan-born persons to have a partner and to cohabitate with their partner. In total 56 percent of the foreign-born population of 16 years or older is living together, either married or unmarried, versus 43 percent of the local-born population (Figure 42, see also Appendix A, Table A 32). The Curaçaoan-born population however seems more likely not to have a partner (44% vs. 38%), or in the case of having one, to be living separated from their partner (14% vs. 11%).

Figure 42. Curaçaoan-born and foreign-born population aged 16 years or older by cohabitational status, Census 2011*
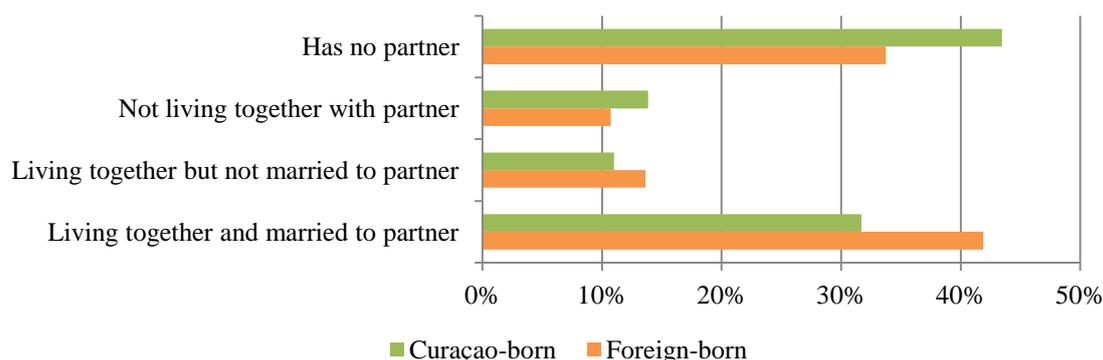
* Standardized to the age composition of the total population aged 16 years or over

Within the Curaçaoan-born population slight differences can be distinguished in the distribution of cohabitational status between the second-generation migrants and the population with a native background (Figure 43, see also Appendix A, Table A 33). Disregarding marital status, a little over 45 percent of the second-generation migrants are cohabitating with their partner against 42 percent of the native population. The proportion living together that is married however stands at 35 percent for second-generation migrants and at 31 percent for the native population.

Figure 43. Population aged 16 years or older by cohabitational status and migrational background, Census 2011*
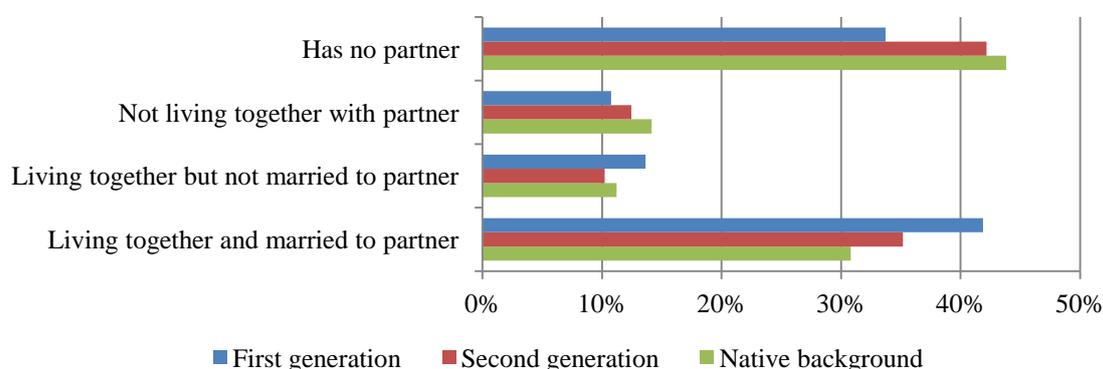
* Standardized to the age composition of the total population aged 16 years or over

7. Mortality

The mortality level of a country is an important indicator. Besides reflecting accessibility to basic human needs such as healthy nutrition and medical care it also reflects risk factors, behavioral choices and societal contexts that affect the survival of human beings (United Nations, 2011). Furthermore, mortality plays an important role in the aging process of a population. While the census of 2011 contained no questions on mortality, the census population data in combination with mortality data from the population register allow us to examine the level of mortality in Curaçao.

7.1 Life expectancy

By means of a *life table* the pattern of survival and dying of all birth cohorts in a population for a given period becomes visible. The life table consists of different columns which tabulate age-related functions pertaining to mortality, such as the number of survivors by age, deaths in particular age intervals and age-specific death rates. The most well-known indicator that is the output of a life table is the life expectancy at birth. *Life expectancy at birth* is defined as the average number of years a newborn would live if he or she were exposed throughout his or her lifetime to the age-specific mortality rates of that period.

Figure 44. Life expectancy at birth by sex, 1961, 1972, 1981, 1992*, 2001, 2011
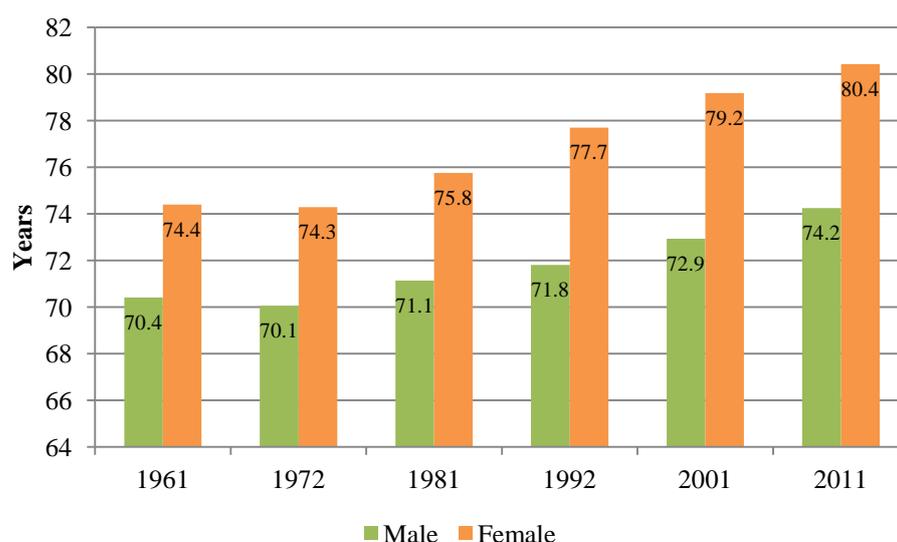
* The 1992 figures are based on the 1986-1991 period data (Feddema, 1994)

A life table is based on the population at risk of dying for a specific period, usually one year. The population at risk is in general approached by the mid-year population. If the census population is used as the mid-year population, the census moment (26 March 2011, 0:00 hr) marks the middle of the period pertaining to the life table. Hence, all deaths between the 26th of September 2010 and the 26th of September 2011 have been used to construct the life table. For the abridged period life tables of Curaçao for 2011 and life table methodology, see Appendix C.

In Figure 44 the life expectancy at birth for males and females is plotted for all census years since 1961. Over the half century from 1961 to 2011 the life expectancy in Curaçao has improved, for both women as well as men. Women born in the 1960s and early 1970s could

expect to live slightly more than 74 years and men born in the same period could expect to reach the age of 70. In 2011 life expectancy at birth has increased to a little over 80 years for women and a little over 74 years for men. Life expectancy has increased more for women than for men, increasing the gap in life expectancy between men and women from about four years in the 1960s and 1970s to about six years in the 1990s and 2000s. Even though the gap has increased to about six years, a different trend in the change in life expectancy at birth is visible for both genders. Since the census of 1981 the increase in life expectancy for men has grown each successive census, while the increase in life expectancy for women has diminished (Figure 45). From the census of 2001 to the census of 2011, the increase in life expectancy at birth for men was actually slightly higher than for women for the first time in six measurements. It appears that men are gaining momentum in mortality improvement while improvement on the women's side seems to slow down. It should however be kept in mind that a life table for a relatively small population, like the population of Curaçao, suffers from small numbers or even zero deaths in certain birth cohorts, reducing the accuracy of the life table. Furthermore, yearly fluctuations tend to have a bigger impact on small populations compared to larger populations when it comes to life tables. Life table results should therefore be interpreted with some caution.

Figure 45. Change in life expectancy (in years) from census to census by sex, 1961-2011
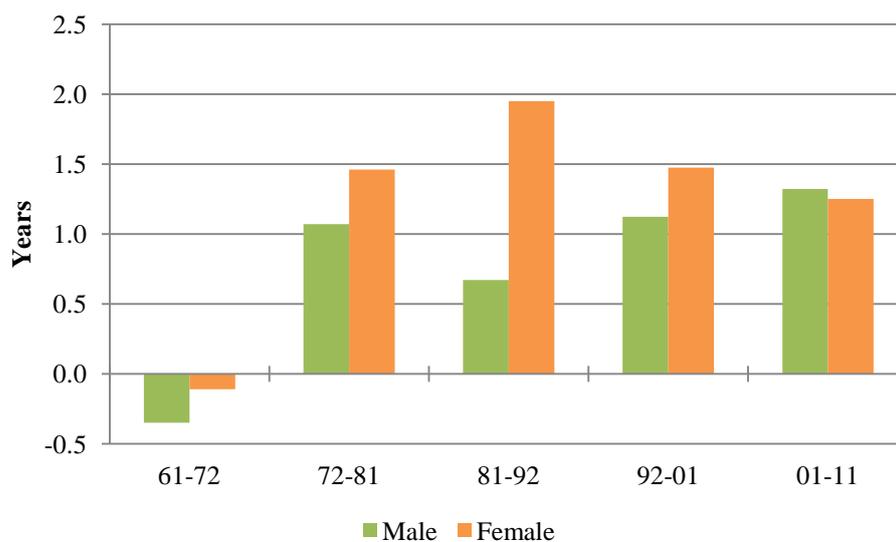
Compared internationally, Curaçao has had a high level of life expectancy at birth since at least the 1960s. Figure 46 shows the progression in life expectancy for males and females from the 1960s to the 2010s. The female life expectancy in Curaçao has been on par with the average life expectancy in the more developed regions worldwide ever since the 1960s. Female life expectancy thus far exceeds life expectancy in the less developed regions and, to a lesser degree, the average of the Caribbean region, throughout the whole period. Both last mentioned regions however have been slowly closing the gap in life expectancy compared to the more developed regions during this period. This goes for females as well as males. Notably, the male life expectancy in Curaçao has been higher than the average life expectancy of the more developed regions of the world from the 1960s up to the beginning of this century. The more developed regions as a whole have however been gaining more improvement in male life expectancy, leading to an equal level compared to Curaçao in 2011.

Figure 46. Life expectancy at birth by sex for Curaçao and different regions, 1960-2015*
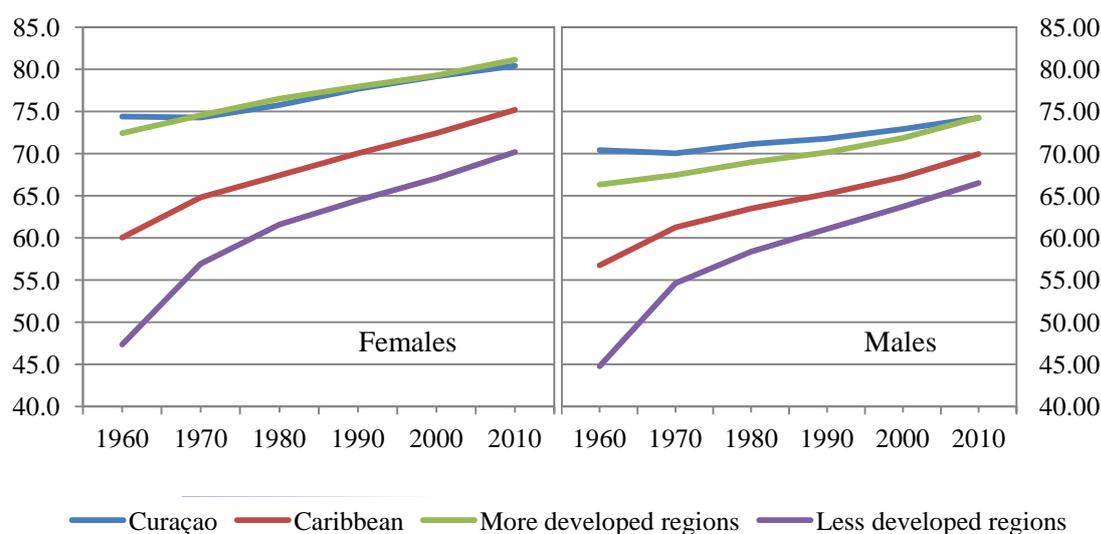
* Life expectancy for Curaçao pertains to estimates based on the census years 1961, 1972, 1981, 1992, 2001 and 2011. Life expectancy for the UN defined regions pertains to estimates for the periods 1960-1965, 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995, 2000-2005 and the projected period 2010-2015 (United Nations, 2013).

Reasons for the increase in life expectancy may be attributed to improvements in medical care and in the health care system. Also improvements in socioeconomic factors will usually lead to improvements in living conditions and ultimately life expectancy. However, considering the high levels of obesity (28.3% in 2013) and inactive lifestyles in Curaçao, as concluded in the National Health Survey report of 2013 by the Institute of Public Health (VIC, 2013), the levels of life expectancy in Curaçao may seem to be quite high. Further research on the completeness of death registrations as well as causes of mortality is necessary to investigate these presumptions.

7.2 Age distribution of death in the life table

The life table attempts to show us what would happen to a *synthetic* cohort (or *hypothetical* cohort) if it were subjected, throughout its life, to the mortality conditions of a specific period. In this case this means that a synthetic cohort of 100,000 persons is subjected to the set of age-specific death rates that has been observed for the population of Curaçao between the 26th of September 2010 and the 26th of September 2011. By applying the set of age-specific death rates to the synthetic cohort of 100,000 persons by means of the life table we obtain, among other things, the age distribution of the number of deaths in the life table, i.e. the number of persons from the synthetic cohort dying in each age category. If the number of deaths is plotted against age in a graph the age distribution of deaths in the life table will be visualized. This is done in Figure 47 for the male life table as well as the female life table of Curaçao of the census of 2011.

Figure 47. Number of deaths in the life table by age and sex, 2011
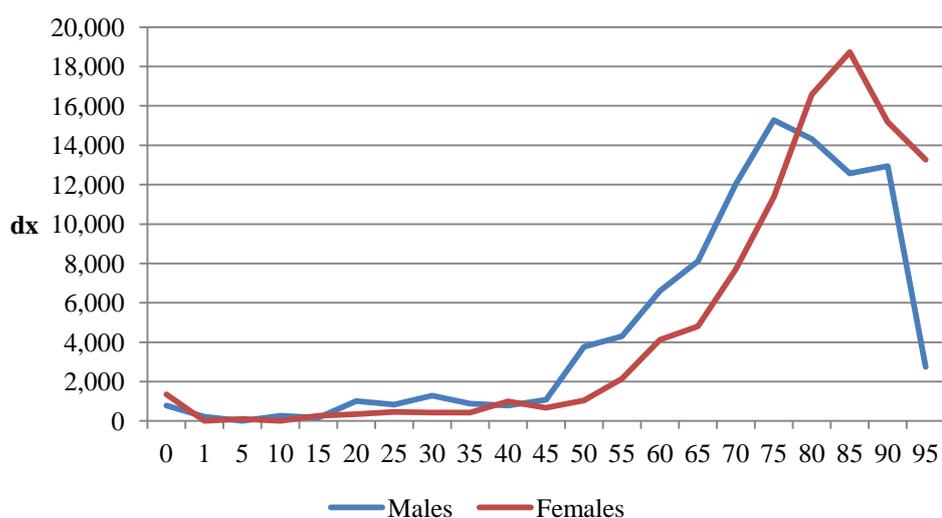
The initial stage of life, from birth up to 1 year of age, is a very precarious period. As the life table points out (see Appendix C) the probability of dying at age zero is much higher than for subsequent ages of childhood. This is reflected in Figure 47 where at age zero more boys and girls die than in the subsequent age categories. The number of persons dying increases very slowly up to age group 45-49, however male mortality distinguishes itself from female mortality between age groups 20-24 and 35-39 by a higher number of males dying in the life table population. This is called the 'accident hump', as men tend to display more risky behavior at these ages than women causing increased male mortality rates (Preston, Heuveline, & Guillot, 2001). After age group 45-49, the number of persons dying starts to increase rapidly for men. Females follow some years later and initially display a somewhat steadier increase in mortality than men. The number of men dying in the life table is higher than women dying between ages 45 and 80. At age group 80-84, the number of men in the synthetic cohort has more than halved. In the following age groups the number of men dying decreases until all men left demise in the final open-ended age category 95+. Women follow the same pattern, but because of their higher longevity reach the peak level in number of women dying at a later age group. Because more women than men live beyond age 95 the number of women from the initial synthetic cohort of 100,000 women that are dying in the final age category 95+ is much higher than for men, i.e. about 13,000 women against about 2,700 men.

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Appendix A   Tables

Table A 1. Population by five-year age groups, Census 1960, 1972 and 1981

	1960			1972			1981		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00-04	10,365	9,910	20,275	8,647	8,450	17,097	6,606	6,448	13,054
05-09	8,683	8,535	17,218	10,042	9,604	19,646	7,564	7,312	14,876
10-14	7,352	7,085	14,437	10,253	9,862	20,115	7,989	7,854	15,843
15-19	5,427	5,401	10,828	8,295	8,034	16,329	9,137	8,970	18,107
20-24	4,470	4,606	9,076	6,044	6,188	12,232	7,246	7,262	14,508
25-29	4,088	4,366	8,454	4,834	5,678	10,512	5,611	6,440	12,051
30-34	3,860	4,002	7,862	4,059	4,639	8,698	5,160	5,894	11,054
35-39	3,571	3,599	7,170	3,919	4,398	8,317	4,229	5,119	9,348
40-44	3,391	3,329	6,720	3,395	3,723	7,118	3,573	4,307	7,880
45-49	2,941	2,625	5,566	2,881	3,060	5,941	3,168	3,589	6,757
50-54	2,846	2,444	5,290	2,425	2,613	5,038	2,764	3,060	5,824
55-59	1,926	1,960	3,886	1,901	2,143	4,044	2,221	2,568	4,789
60-64	1,222	1,690	2,912	1,904	2,171	4,075	1,832	2,149	3,981
65-69	828	1,288	2,116	1,443	1,585	3,028	1,338	1,698	3,036
70-74	481	1,011	1,492	848	1,304	2,152	1,265	1,592	2,857
75-79	293	709	1,002	458	915	1,373	812	1,044	1,856
80-84	133	384	517	199	567	766	353	754	1,107
85+	78	282	360	133	445	578	171	559	730
Total	**61,955**	**63,226**	**125,181**	**71,680**	**75,379**	**147,059**	**71,039**	**76,619**	**147,658**

Table A 2. Population by five-year age groups, Census 1992, 2001 and 2011

	1992			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00-04	6,342	6,259	12,601	4,677	4,396	9,073	4,518	4,386	8,904
05-09	6,520	6,245	12,765	5,551	5,372	10,923	5,036	4,752	9,788
10-14	5,972	5,917	11,889	5,439	5,358	10,797	5,577	5,126	10,703
15-19	6,022	5,764	11,786	4,989	5,032	10,021	5,752	5,651	11,403
20-24	4,960	5,179	10,139	2,934	3,030	5,964	3,897	4,182	8,079
25-29	5,476	6,143	11,619	3,257	3,983	7,240	3,464	4,248	7,712
30-34	5,718	6,937	12,655	4,030	4,965	8,995	3,353	4,628	7,981
35-39	5,111	6,278	11,389	4,894	6,218	11,112	4,317	5,625	9,942
40-44	4,751	5,711	10,462	4,882	6,142	11,024	4,845	6,275	11,120
45-49	4,004	4,882	8,886	4,245	5,572	9,817	5,602	7,179	12,781
50-54	3,183	3,815	6,998	3,993	4,749	8,742	5,186	6,740	11,926
55-59	2,896	3,329	6,225	3,095	3,880	6,975	4,529	5,849	10,378
60-64	2,364	2,652	5,016	2,612	3,205	5,817	4,125	4,993	9,118
65-69	1,788	2,143	3,931	2,211	2,616	4,827	3,098	3,995	7,093
70-74	1,337	1,663	3,000	1,574	2,054	3,628	2,308	3,020	5,328

	1992			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
75-79	826	1,246	2,072	1,093	1,528	2,621	1,643	2,198	3,841
80-84	553	999	1,552	639	1,073	1,712	977	1,456	2,433
85-89	268	478	746	246	561	807	446	898	1,344
90-94	71	203	274	119	283	402	139	378	517
95+	14	78	92	29	101	130	36	136	172
Total	**68,176**	**75,921**	**144,097**	**60,509**	**70,118**	**130,627**	**68,848**	**81,715**	**150,563**

Table A 3. Population by five-year age groups as percentage of the total population, Census 1992, 2001 and 2011

	1992			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00-04	4.4	4.3	8.7	3.6	3.4	6.9	3.0	2.9	5.9
05-09	4.5	4.3	8.9	4.2	4.1	8.4	3.3	3.2	6.5
10-14	4.1	4.1	8.3	4.2	4.1	8.3	3.7	3.4	7.1
15-19	4.2	4.0	8.2	3.8	3.9	7.7	3.8	3.8	7.6
20-24	3.4	3.6	7.0	2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	2.8	5.4
25-29	3.8	4.3	8.1	2.5	3.0	5.5	2.3	2.8	5.1
30-34	4.0	4.8	8.8	3.1	3.8	6.9	2.2	3.1	5.3
35-39	3.5	4.4	7.9	3.7	4.8	8.5	2.9	3.7	6.6
40-44	3.3	4.0	7.3	3.7	4.7	8.4	3.2	4.2	7.4
45-49	2.8	3.4	6.2	3.2	4.3	7.5	3.7	4.8	8.5
50-54	2.2	2.6	4.9	3.1	3.6	6.7	3.4	4.5	7.9
55-59	2.0	2.3	4.3	2.4	3.0	5.3	3.0	3.9	6.9
60-64	1.6	1.8	3.5	2.0	2.5	4.5	2.7	3.3	6.1
65-69	1.2	1.5	2.7	1.7	2.0	3.7	2.1	2.7	4.7
70-74	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.5	2.0	3.5
75-79	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.5	2.6
80-84	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.6
85-89	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9
90-94	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
95+	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	**47.3**	**52.7**	**100.0**	**46.3**	**53.7**	**100.0**	**45.7**	**54.3**	**100.0**

Table A 4. Population and population growth by geozone and sex, Census 2001 and 2011

	2001			2011			Absolute growth 2001-2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Westpunt	362	392	754	361	377	738	-1	-15	-16
Lagun	126	151	277	148	173	321	22	22	44
Christoffel				17	23	40			
Flip	271	292	563	269	332	601	-2	40	38
Tera Pretu	110	126	236	134	137	271	24	11	35
Lelienberg	313	340	653	544	557	1,101	231	217	448
Soto	909	997	1,906	1,056	1,177	2,233	147	180	327
Pannekoek	151	157	308	177	188	365	26	31	57
Wacao	198	212	410	53	54	107	-145	-158	-303
Barber	1,065	1,260	2,325	1,077	1,335	2,412	12	75	87
St. Willibrordus	209	237	446	271	317	588	62	80	142
Tera Cora	1,654	1,861	3,515	2,055	2,333	4,388	401	472	873
Meiberg	9	13	22						
Souax	1,638	1,712	3,350	2,453	2,661	5,114	815	949	1,764
St. Michiel	2,281	2,647	4,928	2,603	3,129	5,732	322	482	804
Piscadera Baai	411	507	918	359	428	787	-52	-79	-131
Hato	6	6	12	22	23	45	16	17	33
Fortuna	1,094	1,546	2,640	1,365	1,822	3,187	271	276	547
Rancho	981	1,207	2,188	1,568	1,816	3,384	587	609	1,196
Ronde Klip	404	425	829	331	384	715	-73	-41	-114
Brievengat	2,238	2,853	5,091	2,009	2,686	4,695	-229	-167	-396
Maria Maai	459	527	986	551	715	1,266	92	188	280
Muizenberg	999	1,322	2,321	1,160	1,590	2,750	161	268	429
Stenen Koraal	1,827	1,990	3,817	2,004	2,247	4,251	177	257	434
Mahuma	2,512	2,829	5,341	2,861	3,381	6,242	349	552	901
Groot Piscadera	1,165	1,306	2,471	1,305	1,517	2,822	140	211	351
Paradijs	743	841	1,584	1,041	1,204	2,245	298	363	661
Wanapa	1,838	2,149	3,987	1,937	2,302	4,239	99	153	252
Buena Vista	1,847	2,158	4,005	2,096	2,591	4,687	249	433	682
Kanga/Dein	966	1,032	1,998	1,068	1,193	2,261	102	161	263
Suffisant	1,673	1,939	3,612	1,597	1,906	3,503	-76	-33	-109
Mon Repos	1,321	1,520	2,841	1,495	1,822	3,317	174	302	476
Bonam	3,103	3,525	6,628	3,757	4,344	8,101	654	819	1,473
Rosendaal	751	915	1,666	880	1,043	1,923	129	128	257
Groot Kwartier	1,118	1,180	2,298	1,257	1,354	2,611	139	174	313
Mahaai	1,345	1,674	3,019	1,223	1,553	2,776	-122	-121	-243
Sta. Rosa	1,827	1,970	3,797	2,357	2,841	5,198	530	871	1,401
Kwarchi	823	901	1,724	1,067	1,188	2,255	244	287	531
Montaña Abou	1,808	2,256	4,064	1,885	2,497	4,382	77	241	318
Labadera	1,033	1,227	2,260	1,188	1,439	2,627	155	212	367
Seru Lora	975	1,192	2,167	1,323	1,495	2,818	348	303	651
Zeelandia	288	471	759	263	422	685	-25	-49	-74
Wishi	890	1,009	1,899	893	1,149	2,042	3	140	143
Habaai	431	616	1,047	492	735	1,227	61	119	180
Mundo Nobo	1,180	1,428	2,608	1,158	1,452	2,610	-22	24	2
Domi	529	668	1,197	547	700	1,247	18	32	50
Otrobanda	680	834	1,514	609	760	1,369	-71	-74	-145
Punda	139	113	252	59	40	99	-80	-73	-153
Scharloo	286	316	602	224	299	523	-62	-17	-79
Parera	129	139	268	116	131	247	-13	-8	-21
Berg Altena	1,427	1,708	3,135	1,216	1,544	2,760	-211	-164	-375
Saliña	1,076	1,328	2,404	1,160	1,378	2,538	84	50	134
Dominguito	1,235	1,499	2,734	1,417	1,684	3,101	182	185	367
Rooi Santu	1,112	1,298	2,410	1,307	1,484	2,791	195	186	381
Koraal Specht	1,417	1,395	2,812	1,564	1,500	3,064	147	105	252
Steenrijk	1,837	2,180	4,017	1,669	2,083	3,752	-168	-97	-265

	2001			2011			Absolute growth 2001-2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Koraal Partier	1,489	1,588	3,077	1,832	2,126	3,958	343	538	881
Montaña Rey	1,574	1,851	3,425	2,383	2,924	5,307	809	1,073	1,882
Seru Grandi	615	671	1,286	1,068	1,209	2,277	453	538	991
Spaanse Water	908	950	1,858	1,500	1,619	3,119	592	669	1,261
Oostpunt	528	572	1,100	276	279	555	-252	-293	-545
Homeless	176	90	266	171	23	194	-5	-67	-72
Total	**60,509**	**70,118**	**130,627**	**68,848**	**81,715**	**150,563**	**8,339**	**11,597**	**19,936**

Table A 5. Foreign-born population, share of foreign-born population, foreign-born population growth and sex ratio by country of birth, Census 1992, 2001 and 2011

Country of birth	Absolute			% Of foreign-born population			% Growth		Sex ratio		
	1992	2001	2011	1992	2001	2011	1992-2001	2001-2011	1992	2001	2011
Netherlands	5,324	5,540	8,988	22.4	22.1	25.2	4	62	102.4	102.4	102.1
Dom. Republic	3,474	4,191	5,405	14.6	16.7	15.2	21	29	31.9	35	30.7
Colombia	984	2,063	4,537	4.1	8.2	12.7	110	120	42.4	41.6	51.9
BES	3,071	2,414	2,208	12.9	9.6	6.2	-21	-9	80.6	74.9	68.4
Haiti	124	560	1,861	0.5	2.2	5.2	352	232	53.1	98.6	120.8
Suriname	1,588	1,663	1,770	6.7	6.6	5.0	5	6	88.4	79.2	76.1
Venezuela	1,002	1,150	1,691	4.2	4.6	4.7	15	47	66.2	74.8	71.8
Aruba	1,936	1,485	1,616	8.2	5.9	4.5	-23	9	66.5	61.8	58.4
Jamaica	111	535	1,230	0.5	2.1	3.5	382	130	19.4	28.6	40.7
Portugal	1,251	974	869	5.3	3.9	2.4	-22	-11	108.5	95.2	94.4
India	320	416	603	1.3	1.7	1.7	30	45	178.3	141.9	159.9
China	340	452	569	1.4	1.8	1.6	33	26	148.2	113.7	102.5
St. Maarten (NLD)	762	590	473	3.2	2.4	1.3	-23	-20	81	80.4	75.2
Other countries	3,442	3,068	3,827	14.5	12.2	10.7	-11	25	61.3	62.4	75.6
Total	**23,729**	**25,101**	**35,647**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**6**	**42**	**71.4**	**67.6**	**69.6**

1) Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba

2) The Dutch part of St. Maarten

Table A 6. Curaçaoan-born population, foreign-born population and share of foreign-born population by age, Census 2011

	Curaçao-born		Foreign-born		Not reported		Total		% Foreign-born	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
00-04	4,137	4,007	351	360	30	19	4,518	4,386	7.8	8.2
05-09	4,094	3,867	917	874	25	11	5,036	4,752	18.3	18.4
10-14	4,593	4,076	957	1,032	27	18	5,577	5,126	17.2	20.2
15-19	4,685	4,548	1,040	1,083	27	20	5,752	5,651	18.2	19.2
20-24	3,050	3,163	817	999	30	20	3,897	4,182	21.1	24.0
25-29	2,605	3,141	837	1,086	22	21	3,464	4,248	24.3	25.7
30-34	2,199	2,902	1,130	1,697	24	29	3,353	4,628	33.9	36.9
35-39	2,881	3,578	1,403	2,028	33	19	4,317	5,625	32.7	36.2
40-44	3,293	3,970	1,513	2,278	39	27	4,845	6,275	31.5	36.5
45-49	4,229	4,993	1,342	2,155	31	31	5,602	7,179	24.1	30.1

50-54	4,146	4,828	1,010	1,878	30	34	5,186	6,740	19.6	28.0
55-59	3,688	4,366	806	1,464	35	19	4,529	5,849	17.9	25.1
60-64	3,351	3,782	744	1,205	30	6	4,125	4,993	18.2	24.2
65-69	2,494	3,104	588	882	16	9	3,098	3,995	19.1	22.1
70-74	1,880	2,315	425	701	3	4	2,308	3,020	18.4	23.2
75-79	1,329	1,680	306	514	8	4	1,643	2,198	18.7	23.4
80-84	740	1,087	235	363	2	6	977	1,456	24.1	25.0
85+	410	989	208	419	3	4	621	1,412	33.7	29.8
Total	**53,804**	**60,396**	**14,629**	**21,018**	**415**	**301**	**68,848**	**81,715**	**21.4**	**25.8**

Table A 7. Population distribution (in %) of the Curaçaoan-born population and the foreign-born population by five year age groups, Census 2011

	Curaçaoan-born			Foreign-born		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00-04	3.6	3.5	7.1	1.0	1.0	2.0
05-09	3.6	3.4	7.0	2.6	2.5	5.0
10-14	4.0	3.6	7.6	2.7	2.9	5.6
15-19	4.1	4.0	8.1	2.9	3.0	6.0
20-24	2.7	2.8	5.4	2.3	2.8	5.1
25-29	2.3	2.8	5.0	2.3	3.0	5.4
30-34	1.9	2.5	4.5	3.2	4.8	7.9
35-39	2.5	3.1	5.7	3.9	5.7	9.6
40-44	2.9	3.5	6.4	4.2	6.4	10.6
45-49	3.7	4.4	8.1	3.8	6.0	9.8
50-54	3.6	4.2	7.9	2.8	5.3	8.1
55-59	3.2	3.8	7.1	2.3	4.1	6.4
60-64	2.9	3.3	6.2	2.1	3.4	5.5
65-69	2.2	2.7	4.9	1.6	2.5	4.1
70-74	1.6	2.0	3.7	1.2	2.0	3.2
75-79	1.2	1.5	2.6	0.9	1.4	2.3
80-84	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.7
85+	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.8
Total	**47.1**	**52.9**	**100.0**	**41.0**	**59.0**	**100.0**

Table A 8. Population by a selection of countries of birth and nationality (%), Census 2011

Country of birth	N	Nationality (%)		
		As country of birth	Dutch	Other
Curaçao	114,200		98.9	1.1
Netherlands	8,988		99.7	0.3
Dominican Republic	5,405	51.9	44.7	3.4
Colombia	4,537	69.8	29.1	1.1
Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba	2,208		99.9	0.1
Haiti	1,861	81.7	17.6	0.8
Surinam	1,770	22.5	75.8	1.7
Venezuela	1,691	58.5	40.1	1.4
Aruba	1,616		99.6	0.4
Jamaica	1,230	80.1	19.8	0.2
Portugal	869	36.3	62.6	1.2
India	603	56.0	42.4	1.5
China	569	62.6	36.1	1.2
St. Maarten (Dutch part)	473		99.1	0.9
Guyana	434	68.6	26.0	5.4
United States of America	312	75.8	23.5	0.6
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	275	10.2	85.5	4.4
Lebanon	238	43.2	49.6	7.3
Cuba	221	54.0	44.6	1.4
Indonesia	173	5.8	93.6	0.6
St. Kitts and Nevis	172	10.6	86.5	2.9
Germany	118	52.1	42.7	5.1
Dominica	102	13.0	84.0	3.0
Peru	100	70.8	25.0	4.2
Trinidad and Tobago	91	25.3	73.6	1.1
St.-Martin (French part)	89	4.5	92.0	3.4
Belgium	86	65.1	29.1	5.8
Canada	85	81.2	15.3	3.5

Table A 9. Population by place of birth and country of previous residence, 2001-2011

Country of previous residence	2001				2011			
	Curaçaoan-born	Foreign-born	NR	Total	Curaçaoan-born	Foreign-born	NR	Total
Former Neth. Ant. and Aruba	2,346	3,940	9	6,295	3,850	4,156	9	8,015
BES	*818*	*2,001*	*4*	*2,823*	*1,332*	*2,012*	*4*	*3,348*
St. Maarten	*693*	*639*	*1*	*1,333*	*1,497*	*757*	*3*	*2,257*
Aruba	*835*	*1,300*	*4*	*2,139*	*1,021*	*1,387*	*2*	*2,410*
Other countries	11,545	19,836	125	31,506	22,444	31,397	71	53,912
Netherlands	*9,588*	*6,253*	*18*	*15,859*	*17,910*	*10,239*	*21*	*28,170*
Colombia	*112*	*1,889*	*1*	*2,002*	*1,699*	*4,292*	*14*	*6,005*
Dominican Rep.	*162*	*3,893*	*3*	*4,058*	*337*	*5,152*	*7*	*5,496*
Venezuela	*366*	*1,264*	*21*	*1,651*	*381*	*1,810*	*3*	*2,194*
Haiti	*11*	*522*	*-*	*533*	*22*	*1,792*	*-*	*1,814*
USA	*626*	*313*	*8*	*947*	*1,082*	*553*	*8*	*1,643*
Suriname	*128*	*1,328*	*3*	*1,459*	*168*	*1,449*	*3*	*1,620*
Other	*552*	*4,374*	*71*	*4,997*	*845*	*6,110*	*15*	*6,970*
Not reported	308	1,324	216	1,848	3,312	94	636	4,042
Never lived outside Curaçao	90,978			90,978	84,594			84,594
Total	105,177	25,100	350	130,627	114,200	35,647	716	150,563

Table A 10. Population by duration of current settlement (in years) and a selection of places of birth, 2011

Place of birth	Population by duration of current residence					Not reported	Total
	< 1 yr	1-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-19 yrs	20+ yrs		
Curaçaoan-born	1,390	4,348	4,947	4,961	5,384	8,576	29,606
Foreign-born	1,863	5,897	6,689	8,670	7,604	4,924	35,647
Not reported	7	15	15	24	13	642	716
Netherlands	953	3,023	1,758	1,450	1,044	760	8,988
Dom. Rep.	111	409	945	1,722	1,312	906	5,405
Colombia	75	462	1,422	1,630	500	448	4,537
BES	69	201	125	199	870	744	2,208
Haiti	34	95	540	865	97	230	1,861
Surinam	66	247	324	368	564	201	1,770
Venezuela	78	298	331	448	271	265	1,691
Aruba	67	188	129	149	749	334	1,616
Jamaica	49	144	258	525	72	182	1,230
Portugal	3	12	9	59	629	157	869
India	38	79	106	193	136	51	603
China	8	72	144	198	101	46	569
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	33	76	35	55	144	130	473

Table A 11. First and second generation migrants by country of origin, 2011

Origin	Generation migrant		
	First-generation	Second-generation	Total
Netherlands	8,988	2,472	11,460
Dominican Republic	5,405	3,311	8,716
BES	2,208	5,487	7,695
Colombia	4,537	1,845	6,382
Suriname	1,770	2,264	4,034
Venezuela	1,691	2,125	3,816
Aruba	1,616	1,967	3,583
Haiti	1,861	718	2,579
Portugal	869	1,299	2,168
Jamaica	1,230	480	1,710
St. Maarten	473	963	1,436
China	569	347	916
India	603	235	838
Other/unknown	3,827	3,588	7,415
Total	**35,647**	**27,101**	**62,748**

Table A 12. Native- and foreign-born population by intended length of stay, 2011

Intended length of stay	Native- or foreign born			
	Curaçaoan-born	Foreign-born	NR	Total
< 1 Year	1,382	954	3	2,339
1 - 5 Years	57	85	-	142
5+ Years	2,110	1,158	4	3,272
All my life	72,711	19,016	113	91,840
Don't know	34,942	12,155	67	47,164
NR	2,998	2,279	529	5,806
Total	**114,200**	**35,647**	**716**	**150,563**

Table A 13. Total population by emigration intention and age, 2011

Age	Intention to stay				
	Intention to leave	Stay all my life	Don't know	NR	Total
0-4	356	2,915	5,264	369	8,904
5-9	532	3,395	5,566	295	9,788
10-14	873	3,326	5,934	570	10,703
15-19	1,049	3,386	5,477	1,491	11,403
20-24	657	3,497	3,358	567	8,079
25-29	336	4,210	2,788	378	7,712
30-34	333	4,735	2,557	356	7,981
35-39	357	6,329	2,895	361	9,942
40-44	320	7,457	2,994	349	11,120
45-49	322	9,045	3,069	345	12,781

Age	Intention to stay				
	Intention to leave	Stay all my life	Don't know	NR	Total
50-54	240	8,838	2,602	246	11,926
55-59	144	8,254	1,787	193	10,378
60-64	127	7,635	1,222	134	9,118
65-69	56	6,211	762	64	7,093
70-74	30	4,850	415	33	5,328
75-79	16	3,521	283	21	3,841
80-84	4	2,288	118	23	2,433
85+	1	1,948	73	11	2,033
Total	**5,753**	**91,840**	**47,164**	**5,806**	**150,563**

Table A 14. Immigrant population by duration of current settlement and emigration intention, 2011

Duration of current settlement	Intention to stay				
	Intention to leave	Stay all my life	Don't know	Not reported	Total
< 1 year	327	1,203	1,099	631	3,260
1-4 years	1,081	4,233	3,994	952	10,260
5-9 years	633	6,002	4,491	525	11,651
10-19 years	556	8,153	4,491	455	13,655
20+ years	191	10,332	2,338	140	13,001
Not reported	424	8,887	3,906	925	14,142
Total	**3,212**	**38,810**	**20,319**	**3,628**	**65,969**

Table A 15. Fertility tables and fertility indicators, 2001, 2011 Census

Census 2001					Census 2011			
Age	Number of women	Births	Total fertility		Age	Number of women	Births	Total fertility
15-19	5,032	235	0.0467		15-19	5,651	197	0.0349
20-24	3,030	403	0.1330		20-24	4,182	463	0.1108
25-29	3,983	526	0.1321		25-29	4,248	498	0.1172
30-34	4,965	519	0.1045		30-34	4,628	458	0.0990
35-39	6,218	335	0.0538		35-39	5,625	288	0.0513
40-44	6,142	74	0.0120		40-44	6,275	76	0.0121
45-49	5,572	4	0.0007		45-49	7,179	1	0.0001
Total	34,942	2,102			Total	37,788	1,985	
CBR	**16.1**	**TFR**	**2.41**		**CBR**	**13.2**	**TFR**	**2.13**
GFR	**60.2**	**Mean age**	**27.8**		**GFR**	**52.5**	**Mean age**	**28.2**

Table A 16. Age-specific fertility and total fertility rate by broad age groups, Census 1992, 2001, 2011

Age	Age-specific fertility rate		
	1992	2001	2011
15-19	0.26	0.23	0.17
20-24	0.66	0.67	0.55
25-29	0.70	0.66	0.59
30-34	0.53	0.52	0.50
35-39	0.24	0.27	0.26
40-44	0.05	0.06	0.06
45-49	0.00	0.00	0.00
TFR	**2.44**	**2.41**	**2.13**

Table A 17. Live births in the year preceding the census by marital status and cohabitational status of the mother, Census 2001 and 2011

Cohabitational status	Marital status							
	Never married		Married		Widowed/ divorced/NR		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Living together and married to partner			667	516			667	516
Living together but not married to partner	368	413			33	20	401	433
Not living together with partner	340	399	24	24	22	8	386	431
Has no partner	300	303			15	12	315	315
Not reported	-	1	7	-	10	-	17	1
Total	**1,008**	**1,116**	**698**	**540**	**80**	**40**	**1,786**	**1,696**

Table A 18. Number of women by parity and age cohort, Census 2011

Parity	Cohort														
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
0	4,707	2,918	1,767	1,132	814	838	961	988	773	700	588	340	304	191	190
1	147	1,135	1,365	1,374	1,332	1,419	1,383	1,341	1,054	838	559	315	188	127	132
2	16	233	779	1,322	1,866	2,267	2,532	2,298	1,941	1,616	1,115	605	358	176	155
3	10	37	214	504	889	1,127	1,302	1,367	1,236	1,026	854	549	346	192	151
4	-	10	42	156	309	426	493	579	499	467	515	431	332	164	149
5	-	10	13	48	99	144	214	209	207	227	263	315	244	138	140
6	-	10	10	14	37	49	81	74	81	112	167	191	192	119	115
7	-	-	10	10	12	26	55	45	41	39	106	136	156	117	123
8	-	-	10	10	10	12	12	22	13	19	42	82	97	96	110
9	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	18	19	48	63	64	89
10	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	15	34	49	60	59
11	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	-	10	16	31	41	49
12	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
13	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	14	20
14	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	17
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	10
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Total	**4,872**	**4,333**	**4,190**	**4,560**	**5,366**	**6,324**	**7,049**	**6,943**	**5,859**	**5,078**	**4,250**	**3,067**	**2,374**	**1,515**	**1,509**
Avg. parity	**0.038**	**0.405**	**0.924**	**1.437**	**1.833**	**1.977**	**2.062**	**2.097**	**2.168**	**2.284**	**2.637**	**3.337**	**3.832**	**4.450**	**4.767**

Table A 19. Parity progression ratios (PPR(0,i)) by age cohort, Census 2011

Parity	Cohort														
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85+
0															
1	0.034	0.327	0.578	0.752	0.848	0.867	0.864	0.858	0.868	0.862	0.862	0.889	0.872	0.874	0.874
2	0.004	0.065	0.253	0.450	0.600	0.643	0.667	0.665	0.688	0.697	0.730	0.786	0.793	0.790	0.787
3	0.000	0.011	0.067	0.161	0.252	0.285	0.308	0.334	0.357	0.379	0.468	0.589	0.642	0.674	0.684
4		0.002	0.016	0.050	0.087	0.106	0.124	0.137	0.146	0.177	0.267	0.410	0.496	0.547	0.584
5		0.000	0.005	0.016	0.029	0.039	0.054	0.053	0.061	0.085	0.146	0.270	0.356	0.439	0.485
6		0.000	0.002	0.005	0.011	0.016	0.023	0.023	0.025	0.040	0.084	0.167	0.254	0.348	0.392
7			0.002	0.002	0.004	0.009	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.018	0.044	0.105	0.173	0.269	0.316
8			0.001	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.010	0.020	0.060	0.107	0.192	0.235
9			0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.007	0.010	0.034	0.066	0.129	0.162
10						0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.005	0.018	0.040	0.086	0.103
11						0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.019	0.047	0.064
12						0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.006	0.020	0.031
13						0.000	0.000		0.000	0.001		0.001	0.005	0.019	0.029
14						0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000			0.003	0.010	0.016
15							0.000			0.000			0.001	0.004	0.005
16													0.001	0.001	0.002
17														0.001	
TFR	**0.038**	**0.405**	**0.924**	**1.437**	**1.833**	**1.977**	**2.062**	**2.097**	**2.168**	**2.284**	**2.637**	**3.337**	**3.832**	**4.450**	**4.767**

Table A 20. Parity progression ratios (PPR(i,i+1)) by age cohort, Census 2011

Parity	Cohort														
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85+
0	0.034	0.327	0.578	0.752	0.848	0.867	0.864	0.858	0.868	0.862	0.862	0.889	0.872	0.874	0.874
1	0.109	0.198	0.437	0.599	0.707	0.741	0.773	0.775	0.793	0.809	0.847	0.884	0.909	0.904	0.900
2	0.111	0.168	0.264	0.356	0.420	0.443	0.462	0.502	0.519	0.544	0.641	0.749	0.810	0.853	0.869
3	0.000	0.213	0.233	0.311	0.343	0.374	0.401	0.410	0.409	0.467	0.570	0.696	0.773	0.812	0.854
4		0.200	0.354	0.316	0.335	0.367	0.434	0.390	0.416	0.480	0.546	0.657	0.718	0.802	0.831
5		0.500	0.435	0.333	0.365	0.417	0.434	0.435	0.419	0.473	0.575	0.619	0.712	0.792	0.809
6		0.000	0.700	0.417	0.351	0.524	0.506	0.540	0.456	0.451	0.531	0.627	0.681	0.774	0.806
7			0.429	0.200	0.400	0.519	0.337	0.483	0.397	0.576	0.439	0.576	0.620	0.713	0.742
8			0.667	0.500	0.500	0.571	0.571	0.476	0.519	0.642	0.494	0.557	0.618	0.670	0.689
9			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.625	0.688	0.850	0.571	0.471	0.537	0.534	0.599	0.672	0.635
10						0.900	0.636	0.765	0.875	0.750	0.318	0.382	0.479	0.542	0.619
11						0.889	0.857	0.923	1.000	1.000	0.286	0.238	0.311	0.423	0.490
12						0.250	0.167	0.000	0.143	0.250	0.000	0.600	0.857	0.967	0.936
13						0.500	1.000		1.000	0.333		0.000	0.500	0.517	0.545
14						0.000	1.000		0.000	1.000			0.333	0.400	0.292
15							0.000			0.000			1.000	0.333	0.429
16													0.000	0.500	0.000
17														0.000	

Table A 21. Number of women by parity and average number of children ever born by country of birth, Census 2011

Country of birth	Parity							
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	N	Avg.
Curaçaoan-born	13,082	9,174	12,082	6,603	3,088	4,292	48,321	1.95
Foreign-born	4,080	3,465	5,111	3,159	1,474	1,428	18,717	2.03
Dominican Republic	524	614	1,022	911	507	393	3,971	2.45
Netherlands	1,186	513	969	355	80	29	3,132	1.28
Colombia	588	692	785	469	141	112	2,787	1.75
Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba	204	180	266	172	133	297	1,252	3.04
Aruba	187	173	295	180	67	60	962	2.04
Surinam	237	171	264	152	53	58	935	1.87
Venezuela	217	194	266	108	42	51	878	1.76
Jamaica	134	184	176	149	83	94	820	2.27
Haiti	165	167	195	130	85	61	803	2.05
Portugal	42	62	134	107	62	38	445	2.52
China	46	52	103	52	15	4	272	1.83
St. Maarten (Dutch part)	76	26	43	30	12	47	234	2.50
Guyana	46	40	65	45	23	15	234	2.04
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	23	38	37	54	37	39	228	2.83
India	34	57	98	24	1	3	217	1.63
St. Kitts and Nevis	26	19	21	21	14	29	130	2.93
United States of America	35	23	28	10	11	4	111	1.58
Total	**17,162**	**12,639**	**17,193**	**9,762**	**4,562**	**5,720**	**67,038**	**1.97**

Table A 22. Cohort fertility rates by country of birth, Census 2011

Country of birth	Age cohort					
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Curaçao	0.21	1.18	1.87	2.01	2.16	3.56
Colombia	0.18	1.31	1.81	1.97	2.31	2.83
Dominican Republic	0.35	1.60	2.45	2.76	3.01	3.61
Netherlands	0.15	0.76	1.65	1.60	1.81	2.22

Table A 23. Age-specific fertility by selected countries of birth, Census 2011

Country of birth	Age category							
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total
Number of women								
Curaçao	4,548	3,163	3,141	2,902	3,578	3,970	4,993	26,295
Netherlands	390	243	262	311	339	365	308	2,218
Dominican Republic	168	178	208	391	490	535	518	2,488
Colombia	130	146	161	319	378	418	394	1,946
All women	5,651	4,182	4,248	4,628	5,625	6,275	7,179	37,788
Number of births								
Curaçao	159	347	334	270	171	42	1	1,324
Netherlands	6	27	30	39	35	5	-	142
Dominican Republic	16	22	36	36	24	5	-	139
Colombia	5	13	16	25	8	10	-	77
All women	195	458	492	453	285	75	1	1,959
Age specific fertility rate								
Curaçao	0.175	0.549	0.532	0.465	0.239	0.053	0.001	2.0
Netherlands	0.077	0.556	0.573	0.627	0.516	0.068	0.000	2.4
Dominican Republic	0.476	0.618	0.865	0.460	0.245	0.047	0.000	2.7
Colombia	0.192	0.445	0.497	0.392	0.106	0.120	0.000	1.8
All women	0.173	0.548	0.579	0.489	0.253	0.060	0.001	2.1

Table A 24. Percentage of population 16 years or older by marital status, Census 1992, 2001 and 2011

	1992*	2001*	2011
Single, never married	38.2	42.2	49.4
Married	47.1	42.5	36.9
Widow/widower	7.8	7.2	5.9
Divorced	7.0	8.1	7.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* standardized to the 2011 population age distribution

Table A 25. Population 16 years or older by marital status and age group, Census 2011

Age	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	NR	Total
			Marital status			
16 - 19	8,901	22	1	5	187	9,116
20 - 24	7,684	298	4	7	86	8,079
25 - 29	6,299	1,252	2	93	66	7,712
30 - 34	5,187	2,491	22	221	60	7,981
35 - 39	5,263	4,035	56	519	69	9,942
40 - 44	5,182	4,925	103	828	82	11,120
45 - 49	5,419	5,792	188	1,288	94	12,781
50 - 54	4,619	5,558	320	1,371	58	11,926
55 - 59	3,236	5,208	433	1,439	62	10,378
60 - 64	2,409	4,721	629	1,311	48	9,118
65 - 69	1,557	3,664	904	939	29	7,093
70 - 74	1,042	2,665	998	609	14	5,328
75 - 79	693	1,680	1,168	286	14	3,841
80 - 84	418	856	1,010	137	12	2,433
85+	354	431	1,144	97	7	2,033
Total	**58,263**	**43,598**	**6,982**	**9,150**	**888**	**118,881**

Table A 26. Percentage of population by marital status and age group, Census 2001 and 2011

Age	2001*				2011			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
16 - 19	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	93.1	6.7	0.0	0.2	96.1	3.7	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	74.3	23.6	0.1	2.0	82.4	16.4	0.0	1.2
30 - 34	55.9	39.2	0.2	4.6	65.5	31.4	0.3	2.8
35 - 39	45.9	46.3	0.7	7.1	53.3	40.9	0.6	5.3
40 - 44	39.3	49.1	1.1	10.5	46.9	44.6	0.9	7.5
45 - 49	30.8	53.0	2.3	13.9	42.7	45.7	1.5	10.2
50 - 54	25.7	56.2	3.7	14.4	38.9	46.8	2.7	11.6
55 - 59	20.8	60.5	5.9	12.8	31.4	50.5	4.2	13.9
60 - 64	19.1	60.2	9.6	11.0	26.6	52.1	6.9	14.5
65 - 69	18.0	57.2	16.0	8.8	22.0	51.9	12.8	13.3
70 - 74	17.3	51.9	23.6	7.1	19.6	50.2	18.8	11.5
75 - 79	16.1	42.9	35.5	5.5	18.1	43.9	30.5	7.5
80 - 84	18.6	28.9	47.6	5.0	17.3	35.4	41.7	5.7
85+	18.6	18.5	58.9	4.0	17.5	21.3	56.5	4.8
Total	**42.2**	**42.5**	**7.2**	**8.1**	**49.4**	**36.9**	**5.9**	**7.8**

* 2001 totals are standardized to the 2011 population age distribution

Table A 27. Population 16 years or older by marital status, age and sex, Census 2011

	Male				Female			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
16 - 19	4,505	7	-	1	4,396	15	1	4
20 - 24	3,757	102	-	-	3,927	196	4	7
25 - 29	2,938	463	-	32	3,361	789	2	61
30 - 34	2,260	1,004	3	56	2,927	1,487	19	165
35 - 39	2,273	1,813	12	178	2,990	2,222	44	341
40 - 44	2,150	2,351	21	271	3,032	2,574	82	557
45 - 49	2,216	2,856	37	448	3,203	2,936	151	840
50 - 54	1,859	2,771	60	468	2,760	2,787	260	903
55 - 59	1,300	2,606	89	497	1,936	2,602	344	942
60 - 64	915	2,543	135	493	1,494	2,178	494	818
65 - 69	553	2,002	191	334	1,004	1,662	713	605
70 - 74	383	1,478	212	228	659	1,187	786	381
75 - 79	205	1,053	269	110	488	627	899	176
80 - 84	120	560	251	42	298	296	759	95
85+	61	292	240	27	293	139	904	70
Total	**25,495**	**21,901**	**1,520**	**3,185**	**32,768**	**21,697**	**5,462**	**5,965**

Table A 28. Population 16 years or older (in %) by marital status, age and sex, Census 2011

	Male				Female			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
16 - 19	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	95.0	4.7	0.1	0.2
25 - 29	85.6	13.5	0.0	0.9	79.8	18.7	0.0	1.4
30 - 34	68.0	30.2	0.1	1.7	63.7	32.3	0.4	3.6
35 - 39	53.2	42.4	0.3	4.2	53.4	39.7	0.8	6.1
40 - 44	44.9	49.1	0.4	5.7	48.6	41.2	1.3	8.9
45 - 49	39.9	51.4	0.7	8.1	44.9	41.2	2.1	11.8
50 - 54	36.0	53.7	1.2	9.1	41.1	41.5	3.9	13.5
55 - 59	28.9	58.0	2.0	11.1	33.2	44.7	5.9	16.2
60 - 64	22.4	62.2	3.3	12.1	30.0	43.7	9.9	16.4
65 - 69	18.0	65.0	6.2	10.8	25.2	41.7	17.9	15.2
70 - 74	16.6	64.2	9.2	9.9	21.9	39.4	26.1	12.6
75 - 79	12.5	64.3	16.4	6.7	22.3	28.6	41.1	8.0
80 - 84	12.3	57.6	25.8	4.3	20.6	20.4	52.4	6.6
85+	9.8	47.1	38.7	4.4	20.8	9.9	64.3	5.0
Total	**48.9**	**42.0**	**2.9**	**6.1**	**49.7**	**32.9**	**8.3**	**9.1**

Table A 29. Population 16 years or older by marital status and place of birth, Census 2011

	Curaçaoan-born		Foreign-born	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Never married	45,706	52.6	12,486	41.1
Married	29,254	33.6	14,274	45.5
Widowed	5,059	5.7	1,917	6.8
Divorced	7,171	8.1	1,969	6.6
Sub total	87,190	100	30,646	100
Not reported	356		111	
Total	**87,546**		**30,757**	

Table A 30. Population 16 years or older by cohabitational status, Census 2001 and 2011

	2001*		2011	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Living together and married to partner	36,893	39.8	40,720	34.6
Living together but not married to partner	9,569	9.1	13,825	11.7
Not living together with partner	10,113	10.0	15,229	12.9
Has no partner	38,716	41.2	48,029	40.8
Subtotal	95,291	100.0	117,803	100.0
NR	2,110		1,078	
Total	**97,401**		**118,881**	

* 2001 percentages have been standardized to the 2011 population age distribution

Table A 31. Population 16 years or older by cohabitational status, age and sex, Census 2011

	Living together and married to partner	Living together but not married to partner	Not living together with partner	Has no partner	NR	Total
Male						
15 - 19	7	45	491	3,951	113	4,607
20 - 24	85	291	906	2,568	47	3,897
25 - 29	416	610	839	1,565	34	3,464
30 - 34	900	761	636	1,026	30	3,353
35 - 39	1,669	913	642	1,051	42	4,317
40 - 44	2,179	940	601	1,064	61	4,845
45 - 49	2,654	964	634	1,299	51	5,602
50 - 54	2,579	776	547	1,247	37	5,186
55 - 59	2,464	569	368	1,088	40	4,529
60 - 64	2,413	445	310	917	40	4,125
65 - 69	1,879	253	227	715	24	3,098
70 - 74	1,380	164	140	607	17	2,308
75 - 79	972	81	106	471	13	1,643
80 - 84	514	33	53	369	8	977
85+	272	15	30	299	5	621
Total	**20,383**	**6,860**	**6,530**	**18,237**	**562**	**52,572**
Female						
15 - 19	12	105	561	3,729	102	4,509
20 - 24	181	492	1,151	2,310	48	4,182
25 - 29	732	808	1,074	1,590	44	4,248
30 - 34	1,414	919	900	1,359	36	4,628
35 - 39	2,108	985	851	1,645	36	5,625
40 - 44	2,422	923	928	1,965	37	6,275
45 - 49	2,771	970	919	2,470	49	7,179
50 - 54	2,598	740	787	2,574	41	6,740
55 - 59	2,416	419	561	2,421	32	5,849
60 - 64	2,041	296	344	2,296	16	4,993
65 - 69	1,560	165	231	2,020	19	3,995
70 - 74	1,107	78	172	1,652	11	3,020
75 - 79	588	39	101	1,454	16	2,198
80 - 84	266	22	70	1,081	17	1,456
85+	121	4	49	1,226	12	1,412
Total	**20,337**	**6,965**	**8,699**	**29,792**	**516**	**66,309**

Table A 32. Population 16 years or older by cohabitational status and place of birth, Census 2011*

	Curaçaoan-born		Foreign-born	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Living together and married to partner	27,543	31.7	13,112	41.9
Living together but not married to partner	9,291	11.0	4,517	13.6
Not living together with partner	11,886	13.9	3,326	10.7
Has no partner	38,343	43.5	9,628	33.7
Subtotal	87,063	100.0	30,583	100.0
NR	483		174	
Total	**87,546**		**30,757**	

* Percentages are standardized to the total population of 16 years or older

Table A 33. Population 16 years or older by cohabitational status and migrant generation, Census 2011*

	First generation		Second generation		Third or higher generation	
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%
Living together and married to partner	13,112	41.9	6,906	35.2	20,527	30.8
Living together but not married to partner	4,517	13.6	1,781	10.2	7,468	11.2
Not living together with partner	3,326	10.7	2,155	12.4	9,658	14.1
Has no partner	9,628	33.7	7,693	42.2	30,368	43.8
Subtotal	30,583	100.0	18,535	100.0	68,021	100.0
NR	174		83		380	
Total	**30,757**		**18,618**		**68,401**	

* Percentages are standardized to the total population of 16 years or older

Appendix B   Standardization

Comparing a certain rate or proportion among populations that have different structures regarding specific background characteristics, like age or sex for example, poses problems in comparability and the interpretation of results. Comparing crude mortality rates for two populations with different age structures is an example. The crude mortality rate is a population indicator, i.e. the number of deaths per 1000 population. A young population will usually have a low crude mortality rate whereas an old population will likely have a high(er) mortality rate. Comparison of the crude mortality rate for a young and an old population reflects the differences in age structure of the populations to some extent and does not merely reflect differences in the level of mortality. For a fair comparison between both populations one can compare age-specific mortality rates for each population, or determine averages that are adjusted for age, i.e. standardized rates. This latter technique is called standardization. By neutralizing the effect of one or more distorting characteristics (or confounding characteristics) a target indicator becomes comparable between one or more populations. This can be done by applying age-specific rates or proportions of the target variable for a given population to the age composition of a standard population. The standard population can be one of the populations to be distinguished, an average or sum of the populations, or a hypothetical reference population. When comparing in time, for example different census years, one of the census years can be used as the standard. For example, when comparing the Curaçao census for 2001 and 2011, we can use 2011 as the reference, or standard, year.

The following formula has been used for the standardization procedures that have been used throughout this publication:

$$Y_j^{DIR} = \sum_i \frac{E_{ij}}{N_{ij}} \times \frac{N_{is}}{N_{+s}}$$

where:

Y_j^{DIR} = the directly standardized rate for population j

E_{ij} = the number of events occuring in age category i in population j

N_{ij} = the number of persons in age category i in population j

N_{is} = the number of persons in age category i in the standard population s

N_{+s} = total number of persons in the standard population s

Appendix C   Life tables

The abridged period life tables for Curaçao are made up of the following columns:

- Age (x) = age interval beginning at exact age x
- $_nN_x$ = mid-year population in the age interval x to x + n
- $_nD_x$ = deaths between ages x and x + n in the population during the year
- $_nm_x$ = age specific deaths rate between ages x and x + n
- $_na_x$ = average person-years lived in the interval by those dying in the interval
- $_nq_x$ = probability of dying between ages x and x + n
- $_np_x$ = probability of surviving from age x to age x + n
- $_nl_x$ = the number of survivors in the life table at exact age x, out of an initial population of 100000 at age 0
- $_nd_x$ = the number of deaths in the life table between ages x and x+n
- $_nL_x$ = the total number of person-years lived between ages x and x + n
- $_nT_x$ = the total number of person-years lived by the cohort after exact age x
- e_x^0 = expectation of life at age x

Formulas for the life table construction:

- $$_nm_x = \frac{_nD_x}{_nN_x}$$

- $_1a_0 = 0{,}09$ and $_4a_1 = 0{,}4$ and $_\infty a_5 = 0{,}5$

- $$_nq_x = \frac{n \cdot {}_nm_x}{1 + (n - {}_na_x) \cdot {}_nm_x}$$ where: $_\infty q_{95} = 1{,}00$

- $_np_x = 1 - {}_nq_x$

- $l_0 = 100.000$ and $l_{x+n} = l_x \cdot {}_np_x$

- $_nd_x = l_x - l_{x+n}$

- $_nL_x = n \cdot l_{x+n} + {}_na_x \cdot {}_nd_x$ where: $_\infty L_x = \frac{l_x}{_\infty m_x}$

- $$T_x = \sum_{a=x}^{\infty} {}_nL_a$$

- $$e_x^0 = \frac{T_x}{l_x}$$

Life table Curaçao 2011, Females

Age (x)	$_nN_x$	$_nD_x$	$_nm_x$	$_na_x$	$_nq_x$	$_np_x$	$_nl_x$	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	$_nT_x$	e_x^0
0	877	12	0.01368	0.09	0.01351	0.98649	100,000	1,351	98,770	8,042,540	80.43
1	3,509	-	0.00000	1.60	0.00000	1.00000	98,649	0	394,594	7,943,770	80.53
5	4,752	1	0.00021	2.50	0.00105	0.99895	98,649	104	492,983	7,549,176	76.53
10	5,126	-	0.00000	2.50	0.00000	1.00000	98,545	0	492,724	7,056,193	71.60
15	5,651	3	0.00053	2.50	0.00265	0.99735	98,545	261	492,071	6,563,469	66.60
20	4,182	3	0.00072	2.50	0.00358	0.99642	98,284	352	490,538	6,071,398	61.77
25	4,248	4	0.00094	2.50	0.00470	0.99530	97,932	460	488,508	5,580,860	56.99
30	4,628	4	0.00086	2.50	0.00431	0.99569	97,472	420	486,308	5,092,351	52.24
35	5,625	5	0.00089	2.50	0.00443	0.99557	97,051	430	484,181	4,606,044	47.46
40	6,275	13	0.00207	2.50	0.01031	0.98969	96,621	996	480,616	4,121,863	42.66
45	7,179	10	0.00139	2.50	0.00694	0.99306	95,625	664	476,467	3,641,247	38.08
50	6,740	15	0.00223	2.50	0.01107	0.98893	94,962	1,051	472,181	3,164,780	33.33
55	5,849	27	0.00462	2.50	0.02282	0.97718	93,911	2,143	464,197	2,692,600	28.67
60	4,993	46	0.00921	2.50	0.04503	0.95497	91,768	4,132	448,509	2,228,403	24.28
65	3,995	45	0.01126	2.50	0.05478	0.94522	87,636	4,801	426,178	1,779,894	20.31
70	3,020	59	0.01954	2.50	0.09313	0.90687	82,835	7,715	394,890	1,353,716	16.34
75	2,198	72	0.03276	2.50	0.15139	0.84861	75,121	11,372	347,172	958,826	12.76
80	1,456	87	0.05975	2.50	0.25993	0.74007	63,748	16,570	277,315	611,653	9.59
85	898	89	0.09911	2.50	0.39714	0.60286	47,178	18,736	189,048	334,338	7.09
90	378	55	0.14550	2.50	0.53346	0.46654	28,441	15,172	104,276	145,290	5.11
95	136	44	0.32353		1.00000	0.00000	13,269	13,269	41,013	41,013	3.09

Life table Curaçao 2011, Males

Age (x)	$_nN_x$	$_nD_x$	$_nm_x$	$_na_x$	$_nq_x$	$_np_x$	$_nl_x$	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	$_nT_x$	e_x^0
0	879	7	0.00796	0.09	0.00791	0.99209	100,000	791	99,281	7,424,395	74.24
1	3,639	2	0.00055	1.60	0.00220	0.99780	99,209	218	396,315	7,325,115	73.83
5	5,036	-	0.00000	2.50	0.00000	1.00000	98,992	0	494,958	6,928,800	69.99
10	5,577	3	0.00054	2.50	0.00269	0.99731	98,992	266	494,293	6,433,842	64.99
15	5,752	2	0.00035	2.50	0.00174	0.99826	98,726	171	493,200	5,939,549	60.16
20	3,897	8	0.00205	2.50	0.01021	0.98979	98,554	1,006	490,255	5,446,350	55.26
25	3,464	6	0.00173	2.50	0.00862	0.99138	97,548	841	485,636	4,956,095	50.81
30	3,353	9	0.00268	2.50	0.01333	0.98667	96,707	1,289	480,310	4,470,459	46.23
35	4,317	8	0.00185	2.50	0.00922	0.99078	95,417	880	474,887	3,990,149	41.82
40	4,845	8	0.00165	2.50	0.00822	0.99178	94,537	777	470,743	3,515,263	37.18
45	5,602	13	0.00232	2.50	0.01154	0.98846	93,760	1,082	466,096	3,044,519	32.47
50	5,186	43	0.00829	2.50	0.04062	0.95938	92,678	3,764	453,982	2,578,423	27.82
55	4,529	45	0.00994	2.50	0.04848	0.95152	88,914	4,310	433,796	2,124,442	23.89
60	4,125	67	0.01624	2.50	0.07804	0.92196	84,604	6,603	406,513	1,690,646	19.98
65	3,098	68	0.02195	2.50	0.10404	0.89596	78,001	8,115	369,718	1,284,133	16.46
70	2,308	87	0.03769	2.50	0.17224	0.82776	69,886	12,037	319,337	914,414	13.08
75	1,643	100	0.06086	2.50	0.26413	0.73587	57,849	15,280	251,044	595,078	10.29
80	977	79	0.08086	2.50	0.33631	0.66369	42,569	14,317	177,054	344,033	8.08
85	446	51	0.11435	2.50	0.44464	0.55536	28,253	12,562	109,857	166,979	5.91
90	139	39	0.28058	2.50	0.82452	0.17548	15,690	12,937	46,109	57,122	3.64
95	36	9	0.25000		1.00000	0.00000	2,753	2,753	11,013	11,013	4.00

In both life tables there are some zero probabilities of dying. This is a result of the small population in which some age categories have zero deaths recorded in the one year period. In reality these probabilities are not zero, but just small.

Appendix D   Note on the evaluation of the quality of the census enumeration and correction of census error

During February and March 2012 several demographic analyses have been applied in order to estimate the magnitude of census coverage error in multiple segments of the population. These segments have been restricted to 5-year age groups, ranging from 0-4 up to 85+, for both sexes.

The first method to assess the age-sex distribution of the census entailed a visual inspection of the census population by means of population pyramids. The census population pyramid was inspected for irregularities, but it was also compared to the population pyramid of the CBS population estimate for 2011 (which is based on the 2001 Census and data from the population register between 2001 and 2011). Second, age- and sex ratios were calculated to assess the 'reasonableness' of the census age-sex distribution. By means of age ratios the 'smoothness' of the age distribution was measured and the sex ratios were used to measure the composition of the population in each age category. Age ratios were also compared to the age ratios of the CBS population estimate for 2011 and sex ratios were compared to Census 2001 sex ratios. The third method involved the analysis of intercensal cohort survival rates. The observed change in the size of each birth cohort (i.e. the age categories) between Census 2001 and Census 2011 was compared to the expected change in cohort size for this period (based on life table cohort survival rates). Adjustments were made for significant levels of net-migration. From these three methods several observations were made regarding the completeness of the census coverage in the particular age categories.

Besides the evaluation of the census coverage in the particular age categories an assessment of the non-response by geographical area was made in June 2012. This assessment pointed out that approximately 8,2% of the households of Curaçao did not respond in the census.

After determining the number of households that did not respond by geographical area (Curaçao counts 65 so-called 'geozones') equally sized samples of households per geozone were taken from the census household database by means of stratified sampling. Each geozone represents a stratum. The sampled households were then added to the census database, which in fact means that the number of sampled households are random duplicates of enumerated households added to the census database. Even though methodological and time constraints did not allow controlling for the census error in age and sex distribution of the population as determined by the three demographical analyses, the sampling method did correct for the undercount in most age categories. Also, the resulting age-sex distribution of the population did resemble the age-sex distribution of the CBS population estimate for 2011 slightly better than before the sampling procedure. In July 2012 the census database was corrected for the presumed 8,2% undercount.

Table 1 summarizes the number of households and the number of persons that were enumerated as well as the number of households and persons that were added to the database in order to correct for the census undercount. These numbers include private households as well as collective households.

Table 1 Enumerated and corrected households and persons.

	Households	Persons	Household-size
Enumerated	50,667	138,876	2.7
Correction for undercount	4,348	11,687	2.7
Total	**55,015**	**150,563**	**2.7**

Table 1 Enumerated and corrected households and persons.