

Aruba Sustainable Development Goals Baseline Measurement 2018





pa un
Dushi Tera!

Indicator Working Group
IWG



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

– *United Nations*



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Summary



Aruba has the determination of implementing the SDG framework.

The SDG-Indicator Working Group has been installed since January 2017, with the main objective of leading and coordinating the process of monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs.

The SDG-IWG is a joint effort between different government departments.

Since the installment of the SDG-IWG, the working group embarked on a process of exploration and availability assessment of the Global SDG indicators and production of the available SDG indicators for the Baseline measurement 2018 of Aruba.

Regarding the availability of data, there are many areas in which Aruba already produces the SDG indicators. The challenge remains in addressing the data gaps.

By streamlining everyone's efforts, Aruba can reach its objective by harmonizing its policy and data.

This report presents the SDG Baseline Measurement 2018 for Aruba.

Countries have recognized the importance and need for better data to guide policy for economic, social and environmental development. In other words, the data demand of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is extremely ambitious.

Aruba, with its adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, has valued monitoring and evaluation as an important tool to foster sustainable development. This agenda states the international community's realization of the need to move away from 'business as usual' to a local, regional and international support for data and statistics.

According to the 2030 Agenda¹, follow-up and review processes at all levels will be "rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts."

To meet this demand, the Government of Aruba has institutionalized a framework consisting of a SDG National Commission and a SDG Indicator Working Group (henceforth SDG-IWG), both backed by a Ministerial Decree and with the main purpose of assisting the island with the SDG implementation.

The SDG-IWG is a multi-dimensional body consisting of data producing stakeholders from the public sector with the main purpose of leading the integration of the SDG indicators and the production of adequate data for its national data providers and data users. If necessary, partner agencies can also be involved in the SDG-IWG.

Since the institutionalization of the SDG-IWG, and during the second UN ECLAC Sub-regional Office's Mission to Aruba, there was an agreement among all partners that a baseline measurement of the SDG indicators in Aruba had to be produced. At the end of the second mission of UN-ECLAC in Aruba in January 2018, all partners agreed to set May 30th, 2018 as a deadline for Aruba to produce its first baseline measurement report of the SDG Indicators.

This initiative was also key for understanding the progress against the SDG Indicators for the island of Aruba, as it will provide a snapshot of the status of Aruba's ability to produce the SDG indicators and inform Aruba where it stands with regards to the SDG targets. The Baseline Measurement will also provide a basis for the harmonization of the indicators required for the 2030 Agenda, and also address data sharing challenges in the data producing stakeholders on the island.

Timely and reliable data is needed by governments, businesses, the media, and citizens to make informed decisions. The construction of a National Statistical System (NSS) in Aruba with its data platform is essential. Statistical capacity needs strengthening and data-literacy needs to be enhanced at all levels of decision-making.

The main purpose of this report is the presentation of the baseline measurement of the available SDG indicators in Aruba.

In addition to the baseline measurement exercise, the process of exploration, assessment and production of the indicators, will also be presented in this report.

In addition to the above mentioned exercises, current challenges and next steps, will also be presented.

This report is a first overview of where Aruba stands with regards to the production of SDG indicators and SDG targets. This report also lays down the foundation to facilitate decision-making processes of national stakeholders in the approaches to be taken in the SDG process to be able to contribute in the best way possible to the 2030 Agenda.

¹ See paragraph 74(g) in http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1

Thank you note

The SDG-IWG is a joint effort between technical experts of different governmental departments and the semi-governmental sector. The Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry, in charge of national planning, is Chair of the SDG-IWG. The Central Bureau of Statistics, in charge of official statistics, is Vice-Chair of the SDG-IWG. Other SDG-IWG members in charge of data production in specific areas represent their specific area in the SDG-IWG.

The indicators for this baseline measurement report were produced by these technical experts working together in different working groups. Although there are more indicators still to be produced for the global set of indicators, it is important to acknowledge the tremendous efforts made by the SDG-IWG members since the installment of the SDG-IWG in both the process of assessment of indicator availability and the baseline measurement process.

A special gratitude goes to the SDG-IWG members Clariëne Croes and Gisella de Veer (Department of Public Health-DVG), Wilbert (Gino) Marchena (Department of Social Affairs-DSZ), Gisbert Boekhoudt, Naviel Lue and Yahaira Geerman (Department of Nature and Environment-DNM), Jason Lejuez and Yvonne Perez (Department of Labor-DAO), Jean Marc Rosenstand (Department of Education-DO), Melanie Kelly (Aruba Tourism Authority-ATA), Angelo Willems (Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry), Mari-Lou Lejuez-Figaroa (Central Bureau of Statistics-CBS/Vice-Chair SDG-IWG), and Gerald (Gino) Kock (Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry-DEACI/Chair SDG-IWG). We also owe a debt of gratitude for the statistical and technical contribution of Desirée Helder, Herry Koolman, Ruud Derix and all the experts from the Central Bureau of Statistics, who assisted with this challenging task.



Contributors

Data sources

Thank you very much



Exploration and assessment

After the official installment of the SDG-IWG, the group began an exploratory phase of the SDG Global indicators. A Quick Scan was done of the availability of SDG indicators in Aruba (indicator list version 2016), using the self-assessment questionnaire provided by ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean. The results of the Quick Scan were presented in the first Voluntary National Report (VNR) of the Dutch Kingdom.

After the Quick Scan, Pillar Working Groups were grouped according to the area each SDG-IWG member represented. Each Pillar group consisted also of a Central Bureau of Statistics theme expert.

Three Pillar working groups were formed: Pillar People Working Group, Pillar Prosperity Working Group and Pillar Planet Working Group. For the Pillars Peace and Partnership, the working groups are yet to be formed.

The Pillar groups conducted a more rigorous assessment of the availability of SDG indicators. During this process, the availability of SDG indicators in Aruba was updated with each revision of the SDG Global list of indicators made by the United Nations.

For this Baseline Measurement report, the Global List of SDG indicators version December 2017 was used.

The baseline measurement 2018 presents the indicators that could be produced in the available time period. For the purpose of data analyses regarding the different targets and indicators, upon specific request, the SDG-IWG will provide data series where possible.

Approach Baseline measurement

After the second mission of ECLAC in Aruba, held in January 2018, the phase of the production of the indicators for the baseline measurement began.

The Pillar working groups underwent a process of conducting methodology checks of the data to be used for the baseline measurement.

Where data for the production of the indicator was available, the last available data was used. It is important to note that although the Baseline measurement of the SDG indicators was conducted in 2018, the reference date of the data used to produce the indicators varies (for instance: census, survey, administrative databases etc.).

Important comments about the indicators are included in the section *Comments and limitations* of each indicator.

Where a complete match of the methodology described in the metadata and the methodology used to calculate the indicator was not possible, the indicator was approximated using a slightly different methodology. This is described in the section *Comments and limitations* of the given indicator.

What can Aruba produce and the challenges

The Sustainable Development Goals consist of 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 individual indicators. The SDGs will be monitored through the indicators.

Please note that the total number of indicators listed in the global framework is 244. However, since some indicators repeat under two or three targets, the actual number of individual indicators in the list is 232.

The indicators are categorized in different Tiers. Tier I, Tier II and Tier III. Please see the definition of the different Tiers in figure 1. In the assessment of indicator availability Tier III indicators could not be taken into account because there was no agreed upon methodology available yet.

The methodology of the ECLAC self-assessment questionnaire was used for the inventory of indicator availability in Aruba. This methodology requires countries to assess their status of readiness to produce the global framework of SDG indicators.

The availability of the indicators can be assessed using the A, B, C (C1, C2) classification. Please see the definition of the classification method in figure 1. The indicators produced for the baseline measurement are classified as A. As already mentioned, some indicators were approximated.

Of all the Global framework SDG indicators (including Tier III and NA indicators) 18.0% is A. This means that 18.0% of the indicators can be produced and were produced for this baseline measurement. See figure 2.

To get a more accurate view of the indicators that Aruba can produce, the Tier III and NA indicator will be excluded. This means that the distribution of indicator availability will be presented excluding Tier III and NA indicators. See figure 3.

The assessment of SDG indicator availability in Aruba done before² the Baseline Measurement, showed that 15.6% of the indicators were produced (classification A).

Due to the efforts made by the SDG-IWG and the cooperation received by the data providers, 29.3% of the indicators are now produced. The proportion of produced indicators almost doubled.

The distribution of indicator availability will be presented by pillar. See figures 4, 6, 8, 10 and 11. The distribution of availability will also be presented by goals corresponding to the specific pillars. Pillar People with its corresponding goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. See figure 5. Pillar Prosperity with its corresponding goals 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. See figure 7. Pillar Planet with its corresponding goals 6, 12, 13, 14 and 15. See figure 9.

Note that since both Pillar Peace and Pillar Partnership consist each of only one goal, namely Pillar Peace, goal 16 and Pillar partnership, goal 17, the distribution will only be presented by Pillar. See figure 10 and 11.

Figure 1. Definition of classifications

CLASSIFICATIONS	
Tier I	Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.
Tier II	Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.
Tier III	No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.
A	The indicator is being produced
B	The indicator is not produced but it could be produced using existing data sources
C	The indicator is not being produced and could not be generated from existing data sources
C1	Some data is available but further refinement and complementary information is required to produce the indicator
C2	Data are not available to produce the indicator
NA	Not applicable for Aruba

² Prior to the SDG Baseline Measurement the indicator availability was assessed for the Global List SDG Indicators version April 2017

■ A ■ B ■ C1 ■ C2 ■ Tier III ■ NA

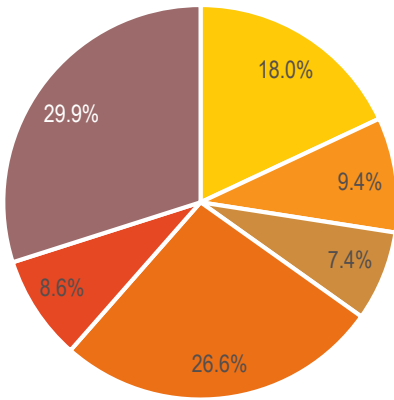


Figure 2. Availability of all SDG indicators including Tier III and NA

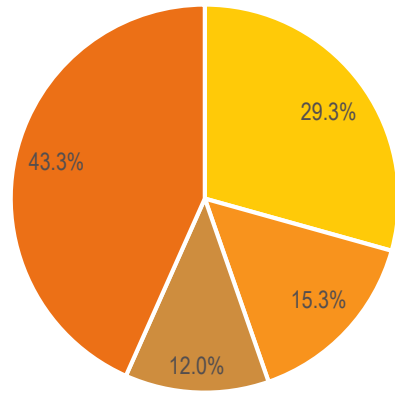


Figure 3. Availability of all SDG indicators excluding Tier III and NA

■ A ■ B ■ C1 ■ C2

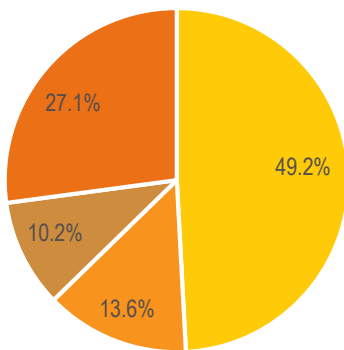


Figure 4. Availability of indicators for Pillar People

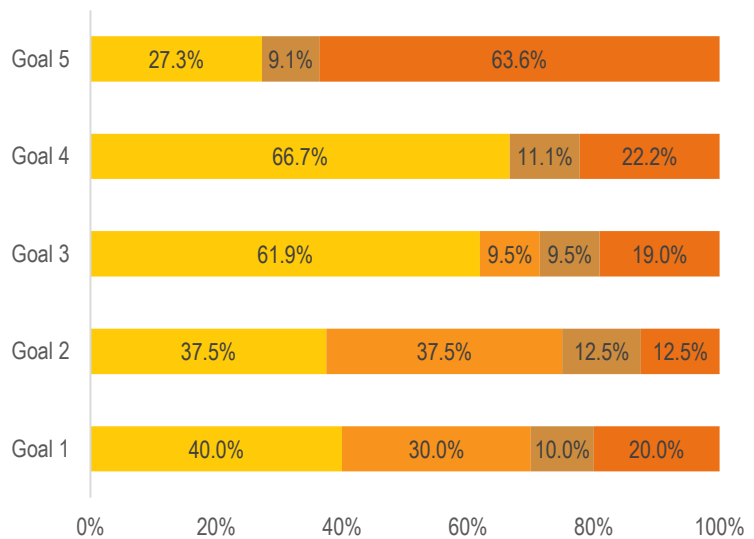


Figure 5. Availability of Pillar People indicators by Goal

■ A ■ B ■ C1 ■ C2

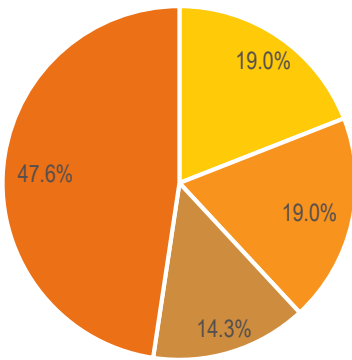


Figure 6. Availability of indicators for Pillar Prosperity

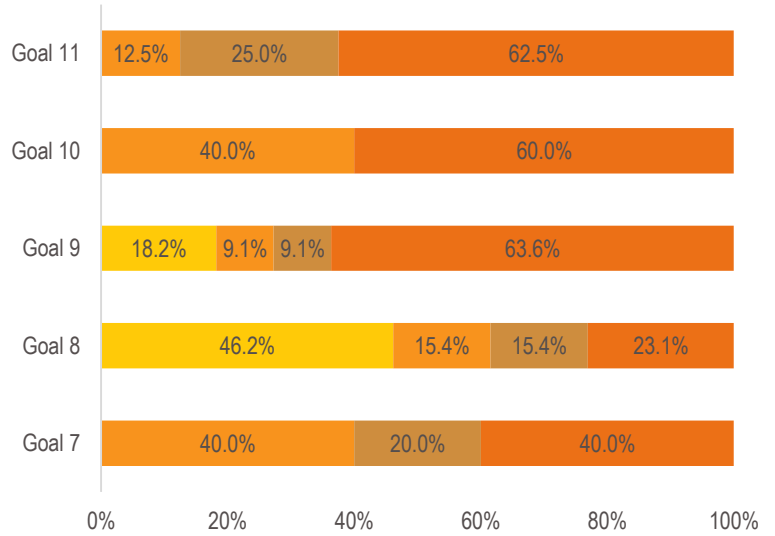


Figure 7. Availability of Pillar Prosperity indicators by Goal

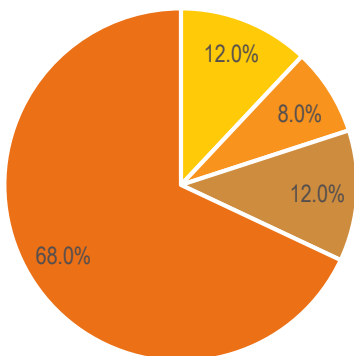


Figure 8. Availability of indicators for Pillar Planet

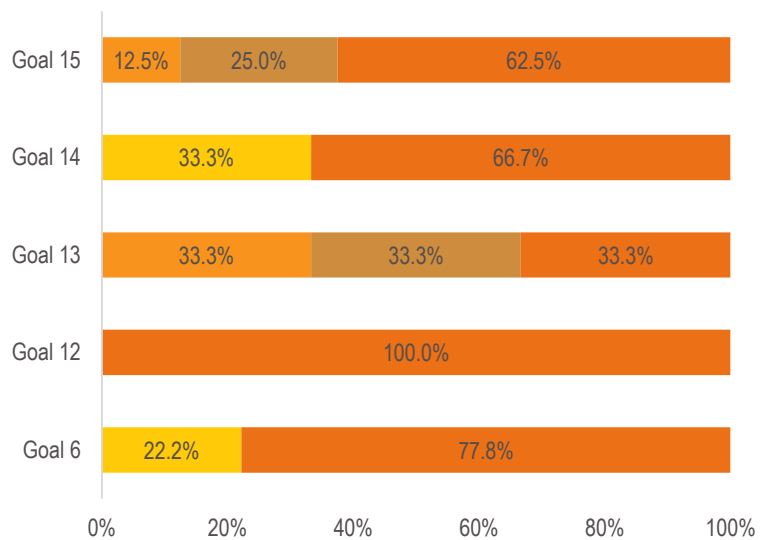


Figure 9. Availability of Pillar Planet indicators by Goal

■ A
 ■ B
 ■ C1
 ■ C2

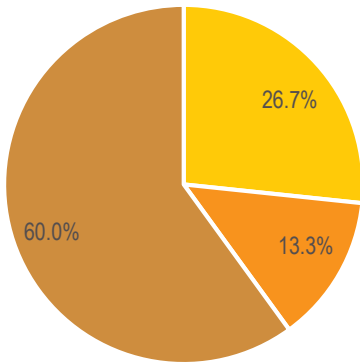


Figure 10. Availability of indicators for Pillar Peace

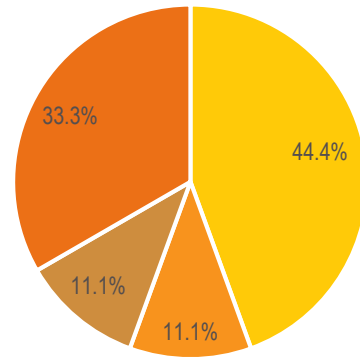
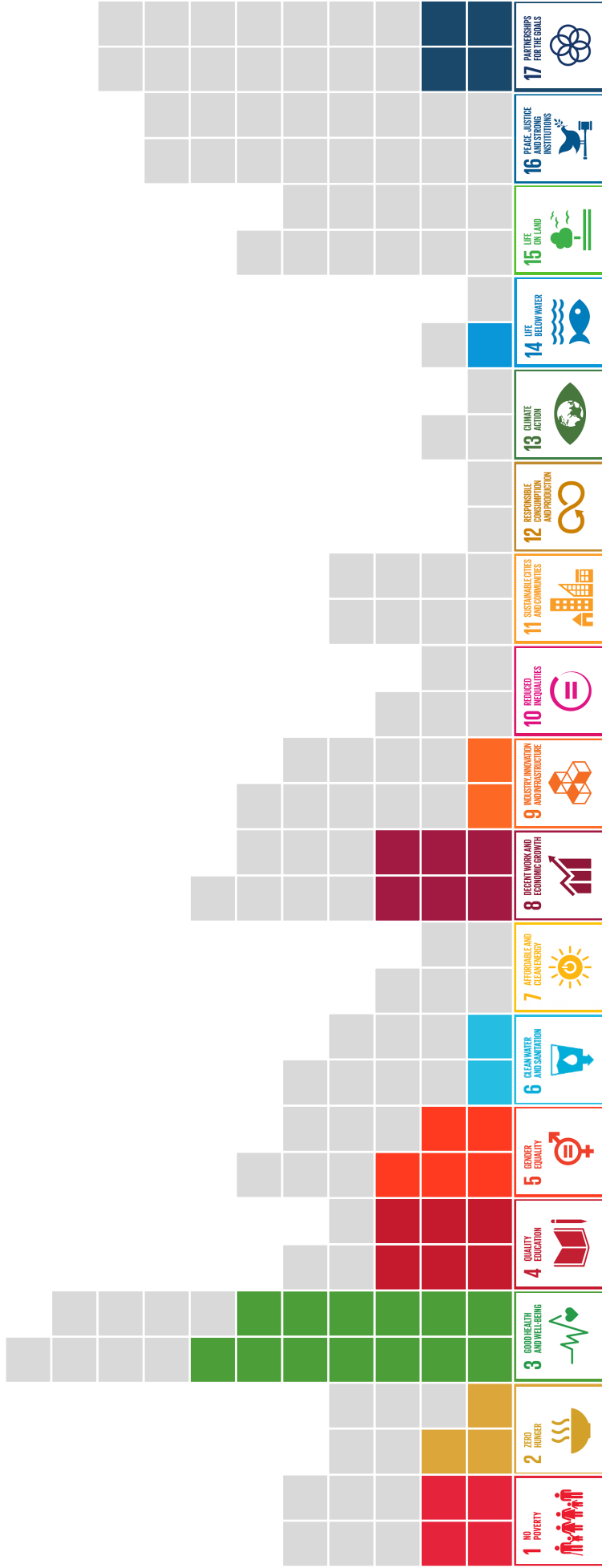


Figure 11. Availability of indicators for Pillar Partnership



Figure 12. Produced indicators for SDG Baseline Measurement 2018 excluding Tier III and NA



Aruba SDG Baseline Measurement 2018





Target

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

The indicator Proportion of population below the international poverty line is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.

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

		Low income countries	Lower middle income countries	Upper middle income countries	High income countries
		\$1.90	\$3.20	\$5.50	\$21.70
Age category	0-17 years	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	18-64 years	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	2.3%
	65+ years	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Sex	Male	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.3%
	Female	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	2.7%
Total		0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Employment status	Employed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	Inactive	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	3.8%

Reference date

2016

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics - Income and Expenditure Survey 2016



Target

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicator

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Metadata definition

The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).

Comments and limitations

There is no official national poverty line as yet.

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

		Subsistence Level	Relative Poverty Line	Aruba Multidimensional Poverty Index (AMPI)
Age category	0-17 years	44.1%	22.9%	13.2%
	18-64 years	35.2%	16.6%	12.3%
	65+ years	45.3%	26.3%	36.2%
Sex	Male	36.5%	17.5%	14.0%
	Female	40.3%	20.7%	15.7%
Total		38.5%	19.2%	14.9%
Activity status	Employed	27.1%	9.3%	6.2%
	Unemployed	67.1%	45.2%	48.3%
	Inactive	48.5%	28.0%	24.0%

Reference date

Source

2010

Central Bureau of Statistics - Population and Housing Census 2010



Target

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicator

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Metadata definition

Although this indicator is a Tier II indicator, there was no metadata for this indicator in the United Nations Statistic Division Metadata repository. The wording of the indicator was used for the calculation of this indicator.

Comments and limitations

There is no official national poverty line as yet.

The dimensions included in this table were included in the calculation of the Aruba Multidimensional Poverty Index 2010.

Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

		Dimensions				
		Education	Economic activity	Health	Living conditions	Income
Age category	0-17 years	51.2%	20.8%	14.0%	2.3%	23.9%
	18-64 years	54.8%	22.0%	15.7%	2.3%	17.7%
	65+ years	76.8%	61.3%	35.8%	2.2%	26.6%
Sex	Male	55.7%	24.8%	16.7%	2.5%	18.6%
	Female	56.6%	26.7%	18.0%	2.1%	21.6%
Employment status	Employed	51.5%	15.4%	13.1%	1.8%	9.8%
	Unemployed	69.0%	94.6%	18.6%	4.4%	48.5%
	Inactive	64.5%	32.2%	26.6%	2.5%	29.2%
Total		56.2%	25.8%	17.4%	2.3%	20.2%

Reference date

Source

2010

Central Bureau of Statistics - Population and Housing Census 2010



Target

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

Indicator

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

Metadata definition

Although this indicator is a Tier II indicator, there was no metadata for this indicator in the United Nations Statistic Division Metadata repository.

The wording of the indicator was used for the calculation of this indicator.

Function	General government expenditure as a % of total government expenditure
	2010
Education	18.4
Health	22.0
Social protection	20.0

Comments and limitations

Although this indicator is a Tier II indicator, there was no metadata for this indicator in the United Nations Statistic Division Metadata repository. The wording of the indicator was used for the calculation of this indicator.

Function refers to the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG).

Reference date

Source

2010

Central Bureau of Statistics

Target

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Indicator

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Metadata definition

Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Comments and limitations

Data is only available for the age categories mentioned.
Between the ages 13 months and 5 years, no data is available on the prevalence of malnutrition in children.

This data reflects the findings of a cohort analysis conducted on data gathered between 2001 and 2005. Data of subsequent years is available in paper format, but has not been digitalized as yet.

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Age category		Underweight (< -2 SD from median WHO Child Growth Standards)		Overweight (> +2 SD from median WHO Child Growth Standards)	
		% Boys	% Girls	% Boys	% Girls
2-4 months		1.1	0.6	9.8	6.2
5-7 months		0.6	1.0	9.3	5.0
8-10 months		0.7	0.3	8.2	9.9
11-13 months		1.1	0.8	10.4	8.3

Reference date

2001-2005

Source

White Yellow Cross



Target

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

Indicator

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

Metadata definition

Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector.

There are **no official flows** (official developmental plus other official flows) to the agricultural sector

Reference date

2018

Source

Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry

Target

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Indicator

2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

Metadata definition

Agricultural export subsidies are defined as export subsidies budgetary outlays and quantities as notified by WTO Members in Tables ES:1 and supporting Tables ES:2 (following templates in document G/AG/2 dated 30 June 1995).

Data cover:

- Notifications by WTO Members with export subsidy reduction commitments included in part IV of their Schedules;
- Notifications of export subsidies by developing country Members pursuant to the provisions of article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture.

Other WTO Members are not entitled to use export subsidies and their notifications are therefore not recorded in the indicator series.

Budgetary outlays and quantities are expressed in a currency (national or other) and in quantity units as per Member's notification practices. For Members with export subsidy reduction commitments included in part IV of their Schedules, the currency used in the notifications is similar to the one used in the Schedules.

Data are available by country and by products or groups of products, according to Members' schedules for Members with export subsidy reduction commitments included in part IV of their Schedules and according to Member's notification practices in the case of developing country Members using export subsidies under the provisions of article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture."



There are no agricultural export subsidies

Reference date

Source

2018

Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry

Target

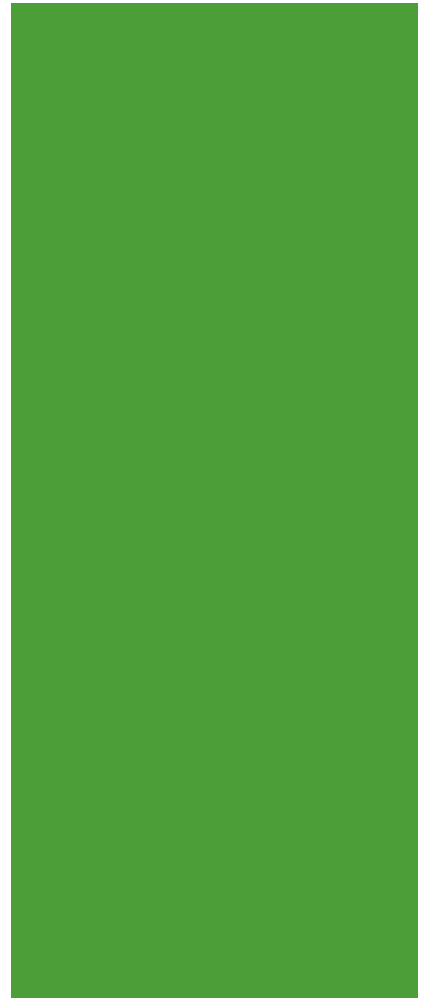
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Metadata definition

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. Maternal deaths: The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.



Maternal mortality ratio is 159

Reference date

Source

2016

Department of Public Health

Target

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

Indicator

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Metadata definition

Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.

Comments and limitations

All women (including women with General Health Insurance, private health insurance and not registered) are attended by skilled health personnel when giving birth.

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is 100%

Reference date

Source

2016

Department of Public Health, General Health Insurance

Target

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

Indicator

3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

Metadata definition

Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.



Under-5 mortality rate is 5

Reference date

Source

2017

Population Registry Office

Target

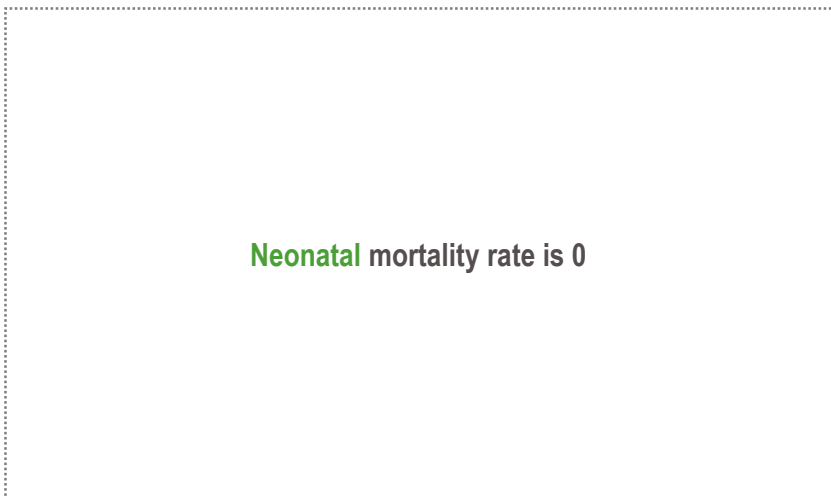
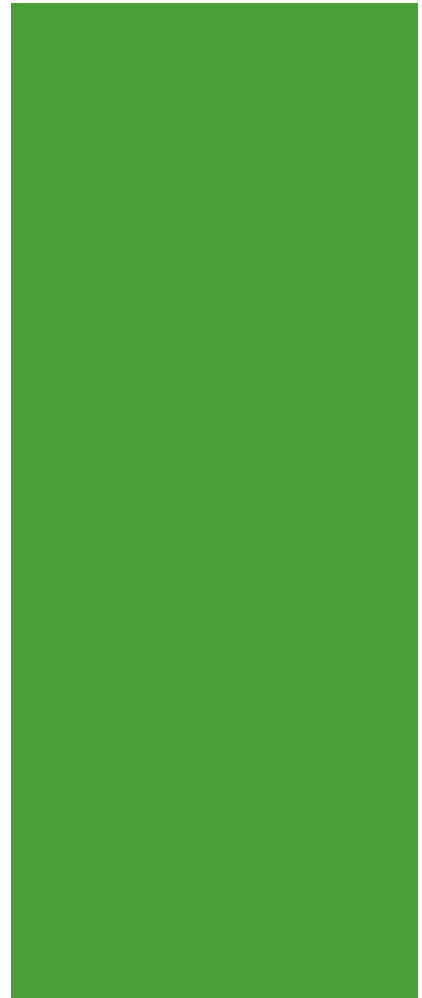
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Indicator

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Metadata definition

The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life.



Reference date

Source

2016

Department of Public Health

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

This data refers to the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population. The number of infected individuals in the population is unknown. Therefore, the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population could not be calculated.

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

		New HIV infections per 1,000 population*
		2017
Age category	0-14 years	0.0
	15-24 years	0.5
	25-49 years	0.7
	50+ years	0.2
Sex	Male	0.7
	Female	0.1
Total		0.4

Reference date

Source

2017

Department of Public Health

Target

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

Indicator

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

This rate reflects the number of notified cases of tuberculosis.

Notified cases of Tuberculosis

		Notified cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 population*
		2017
Age category	0-14 years	0.0
	15-24 years	7.3
	25-44 years	7.1
	45-64 years	8.9
	65+ years	6.7
Sex	Male	5.7
	Female	6.8
Total		6.3

Reference date

Source

2016

Department of Public Health

Target

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

Indicator

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Metadata definition

Although this indicator is a Tier II indicator, there was no metadata for this indicator in the United Nations Statistic Division Metadata repository. The wording of the indicator was used for the calculation of this indicator.

Comments and limitations

Although this indicator is a Tier II indicator, there was no metadata for this indicator in the United Nations Statistic Division Metadata repository. The wording of the indicator was used for the calculation of this indicator.

Hepatitis B incidence by 100,000 population

		Number of cases of hepatitis per 100,000 population*
		2017
Age category	0-14 years	0.0
	15-24 years	0.0
	25-44 years	21.3
	45-64 years	5.9
	65+ years	0.0
Sex	Male	11.4
	Female	3.4
Total		7.2

Reference date

Source

2016

Department of Public Health

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS).

This indicator is calculated using life table methods (see further details in section 3.3 in Metadata repository).

Comments and limitations

The information provided in this table refers to the number of deaths per 100,000 population between the ages of 30 and 70 years.

The mortality rate according to the probability of dying in the aforementioned age category, could not be produced, given that life tables are only produced once every 10 years when Population and Housing Censuses are held.

The last Population and Housing Census was held in 2010.

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

		Number of deaths per 100,000 population between 30 and 70 years of age* 2016
Male	Heart disease	146.8
	Cancer	139.7
	Diabetes	35.8
	Respiratory disease	17.9
Female	Heart disease	76.3
	Cancer	176.9
	Diabetes	18.3
	Respiratory disease	12.2
Total	Heart disease	108.7
	Cancer	159.8
	Diabetes	26.4
	Respiratory disease	14.8

Reference date

Source

2016

Department of Public Health

Target

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

Indicator

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Metadata definition

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



Suicide mortality rate

		Number of suicide deaths per 100,000 population*
		2016
Age category	0-14 years	0.0
	15-24 years	0.0
	25-44 years	10.7
	45-64 years	5.9
	65+ years	7.0
Sex	Male	7.6
	Female	3.4
Total		5.4

Reference date

Source

2016

Department of Public Health

Target

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

Indicator

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Metadata definition

Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.



Death rate due to road traffic injuries

		Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population*
		2016
Age category	0-14 years	4.9
	15-24 years	14.3
	25-44 years	7.1
	45-64 years	11.9
	65+ years	7.0
Sex	Male	13.4
	Female	5.2
Total		9.0

Reference date

Source

2016

Department of Public Health

Target

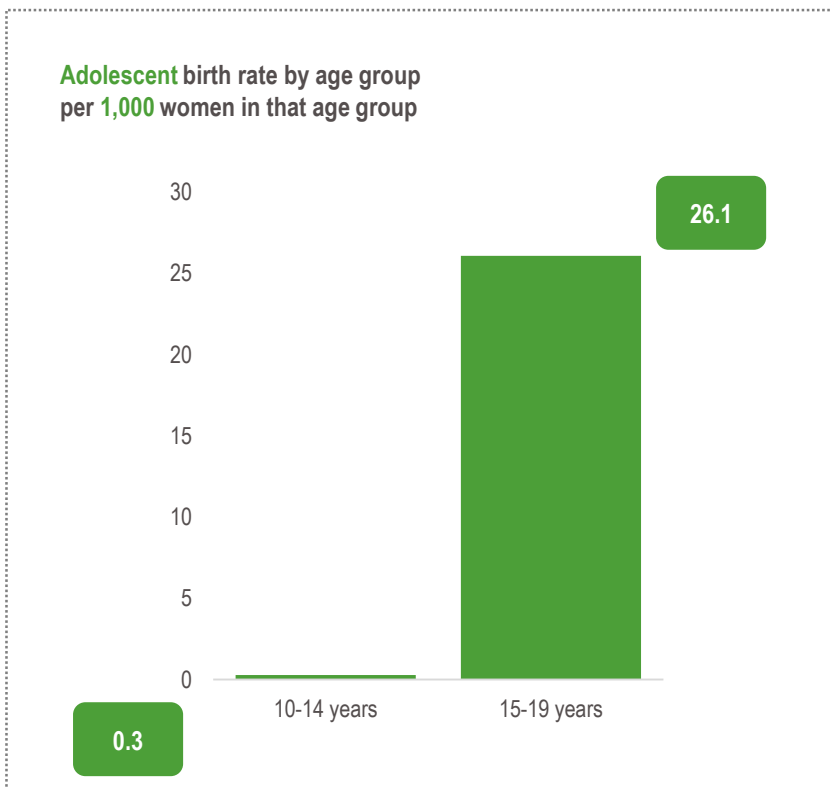
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.



Reference date

Source

2017

Population Registry Office

Target

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

Indicator

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Metadata definition

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



Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

	Number of deaths attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population*
	2016
Male	1.9
Female	0.0
Total	0.9

Reference date

Source

2016

Department of Public Health

Target

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Metadata definition

Density of physicians: The density of physicians is defined as the number of physicians, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 1,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08.

Density of nursing and midwifery personnel: The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 1,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221 and 3222.

Density of dentistry personnel: The density of dentistry personnel is defined as the number of dentists, dental technician/assistants and related occupation personnel per 1,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2261, 3214 (excluding medical prosthetic related technicians) and 3251.

Density of pharmaceutical personnel: The density of pharmaceutical personnel is defined as the number of pharmacists, pharmaceutical, technicians/assistants and related occupation personnel per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The SCO-08 codes included in this category are 2262 and 3213.



Health worker density and distribution	Health workers	Density per 1,000 population
		2017
	Physicians	1.6
	Nursing and midwifery personnel	3.0
	Dentistry personnel	1.0
	Pharmaceutical personnel	1.4

Reference date

Source

2016

General Health Insurance, Department of Public Health, Inspectorate of Health

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

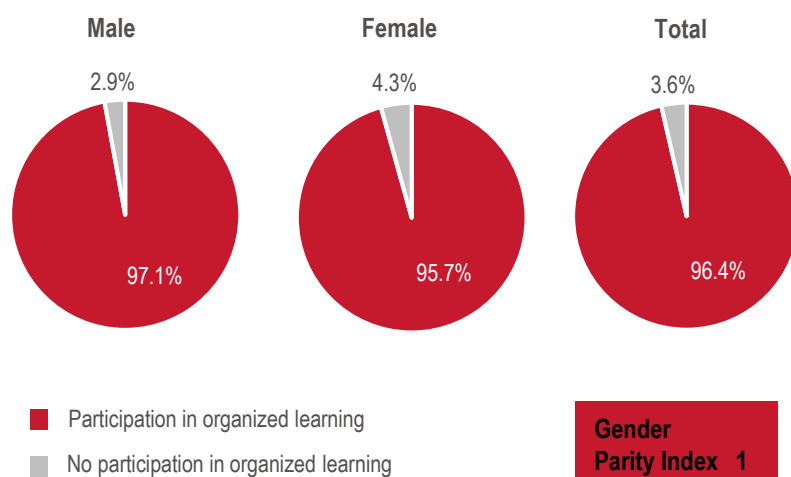
All the public and government subsidized schools are included.

With the exception of one private independent school for pre-primary education and for primary education, other private independent schools are not included.

The data refers to school year 2015-2016.

The official age for entrance in primary school is 6 years. The school year begins each August and ends in July of the subsequent year. Pupils must be 6 years of age, before October first, in the given school year, to be enrolled.

Participation rate in organized learning by sex



Reference date

2015

Source

Department of Education, Population Registry Office



Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given time period (e.g. last three months).

Comments and limitations

During the ICT 2017 Survey, the respondents were asked if they were able to perform certain ICT tasks. They were not asked if they had undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given period of time.

The category Youth is defined as 15-24 years and the category Adults is defined as 15 years and above.

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

	Copying or moving a file or folder	Using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document	Sending e-mails with attached files (document, picture, video)	Using basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (EXCEL,..)	Finding, downloading and installing software from the internet	Using software for electronic presentations (slides) (POWERPOINT,..)	Transferring files (e.g. digital camera, mobile phone, m-player,..)	Computer programming using a specialized language
Youth								
Male	89.1%	92.0%	80.4%	71.0%	55.1%	67.4%	75.4%	9.5%
Female	88.5%	90.6%	85.6%	80.6%	50.4%	77.0%	80.6%	6.9%
Total	88.8%	91.3%	83.0%	75.8%	52.7%	72.2%	78.0%	8.2%
Adults								
Male	55.4%	56.6%	55.4%	45.7%	32.1%	32.2%	45.4%	7.4%
Female	50.0%	51.7%	51.0%	43.7%	23.9%	31.1%	40.3%	3.1%
Total	52.4%	53.9%	53.0%	44.6%	27.6%	31.6%	42.6%	5.0%
GPI								
Youth	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7
Adults	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.4

Reference date

2017

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics - ICT 2017 Survey



Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

The group Male/Female is used for the production of the Parity Indices. The Parity Indices for the variable sex, are called Gender Parity Indices (GPI).
In the calculation of the GPI the group of females is placed in the numerator. The GPI for the indicators of Goal 4 are also presented with the corresponding indicator. This means that the Female value of the indicator divided by the Male value of the indicator results in the GPI.

Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

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

GPI 1

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

GPI 1

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

- a) **GPI 1**
- b) **GPI 1.1**
- c) **GPI 1**
- d) **GPI 1**

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

	Copying or moving a file or folder	Using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document	Sending e-mails with attached files (document, picture, video)	Using basic arithmetic formulas in a spreadsheet (EXCEL...)	Finding, downloading and installing software from the internet	Using software for electronic presentations (slides) (POWERPOINT...)	Transferring files (e.g. digital camera, mobile phone, m-player,..)	Computer programming using a specialized language
GPI								
Youth	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7
Adults	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.4

Reference date

Source

2015, 2017

Department of Education,
Central Bureau of Statistics – ICT 2017 Survey

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy.

The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common literacy and numeracy scales currently in development.

Comments and limitations

The literacy component of this indicator is approximated using the level of educational attainment in Aruba and the self reported Literacy during the Census.

This approximation is used since persons who have completed primary education have had a school trajectory at primary education level where reading was instructed and tested.

In Aruba the Literacy rate is calculated with the self reported ability (Population and Housing Census 2010) of a person to read and write a simple text.

Population not attending school, by highest level of educational attainment and sex

	Less than Primary education or no education	Primary education or less	Secondary education	Tertiary education	Total
15-24 years					
Male	16.1%	80.6%	3.2%	.	100%
Female	11.4%	82.9%	5.7%	.	100%
Total	13.6%	81.8%	4.5%	.	100%
15+ years					
Male	7.5%	30.0%	39.7%	22.9%	100%
Female	9.1%	32.3%	36.9%	21.7%	100%
Total	8.3%	31.2%	38.2%	22.3%	100%

Literacy rate by age category and sex

Youth (15-24 years)				Adults (15 years and older)			
Literacy rate				Literacy rate			
Total	Male	Female	Gender Parity Index	Total	Male	Female	Gender Parity Index
99.1%	99.0%	99.3%	1	96.8%	96.9%	96.7%	1

Reference date

Source

2010

Central Bureau of Statistics - Population and Housing Census 2010



Target

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

Indicator

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

In Aruba all schools have an electricity connection and a water meter.

100% of schools in Aruba have access to electricity

100% of schools in Aruba have access to basic drinking water

Reference date

2018

Source

Department of Education

Target

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

Indicator

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

The data presented is data of school year 2015-2016.

The Upper secondary education category includes teachers of a specific of which only the first three grades are classified as Lower secondary general education. The educational system in Aruba does not have level completion after completing grade 3. From grade 4 onward, this educational level is classified according to the International Standard of Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2010), as Upper secondary general education. By completing this level of education students receive a qualification of Upper secondary general education. Therefore the teachers are included in the level of Upper secondary education.

Only Public schools and Government subsidized schools are included.

Qualified teachers

	Male	Female	Total	
(a) Pre-primary	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	GPI 1
(b) Primary	<u>94.5%</u>	<u>99.8%</u>	<u>99.0%</u>	GPI 1.1
(c) Lower secondary	<u>94.7%</u>	<u>96.2%</u>	<u>95.7%</u>	GPI 1
(d) Upper secondary	<u>97.2%</u>	<u>99.4%</u>	<u>98.5%</u>	GPI 1

Reference date

2015

Source

Department of Education

Target

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

Indicator

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

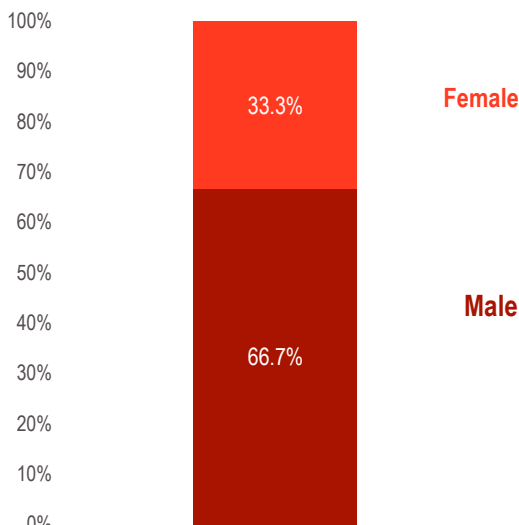
Metadata definition

The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

Comments and limitations

Since the general elections in 2017.

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments



Reference date

2018

Source

Population Registry Office

Target

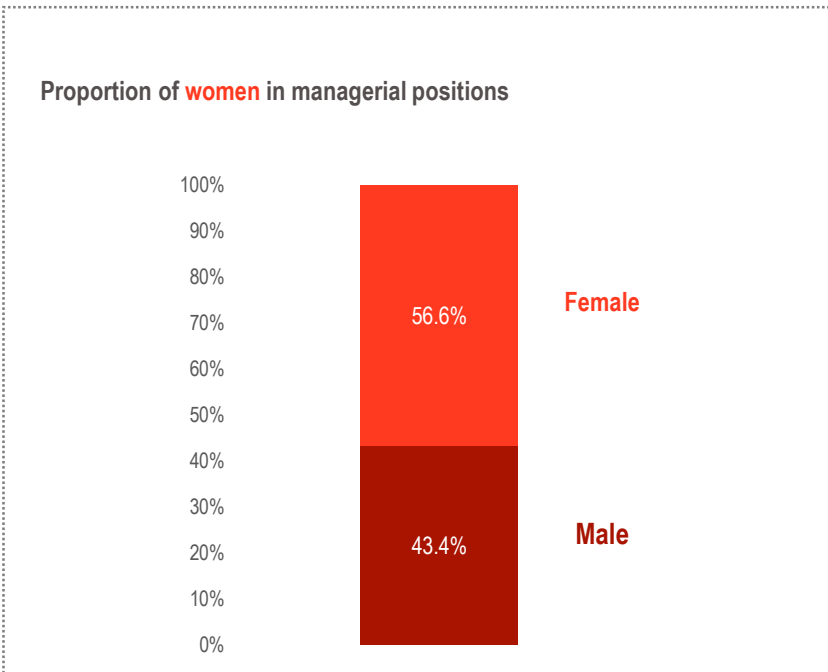
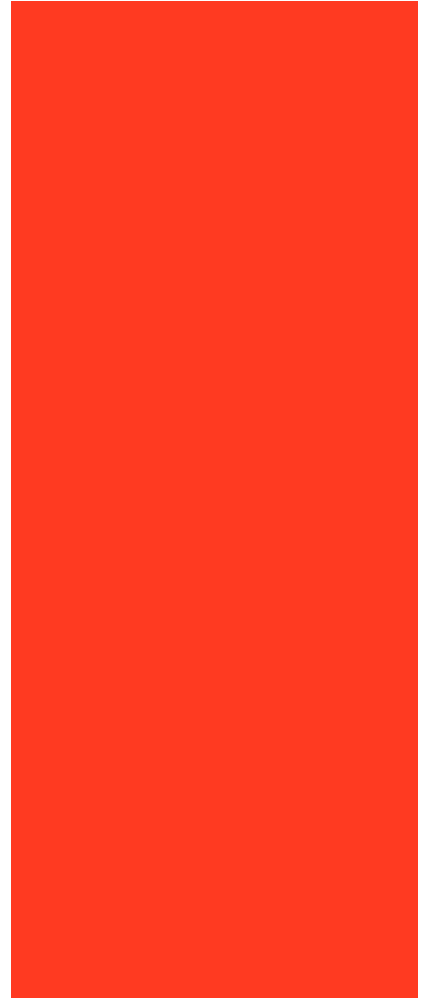
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Indicator

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Metadata definition

This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. For the purposes of this indicator, senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. If statistics are not disaggregated at the sub-major level, then major group 1 of ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 could be used as a proxy.



Reference date

2016

Source

Labour Force Survey 2016 - Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Target

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Indicator

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Metadata definition

The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the 'proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex'.

Comments and limitations

The proportions indicated in this table refer to the proportion of individuals who have used their mobile phone (including smart phone) in the 12 months prior to the ICT Survey 2017.

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex and age group

		2017
Age category	5-14 years	39.3%
	15-24 years	91.3%
	25-44 years	94.5%
	45-64 years	89.3%
	65+ years	61.4%
Sex	Male	78.3%
	Female	79.6%
Total		79.0%

Reference date

Source

2017

Central Bureau of Statistics - ICT 2017 Survey

Target

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Metadata definition

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater.

Comments and limitations

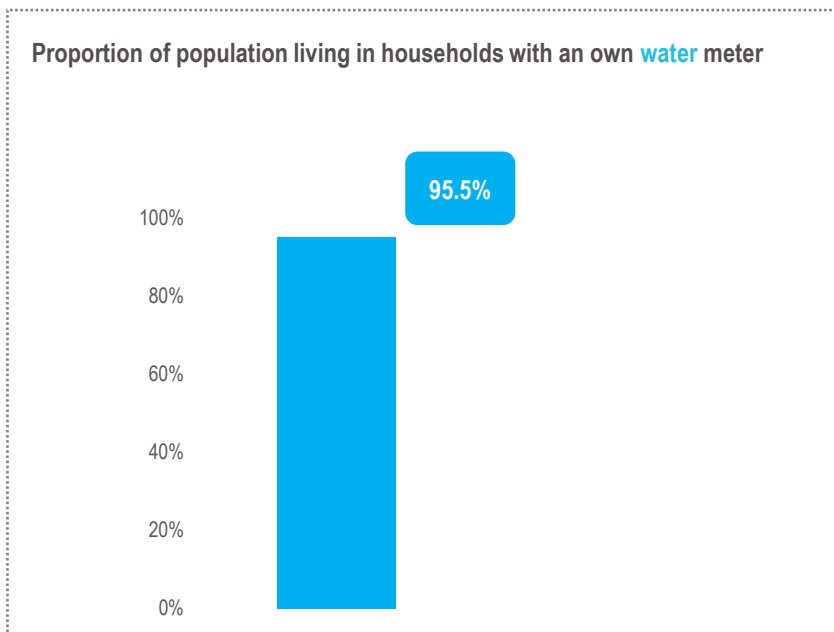
The data presented on the access to drinking water was collected during the 2010 Population and Housing Census, and reflects the proportion of non-collective households with an own water connection households (institutional households and homeless individuals were excluded). It is important to mention that households without an own water connection do not necessarily lack access to drinking water. They most probably share a water connection with other households living on the same address.

During the 2020 Census, the question referring to the availability of a water connection will be adapted to provide a complete overview of the access of households to drinking water.

In Aruba, the water distributor regularly checks the safety of drinking water. Therefore, the probability of fecal contamination in drinking water is nearly nil.

Our investigation did not include universal access to safe and affordable drinking water as it did not focus on the accessibility of drinking water in schools, workplaces, etc., but it is safe to assume that drinking water is generally accessible in Aruba.

Further disaggregation was not possible given that, for example, a distinction between rural and urban is not recognized in Aruba.



Reference date

Source

2010

Central Bureau of Statistics - Population and Housing Census 2010

Target

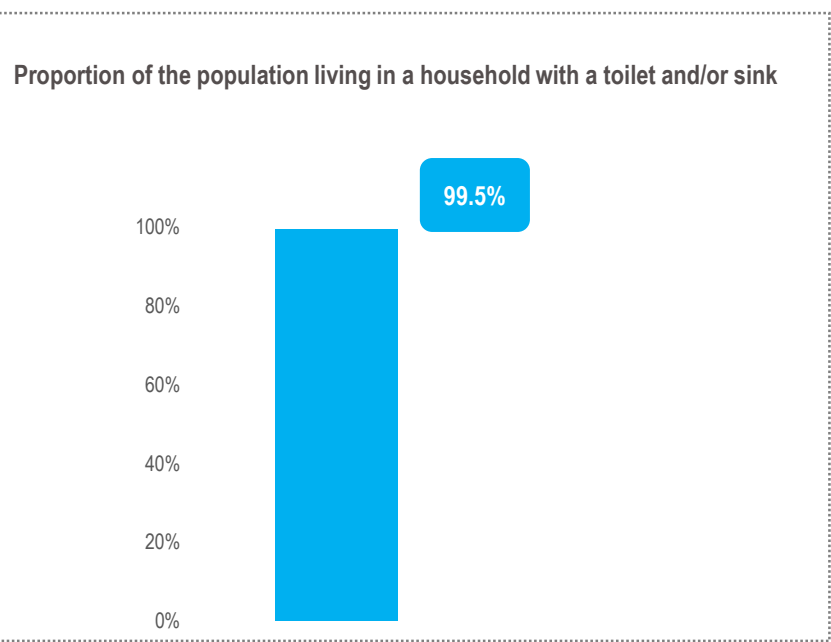
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Indicator

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Metadata definition

The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.



Reference date

Source

2010

Central Bureau of Statistics - Population and Housing Census 2010

Comments and limitations

The data presented on the proportion of population living in a household with a toilet and/or a sink, was collected during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The data refers to the situation in non-collective households (institutional households and homeless individuals were excluded).

In 2010, 97.5% of non-collective households had a sink and 99.0% had a toilet. It is important to mention that households who indicated not having a sink and/or a toilet not necessarily lack access to sanitation services. Most probably, they share a sink and/or toilet with other households living on the same address. During the 2010 Census, information on the availability of soap and water was not collected, but the presence of a sink provides information about the likelihood that handwashing is feasible. As such, the presence of a toilet provides information about the availability of the means to manage (fecal) waste safely.

Our investigation did not focus on the presence of adequate sanitation and hygiene in schools, workplaces, etc., but adequate sanitation facilities are commonly present in Aruba.

Further disaggregation was not possible given that, for example, a distinction between rural and urban is not recognized in Aruba.



Target

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

Indicator

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Metadata definition

Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years.

Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area.

The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.

Comments and limitations

In accordance with the Methodology as described in the metadata, if official data are not available, other sources such as central banks can be selected. In the case at hand the GDP estimates of the Central Bank of Aruba were used.

In accordance with the prescribed methodology, the real GDP is expressed at constant 2005 prices. The data as published by the Central Bank of Aruba uses the year 2000 as the base year, for which reason a rebasing needed to be done from the year 2000 to the year 2005.

A conversion to USD of AFL 1.79 = USD 1 was applied.

In the denominator the mid-year population was used. The methodology does not prescribe specifically if the mid-year or end-of-year population (or another indicator for the population) should be used.

The Central Bureau of Statistics will release definite GDP figures for the years 2013 and 2014 during the course of 2018. The Central Bank of Aruba may then elect to amend their GDP estimates at which time amended data would need to be re-submitted.

**Annual growth rate
of real GDP per capita
for year 2017** **0.7%**

Reference date

Source

2017

Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Target

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

Indicator

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

The real GDP applied in indicator 8.1.1, with base year 2005, was also used for determining indicator 8.2.1. The methodology does not explicitly require that the year 2005 should be used as the base year.

The observations made with regard to GDP in indicator 8.1.1 are also applicable to this indicator.

In accordance with the methodology, the employment data to be used in the denominator of this indicator should be consistent with the National Accounts. The employment data in the National Accounts is based on the number of jobs registered at the Social Security Bank (SVB) for the private sector and the number of employees registered at the Department for Human Resources (DRH) for the public sector.

**Annual growth rate
of real GDP per employed
person for year 2016** **-6.0%**

Reference date

Source

2016

Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics



Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

This indicator presents the share of non-agricultural employment which is classified as informal employment.

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex

	2016
Male	7.6%
Female	6.6%
Total	7.1%

Comments and limitations

Employment (conform International Labour Organization guidelines) comprises all persons of working age who during the previous week, were for 4 hours or more in either in paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work) or in self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work).

Measured with the following questions:

Employees= Employed person who did have an employer
- Does Employer deduct income taxes and other contributions for social benefits from employee's salary?

Employers, self-employed (own-account workers), contributing family-members = Employed person who did not have an employer
- Is the company where {0} works registered at the Tax Department, Chamber of Commerce, Department of Economic Affairs?

Information concerns only primary Job

Missing are:
1 Informal employment of secondary job and

2 Employees were not asked if their employer's company was registered (Informal sector)
Methodology

Reference date

Source

2016

Labour Force Survey 2016 - Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics



Target

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

Indicator

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

As instructed by the metadata the Average hourly earnings are calculated using the mean.

In this calculation the median is also included.

Bonuses and other extra remunerations on top of monthly salaries are not included.

Disaggregation on occupation is forthcoming.

Average hourly earnings are in Aruban florins. (1 dollar is equal to 1,79 Aruban florins)

Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by age

Age category	Sex	Mean	Median
15-24 years	Male	12.27	9.75
	Female	11.11	10.42
	Total	11.73	9.78
25-34 years	Male	14.47	11.89
	Female	16.67	12.11
	Total	15.57	11.89
35-44 years	Male	21.69	15.99
	Female	21.29	15.33
	Total	21.48	15.75
45-54 years	Male	21.45	15.99
	Female	19.72	13.08
	Total	20.5	14.05
55-64 years	Male	23.26	17.44
	Female	18.39	12.11
	Total	20.51	14.53
65+ years	Male	19.91	14.54
	Female	13.55	11.63
	Total	17.16	13.33
Total	Male	19.31	13.57
	Female	18.52	12.98
	Total	18.89	13.08

Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by disability

Disability	Sex	Mean	Median
Not-Disabled	Male	19.44	13.74
	Female	18.59	13.00
	Total	18.99	13.08
Disabled	Male	14.49	12.46
	Female	16.16	10.90
	Total	15.45	12.46
Total	Male	19.31	13.57
	Female	18.52	12.98
	Total	18.89	13.08

Reference date

Source

2016

Labour Force Survey 2016 - Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics



Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

Due to limited sample size disaggregation on age category only possible in few categories.

Unemployment rate, by sex and disability

	Unemployment rate
Male	7,5%
Female	7,9%
Not-Disabled	7,5%
Disabled	13,0%
Total	7,7%

Unemployment rate, by age

	Unemployment rate
15-24 years	17,9%
25-34 years	8,5%
35-44 years	7,2%
45-54 years	5,1%
55-64 years	6,5%
65+ years	7,8%
Total	7,7%

Reference date

2016

Source

Labour Force Survey 2016 - Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics



Target

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator

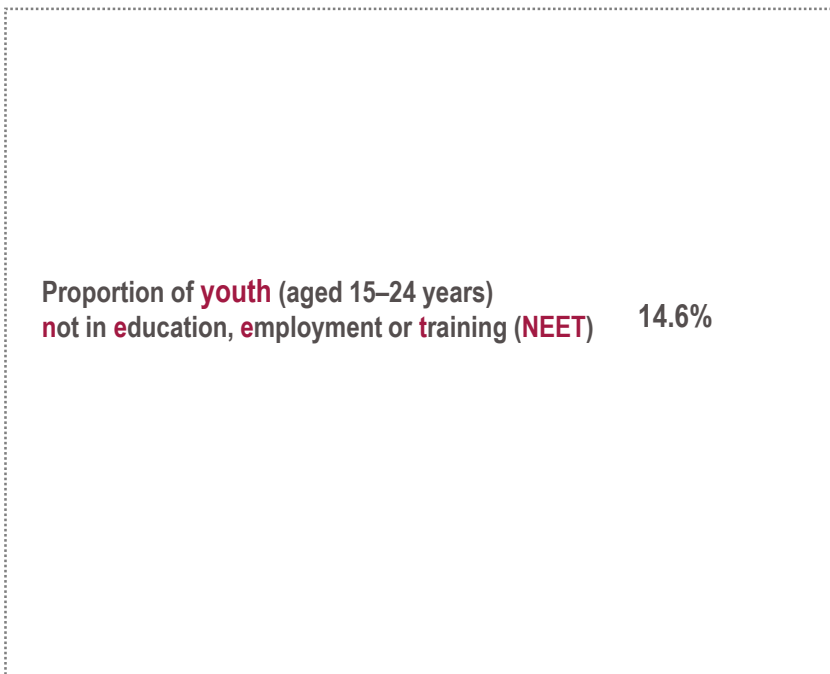
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

Metadata definition

This proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as "the NEET rate", conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population.

Comments and limitations

Due to limited sample size disaggregation on sex not possible.



Reference date

Source

2016

Labour Force Survey 2016 - Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics



Target

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

Indicator

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Metadata definition

The indicator is represented by the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.

Comments and limitations

Classification according to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 4.

Manufacturing employment
as a proportion of total employment **2.8%**

Reference date

Source

2016

Labour Force Survey 2016 - Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

By now, the mobile-cellular networks in Aruba cover Aruba completely.

Percentage of the population covered by a **mobile-cellular networks** is **100%**.

Reference date

2018

Source

Department of Telecommunication Affairs

Target

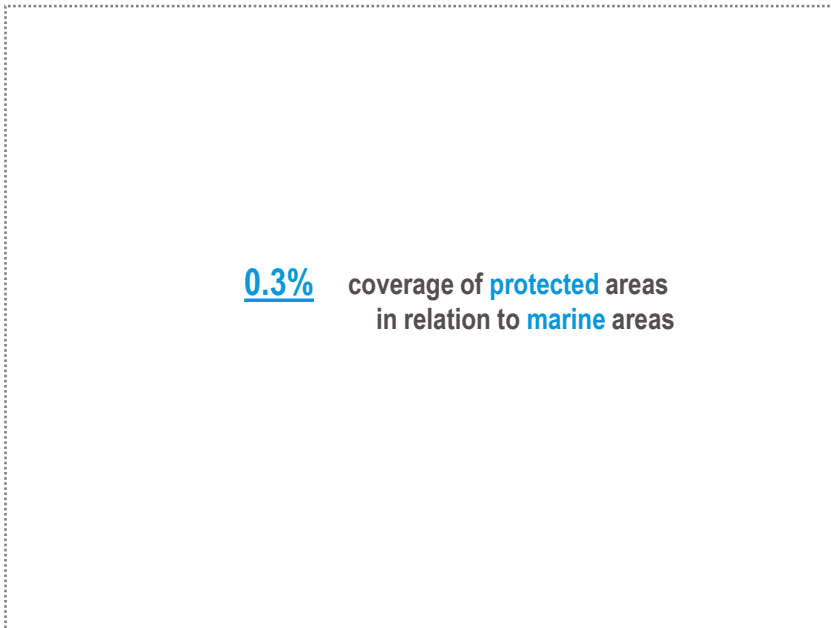
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Metadata definition

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



Comments and limitations

Currently, Aruba has no Protected Marine Areas.

The area 'Spaans Lagoen' is the only officially protected wetland area that is in open connection to marine waters and is part of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar site no. 198), which is agreed upon by Aruba as part of the Kingdom of The Netherlands in 1980. (note: in 1986 Aruba became an independent country within the Kingdom).

'Spaans Lagoen salina/ wetland' area is 25.9 ha in size and is a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) that became part of the National Park Arikok in April 2017 (Ministerial Decree no. 11-2017).

An area that is considered as as part of the 'Spaans Lagoen' protected area consists of the following sub areas:

- Spaans Lagoen 'open water inland side west of the bridge' 3.5 Ha
- Spaans Lagoen 'open water inland side east of the bridge' 2.1 Ha
- Spaans lagoen 'open water marine side' 5.4 Ha

The four areas mentioned above, 25.9 ha, 3.5 ha, 2.1 ha and 5.4.ha in size, correspond to respectively 0.22%, 0.03%, 0.02% and 0.05% of total marine Territorial zone, which in size 116 km² defines as the marine waters within on average a range of 1 mile off the coastline, may, dependent on definition, be assigned to current indicator.

Reference date

Source

2017

Department of Nature and Environment, Department of Infrastructure and Planning, Department of Public Works

Target

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Metadata definition

Although this indicator is a Tier I indicator, there was no metadata for this indicator in the United Nations Statistic Division Metadata repository. The wording of the indicator was used for the calculation of this indicator.

Comments and limitations

Although this indicator is a Tier I indicator, there was no metadata for this indicator in the United Nations Statistic Division Metadata repository. The wording of the indicator was used for the calculation of this indicator.

Total government revenue
as a proportion of GDP 25.8%

Reference date

2016

Source

Central Bank of Aruba

Target

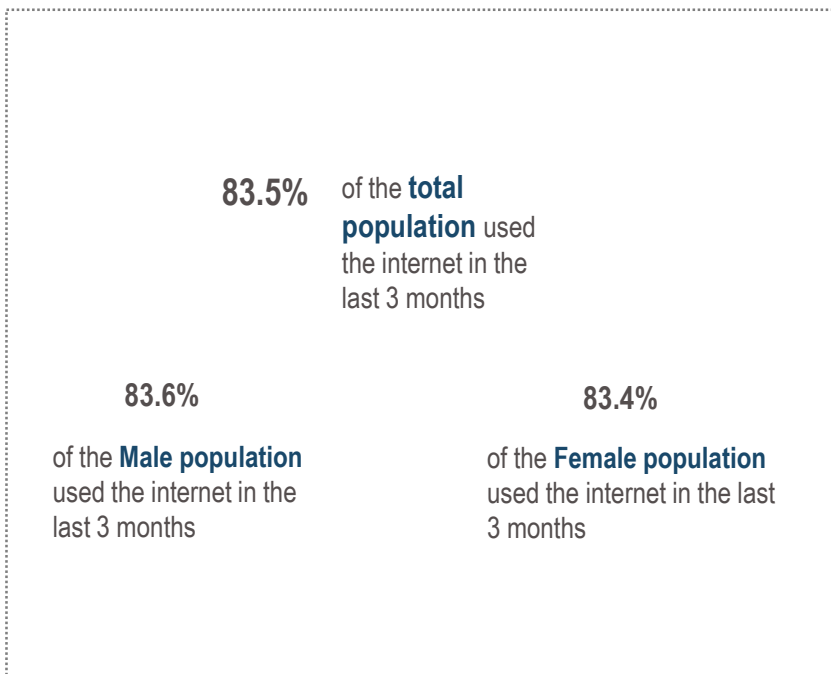
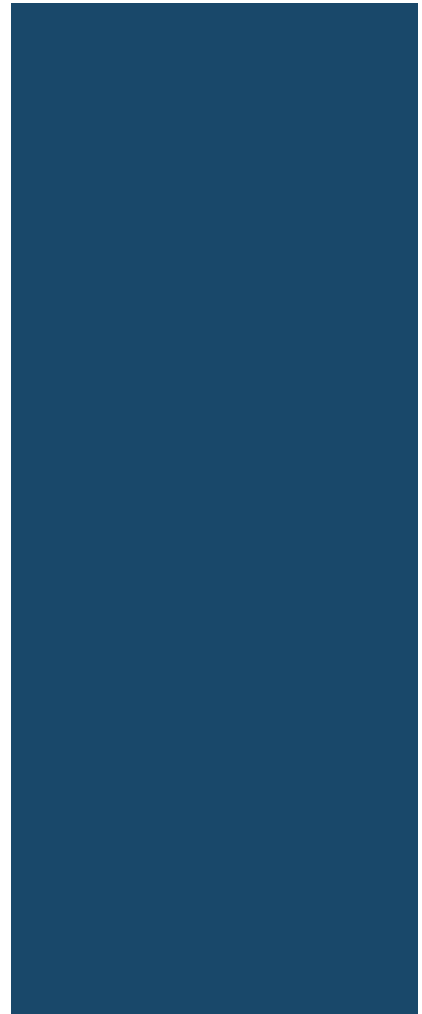
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Metadata definition

The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.



Reference date

2017

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics – ICT 2017 Survey

Target

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Metadata definition

The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP.

Comments and limitations

Aruba is currently working on the update of the current national statistical legislation and is in the process of setting up a modern sustainable data sharing structure.

Aruba has a national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Reference date

2018

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics

Target

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicator

17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Metadata definition

This information only refers to 17.19.2 (a)

The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.

This information only refers to 17.19.2 (b):

Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration
According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf>), a complete civil registration is defined as: "The registration in the civil registration system of every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), within a specified period as a result of which every such event has a vital registration record and the system has attained 100 per cent coverage."

In a given country or area, the level of completeness of birth registration can be different from the level of completeness of death registration. There exist several methods for the evaluation of completeness of birth or death registration systems. An elaboration of these methods is available at Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3. The evaluation and monitoring of quality and completeness of birth and death registration systems are addressed in Part three, sub-Chapters: D. Quality assessment methods; E. Direct versus indirect assessment, and F. Choosing appropriate methods for assessing completeness and qualitative accuracy of registration and register-based vital statistics (para 579 to 622). Indicator 17.19.2(b) has two parts; the first concerning the birth registration and the second concerning the death registration of each individual country or area.

Comments and limitations

- a) Since 1960 Aruba conducts a Population and Housing Census. The Census of 1960 was a Population Census. Since 1972 Aruba has conducted Population and Housing Censuses (1981, 1991 and 2010).
- b) The births are registered within 5 calendar days after the day of birth.

The causes of death are registered according to the International Classification of Diseases 10 (ICD-10).

a) Aruba conducts a Population and Housing Census every 10 years

b) Aruba has achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Reference date

Source

2018

Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Registry Office

The conclusion to be drawn is that we have many challenges ahead of us addressing the existing data gaps, scatteredness of data and the lack of statistical capacity in Aruba in order to produce the SDG indicators. We should continue building on success so more can be accomplished.

In the next couple of months, progress will be made in meeting the data and reporting challenges of the global development efforts. Other key data producing stakeholders will also be joining the process of SDG indicator production of Aruba. The creation of a National Statistical System with its data platform is on the agenda, which will bring harmonization of the production and sharing of data in Aruba. Consensus on definitions and standardization of concepts are vital in statistics. Data-literacy among all levels of decision-making as well as among the general public, needs to be enhanced. Modern methods of data dissemination can support this process.

However, it is important that Aruba receives the necessary resources needed to build a long-term sustainable statistical system in support of our national statistical capacity. More specifically, a national commitment to the overall process and a renewed financial commitment is needed for the island to achieve the potential benefits of the monitoring and reporting of the SDGs Indicators. It has been estimated by expert opinions, that the annual, incremental cost of improvements to national statistical systems is estimated to be about millions³. The costs for Aruba to be able to produce the SDG indicators, should not be underestimated.

Fortunately, there has been a growing interest and motivation among different levels of the government of Aruba for the SDG framework. The SDG-IWG will continue supporting the data producing departments with indicator production and other technical support for the production of the indicators, and will be supporting other SDG working groups, such as the upcoming SDG-Expert Working Groups.

These efforts in the form of mutual cooperation, will serve as an aspirational “checklist to ensure that the progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is being monitored and evaluated, where Aruba can profile itself as a best-practice within the region and other Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

³ Better Data for Better Results. An Action Plan for Improving Development Statistics. Presented to the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results. Marrakech, Morocco, February 4-5, 2004

Complete Global list of SDG targets, indicators and classification



- Global List of SDG Indicators version December 2017



Target

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

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

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

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

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

1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Indicator Availability in
Aruba

Tier

Tier I

Tier I

Tier II

Tier II

Tier III

Tier II

Tier II

Tier II

Tier I

Tier II

A

A

A

B

Tier III

B

C1

C2

B

C2



Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
1. a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1. a. 1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Tier III	Tier III
	1. a. 2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Tier II	A
	1. a. 3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	Tier III	Tier III
1. b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1. b. 1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	Tier III	Tier III



Target

Indicator

Indicator Availability
in Aruba

Tier

Target	Indicator	Indicator Availability in Aruba	Tier
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment		Tier I
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)		Tier II
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age		Tier I
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)		Tier I
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size		Tier III
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status		Tier III
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		Tier III
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities		Tier I
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction		Tier I



Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Tier II	C1
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Tier I	A
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	Tier I	A
	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	Tier II	B



Target

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

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Tier I	A
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Tier I	A
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under-5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Tier I	A
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Tier I	A
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Tier II	A
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Tier I	A
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Tier I	NA
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Tier II	A
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Tier I	B
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Tier I	A
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Tier I	A
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Tier III	Tier III
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Tier I	C2
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Tier I	A
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Tier I	C2
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Tier II	A
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Tier III	Tier III
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Tier II	C1



Target

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

Indicator

3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

Indicator Availability in Aruba

C2

Tier

Tier I

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

C2

Tier I

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

A

Tier I

3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

C1

Tier I

3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

Tier III

Tier II

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

NA

Tier I

3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

Tier III

Tier III

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

A

Tier I

3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

B

Tier I



Target

Indicator

Indicator Availability in Aruba

Tier

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Tier III (a)/ Tier II (b,c)	C2
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready/track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Tier III	Tier III
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Tier I	A
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Tier II	C1
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Tier II	A
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Tier I/II/III depending on indice	A
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Tier II	A
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Tier III	Tier III



Target

Indicator

Indicator Availability
in Aruba

Tier

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

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Tier II

A

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

Tier I

C2

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

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

Tier II

A

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Tier III	Tier III
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Tier II	C2
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Tier II	C2
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Tier II	C2
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Tier I (a)/ Tier II (b) Tier I	A A
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Tier II	C2
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Tier III Tier II	Tier III C1
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Tier II	C2
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Tier I Tier II	A C2



Target

Indicator

Indicator Availability in Aruba

Tier

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Tier II	A
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Tier II	C1
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Tier II	C2
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Tier III	
	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Tier II	
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Tier I	C2
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)	Tier I	C2
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Tier II	NA
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Tier III	
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Tier I	C2
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Tier I	C2



Target

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Tier I	C2
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Tier I	B
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Tier I	C1
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Tier I	C2
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	Tier II	B
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	Tier III	Tier III



Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Tier I	A
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Tier I	A
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Tier II	A
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Tier III Tier I	Tier III C2
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II Tier I	A A
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Tier I	A
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Tier II	C1
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Tier II Tier III	C1 Tier III



Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Tier II	B
	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	Tier III	
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Tier I	B
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Tier I	C2
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Tier I	C2
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Tier III	Tier III



Target

Indicator

Tier

Indicator Availability in Aruba

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

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

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

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

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

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



Target

Indicator

Tier
Indicator Availability
in Aruba**Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population average	Tier II	C2
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier III	Tier III
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Tier III	Tier III
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Tier II	B
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	Tier III	Tier III
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Tier I	NA
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Tier III Tier III	Tier III Tier III
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Tier I	B
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Tier I (ODA)/Tier II (FDI)	C2
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Tier II	C2



Target

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Tier I	C2
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	C1
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Tier II	C2
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically 11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Tier III	Tier III
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Tier II	C1
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Tier I	C2
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Tier II	NA
		Tier I	C2
		Tier III	Tier III
		Tier III	Tier III



Target

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

Indicator

Indicator Availability in Aruba

Tier

Tier III

Tier I

Tier II

Tier III

Tier III

B

C2

Tier III



Target

Indicator

Indicator Availability in Aruba

Tier

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.3.1 Global food loss index

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

C2

Tier III

C2

Tier I

Tier III

NA

Tier I

Tier III

Tier III

Tier III

Tier III

Tier III

Tier III

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Tier III	Tier III
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Tier III	Tier III
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	Tier III	Tier III
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Tier III	Tier III
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Tier III	Tier III



Target

Indicator

Indicator Availability
in Aruba

Tier

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts^[a]

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

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

Tier II

C1

13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Tier I

B

13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Tier II

C2

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

Tier III

Tier III

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

Tier III

Tier III

13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

Tier III

Tier III

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

Tier III

Tier III

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Tier III

Tier III

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development			
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	Tier III	Tier III
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Tier III	Tier III
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Tier III	Tier III
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Tier I	C2
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Tier I	A
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ^[6]	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Tier III	Tier III
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Tier III	Tier III

Target

Indicator

**Indicator Availability
in Aruba**

Tier

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

Tier II

C2

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

Tier III

Tier III

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Tier III

Tier III

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Tier I Tier I	C1 B
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Tier I	C2
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Tier II	C2
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	Tier I Tier I	NA NA
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	Tier I	C1
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Tier I	NA
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Tier II	C2

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Tier II	C2
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020	Tier III	Tier III
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Tier III/III	Tier III ⁴
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Tier III/III	Tier III ⁵
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Tier II	C2

^{4,5}Tier III/III classified as Tier III

Target

Indicator

Tier

**Indicator Availability
in Aruba**

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

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

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

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Tier I

B

Tier III

Tier III

Tier II

C2

Tier II

C2

Tier II

C2

Tier II

C1

Tier II

C2

Tier II

C2

Tier I

B

Tier III

Tier III

Tier III

Tier III

Tier II

C2

Tier II

C2

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Tier I	B
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Tier III	Tier III
	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Tier III	Tier III
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Tier III	Tier III
	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Tier I	NA
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Tier I	B
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Tier II	C1
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Tier II	C2
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Tier II	C2
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Tier I	C2
	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Tier III	Tier III



Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development			
Finance			
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Tier I	A
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Tier I	C1
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Tier I	NA
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Tier I	NA
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Tier I	NA
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Tier I	NA
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Tier III	Tier III



Target

Indicator

Indicator Availability in Aruba

Tier

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

Tier III

Tier III

17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Tier I

B

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

Tier III

Tier III

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Tier I

A

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

Tier I

NA

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Tier I

NA

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

Tier I

NA

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Tier I

NA



Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Systemic issues			
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>			
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Tier III	Tier III
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Tier III	Tier III
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Tier II	NA
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>			
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Tier II	C2
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Tier III	Tier III
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>			
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Tier III Tier II Tier I	Tier III A C2
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Tier I Tier I	C2 A

Tables corresponding to Baseline Measurement SDG indicators



- Where possible tables corresponding to the indicators produced will be presented
- To ensure the protection of the privacy of individuals values equal to or below 5 are marked with an asterisk (*)



1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

	Education	Economic Activity	Health	Living Conditions	Income
0-17	13155	5359	3588	601	6155
18-64	35717	14319	10238	1478	11506
65+	8142	6497	3797	232	2821
Male	26854	11957	8054	1187	8967
Female	30159	14218	9569	1122	11515
Employed	23975	7182	6072	840	4575
Unemployed	3808	5221	1027	245	2675
Inactives	18948	9472	7828	721	8593

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

Note: There is no official national poverty line as yet.

The dimensions included in this table were included in the calculation of the Aruba Multidimensional Poverty Index 2010.

Function	In Awg Mln
Education	351.9
Health	422.0
Social protection	383.1
Total	1,917.40

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010

Note: Although this indicator is a Tier II indicator, there was no metadata for this indicator in the United Nations Statistical Division Metadata repository.

The wording of the indicator was used for the calculation of this indicator.

Function refers to the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG).

Other COFOG functions are also included in the total.



2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Age category*		Underweight (< -2 SD from median WHO Child Growth Standards)		Overweight (> +2 SD from median WHO Child Growth Standards)	
		% Boys	% Girls	% Boys	% Girls
Age category*	2-4 months	1.1	0.6	9.8	6.2
	5-7 months	0.6	1.0	9.3	5.0
	8-10 months	0.7	0.3	8.2	9.9
	11-13 months	1.1	0.8	10.4	8.3

Source: White Yellow Cross, 2001-2005

* Note: Data is only available for the age categories mentioned. Between the ages 13 months and 5 years, no data is available on the prevalence of malnutrition in children. This data reflects the findings of a cohort analysis conducted on data gathered between 2001 and 2005. Data of subsequent years is available in paper format, but has not been digitalized as yet.

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

	2016
Number of maternal deaths	*
Number of live births	1259
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100.000 live births	159

Source: Directorate of Public Health, 2016

3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

	2017
Number of deaths under 5 years	6
Number of live births	1202
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births	5

Source: Population Registry Office, 2017

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

	2016
Number of neonatal deaths	0
Number of live births	1259
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births	0

Source: Department of Public Health, 2017

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

		New HIV infections per 1,000 population*		
		New HIV infections 2017	Population 2017	New HIV infections per 1,000 population*
Age category	0-14 years	0	20410	0.0
	15-24 years	7	13729	0.5
	25-49 years	25	36828	0.7
	50+ years	7	40114	0.2
Sex	Male	36	52673	0.7
	Female	*	58408	0.1
Total		39	111081	0.4

Source: Department of Public Health, 2017

* Note: This data refers to the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population. The number of infected individuals in the population is unknown. Therefore, the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population could not be calculated



3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

		Number of notified cases of tuberculosis	Population	Notified cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 population*
		2017	2017	2017
Age category	0-14 years	0	20410	0.0
	15-24 years	*	13729	7.3
	25-44 years	*	28154	7.1
	45-64 years	*	33871	8.9
	65+ years		14916	6.7
Sex	Male	*	52673	5.7
	Female	*	58408	6.8
Total		7	111081	6.3

Source: Department of Public Health, 2017

*Note: This rate reflects the number of notified cases of tuberculosis

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

		Number of cases of hepatitis	Population	Number of cases of hepatitis per 100,000 population*
		2017	2017	2017
Age category	0-14 years	0	20410	0.0
	15-24 years	0	13729	0.0
	25-44 years	6	28154	21.3
	45-64 years	*	33871	5.9
	65+ years	0	14916	0.0
Sex	Male	6	52673	11.4
	Female	*	58408	3.4
Total		8	111081	7.2

Source: Department of Public Health, 2017



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

		Number of deaths between 30 and 70 years of age	Population between 30 and 70 years of age	Number of deaths per 100,000 population between 30 and 70 years of age*
		2016	2016	2016
Male	Heart disease	41	27922	146.8
	Cancer	39	27922	139.7
	Diabetes	10	27922	35.8
	Respiratory disease	*	27922	17.9
Female	Heart disease	25	32781	76.3
	Cancer	58	32781	176.9
	Diabetes	6	32781	18.3
	Respiratory disease	*	32781	12.2
Total	Heart disease	66	60704	108.7
	Cancer	97	60704	159.8
	Diabetes	16	60704	26.4
	Respiratory disease	9	60704	14.8

Source: Department of Public Health, 2016

*Note: The information provided in this table refers to the number of deaths per 100,000 population between the ages of 30 and 70 years. The mortality rate according to the probability of dying in the aforementioned age category, could not be produced, given that life tables are only produced once every 10 years when Population and Housing Censuses are held. The last Population and Housing Census was held in 2010.

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

		Number of suicide deaths	Population	Number of suicide deaths per 100,000 population*
		2016	2016	2016
Age category	0-14 years	0	20569	0.0
	15-24 years	0	13944	0.0
	25-44 years	*	28160	10.7
	45-64 years	*	33745	5.9
	65+ years	*	14196	7.0
Sex	Male	*	52415	7.6
	Female	*	58200	3.4
Total		6	110615	5.4

Source: Department of Public Health, 2016



3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

		Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries	Population	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population*
		2016	2016	2016
Age category	0-14 years	*	20569	4.9
	15-24 years	*	13944	14.3
	25-44 years	*	28160	7.1
	45-64 years	*	33745	11.9
	65+ years	*	14196	7.0
Sex	Male	7	52415	13.4
	Female	*	58200	5.2
Total		10	110615	9.0

Source: Department of Public Health, 2016

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

Age group	Number of births	Number of adolescents (mid-year population)	Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women
	2017	2017	2017
10-14 years	*	3,444	0.3
15-19 years	94	3,605	26.1

Source: Population Registry Office, 2017

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

		Number of deaths attributed to unintentional poisoning	Population	Number of deaths attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population*
		2016	2016	2016
Sex	Male	*	52415	1.9
	Female	0	58200	0.0
	Total	*	110615	0.9

Source: Department of Public Health, 2016



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

Age group	Number of births	Number of adolescents (mid-year population)	Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women
	2017	2017	2017
10-14 years	*	3,444	0.3
15-19 years	94	3,605	26.1

Source: Population Registry Office, 2017

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Sex		Number of deaths attributed to unintentional poisoning	Population	Number of deaths attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population*
		2016	2016	2016
Sex	Male	*	52415	1.9
	Female	0	58200	0.0
	Total	*	110615	0.9

Source: Department of Public Health, 2016

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

	Absolute number	Population	Density per 1,000 population
	2017	2017	2017
Physicians	176	111081	1.6
Nursing and midwifery personnel	328	111081	3.0
Dentistry personnel	106	111081	1.0
Pharmaceutical personnel	157	111081	1.4

Source: General Health Insurance, Department of Public Health, Inspectorate of Health, 2017

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

	Pupils 5 years of age	Total population of 5 years of age	Participation rate
Male	646	665	97.1%
Female	615	643	95.7%
Total	1261	1308	96.4%

Source: Department of Education, Population Registry Office 2015

Note: All the public and government subsidized schools are included.

With the exception of one private independent school for pre-primary education and for primary education, other private independent schools are not included.

The data presented for school participation is data of the school year 2015-2016. The collection of the data regards the period September 1st 2015.

The official age for entrance in primary school is 6 years. The school year begins each August and ends in July of the subsequent year. Pupils must have turned 6 years before October first, in the given school year, to be enrolled. Some exceptions are the cases of students who have taken a test which shows that they have the cognitive capabilities to start before they have turned 6 years. These students are 5 at the start of the school year and will be turning 6 before end of the given calendar year in which the school year began.

Population, not attending school, by highest level of educational attainment, by sex and age group

	Less than Primary education or no education	Primary education or less	Secondary education	Tertiary education	Total
15-24 years					
Male	*	25	*	0	31
Female	*	29	*	0	35
Total	9	54	*	0	66
15+ years					
Male	2454	9888	13053	7525	32920
Female	3463	12258	13988	8246	37955
Total	5917	22146	27041	15771	70875

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

Note: The literacy component of this indicator is approximated using the level of educational attainment in Aruba and the self-reported Literacy during the Census.

This approximation is used since persons who have completed primary education have had a school trajectory of primary education level where reading was instructed and tested.

In Aruba the Literacy rate is calculated with the self-report Population and Housing Census question about whether a person can read and write a simple text.

It is not likely that Aruba will be holding a Functional Literacy Survey.

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4.6.1. Adult and Youth Literacy

	adults (15 years and older)						youth (15-24 years)					
	Literacy rate			Illiterate population			Literacy rate			Illiterate population		
	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	% Female	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	% Female
2010	96.8	96.9	96.7	1.00	2454	55.1	99.1	99.0	99.3	1.00	108	38.0

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

Note: The literacy component of this indicator is approximated using the level of educational attainment in Aruba and the self reported Literacy during the Census.

This approximation is used since persons who have completed primary education have had a school trajectory of primary education level where reading was instructed and tested.

In Aruba the Literacy rate is calculated with the self report Population and Housing Census question about whether a person can read and write a simple text.

It is not likely that Aruba will be holding a Functional Literacy Survey.

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

	Qualified teachers			Total teachers			Proportion of teachers with minimum required training		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-Primary education	*	142	145	*	142	145	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Primary education	86	528	614	91	529	620	94.5%	99.8%	99.0%
Lower secondary education	142	278	420	150	289	439	94.7%	96.2%	95.7%
Upper secondary education	106	156	262	109	157	266	97.2%	99.4%	98.5%

Source: Department of Education, school year 2015-2016

Note: The data presented is data of school year 2015-2016.

In the category for Upper secondary education, the teachers of grades 1, 2 and 3 of a specific school, which only in the first 3 grades are classified as Lower secondary general education school are included.

The educational system in Aruba does not have level completion after completing grade 3.

From grade 4 onward, this educational level is classified according to the International Standard of Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2010), as Upper secondary general education. By completing this level of education students receive a qualification of Upper secondary general education.

Therefore the teachers are included in the level of Upper secondary education.

Only Public schools and Government subsidized schools included.

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

	Number of Parliamentary seats	%
Males	14	66.7%
Females	7	33.3%
Total	21	100.0%

Source: Population registry Office, 2018

Note: Since the general elections in 2017

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

	Number of persons in ISCO Group 1 minus Categories 13 and 14	%
Males	436	43.4%
Females	568	56.6%
Total	1004	100.0%

Source: Labor Force Survey 2016, Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

		2017
Age category	5-14 years	39.3%
	15-24 years	91.3%
	25-44 years	94.5%
	45-64 years	89.3%
	65+ years	61.4%
Sex	Male	78.3%
	Female	79.6%
Total		79.0%

Source: ICT Survey 2017, Central Bureau of Statistics

*Note: The proportions indicated in this table refer to the proportion of individuals who have used their mobile phone in the 12 months prior to the ICT Survey 2017



6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water

Water meter connection in households

Yes	95871
No	4466
Total	100337

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

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Households with toilet and/ or sink

Yes	99797
No	494
Total	100291

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

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

	Denomination	2015	2016	2017
Nominal GDP	AFL millions	4,818	4,739	4,834
Nominal GDP	USD millions	2,692	2,647	2,700
GDP deflator (base year 2000)	Index number	145.4	144.4	145.6
Real GDP (base year 2000)	USD millions	1,851	1,833	1,855
	Index number	98.8	97.9	99.0
Real GDP (base year 2005)	USD millions	2,203	2,182	2,208
	GDP deflator (base year 2005)	Index number	122.2	121.3
Mid-year population	Number of persons	109,222	110,283	110,848
Real GDP per capita	USD	20,168	19,781	19,917
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	%	-1.8%	-1.9%	0.7%

Source: Central Bank of Aruba, Bureau of Statistics, 2015-2017

Note: In accordance with the Methodology as described in the metadata, if official data are not available, other sources such as central banks can be selected. In the case at hand the GDP estimates of the Central Bank of Aruba were used.

In accordance with the prescribed methodology, the real GDP is expressed at constant 2005 prices. The data as published by the Central Bank of Aruba uses the year 2000 as the base year, for which reason a rebasing needed to be done from the year 2000 to the year 2005.

A conversion to USD of AFL 1.79 = USD 1 was applied.

In the denominator the mid-year population was used. The methodology does not prescribe specifically if the mid-year or end-of-year population (or another indicator for the population) should be used.

The Central Bureau of Statistics will release definite GDP figures for the years 2013 and 2014 during the course of 2018. The Central Bank of Aruba may then elect to amend their GDP estimates at which time amended data would need to be re-submitted.

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

	Denomination	2015	2016
Number of jobs	Number of jobs*	48,589	51,186
Real GDP per number of jobs	USD	45,336	42,620
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	%		-6.0%

Source: Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015-2016

*Unpublished data

Note: The real GDP applied in indicator 8.1.1, with base year 2005, was also used for determining indicator 8.2.1. The methodology does not explicitly require that the year 2005 should be used as the base year.

The observations made with regard to GDP in indicator 8.1.1 are also applicable to this indicator.

In accordance with the methodology, the employment data to be used in the denominator of this indicator should be consistent with the National Accounts. The employment data in the National Accounts is based on the number of jobs registered at the Social Security Bank (SVB) for the private sector and the number of employees registered at the Department for Human Resources (DRH) for the public sector.

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

	Male	%Male	Female	% Female	Total	% Total
Informal Employed	1973	7,6%	1736	6,6%	3709	7,1%
Total	26086		26459		52545	

Source: Labour Force Survey 2016 – Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Note: Employment (conform International Labour Organization guidelines) comprises all persons of working age who during the previous week, were for 4 hours or more in either in paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work) or in self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work).

Measured with the following questions:

Employees= Employed person who did have an employer

- Does Employer deduct income taxes and other contributions for social benefits from employee's salary?

Employers, self-employed (own-account workers), contributing family-members = Employed person who did not have an employer

- Is the company where {0} works registered at the Tax Department, Chamber of Commerce, Department of Economic Affairs?

Information concerns only primary Job

Missing are:

1 Informal employment of secondary job and

2 Employees were not asked if their employer's company was registered (Informal sector)

Methodology

8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex

	Male	Female	Total
Employed	26086	26459	52545
Unemployed	2108	2272	4380
Unemployment rate	7,5%	7,9%	7,7%

Source: Labour Force Survey 2016 – Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

8.5.2 Unemployment rate by disability

	Not-Disabled	Disabled	Total
Employed	51182	1363	52545
Unemployed	4176	203	4379
Unemployment rate	7,5%	13,0%	7,7%

Source: Labour Force Survey 2016 – Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

8.5.2 Unemployment rate by age

	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
15-24 years	4089	890	17,9%
25-34 years	10593	985	8,5%
35-44 years	12403	958	7,2%
45-54 years	14868	791	5,1%
55-64 years	9272	644	6,5%
65+ years	1319	111	7,8%
Total	52544	4379	7,7%

Source: Labour Force Survey 2016 – Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Note: Due to limited sample size disaggregation on age category only possible in few categories.



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

Youth 15-24 years	NEET 15-24 years	NEET
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13919

2034

14,6%

Source: Labour Force Survey 2016 – Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Note: Due to limited sample size disaggregation on sex not possible.

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

	Absolute employment	% of Total employment
Manufacturing	1458	2,8%
Total	52545	100,0%

Source: Labour Force Survey 2016 – Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Note: Classification according to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 4.



17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Description	2016
GDP at Market prices	4,739
Total government revenue	1,221
Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	25.8%

Source: Central Bank of Aruba, 2016 (update 2018)



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