



The Census Aruba 2010

29 september – 06 october

Why we ask

Informacion di un, Bienestar pa tur

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1.0 Introduction

The main priority of the Census is to determine the size and composition of the Aruban population. Thus, one of the most important tasks of the Census is to give an accurate count of the number of people in the country and where they live. An accurate count is important as it provides the information basis for public and private services and for allocating resources. A number of questionnaires are being used for the Aruba Census 2010. The aim of these questionnaires is to obtain detailed information of individuals, households and dwellings in Aruba. Census data provide a detailed picture of the population from the individual to the national level and include key demographic details such as age, sex, place of residence and information about occupation, socio-economic characteristics, details on household accommodation and amenities.

Most of the questions of the 2010 Census were previously asked in the 1991 and 2000 Censuses. A number of questions are recommended by the 'Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses' (P&R) from the United Nations. In the P&R and in this document, core topics are those of common interest and value to countries and also of importance in enabling comprehensive comparison of statistics at the international level.

There are also some additional questions from the P&R used in the Census2010. However, in Aruba there are far more demands for additional topics for the Census 2010 than can reasonably be accommodated. To include the topics with the strongest cases would require an increase in the total pages of questions per person. When choosing additional topics and questions for Census 2010, the following criteria were used: 1. the need of (different) users; 2. whether there are sources other than the Census which could meet the user's needs; 3. whether a suitable question can be developed which respondents understand and can answer; 4. whether inclusion of the topic or question would reduce response rates; 5 whether the topic or question fits in the general context of the census.



Outputs for the Census 2000 were among others, a series of selected tables covering different core topics, a demographic profile of Aruba illustrating the continuity and changes of our society, a social atlas and in-depth analysis on the labor force, persons with limitations and the elderly population. Census output provides researchers and policy-makers with data on a range of subjects for the whole population.

The census data provide the basis for generating information at an aggregated level. Aggregated outputs are for example counts of people or households per geographical area, broken down by demographic and socio-economic characteristics such

as age, gender and employment.

The topics covered by the questionnaires are among others:

- Household accommodation
- Household composition
- Demographic characteristics of the household members (e.g. sex, age, marital status)
- Health/provision of care
- Education
- Migration
- Employment
- Income

The 2010 Census consists of seven forms.

- Form 'Voortgang'
- Form 'nog te tellen huishouden'
- Form 'niet te tellen adressen'
- Form 'Bureau Burgerlijke Stand en Bevolkingsregister' (BBSB)
- Form Household Composition
- Form Living Quarter
- Person Form
 - o Short Person Form
 - o Long Person Form

Each form is valuable for the enumeration and is designed not only to facilitate the interview, but also to lessen the burden on the person being interviewed. A copy of each form is included in <u>appendix 1.</u>

The forms 'Voortgang' (progress), 'nog te tellen huishouden' (yet to be counted dwellings) and 'niet te tellen adressen' (not to be counted addresses) are all forms regarding the progress of the work. These forms assist the enumerator, the chief enumerator and the CBS team to monitor the progress of the work.

The form "Formulier Bureau Burgerlijke Stand en Bevolkingsregister (BBSB)" is destined for the Population Registry Office. It includes the full postal address of the household and the names of all the persons residing at that address. This form is completely detached from the other forms and will be handed over to the Population Registry Office as soon as possible. The address of the household will be coded and used to derive statistics on travel-to-work, travel-to-school and internal migration.

In the following sections, we will elaborate on the Form Household Composition, Form Living quarter and the Person Form. We will first discuss briefly the design and contents of each form. Then, for each question a short description will be given including the reasons for asking them and how the data can be used. As mentioned before, most of the questions were already asked during the 1991 and 2000 Censuses. On each form the enumerator must give a specific code to each household and must number each member of that household. This code is the address of the household on an aggregated level. The code consists of the enumeration zone (teldistrict), enumeration blocks (telblok) and household number (volgnr. huishouden). This procedure helps to ensure the correct handling of the forms by the field staff and enables CBS to check the receipt of

Teldistrict	Telblok	Volgnr. hh		
			Totaal aantal personen in het huishouden	

all forms and keep track of the counted dwellings.

The aim of questionnaires as in many surveys and counts is to obtain important and relevant data. To cater the needs of so many census users can easily result in a very large questionnaire. To avoid this, the CBS will use two different ways to collect data during the Census 2010: a) questionnaires on paper forms and b) digital questionnaires on netbooks will be used. The majority of households will be interviewed with paper forms. The enumerators working with the paper questionnaires will get the short person form, which consists of 47 questions. More or less 2,450 households will be selected to be interviewed with netbooks. The long form of 77 questions, together with the 'Form Household Composition' and the 'Form Living Quarter', will be programmed onto the netbooks. Using netbooks will save time during the interview and will improve the overall data quality. Digital questionnaires are easy to work with as there are automatic skips and immediate error notifications, when an answer is not correctly filled in. Triple E netbooks will be used in Census2010 in a number of enumeration blocks, which will be selected randomly.



2.0 The Form Household Composition

The Household Composition form was not used in previous censuses. The purpose of this form is to collect information on the household composition. The collected information about the household composition assists when filling in the Person Form. Separate Household Composition forms will be filled in for different living quarters.

One member of the household, preferably the reference person, is responsible for completing this form. The reference person is the member of the household who is either:

- the legal owner of the housing unit (if the house is owned by the household) or
- the person responsible for paying the rent (if rented)

Having a reference person will help the enumerator to complete information for all members of the household in the same order, throughout the other forms and to keep track that all members of the household are enumerated.

When more than one or no reference persons, in one housing unit can be determined, the oldest person among those allegeable is assigned as the reference person. This occurs, for example, in cases of combined ownership and housing units where household live in for free. The Form Household Composition has space for ten people to record their answers. For larger households, extra forms are issued.

The Household Composition Form consists of eleven (11) basic questions which are discussed below.



A name is asked to facilitate the enumerator when doing the interview (calling each person by her/his name) and to keep track that all persons are interviewed. However, names will not be scanned and will not be part of tabulations or any other analyses. Each person interviewed is coded as a number and all responses are kept confidential. The analysis of the census is completely anonymous and by law the CBS is ordered to protect the privacy of all citizens.



The sex of the person is not asked, but filled in by the enumerator. However, there are situations in which it is necessary to ask the sex. For example there could be situations in which it is difficult to determine the sex of a person just by observation, for example babies and disabled persons.

Most socio-economic and demographic statistics include the number of males and females. For example in the analyses of education, economic activity, marital status, migration, disability and living arrangements just to name a few. Therefore, information on sex is one of the most crucial items in a population census.

Quick facts

- Total population in Census 2000 was 90,506, among which 48% were males and 52% were females.
- Both in Census 1991 and 2000 the number of females were higher than the number of males.
- In 1991 females outnumbered males by 1,045 (1, 56%).

3	Age	
\checkmark	(Core)	

Almost all information obtained during the census is divided in different age categories. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and analyse programs and policies. Age categories are for example important and necessary in education programs. The Form Household Composition may be answered by one member of the household, who is not always familiar with all birth dates. Therefore, on the Form Household Composition age is asked instead of a person's date of birth.

Sex, together with age, represents the most basic type of demographic information collected about individuals in censuses. Moreover, the cross-classification of these data with other items, forms the basis of most analyses of the social and demographic characteristics of the population as it provides the frame within which all other information is placed.



> (Core)

In Census 2000, the population of Aruba consisted of people from 124 different countries of birth. 'Place of birth' is an important indicator of a country's cultural and ethnic diversity. 'Place of birth' is used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born, which, are useful for among others the study of migration.



5 Nationality	
1= Dutch	5= American
2= Colombian	6= Surinamese
3= Dominican	7= Haitian
4= Venezuelan	8= Other

≻ (Core)

'Nationality' is classified according to the standards of the United Nations. The passport you carry defines your nationality. A participant with more than one nationality can choose what he/she considers the most important one. The definition of "Aruban" as stated by the CBS is a person who is born on Aruba and who has the Dutch nationality.

The information on 'country of birth' and 'nationality' provides a basis for estimating the numbers and circumstances of migrant communities, which may have particular needs or require special services. Given that Aruba is a multi-cultural society, it is important to measure changes in subpopulations such as native or foreign-born population. This information is also relevant for policy-makers in the migration sector, as the 'Aruban' economy depends for a large part on foreign laborers.

Quick facts

In 2000;

- Aruba residents represent 79 different nationalities
- The nationality with the highest number of individuals is Dutch with 73,440 persons which is 81.1% of the population, followed by Colombians with 5,769 persons, which is 6.4% of the total population and the Dominican Republic with 2,139 persons which is 2.4% of the total population.

Relationship within the household

➤ (Core)

The 1991 and 2000 censuses included extensive questions on the relationship between members of the household (e.g. husband, grandchild, niece, uncle) in order to identify the household composition. For the purpose of simplicity and still being able to identify the various household compositions in detail, a new set of questions (6, 7 and 8) is developed for the Census 2010.

Census users are greatly interested in the different household compositions on Aruba. When studying household composition, the status of several vulnerable groups could be obtained, such as elderly, children and single parents. The social bond or surroundings in which the elderly live or where the disabled live, are for example relevant for both the healthcare and the social sector.

6 Is the person related (also by marriage) to everyone in this household?

Combined with other information, this variable enables classification of households; oneperson household, nuclear household, extended household and composite household. **A nuclear household** is a household consisting entirely of a single conjugal family nucleus. An **extended household** is a household in which every person is related to all other persons in the household. An extended household is subdivided into the following categories; a) One conjugal family nuclei and at least one unattached person, all related to each other. b) Two or more conjugal family nuclei and at least one unattached person, all related to each other.

c) Two or more conjugal family nuclei, related to each other, without any other persons.d) Two or more persons related to each other, but none of whom forms part of a conjugal family nucleus.

A **composite household** is when there is at least one person not related to another household member. A composite household is subdivided into the following categories: a) One conjugal family nucleus and at least one unattached person not related to the conjugal family nucleus.

b) Two or more conjugal family nuclei and at least one unattached persons; not all related to each other.

c) Two or more conjugal family nuclei, without unattached persons; not all related to each other.

d) Two or more unattached persons, without any family relations.

The information collected during the census will allow the CBS to quantify the occurrence of each of these household types within the Aruban society. This makes Aruba one of the few

countries in the world that are able to discern the full range of household types collected in a census.



In case the father or mother of the respondent is a member of the household, the enumerator indicates who the father and/or mother is by filling in the father's or mother's person number. The purpose of these two questions is to determine the relation between each person in the household in order to identify families within the household. A step child and an adoption child are both indicated as the child of the couple.

Marital Status

≻ (Core)

Data on marital status are tabulated only for people 14 years old and over. Based on the marital status questions 9, 10 and 11, research can be performed in order to verify which household forms have become most popular nowadays, and whether traditional marriage has eroded in the last 20 years.

With up to date marital status information, different social relevant questions can be answered. For example, is there an increase in the number of unmarried persons or widows? Marital status data could be used for planning accommodation and services for parents and the elderly, as well as the assessment of potential demand for housing for single or young families. Therefore, information on marital status is used by a wide range of organisations, responsible for meeting the needs of families.

What is the marital status of this person?

➢ Core

This question is only for persons 14 years and older. The different categories for this question are 'never married', 'married', 'legally divorced', 'legally separated from bed and board' and 'widow(er)'. Information on marital status is used in many analyses. Legally separated from bed and board is when the married couple is not required to live together anymore but remains married.

Quick facts

• From the total population in 2000 (90,506), 37% were married and 51.9 % were never married individuals.



This question is strictly for persons 14 years and older!

The census provides information on consensual unions within the population. People in a consensual union may have different marriage histories. For instance, it is perfectly possible that both persons in a consensual union are married, but not to each other. It will be interesting to monitor the cohabiting population by their legal marital status. Cohabitation is a growing trend all around the world. It would be interesting to know if the people on Aruba show the same trend.

If living together, is person married to this partner?

A married individual living together with a partner is not necessarily married to this partner. Questions 9, 10 and 11, are keys to identifying conjugal and consensual unions. For social research, it is important to determine the different type of unions people are living in.

The number of people classified by *sex, age* and *marital status* will also facilitate the analysis of different types of household and families, such as those with elderly, children or single persons.

Quick facts

The number of individuals living with their married partners (14 years of age and above):

- In 1991: 23,306 individuals (35% of the total population)
- In 2000: 30,176 individuals (33.3% of the total population)

The number of individuals living with a partner who he/she is not married to (14 years of age and above):

- In 1991: 3,449 individuals (5.2% of the total population)
- In 2000: 6,506 individuals (7.2% of the total population)

3.0 The Form Living Quarter

The Form Living Quarter has to be filled in for every household on a given address. For each living quarter, one Form Living Quarter will be filled in. The questions on this form provide insights into the housing conditions and standard of living on Aruba. Many of the questions used on this form were already used during the 1991 and 2000 Censuses. Additionally, most of these questions are recommended by the *'Principles and Recommendations'* from the United Nations. In this form, the questions indicated with 'core' are the 'core topics' questions recommended by the *'Principles and Recommendations'*. Core topics correspond to questions which were 'priority topics' in the majority of the regional recommendations in previous censuses.

The Form Living Quarter consists of detailed questions about living quarters, which will be used to describe the characteristics of living quarters on Aruba. The Census is the only source of comparable information on housing in Aruba. Its results will identify changes in the living conditions of the population of Aruba. Additionally, the condition of the housing stock provides a firm basis for assessing current and future demand and contributes to the allocation of new housing projects. Most of the information obtained with the Form Living Quarter will be used for social demographic analyses and will also be used by the National Accounts department of CBS for calculating the 'rental value of owned homes' and to perform different other analyses.

In comparison with the Census 2000, several questions were added to the Form Living Quarter on special request of one or more census users. The census users who showed extreme interest in the Living Quarter characteristics were for example the fire department, the department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP), the Office of land registry and the "de FCCA" (Aruban Community Housing Foundation).

The Form Living Quarter consists of thirty one (31) questions which are discussed next.





'Type of living quarter' is a filter question to determine if the respondent can continue to fill this form or not. For the homeless, no further questions are asked and they can continue directly with the Person Form.



Persons living in an institutional collective living quarter will be interviewed by a special Census team. In question 31 of the Form Living Quarter the enumerator must indicate the type of institutional collective living quarter and then continue with the Person Form.

Type of living quarter information is, for example, important for social and economic characteristics. This information, together with other variables, could determine for instance whether there is a great demand for among others, elderly homes or orphanages.



2 Kind of living quarter:	
House	Trailer / container
Apartment (1-5)	Cuarto
Apartment (6+)	Condominium
Separate room in a house	Other Specify



➤ (core)

Information on the kind of living quarters will show the development of the different types of living quarters on Aruba over time. There may for example be much larger number of persons living in apartments or trailers compared to 10 years ago. The living conditions of housemaids, and other foreign workers could also be determined with this information.

Quick Facts

• The number of households for the different housing units in 1991 and 2000:

Housing Units:	Households (1991)	Households (2000)
House:	16,708 (86.7%)	22,658 (77.4%)
Trailer/Container:	156 (0.8%)	555 (1.9%)
Cuarto:	497 (2.57%)	590 (2 %)

In 2000:

- The zone with the highest absolute number of households living in 'trailers/containers' were Washington with 43 households and Tanki Leendert with 38 households.
- The zones with the highest absolute number of households living in 'cuarto' are Socotoro/ Rancho with 59 households and Alto Vista with 45 households.



Question 3 together with question 7 show how much of the housing stock in each area is owned by the public sector, owner-occupied, owned by other organisations such as housing associations or rented from a private person, a company, etc. The category 'for rent' has been extended with the category 'for rent, semi-furnished' for the Census 2010, as there are many apartments which are semi furnished. House ownership is an important determinant of the well being of a population. As such, this question will give valuable information about the socio-economic changes within Aruban society.



The amount of rent is an important measure for the computation of the Consumer Price Index. The national account department of CBS will also use this information to determine, the *'rental value* of owned house'. The amount of rent also shows the rental prizes developments for categories as furnished, semi and not furnished including amenities. It will be an indicator of the burden on the household budget for persons who are unable to buy their own house.

In case that the respondent pays in dollar, then the rate is \$1 for Afl. 1,80.

Quick facts:

In 2000:

- There were 26.30% more households in rented unfurnished housing units than rented furnished ones.
- The rental price of the average housing units was between Afl. 400 and Afl. 900.

5 Are the following facilities included in	n the re	nt?	
a. Electricity, excluding air conditioning	Yes	No	
b. Electricity, specifically for air conditioning			
c. Water			
d. Gas			
e. Internet			
f. Cable TV (Cable)			
g. Other			
Specify			_

The demand for rented housing units has grown and changed over the years. There have been changes in price and availability. The price depends on the different amenities or facilities included in the rent. In order to calculate the real rent price, this new question was added to the questionnaire.

One important amenity is having air conditioning in the rented housing unit. As many air conditioning units require a higher electricity current than other amenities, many owners consider renting the housing unit excluding the cost of air conditioning usage.

6	How did this living quarter become your property?
	Bought, existing living quarter
	Built it myself / had it built
	Inherited, gift, won
	Another way
••••••	

Nowadays, there is a vast amount of houses for sale on Aruba. However, the building of new houses continues without any disturbances. With the information obtained through this question, CBS can analyse the general market for existing living quarters compared to newly build living quarters. The data will show if acquiring an existing house instead of building your own house has become more popular in recent years. This information also shows the number of younger generation owner of a living quarter which was heritance or gift from older family members.

7	Type of owner of the live	ing quarter:
	Private person	Bank
	Foundation	Government(al) (organization)
	Company (excl. banks)	(organization)

➤ (core)

In the censuses of 1991 and 2000, this question was used but with fewer possible answers. For the purpose of a more accurate output and on request of some Census users, the answer categories to this question have been modified. This question shows the number of different types of owners of the living quarters that are rented out. It gives information on the type of house owners who rent out their property.

Quick facts

From all 29,246 counted housing units during census 2000, the governmental organisation was owner of 122 rented housing units which is 0.4% of the total counted housing units and the private legal person was owner of 7,700 housing units which is 26.3% of the total counted housing units.

8	The living quarter was built in:
	Period before 1950
	Period 1950-1959
	Period 1960-1969
	Period 1970-1979
	Period 1980-1989
	Period 1990-1999
	Period 2000-2004
	Period 2005 up to the present

In the last decade the housing stock on Aruba has increased rapidly. Information about the construction period of the living quarter will show the evolution of the housing stock. When parts of the building were constructed at different times, the period should refer to the part of the building that was used for the first time as a living quarter.

Different analyses can be done using the construction period information, together with other information on the form Living Quarter. Analyses can be performed to see for example, the condition of old living quarters, whether older living quarters possess the required facilities and the development of the size of living quarters compared to some years ago. Moreover, the total years of the living quarter has a direct influence on reparation and maintaining costs. Thus, this question is economically important as well.





➤ (core)

The definition of a room is 'a space in a living quarter enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering or to a height of at least four square meters'. Thus, bedrooms, dining room, living room, kitchen and closeable patio, veranda or porch. Not included as a room are: bathroom, toilet, passageways, garage, 'open patio/veranda/porch' and rooms exclusively used for practicing a hobby.

No description of a household is complete without the information of the number of rooms in a living quarter. The number of rooms can be used together with other factors to indicate the social economical status and the quality of living of its residents. It can also act as an indication of crowding, when too many people living in a living quarter have only a limited number of rooms to their disposal.

Quick facts

In 2000:

- The largest number of houses with 1 nucleus have 5 rooms and the second largest houses with 1 nucleus have 6 rooms
- The largest number of apartments with 1 nucleus has 2 rooms and the second largest number of apartments with 1 nucleus has 3 rooms.
- There were 16 trailers/containers consisting of 6 rooms, from which 14 trailers/containers consisted of 1 nucleus

How many bedrooms are there in the living quarter? (Only rooms that are actually used as bedrooms) 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10+ 1 2 2 10+	How many bathrooms/shower areas belong to the living quarter?
12 How many toilets are there in the living quarter? (Both in bathrooms and outside bathroom) No toilets 1 2 3 4 5+	

➤ (Core)

The number of bedrooms, showers bathtub areas or toilets in relation to the number of household members, is an indicator for the living situation of households. For instance, the privacy of each household member is influenced by the availability of sufficient sanitary facilities.

Quick fact

After 1980 there were more housing units being built with 2 or more bathrooms and 2 or more toilets.

13	How does the draining work?
	Via sewer
	Via cesspool/ septic tank
	Via combination of sewer and cesspool
	Other (chemical toilet, etc.)



The draining system of the toilet is an important question showing the environment in which the population on Aruba lives. With heavy rain, a faulty sewage system, cesspools and septic tanks can be a direct hazard for the public health in areas which are prone to flooding.

Another question on the Form Living Quarters is about whether the household has problems with flooding during heavy rain. The combination of the information on drainage and flooding shows the vulnerability for contagious disease outbreak. This information is therefore relevant for epidemiological planning to prevent the outbreak of contagious diseases.



In the past, a lot of living quarters on Aruba had a rainwater tank or a rainwater well. Nowadays, the majority of households on Aruba have access to piped water supply through house connections (from the Water and Power Company (WEB)). However, recycled rainwater or waste water is still being used to water plants and trees. Water usage information may be essential to determine in how far piped water supply is being used for other purposes other than for household usage (drinking, cleaning, and shower). Additionally, the information obtained from this question could also be useful for the Public Health Department for preventing 'dengue' outbreaks. A septic tank or water well filled with water may be a possible breeding place for the *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito that acts as a carrier of dengue fever.

15 Total area in m ² of the living quarters?	
Fill in '9999' if unknown. m ²	
<u>Include:</u> bathroom, toilet, hall, garage, enclosed patio/veranda/ porch	
<u>Exclude:</u> rooms exclusively used for practicing a profession, open patio/veranda/porch	
	1
16 Total area in m^2 of the land on which the living quarter is built?	
Fill in '99999' if unknown.	

The total area of the living quarter and the area on which the living quarter is built, has an important role in determining the house value and the *rental value* of owned house. There could be living quarters of which the total area is relatively small, but may have 4 bedrooms. This type of information is important as an indicator of the way of living and could be used as an indicator of poverty. The size of living quarters and the size of the housing lots are important indicators for regional planning. In combination with the year the living quarter was constructed an overview can be made about the size of new constructed houses.

Are the following kitchen facili quarter?	ties present in	the living
a. Sink	Yes	No
b. Stove		
c. Refrigerator		

Refrigerator, stove and sink are the most important and used kitchen facilities. The lack of one of these kitchen facilities together with any other characteristic can be used for several analysis regarding comfort levels of the household. All three can be used as indicators of socio-economic well-being.

18 Does the living quarter have	the following facilities?
a. Own electricity connection	Yes No
b. Own water meter	
c. Fixed telephone connection	
d. Cable TV connection (Cable)	

A lot of living quarters on Aruba may have electricity connection, water meter, fixed telephone line, cable TV connection, but it is relevant to know if the household concerned has its own connections and own water meter.



As with other indicators CBS make use of international standards. The information in question 19 is used for international comparisons. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the leading <u>United Nations</u> agency for **information and communication technology issues**. ITU develops telecommunication statistics on ICT infrastructure. ITU works to increase the availability of internationally comparable statistics on ICT access and use by households and individuals.

20 How many of the following functioning devices are there in the living quarter?				
a. Computer(s)(incl. laptops)	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \square \\$			
b. Mobile telephone(s)				
c. Air conditioner(s)				

➤ (core)

The number of functioning computers (including laptops) and cellular phones is relevant information for the automation of daily life on Aruba. Cellular phones are becoming one of the most used communication methods in many countries. The census is an opportunity to assess the numbers of the different functioning devices among household members. Census data will show how far Aruba is taking part in the worldwide digital revolution. From the census information can be extracted on for instances, how many youngsters have access to PC's and the internet from their home.

The number of air conditioners is, among others relevant for the estimation of the *rental value* of owned homes and the energy consumption.

Quick facts

In 2000:

• There were 9,173 housing units, (31,4% of 29,246 housing units) with one or more computers.

These were the number in 2000 and due to the increasing interest in technology; nowadays the number of household with a computer could be much larger.

21	Does the livin	ng quarter	have a swimming pool?
	Yes	No	
(Include only permanent, built-in swimming pools)			

An increase in the number of private swimming pools on Aruba could have an influence on the overall water usage. Having a swimming pool also has an effect on the 'house value' and the rental value of own house.

22 How maps	•	ing cars do	o members of this hous	ehold
0	$\begin{array}{c}1\\ \hline\end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ \Box & \Box \end{bmatrix}$	5+	

➤ (core)

For the planning of road traffic and infrastructure on Aruba, it is essential to know the number of functioning automobiles used by households. The number of functioning automobiles in a household -in combination with questions in the 'Person Form' about the means of transportation to school and work- can give an idea about the density of the traffic in the different regions. In 2002, a census paper 'home and work traffic on Aruba' was published based on the data of the number of automobiles in 2000.

Quick facts

- The total number of functioning automobiles on Aruba has increased between 1991 and 2000, with 62.1 %. (during this same period the population increased with 34.9%).
- In Noord/ Tanki Leendert, the total number of automobiles in 2000 was twice the number of automobiles in 1991.
- A majority of the employed Aruban population use automobile as their transportation to work in 2000; as driver 61.3% and as passenger 11.9% (Woon/werk verkeer op Aruba, 2002).

23 Do you or more members of the household, has inconvenience in your immediate environment	ave any it from:
	Yes No
a. Dust (excavation, roads)	
b. Air pollution (stench, exhaust fumes, soot)	
c. Noise (airplane, traffic, neighborhood nuisance)	
d. Traffic (unsafety, busyness)	
e. Flooding after heavy rainfall	
f. Crime	
g. Litter and accompanying stench (dumped litter, activities in the neighborhood,)	
h. Wrecks	
i. Stray dogs	

Individuals can experience certain environmental and social inconveniences in their immediate neighborhood. Environmental factors can have a negative impact on the quality of life of individuals. Therefore, in the census we ask whether members of the household experience some sort of inconvenience in their immediate surroundings. This is a question about the subjective opinion of individuals and would normally not really belong in a Census. However, due to a great demand from the community in 2000, it is used again as a question for the Census 2010.

Dust, air pollution, noise nuisance, traffic, flood (during heavy rain), criminality, rubbish and the bad smell, car wracks, and stray dogs can all have negative influences on the health and safety of people. Small dust particles in the air can cause respiratory illnesses. Criminality and heavy traffic can cause someone to feel unsafe in her/his neighborhood. Feeling unsafe and stressed for long periods again could easily lead to other illnesses.

Quick facts

In Census 2000:

- The zone in which most households reported dust as an inconvenience were Tanki Leendert with 58% of the households and Pos Chiquito with 64.6% of the households.
- There were 2 zones with higher number of reported 'noisy' environment. In Papilon, 47.3% of the households reported 'noise' as an inconvenience. In Pos Chiquito 22.8% of the households reported 'noise' as an inconvenience.
- The areas with the most number of reported 'flooding as an inconvenience' were Palm Beach/Malmok, Washington, Moko/Tanki Flip, Pos Chiquito and Tanki Leendert.

Are there bars placed on windows of this living quarter?
Yes, on all windows
Yes, but not on all windows
No

This question was requested by the fire department. Iron bars in front of the windows are used mainly as a protection against intruders. However, in case of fire, the iron bars could be a fatal obstruction for the household members to flee the house.

25	Is there a fence (from any material) around the land of the building housing the living quarter?
	Yes, completely
	Yes, in part
	No

A fence gives a clear indication of the building's terrain or territory.

26	Number of stories in the building:
	One story
	Two stories
	Three or more stories

With a constant growing population, there is a constant demand for housing. With higher prices for building lots, there may be a growing trend towards building multistory buildings, given the small size of the island and the marking of green zones.

Quick facts

- There was not a big difference in the number of housing units with three stories or more in 1991 and 2000.
- Between 1991 and 2000 there was a significant increase in the number of two stories housing units.

Housing units/ year	1991	2000
One storey	18,705 (97.3%)	27,238 (93.1%)
Two stories	477 (2.5%)	1,749 (6.0%)
Three or more stories	23 (0.1%)	39 (0.1%)

27	What is the most used may building?	terial on th	e outer walls of the
	Stone, concrete, bricks		Metal sheets
	Wood		Other material

➤ (core)

The majority of housing units are built of stone or concrete. The information on the material of the outer wall is used to describe the evolution of the housing market regarding the materials used for the living quarters. Moreover, this information is also relevant for the department of calamity prevention (Bureau Rampen Bestrijding) and for the property value. In case of a hurricane, living quarters with wooden walls are for example more vulnerable to damage. Moreover, the fire department has shown a clear interest in the materials from which the outer walls are constructed for the sake of fire prevention.

28	What is the most used mater	ial on the	e roof of the building?
	Corrugated metal (zinc or aluminum)		Shingles
	Corrugated sheets (cement/asbestos)		Concrete
	Synthetic sheets		Other material
	Roof tiles (clayware)		

The roof material is important for the property value and it is also important for preventing destruction during calamities. It is essential to know if the roof material can withstand heavy winds, not only to prevent material damage but also for the safety of individuals in the area. Shingles for example cannot withstand heavy wind but are safer than roof tiles or metal plates during a hurricane.

	29	Is any part of the building being used for business purposes? (e.g. a shop, commercial undertaking, beauty parlor, crèche,)
		Yes
		No
••••		

Up until now there has been no or little information about the location of small businesses. In this case we are looking at places with a clearly visible business activity in or around the house.

Deter	mining the co	nditior	n of the	e livin _a	g quar	ter
30	Component	Good	Mode- rate	Poor	Very poor	
	a. Roof					
	b. Walls					
	c. Floor					
	d. Ceiling					
	e. Windows, doors,					
						1

	Definitions
Good	No defects
Moderate	The component shows some defects, that can be fixed via normal and regular maintenance
Poor	The component has important defects, that can not just be fixed via normal maintenance (is deteriorating)
Very poor	The component shows so much defects that replacement is actually necessary

➤ (core)

Question 30 will not be asked but is going to be filled in by the enumerator. The condition of the living quarter gives an impression of the situation in which the household members are living. The enumerators will receive training in how to categorize the different situations. The obtained information is relevant for indicating the property value and it is also useful for preventing destruction in calamities.

(
In	stitutional collect	tive li	ving quarter:	
31	Kind of institutional liv	ing qua	rter:	
	Prison		Children's home	
Spe	Home for the elderly cify		Other —	
L				

In question 31 the interviewer can specify the type of institutional collective living quarter. Institutional collective living quarters are living quarters designed to house groups of persons who are bound by a common public objective or a common personal interest. In the population census this is operationalised as a group of persons of more than fifteen individuals who are living together in an institution and who are unrelated to each other. Occupants of these living quarters usually share certain common facilities (baths, lounges, dormitories). Examples of institutional collective living quarters are hospitals, prison, children's home, home for the elderly.

4.0 The Person Form

In addition to the Form Household Composition and the Form Living Quarter, a separate questionnaire will be used for every individual member of the household. As far as possible, each member of the household will be interviewed personally. In some cases, for instance with small children or persons with a mental handicap, 'the person form' will be filled in on the basis of information provided by another member of the household. This procedure will also be used in case a member of the household is never available.

In the following section the person form is discussed.



The person number is a unique number for each individual within a household. This number is used to link the different forms with each other.

2	Person's sex:	Male	Female	

➤ (core)

The sex of the person was already established in the 'Form Household Composition' and is used in the 'Person Form' as an extra check. This check is useful when editing the forms to make sure that the data on the various forms is linked to the correct person. Some questions are asked on the household form and on the person form as well. These are 'builtin checks' in order to minimize possible errors.

Person refuses to co-operate with the Census	
End of Form	

This check is only for persons who, from the beginning, refuse to participate in the census. No information is further collected for such a person and the form remains empty. When the forms are edited at the CBS at a later stage, it shows that the forms are kept empty because of a refusal to cooperate. This check is also used to calculate the non-response during the census.



➤ (Core)

In the 'Form Household Composition' the age of the participant is already asked. The information to fill in 'Form Household Composition' is provided by the reference person. However, the reference person may not know all the information about all household members. The 'Person Form' has to be filled for all individuals in the household and therefore as a double check, the date of birth is asked for each person. The day of the month is left out, because the month and the year are sufficient for the purpose of the Census. Question 3 serves as a check for the 'age' of the individual which was already asked in the Form Household Composition.

The age of the respondents is needed to classify most social and economic characteristics used to plan and analyse programs and policies. Almost all census tables use age and sex of individuals as a dimension.

4 What is your religion?	
Roman Catholic	Adventist
Protestant, reformed	Anglican
Jehovah's witness	Jewish
Methodist	No religion
Specify	Other 🕂

Data on religion - in relation with 'sex' and 'age' - is used to categorize the affiliation to different existing religions on Aruba and to show increases or declines in the number of individuals belonging to a specific religion. In the census 2000, we could observe that some small religious groups were increasing in size. It will be interesting to see if these changes have continued during the last decade.

5 Which language do you speak the most at home (with other members of the household)?				
Papiamento	English			
Spanish	Chinese			
Dutch	Does not speak (yet)			
Specify	Other			

An overview of the different languages spoken on Aruba is essential for policy making. For instance, this item is relevant for, marketing purposes or for other institutions in order to produce 'training' materials. For educational planning, it is also necessary to plan the integration within our own school system of children who speak other languages.

Quick facts

- The number of individuals in Aruba speaking mostly Spanish in the household increased from 4,946 (7.4%) in the year 1991 to 11,369 (12.6%) in 2000.
- The highest number of Spanish speaking individuals in the household for Census2000 is for age between 25 and 50. (this group includes workers from abroad)

In 2000 the number of individuals speaking English in the household was 7,001 (7.7%) and was higher than the number of individuals speaking Dutch which were 5,289 (5.8%).

6	Where did you live five	years	ago?	5+	
	Aruba, same address		Foreign	country	
	Aruba, different address		V	Specify	

Until now, internal-migration has not been extensively investigated on Aruba. For the moment internal-migration data cannot be obtained from any administrative source. Information about movement of persons on the island is important for the planning of housing market, the infrastructure and economical activities where there is a growing population. In the last fifteen years important internal migration streams took place from the center and eastside of the island towards the hotel region on the west side of the island. It will important to measure the intensity of this migration stream and its effect on

the size and structure of the population in the various regions of the island. This question is only for persons 5 years and older because the person's current place of residence is linked to his/her place of residence 5 years ago (5+).



➤ (Core)

Check 1 is a check of what is already asked in the 'Household Composition form' and is used as a filter question. Check 1 is also the first question introducing the topic of Migration. There are questions specifically asked of the persons born in Aruba and others specifically for all foreign born. Information about native or foreign born persons is relevant in most migration analyses.

(Only for persons born in Aruba!) Have you lived on Aruba continuously from	birth?
Yes	
No	
➤ (Core)	

Question 7 is only for persons born in Aruba and whether they have lived in Aruba continuously or not. With this question we want to investigate the degree of migration and circulation of Arubans to other countries in the region and to other continents. Persons not living continuously from birth in Aruba are asked to indicate when they came to Aruba, from what country and the total years they lived on Aruba.

	yourself for the last tin	ıe	
on Aruba	a? Month	Year	

This question is for respondents not born on Aruba and also for individuals born on Aruba who did not live continuously on Aruba from birth. This information will show the number of completed years of stay on the island between the year of settlement in Aruba and the Census date.

9 Which country did you reside in before you established yourself on Aruba?	
Colombia	The Netherlands
Curaçao	Peru
The Dominican Republic	Surinam
Haïti	Venezuela
Specify	Other

To describe the migration flow to Aruba it is important to know where the migrants or return-migrants were living before coming to Aruba. In some cases persons may not have been living in their own country of birth before moving to Aruba. This information allows us to quantify the migration streams from a number of countries over time. It will show us whether the countries of origin of immigrants have shifted over the years.

Quick facts

- The largest number of Aruban born persons who returned to Aruba was living in the Netherlands (with 200 (65.6%) persons returning in 2000 and 255 (62.7%) persons in 1999). This should not come as a surprise as many young Arubans go to study in the Netherlands.
- Other native born persons return to Aruba from different other countries, but the largest groups return to Aruba from the Netherlands, Curaçao, Venezuela and USA.
- The largest number of foreign born who migrate to Aruba come from the Netherlands, Colombia and Venezuela.





There are individuals who are constantly moving to and from Aruba. Migrants are asked about the total of years they lived on Aruba. Combining this information with- for examplelanguage is a way of measuring their integration as a function of the total amount of years lived on Aruba.

In which country was your father born?	12 In which country was your mother born?
Aruba The Dominican Republic	Aruba The Dominican Republic
Colombia The Netherlands	Colombia The Netherlands
Specify Other	Specify Other

➤ (Core)

The 'birth place of parents' is relevant for the migration history of Arubans. These items could be used in combination with 'place of birth' of the respondent to identify his/her migration background. This question allows the identification of foreign-born children of native-born parents. The information also allows for the distinction between the autochthonous and immigrant population. Autochthonous being defined as those persons from whom both parents are born in the country.


≻ (Core)

This check is to confirm the information on Household Composition form.

Marital status in combination with information on age and sex will allow the CBS to study the timing and intensity of marriage formation and dissolution. Indicators of change in marital status will allow for an accurate estimation of the divorce rate and the average marriage duration. This is important information for, among others, for establishing the need for specific social, psychological and supportive services, such as child care, marriage and relation counseling and assessing the needs for housing. Marital status is also used in different analyses together with other characteristics.



This question is only asked for the persons who are legally divorced, legally separated from bed and board, and widow. This information together with the data in question 14 indicates the duration of marriage for those whose marriage is concluded due to divorced, separation or widowhood.

14	What was the date Month		of your (last) marriage? 14+ Year]

Married individuals, divorced individuals and widows, are asked about the month and year of their (last) marriage. This item shows the duration of marriage for the married population. The duration of the marriage for the divorced, separated and widowed can be determined with the data of 'the last marriage date' and 'the end of the marriage date'. In demography the timing and intensity of marriage and the dissolution of marriage is analysed through nuptiality and divorce tables. The current information – in combination with age and sex can be used to draw up such tables.

15	How many times did you get married?	14
IJ	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[14+]

Question 15 together with question 13 will allow for a better analysis of marriage behavior on Aruba. Questions 15 to 18, give more details on the marriage history. All persons, who married more than once, will need to answer 3 questions (questions 16 - 18) about their first marriage.

16	What was the date of Month	of your first marriage? Year	14+	17	How did your first marria	nge end? Due to death
18	When did this first death? Month	marriage end due to divorc Year	e or 14+			

Questions 16 to 18 are only asked for persons who were married more than once. The questions indicate the duration of the first marriage and the way it ended.

Health

Persons with a handicap or disability often belong to the most vulnerable groups within society. In order to be able to provide for adequate support for this group, high quality data is needed. Given the rapid ageing of the population of Aruba, together with the obesity epidemic, an increase in the number of persons with a disability is expected in the upcoming years.

The Washington Group 'Short Set of Questions' are internationally used in order to make health status comparisons easier. Asking about a person's functional limitations is generally more acceptable than inquiring directly about a person impairments or handicaps. However, questions about the occurrence of 'disability' do not provide information about what kind of impairment someone has. The question 'Do you have difficulty communicating?' can for example identify stuttering, loss of speech due to stroke, autism or other causes. It is not important what caused the impairment but the functional status is relevant for purposes of social participation and the equalization of opportunities, and to see how the impairment impacts someone's life. What the respondent considers as a difficulty should be captured here instead of the interviewer's observation.

Question 19 is exclusively for persons older than 5 years. Most of the questions are inadequate for a baby. It is difficult to know if children younger than 5 years have some difficulty with concentrating and remembering. Irrespective of a disability, young children usually need help from adults with for example washing and dressing.

19 The following questions concern difficulties you may have when doing certain activities - due to a health problem

Question 19 is only for persons who have difficulties doing certain activities due to a health problem. The health problem must last 6 months or more. It is difficult to determine what a health problem is and what it is not. During the Census, what the person being interviewed considers as a health problem suffice.

Problems with vision in the normal process of ageing are not a health problem. However, an elder is more prone to health problems.



Vision difficulties include: problems with seeing things up close or far away, not being able to see out of one eye, not being able to see sideways. It is also important in 19a and 19b that the person has the difficulty even

when they are using eyewear or hearing aid. Persons not wearing glasses or the ones wearing glasses and who have some kind of difficulty seeing should indicate this. This question is for everyone. Nowadays, there are tests to check the vision of babies or toddlers.



Hearing problems include: hearing problems only when in a noisy environment, problems distinguishing sounds from different sources, not being able to hear with one ear or both ears.

Persons not using a hearing aid or the ones using one and who have some kind of difficulties with hearing should indicate this. This question is for everyone. However, it is difficult to know the hearing difficulty of a baby or a toddler. Nowadays, a machine is used in order to test a baby's hearing.

c. Do you have difficulty w	alking or climbing steps? 5+
No – no difficulty	Yes - a lot of difficulty
Yes – some difficulty	Cannot do at all

A person may have difficulty walking more than a block, walking short or long distances or walk up and down steps. Persons may not be

able to walk any distance without stopping to rest or they may not be able to walk without the use of a device such as a cane, walker or crutches. Persons may experience difficulties when standing. Difficulty with walking or climbing stairs also includes impairments in balance, endurance, or other non-musculoskeletal system.

d. Do you have difficulty remembering or 5+				
No – no difficulty	Yes - a lot of difficulty			
Yes – some difficulty	Cannot do at all			

This item includes difficulties in finding the way around, not being able to concentrate on what you are doing, forgetting where you are, not knowing what month it is, and being confused

or frightened. These limitations have a direct impact on a large number of daily activities. This question does not intend to capture difficulties with remembering or concentrating due to high workload, stress or substance abuse.

e. Do you have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?				
No – no difficulty Yes - a lo	ot of difficulty			
Yes – some difficulty Cannot d	o at all			

f. Because of a physical, m condition do you have diff understanding others or oth	hental or emotional health iculty communicating (e.g. 5+ hers understanding you)?
No – no difficulty	Yes - a lot of difficulty
Yes – some difficulty	Cannot do at all

Washing and dressing are basic daily activities. Having difficulty with self-care identifies persons who have problems with taking care of themselves.

A person with a physical, mental or emotional health condition does not necessarily need to have difficulties with communication. Persons who have difficulty with communication, may

have problems with their understanding, or they cannot understand people communicating with them in any such way such that it results in difficulty with doing their daily activities.

20	Do you need help from others due to a physical or mental limitation with personal care or household chores (like e.g. bathing, eating, cleaning)?
	Yes
	No

This question shows the number of persons with a physical or mental limitation who need help with their daily activities. Children younger than 5, who do not have a physical or mental limitation and in need for personal care, must answer 'no'.

21	Who provides this person help? (Check as ma	onal care or household ny boxes as necessary)
	Does not get help	
	Family members within the household	Private nurse
	Family members outside the household	Admitted to institution
	Friends/neighbors (non family members)	Gets helps in day centre
	The Yellow and White Cross	Others against payment
2	One may provide re	gular care or assistance

to someone who is elderly or has a long- term illness or disability				
a. During the last month, did you provide any such care or assistance to a partner/ family member/ friend/ neighbor, who is 60 years and older?				
Yes No				
b. During the last month, did you provide any such care or assistance to a partner/ family member/ friend/ neighbor, who is between age 16 and 59?				
Yes No				
c. During the last month, did you provide any such care or assistance to a partner/ family member/ friend/ neighbor, who is under the age of 16?				
Yes No 16+				

Questions (20, 21 and 22) are very valuable among various groups of census users. Due to the ageing of the population and an increasing participation of women in the labour force, the issue of care giving and care giving burden becomes important for planning and policy purposes.

These questions show among others the number of individuals with a physical or mental limitation, who need help from others but is not getting any help. Those persons, who need help from others and are indeed receiving help, should indicate who they are getting help from. This information is important in order to have an overview of the number of persons in need of assistance, if they are getting assistance or not and from whom they are getting this assistance.

Question 22 show the number of persons who provide care or assistance to a family member, friend or neighbor. It also shows the age category of the person who is getting care or assistance.

23	Do you have a handicap?	
	Yes	
	No	

In most countries questions 23 and 24 are being replaced by a new set of questions following the instructions of the Washington Group. In Aruba, we have chosen to keep this question for the sake of comparisons with past censuses and by request of some stakeholders. In the 1991 and 2000 Censuses, this same question was asked to obtain a total count of the number of persons in Aruba with a handicap. One should keep in mind that the question, however, is changed over time and that one on one comparison should be made with caution.

24 What type of handid (Check as many box	
Motor dysfunction (moving)	Organ handicap
Visual handicap (seeing)	Light mental handicap
Auditory handicap (<i>hearing</i>)	Severe mental handicap
Specify	Other

All individuals, who report having a handicap, are asked to indicate the type (or types) of handicap(s) they have. Through the census, policy makers and other data users will have a complete view of the different type of handicaps on Aruba. It is important for organisations dealing with disabled persons to know if the demand for assistance is greater than the number of persons registered.

The definition of the different type of handicaps is explained below:

Motor dysfunction: difficulties related to moving of a part of the body, problems related to the inability to coordinate one's movement.

Visual handicap: difficulties related to the vision.

Auditory handicap: difficulties related to hearing. Organ Handicap: Organ disorders such as asthma, diabetes, stoma etc. Mental handicaps:

Mental handicaps are disorders caused by a failure in intellectual development that results in social incompetence, and is considered to be the result of a defective central nervous system.

The disorders have often originated around the time of birth. In some cases mental handicaps can originate as well from an accident or a disease. Distinction is made according to degree of intellectual limitations:

- Light mental handicap: the person can function moderately independently.
- Severe mental handicap: independent functioning is impossible for the handicapped person. Disabled person who leads a very passive sometimes vegetating life is a also a severe mental handicap.

An extra category 'other handicap' was included. In this category certain deficiencies such as a speech disability are included



How did you get this (Check as many boxe	s (these) handicap(s)? es as necessary)
Born with it/ hereditary illness	Other illnesses/ disorders
Geriatric illness	Traffic accident
Infection	Accident at home
Stroke	Accident at work
Specify	Other

It is important to know how large the population with special needs is, but it is also important to know what caused the persons' handicap. Question 25 was also asked during the 1991 and 2000 Census, and will be repeated during the upcoming 2010 Census but only on the Long Person Form. The list of causes is somewhat adapted for the 2010 Census. This information is relevant for, among others, prevention purposes.

26 Do you suffer from one or more of the following illnesses or disorders or did you suffer the past 12				
months from:	Yes	No		
a. Heart- and cardiovascular diseases				
b. Cancer				
c. Migraine or severe headaches				
d. Rheumatism				
e. Chronic back problems				
f. Allergy				
g. Asthma				
h. Skin problems				
i. Dementia (verkalking, Alzheimer)				

The illnesses and disorders in question 26 are common ones and they were also requested by a Census user as there are no other recent data sources of these illnesses.

The prevalence of these illnesses and disorders can assist policy makers in the development of strategies to help improve the health of the population. Chronic illnesses are expensive and not much is known about the group suffering from chronic illness. It is not known how big this group is and there is not always the opportunity to get information about this group from other sources. Most countries in the Caribbean ask questions about the prevalence of diseases. As such, we can use the information collected in the census to compare Aruba with other countries in the region.

Information of questions 26-29 on Long Person Form is normally gathered via a health survey, as they are not regular census questions. For the last health survey (STEPS Aruba, 2006), data was only obtained for adults between 25 and 64 years of age because of WHO

standards. In the Census 2010, a wider range of age groups can be reached. Therefore, questions regarding individuals' health (including emotional health) are being asked during the census.

27	How is your h	ealth in general?
	Very good	Bad
	Good	Very bad
	Fair	

To look at the self reported health condition of the population the 'healthy life expectancy' approach is used. This approach uses life table techniques and is used to determine how many years a person can expect to live in good, healthy or, less than good health, given a certain level of life expectancy (see The People of Aruba. Continuity and Change, 2002).

In the Census 2000, age specific information of absolute and relative numbers of men and women were analysed according to their own perceived health status. The relative numbers of individuals with good or bad health were analysed with life expectancy figures.

Quick facts

In 2000 :

According to the self-perceived state of health;

- A baby boy could look forward to an average of 66.2 years in good health and 3.8 years in poorer health.
- Women lived on average six years longer than men; of these six years 2.6 years were in good health and 3.4 in poorer health.
- At age 55 men could expect to live for an average 20.1 years more, while women still had 24.4 years to go. The expectancies in poor health for men and women were respectively 2.9 and 5.6 years.

Source: The people of Aruba. Continuity and Change (2002)

How is your of (Think of fee depression, fee	emotional health in general? lings like happiness and joy, ear, nervousness and stress)
Very good	Bad
Good	Very bad
Fair	

The results of the STEPS Aruba 2006 Health Survey indicated that a significant number of adults were dealing with mental health problems. Given the importance and relevance of this topic for all age groups, it was decided to include a question in the upcoming Census on self perceived mental health. During the Census individuals will be asked to report on their emotional health status. The

information obtained will give an impression of the self reported emotional health status of the population of Aruba.

29	How many t have you be consultation	imes d en at y ?	luring our fa	the past 2 months mily doctor's for	
				Times	

The obtained information will provide data about the medical consumption on Aruba. Data obtained by means of this question can be cross-linked to data on disabilities, handicapped status and overall health. Only information about visits to the family doctor is being asked because the use of other health facilities can be obtained through administrative sources. On Aruba, family doctors get a fixed annual fee from the general health insurance company. Up to now it is not known how many visits patients make to their family doctor per year.

Education

In order to make international comparisons possible the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is used to classify the different levels of education and the different education fields. Information on Education allows the government to allocate resources to improve skills in particular areas and plan educational services.



Question 30 explicitly asks if a person is attending any 'regular' school. There are administrative data of youngsters who are registered at a school. However, in the Census school attendance is asked because no information can be deducted from the administrative data about the group that does not attend school. Moreover, the census will provide information about the social and cultural background of students. For instance, it will be relatively easy to determine the language that students in the Aruba school system speak at home. Also, for children who are in a lower class, it could be analysed how they compare to other children in terms of educational attainment level of their parents, country of origin, presence of both parents, etc...



The purpose of questions 31 – 33 is to categorize the school-attending population by the different ISCED categories. The possible answers are divided into vocational and non-vocational training. Question 32 refers to the individuals going to schools which have different vocational sectors (for example EPB, EPI, University). Question 33 addresses the individuals going to schools which do not have different vocational sectors (for example MAVO, HAVO, Primary education).

32 a. What is the name of the school?	a.What is the name of the school?
b. What is the address of the school?	b.What is the address of the school?
c. What is the section? (unit/sector/faculty)	c. What grade or year are you in? (<i>Not for crèche/playschool</i>) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
d. What is the specific discipline?	
	34 How do you usually go to this school/crèche? Car/truck from someone in the household Autobus/taxi
e. What grade or year are you in? $ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Car/truck from someone outside the household Motorcycle/ scooter ARUBUS Walking/ bicycle
	School bus private Other

The name of the school is used for categorization of the different schools on Aruba according to the ISCED. The address of the school is used for analyzing the home-school distance and the different transportation ways from home to school (question 34). This

information is important for among others the infrastructure and the transportation planning.

The address of the school is also important in order to have the exact location of the school, as there are schools such as the EPB school which have buildings on different locations; EPB HATO, EPB St. Cruz and EPB San Nicolas.

It is very important to obtain information on the educational specialisation a person is following as many schools have different sections, for example administration, technical, nursery etc. Comparisons can then be made with different sectors on the labour markets and the demand within each sector.

Quick facts				
Transportation from home to school (2000)	Nr. of school attending population (%)	Transportation from home to school (1991)	Nr. of school attending population (%)	
Car from same home	15,381(65.8%)	Car from same home	9,629 (55.9%)	
Car not from same home	2,236 (9.6%)	Car not from same home	1,795 (10.4%)	
ARUBUS	1,617 (6.9%)	ARUBUS	1,233 (7.2%)	
Private school bus	506 (2.2%)	Private school bus	238 (1.4%)	
Motorcycle/moped/bicycle	352 (1.5%)	Motorcycle/scooter	11 (0.1%)	
By foot	2488 (10.6%)	Bicycle/ on foot	3,734 (21.7%)	

In census 2010, the census 1991 categories 'motorcycle/scooter' and 'bicycle/ on foot' will be used again.

Since the early 1990's more and more married women have entered the labour market. This has created some serious problems for families with young children. Often it is difficult for young families to find a place to stay for their children after school. Questions 35 and 36 give information about these issues and provide data for planning of the after school day care. The questions are asked only about children 17 years of age and younger.



In the census 1991 it was asked where children stayed after school in the afternoon. In those days in a lot of households, both parents started to work full-time jobs. It is not only interesting to know where the children stay after school but also with whom they are staying. Although this is a major social issue, there is not enough information from any other source.



0	Person is younger than 14 years End of Form	
CHECK 3 (Person is 14 years or older	

Following the instructions the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the methodology and definition used by the CBS, educational attainment and labour related questions are only restricted to persons 14 years or older. Persons younger than 14 years are finished with the form.



37	Are you able to read	l a simple text ar	nd to wri	te a letter?
		Yes		No

Core

Illiteracy is the inability to read or write. Question 37 is used to determine the illiteracy rate on the island for persons 14 years and older. Certain children between 10 and 14 years of age may still be illiterate, but may be about to become literate through schooling. The literacy rate for this age group would therefore be misleading.

During the Census, this question will not be based on any assumed linkages between literacy, school attendance and educational attainment. (P&R) A person may have attained higher education, but may have lost the ability to read or write because of a disease (e.g. stroke) or an accident.



38	Did you finish primary education successfully?
	Did not follow primary education

≻ (Core)

Questions 29 to 42 are used to code educational attainment according to the ISCED. Question 29 is a follow up of question 38 and will give an overview of the number of school drop-outs.

39 Did you receive a diploma from a educatio institution after your primary education? (e LTS(avond), MAVO (avond), HAVO, VW MTS, University, Bachillerato, EPB, EPI,	.g. 70, HBO,
Yes	
No No	
≻ (Core)	
40 a. What is the highest diploma that you have obtained? (<i>No courses</i>)	
b. Does this diploma come with a title: if so, whic	h one?
c. Which discipline or specialty did you complete	?

Information on educational attainment of the population is essential to analyse the connection between educational attainment and the labour force. For instance, is there a link between unemployment and a low educational attainment? Another problem may be that persons with a certain field of study may be overrepresented in the labour market, while others may be short in supply. The 'International Standard Classification of Occupation' (ISCO) will be used to code occupation. It is important to use international coding systems in the population census. Without a unified coding system, no international comparisons can be made.

41 In which country did you get this highest diploma?			
USA			
Curaçao			
The Dominican Republic			
Other \longrightarrow Specify			

42 In which year did you start this education and in which year did you obtain this diploma?			
Start of education	Year diploma was obtained		



There are children who do not grow up with their parents. This could be because of different reasons; parents might be working, parents have addiction problems or parents might be divorce. In such cases the grandparents often take care of the children. This forms a financial burden for the grandparents. In some cases grandparents who take care of the grandchildren are retired. Various census users considered raising young children by their grandparents an important social issue. Therefore, in the census three questions are asked about the way children on Aruba are taken care for by their grandparents.

43 Do you have one or more grandchildren younger than 18 years, who live with you in the household?	Are you as a grandparent at this moment financially responsible for the care of one or more of these grandchildren?
Yes	Yes
No	No
45 How long have you been financially responsible for these grandchildren?	
(If person is responsible for more than 1 grandchild, take the period for the child for whom you have been responsible for the longest time)	
$\Box \text{ Less than 6 months} \qquad \Box 3-4 \text{ years}$	
6 - 11 months 5 years or more	
1-2 years	

Labour

The population census will be used to determine, the characteristics of the economically active and inactive population. Information about the number of individuals who are employed, unemployed or not active in the community, gives a clear overview of the labour market.

Both persons in the civilian labour force and the ones serving armed forces are considered economically active. The economically active encompasses both 'employed' and 'unemployed' persons during the week before the population census.

The employed can be divided into different categories; 'paid employment at work', 'paid employment with a job but not at work', 'self-employment at work', 'self-employment with an enterprise but not at work'. The unemployed can be classified in the following categories; 'unemployed without work', 'unemployed available for work' and 'unemployed seeking work'.

The not economically active population can be divided in the following categories: 'homemakers', 'students', 'income recipients' and 'other non-actives'.

Statistics about the work characteristics for males and females for various sub-groups are important for economic planning. These questions about occupation are based on the 'International Labour Organization' (ILO) definitions for activity and inactivity status. The population census will allow the CBS to fully analyse the characteristics of the Aruban labour market. 'Occupation' is one of the most common topics asked in censuses. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is used to code and classify the different occupations and make international comparisons possible.

To be able to identify the active and non-active population, a set of internationally predefined questions are asked.

Do you have a job for which you worked 4 hours or more in the past week? (or would have worked if you had not been absent due to vacation, illness, pregnancy or a labor dispute, etc.?)
Yes
No No
The following groups are also considered to have a
job:
- Working family members, who are not paid but are working in the family business
- Apprentices and trainees who receive pay in cash or kind
- Government officials that are students, if they
maintain a formal employment with the government
(<i>IPA</i> , <i>FEF</i> , <i>UA</i> ,)
- Volunteers that produce goods or services for an
enterprise

Employed persons continue with question 47, in order to obtain more details of the employed individual. The unemployed persons are further asked in question 55 about their current past occupational status.

Quick facts

In 2000:

• There were 5,800 (8.2%) females 'not economically active home-makers' which is high compared to the 37 (0.1%) males who were 'not economically active home-makers'.



> (Core)

Questions 47 to 54 are for the employed population. Question 47 will show more details about the type of occupation of the population living on Aruba. In the past 20 years a large group of international migrants have found their way to Aruba. The 2010 Population Census

will allow us to determine the occupational categories in which migrant workers are active. In the censuses of 2000 and 1991, the same set of questions was asked on occupational characteristics. This will enable us to observe changes in the labour market during the past two decades.

Quick facts

In 2000:

- The occupation in which most males were employed was 'Craft & Related trades workers', with an absolute number of 4,806. This was 21.4% of all employed males.
- The occupation in which most females were employed was 'Clerks', with an absolute number of 5,335 and was 27.5% of all employed females
- 'Service workers & shop and Market Sales workers' was the occupation with most persons employed, the absolute number was 8,146 and was 25.6% of all employed individuals.



➤ (Core)

Individuals need to fill in the name of the company they are working for, the activity of the company, the workplace address and the 'paid by' information. The 'type of the industry' is recommended by the UN *Principles and Recommendations*, for the purpose of international comparisons. The work address is relevant to depict a detailed geographical distribution of

economic activity and is also used to make analyses for home-to-work transport. The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) is used to code and classify the different branches of industry in order to make possible international comparisons.

Quick facts

- In 1991, 17.1% of the employed males were in the 'construction industry', whereas in 2000 this was 15.9%.
- In 1991, the highest number of males and the highest number of females were employed in the 'wholsesale, retail trade, hotels & restaurant'. (the number of males was 5,015 which was 19.8% of all employed males, and the number of females was 5,589 which was 45.1% of all females).

In 2000:

- The highest number of males was employed in the 'construction industry', with an absolute number of 3,588, which was 15.9% of all employed males.
- The highest number of females was employed in 'hotels/restaurant', with an absolute number of 4,116, which was 23.11% of all employed females.



1. Agriculture, 2. Fishing, 3. Mining & quarrying, 4. Manufacturing, 5. Electricity Gas & Water, 6. Construction, 7. Trade, 8. Hotels/Restaurant, 9. Transport, 10. Financial Intermediation, 11. Real Estate, 12. Public Adm., 13. Education, 14. Health & Social Work, 15. Other service activities and 16. Private households. (ISIC)

49 What is the legal form/type of organization where you work?
A Limited corporation Association (N.V.) Government institution One-man business Government company (NV) Foundation Government company (NV) General partnership (V.O.F.) Other

To make classifications according to the ISIC, a combination of questions 48 and 49 is used. Question 49 together with the section "paid by" (question 48) is useful to 'determine the classification of the enterprises, organisations and financial corporations among the different sectors'. The census will allow us to provide information about the exact number of persons who are active in a particular industrial sector. Within each sector the characteristics of its work force can be analysed. For instance, ageing of the labour force within an industrial sector can be studied. An example, is the teachers' corps in Aruba growing older? Another important question is related to the dependency of foreign workers in particular industrial sectors. In the 2000 Population Census, it was observed that more than half of the workers in the hotel and restaurant sector were born outside Aruba.

Until now, the Census is the only source to obtain data on the one-man business ('eenmanszaak') as there are no complete registries of these types of businesses on Aruba.

□ Employer (3 or more employees) □ Owner of a small business (1 or 2 employees) □ Owner of a small business or own account worker (0 employees) □ Permanent employee, salary earner (Incl. manager, director) □ Temporary employee deployed by a temp agency □ Temporary employee, salary earner or staff on contract basis (Incl: manager, director; excl: temp agency) □ Unpaid family member (in family business) □ Volunteer □ Apprentice or trainee Specify	50 Do you perform this work as:
	Owner of a small business (1 or 2 employees) Owner of a small business or own account worker (0 employees) Permanent employee, salary earner (Incl. manager, director) Temporary employee deployed by a temp agency Temporary employee, salary earner or staff on contract basis (Incl: manager, director; excl: temp agency) Unpaid family member (in family business) Volunteer Apprentice or trainee

≻ (core)

For census users it is important to get insight into the work status of the employed individual. It is important for the planning of for example medical insurance costs, taxes and the pension system, to know if the person is a salary earner or a small independent. Another important aspect is the skill level of persons within the various industrial sectors. It is a well known fact that the skill level in tourism industry tends to be rather low, compared to some other industrial sectors

In order to make international comparisons, the different options were derived from the ICSE-93 (International Classification by Status in Employment) as recommended by the P&R.



The total months work in the job concerned is an indicator of the job stability on the Aruban Labour Market. The number of hours worked is important in order to evaluate the effect on health and safety of the workers in relation to existing laws and regulations. Information on number of hours worked is also important to deduct some economic indicators; such as the average hourly earnings, the average labour cost per unit of time and labour productivity, as well as to estimate time-related underemployment. Underemployment and unemployment are clear signs of an insufficient absorption capacity of the labour force.

Information on number of working hours are needed to implement, monitor and evaluate policies and programs that target the balancing between work and family life. For example, the use of part-time and flexible working arrangements.

53 How do you usually go to work?		
Car, as driver	Motorcycle/scooter	
Car, as passenger	Walking/bicycle	
ARUBUS	Personnel transportation	
Autobus/ taxi	Lives at work address	
Specify	Other	

Question 53 shows the different transportation means individuals use to get from home to work. This information is important for -among others- planning for infrastructure. It is also possible to analyse how close the work place is from an individual's home and the type of transportation used to go to work. For this analysis the address of the place of work and the home address are used.

54	Have you ever worked two weeks or more before your current main job?
	Yes
	No

This question is relevant for the job history and the job mobility of the employed persons. Employed persons who have worked two weeks or more before their current main job, are required to continue with question 62.

Questions 55-56 are for unemployed persons. The questions represent the criteria for determining whether a person is unemployed or not. These criteria are: 1) looking for work (for a reference period of four weeks preceding the census) and 2) available for work (being able to begin work within two weeks). These questions are used internationally (P&R) and are the standard recommended questions to make a distinction between the unemployed and the non-active population.

55 Have you actively been looking for work in the past month or were you busy with preparations in order to start you own business?	56 If you find a job or start your own business, would you be able to start working within two weeks?
Yes	Yes
No	No

A person answering 'yes' at both 55 and 56 are considered to be unemployed. All others are classified as not economically active.

57 Why are you jobless at this moment?			
	Attending school		Health reasons
	Pensioner/AOV		Lives from own financial means
	Housewife/houseman		Other reasons

It is interesting to know the reason why persons are economically inactive. Question 57 is exclusively for economically inactive persons.

58 How many (full) months h	58 How many (full) months have you already been looking				
for work or have you been	for work or have you been busy with preparations to				
start your own business?	start your own business?				
			Month		

The duration of unemployment is an important economic indicator. Publications of the CBS indicate that frictional unemployment is very high in Aruba. Given the current worldwide economic and financial crisis, it is important to know whether an increase in long-term

unemployment took place on Aruba. Another important cause for concern is youth unemployment. It is important to determine whether the local economy is able to absorb young entrants into the labour market.

59 In which sector would y your own business?	ou like to work or have
Construction	Financial and commercial services
Wholesale and retail	Government
Hotel and Restaurant	Does not matter
	Other Specify

This question was asked in the 2007 Labor Force Survey 2007, but was adapted for the Census 2010, in order to correspond to the new ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification) categories. In this question, the preference of the unemployed or the inactive persons is shown regarding the economic sectors in which they would like to work. This provides information on the supply side to a number of industrial sectors on the island. Questions 59 and 60 are also relevant for the planning of policies to avoid the unemployed to be forced in a sector in which he/she would not like to work.

60 What type profession	of work are you looking for or what type of would you like to perform ?
Name of job/ profession	
Job description	

Questions 61 to 65 are all about job history. These questions are important for analyzing the job mobility within the labour market. It is important to know if people, who are changing jobs, do so within the same economic sector or whether people move into other sectors. To do this, a number of questions are asked about the previous job a person held. These questions are basically the same as those for current employment.

61	Have you worked before for two weeks or more?	
	Yes	
	No	

Question 61 is used to distinguish the first time job seekers and the ones who lost their jobs or who are re-entrants on the labour market (UN report).

62 What type	of work did you mainly perform?	63 Which c	ompany did you work for?
Name of profession or job		Name of company/ organization/ department/ branch	
Job description		Type of activity of company/ employer	
		Country	

Questions 62 and 63 allow the analysation of the mobility in the labour market for the occupations (ISCO) and the branch of industries (ISIC).

64 How many (full) r	nonths in total did you work here? Month
How did this emp Got fired Resigned	oyment come to an end? Pension Gave up (sole) business

Income has always been a difficult topic to ask about, especially in a Census. As there are not many surveys to analyse the evolution of personal and household income in Aruba, the question on income is included again.



Check 5 distinguishes the employed from the not employed individuals. Not employed persons are those who are unemployed or economically inactive. Questions on income slightly vary for the employed and those not employed. This is done because for the employed a separate question is asked about salary. Therefore, the employed will have to answer questions 66-69 and the unemployed will have to answer questions 70-72.

	was your gross income for your main job onth? No income
Afl.	00

In question 66, the employed person is asked to give an estimate of his/her income of the month prior to the Census explicitly from main job. This information will be used to estimate the income level from main employment.

	67	(To be filled out only want to answer the p	<i>y</i> if the respondent did not revious question. Show card)
		hich category does yo fall last month?	ur gross income for your main
[1) Afl. 1 - 300	6) Afl. 2001 - 3000
[2) Afl. 301 - 900	7) Afl. 3001 - 4500
[3) Afl. 901 - 1060	8) Afl. 4501 - 6000
[4) Afl. 1061 - 1550	9) Afl. 6001 - 7500
[5) Afl. 1551 - 2000	10) More than Afl. 7500

The employed person who does not want to answer will be asked to answer question 67. For question 67, a show card (Appendix 2) is shown with the different income categories to choose from.

Apart from income from main job it is asked whether the person receives income from another source and which one. This will allow the CBS to estimate household income levels for the population living on Aruba.

68	Did you have besides this income, during the past month, any other source of income?
	Yes
	No

Question 68 distinguishes employed person getting income or not from other sources.

There are some small differences in the answer categories between question 69 and question 70. Question 70 is for those individuals not employed and question 69 is to be answered by the employed persons.

 Indicate all other sources from which you received an income during last month. (Check as many boxes as necessary) Wage/salary from Pension/ AOV/AWW side job Interest from capital/ Other (e.g. alimony, golden handshake,) 	 Indicate all sources from which you received an income during last month. No source of income Wage/salary odd jobs Disability benefit Interest from capital/ Welfare profits/rent Pension/ AOV/ Other (e.g. alimony, golden handshake) AWW
71 How much was your gross income from all these sources last month?	

In question 71, individuals are asked to give an estimate of their gross income from all sources for last month. The person who does not want to answer will need to answer question 72. For question 72 a showcard (Appendix 2) is shown with the different income categories to choose from.

(To be filled out only want to answer the	y if the respondent did not previous question. Show card)
In which category does yo sources fall last month?	our gross income from all other
1) Afl. 1 - 300	6) Afl. 2001 - 3000
2) Afl. 301 - 900	7) Afl. 3001 - 4500
3) Afl. 901 - 1060	8) Afl. 4501 - 6000
4) Afl. 1061 - 1550	9) Afl. 6001 - 7500
5) Afl. 1551 - 2000	10) More than Afl. 7500

For the Census 2010 several census users requested information about volunteer work. It was requested from different areas, such as social sectors, sports and cultural organisations. Due to the need for information on volunteer work, three questions are included on volunteer work.

The questions about volunteer work were determined by the principles in the ILO-manual in order to make possible international comparisons.

73 Have you been active in the past year in one or more organizations as an unpaid volunteer ?		
Yes No		
Within which type of organization are as an unpaid volunteer?	you a	ctive
(Read the list below one by one and check if	respon	dent is
active in this organization)	Yes	No
a. Sports-, recreation- or hobby organization		
b. Youth club/youth organization		
c. School-/parent organization		
d. Organization in the health sector		
e. Nature and environment		
f. Church or religious organization		
g. Service club		
h. Cultural organization		
i. Other organization		
To Indicate the total number of days or p that you worked as an unpaid volunte these organization(s) during the last 3	er for	this/

Days

Fertility

≻ (core)

On the basis of questions 76 and 77 a fertility schedule will be drawn up. Among others, the Total Fertility Rate, the Net reproduction Rate and the age specific fertility rates will be calculated. These measures are important to analyse for instance the age at first childbirth. Teenage pregnancy is considered a problem on Aruba, but very few data exists on this topic. Another area of concern is the number of women who have a baby at somewhat older ages. It is well known that some genetic malformations are closely related to the older age of the mother at childbirth.



Question 76 shows the total number of sons/daughters ever born alive during the lifetime of the woman.

5.0 Appendices

Appendix 1 Census Decree

AB 1990 no. GT 10 *CENTRAAL WETTENREGISTER* 14 september 2007 Intitulé : Landsverordening volkstellingen Citeertitel: Landsverordening volkstellingen Vindplaats : AB 1990 no. GT 10 Wijzigingen: AB 1991 no. 112

Artikel 1

1. Op telkenmale bij landsbesluit te bepalen tijdstippen worden algemene volkstellingen gehouden.

2. Bij een algemene volkstelling worden gegevens, waardoor inzicht kan worden verkregen in de structuur van de bevolking van Aruba verzameld over allen, die op een bij het in het eerste lid bedoeld landsbesluit te bepalen tijdstip hun werkelijke woonplaats in Aruba hebben, ongeacht of zij op dat tijdstip al dan niet in Aruba zijn, alsmede over allen, die zonder werkelijke woonplaats in Aruba te hebben op vorengenoemd tijdstip aldaar ten minste een jaar verblijven dan wel vermoedelijk zullen verblijven.

3. Voor de toepassing van deze landsverordening en de ter uitvoering daarvan gegeven voorschriften worden geacht in Aruba werkelijke woonplaats te hebben zij, die in het bevolkingsregister in Aruba staan ingeschreven.

Artikel 2

1. De minister van Economische Zaken kan in overeenstemming met de ministers van Algemene Zaken en van Financiën, bepalen, dat ten behoeve van een algemene volkstelling een of meer proeftellingen worden gehouden. Bij zodanige proeftellingen worden gegevens verzameld over een beperkt aantal personen, die behoren tot door de eerstgenoemde minister aan te wijzen categorieën.

 Bij een krachtens het eerste lid vastgestelde ministeriële regeling worden tevens nadere regelen gesteld ten aanzien van de te houden proeftelling.

3. Een krachtens het eerste lid vastgestelde ministeriële regeling zomede een ministeriële regeling tot wijziging daarvan, treedt niet eerder in werking dan veertien dagen na de dag van haar afkondiging.

Artikel 3

De uitkomsten van een algemene volkstelling of een proeftelling worden, voor zover dat naar het oordeel van de Directeur van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek voor praktijk of wetenschap nuttig is, openbaar gemaakt.

Artikel 4

De Directeur van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek is belast met het houden van een algemene volkstelling krachtens artikel 1 of van een proeftelling krachtens artikel 2.

Artikel 5

De Directeur van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek stelt van

AB 1990 no. GT 10	*CENTRAAL WETTENREGISTER*	14 september 2007
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	

de bij een algemene volkstelling verzamelde gegevens, die gegevens aan het Hoofd van het Bureau Burgerlijke Stand en Bevolkingsregister ter beschikking die nodig zijn om te onderzoeken of de personen, opgenomen in het bevolkingsregister, daarin met vermelding van de correcte gegevens zijn opgenomen en of alle daarvoor in aanmerking komende personen in het bevolkingsregister voorkomen.

Artikel 6 (vervallen)

Artikel 7

Alle burgerlijke autoriteiten, colleges en ambtenaren zijn verplicht aan de Directeur van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek op zijn verzoek zoveel mogelijk medewerking te verlenen bij de vervulling van de hun bij of krachtens deze landsverordening opgedragen taken.

Artikel 8

1. Bij of krachtens landsbesluit, houdende algemene maatregelen, worden ten aanzien van de algemene volkstellingen nadere regelen gesteld.

2. Bij het in het eerste lid bedoelde landsbesluit dienen in ieder geval regelen te worden gegeven ten aanzien van de aard van de te verzamelen gegevens en de categorieën van personen, waaromtrent die gegevens zullen worden verzameld.

3. Het in het eerste lid bedoelde landsbesluit, houdende algemene maatregelen, zomede een wijziging daarvan, treedt niet eerder in werking dan veertien dagen na de afkondiging daarvan.

Artikel 9

1. Op daartoe strekkend verzoek, gedaan door of namens de Directeur van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, is een ieder verplicht naar waarheid en met inachtneming van de daaromtrent gestelde regelen de gegevens te verstrekken, welke woorden gevraagd krachtens het landsbesluit, als bedoeld in artikel 1, of de ministeriële regeling als bedoeld in artikel 2.

2. Zij, die uit hoofde van hun stand, beroep of ambt tot geheimhouding verplicht zijn, kunnen zich verschonen van het verstrekken van gegevens, doch uitsluitend voor zover betreft hetgeen hun in hun hoedanigheid is toevertrouwd.

3. Een ieder kan zich verschonen van het verstrekken van gegevens, indien hij daardoor zichzelf, een van zijn bloed- of aanverwanten in de rechte lijn of in de zijlijn in de tweede of derde graad, zijn echtgenoot of vroegere echtgenoot aan het gevaar van een strafrechtelijke vervolging zou blootstellen.

4. Het niet nakomen van de in het eerste lid bedoelde verplichting wordt gestraft met hechtenis van ten hoogste twee weken of een geldboete van ten hoogste vijfhonderd florin.

5. Het in het vierde lid strafbaar gestelde feit is een overtreding.

Artikel 10

1. Een ieder die met enige werkzaamheid ter uitvoering van deze landsverordening is belast, is verplicht tot geheimhouding van al hetgeen, bij het verrichten van die werkzaamheden te zijner kennis is gekomen, behoudens voor zover de vervulling van zijn uit de uitvoering

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van deze landsverordening voortvloeiende taak mededeling vordert. 2. Hij die opzettelijk enig geheim schendt, hetwelk hij ingevolge het eerste lid verplicht is te bewaren, wordt gestraft met hechtenis van ten hoogste een jaar of geldboete van ten hoogste zesduizend florin.

3. Hij aan wiens schuld te wijten is de schending van enig geheim, hetwelk hij ingevolge het eerste lid verplicht is te bewaren, wordt gestraft met hechtenis van ten hoogste drie maanden of geldboete van ten hoogste zeshonderd florin.

4. Het in het tweede lid van dit artikel strafbaar gestelde feit is een misdrijf. Het in het derde lid van dit artikel strafbaar gestelde feit is een overtreding.

5. Indien een der in dit artikel strafbaar gestelde feiten tegen een bepaalde persoon gepleegd is, wordt het slechts vervolgd op diens klacht.

Artikel 11

Deze landsverordening kan worden aangehaald als Landsverordening volkstellingen.

Appendix 2 'Form voortgang'

Formulier Voorts Censo 2010 Censo 2010	gang	Teldistrict Telblok	Totaal aantal getelde hh
(a) (b) Volgnr. Adres + In blokletters	(c) (d) (e) (f) (g) Huisnummer Huis- letters Totaal aantal personen in het him.l Totaal aantal personen in het him.l Meerdee hebben adres	re (h) (j) Opmerkingen it Totaal aant V Volger, van ho po dit adres op dit adres (j) Opmerkingen h geval van meerd be thh dat bet op dit adres	ere huishoudens, geef een beschrijving van de adres
0 1			
0,2	Ja Ja		
0,3	Ja Ja		
0,4			
0 5			
0,6			
0.7			
0.8	Ja		
0.9			
1.0	Jan		
11	Ja Ja Nece		
12			
13	Ja Ja Nece		
14	Ja Ja		
15	Ja		
1,6			
17			
1.8			
19	Ja		
2.0			
2 1	Ja		
2 2			
+	J	+	

Appendix 3: BBSB form

5010	Formulier BBSB Bureau Burgerlijke Stand en Bevolkingsregister	Tehlok Volgm: hh	Aantal Aantal geetelde hh op dit adres Adres w	Adres woonverblijf:	N: I.etters
Fanilienaam		Voornaam I		Voornaam 2	Geboortediam (dag/mamd/jaar)
Familienaam		Voornaam 1		Voornaam 2	Geboortedaam (dagmaand jaar)
Familienaam	01	Voornaam I		Voornaam 2	Geboorte datum (dag/maand/juar)
Familienaam		Voornaan 1		Voornaam 2	Geboore datam (dag maand jaar)
Familienaam	100	Voornaam I		Voornaam 2	Geboortedaam (dag/maand/jaar)
Familienaam	6001	Voornaam I		Voornaam 2	Geboortedatum (dag/maand/jaar)
Familienaam	con .	Voornaam I		Voornaam 2	Geboorte datam (dag/maand/juar) Man
Familienaam	1000 U	Voornaam I		Voornaam 2	Geboortedaam (dag/maand/jaar)
Familienaam	101	Voornaam I		Voornaam 2	Geborredamı (dağmamdiyarı)
Familienaam	cm	Voornaam 1		Voornaam 2	Geboortedatum (dag/maandjaar)
Familienaam	un	Voornaam I		Voornaam 2	Geboortedatan (dag/maandijaar)
Familienaam	сл	Voornaam I		Voornaam 2	Geboorte datam (dag/maand/juar) Aan
Familienaam	um	Voornaam 1		Voornaan 2	Geboorrelatum (dag/mand/juar) Geboorrelatum (dag/mand/juar) Man I I I

Teldistrict
Persoonsnummer
Male Female
Ither, specify
Other, specify
Yes
a Go to Oosnummer father
Yes Control of Control of
Never married Married Legally divorced Legally separated from bed and board Widow(er)
res Net Partner
No

Appendix 4: Form Household Composition

+		Form Living Quarter	L	+	
Type of living quarter:	6 How did this living quarter become your property?		2 How many functioning cars do members of this household possess?	Determining the condition of the living quarter	ı —
Normal living quarter	Bought, existing living quarter	a. The rainwater tank	0 1 2 3 4 5+	30 Component Good Mode Poor Very poor	
(Non-institutional)	Inherited, gift, won	b. The rainwater well (groundwater)	Do you or more members of the household, have any	a. Roof	
Institutional collective living quarter	Another way	c. Cesspool/septic tank		b. Walls	
Homeless End of Form		e. Dam		C. Floor	
	of the hvin	Total area in m^2 of the living quarters?		d. Ceting e. Windows, doors.	
NING OF INVING QUARTET:	uo	-	hborhood nuisance)	frames	
House Later / container Anartment (1-5) Cuarto	Company (excl. banks) (organization)	u ur y y y m ² unknown.		Definitions	
	• The living quarter was built in:	<u>Include:</u> bathroom, toilet, hall, garage, enclosed patio/veranda/ porch	e. Flooding after heavy rainfall	Good No defects	
Separate room in a house Other Specify	_	Exclude: rooms exclusively used for practicing a profession, open natiovermidationersh	g. Litter and accompanying stench		
	Period 1950-1959	16 Total area in m^2 of the land on which the living quarter is built?		Moderate The component shows some defects, that can be fixed via normal and regular maintenance	
	Period 1960-1969		i. Stray dogs	+	
3 The riving quarter is (7):		m managem.	24 Are there bars placed on windows of this living quarter?	FOOT not just toe it yeel via norman mannenance (is deteriorating)	
_	Period 1990-1999	17 Are the following kitchen facilities present in the living quarter?	Yes, on all windows	The component shows so much defects that	
Owned, on leasehold land Go to 6	Period 2000-2004	a. Sink	Yes, but not on all windows	_	
' ה	Period 2005 up to the present		No		
Lived in for free by members of the Declaration Go to 7	9 Hov	c. Refrigerator	25 Is there a fence (from any material) around the land of the building housing the living outarter?		
Rented, furnished		win	Yes, completely	END OF FORM LIVING QUARTER continue with Person Forms	
Rented, semi-furnished	6 7 8 9 10+	a. Own electricity connection	Yes, in part		
Rented, not furnished	<u>Include:</u> bedrooms, dining room, living room, kitchen and	b. Own water meter	No		
Sublet (onderhuur)	enclose d patio/veranda/porch	c. Fixed telephone connection	26 Number of stories in the building:		
(*) Mortgage and hire-purchase to be considered ownership	Excluse: bathroom, toilet, hall, garage, open patio/vermida/ porch and rooms exclusively used for practicing a profession	d. Cable TV connection (Cable)	One story	Institutional collective living quarter:	
4 What is the monthly rent of this living quarter in Aruban florins?	10 How many bedrooms are there in the living quarter?	19 Does 1 or more member(s) of this household use the final wire hear to the internet in this living quarter?	Two stories	31 Kind of institutional living quarter:	
	1 2 3 4 5	a. Via cellular		Prison Children's home	
An.		in, chat,)	27 What is the most used material on the outer walls of the building?	for the elderly	
		b. Via computer	concrete, bricks	Specify	_
ent	How many bathrooms/shower areas belong to the living quarter?	No → Goto 20	Wood Unter material		
a. Electricity, excluding air conditioning		c. Specificy the type of connection via computer Ves No.	$\ensuremath{{28}}$ What is the most used material on the roof of the building?		
b. Electricity, specifically for air conditioning			Corrugated metal Cinc or aluminum)	END OF FORM LIVING QUARTER continue with Person Forms	
c. Water	How many toilets are there in the living quarter?	2. Mobile Broadband	s (
d. Gas	No tolles V Contract and Contract Control (20 http://www.philefollowing functioning devices are there	Synthetic sheets Other material Roof tiles (clayware)		
e. Internet	1 2 3 4 5+	a. Computer(s)(<i>incl. laptops</i>) 0 1 2 3 4 5+	Is any part of the building being used for business purposes? (e.g. a shop, commercial undertaking, beauty		
or other	13 How does the draining work?	b. Mobile telephone(s)	Yes		
Specify		c. Air conditioner(s)	No		
	Via cesspool/ septic tank	21 Does the living quarter have a swimming pool?			
6 60 10 7	Other (chemical toilet, etc.)	Yes		+	
F		(Include only permanent, built-in swimming pools)			

Appendix 5: Form Living Quarter

Appendix 6: Person Short Form





Appendix 7: Person Short Form Continued

Appendix 8: Person Long Form





Appendix 9: Peson Long Form Continued

Nog te tellen huishoude Censo 2010 Censo 2010	ns				Teldistri	ct Telble	ok Totaal aantal nog te tellen hh
(a) Adres + In blokletters	(b) Huisnummer	(c) Huisletters	(d) Reden nog te tellen 1. Nooit huis 2. Complete weigering 3. Geen toegang 4. Onvindbaar	(e) Zijn er reeds getelde hh op dit adres		(h) Volgnr. hh van het eerst getelde hh op dit adres	(i) Opmerkingen In geval van meerdere huishoudens, geef een beschrijving van de nog te tellen hh op dit adres
				Ja →	Zie form		
				Ja → Nee			
				Ja →			
				Ja → Nee Ja →			
				☐ Nee			
				Nee Ja →			
				Nee			
				Nee			
			+ 🗌	Nee Ja → Nee			
				Ja →			
				Ja →			
				Ja →			
				Ja →			
				Ja →			
				Ja → Nee			
				Ja →			
				Ja →			
				Ja → Nee			
				Nee Ja →			
				Nee			
				Nee			
				Nee Ja →			
+				Nee			+

Appendix 10: Nog te tellen huishoudens

Appendix 11: Niet te tellen adressen

Niet te tellen adressen	Teldistrict Telblok	Totaal aantal adressen
(a) Adres In blokletters	(b) (c) (d) (c) (c) (c) Adressletters (c) Reden niet te tellen (c)	+
+		+

Appendix 12 Showcards income and education





6.0 References

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