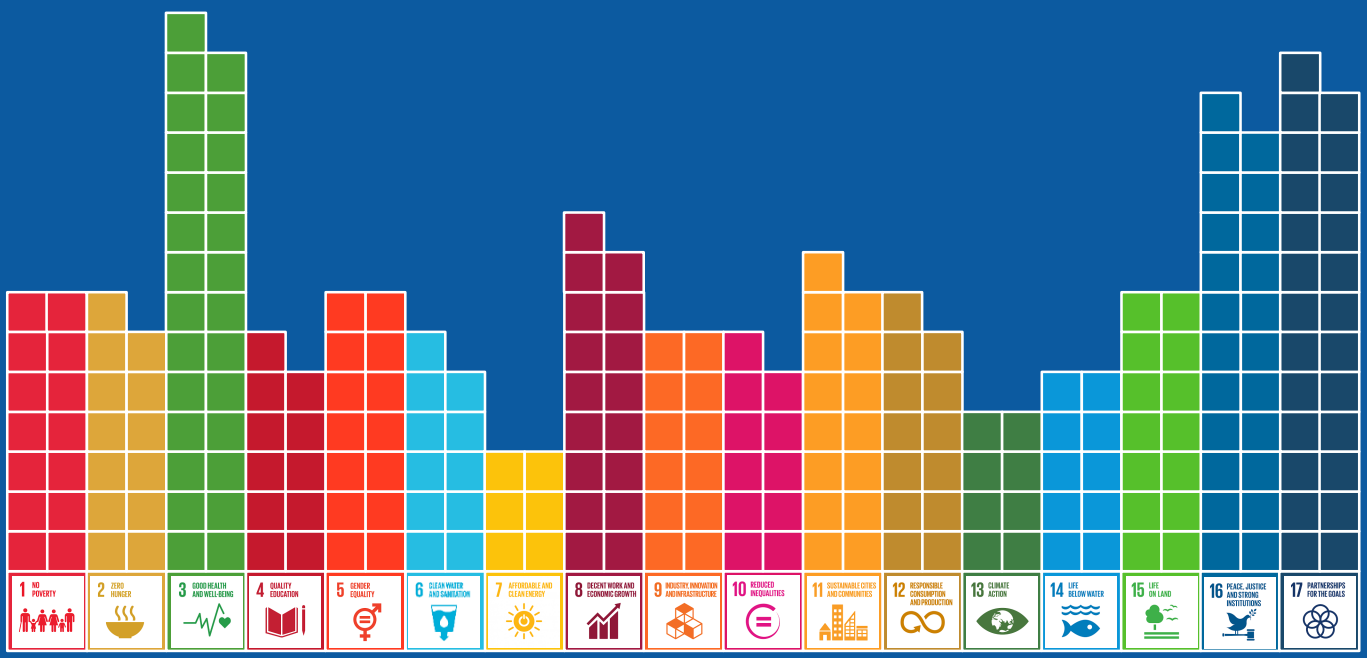
Indicator Working Group
IWG

Aruba
Sustainable Development Goals
Baseline Measurement 2018



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

pa nos
Dushi Tera!

Indicator Working Group
IWG

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

– United Nations

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Summary

Aruba is committed to implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level and has installed an indicator working group as part of the national institutional mechanism to support the SDG implementation process.

Coinciding with the installation of a National SDG Commission, a SDG-Indicator Working Group (SDG-IWG) was installed in January 2017 and is a joint effort between different data producing government departments. The main purpose of the SDG-IWG is to support the Central Bureau of Statistics in leading the process of data collection to monitor and evaluate the SDGs and the integration of the SDGs in national policy.

Since its inception, the SDG-IWG embarked on a process of exploring and assessing the availability of the Global SDG indicators and the production of available SDG indicators for the Baseline measurement 2018 for Aruba.

There are many areas in which Aruba already produces the SDG indicators as there is significant data being produced. The main challenge that remains however is addressing the data gaps.

By streamlining efforts and with strong collaboration, Aruba can reach its objective of harmonizing its policy agenda and data system and monitoring its process.

This report presents the SDG Baseline Measurement 2018 of the SDG indicators for Aruba.

Introduction

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

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Aruba has identified monitoring and evaluation as an important tool to foster sustainable development. The SDG agenda states the international community's realization of the need to move away from 'business as usual' to a local, regional and international support for a process that enhances the countries' capacity to implement the SDGs; data and statistics being imperative to effectuate this agenda.

According to the 2030 Agenda[1], follow-up and review processes at all levels will be "rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts."

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

Whereas the SDG Commission is mandated to provide strategic direction, coordination and mainstreaming of the SDG implementation process, the SDG-IWG is a multi-dimensional working body consisting of data producing stakeholders from the public sector with the main purpose of supporting the Central Bureau of Statistics in leading the integration of the SDG indicators and the production of adequate data for its national data providers and data users. If necessary, partner agencies can also be involved in the SDG-IWG. The Chair and Vice-Chair of the SDG-IWG also form part of the SDG National Commission, hereby creating optimal synergy to the implementation process.

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

A baseline study was also considered key for understanding the progress against the SDG Indicators for the island of Aruba, as it will provide a snapshot of the status of Aruba's ability to produce the SDG indicators and inform Aruba and its partners where it stands on the SDG targets. The baseline measurement will also provide a basis for the harmonization of the indicators required for the 2030 Agenda, and address data sharing challenges of the data producing stakeholders on the island.

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

The main purpose of this report is to present the baseline measurement of the available SDG indicators in Aruba as prepared by the SDG-IWG.

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

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

This report is a first overview of where Aruba stands with regards to the production of SDG indicators and SDG targets. It also lays down a foundation to facilitate the evidence-based policy decision-making processes of national stakeholders with regards to the approaches to be taken in the SDG implementation and will directly contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

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

Thank you note

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

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

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

Contributors

Data sources

Thank you very much

The process

Exploration and assessment

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

After the Quick Scan, Pillar Working Groups were organized according to the SDG Pillars in the thematic area and expertise of each SDG-IWG member. Each Pillar group consisted also of a Central Bureau of Statistics thematic expert.

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

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

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

Approach Baseline measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

What can Aruba produce and the challenges

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

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

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

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

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

Of all the Global framework SDG indicators (including NA and Tier III indicators) 18.9% is A. This means that 18.9% of the indicators can be produced and were produced for this baseline measurement. See figure 2.

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

The assessment of SDG indicator availability in Aruba done prior[2] to the baseline measurement, showed that 15.6% of the indicators were produced (classification A).

Due to the efforts made by the SDG-IWG and the cooperation received from the data providers, 30.7% of the indicators are now produced. The proportion of produced indicators almost doubled.

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

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

Figure 1. Definition of classifications

CLASSIFICATIONS

Tier I
Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier II
Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier III
No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

A : The indicator is being produced

B : The indicator is not produced but it could be produced using existing data sources

C :The indicator is not being produced and could not be generated from existing data sources

C1: Some data is available but further refinement and complementary information is required to produce the indicator

C2: Data are not available to produce the indicator

NA: Not applicable for Aruba

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

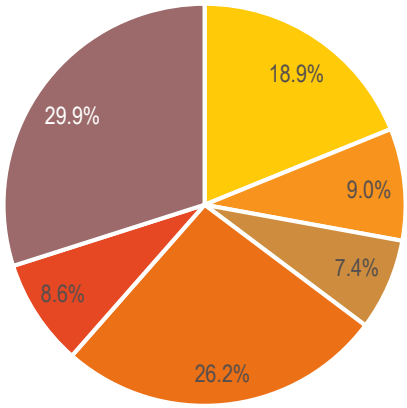


Figure 2. Availability of all SDG indicators including NA and Tier III

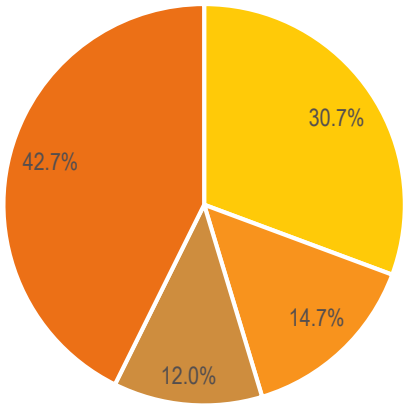


Figure 3. Availability of all SDG indicators excluding NA and Tier III

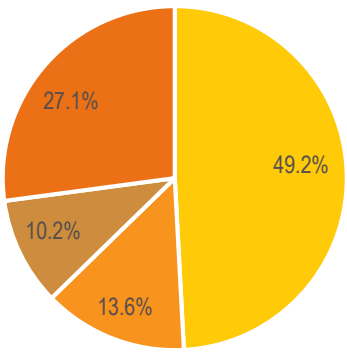


Figure 4. Availability of indicators for Pillar People

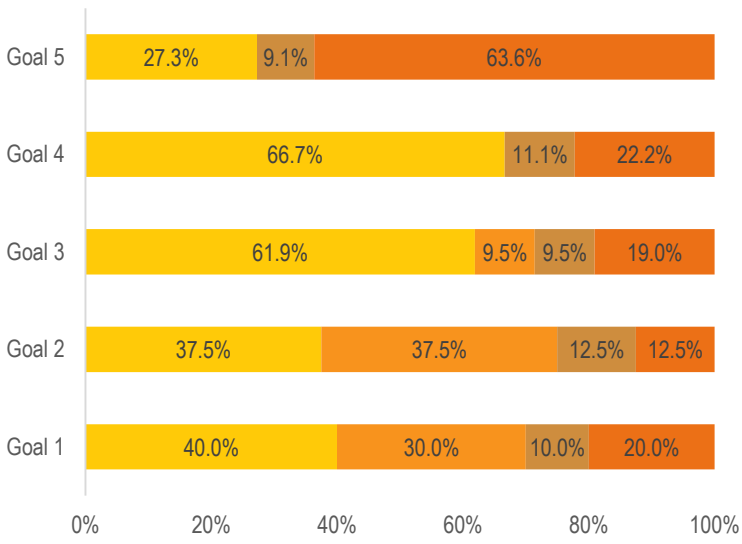


Figure 5. Availability of Pillar People indicators by Goal

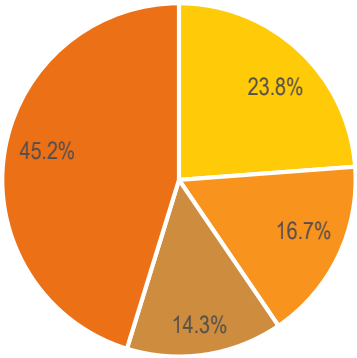


Figure 6. Availability of indicators for Pillar Prosperity

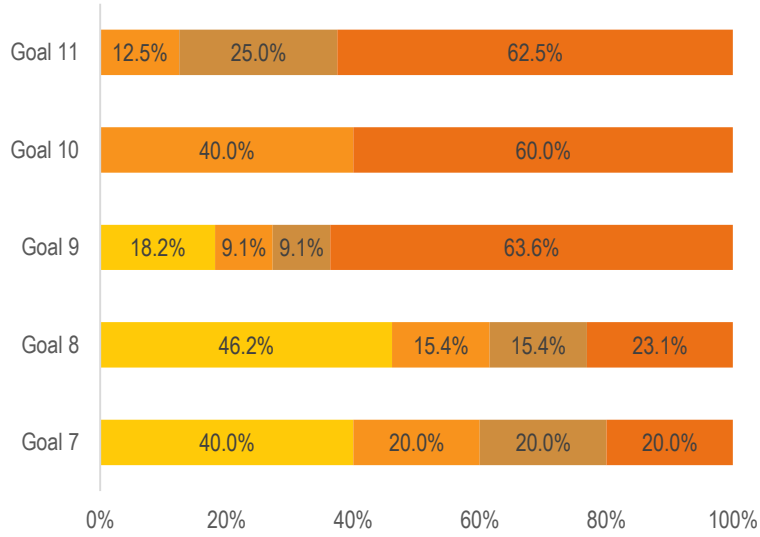


Figure 7. Availability of Pillar Prosperity indicators by Goal

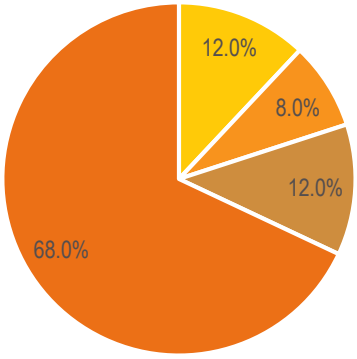


Figure 8. Availability of indicators for Pillar Planet

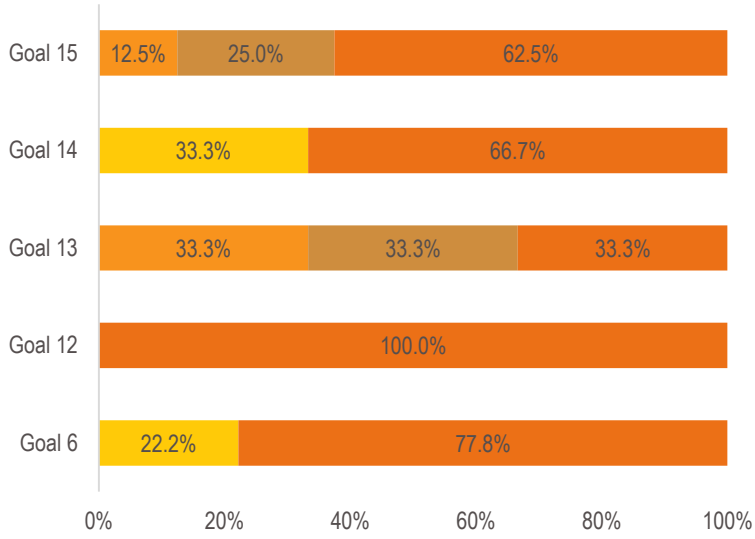


Figure 9. Availability of Pillar Planet indicators by Goal

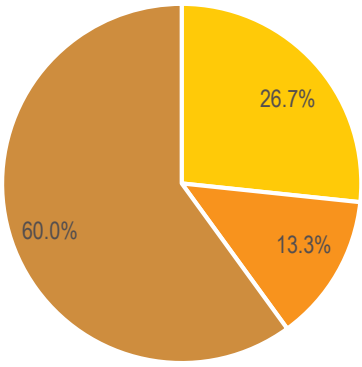


Figure 10. Availability of indicators for Pillar Peace

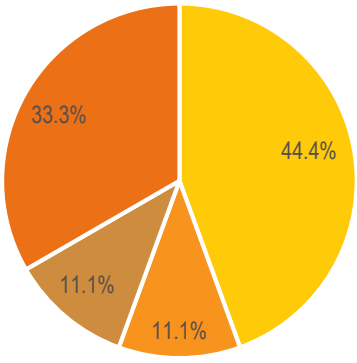
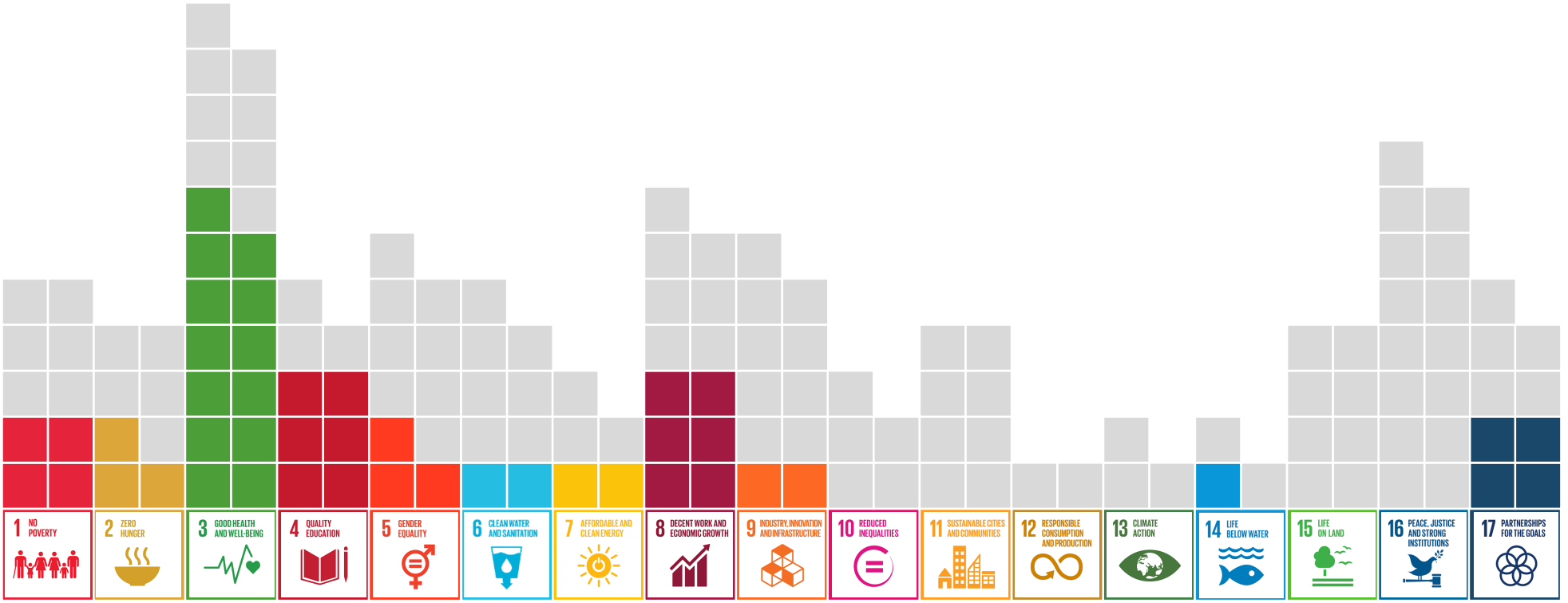


Figure 11. Availability of indicators for Pillar Partnership

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



Aruba SDG Baseline Measurement 2018

Global Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of $1.90 per day, also referred to as the working poor, is defined as the proportion of the employed population living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US$1.90.

Comments and limitations

None

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

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

Reference date

2016

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics - Income and Expenditure Survey 2016

Global Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

There is no official national poverty line as yet.

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

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

Reference date

2010

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics - Population and Housing Census 2010

Global Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

There is no official national poverty line as yet.

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

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

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

Reference date: 2010

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

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

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

Reference date

2010

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics

Comments and limitations

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

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

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

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

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

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

Reference date: 2001-2005

Source: White Yellow Cross

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

None

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

Reference date	*Source*
2018	Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry

Target

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

Indicator

2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

Metadata definition

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

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

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

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

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

Comments and limitations

None

There are no agricultural export subsidies

Reference date	*Source*
2018	Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry

Target

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

Indicator

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

None

Maternal mortality ratio is 159

Reference date	*Source*
2016	Department of Public Heath

Target

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

Indicator

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is 100%

Reference date	*Source*
2016	Department of Public Health, General Health Insurance

Target

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

Indicator

3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

Metadata definition

Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Comments and limitations

None

Under-5 mortality rate is 5

Reference date	*Source*
2017	Population Registry Office

Target

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

Indicator

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

None

Neonatal mortality rate is 0

Reference date	*Source*
2016	Department of Public Heath

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

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

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

Reference date

2017

Source

Department of Public Heath

Target

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

Indicator

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Metadata definition

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

Notified cases of Tuberculosis

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

Reference date

2017

Source

Department of Public Heath

Comments and limitations

This rate reflects the number of notified cases of tuberculosis.

Target

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

Indicator

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

This rate reflects the number of notified cases of tuberculosis.

Hepatitis B incidence by 100,000 population

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

Reference date

2017

Source

Department of Public Heath

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS).
This indicator is calculated using life table methods (see further details in section 3.3 in Metadata repository).

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

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

Reference date: 2016

Source: Department of Public Heath

Comments and limitations

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

The mortality rate according to the probability of dying in the aforementioned age category, could not be produced, given that life tables are only produced once every 10 years when Population and Housing Censuses are held.
The last Population and Housing Census was held in 2010.

Target

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

Indicator

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

None

Suicide mortality rate

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

Reference date

2016

Source

Department of Public Heath

Target

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

Indicator

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

None

Death rate due to road traffic injuries

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

Reference date

2016

Source

Department of Public Heath

Global Goal 3

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

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Target

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

Indicator

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

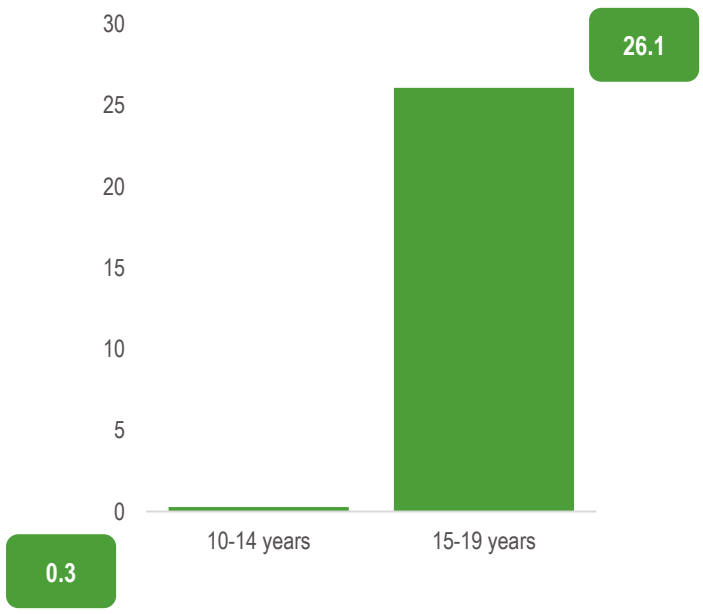
Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

None

Adolescent birth rate by age group per 1,000 women in that age group



Reference date	*Source*
2017	Population Registry Office

Global Goal 3

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

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Target

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

Indicator

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

None

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

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

Reference date

2016

Source

Department of Public Heath

Target

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

Indicator

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Metadata definition

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

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

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

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

Comments and limitations

None

Health worker density and distribution

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

Reference date: 2017

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

Global Goal 4

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

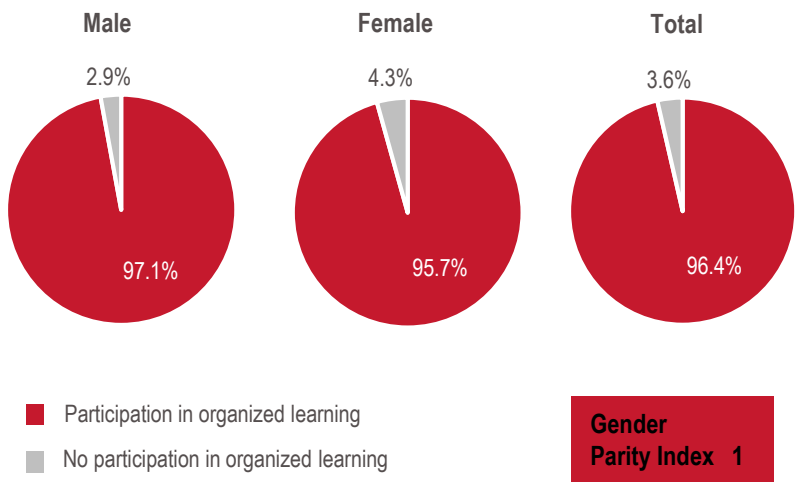
The data refers to school year 2015-2016.

All the public and government subsidized schools are included.

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

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

Participation rate in organized learning by sex



Reference date	*Source*
2015	Department of Education, Population Registry Office

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

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

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

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

Reference date

2017

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics - ICT 2017 Survey

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	**GPI 1**
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	**GPI 1**
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	**a) GPI 1** **b) GPI 1.1** **c) GPI 1** **d) GPI 1**

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

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

Reference date

2015, 2017

Source

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

Global Goal 4

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy.
The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common literacy and numeracy scales currently in development.

Comments and limitations

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

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

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

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

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

Literacy rate by age category and sex

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

Reference date: 2010

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

Global Goal 4

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

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

100% of schools in Aruba have access to electricity

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

Reference date	*Source*
2018	Department of Education

Global Goal 4

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

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

The data presented is data of school year 2016-2017.

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

Only Public schools and Government subsidized schools are included.

Qualified teachers

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

Reference date	*Source*
2016	Department of Education

Target

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

Indicator

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

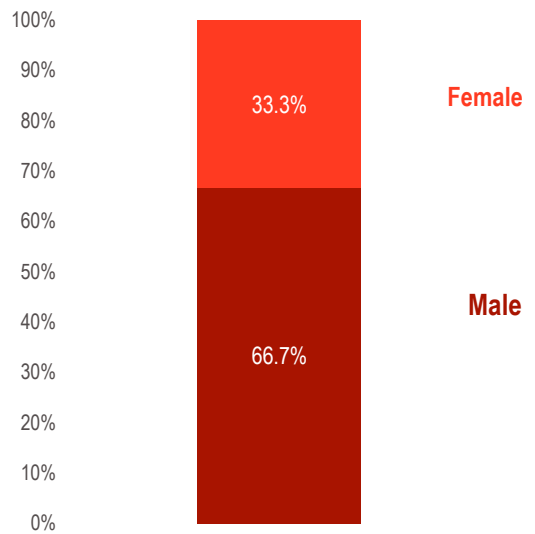
Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

Since the general elections in 2017.

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments



Reference date	*Source*
2018	Population Registry Office

Target

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

Indicator

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

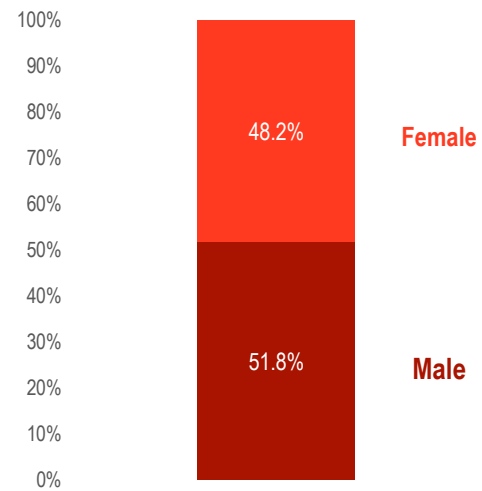
Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

None

Proportion of women in managerial positions



Reference date	*Source*
2016	Labour Force Survey 2016 - Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

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

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

Reference date

2017

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics - ICT 2017 Survey

Global Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Target

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

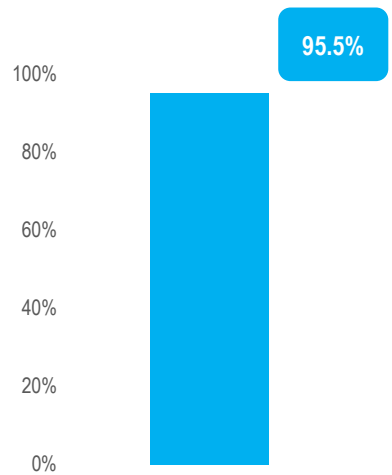
Indicator

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Metadata definition

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

Proportion of population living in households with an own water meter



Reference date

2010

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics - Population and Housing Census 2010

Comments and limitations

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

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

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

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

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

Global Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target

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

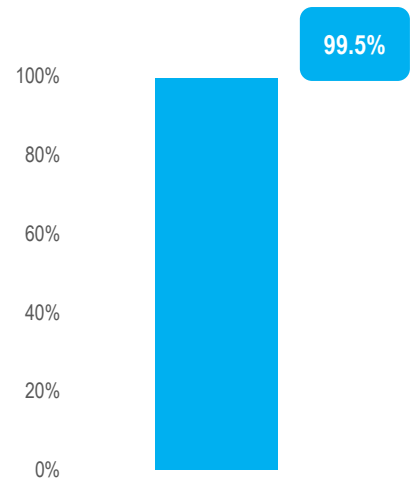
Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Proportion of the population living in a household with a toilet and/or sink



Reference date

2010

Source

Central Bureau of Statistics - Population and Housing Census 2010

Comments and limitations

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

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

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

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

Target

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

Metadata definition

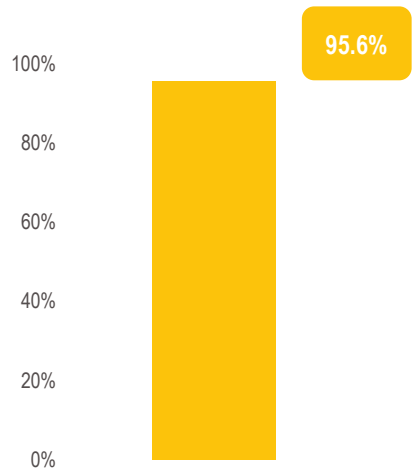
Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.

Comments and limitations

The metadata refers to the application of a broad definition of accessibility to electricity by taking into account other critical attributes of the service, i.e. quality and reliability or affordability in terms of the cost of electricity, which goes beyond a simple yes/no measure of energy accessibility. Based on the Census 2010 only a yes/no measure of energy accessibility can be calculated.

The information presented refers to the number and percentage of persons living in non-collective households that reported having an own electricity connection in their living quarter. Persons who reported not having an own electricity connection are not necessarily persons without access to electricity. They often share an electricity connection with one or more other households on the same premises. In total1.0% of persons did not report whether they had an own electricity connection or not.

Proportion of population living in households with access to electricity



Reference date	*Source*
2010	Central Bureau of Statistics - Population and Housing Census 2010

Target

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Metadata definition

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. “Clean” is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.

Comments and limitations

The metadata states that for countries for which no available surveys are available, the WHO applies an estimate based on the following criteria:
Countries classified as high-income with a Gross National Income (GNI) of more than US$ 12,746.- per capita are assumed to have made a complete transition to using clean fuels and technologies as the primary domestic energy source for cooking and the primary reliance on polluting (unclean) fuels and technologies use is reported to be less than 5% and assumed as zero for regional and global estimates.
Only estimates of the GDP of Aruba are available and not of the GNI. However, since the GDP per capita for 2016 amounted to USD 24,004 it can be safely assumed that the GNI exceeds the threshold of USD 12,746 mentioned above.

Less than 5%
and assumed as zero

Reference date	*Source*
Not applicable	Not applicable

Global Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Target

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

Indicator

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Metadata definition

Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years.
Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area.
The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.

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

Reference date

2017

Source

Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Comments and limitations

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

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

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

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

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

Global Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Target

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

Indicator

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

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

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

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

Reference date	*Source*
2016	Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Global Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex

	2016
Male	7.6%
Female	6.6%
Total	7.1%

Comments and limitations

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

Measured with the following questions:

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

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

Information concerns only primary Job

Missing are:
1 Informal employment of secondary job and

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

Reference date

2016

Source

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

Global Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

In this calculation the median is also included.

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

Disaggregation on occupation is forthcoming.

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

Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by age

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

Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by disability

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

Reference date

2016

Source

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

Global Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

Unemployment rate, by sex and disability

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

Unemployment rate, by age

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

Reference date

2016

Source

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

Global Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

Due to limited sample size disaggregation on sex not possible.

Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET) **14.6%**

Reference date

2016

Source

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

Target

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

Indicator

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

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

Reference date	*Source*
2016	Labour Force Survey 2016 - Department of Labour and Research, Central Bank of Aruba, Central Bureau of Statistics

Global Goal 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

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

Reference date	*Source*
2018	Department of Telecommunication Affairs

Target

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

Indicator

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Metadata definition

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

0.3% coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Comments and limitations

Currently, Aruba has no Protected Marine Areas.

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

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

An area that is considered as part of the 'Spaans Lagoen' protected area consists of the following sub areas:
- Spaans Lagoen 'open water inland side west of the bridge' 3.5 Ha
- Spaans Lagoen 'open water inland side east of the bridge' 2.1 Ha
- Spaans lagoen 'open water marine side' 5.4 Ha

The four areas mentioned above, 25.9 ha, 3.5 ha, 2.1 ha and 5.4.ha in size, correspond to respectively 0.22%, 0.03%, 0.02% and 0.05% of total marine Territorial zone, which in size 116 km^2 defines as the marine waters within on average a range of 1 mile off the coastline, may, dependent on definition, be assigned to current indicator.

Reference date	*Source*
2017	Department of Nature and Environment, Department of Infrastructure and Planning, Department of Public Works

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP 25.8%

Reference date	*Source*
2016	Central Bank of Aruba

Target

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

Indicator

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

None

83.5% of the **total population** used the internet in the last 3 months

83.6%

of the **Male population** used the internet in the last 3 months

83.4%

of the **Female population** used the internet in the last 3 months

Reference date	*Source*
2017	Central Bureau of Statistics – ICT 2017 Survey

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

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

Comments and limitations

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

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

Reference date	*Source*
2018	Central Bureau of Statistics

Target

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

Indicator

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

Metadata definition

This information only refers to 17.19.2 (a)
The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.

This information only refers to 17.19.2 (b):
Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.
According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf), a complete civil registration is defined as: "The registration in the civil registration system of every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), within a specified period as a result of which every such event has a vital registration record and the system has attained 100 per cent coverage."

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

Comments and limitations

a) Since 1960 Aruba conduces a Population and Housing Census. The Census of 1960 was a Population Census. Since 1972 Aruba has conducted Population and Housing Censuses (1981, 1991 and 2010).

b) The births are registered within 5 calendar days after the day of birth.

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

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

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

Reference date	*Source*
2018	Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Registry Office

Conclusion and next steps

The conclusion to be drawn from the exercise of producing a SDG Baseline Measurement for Aruba, is that it is clear that we have many challenges ahead of us in addressing the existing data gaps, the data is scattered and there is a lack of statistical capacity in Aruba to effectively produce the SDG indicators. It is therefore important to continue building on successes in order to move forward in support of the implementation of the SDGs in Aruba.

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

However, it is important that Aruba receives the necessary resources needed to build a long-term sustainable statistical system in support of our national statistical capacity. More specifically, a national commitment to the overall process and a renewed financial commitment is needed for the island to achieve the potential benefits of the monitoring and reporting of the SDG indicators. It has been estimated by expert opinions, that the annual, incremental cost of improvements to national statistical systems for large countries, is estimated to be about $115-$120 million[3]. The costs to be able to produce the SDG indicators, should not be underestimated.

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

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

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

Complete Global list of SDG targets, indicators and classification

- Global List of SDG Indicators version December 2017

1 NO POVERTY

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Tier I	A
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Tier I	A
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Tier II	A
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Tier II	B
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Tier III	Tier III
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Tier II	B
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Tier II	C1
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Tier II	C2
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Tier I	B
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Tier II	C2

1 NO POVERTY

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

2 ZERO HUNGER

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Tier I	B
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Tier II	C2
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Tier I	B
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Tier I	A
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Tier III	Tier III
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Tier III	Tier III
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Tier III	Tier III
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	Tier I	NA
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Tier I	NA

2 ZERO HUNGER

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

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Tier I	A
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Tier I	A
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Tier I	A
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Tier I	A
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Tier II	A
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Tier I	A
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Tier I	NA
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Tier II	A
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Tier I	B
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Tier I	A
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Tier I	A
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Tier III	Tier III
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Tier I	C2
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Tier I	A
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Tier I	C2
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Tier II	A
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Tier III	Tier III
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Tier II	C1

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Tier I	C2
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Tier I	C2
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Tier I	A
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Tier I	C1
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access t o medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Tier II	Tier III
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Tier I	NA
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Tier III	Tier III
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Tier I	A
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Tier I	B

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all			
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Tier III (a)/ Tier II (b,c)	C2
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Tier III	Tier III
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Tier I	A
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Tier II	C1
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Tier II	A
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Tier I/II/III depending on indice	A
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Tier II	A
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Tier III	Tier III

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Tier II	A
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Tier I	C2
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Tier II	A

5 GENDER EQUALITY

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

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation			
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Tier III	Tier III
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Tier I	C1
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Tier I	B
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Tier I	A
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Tier II	C2
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Tier II	C2
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added	Tier I	C2
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Tier I	C2
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Tier I	C2
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Tier I	C2
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Tier I	C2
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Tier I	A

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Tier I	C2
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	C1
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Tier II	C2
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Tier III	Tier III
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Tier III	Tier III
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Tier II	C1
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Tier I	C2
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Tier II	NA
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Tier I	C2
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier III	Tier III
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Tier III	Tier III

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Tier III	Tier III
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Tier I	B
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Tier II	C2
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	Tier III	Tier III

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Tier II	C2
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Tier III	Tier III
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Tier I	C2
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index	Tier III	Tier III
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Tier I	NA
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Tier III	Tier III
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Tier III	Tier III
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Tier III	Tier III

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[a]			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Tier II	C1
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Tier I	B
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Tier II	C2
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Tier III	Tier III
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Tier III	Tier III
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	Tier III	Tier III
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment	Tier III	Tier III
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Tier III	Tier III

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

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

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Tier II	C2
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Tier III	Tier III
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Tier III	Tier III

15 LIFE ON LAND

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

15 LIFE ON LAND

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

[4] [5] Tier I/III classified as Tier III

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Tier I	B
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Tier III	Tier III
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Tier II	C2
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Tier II	C2
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Tier II	C2
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Tier II	C1
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Tier II	C2
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Tier II	C2
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Tier I	B
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Tier III	Tier III
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	Tier III	Tier III
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Tier II	C2
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Tier II	C2

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Tier I	B
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Tier III	Tier III
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Tier III	Tier III
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Tier III	Tier III
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Tier I	NA
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Tier I	B
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Tier II	C1
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Tier II	C2
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Tier I	C2
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Tier III	Tier III

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Target	Indicator	Tier	Indicator Availability in Aruba
Technology			
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	Tier III	Tier III
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Tier I	B
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Tier III	Tier III
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Tier I	A
Capacity-building			
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Tier I	NA
Trade			
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Tier I	NA
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Tier I	NA
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Tier I	NA

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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

Tables corresponding to Baseline Measurement SDG indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010

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

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

Other COFOG functions are also included in the total.

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

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

Source: White Yellow Cross, 2001-2005

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

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

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

Source: Directorate of Public Health, 2016

3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

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

Source: Population Registry Office, 2017

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

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

Source: Department of Public Health, 2017

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

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

Source: Department of Public Health, 2017

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

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

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

Source: Department of Public Health, 2017

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

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

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

Source: Department of Public Health, 2017

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

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

Source: Department of Public Health, 2016

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

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

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

Source: Department of Public Health, 2016

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

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

Source: Department of Public Health, 2016

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

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

Source: Population Registry Office, 2017

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

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

Source: Department of Public Health, 2016

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

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

Source: Population Registry Office, 2017

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

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

Source: Department of Public Health, 2016

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

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

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

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

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

Source: Department of Education, Population Registry Office 2015

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

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

The data refers to school year 2015-2016.

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

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

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

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

4.6.1. Adult and Youth Literacy

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Teachers with minimum required training			Total number of teachers			Proportion of teachers with minimum required training		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Pre-Primary education	*	142	145	*	142	145	100%	100%	100%
Primary education	86	528	614	91	529	620	94.5%	99.8%	99.0%
Lower secondary education	142	278	420	150	289	439	94.7%	96.2%	95.7%
Upper secondary education	106	156	262	109	157	266	97.2%	99.4%	98.5%

Source: Department of Education, school year 2016-2017

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

Only Public schools and Government subsidized schools are included.

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

	Number of Parliamentary seats	%
Males	14	66.7%
Females	7	33.3%
Total	21	100%

Source: Population registry Office, 2018

Note: Since the general elections in 2017

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

	Number of persons in ISCO Group 1 minus Categories 13 and 14	%
Males	1013	51.8%
Females	942	48.2%
Total	1955	100.0%

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

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water

Water meter connection in households		%
Yes	95871	95.5%
No	4466	4.5%
Total	100337	100%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Households with toilet and/ or sink		%
Yes	99797	99.5%
No	494	0.5%
Total	100291	100%

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

	Persons	
	Frequency	%
Yes	96010	95.6%
No	4426	4.4%
Total	100436	100%

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

Note: The metadata refers to the application of a broad definition of accessibility to electricity by taking into account other critical attributes of the service, i.e. quality and reliability or affordability in terms of the cost of electricity, which goes beyond a simple yes/no measure of energy accessibility. Based on the Census 2010 only a yes/no measure of energy accessibility can be calculated.

The information presented refers to the number and percentage of persons living in non-collective households that reported having an own electricity connection in their living quarter. Persons who reported not having an own electricity connection are not necessarily persons without access to electricity. They often share an electricity connection with one or more other households on the same premises. In total1.0% of persons did not report whether they had an own electricity connection or not.

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

	Denomination	2015	2016	2017
Nominal GDP	AFL millions	4,818	4,739	4,834
Nominal GDP	USD millions	2,692	2,647	2,700
GDP deflator (base year 2000)	Index number	145.4	144.4	145.6
Real GDP (base year 2000)	USD millions	1,851	1,833	1,855
	Index number	98.8	97.9	99.0
Real GDP (base year 2005)	USD millions	2,203	2,182	2,208
GDP deflator (base year 2005)	Index number	122.2	121.3	122.3
Mid-year population	Number of persons	109,222	110,283	110,848
Real GDP per capita	USD	20,168	19,781	19,917
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	%	-1.8%	-1.9%	0.7%

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

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

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

*Unpublished data

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

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

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

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

	Male	%Male	Female	% Female	Total	% Total
Informal Employed	1973	7.6%	1736	6.6%	3709	7.1%
Total	26086		26459		52545	

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

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

Measured with the following questions:

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

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

Information concerns only primary Job

Missing are:
1 Informal employment of secondary job and

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

8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex

	Male	Female	Total
Employed	26086	26459	52545
Unemployed	2108	2272	4380
Unemployment rate	7.5%	7.9%	7.7%

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

8.5.2 Unemployment rate by disability

	Not-Disabled	Disabled	Total
Employed	51182	1363	52545
Unemployed	4176	203	4379
Unemployment rate	7.5%	13.0%	7.7%

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

8.5.2 Unemployment rate by age

	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
15-24 years	4089	890	17.9%
25-34 years	10593	985	8.5%
35-44 years	12403	958	7.2%
45-54 years	14868	791	5.1%
55-64 years	9272	644	6.5%
65+ years	1319	111	7.8%
Total	52544	4379	7.7%

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

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

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

Youth 15-24 years	NEET 15-24 years	NEET
13919	2034	14.6%

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

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

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

	Absolute employment	% of Total employment
Manufacturing	1458	2.8%
Total	52545	100%

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

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

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

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

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

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