

The foreign-born population of Aruba



TABLE OF CONTENT

INTRODUCTION	5
THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION	5
THE SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF ARUBA	5
THE ORIGIN OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION AND THEIR NATIONALITY	7
MARITAL STATUS.....	10
LANGUAGE MOSTLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.....	11
CONCLUSION	12
REFERENCES	12
APPENDIX A.....	13
APPENDIX B.....	14
APPENDIX C.....	15

INTRODUCTION

There are different reasons why people migrate, but the main reasons all over the world are economically based, to improve living conditions and to reunite the family. Aruba is known for its diverse population. Data from the Census 2010 show that the population of Aruba consists of individuals born on 133 different countries with 92 different nationalities. In this article we focus on the foreign-born population. Most data used in this article are derived from the Fifth Population and Housing census held on Aruba in 2010, from September 29th up to October 6th. The reference date was September 29th in 2010. This article describes the foreign-born population in relation to the total population and the Aruban-born population. The foreign-born population is described using variables such as sex, age, country of birth, nationality, period of settlement, marital status and language.

THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

In 2010, the total population of Aruba consisted of 101,484 individuals (Census 2010). The foreign-born population represented 34% (34,432 individuals) of the total population living on Aruba. In 2010, there were 4,328 more foreign-born persons living on Aruba than in the year 2000. The total foreign-born population in 2000 was 30,104, which represented 33% of the total population (90,506 individuals). From 1991 to 2000 the foreign-born population increased with 14,194 individuals, which was a larger number than the increases between the other decades. It seems that the increase of the foreign-born population, as observed during the period 1981 to 2000 came to a halt after 2000 (see figure 1 and table 1).

Figure 1: Percentage Aruban-born and foreign-born population, 1981-2010*

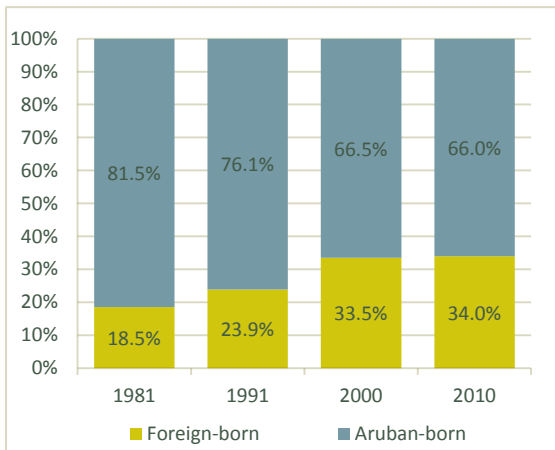


Table 1: The number of Aruban-born and foreign-born persons, 1981-2010*

	1981	1991	2000	2010
Aruban-born	49,157	50,777	59,886	66,973
Foreign-born	11,155	15,910	30,104	34,432

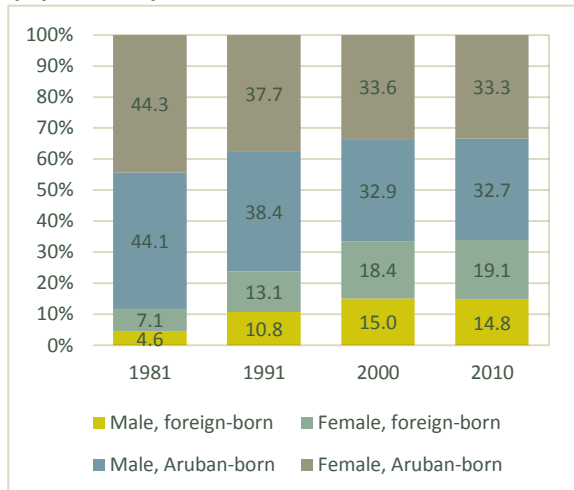
* Source: Census 1981, 1991, 2000, 2010 (CBS Aruba), the developments between the indicated years is not presented

The increase in the foreign-born population in the period of 1981 to 2000 was related to several events after the closure of the oil refinery LAGO in 1985 and after Aruba obtained its Status Aparte¹ in 1986. After the closure of LAGO, people were prompted to leave the island due to the unfavorable economic situation. According to the results of the Aruba Migration and Integration Study (AMIS) in 2003, the total population of Aruba (62,229) in mid-1983 dropped to 59,154 by 1987. “In the late 1980’s, the plan of the government of Aruba was to make Aruba a prime tourist destination. Hotels were expanded and new ones were constructed. Therefore, the construction sector experienced an enormous boom. Wages went up and there was a great demand for workers” (Double or Quits, 2004), which prompted a boom in migration of foreign-born individuals.

THE SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF ARUBA

Sex and age are two important demographic characteristics which help describe the population of Aruba. The sex distribution of the population of Aruba by country of birth over the years 1981, 1991, 2000 and 2010 are depicted in figure 2.

Figure 2: Percentage Aruban-born and foreign-born population by sex, 1981-2010*



* Source: Census 1981, 1991, 2000, 2010 (CBS Aruba),

¹ Status Aparte: the status of an autonomous state within the kingdom of the Netherlands

The number of foreign-born females exceeded the foreign-born males for the years 1981 to 2010. As for the Aruban-born, there were more males than females in 1991, but for 1981, 2000 and 2010 the number of Aruban-born females exceeded the number of Aruban-born males.

The total population in 2010 consisted of 48,241 (47.5%) males and 53,243 (52.5%) females. Of which, 33,137 (32.7%) were Aruban-born males and 15,060 (14.8%) were foreign-born males, 33,835 (33%) were Aruban-born females and 19,372 (19.1%) were foreign-born females.

The sex ratio of the total population in 2010 was 90 males for every 100 females. This was lower than the sex ratio in 2000, which were 92 males for every 100 females. Thus, there were fewer males and more females in 2010 than in 2000. The sex ratio among the foreign-born population on Aruba is shown in table 2.

Table 2: Sex ratios among the foreign-born population of Aruba by age, 1981-2010*

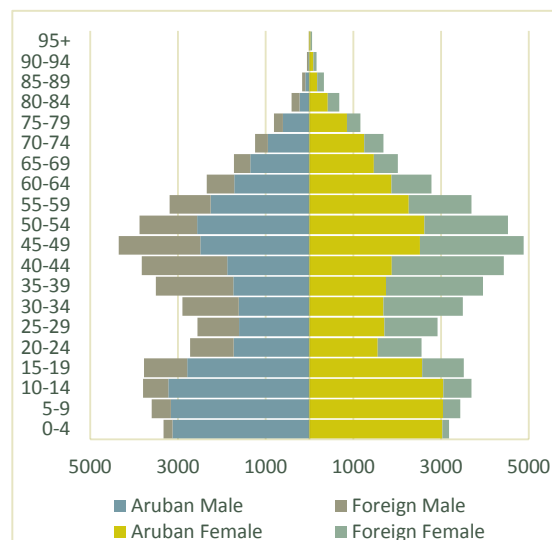
Age	1981	1991	2000	2010
0-14	101.2	106.1	97.0	102.1
15-29	45.5	86.5	86.7	92.4
30-39	43.2	75.8	85.1	76.0
40-54	67.4	71.5	71.8	75.1
55-64	78.7	84.3	72.9	66.9
65+	74.0	78.8	70.8	64.1
Total	64.5	82.7	81.6	77.7

* Source: Census 1981, 1991, 2000, 2010 (CBS Aruba)

According to the results of the AMIS as published in Double or Quits, "The sex ratio of the foreign-born population increased considerably between 1981 and 1991, from 64.5 to 82.7. The boom in the construction sector during the late 1980's contributed to this increase". The sex ratio of the foreign-born population in 2000 decreased from 82.7 to 81.6, and continued decreasing to 77.7 in 2010. Different age categories were used in table 2 to show the different sex ratio per age group. In 2000 and in 2010, the sex ratio decreased with increasing age.

The age categories of the total population in 2010 with the largest number of individuals were those between 5 and 20 years of age and between 40 and 55 years (fig. 3). There were fewer people between the ages of 20 and 35, which could have an effect on the number of children born in the coming years.

Figure 3: Number of Aruban-born and foreign-born population by age and sex, 2010*



* Source, Census 2010 (CBS, Aruba)

Figure 3 shows the foreign-born population by age category. The percentage of foreign-born youngsters of age 0-14 years was small compared to the same group of Aruban-born. However, more than half of the Aruban-born 0-14 years old had at least one foreign-born parent. These are the children of foreign-born persons who come to Aruba in their reproductive years and working age to make a living here on Aruba. More than half of the Aruban-born population of 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years had a foreign-born parent, 3,444 (56.4%), 3,661 (59.2) and 3,218 (51.6%) respectively. Of the total Aruban-born persons, there were 22,830 (34.3%) with at least one foreign-born parent. More in depth analyses on the Aruban-born children with at least one foreign-born parent will be conducted in another paper.

Of the foreign-born individuals, the ones in their thirties and forties were the largest groups (46%), which was quite significant compared to the Aruban-born persons with the same age (23%). Additionally, between the ages thirty and forty five, there were 1,250 more foreign-born women than Aruban-born women present. Of the total population, 10.4% were individuals with age 65 and over.

In conclusion, there are relatively few young and old foreign-born persons (table 3). Of the total foreign-born population, 8.7% were above 65 years of age. This was 0.6% higher than in 2000. An increase in the mean age of a population is also a reflection of ageing. The mean age of the total foreign-born in 2010 is 41.5, which was higher than the mean age of the Aruban-born population which was 35 years. Foreign-born females had a higher mean age (42.4) than the foreign-born males (40.2) (Population projections Aruba 2010-2030).

Table 3: Percentage foreign-born population by age

	1981	1991	2000	2010
0-14	47.2	16.0	13.4	7.0
15-64	50.9	70.9	78.5	84.3
65+	1.9	13.1	8.1	8.7

* SOURCE: CENSUS 1981, 1991, 2000, 2010 (CBS ARUBA)

THE ORIGIN OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION AND THEIR NATIONALITY

As mentioned before in 2010, the foreign-born population consisted of persons born in 133 different countries. These countries are presented in a table in appendix A. Besides the country of birth, the nationality also determines the diversity of Aruba’s population. In 2010, there were persons with 92 different nationalities living on Aruba. The largest group of foreign-born persons on Aruba originated from regions of South America and the Caribbean. Figure 4 shows for 1991, 2000 and 2010, the top ten countries of birth for the foreign-born population.

The majority of the foreign-born population residing on Aruba in 2010 was born in Colombia (9,279) and represented 26.9% of the total foreign-born population. The second largest group of foreign-born persons was born in the Netherlands, and represented 12.7% of the total foreign-born population. This adds up to half of the group of persons born in Colombia. The third largest group was born in the Dominican Republic, which represented 11.9% of the foreign-born population, totaling 4,113 individuals. Two other Caribbean islands in the top ten countries of birth of the foreign-born population, where the most persons residing on Aruba were born, were Curaçao and Haiti, with respectively 6.5% and 4.5% of the total foreign-born population. Besides Colombia, other South American countries which had large representation on Aruba were Venezuela (9.4%), Suriname (3.7%) and Peru (3.1%). The ninth and tenth largest group of

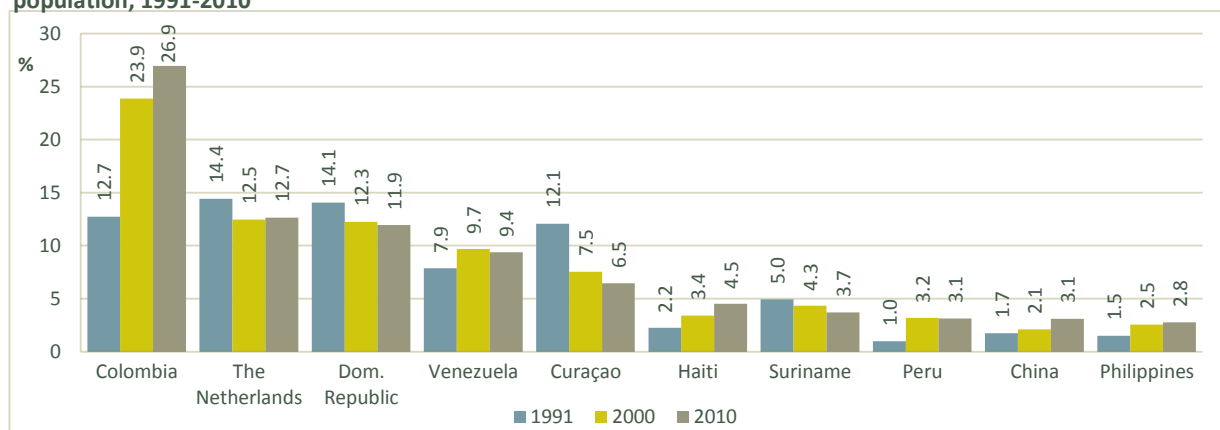
foreign-born persons on Aruba was born in China and the Philippines with respectively 3.1% and 2.8%.

Over the years there have been some differences in the country of birth of the foreign-born population on Aruba. Persons born in Colombia represented 26.9% of the total foreign-born population which is a large increase, when compared to 1991. In 1991, the majority of foreign-born persons were born in The Netherlands (14.4%) and the Dominican Republic (14.1%). Moreover, the group of foreign-born persons born in Curaçao was one of the largest in 1991, with 12.1%.

Figure 4, shows a decrease in percentage over the years for the foreign-born persons born in Curaçao. However, there was not a big difference in the number of individuals born in Curaçao residing on Aruba in 2000 and 2010. The percentages of the persons born in Peru, China and Philippines were relatively low, but it was remarkable that there was an increase in the number of persons born in Peru, China and Philippines from 1991 to 2010. Among the persons born in China alone there was an increase of 361 persons between 1991 and 2000 and of 434 persons between 2000 and 2010.

As there are people who migrate to Aruba for different reasons e.g.: a better living, for work or just for the great weather, it is interesting to know the economy level of the countries people come from. Countries can be categorized by the level of economy (table 4). The list of the World Bank uses 5 categories: 1. Low-income economy, 2. Lower-middle-income economy, 3. Upper-middle-income economy, 4. High-income economy; Non-OECD member. 5. High-income economy; OECD member. OECD is the abbreviation for Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. ‘The mission of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world’ (www.OECD.org).

Figure 4: Foreign-born population by top ten countries of birth as a percentage of the total foreign-born population, 1991-2010



* Source: Census 1981, 1991, 2000 and 2010 (CBS Aruba)

Table 4: The distribution of the foreign-born population of Aruba by the level of economy of their country of birth and by sex

	Male	Female	Total
Low-income economy	3.9	5.1	4.6
Lower-middle-income economy	10.1	7.3	8.5
Upper-middle-income economy	54.7	64.7	60.4
High-income economy: Non-OECD member	12.5	9.0	10.5
High-income economy: OECD member	18.9	13.8	16.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org and Census 2010 (CBS Aruba)

Appendix B shows the countries categorized by the level of the economy. More than half of the foreign-born persons (60.4%) on Aruba was born in an 'upper-middle-income economy'. Of the total foreign-born population, 16% was born in a 'high income economy- OECD country', while 10.6% was born in a 'high- income economy non- OECD country'. Aruba was categorized as a high income: non-OECD country on the World Bank list of economies. Thus, a large group of foreign-born persons residing on Aruba migrated from an upper middle income economy country to Aruba, which is considered to be a High-income: non-OECD country.

The country of birth alone does not describe the diversity of the people living on Aruba. In the following section the nationality of the population on Aruba will be discussed. Aruba together with the Netherlands and the former Netherlands Antilles formed the Kingdom of the Netherlands, whose

citizens share a single nationality (Dutch). The Netherlands Antilles dissolved on 10 October 2010, resulting in two new constituent countries, Curaçao and St. Maarten. The other islands joined the Netherlands as 'Special municipalities', officially public bodies.

The top ten nationalities for the Aruban- and the foreign-born population in 2010 are shown in table 5. About half of the foreign-born population reported having the Dutch nationality (52.1%). Foreign-born individuals with the Colombian nationality were the 2nd largest group, representing 18% of the foreign-population. Venezuela, Dominican Republic and Haiti were in the top 5 nationalities with respectively 6.5%, 6.0% and 3.0% of the foreign-born population. As expected in 2010 most Aruban-born persons were Dutch (97.7%). The percentage of Aruban-born persons with a nationality other than Dutch was very low.

There are foreign-born persons who obtained the Dutch nationality from birth, others who obtained the Dutch nationality by marrying an Aruban-born with Dutch nationality and other through naturalization. Foreign-born who obtain the Dutch nationality on Aruba have less difficulty on Aruba as they no longer need to renew their residence and work permits yearly. Moreover, the Dutch passport entitles migrants to travel and reside in any country of the European Union.

A very small percentage of individuals residing on Aruba and born in Aruba, the Netherlands or Curaçao had a nationality other than Dutch. Table 6 shows the number and percentage of the persons by their nationality, their country of birth's nationality or another nationality. Persons who did not report their persons residing in Aruba and born in Colombia, about two thirds (6,144) had the Colombian

Table 5: Aruban-born and foreign-born population by country of nationality

Country of nationality	Foreign-born population	% of total foreign-born population	Aruban-born population	% of total Aruban-born population
The Netherlands	17,919	52.1	65,381	97.9
Colombia	6,172	18.0	473	0.7
Venezuela	2,224	6.5	233	0.3
Dominican Republic	2,065	6.0	123	0.2
Haiti	1,032	3.0	134	0.2
China	702	2.0	176	0.3
Philippines	754	2.2	120	0.2
Peru	675	2.0	67	0.1
Jamaica	542	1.6	56	0.1
USA	531	1.5	39	0.1
Other	1,743	5.1	141	0.2
Total	34,362	100.0	66,945	100.0

Source: Census 2010 (CBS Aruba)

nationality, while about one third (3,058) had the Dutch nationality. Almost this same ratio 2:1 was shown for Venezuela, Haiti, China and Peru.

It is remarkable that about half of the population of Aruba born in the Dominican Republic had the Dutch nationality. The population of Aruba, born in the Philippines was very small and only 20.6% had the Dutch nationality, while 79.1% had the Philippine nationality. The Dutch nationality can be obtained if at least one parent has the Dutch nationality or by means of naturalization. Table 7 shows the number of naturalizations and requests for the years 2004 to 2008. The topic of naturalization and integration will be discussed in a following paper.

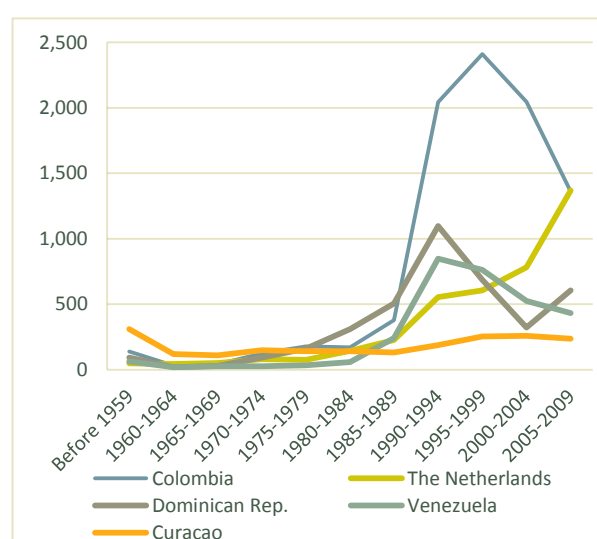
There could be different reasons why people migrate to Aruba. Figure 5 shows the period of settlement of the foreign-born persons who were born in Colombia, the Netherlands, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Curaçao; the top 5 countries of birth of the foreign-born population of Aruba. The period of settlement is a reflection of periods in which important events took place regarding labor market on Aruba. In the late 1980's, there was an increase in the number of persons by settlements on Aruba. The construction sector experienced an enormous boom in this period as the focus on Aruba was to expand hotels and new ones were constructed. Wages went up and there was a great demand for workers. During the beginning of the new millennium the immigration was severely reduced due to a more stringent admission policy.

Table 7: Number of requests for naturalization and granted naturalization*

Year	Requests	Granted naturalization
2004	500	241
2005	785	413
2006	251	445
2007	138	309
2008	329	294

* Source: Cabinet of the Governor of Aruba

Figure 5: The foreign-born population from the top countries of birth by period of settlement



Source: Census 2010 (CBS Aruba)

Table 6: The total population by country of birth as a percentage of nationality

Country of birth	Country of birth*		Dutch		Other		Total	
	Abs	Rel	Abs	Rel	Abs	Rel	Abs	Rel
Aruba	-	-	65,381	97.7	1,565	2.3	66,947	100
The Netherlands			4,342	99.6	16	0.4	4,358	100
Colombia	6,144	66.3	3,058	33.0	71	0.8	9,273	100
Curaçao	-	-	2,201	99.0	22	1.0	2,222	100
Dominican Republic	2,033	49.5	1,936	47.1	140	3.4	4,109	100
Venezuela	2,010	62.3	1,126	34.9	93	2.9	3,229	100
Haiti	1,011	65.2	535	34.5	5	0.3	1,551	100
Peru	672	62.6	386	36.0	15	1.4	1,074	100
China	697	65.4	351	32.9	17	1.6	1,065	100
Philippines	753	79.1	196	20.6	3	0.3	953	100

Source: Census 2010 (CBS Aruba)

* the nationality of the country concerned

MARITAL STATUS

There are different reasons why people marry; love, need to have a family, need for belongingness, to get financial security, for acceptance in society, avoid loneliness.

During Census 2010, the marital status was asked for individuals 14 years of age and over. However, in this paper analyses conducted on marital status involved persons aged 15 years and over in order to compare internationally. Table 8 shows that not even half (43.8%) of the total population 15 years and over were married in 2010. Where foreign-born individuals were concerned, there were more married foreign-born individuals (49.1%) than never-married ones (35.4%). In comparison, among the total Aruban-born population, there were more never-married individuals (41.5%) than married ones (40.3%).

Table 8: Aruban-born and foreign-born population 15 years and over by marital status

	Total population	Foreign-born	Aruban-born
Never-married	39.1	35.4	41.5
Married	43.8	49.1	40.3
Divorced/Legally separated	12.1	11.0	12.9
Widowed	4.9	4.5	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Census 2010 (CBS Aruba)

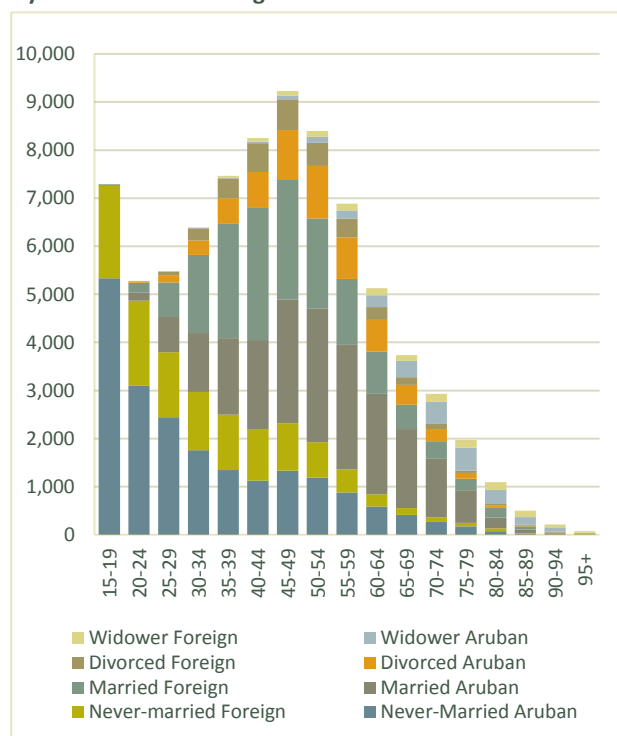
It is interesting to analyze how many married couples were indeed living together. Table 9 depicts the data regarding the married couples living with each other. Of the 20,623 couples living together 16,162 (78.4%) were married to each other. Most of the married couples living together were both Aruban-born (42.6%). There were more Aruban-born males married and living together with a foreign-born female (19.2%) than there were Aruban-born females married and living with a foreign-born male (9.8%).

Table 9: Married and not married couples living together by sex and country of birth of the partners (Aruban-born or foreign-born)

Male	Female	Married to each other		Not married to each other	
		Abs	%	Abs	%
Aruban-born	Aruban-born	6,890	42.6	1,870	41.9
Foreign-born	Aruban-born	1,589	9.8	514	11.5
Foreign-born	Foreign-born	4,556	28.2	1,474	33.0
Aruban-born	Foreign-born	3,108	19.2	601	13.5
COB nr of at least one of the partners		18	0.1	2	0.0
Total		16,162	100.0	4,461	100.0

Note: COB nr= Country of birth not reported

Figure 6: Aruban-born and foreign-born population by marital status and age



Source: Census 2010 (CBS Aruba)

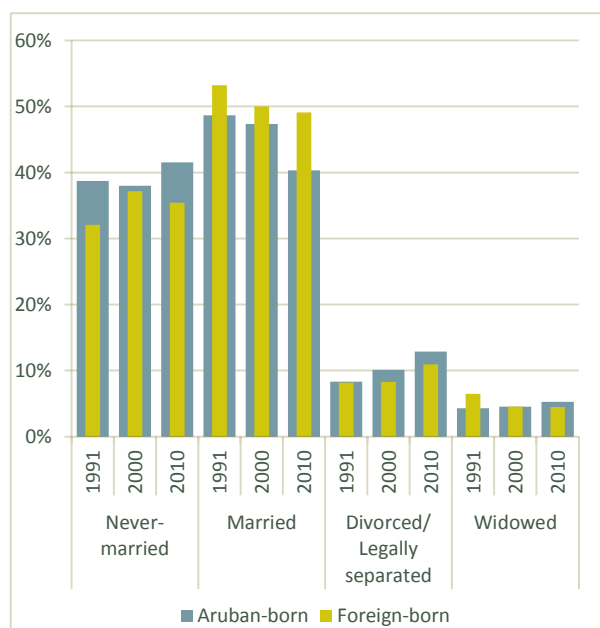
Foreign-born females married to and living together with an Aruban-born male were from different countries: Dominican Republic (13.7%), Venezuela (12.9), the Netherlands (7.7%) and Curaçao (6.2%). The majority (39.7%) of the foreign-born females married to and living together with an Aruban-born male was born in Colombia. Of the 1,589 foreign-born males married to and living together with an Aruban-born woman, 21.5% was born in Curaçao and 16.9% born in the Netherlands. These results show that the Aruban-born males tend to marry a Latin-American females more frequently than the Aruban-born females tend to marry a Latin American male. There were 4,556 (28.2%) foreign-born couples who were married and living together. The majority (17.8%) of the foreign-born couples consisted of partners who were born in Colombia.

Besides married couples living together, there were 4,461 couples living together and not married to each other. Of these couples, 41.9% were Aruban-born and about one third were foreign born couples living with each other. The mixed couples (Aruban- and foreign-born) consisted of females living together with an Aruban-born male (13.5%) and foreign-born males living together with an Aruban-born female (11.5%).

Figure 7 shows the marital status for the Aruban-borns and the foreign-borns over the years, 1991, 2000 and 2010. Over the years, there was an increase in the percentage of divorced or legally separated foreign-born persons. The percentage of married foreign-born individuals showed a small decline. When compared to the Aruban-born individuals, the percentage married foreign-born were larger than the married Aruban-borns.

The combination of Aruban-born persons living together with foreign-born persons brings us to the question of the language mostly spoken in these households.

Figure 7: Aruban-born and Foreign-born individuals 15 years and over by marital status, 1991-2010



* Source: Census 1991, 2000 and 2010 (CBS Aruba)

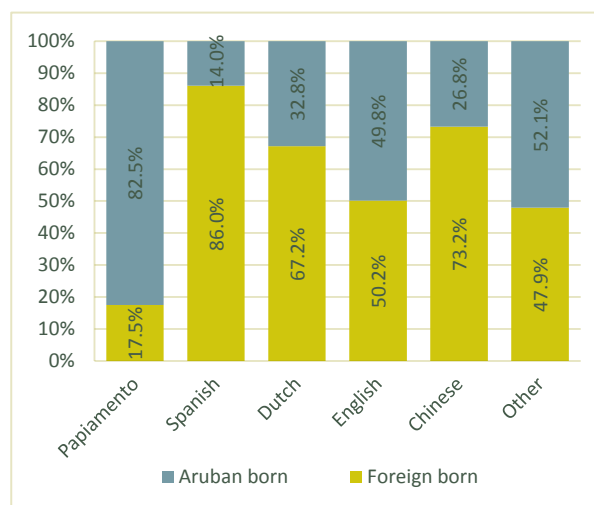
LANGUAGE MOSTLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Language is an important factor contributing to the integration in a country. During the 2010 Census the language mostly spoken in the household was asked. In this section an overview is given of the total population and the language mostly spoken in the household. The focus is on the foreign-born

population and the language they mostly speak in the household. Figure 9 shows the percentage foreign- and Aruban-born persons by the language mostly spoken in the household.

Of the total population, 68.6% spoke Papiamentu in the household. Of the Papiamentu speaking population, 17.5% were foreign-born and 82.5% were Aruban-born. Spanish is the foreign language spoken mostly in the households on Aruba (13.6%). Of the Spanish speaking population, 86% were foreign-born individuals, while only 14% were Aruban-born (fig. 8).

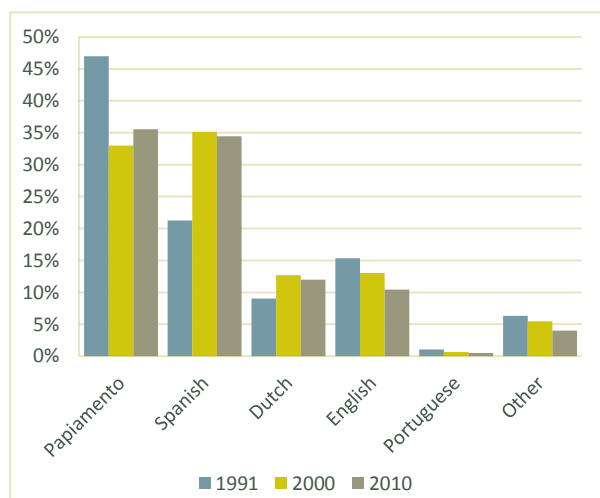
Figure 8: Aruban-born and foreign-born individuals by language mostly spoken in the household



Source: Census 2010 (CBS Aruba)

Figure 9 shows the most spoken languages in the household for the foreign-born persons in 1991, 2000 and 2010. Portuguese was not a category in the 2010 Census questionnaire, but was replaced by Chinese. Less people spoke Portuguese in the household in 2010 compared to 1991. However, in 2010 there were 3.1% foreign-born persons who spoke mostly Chinese in the household. It is noteworthy that in 2010 the percentage of Papiamentu speaking foreign-born population was more than in 2000. The percentage of foreign-born persons who spoke mostly Spanish in the household did not differ much from the percentage of Papiamentu speaking foreign-born persons in both 2010 and 2000. Dutch and English are two important languages on Aruba. The education on Aruba is in Dutch and after high school, a relatively large group of students migrate to the Netherlands to continue with their studies. English is the most spoken language internationally. Although these languages are important, they were not mostly spoken in the household by Aruban-born individuals. Language is a form of communication and thus very important in daily life, education and work.

Figure 9: Foreign-born individuals by language mostly spoken in the household, 1991-2010



* Source: Census 1991, 2000 and 2010 (CBS Aruba)

CONCLUSION

The foreign-born population is a significant part of the population of Aruba. This article shows some characteristics of the foreign-born individuals on Aruba, which in 2010 were about one third of the total population. The percentage foreign-born persons in 2010 did not differ much from the percentage foreign-born population in 2000. The percentage foreign-born age 0-14 years decreased in 2010, while the foreign-born population age 65+ increased in 2010. Most foreign-born residing on Aruba, were born in Colombia. The most common nationality among the Aruban- and the foreign-borns, was Dutch and the second most common was Colombian. The majority of the persons (11,790) who spoke Spanish in the household in 2010 were foreign-born persons. However, a substantial number of foreign-born persons (12,167) spoke Papiamentu in the household.

Subsequent papers will discuss other relevant factors concerning the foreign-born population of Aruba. An interesting topic that will be discussed more in depth is the characteristics of the second generation foreign-born persons.

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APPENDIX A

The 133 countries of birth of individuals residing on Aruba in 2010

USA	Croatia	Guatemala	Latvia	Panama	St. Vincent	Antigua and Bermuda
San Marino	Cuba	Guyana	Lebanon	Paraguay	Saudi Arabia	Argentina
Slovenia	Denmark	Haiti	Liberia	Peru	Sudan	Bahamas
Albania	Dominica	Honduras	Lithuania	Philippines	Suriname	Barbados
Algeria	Dominican Republic	Hong Kong	Madagascar	Poland	Sweden	Bermuda
Anguilla	Ecuador	Hungary	Malaysia	Portugal	Switzerland	Bolivia
Aruba	Egypt	Iceland	Malta	Puerto Rico	Syria	Bonaire
Australia	El Salvador	India	Martinique	Romania	Taiwan	Br. Virgin Islands
Austria	England	Indonesia	Mexico	Russia	Tanzania	Brazil
Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Iran	Montserrat	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Thailand	Curaçao
Belgium	Fiji	Iraq	Morocco	Saint Lucia	Tonga	Saba
Bulgaria	Finland	Ireland	Nepal	Serbia	Trinidad and Tobago	St. Eustatius
Canada	France	Israel	The Netherlands	Singapore	Tunisia	St. Maarten
Cape Verde	French Guyana	Italy	Nicaragua	Slovakia	Turkey	
Cayman Islands	Gambia	Jamaica	Niger	South Africa	Turks and Caicos Islands	
Central African Rep.	Germany	Japan	Nigeria	South Korea	Uruguay	
Chile	Ghana	Kenya	North Korea	Spain	US Virgin Islands	
China	Greece	Korea	Norway	Sri Lanka	Venezuela	
Colombia	Grenada	Kuwait	Oceania	St. Barthelemy	Vietnam	
Costa Rica	Guadeloupe	LAOS	Pakistan	St. Martin (French part)	Yugoslavia	

Source: Census 2010

APPENDIX B

Countries of birth of individuals residing on Aruba by the level of economy

1. Low income economy	2. Lower middle income economy	3. Upper middle income economy	4. High income economy: Non-OECD member	5. High income economy: OECD member	Not categorized by level of economy
Bangladesh	Albania	Algeria	Bonaire	Australia	Yugoslavia
Central African Rep	Bolivia	Antigua and Barbuda	Curaçao	Austria	Oceania
Ethiopia	Cape Verde	Argentina	Saint Maarten	Belgium	
Gambia	China	Brazil	Saint Eustatius	Canada	
Haiti	Taiwan Province of China	Bulgaria	Saba	Denmark	
Korea	Ecuador	Chile	Bahamas	Finland	
Kenya	El Salvador	Colombia	Barbados	France	
Korea (North)	Fiji	Costa Rica	Bermuda	Germany	
Liberia	Ghana	Cuba	British Virgin Islands	Greece	
Madagascar	Guatemala	Dominica	Cayman Islands	Hungary	
Nepal	Guyana	Dominican Republic	Croatia	Iceland	
Niger	Sri Lanka	Grenada	French Guyana	Ireland	
Tanzania	Honduras	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Guadeloupe	Israel	
	India	Jamaica	Hong Kong SAR of China	Italy	
	Indonesia	Lebanon	Kuwait	Japan	
	Laos	Latvia	Malta	Korea (South)	
	Morocco	Lithuania	Martinique	The Netherlands	
	Nicaragua	Malaysia	Montserrat	Norway	
	Nigeria	Mexico	Puerto Rico	Poland	
	Pakistan	Panama	Saint-Barthélemy	Portugal	
	Paraguay	Peru	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Slovakia	
	Philippines	Romania	Anguilla	Slovenia	
	Vietnam	Russia	Saint-Martin	Spain	
	Sudan	Saint Lucia	San Marino	Sweden	
	Syrian Arab Republic	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	Saudi Arabia	Switzerland	
	Thailand	Serbia	Singapore	England	
	Tonga	South Africa	Trinidad and Tobago	America (USA)	
	Egypt	Suriname	US Virgin Islands		
		Tunisia	Turks and Caicos Islands		
		Turkey	Qatar		
		Uruguay			
		Venezuela			

Source: World Bank

APPENDIX C

The 92 countries of nationality

Albania	Taiwan	Haiti	The Netherlands	Suriname
Algeria	Colombia	Honduras	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Antigua and Bermuda	Costa Rica	Hungary	Nigeria	Syria
Argentina	Cuba	Iceland	Norway	Tonga
Australia	Denmark	India	Panama	Trinidad and Tobago
Austria	Dominica	Indonesia	Paraguay	Turkey
Bahamas	Dominican Republic	Ireland	Peru	Republic of Macedonia
Bangladesh	Ecuador	Italy	Philippines	Egypt
Barbados	El Salvador	Jamaica	Poland	England
Belgium	Ethiopia	Japan	Portugal	USA
Bolivia	Fiji	Korea	Romania	Uruguay
Brazil	Finland	South Korea	Rusland	Venezuela
Bulgaria	France	Lebanon	St. Lucia	
Belarus	Gambia	Latvia	St. Vincent	
Canada	Germany	Lithuania	Singapore	
Cape Verde	Ghana	Malaysia	Slovakia	
Central African Republic	Greece	Malta	Vietnam	
Sri Lanka	Grenada	Mexico	South Africa	
Chile	Guatemala	Morocco	Spain	
China	Guyana	Nepal	Sudan	

Source: Census 2010 (CBS Aruba)

