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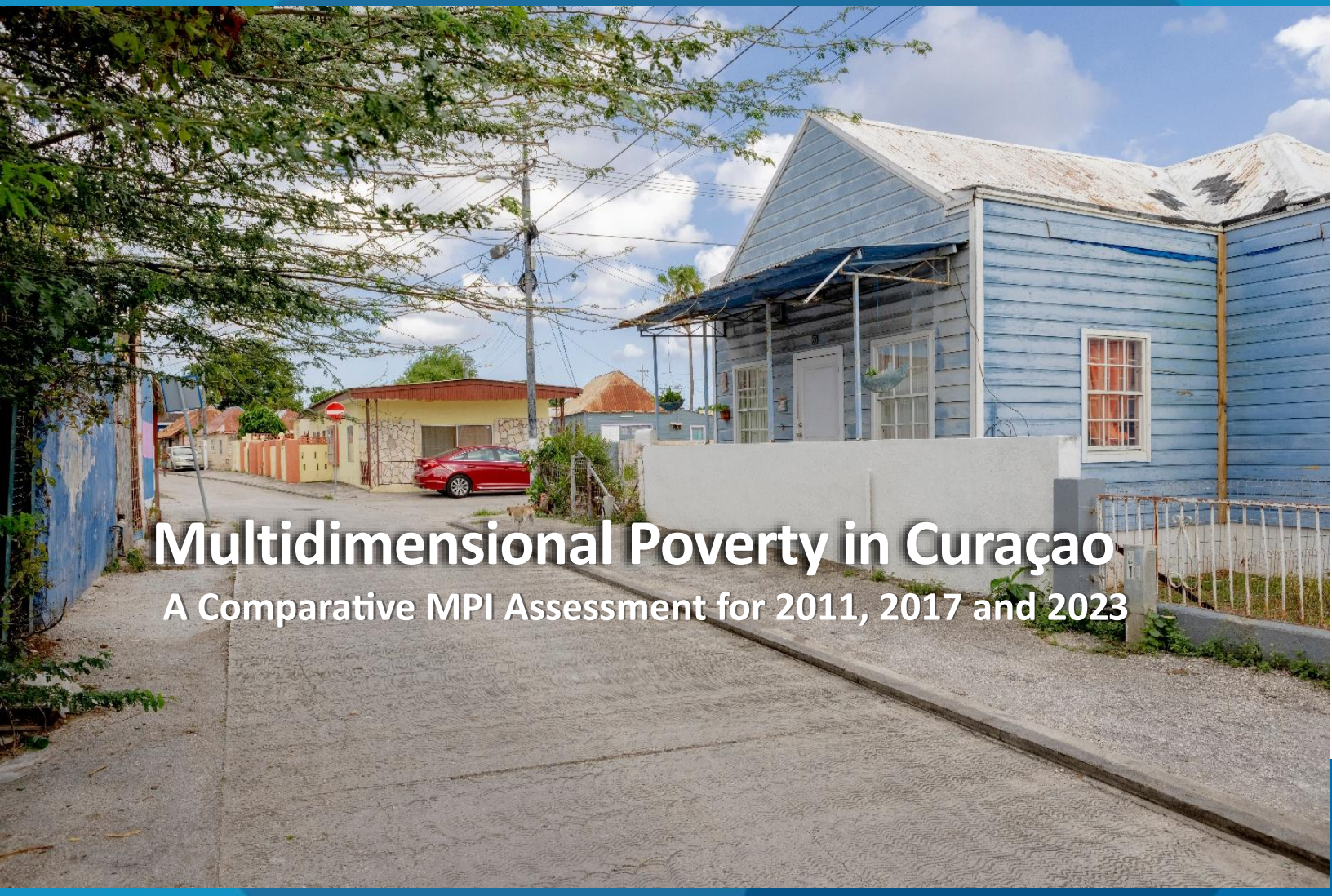


Multidimensional Poverty in Curaçao

A Comparative MPI Assessment for 2011, 2017 and 2023

This report will present the results of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measure for Curaçao. The MPI for Curaçao will be an analysis of deprivations faced on four dimensions, which are: health, education, livelihood and standards of living. By using data from the 2011 Census, 2017 Labour Force Survey and the 2023 Census. The MPI calculates whether and how many households are to be considered poor.

Preface

I am proud to present this publication on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for Curaçao—an important milestone in our ongoing efforts to deepen our understanding of poverty and well-being across our society. Poverty is a complex reality that cannot be fully captured by income alone. While monetary indicators remain essential, they represent only one part of a much broader picture. The MPI allows us to examine poverty through multiple dimensions, health, education, livelihood, and standard of living—revealing forms of deprivation that might otherwise remain hidden.

Internationally, the MPI has become a valuable tool for countries seeking a more comprehensive measure of human deprivation. Although global definitions enable comparison across borders, national contexts require national solutions. By applying Curaçao-specific data and indicators, this national MPI offers insights that align with our own social, economic, and cultural realities. It helps identify the deprivations that matter most to our communities and supports evidence-based policymaking that is responsive to local needs.

The findings presented in this publication highlight an important distinction: households classified as monetarily poor do not always overlap with those experiencing multidimensional poverty. Some households meet the monetary threshold but still face significant non-monetary disadvantages; others may have adequate income yet struggle in areas such as education, housing quality, or access to essential services. Recognizing these differences enables us to design more targeted and effective interventions.

This MPI also contributes to Curaçao's monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 1 on ending poverty in all its forms. Several indicators included in the index relate to other goals as well, such as quality education, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, and decent work and economic growth. In this

way, the MPI strengthens our capacity to track progress across multiple dimensions of sustainable development.

The analysis presented here draws on robust national data sources, including the 2011 and 2023 Population Censuses and the 2017 Labour Force Survey. Together, these datasets allow for a meaningful assessment of how multidimensional poverty has evolved over time.

I extend my sincere gratitude to the author of this publication, Michael Matthews. His dedication and expertise have been instrumental in delivering a comprehensive and timely portrayal of multidimensional poverty in Curaçao

It is my hope that this report will serve not only as a reference for policymakers and researchers, but as a tool that inspires constructive dialogue and effective action toward improving the wellbeing of all households in our country.-being of all households in our country.

Drs. Sean de Boer

Directeur CBS

Contents

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for Curaçao (Poverty & Human Development Initiative, 2019). The MPI measures the prevalence and intensity of household deprivations through non-monetary domains and is utilized worldwide to complement traditional monetary poverty measures. As such, it provides a more nuanced understanding of poverty. Although the MPI has an international definition, national statistics bureaus may create indices based on national definitions, available data, and local circumstances. While the international MPI facilitates cross-country comparisons, a national MPI allows for the inclusion of context-specific forms of deprivations and prioritize national policies which the international MPI may not consider when identifying multidimensional poverty within a country. Thus, a national MPI is valuable for designing, targeting, and monitoring effective social interventions on a country level. In this case, the MPI for Curaçao will analyze deprivations faced on four dimensions: health, education, livelihood, and standard of living. The MPI requires a household to be deprived of multiple indicators within those dimensions at the same time for the household to be considered poor.

The importance of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) lies in its comprehensive approach to measuring poverty beyond income alone. Traditionally, poverty has been assessed primarily from a monetary perspective. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of Curaçao has applied this approach in the past, estimating that 25.1 percent of households were classified as monetarily poor in 2011 and 30.4 percent in 2023 (CBS, 2023). However, households identified as monetarily poor do not necessarily fully overlap with those classified as multidimensionally poor. Households above the monetary poverty line may still experience substantial non-monetary deprivations, while some monetary poor households may not face such deprivations. Finally, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) helps to monitor progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (No poverty), which aims to end extreme poverty globally by 2030. The MPI for Curaçao also contains indicators which fall under some other goals such as Goal 4 (Quality education), Goal 6 (Clean water and sanitation), Goal 7 (Affordable and clean energy) and Goal 8 (Decent work and economic growth) (Nations, 2015).

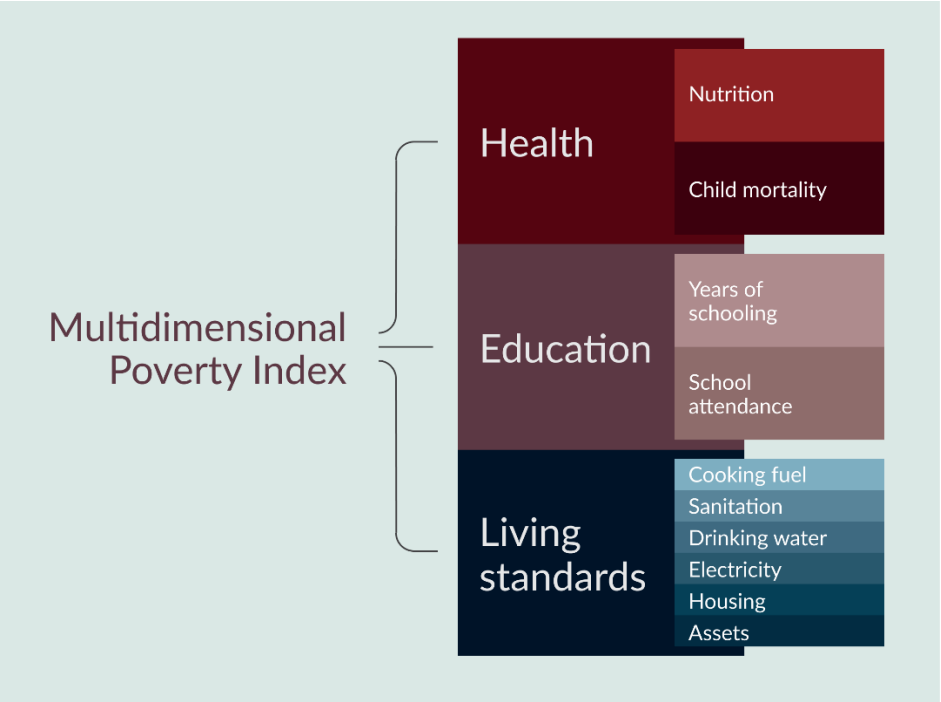
To calculate the MPI estimates for Curaçao this article makes use of data from the 2011 Population Census, the 2017 Labour Force Survey, and the 2023 Population Census.

2. Methodology

2.1 MPI

The global MPI was developed in 2010 by Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and it uses the Alkire-Foster method created by Sabina Alkire and James Foster of the OPHI to measure multidimensional poverty (Alkire & Foster, 2011). This flexible method can be applied across different contexts and subgroups. The global MPI takes three dimensions into consideration -health, education, and living standards- and each subsequently has its own set of indicators. The global MPI can be seen in figure 1 below. The global MPI allows comparisons of countries across the globe, and over 100 countries are already covered by the global MPI. However, many countries have developed their own national adaptations of the MPI. Countries are free to choose their own set of dimensions, indicators, weights, and cut-offs depending on their priorities and contexts (Poverty & Human Development Initiative, 2019). The MPI measures the *incidence (prevalence) of poverty* (H), which is the percentage of the population that is classified as multidimensionally poor, and the *intensity of poverty* (A), which is the average of how many indicators a household is deprived of. The product of these two is the Multidimensional Poverty Index.

Figure 1. Dimensions and indicators of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index



Note: Adapted from "Dimensions and indicators of the Multidimensional Poverty Index," in *Beyond income: understanding poverty through the Multidimensional Poverty Index* by Joe Hasell, Bertha Rohenkohl, and Pablo Arriagada, 2024, *Our World in Data* (adapted from HDRO & Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative, *Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2024*, p. 4), available online.

The national MPI for Curaçao is divided into four dimensions: the three dimensions of the global MPI (health, education, standards of living) and an additional dimension, livelihood. Income is not included as an indicator and does not contribute to the overall MPI. However, it is used as a classification group for households. This choice aligns with the multidimensional approach of the global MPI while acknowledging that income alone does not adequately capture deprivations experienced on the island. A household is classified as deprived in income if the gross household income is lower than half of the median gross household income.

Each dimension is further divided into indicators that draw partly from the global MPI and partly from Curaçao's national context. In comparison to the global MPI, which includes indicators such as nutrition and child mortality under health, Curaçao's health dimension emphasizes social security coverage and disabilities. This aims to reflect the island's profile and institutional setting, where access to health protection and support for people with disabilities are more pressing concerns than acute health outcomes. Similarly, while the global MPI education dimension focuses on years of schooling and school attendance, Curaçao extends this dimension by including ICT access, highlighting

the importance of digital inclusion for education and participation in a rapidly changing society.

The Standard of living dimension closely aligns with the global MPI but is adapted to local circumstances. While both include indicators related to housing conditions and access to basic services, Curaçao's MPI includes indicators such as overcrowding while slightly altering access to electricity, water, sanitation and appliances to reflect the specific living standards relevant to the island.

The most notable difference from the global MPI is, as mentioned above, the inclusion of livelihood as a separate dimension. Here, the global MPI does not explicitly account for labour market conditions, whereas Curaçao's MPI incorporates unemployment, quality of work, and Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) status to capture structural labour market vulnerabilities. This addition reflects the island's unemployment rates, job insecurity, and prevalence of temporary and informal work, which contribute significantly to multidimensional deprivation even among individuals who may not be income poor.

Overall, these thirteen indicators together account for 100 percent of the MPI and demonstrate how Curaçao's national MPI builds upon the global MPI framework while modifying and expanding it to provide a more accurate, context-sensitive, and policy-relevant measure of multidimensional poverty. These dimensions and indicators, and their explanations, can be seen in Table 1 below. Table 1 below also shows that each dimension accounts for 25% of the overall MPI. This is because there are four indicators which add up to 100% of the MPI, which means that each domain must weigh 25%. Then each indicator gets a weight by dividing 25% by the number of indicators per domain (25/*n* indicators). However, it should be noted that the weights are divided equally across the indicators of each dimension, with the exception of the education dimension. The change is caused by the increasing importance of having a device with an active internet connection in today's society, which is why the indicator "*ICT*" is given a higher weight in the census 2023 data (this change is denoted in *italics*).

Table 1. Multidimensional Poverty Index dimensions and indicators

Dimensions	Indicators	Explanation	Weigh t 2011	Weigh t 2017	Weigh t 2023
HEALTH	Social securities	is deprived if a member of the household is 65 years or older and is economically inactive, and does not receive a pension	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%
	Disabilities	is deprived if at least one member of the household has trouble with one or more functions: sight, hearing, cognitive, mobility, concentration, self-care, communication	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%
EDUCATIO N	Years of Schooling	is deprived if no member of the household, who is older than 3, has completed more than 5 years of school	*10.0%*	*10.0%*	*8.33%*
	ICT	is deprived if there is no personal computer, tablet, or mobile phone, and no internet connection	*5.0%*	*5.0%*	*8.33%*
	School attendance	is deprived if one member of the household, between the ages of 3 and 16, is not attending school	*10.0%*	*10.0%*	*8.33%*
LIVELIHOO D	Unemployme nt	is deprived if a member of the household, 24 years or older, is unemployed	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%
	Quality of work	is deprived if all members of the household, who are employed, do not have permanent contracts	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%
	NEET	is deprived if a member of the household, between 15 and 24 years old, does not have a job or is not attending school or following a course/training	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%
STANDARD OF LIVING	Overcrowding	is deprived if there are more than 2 members of the household per room in the house	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
	Electricity	is deprived if there is no electricity connection	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
	Water	Is deprived if there is no water connection	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
	Sanitary needs	Is deprived if there is no bathroom or toilet	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
	Appliances	Is deprived if there are fewer than 3 small appliances and no large assets (car or motorcycle)	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%

Source: CBS, 2026

If a household is deprived of one of these indicators, it gets a score of 1, and if it is not, it gets a 0. The sum product of these scores and the weight for each indicator gives a final score between 0 and 1 (which can also be read as 0% and 100%). A score of 1 means that a particular household is deprived of every indicator, and a score of 0 means that the household is not deprived at all. While there is no universal rule for defining poverty cut-offs, they should align with the weights used in the dimensions and indicators (Poverty & Human Development Initiative, 2019). In this analysis, a cut-off of 25% was selected, meaning that a household is classified as multidimensionally poor if its weighted deprivations reach or exceed this threshold. Given the four-dimensional structure of the MPI for Curaçao, this cut-off corresponds to deprivation in at least one full dimension, or in a combination of indicators whose weights sum to one full dimension.

According to the MPI, poverty can be classified into four different categories/levels of poverty (Alkire & Santos, 2011). These scores and the corresponding categories can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Categories of poverty

Categories	Score
Not Deprived	Lower than 12.5%
Vulnerable to Poverty	12.5%-24.9%
Ordinary poor	25.0%-32.5%
Extreme multidimensional poverty	Higher than 32.5%

Lastly, MPI is also measured per household, which means that whenever someone in a household is deprived of an indicator, everyone in that household is considered to be deprived of that specific indicator. This is the *shared effect* assumption coined by Santos and Alkire, which applies to everyone regardless of whether it is a negative or positive effect (Alkire & Santos, 2014). For example, if only one person has trouble seeing (Disabilities indicator), then that entire household is considered to be deprived of that indicator, even though some of the household members have no issues with their eyesight. This is why if a household is classified as multidimensionally poor, everyone that is part of that household is classified as multidimensionally poor.

2.2 Data

This report draws on data from three different reference years: 2011, 2017 and 2023. The datasets for 2011 and 2023 originate from the national Population and Housing Census, which provides comprehensive insights into the households on Curaçao. The census covers a wide range of topics, including education, labour, health, housing, neighbourhood characteristics and household amenities. The 2011 Census included a total of 54,936 households, while the 2023 Census covered 42,872 households. During the 2011 census, enumerators visited each household with a personal questionnaire, which enumerators filled in with the responses of the household. Afterwards, the forms were then scanned to digitize the responses. The 2023 census used a digital approach with CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) on tablets. Towards the end of the fieldwork the option for respondents to complete the questionnaire online via CAWI (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing) was presented. In both years, corrections for undercount were applied through imputation to account for households missed during data collection, enhancing accuracy and representativeness.

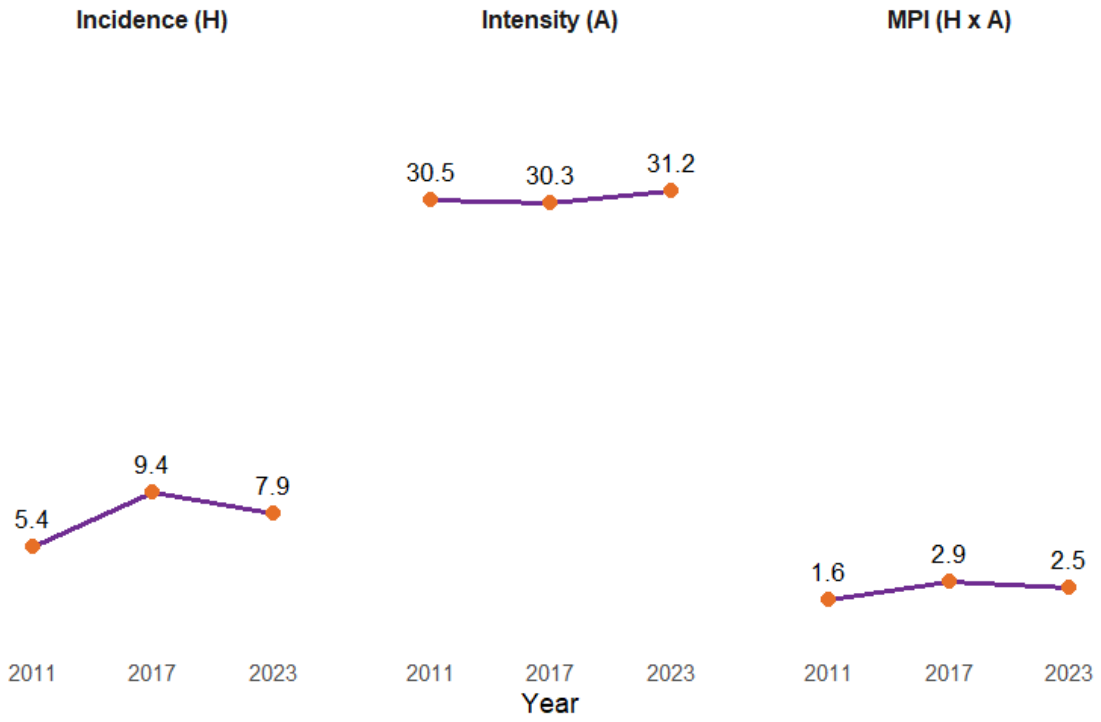
As census data, these datasets represent the full household population for their respective years and therefore allow for detailed and reliable population-level analysis.

The 2017 data were obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), an annual national household-based sample survey on collecting information about the labour force. Periodically, the survey included additional topics to collect data on other social and economic areas between census years. For the 2017 survey year, a total of 2,628 households were initially selected to participate using a simple random sampling design without replacement, representing approximately 5% of all households on the island at that time. Due to a relatively high level of non-response, an additional 100 households were subsequently selected to help maintain the intended sample size and improve representativeness. A standardized questionnaire, mostly with multiple-answer options, is used to collect data during the LFS, and questions were specifically added to calculate the MPI. While the LFS data are sample-based and therefore subject to sampling variability, they offer a reliable snapshot of conditions on Curaçao and, thanks to the sampling design and adjustment for non-response, provide strong representativeness of the Curaçaoan population making them highly valuable for analysis between census years.

3. Results

Based on the data presented above, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for Curaçao can be calculated using the incidence (prevalence) of poverty (H) and the intensity of poverty (A). Figure 2 below illustrates the results of the MPI for Curaçao. In 2011, Curaçao had an incidence of poverty of 5.4% and an intensity of poverty of 30.5%, which resulted in an MPI of 1.6. In 2017 the incidence rose to 9.4%, intensity slightly decreased to 30.3% and the MPI increased to 2.9. In 2023, the incidence decreased to 7.9%, and the intensity rose to 31.2% and as a result the MPI was 2.5. From the results, we can see that 2017 was the year where the most amount of people were classified as multidimensionally poor. Intensity has remained quite constant between 30.3% and 31.2%. 2017 was the year with the highest MPI, which was caused by the larger number of people classified as poor.

Figure 2. Multidimensional Poverty Index results for Curaçao in 2011, 2017 and 2023



3.1 Regional comparison

Table 3 below provides an overview of the MPI of Curaçao and selected neighbouring countries. The figures are derived from each country's national MPI and are therefore not directly comparable as they differ in dimensions, indicators, cut-off thresholds and reference years. Nevertheless, the table offers a broad contextual perspective, allowing Curaçao's MPI to be interpreted at an aggregate level and illustrating how methodological choices influence reported outcomes. Among the six countries, three apply four dimensions with a 25% cut-off, while the remaining three use five dimensions with cut-offs ranging from 20% to 33%. Notably, the Dominican Republic, which uses five dimensions and a relatively less restrictive 33% cut-off, still reports the highest incidence, with more than one-third of the population identified as multidimensionally poor. Suriname, who also uses a 33% cut-off, reports the highest intensity at 44%, indicating deeper deprivations among those classified as poor. Overall, the table highlights how variations in dimensions and cut-offs influence observed incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty and underscores that there is no universal standard when building a national MPI. Further methodological details are available in the respective national publications.

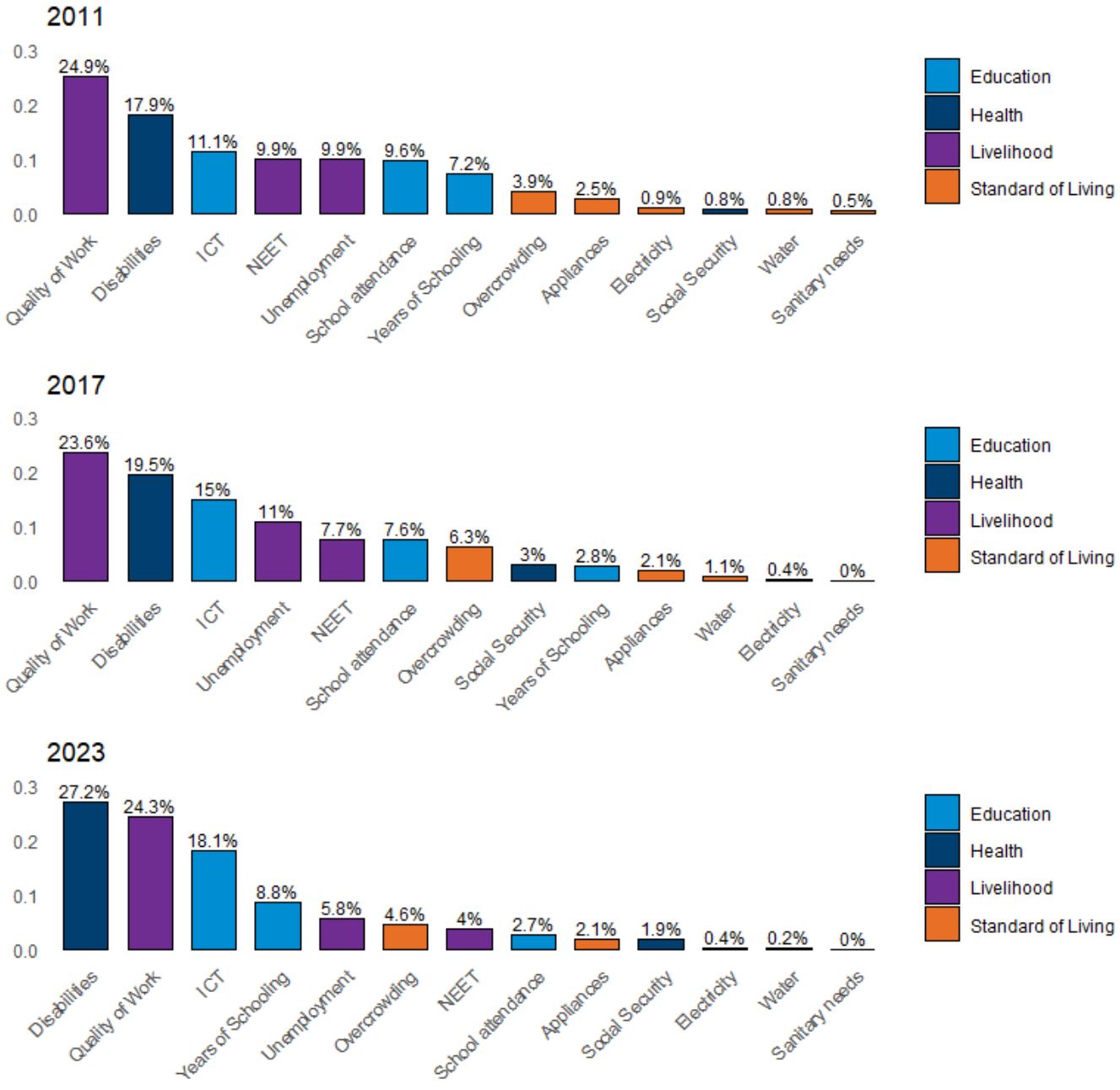
Table 3. MPI results for countries near Curaçao

Country	Incidence % (H)	Intensity % (A)	MPI	Year	Cut-off	Dimensions
Curaçao	7.9	31.2	2.5	2023	25%	4
Belize (Statistical Institute of Belize, 2025)	19.1	37.8	7.2	2025	25%	4
Suriname (Sobhie & Kisoensingh, 2023)	16.0	44.0	7.0	2012	25%	4
Dominican Republic (Siuben, 2017)	35.6	41.3	14.7	2017	33%	5
Aruba (CBS Aruba, 2018)	15.9	42.9	6.8	2010	33%	5
Costa Rica (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2025)	9.9	25.5	2.5	2025	20%	5

3.2 Contributions per indicator

Having placed Curaçao's MPI in a regional context, the analysis now examines which indicators contribute most to the national result. Figure 3 below shows the contribution of each indicator to Curaçao's MPI.

Figure 3. Contributions of every indicator to MPI in 2011, 2017 and 2023



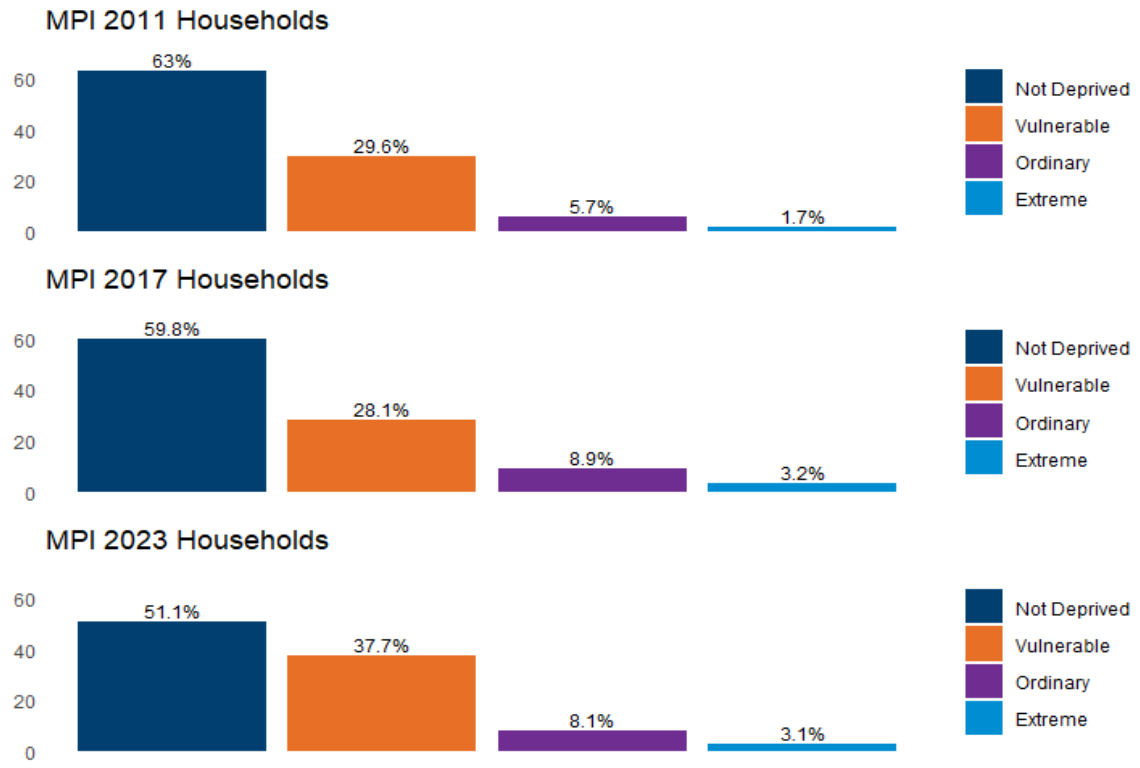
Source: CBS, 2026

The top 3 indicators that contribute the most to the MPI stayed the same across the years, however, there was a shift in the order in 2023. The *Quality of work* indicator contributed the most to the MPI in 2011 and 2017, which according to its description indicates that many people on Curaçao were working under temporary contracts. The indicator *Disabilities* was the 2nd largest contributor in 2011 and 2017 and in 2023 it became the largest contributor. This indicates that many households included members that had trouble with one or more physical functions. And finally the indicator *ICT* was the 3rd largest contributor in each year, even though the weight was increased only for the 2023 analysis. This indicates that many households did not have an internet connection or a device that could connect to the internet. Other indicators that stood out were *Unemployment*, *NEET*, *Years of schooling* and *School attendance*. *Unemployment* had a peak in 2017, while *NEET* was its highest in 2011 and *Years of schooling* was at its peak in 2023. Meanwhile, *School attendance* decreased each year. Indicators such as *Electricity*, *Water supply*, and *Sanitation*, each belonging to the dimension *Standards of living*, had a steady contribution of 1.1% or lower. Indicating that very few households face these types of issues.

3.3 How deprived are households?

Beyond identifying who is multidimensionally poor, it is important to examine the varying levels of multidimensional poverty, which capture differences in the depth and severity of deprivation. Figure 4 below shows the different poverty cut-offs and what percentage of households fall within the different categories for each of the three years. It also reveals a concerning trend where fewer households fall into the categories of not deprived, while the number of vulnerable households increased.

Figure 4. Household classification per level of deprivation



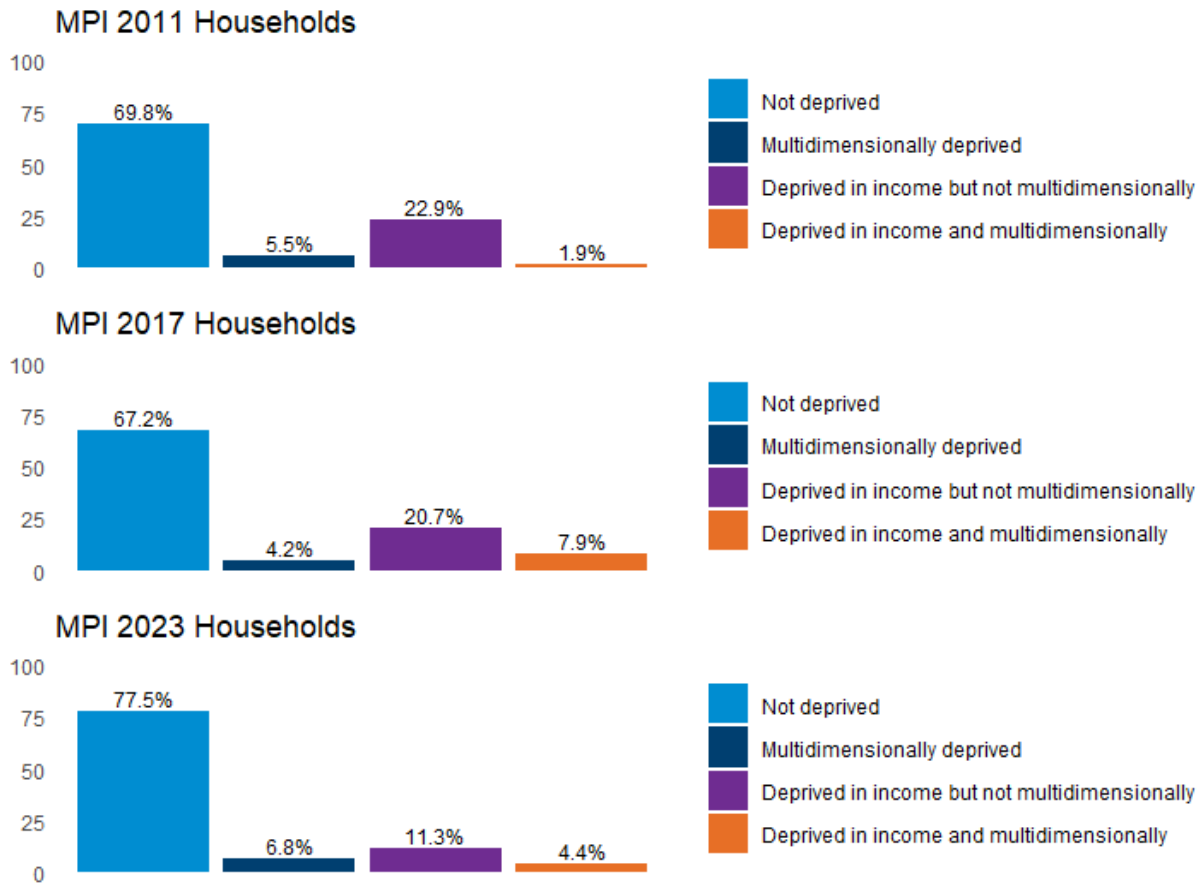
From 2011 to 2023 the number of households with no kind of deprivation decreased from 63% to 51.1%. While the *vulnerable* households increased from 29.6% to 37.7%. The households that are deprived are classified as *ordinary* or *extreme.* The peak for both was in 2017, which coincides with the highest MPI score. The percentage of households that were *ordinary* poor increased from 5.7% in 2011 to 8.9% in 2017, then decreased to 8.1% in 2023. While the *extreme* households increased from 1.7% in 2011 to 3.2% in 2017 and decreased to 3.1% in 2023. The percentage of households experiencing multidimensional poverty can be determined by combining the proportions of households in *ordinary* and *extreme* poverty. Accordingly, the proportion of multidimensionally poor households was

7.4% in 2011, 12.1% in 2017, and 11.2% in 2023. This represents an increase of 3.8 percentage points in multidimensionally deprived households between 2011 and 2023. *Vulnerable* households decreased from 29.6% in 2011 to 28.1% in 2017 and then increased to 37.7% in 2023. This was the largest increase in the classifications. The substantial growth in the number of households that are *vulnerable* indicates a concerning trend that indicates a concerning trend that a growing share of households is at heightened risk of transitioning into multidimensional poverty.

3.4 Income

As noted above, Income was included as a classification group next to multidimensional poverty. Figure 5 below presents the resulting classification of households into four groups: those that are not deprived, those that are multidimensionally deprived, those deprived in income but not multidimensionally deprived, and those deprived in income *and* multidimensional dimensions.

Figure 5. Households deprived in income and multidimensionally



A few things stand out: the percentage of households that are not deprived was at its highest in 2023 and at its lowest in 2017. The percentage of households that are only multidimensionally deprived was at 5.5% in 2011, then decreased to 4.2% in 2017 and then increased to 6.8% in 2023. The percentage of households deprived in income but not multidimensionally deprived decreased from 22.9% in 2011 to 20.7% in 2017 to a low of 11.3% in 2023. Households deprived in income *and* multidimensionally started at 1.9% then reached a peak of 7.9% in 2017 and then decreased to 4.4% in 2023. Between 2011 and 2023, the composition of household deprivation changed. While multidimensional deprivation increased, the share of households experiencing deprivation declined once income was considered. These shifts suggest that the nature of deprivation in Curaçao has evolved, with non-monetary deprivations increasingly affecting households regardless of income status.

3.5 MPI per area

The data makes it possible to examine how the MPI is distributed across the entire island at the geozone and neighbourhood level. To ensure statistical reliability, this analysis is limited to areas with at least 100 households. Geozone-level results are available for both 2011 and 2023, while neighbourhood-level results are available only for 2023. In addition, the contribution of each area to the island's total MPI can be estimated by considering the number of people living in that area. This can help explain not only where deprivation is the highest, but which areas have the greatest overall impact on multidimensional poverty. The full table of results for geozones and neighbourhoods can be seen in the appendix.

3.5.1 Geozone

The development of the MPI per geozone on Curaçao can be seen in Figure 6A and 6B below. At first glance, the 2011 results map has more blue and less purple or orange geozones compared to the 2023 map. This indicates higher MPI scores throughout the entire island in 2023. 2011 has two areas where the MPI is 4 or higher, these are Scharloo (geozone 53) and Flip (geozone 4). 2023 had 4 such areas: Paradijs (27), Scharloo (53), Wishi (47) and Otrobanda (51). The first two geozones of 2023 (Paradijs and Scharloo) have MPI scores higher than 5.

Figure 6A. MPI per geozone on Curaçao in 2011

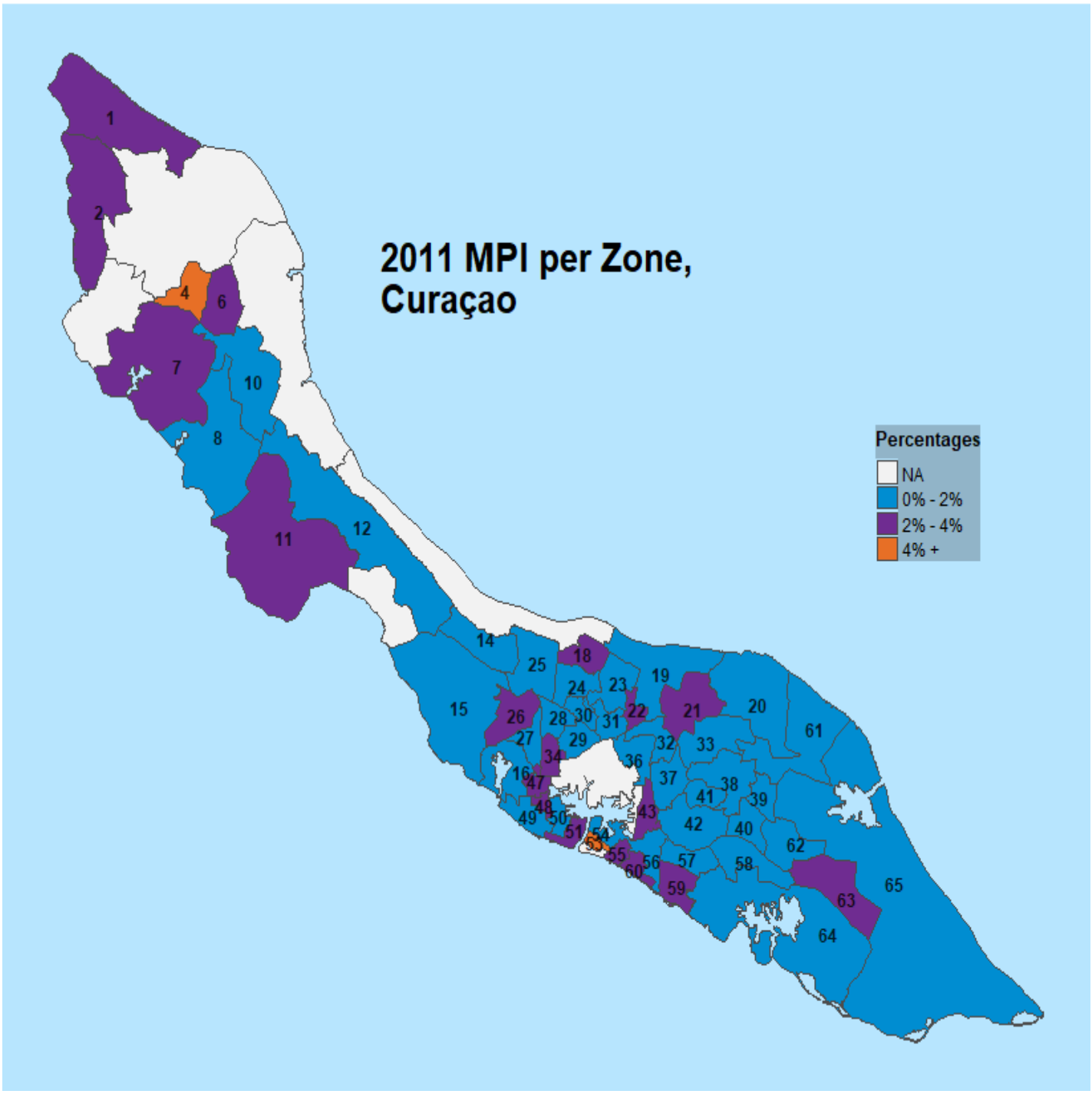


Figure 6B. MPI per geozone on Curaçao in 2023

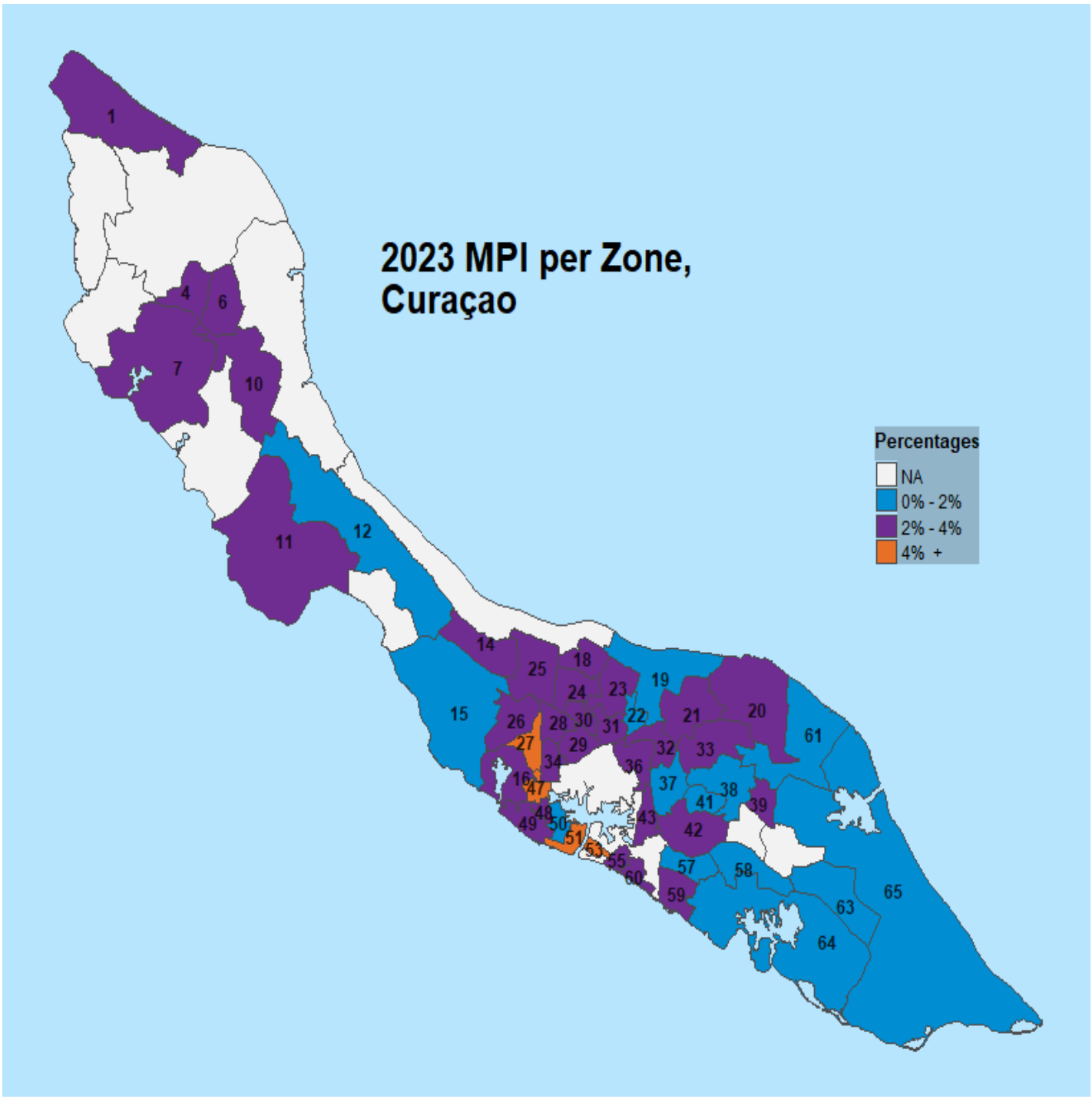


Table 4 below shows the top 5 MPI results of 2023, their contribution to the overall MPI score, and what their results were in 2011.

Table 4. The 5 geozones with the highest MPI in 2023

Geozone (geozone #)	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	2011 Rank
Paradijs (27)	15.2	34.1	5.2	4.1	776	1,922	28
Scharloo (53)	15.0	33.6	5.0	0.8	214	381	1
Wishi (47)	13.5	34.3	4.6	2.8	624	1,485	5
Otrobanda (51)	13.3	31.5	4.2	1.3	394	772	11
Westpunt (1)	12.2	30.1	3.7	0.6	171	410	7

Across these geozones, the Incidence ranges from a low of 12.2% to a high of 15.2%. The intensity of deprivation varies between 30.1% to 34.3%, indicating that the geozones are deprived in around 1/3 of the indicators. The difference in MPI scores is mainly driven by variations in the incidence rather than deeper deprivations. The higher MPI score in Paradijs reflects both the highest incidence and the second highest intensity of deprivation among the top five geozones. For instance, Wishi has a higher intensity than Paradijs, but it has a lower incidence. Notably, Paradijs and Wishi show the highest contribution to overall multidimensional poverty (4.1% and 2.8% respectively), due to a larger population that can be seen in the table. The comparison with the 2011 rankings also provides insight into changes over time. Paradijs moved up from 28th place in 2011 to 1st in 2023, indicating a considerable worsening in its multidimensional poverty status, same can be said for Otrobanda that was 11th in 2011 and now is 4th and for Westpunt that was 7th and is now 5th. Wishi was number 5 in the 2011 results and is now 3rd. Conspicuously, Scharloo had the highest MPI in 2011 and in 2023 had the second highest.

3.5.2 Neighbourhoods

Now, looking at the MPI distribution among neighbourhoods. Vers is at the top with an MPI of 10.7, which is the only neighbourhood with an MPI of higher than 10. Table 5 below shows the top 25 neighbourhoods with the highest MPI.

Table 5. Top 25 neighbourhoods with highest MPI

Neighbourhood	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number o residents
Vers	30.3	35.2	10.7	1.0	106	198
Wishi	19.1	35.6	6.8	1.9	329	611
Rif Bij Otrobanda	19.5	31.7	6.2	0.5	151	190
Seru Otrabanda	16.6	32.3	5.3	0.5	137	193
De Savaan	14.1	36.0	5.1	0.9	195	370
St. Jago	13.0	33.9	4.4	0.4	132	185
Juan Beaza	13.0	33.0	4.3	0.7	233	362
Kustbaterij	12.9	32.7	4.2	1.2	355	611
Maduro	12.8	32.6	4.2	0.3	102	180
Westpunt (Dorp)	13.5	29.8	4.0	0.6	179	303
Ser'i Papaya	12.3	31.4	3.9	2.2	656	1,261
Sucasa	11.9	32.0	3.8	0.4	146	235
St. Jacobs	11.3	33.4	3.8	2.0	638	1,123
Weto	12.5	29.8	3.7	0.9	286	521
Flip	11.0	32.6	3.6	0.6	175	344
Barica	10.2	35.2	3.6	0.8	282	499
Monte Carmelo	11.0	32.7	3.6	0.5	219	309
Suffisant	11.1	31.8	3.5	2.2	806	1,330
Dein	11.4	31.0	3.5	1.7	677	1,073
Gatu	11.2	31.2	3.5	0.8	315	520
Veeris	11.2	31.2	3.5	0.7	279	457
Sami Liber	11.1	31.1	3.5	0.3	106	171
Fortuna Abou	10.1	33.4	3.4	0.3	116	169
Juan Hato	11.1	30.3	3.3	0.6	240	371
Brievengat	10.5	31.5	3.3	3.8	1,420	2,507

Vers is the neighbourhood with the highest MPI due to an extremely high incidence at 30.3%, which means that nearly 1 out of 3 residents are multidimensionally deprived. In comparison, Wishi and the other neighbourhoods that round out the top 5 show Incidence in the range of 14-20%. Meanwhile Vers has the second highest intensity at 35.2%, this figure remains closer to the typical range. Wishi, the neighbourhood with the

second highest MPI, has the highest intensity at 35.6%. Notable, the intensity of the neighbourhoods ranges from 29% to 36%. Consequently, the high MPI of Vers is mainly a result of the large number of people affected rather than higher severity. Lastly, despite having the highest MPI, Vers only contributes 1.0% to the total MPI, which is relatively small compared to Brievengat, who has a contribution of 3.8% or Ser'i Papaya and Suffisant who both have contributions of 2.2%. This reflects differences in neighbourhood population sizes and highlights that a neighbourhood can have a high MPI while only contributing a small percentage to the total MPI because of its smaller population. It can also mean that neighbourhoods can have a slightly lower MPI but contribute much more to the overall MPI of Curaçao.

4. Conclusion

The Multidimensional Poverty Index provides insight into the poverty situation in Curaçao on areas that are not monetary, thereby revealing aspects of deprivation that remain invisible when looking at poverty purely monetarily. MPI offers a deeper understanding of poverty. The dimensions that were used for the MPI of Curaçao were health, education, livelihood, and living standards. These dimensions are broken down further into more indicators (See table 1). The results showed that the MPI for Curaçao has increased since 2011, with a peak in 2017. The MPI stood at 1.6 in 2011, increased to 2.9 in 2017, and declined to 2.5 in 2023. The incidence (prevalence) of poverty, meaning the percentage of the population facing deprivations, was 5.4% in 2011 to a peak of 9.4% in 2017 and was 7.9% in 2023. Meanwhile the intensity was 30.5% in 2011, 30.3% in 2017 and 31.2% in 2023. Generally, the MPI intensity across the three years was quite constant, showing that the difference in MPI results is indicative of different amounts of people being considered multidimensionally poor rather than deeper deprivations being faced.

Quality of work was the most important contributing factor to the results of the MPI in 2011 and 2017, showing that permanent contracts while working remain a problem. *Disabilities* was the highest in 2023, meaning that many households included a member with some sort of impairment. *ICT* was the third largest contributor every year, indicating that a significant number of households do not own a device to connect to the internet or do not have an internet connection.

The results also show that the number of households that are not deprived has decreased. Meanwhile extreme, ordinary or vulnerable households have increased. This shows that there are more deprived situations in 2023 than there were in the years before.

Moreover, the 2023 results indicate that fewer households are classified as deprived in income compared to 2011 and 2017, while the number of multidimensionally deprived households has increased. This suggests an increase in non-monetary deprivations between 2011 and 2023.

Finally, the area-level analysis provides insight into the MPI per geozone on Curaçao. The highest MPI scores in 2023 were found in the geozones of Paradijs, Scharloo, Wishi, Otrobanda, and Westpunt, with Paradijs and Wishi, contributing the most to the overall MPI of Curaçao. Additionally, the analyses of 2023 also give a snapshot into the MPI results at the neighbourhood level. The results indicate that Vers was the neighbourhood

with the highest MPI due to an extremely high percentage of the population being considered multidimensionally poor. However, neighbourhoods such as Brievengat, Ser'i Papaya and Suffisant contributed the most to the overall MPI score due to their population size.

Overall, the findings highlight a concerning trend of increasing multidimensional poverty on Curaçao, emphasizing the need to look beyond monetary measures of poverty alone. However, the peak was in 2017 and has lowered in 2023, indicating a slightly improving situation but it has not decreased to the level of 2011 yet. The results also suggest that the difference in MPI on Curaçao depend mostly on the amount of people facing deprivation because the levels of deprivations households face has stayed relatively constant.

5. Literature

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6. Appendix

This appendix contains three tables which contain the following information:

Table 1: Geozone results for 2011 which contains the *incidence of poverty* (H), the *intensity of poverty* (A), The MPI, Contribution, Number of households, Number of residents and Rank of the specific geozones.

Table 2: Geozone results for 2023 which contains the *incidence of poverty* (H), the *intensity of poverty* (A), The MPI, Contribution, Number of households, Number of residents and Rank of the specific geozones.

Table 3: Neighbourhood results for 2023 which contains the *incidence of poverty* (H), the *intensity of poverty* (A), The MPI, Contribution, Number of households, Number of residents and Rank of the specific geozones.

Table 1. Geozone 2011 results

Geozone	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Scharloo	12.4	35.0	4.3	0.9	239	523	1
Flip	13.1	32.0	4.2	1.0	190	601	2
Koraal Specht	11.8	30.8	3.6	3.8	883	2,550	3
Steenrijk	10.6	31.3	3.3	5.1	1,461	3,752	4
Wishi	10.5	31.1	3.3	2.8	830	2,042	5
Fortuna	9.9	31.6	3.1	4.1	1,067	3,187	6
Westpunt	8.4	33.6	2.8	0.9	256	738	7
Rosendaal	8.8	31.5	2.8	2.2	687	1,923	8
Seru Grandi	9.0	30.4	2.7	2.6	805	2,277	9
Soto	8.5	30.0	2.5	2.3	680	2,224	10
Otrobanda	7.6	31.6	2.4	1.2	553	1,227	11
Berg Altena	8.0	29.8	2.4	2.7	1,109	2,732	12
St. Willibrordus	7.7	30.6	2.3	0.6	240	588	13
Maria Maai	7.4	31.4	2.3	1.2	466	1,200	14
Brievengat	7.0	30.7	2.2	4.1	1,725	4,650	15
Lelienberg	7.1	30.4	2.2	1.0	370	1,101	16
Habaai	6.9	30.0	2.1	0.8	390	985	17
Zeelandia	6.7	30.7	2.1	0.6	317	685	18
Groot Piscadera	6.6	31.3	2.1	2.2	924	2,558	19
Lagun	6.5	30.8	2.0	0.3	116	321	20
Souax	6.4	30.4	2.0	4.1	1,820	5,061	21

Geozone	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Bonam	6.2	30.4	1.9	6.2	2,929	8,005	22
Oostpunt	6.1	30.1	1.8	0.4	195	555	23
Piscadera Baai	6.0	30.8	1.8	0.6	284	787	24
Mundo Nobo	6.0	30.1	1.8	2.0	1,029	2,610	25
Kanga/Dein	5.9	29.8	1.8	1.7	891	2,261	26
Ronde Klip	5.5	32.1	1.8	0.5	260	715	27
Paradijs	5.2	31.1	1.6	1.5	811	2,245	28
Parera	5.3	30.1	1.6	0.2	107	247	29
Rooi Santu	5.0	31.1	1.5	1.8	1,065	2,791	30
Sta. Rosa	4.7	30.7	1.5	3.0	1,830	5,025	31
Domi	4.7	31.0	1.4	0.7	487	1,247	32
Buena Vista	4.7	30.3	1.4	2.8	1,779	4,655	33
Mahuma	4.7	30.3	1.4	3.7	2,236	6,242	34
Barber	5.0	28.7	1.4	1.4	784	2,412	35
Muizenberg	4.7	29.7	1.4	1.5	968	2,682	36
Saliña	4.4	30.8	1.3	1.4	1,021	2,538	37
Montaña Abou	4.4	30.1	1.3	2.4	1,575	4,382	38
St. Michiel	4.3	30.7	1.3	3.1	2,020	5,732	39
Stenen Koraal	4.3	30.2	1.3	2.2	1,510	4,120	40
Wanapa	4.0	30.3	1.2	2.1	1,643	4,182	41
Dominguito	4.1	29.5	1.2	1.5	1,221	3,101	42
Montaña Rey	4.0	29.4	1.2	2.6	1,926	5,293	43
Kwarchi	3.8	29.9	1.1	1.1	835	2,255	44
Seru Lora	3.7	30.0	1.1	1.3	1,075	2,792	45

Geozone	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Mon Repos	3.8	29.7	1.1	1.5	1,274	3,274	46
Groot Kwartier	3.6	28.6	1.0	1.0	883	2,329	47
Labadera	3.4	28.4	1.0	1.0	978	2,593	48
Pannekoek	3.3	28.7	0.9	0.1	139	365	49
Mahaai	3.2	28.7	0.9	1.0	1,067	2,723	50
Suffisant	3.1	29.8	0.9	1.3	1,356	3,503	51
Tera Cora	3.0	29.8	0.9	1.6	1,497	4,347	52
Rancho	2.0	29.9	0.6	0.8	1,211	3,384	53
Spaanse Water	2.0	28.0	0.6	0.7	1,244	3,075	54
Koraal Partier	1.9	29.2	0.5	0.9	1,482	3,926	55

Table 2. Geozone 2023 results

Geozone	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Paradijs	15.2	34.1	5.2	4.1	776	1,922	1
Scharloo	15.0	33.6	5.0	0.8	214	381	2
Wishi	13.5	34.3	4.6	2.8	624	1,485	3
Otrobanda	13.3	31.5	4.2	1.3	394	772	4
Westpunt	12.2	30.1	3.7	0.6	171	410	5
Flip	11.0	32.6	3.6	0.5	125	344	6
Piscadera Baai	11.2	31.2	3.5	0.7	199	457	7
Muizenberg	9.7	32.5	3.2	2.7	856	2,043	8
Suffisant	10.0	31.5	3.2	3.2	1,099	2,477	9
Zeelandia	10.0	30.3	3.0	0.4	191	341	10
Brievengat	9.7	31.2	3.0	4.1	1,368	3,291	11
Steenrijk	9.6	31.3	3.0	3.3	1,165	2,695	12
Koraal Specht	9.0	32.0	2.9	2.2	766	1,881	13
Souax	9.1	31.6	2.9	4.2	1,470	3,552	14
Fortuna	9.2	31.5	2.9	2.8	913	2,318	15
Habaai	9.2	31.5	2.9	0.8	328	698	16
Wanapa	9.2	31.0	2.9	3.2	1,190	2,706	17
Berg Altena	9.2	31.0	2.9	2.2	813	1,893	18
Montaña Abou	9.3	30.4	2.8	3.6	1,308	3,091	19
Mundo Nobo	8.9	31.0	2.8	1.9	739	1,636	20
Stenen Koraal	9.0	30.5	2.8	3.4	1,171	3,044	21
Ronde Klip	8.6	31.4	2.7	0.6	201	521	22
Buena Vista	8.6	31.3	2.7	3.4	1,318	3,050	23

Geozone	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Kanga/ Dein	8.6	30.8	2.7	2.1	852	1,904	24
Barber	8.7	30.2	2.6	1.7	630	1,578	25
Soto	8.2	30.9	2.5	1.3	487	1,214	26
Seru Lora	8.2	30.5	2.5	1.8	796	1,795	27
Lelienberg	7.8	31.3	2.4	0.8	315	781	28
Saliña	7.9	30.2	2.4	1.7	761	1,704	29
St. Willibrordus	8.1	29.5	2.4	0.5	175	472	30
Mahuma	7.4	30.7	2.3	4.2	1,894	4,540	31
Rosendaal	7.2	29.7	2.1	1.2	548	1,324	32
Groot Kwartier	6.9	30.6	2.1	1.3	693	1,543	33
Montaña Rey	6.7	31.2	2.1	2.9	1,393	3,357	34
Kwarchi	6.8	30.3	2.1	1.2	571	1,384	35
Bonam	6.5	31.3	2.0	4.9	2,443	5,809	36
Groot Piscadera	6.6	30.6	2.0	1.5	705	1,749	37
Mon Repos	6.6	30.3	2.0	1.7	925	2,071	38
Sta. Rosa	6.2	31.9	2.0	3.3	1,605	3,979	39
Maria Maai	6.6	29.9	2.0	0.6	342	755	40
St. Michiel	6.3	31.1	2.0	3.3	1,728	4,129	41
Labadera	6.2	30.6	1.9	1.3	747	1,721	42
Rooi Santu	6.0	31.3	1.9	1.4	752	1,773	43
Seru Grandi	5.9	31.0	1.8	1.0	552	1,299	44
Domi	5.6	32.0	1.8	0.6	390	870	45
Rancho	6.0	30.2	1.8	1.3	718	1,712	46
Dominguito	5.3	30.3	1.6	1.3	861	1,942	47

Geozone	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Koraal Partier	5.1	30.0	1.5	1.5	1,034	2,456	48
Oostpunt	4.9	29.1	1.4	0.2	122	326	49
Mahaai	4.3	31.9	1.4	0.8	657	1,482	50
Tera Cora	4.5	30.2	1.3	2.0	1,515	3,684	51
Spaanse Water	3.0	30.0	0.9	0.8	865	2,038	52

Table 3. Neighbourhoods 2023 results

Neighbourhood	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Vers	30.3	35.2	10.7	1.0	106	198	1
Wishi	19.1	35.6	6.8	1.9	329	611	2
Rif Bij Otrobanda	19.5	31.7	6.2	0.5	151	190	3
Seru Otrabanda	16.6	32.3	5.3	0.5	137	193	4
De Savaan	14.1	36.0	5.1	0.9	195	370	5
St. Jago	13.0	33.9	4.4	0.4	132	185	6
Juan Beaza	13.0	33.0	4.3	0.7	233	362	7
Kustbaterij	12.9	32.7	4.2	1.2	355	611	8
Maduro	12.8	32.6	4.2	0.3	102	180	9
Westpunt (Dorp)	13.5	29.8	4.0	0.6	179	303	10
Ser'i Papaya	12.3	31.4	3.9	2.2	656	1,261	11
Sucasa	11.9	32.0	3.8	0.4	146	235	12
St. Jacobs	11.3	33.4	3.8	2.0	638	1,123	13
Weto	12.5	29.8	3.7	0.9	286	521	14
Flip	11.0	32.6	3.6	0.6	175	344	15
Barica	10.2	35.2	3.6	0.8	282	499	16
Monte Carmelo	11.0	32.7	3.6	0.5	219	309	17
Suffisant	11.1	31.8	3.5	2.2	806	1,330	18
Dein	11.4	31.0	3.5	1.7	677	1,073	19
Gatu	11.2	31.2	3.5	0.8	315	520	20
Veeris	11.2	31.2	3.5	0.7	279	457	21
Sami Liber	11.1	31.1	3.5	0.3	106	171	22

Neighbourhood	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Fortuna Abou	10.1	33.4	3.4	0.3	116	169	23
Juan Hato	11.1	30.3	3.3	0.6	240	371	24
Brievengat	10.5	31.5	3.3	3.8	1,420	2,507	25
De Savaan (Volkswoning)	10.5	31.1	3.3	0.8	291	523	26
Klein Marchena	9.7	33.2	3.2	0.4	177	289	27
Noorwegen	10.7	29.7	3.2	0.4	144	243	28
Monte Verde	10.2	31.0	3.2	0.6	230	393	29
St. Helena	9.9	32.0	3.2	0.7	304	487	30
Salinja	10.1	31.1	3.1	0.5	209	317	31
Stenen Koraal	10.3	30.4	3.1	2.5	915	1,770	32
Charo	9.8	31.8	3.1	1.1	496	797	33
Barber	10.3	29.5	3.0	1.2	495	895	34
Boca Sami	9.7	30.7	3.0	1.3	552	956	35
Weis	9.7	30.3	3.0	0.7	325	503	36
Pannekoek	10.6	27.8	2.9	0.3	111	189	37
Ser'i Kandela	9.0	32.5	2.9	1.6	673	1,170	38
Souax-Oost	9.2	31.7	2.9	1.1	486	830	39
Kent U Zelf	9.0	32.0	2.9	0.3	115	199	40
Koraal Specht	9.0	32.0	2.9	2.5	1,073	1,881	41
Monchi	8.9	32.2	2.9	0.4	178	316	42
Muizenberg Bieu	9.6	29.5	2.8	0.3	170	250	43
Rondeklip Zuid	8.1	34.7	2.8	0.8	342	606	44

Neighbourhood	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Montanja Abou	9.0	30.8	2.8	2.7	1,226	2,078	45
Marie Pampoen	9.1	30.1	2.7	1.2	608	975	46
Nieuw Nederland	8.5	32.1	2.7	0.3	128	211	47
Mundu Nobo	8.9	30.8	2.7	0.5	245	395	48
Souax-West	8.6	30.9	2.6	1.2	573	1,002	49
Juan Domingo Bij Mahuma	8.4	31.6	2.6	0.8	369	622	50
Soto (Dorp)	8.6	30.4	2.6	0.4	185	348	51
San Souci	7.7	33.8	2.6	0.2	105	181	52
Vredenberg Bij Sta Maria	8.6	30.2	2.6	0.4	186	324	53
St. Willibrordus	8.9	29.2	2.6	0.3	111	225	54
Marchena	7.8	33.0	2.6	0.4	247	371	55
Kirindongo Abou	8.4	30.5	2.6	1.3	617	1,120	56
Ser'i Domi	8.1	31.6	2.6	0.4	172	310	57
Kalabari	7.8	32.5	2.5	0.2	102	153	58
Steenrijk	8.1	31.3	2.5	1.3	670	1,109	59
Bivak	8.0	31.4	2.5	0.3	175	299	60
Gora	7.7	32.5	2.5	0.2	105	169	61
Hanenberg	8.2	30.3	2.5	0.6	314	486	62
Hoenderberg	8.7	28.6	2.5	0.3	151	241	63
Cher-Asile	8.2	30.5	2.5	0.6	322	526	64
Welatina	8.2	30.2	2.5	0.3	175	306	65

Neighbourhood	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Buena Vista	7.9	31.0	2.5	2.8	1,509	2,505	66
Goede Hoop Bij Hulanda	7.8	31.2	2.4	0.2	115	166	67
Lelienberg	7.8	31.3	2.4	0.9	441	781	68
Muizenberg Nobo	7.8	31.1	2.4	1.0	562	920	69
Girouette	7.2	32.9	2.4	0.3	144	235	70
Fortuna Ariba	7.5	31.8	2.4	0.2	105	187	71
Jonisberg	7.4	32.2	2.4	0.3	143	244	72
Korporaal	7.6	30.5	2.3	0.4	220	342	73
Nooit Gedacht	7.0	33.2	2.3	0.2	126	200	74
Rooi Santu	7.1	32.6	2.3	0.8	418	734	75
Noord Sta Rosa	7.6	30.2	2.3	0.3	157	276	76
Mahuma	7.4	30.9	2.3	2.7	1,492	2,536	77
Montanja Rey	7.3	31.3	2.3	2.9	1,582	2,778	78
Sta Rosa	7.3	31.0	2.3	1.1	617	1,059	79
Fontein	7.3	30.7	2.2	0.2	123	178	80
Emmastad	7.7	29.2	2.2	0.5	261	443	81
Rosendaal	7.1	31.2	2.2	0.3	198	308	82
Klein Kwartier	7.0	31.7	2.2	0.5	256	441	83
Soto	7.3	30.6	2.2	0.2	118	206	84
Ronde Klip	7.1	30.8	2.2	0.3	184	337	85
Bonam	7.4	29.5	2.2	0.6	339	581	86
Vergenoeging	6.4	33.8	2.2	0.2	105	187	87
Groot Kwartier	6.8	31.3	2.1	0.9	582	922	88

Neighbourhood	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Seru Grandi	6.3	33.9	2.1	0.3	168	271	89
Bou Barber	6.7	31.6	2.1	0.7	388	683	90
Schelpwijk	7.0	30.0	2.1	0.8	497	784	91
Jandoret	6.9	30.5	2.1	1.1	724	1,179	92
Domi Abou	6.4	32.6	2.1	0.3	193	283	93
Maria Maai	6.7	30.9	2.1	0.3	189	268	94
Barbouquet	6.6	30.9	2.0	0.7	425	744	95
Seru Mahuma(Romar)	6.7	29.8	2.0	1.1	696	1,187	96
Esperanza Bij Salsbach	6.9	28.8	2.0	0.5	310	519	97
Quinta Violeta	6.3	31.5	2.0	0.2	161	270	98
Amerikanenkamp	6.6	29.4	1.9	0.4	268	440	99
Groot Santa Martha	5.6	33.3	1.9	0.2	146	269	100
Cabo Verde	6.2	30.1	1.9	0.5	305	569	101
Cas Cora	5.9	31.5	1.9	0.3	223	358	102
Trai Seru	6.2	29.5	1.8	0.4	332	536	103
Noord Zapateer	5.8	31.2	1.8	1.0	682	1,173	104
Dominguito	6.0	30.2	1.8	0.6	495	752	105
Sabana Cras	5.8	30.9	1.8	0.3	193	311	106
Popo	5.8	30.2	1.8	0.2	143	259	107
Fuik	5.9	29.6	1.7	0.4	289	493	108
Koraal Partier	6.0	28.8	1.7	0.5	359	597	109

Neighbourhood	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Vredenberg Bij Kintjan	5.9	29.6	1.7	0.4	343	564	110
Luis Paula	5.2	32.5	1.7	0.1	140	191	111
Scherpenheuvel	5.6	30.4	1.7	0.2	170	287	112
Zapateer	5.3	31.5	1.7	1.2	851	1,498	113
Jongbloed	5.4	31.1	1.7	1.8	1,427	2,300	114
St Jansberg	5.4	30.5	1.7	0.2	168	257	115
Groot Piscadera	5.5	29.8	1.6	0.3	254	456	116
Seru Machu	5.4	30.3	1.6	0.2	123	224	117
Julianadorp	5.3	30.4	1.6	0.5	364	640	118
Bottelier	5.3	29.6	1.6	0.4	318	505	119
Abrahamsz	5.3	29.6	1.6	0.3	259	398	120
Waterloo	5.2	29.5	1.5	0.9	729	1,234	121
Kanga	5.1	30.0	1.5	0.6	517	831	122
Na Bij Sta Rosa	4.7	32.0	1.5	0.1	123	214	123
West Groot St. Joris	4.9	29.1	1.4	0.2	170	324	124
Grote Berg	4.8	29.2	1.4	0.6	566	993	125
Bijgelegen	4.6	30.5	1.4	0.1	122	174	126
Salinja Abou	4.5	31.0	1.4	0.3	279	469	127
Gibraltar	4.6	30.0	1.4	0.2	172	328	128
Tera Cora (Dorp)	4.4	30.8	1.3	1.1	1,031	1,806	129
Jan Thiel	4.3	29.5	1.3	0.5	489	782	130
Minguelito	3.9	32.8	1.3	0.2	235	415	131

Neighbourhood	Incidence H (%)	Intensity A (%)	MPI (H x A)	Contribution (%)	Number of households	Number of residents	Rank
Mahaai	2.6	45.8	1.2	0.1	136	228	132
Seru Fortuna	3.9	30.2	1.2	0.3	370	642	133
Semikok	3.6	32.1	1.2	0.1	146	248	134
Van Engelen	3.8	30.0	1.1	0.1	181	264	135
Kwarchi	3.6	30.5	1.1	0.3	291	522	136
Jan Sofat	3.6	30.0	1.1	0.1	165	275	137
Parasasa	3.4	30.1	1.0	0.1	121	177	138
Klein St. Michiel	3.1	31.5	1.0	0.4	507	861	139
Eendracht	3.0	31.0	0.9	0.1	153	270	140
Harmonie	3.1	28.6	0.9	0.1	178	350	141
Toni Kunchi	2.9	29.2	0.8	0.1	104	174	142
Cas Grandi	2.7	29.2	0.8	0.2	322	553	143
Francia	2.5	31.2	0.8	0.1	136	200	144
Sta Catharina	2.7	28.6	0.8	0.1	247	410	145
Siberi	2.4	31.4	0.7	0.1	146	253	146
Damacor	2.1	29.2	0.6	0.1	115	192	147
Beurs	2.2	27.1	0.6	0.0	119	181	148
Zuurzak	1.8	29.2	0.5	0.1	142	280	149
Mon Repos	1.6	29.2	0.5	0.0	115	189	150
San Mateo	1.3	31.7	0.4	0.0	101	150	151
Blauw	1.2	32.5	0.4	0.1	412	738	152
Brakkeput Abou	1.3	27.2	0.4	0.1	237	380	153
Brakkeput	1.0	34.5	0.3	0.1	256	494	154

Colofon

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