

# ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

## Overview



### Trends in extreme poverty

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



### The distribution of income

2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population

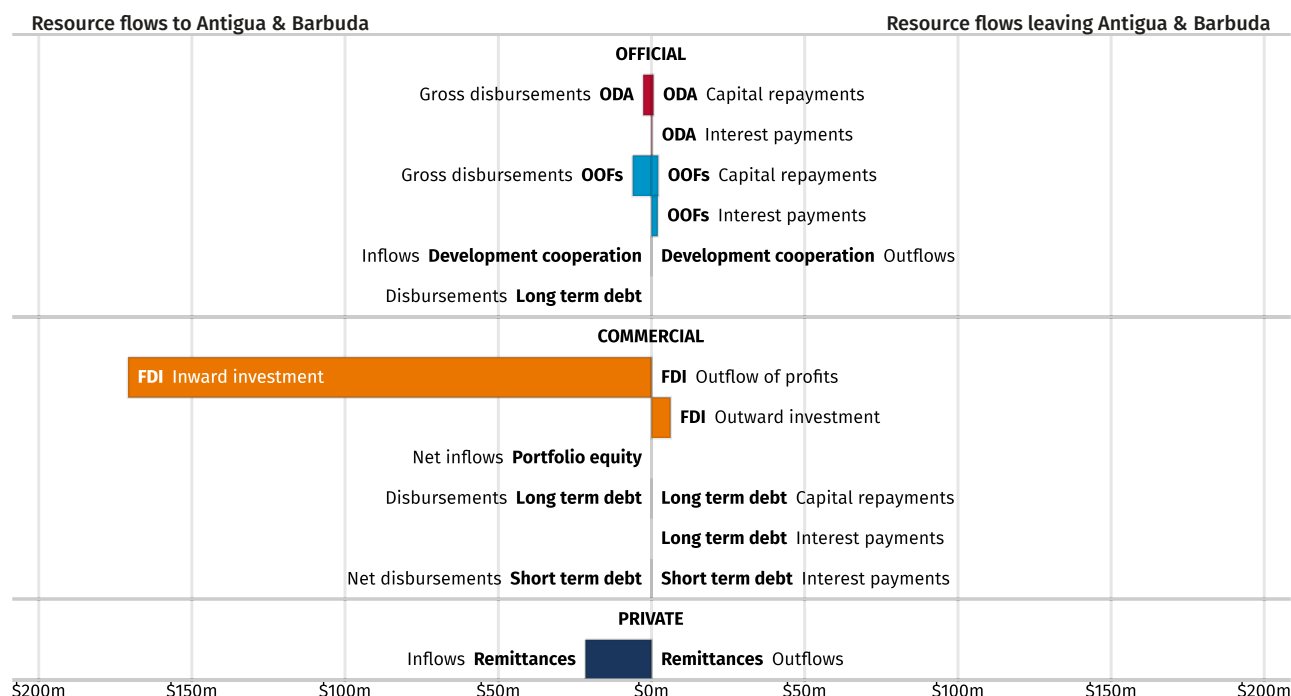


Average GDP per capita: **US\$13,722** (2014)

## Resource flows to and from Antigua & Barbuda

### Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the \$1.25 a day poverty line. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014.

## Government finance

### Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total   US\$0.2bn	revenue 100% of total   US\$0.2bn	Current Revenue 99% of total   US\$0.2bn	Tax Revenue 93% of total   US\$0.2bn
			Non-Tax Revenue 7% of total   US\$0bn

### Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Financing 100% of total   US\$0.1bn	Change In Arrears -37% of total   US\$-0.1bn	Domestic -37% of total   US\$-0.1bn	
	Net External Finance 52% of total   US\$0.1bn	External Borrowing 26% of total   US\$0bn	Disbursement 33% of total   US\$0bn
		Debt Relief 27% of total   US\$0bn	
	Valuation Adjustments and Write-Offs -27% of total   US\$0bn		
	Net Domestic Finance 111% of total   US\$0.2bn	Banks and Others 114% of total   US\$0.2bn	

### Expenditure

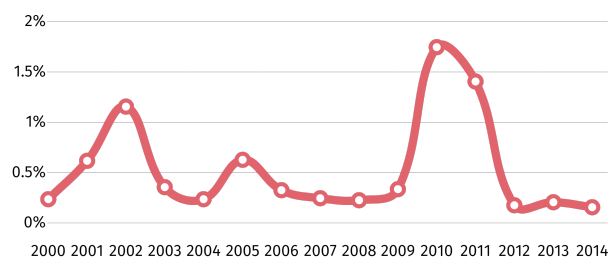
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$0.4bn	Capital Expenditure Investment Expenditure		
	Recurrent Expenditure 96% of total   US\$0.4bn	Wages And Salaries 25% of total   US\$0.1bn	
		Interest Payments 9% of total   US\$0bn	Domestic 6% of total   US\$0bn
		Pensions and Other Transfers 48% of total   US\$0.2bn	Other Transfers 42% of total   US\$0.2bn
		Goods and Services Incl Utilities 11% of total   US\$0bn	Pensions 7% of total   US\$0bn

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2012 running from January to December and is sourced from: Antigua and Barbuda : Staff Report for the 2012 Article IV Consultation, Seventh Review under the Stand-By Arrangement and Financing Assurances Review, Request for Waiver of Nonobservance of Performance Criterion and Request for Waiver of Applicability March 22, 2013. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

## ODA and national income

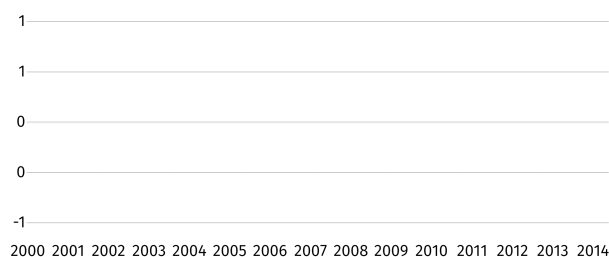
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

## ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

## The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements

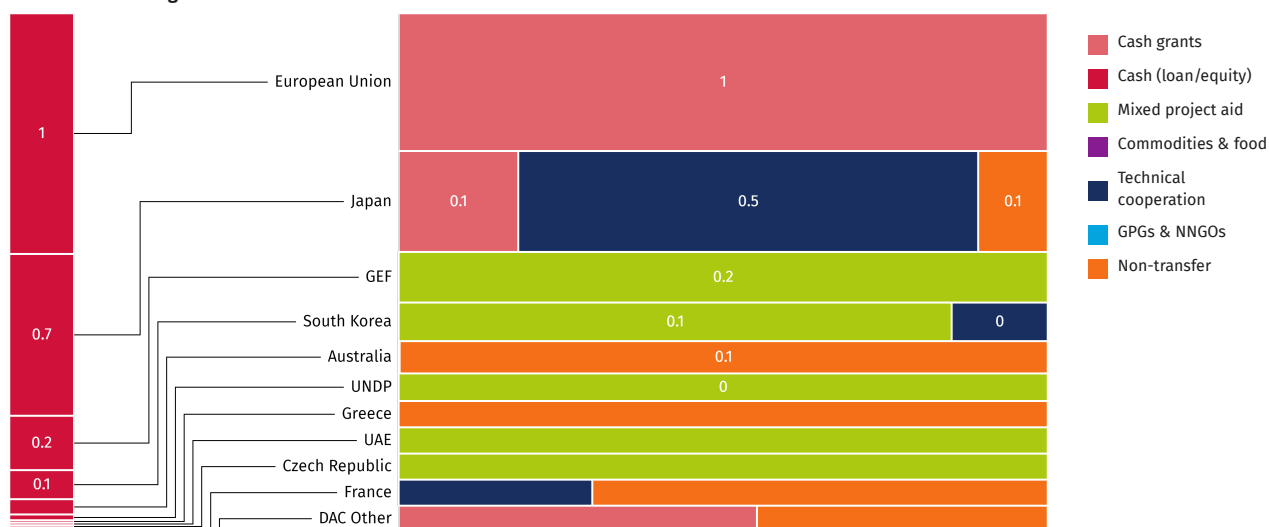


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

## The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



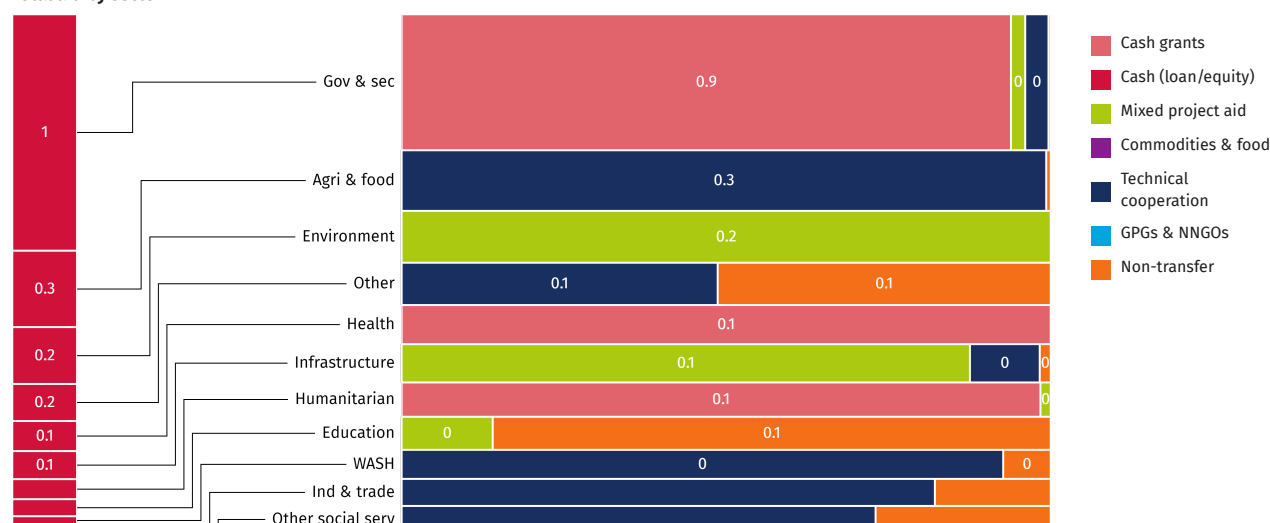
Note: ODA is equivalent to an average 0.64% of GDP across all developing countries. We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line.

## What is aid spent on?

### The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

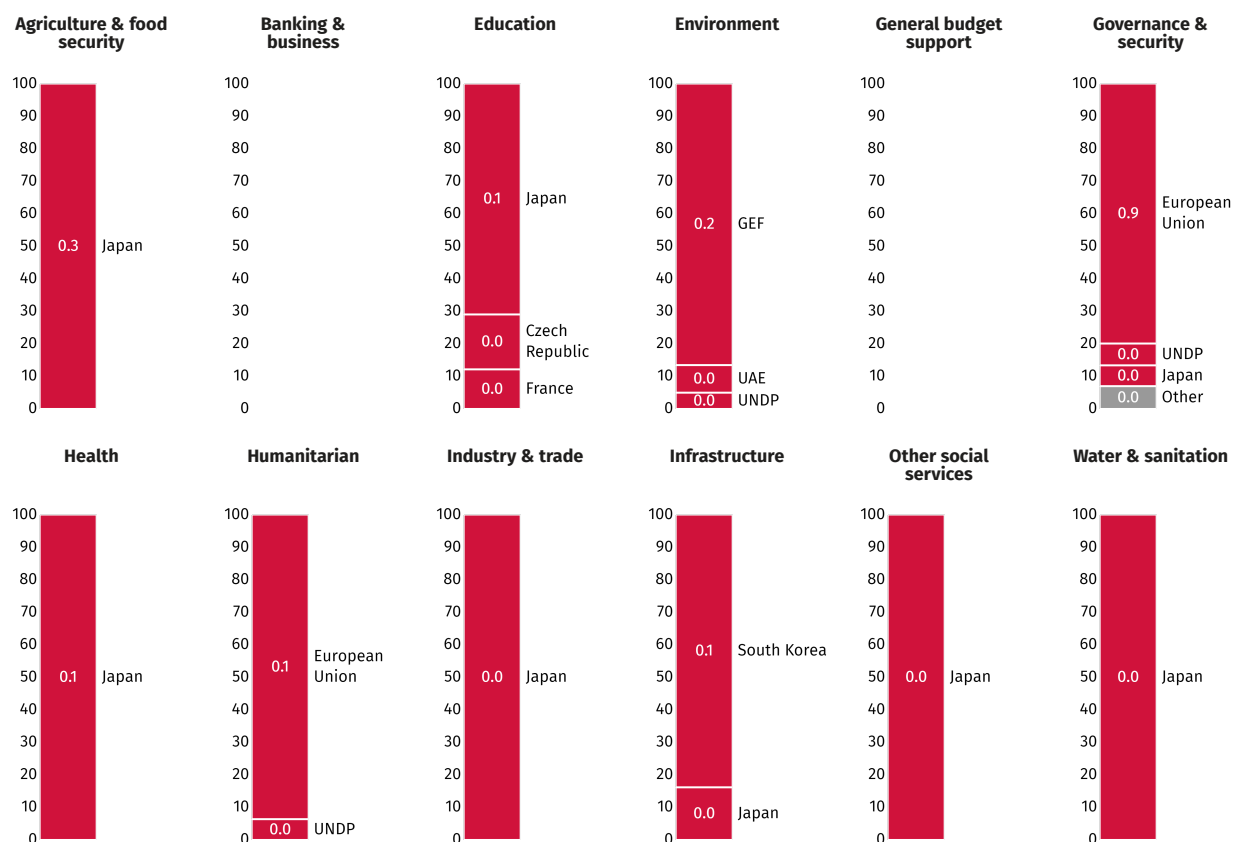
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



### The largest providers to each sector

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2012 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows.