

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Global Conference agreed in 1990 to a set of eight key global development goals intended to address and monitor the critical elements of human development. In this connection the Millennium Declaration was adopted.

The 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are stated as follows:

1. Eradicate Poverty and Hunger
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education
3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
4. Reduce Child Mortality
5. Improve Maternal Health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases
7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability
8. Develop A Global Partnership for Development

A recent review coordinated by the OECS and the UNDP recommended the following additional Goals for the OECS Member States and Barbados:

- To take concerted action against international terrorism and to accede as soon as possible to all relevant conventions;
- To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking in and smuggling of human beings and money laundering.

A total of 18 targets and over 40 indicators have been set for the MDGs and these are expected to be realized over the twenty-five year period (1990 – 2015).

MDG monitoring and assessment are also expected to be conducted at the national, regional and global levels, and such an initiative will require a national response involving ownership, commitment, and partnership from all stakeholders – the public and private sectors, community-based and non-governmental organizations. Each country is expected to prepare a status report.

Therefore, as a pioneering effort, this report gives a status of the indicators available to date. Data gaps in some critical areas affected the statistical tracking capacities for any trend analysis but this will improve as the supportive stakeholder environment strengthens.

Even though all the goals are critical to national development, there needs to be the prioritizing of the indicators due to their interrelated and interdependent nature.

The report is supplemented by an Appendix which is a tabular presentation of the indicators.

MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MDGs

The following status is presented by Goals, Targets, and Related Indicators.

Goal 1 > Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1 Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 per day

Indicators *Proportion of Population below US\$1 (PPP) per day*
Poverty Gap Ratio
Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption

In Antigua and Barbuda, no poverty assessment survey nor survey of living conditions have been conducted during the reporting period. However, a poverty index from IDB as reported in E. Greene, 'Reducing Poverty in the Caribbean by intervals in Health and Education', PAHO, estimated the share of the poorest quintile for the twin island state as 12.0 (1997). As part of a regional effort by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, a Household Income and Expenditure Survey was conducted in 1998 to derive the National Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Access to potable water and toilet facilities are other measures of poverty. In Antigua and Barbuda, this access registered 91% (2000) of households being supplied with Government piped water as well as personal water catchments facilities. The number of private households with water-borne toilets stood at 96% (2000).

The Government has created a new ministry – Ministry of Social Transformation. One of its initial mandates is to conduct a national Poverty Assessment, in collaboration with the Caribbean Development Bank. The findings of this assessment are eagerly being anticipated by stakeholders.

Target 2 Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator *Prevalence of Underweight Children < 5 years*
The measurement "abnormal weight for age" is used to reflect underweight. This indicator shows a low prevalence rate. The highest percentage of children < 5 years is approximately 1.08 (2001) for the reporting period. Data is not aggregated by sex.

Goal 2 > Achieve Universal Primary Education

This goal focuses on the achievement of universal primary level education whereby children throughout the world will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015.

Target 3 Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education

This indicator focuses on “the number of children of primary school age enrolled in primary education expressed as a percentage of the total number in the same age group in the population.” In Antigua and Barbuda, primary education also includes post-primary classes (13 – 16) years expressed as a percentage of the population 5 – 16 years. The data indicate that except for 2001 (58.5%), the net enrolment ratio is fairly high. For the period 2000 – 2002, the net primary enrolment ratio was 69.2.

Indicator Proportion of Pupils Starting Grade 1 Who Reach Grade 5

The attendance rate of 94.4% (2002) is indicative of the fact that the target of 100% is achievable even before 2015; but this would have to be monitored closely against other socio-economic factors and poverty reduction strategies.

Concerted efforts are being made to achieve the 100% target. The two most recent initiatives are: the reclassification of post primary classes (grades 7-9) as “junior secondary”; and the provision of a school uniform grant. Another initiative on the drawing board which will further enhance this indicator is the school meals program.

Indicator Literacy Rate of 15 – 24 Year Olds

The literacy rate of 69.9 is quoted from the 1991 Census data. However, with a high level of primary school enrolment, it can be assumed that the current literacy rate is higher. Further the measurement of literacy still needs to be harmonized. The population census definition uses ‘the completion of the first few years of primary schooling’ while the MDG definition uses “persons who can read, write, understand or can say a simple sentence about their lives”. This could exclude persons whose “highest level of educational attainment was classified in the census as primary or none”.

Goal 3 > Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment

Target 4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary level education by preferably 2005 and at all levels of education by 2015.

Indicator Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education

The data indicate that the ratio of girls to boys in primary education was less than one ranging between 0.88% (1995, 1998) and 0.97% (1991). Immediate efforts are being made to attain the 1991 level by 2005. For the data reporting period of 2000 – 2001, more boys than girls were enrolled at the primary level; the reverse was observed for the same period for secondary with the rate at the tertiary level doubling in 1999 in favour of the female students. It is unlikely that parity can be reached at the primary and secondary levels by 2005.

Indicator Ratio of Literate Females to Males, 15 – 24 Years Old

The data available for 1991 indicate a rate of 1.21. However, in studying the current trend of the high attendance of girls to boys at the secondary and tertiary levels of education, it can be assumed that the ratio of literate females to males in this age group would follow a similar pattern.

Indicator Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector

Data was derived from the 1991 census of employed persons by industry and sector. The data indicated that 47.7% of employment in the non-agricultural sectors are females. Although no labour force surveys have been conducted in Antigua and Barbuda, with the in – migration of Caribbean nationals there would be a marked increase. Apart from the expected growth in the secretarial and domestic sectors there has been significant growth in the services sector, particularly in the informal, information technology, and off shore gaming areas.

Indicator Proportion of Seats Held by Women in the National Parliament

This indicator measures the “number of women (elected and non-elected) holding seats in the Parliament as a percentage of the total seats held by both men and women”. As of the reporting period, no woman has ever been elected to serve in the Lower House of Parliament. The percentage of women (11.1) in 2002 was calculated from the cumulative total (36) of the members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

The disparity between the students’ access to education by sex is minimal. Efforts are presently being made by the Government to include women in more leadership and lucrative roles within the Public Sector so that they can contribute to nation building. However, the generated data of the above indicators suggest that much more needs to be done if this goal is to be realized by the year 2015.

Goal 4 Reduce Child Mortality

Target 5 Reduce the under five mortality rates by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015.

Indicator Under five Mortality Rate

This is defined as “the number of deaths among children < 5 years of age per 1,000 live births”. The under-five mortality rates have fluctuated during the period. (Fig 1)

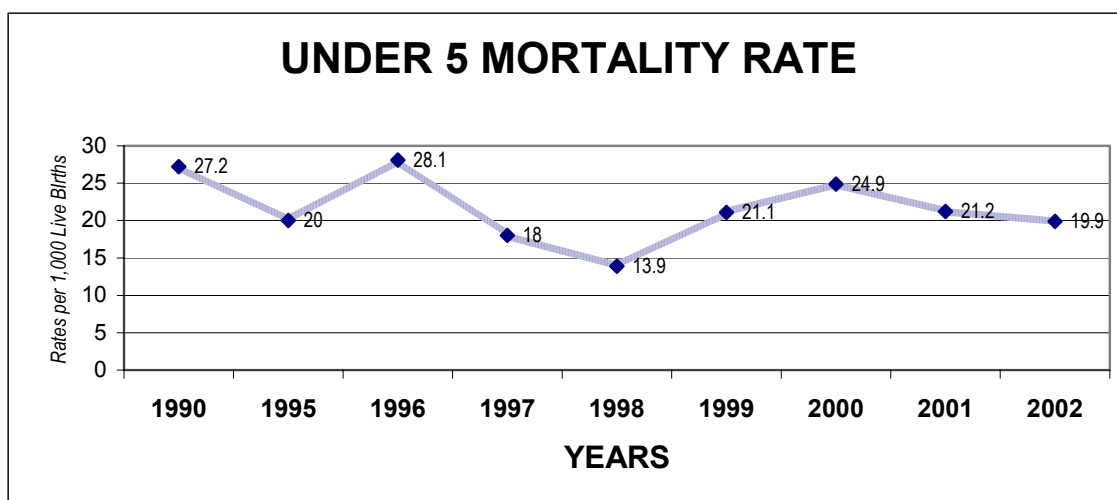


Fig. 1

Indicator Infant Mortality Rate

For the period, infant mortality rates were below 25 deaths per 1,000 live births. Notwithstanding, there were fluctuations in the reported data.

Indicator Proportion of 1 Year Old Children Immunized against Measles

There is an excellent immunization programme in Antigua and Barbuda. This indicator is defined as the “number of children aged one year who have received one dose of vaccine against measles expressed as a percentage of the 1 year old population”. At least 98% of the children were immunized against Measles for each of the respective years of the reporting period.

This goal of reducing child mortality is definitely achievable by the year 2015 as long as the immunization efforts are sustained and improved programmes are developed to enhance special care issues. Access to this initiative and other infant care services are readily available at the six district clinics strategically located around the twin island state. It must be noted that most of the deaths, which occurred between the 1 – 4 years age group were as a result of accidents/injuries.

Goal 5 Improve Maternal Health

Target 6 Reduce between 1990 and 2105 the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator Maternal Mortality Ratio

Very low maternal mortality rates have been recorded for the period. In fact, a maximum of 3 deaths were attributed to obstetric complications for the reported period. For 2001, the maternal mortality ratio was 0.73 per 1,000 live births. There were no recorded maternal deaths for 2002. Maternal health care in Antigua and Barbuda is effectively administered by skilled health personnel.

Indicator Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

This indicator represents the number of births, which were attended by skilled health personnel as a percentage of total number births. For each respective year of the reporting period, the attendance rates averaged 100%.

The goal of improving maternal health has already been achieved in Antigua and Barbuda. The challenge, therefore, is to sustain this excellent programme.

Goal 6 > Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Target 7 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator HIV Prevalence Among 15 – 24 Year Old Pregnant Women

For this data gathering exercise, data was not classified by the age specified but rather represent women 15 – 49 years, as the data was not aggregated for the age-group 15 – 24 years. In this country, the prevention of mother to child transmission programme commenced in 1999. The highest rate of HIV prevalence among 15 – 49 year old women was recorded in 2000 (0.14)

while the least was in 1991 (0.02). This indicator is defined as the number of HIV prevalence among women 15 – 49 years old expressed as a percentage of the female population 15 – 49 years.

Since the first case of HIV/AIDS was diagnosed in 1988, the disease has been on the increase. Of the 33 women diagnosed between 1985 – 2002, 94% fall within the child bearing age, which is also the productive labour force cohort. This is based only on the number of notifications in the programme.

Indicator Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Overall, there has been a gradual decline in the issuance of contraceptives/contraceptives devices by the National Family Planning Clinic. Data for 1998 and 1999 show that the prevalence rate between females and males is approximately 5:1. Further over 60% of the women of childbearing age use contraceptive methods. The data does not reflect visits to private clinics and personal purchases.

Indicator Number of Children Orphaned by HIV/AIDS

The number of orphans was 11 for 2000 and 2001. For these children either “their mother, father or both parents have died as a result” of the infection. HIV/AIDS is among the top 10 leading causes of deaths at the national level during the period; and, usually affects the age group of 20 – 44 years. Proper care, attention and support would need to be provided for these children so as to avoid a possible new trend in poverty, namely “children-headed households”.

There is no guarantee that the spread of HIV/AIDS will be halved by 2015 and begun to reverse. However the Government is working aggressively through the AIDS Secretariat in collaboration with the Clinton Foundation to provide anti-retroviral drugs. Further various interest groups have been working very closely with the Secretariat in a continuous public education programme to reduce the stigma and discrimination associated with the disease so as to encourage people living with the virus to access the medication while at the same time educating the public about the disease.

Target 8 Have halved by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases.

Indicator Prevalence and Death Rates Associated With Malaria

Although Antigua and Barbuda recorded cases of imported malaria, there were no resultant deaths. The prevalence rates were 2.95 (1995); 2.91 (1996); 1.41 (1999) and 2.64 (2001). There is no available data for the number of persons using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.

Indicator Prevalence and Death Rates Associated With Bronchopneumonia in Children < 5 Years Old

The indicator reflects the reported number of cases per 100,000 population, and the death rates are the number of deaths caused by bronchopneumonia per 100,000 population. The data garnered however reflect “Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI)” in the under 5 years old population. For a small population, the prevalence rate for this disease is very high.

Indicator *Prevalence and Death Rates Associated With Tuberculosis (TB)*

There has been a downward trend in the number of reported cases for TB over the 1996 – 2002 period. One death at a rate of 1.41 per 100,000 population was recorded in 1999. Use of the DOTS (**D**irectly **O**bserved **T**reatment **S**hort **C**ourse) resulted in a cure of 50% of TB cases over the reporting period.

The goal of combating HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and other major diseases can be achieved but only through Herculean integrated efforts, and especially with the needed resources expended to the area of HIV/AIDS.

Goal 7 > Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Indicator *Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest*

There has been no increase in forested area throughout the reporting period. The forest cover approximately 21.4%.

Indicator *Land Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity*

This refers to the area of land (in hectares) set aside by legislation or some other form of restriction solely for preserving and maintaining biological diversity. For the period, 1990 – 1998, the land area protected remained at 5,500 hectares. In 1999, it increased to 7,330 hectares.

Indicator *Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Unit of Energy Used*

There has been fluctuation in the GDP per unit of Energy used for the period.

Indicator *Carbon Dioxide Emissions*

Figures for Carbon Dioxide Emissions per capita revealed that the level increased from 4,695 giga tonnes (1990) to an estimated 5,102 giga tonnes (1999).

Target 10 Halved by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Indicator *Proportion of Population with Sustainable Access to an Improved Water Source*

Based on projections from the 1991 census, data indicated that access to piped water is approximately 91% of private households. By 2015, Antigua and Barbuda hopes to achieve 100%.

Target 11 By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicator *Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation*

The proportion of households with access to improved sanitation or water-borne toilet facilities increased from 52.8% in 1991 to 96% in 2000. Despite these improvements, major diseases such

as Gastroenteritis, Salmonellas and Dengue Fever continue to be a major challenge for health care professionals. Greater efforts are being made to further upgrade all water-borne facilities, and educate food vendors regarding food safety methods.

Indicator Proportion of Population with Access to Secure Tenure

This is regarded as the proportion of households who live in owner-occupied units. The indicator is defined as “the number of households which are owner-occupied as a percentage of total private households”. In 1991 this estimate was reflected as 66%, but from the trend observed from the increase in building permit applications for private homes and residential apartments, for owner occupancy or rental purposes, significant improvement is forecasted.

Goal 8 > Develop A Global Partnership for Development

Target 12 Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes: A commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally.

Target 13 Address the special needs of the least developing countries

Includes: Tariff and quota-free access for least developed countries’ exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC’s and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 14 Address the special needs of landlocked countries and Small Island Developing States (through the Programme Action for Sustainable Development of Small Islands Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly).

Target 15 Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long-term.

Indicators are given in a combined set below. It is understood that “some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately” for the different country groupings. Assistance is needed to compile the data to accurately measure these indicators:

Indicator Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The percentage of ODA to basic social services such as education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, sanitation, and the environment.

Indicator Proportion of Exports Admitted Free of Duties and Quotas

The data indicated that approximately 90% of Antigua’s total exports are admitted free of duties and quotas to other countries. As it relates to tariff rates, the average tariff on agricultural

products was 25% for the reporting period. A decline in the average tariff on textiles and clothing from 30% (1995) to 15% (2001) was observed.

Indicator Proportion of ODA Provided to Help Build Trade Capacity

Indicator Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services

Except for 2000 (5.8), the debt service ratios were generally low for the other respective years of the reporting period, which generally was below 4.5%. Concerted efforts have been made to monitor the national debt profile and exports of goods and services on a quarterly basis.

Target 16 In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youths

Indicator Unemployment Rate of 15-24 year olds

The ratio of the unemployed 15-24 year olds to the labour force was reported in the 1991 census as approximately 25%. This indicator is critical to measuring their performance as new entrants into the labour force alongside the indicator of ‘under employment’.

Indicator Proportion of Population with Access to Affordable Essential Drugs on a Sustainable Basis

This indicator represents “the cumulative total of under 15 year olds, those 65+ years old and those suffering from life-threatening diseases (HIV/AIDS, asthma, diabetes, hypertension, cancer) as a percentage of the total population”. Access to affordable essential drugs is over 80%. The Medical Benefits Scheme provides free medication to persons under 16 years and over 65 years as well as persons in the labour force living with 8 diseases, namely diabetes, hypertension, cancer, certified lunacy, asthma, glaucoma, leprosy, and cardiovascular diseases. The population also has access to these essential drugs from private pharmacies at affordable prices.

Indicator Telephone lines, cellular subscribers, and personal computers per 1000 people

This indicator is intended to measure these services in private households, which is expected to give a reasonable picture of the access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT). However, caution has to be exercised since the advent of ICT has necessitated more than one of these devices per household.

If the goal of global partnership for development is to be realized by 2015, greater efforts will be required.

Additional Goals

- To take concerted action against international terrorism and to accede as soon as possible to all relevant conventions;
- To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking in and smuggling of human beings and money laundering.

Indicator Incidents of Crime

The crude crime rate in Antigua and Barbuda for 2002 stands at 100.96 per 1,000 population. For the 2000 - 2002, a total of 19,950 cases were reported to the police. Of this total 6,786 (34%) was grouped under Larceny. In 2002, a total of 2,054 persons were arrested, 66% committed *statutory offences*, while the remaining 34% committed a *common law offence*. During 2001, the number of cases reported (5,558) to the police declined by 15.8% from the previous year with a record of 6,603 cases. For 2002, the number of cases reported (7,789) rose significantly by 40.1%. A total of 1,329 convictions were recorded during the three-year period, 92.3% of the convictions were to male offenders. The number of police officers per 1,000 population for 2001 and 2002 is approximately 7.

There was relatively a low murder rate of less than 12 per 100,000 population for the reporting period, except for 1997 where the murder rate was approximately 19 per 100,000 population.

Indicator Substance Abuse

Very little data exist for the *prevalence of drug abuse among school children*. The definition refers to “secondary school children who report the regular use of illegal drugs as a percentage of population of secondary school age i.e. those aged 11-20 years”.

A national Drug Use Prevalence Survey was administered in the School and Workplace in 1991 in collaboration with the Organisation of American States. The reference group included students in the 11-20 year category. With respect to “illicit drug use” approximately 13% of the 1,714 students interviewed have used illicit drugs at some time in their teenage life; of these 30% reported that they still use illicit drugs.

On the *number of persons receiving treatment for substance abuse*, data revealed that for 2002, 25 persons were institutionalized at a National Drug Rehabilitation Centre. The data was not aggregated by sex.

An Office of the National Drug Control and Money Laundering Prevention has recently been established.

CONCLUSION

The Government of Antigua and Barbuda is fully committed to achieving the goals and targets of the Millennium Development Goals by the year 2015. The status report supported by the data in the Appendix shows that work is in progress but a lot more has to be done in a manner that can be sustained. Some of it will be extremely challenging, but achievable. The data gathering machinery has to be strengthened and this can be done through the forging of a stronger national strategic alliance with all stakeholders - data providers and data users. A proper monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be critical to the successful tracking of the goals. The economic targets in Goal 8 will severely impact on the other goals hence the need for a national development plan incorporating the poverty reduction strategies, public sector reform, and other development initiatives into an integrated framework. In other words a national partnership for development is the first step towards successful realization of the MDGs by the year 2015. >>>

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOALS / INDICATORS	UNIT	1990/91	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER									
∅ Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption	%	12.0	...	...	...	...
∅ Prevalence of Underweight Children (< 5 years)	%	...	0.60	0.47	0.87	0.85	0.62	0.90	0.08
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION									
∅ Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education	%	73.1	73.4	77.7	80.2	78.7	81.7	79.9	62.3
-- M		67.8	67.1	70.3	73.2	69.2	74.8	73.7	54.6
-- F		70.3	71.7	74.0	76.6	72.9	78.2	76.5	58.5
∅ Literacy Rate of 15-24 Year Olds	%	69.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN									
∅ Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education	%	0.97	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.87
-- Primary		1.01	...	1.22	1.36	1.28	1.31	1.31	1.14
-- Secondary		2.02	1.86	1.50
-- Tertiary									
∅ Ratio of Literate Females to Males of 15-24 Year Olds	%	1.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
∅ Women in Wage Employment - Non-Agricultural Sector	%	47.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
∅ Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliament	%	2.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	8.3	11.1
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY									
∅ Under 5 Mortality Rate	●	27.2	20.0	28.1	18.0	13.9	21.1	24.9	21.2
∅ Infant Mortality Rate	●	25.5	17.1	25.4	14.5	12.5	21.1	21.6	15.4
∅ Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against Measles	%	94	100	100	97	100	100	100	100
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH									
∅ Maternal Mortality Ratio	●	...	0.85	0	0	0.69	0	0.73	0
∅ Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES									
∅ HIV Prevalence among 15-49 year old Pregnant Women	%	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.05
∅ Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	%	7.13	7.42	5.82	3.62	2.87	2.96
∅ Number of Children Orphaned by HIV/AIDS	%	11	11
∅ Prevalence & Death Rate Associated with Salmonellosis	■	0	5.91	5.82	8.70	0	0	5.53	19.8
-- Prevalence		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-- Death Rate									
∅ Prevalence & Death Rate Associated with Gastro < 5 years	■	1180.4	1076.7	1001.3	3035.2	1483.8	2013.9	963.9	974.4
-- Prevalence		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-- Death Rate									

⊗ Prevalence & Death Rate Associated with Bronchopneumonia < 5 year										
-- Prevalence	■	...	5283.4	5851.7	5864.4	5652.2	5821.7	4300.9	5204.6	
-- Death Rate		3.13	1.47	5.82	5.80	0	9.87	2.76	1.32	
⊗ Prevalence & Death Rate Associated with Dengue										
-- Prevalence	■	0	82.8	8.7	14.5	4.3	2.8	11.1	10.6	
-- Death Rate		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
⊗ Prevalence & Death Rate Associated with Tuberculosis										
-- Prevalence	■	1.6	0	8.7	4.4	5.7	4.2	2.8	0	
-- Death Rate		0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	
⊗ Prevalence & Death Rate Associated with Malaria										
-- Prevalence	■	0	3.0	2.9	0	0	1.4	0	2.6	
-- Death Rate		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

⊗ Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest	%	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4
⊗ Land Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity	Hectares	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	7330	7330	7330
⊗ GDP per unit of Energy Use	US\$	...	324	321	353	403	407	387	427
⊗ Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Per Capita)	G-T	4695	4885	4885	5107	5031	5102	...	...
⊗ Proportion of households with piped water supply	%	51.9	...	...	...	...	...	91.0	...
⊗ Proportion of household with water borne toilet facilities	%	52.8	...	...	...	...	...	96.0	...

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

⊗ Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services	%	3.9	3.6	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	5.8	4.1
⊗ Proportion of Population with Access to Affordable Essential Drugs on a Sustainable Basis	%	...	90	...	90	...	...	...	...
⊗ Telephone Lines per 1,000 people	▪	445.9	...	...	...	...	...	521.4	462.1

ADDITIONAL GOALS

⊗ Incidents of Crime	<i>(See Overleaf)</i>									
⊗ Murders & Murder Rate - Number		3	8	3	13	7	7	4	7	
- Murder Rate	■	4.7	11.8	4.4	18.9	10.0	9.9	5.5	9.2	
⊗ Thefts and Burglaries	<i>(See Overleaf)</i>									
⊗ Drug Offences	<i>(See Overleaf)</i>									
⊗ Youth Offenders by Sex	<i>(See Overleaf)</i>									

^P -- Provisional

● – per 1,000 Live Births

▪ – per 1,000 Population

■ – per 100,000 Population

G-T – Giga -Tonne

Number of Incidents of Crime

Year	Crime Against The Person	Crime Against Property	Miscellaneous Offences	Total
1990	328	2199	324	2851
1995	447	3173	317	3937
1996	336	2726	393	3485
1997	851	3244	5782	9877
1998	627	2071	5500	8198
1999	317	2085	3112	5514
2000	458	2423	3722	6603
2001	436	2466	2656	5558
2002	414	2437	4942	7793

Source: Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force; National Statistical Office

Number of Murders and Murder Rate

Year	Number of Murders	Murder Rate Per 100,000 Population
1990	3	...
1995	8	11.83
1996	3	4.37
1997	13	18.87
1998	7	10.01
1999	7	9.87
2000	4	5.53
2001	7	9.24
2002	5	6.48

Source: Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force; National Statistical Office

Number of Thefts and Burglaries

Year	Thefts	Burglaries
1990	933	1057
1995	1249	1564
1996	1016	1410
1997	1259	1483
1998	976	844
1999	760	1121
2000	951	1264
2001	929	1305
2002	885	1383

Number of Drug Offences by Type of Drug and Category

Year	Number	Cannabis		Cocaine	
		Possession	Trafficking	Possession	Trafficking
1990	249	...	...	...	...
1995	346	...	...	...	...
1996	406	...	...	...	...
1997	716	...	...	...	...
1998	468	...	...	...	...
1999	225	...	...	...	...
2000	216	...	...	...	...
2001	229	...	...	...	...
2002	206	...	...	...	...

Source: Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force; National Statistical Office

Number of Youth Offenders by Sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
1990	30	2	32
1995	34	2	36
1996	35	7	42
1997	38	4	42
1998	10	2	12
1999	32	-	32
2000	24	-	24
2001	9	1	10
2002	179	24	203

Data recorded include the 21 – 29 year old category

Source: Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force; National Statistical Office