

# ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW - JUNE 2021

## ANGUILLA

Forecasts based on tourism expectations point to a marginal expansion in annual GDP in 2021.

# OVERVIEW



Anguilla's economy continued to be adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic during the first six months of 2021.



The tourism industry suffered deeper losses when compared with the first six months of 2020.



The economy is expected to gradually recover from its recessionary state during the second half of the year, buoyed by stronger tourist arrivals and construction activity.



As a result, annual growth for 2021 is expected to be marginally positive, though subject to a number of unfavourable risks.

## THE ECONOMY (REAL SECTOR)

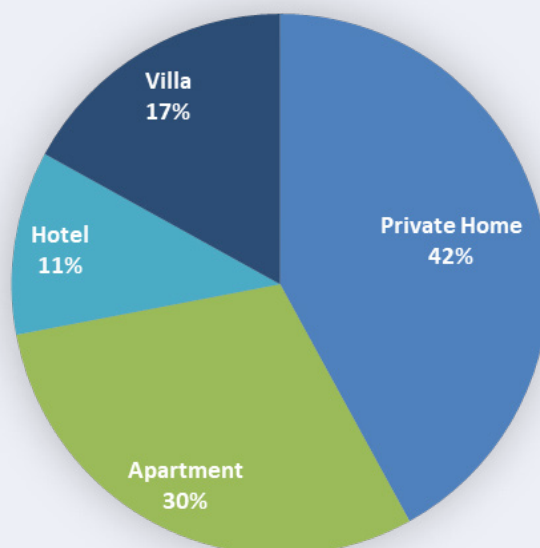
Tourism dominates the economic landscape of Anguilla. Its interlinkages with other major economic sectors means that a downturn in tourism will constrain activity in those sectors, which together contribute nearly 70.0 per cent of GDP. During the first half of 2021, Anguilla recorded 6,984 tourist visitors, of which 6,974 were stay-over arrivals. This performance was a stark decline from the 38,922 visitors reported in the first half of 2020 (see figure 1) and 91.0 per cent below the 5-year average. The US market was the strongest, accounting for 87.0 per cent of total visitor arrivals. The Canadian, United Kingdom and Caribbean markets each accounted for less than 2.0 per cent of stay over arrivals.

**Figure 1 - Anguilla Visitor Arrivals (Jan-June)**



Notably, in August 2020, Anguilla launched a Digital Nomad programme, which is a remote working programme where international travelers can work in Anguilla for three to twelve months. As of June 2021, the programme had attracted 285 applications with an average length of stay of 193 days at various accommodations (see figure 2). These Digital Nomads would have contributed to economic activity during the first half of 2021.

**Figure 2 - Type of Accommodation (Digital Nomads)**

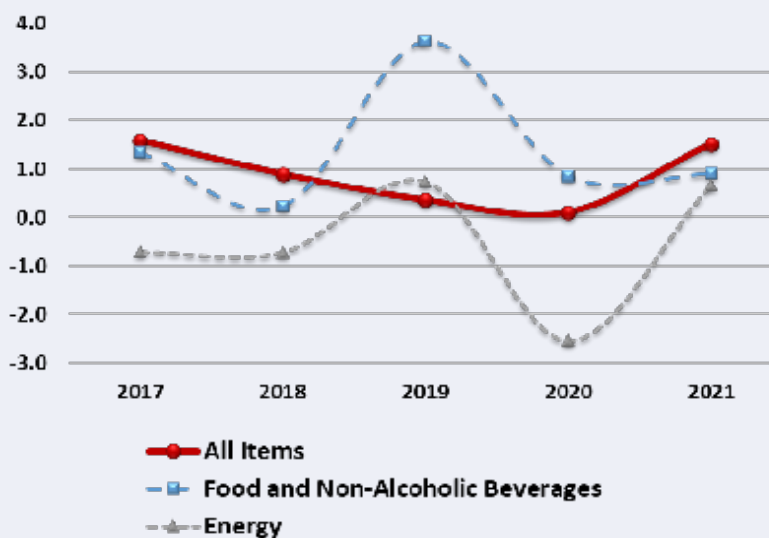


Construction activity is estimated to have slowed as many projects under the Anguilla Programme will soon be completed. Overall, the economy is estimated to have contracted in the first six months, driven by the fall in tourism activity and the concomitant decline in other major sectors including wholesale and retail trade, transport, storage and communications and real estate, renting and business activities.

## CONSUMER PRICES .

Consistent with the global increase in energy and food prices during the period under review, households in Anguilla spent more on goods and services. The Consumer Price index (period average) rose by 1.8 per cent in the period January to June 2021 (see figure 3). For the comparable period last year, the CPI declined by 0.3 per cent. Anguillans paid notably higher prices for food (meats, fruits, fish and seafood), fuel prices and household appliances, airline tickets to some destinations and outpatient health services.

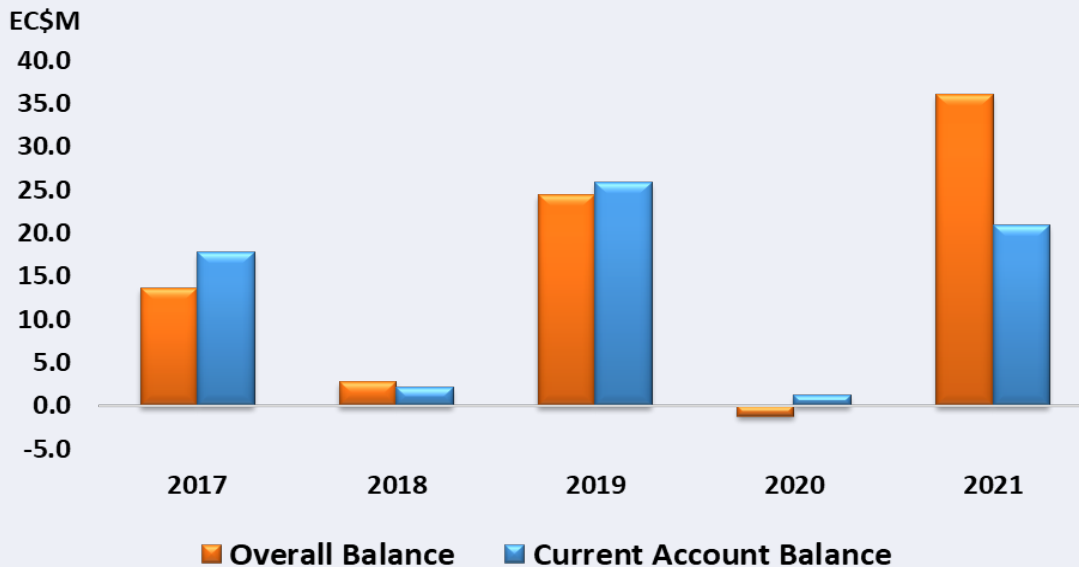
**Figure 3 - Anguilla Consumer Price Index Percentage Change (period average)**



## GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (FISCAL AND DEBT)

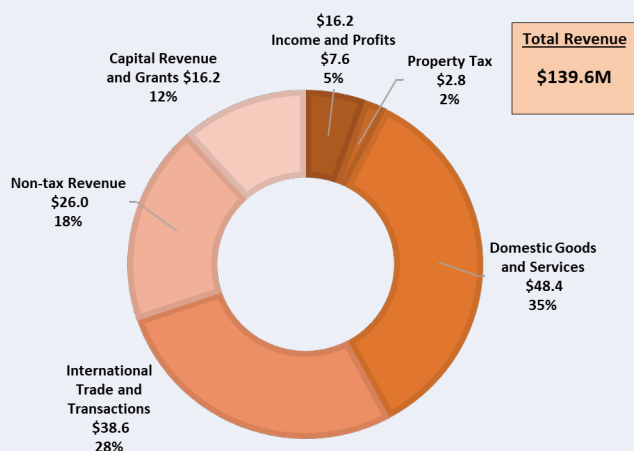
The fiscal balance of the central government improved in the first six months of 2021 mainly associated with stronger tax revenue. An overall surplus of \$36.1m was recorded, relative to a deficit of \$1.2m for the comparable six months of 2020 (see figure 4).

**Figure 4 - Anguilla Public Finance**

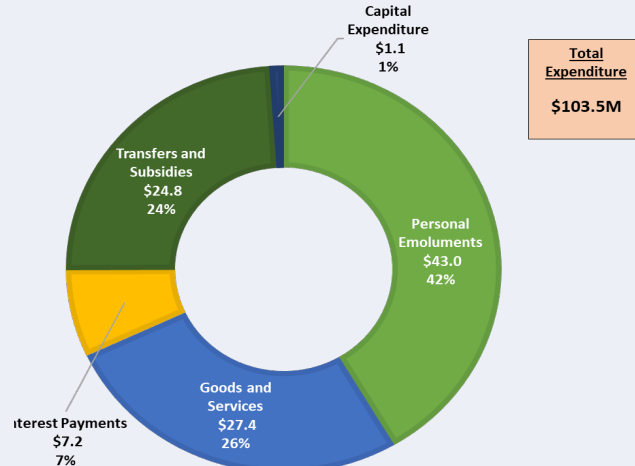


Intake from current revenue (see figure 5) rose by 23.5 per cent to \$123.4m, which was \$23.5m higher than the level reported one year ago and 14.6 per cent greater than the recent 5-year average. Tax revenue, which accounted for 79.0 per cent of current revenue, increased by 15.3 per cent (\$12.9m). This was largely due to an exceptional intake from stamp duties, representing a windfall from the sale of a leading resort and spa. Non-tax revenue grew by \$10.6m to \$26.0m. Current expenditure (see figure 6) expanded by 3.8 per cent to \$102.4m, reflecting higher outlays on personal emoluments, goods and services, and transfers and subsidies. This was 6.0 per cent higher than the recent 5-year average. Current grants amounted to \$16.3m which contributed to a current account surplus of \$37.2m, up from \$1.3m at the end of June 2020 and significantly above the average of the last 5 years. Capital expenditure remained marginal at \$1.1m.

**Figure 5 - Government Expenses, Jan-Jun 2021 (ECM\$M)**

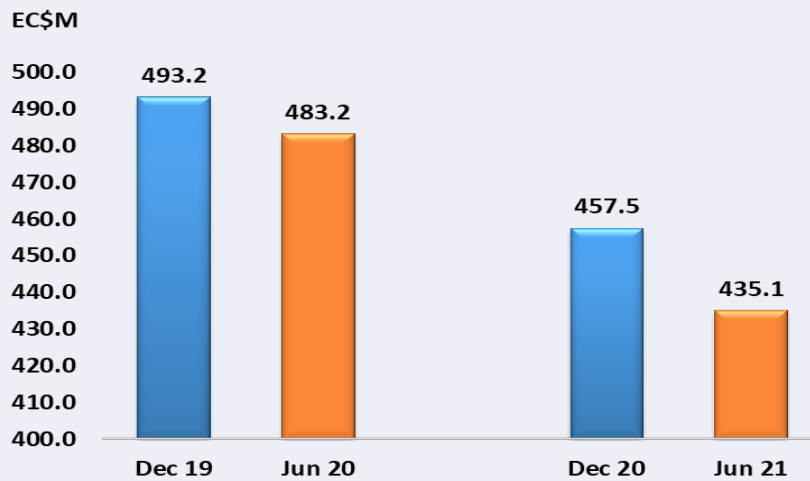


**Figure 6 - Government Expenditure, Jan -Jun 2021 (EC\$M)**



At the end of June 2021, the total public sector debt amounted to \$435.1m. This represented a decrease of 4.9 per cent (\$22.4m) from December 2020 (see figure 7) due to regular amortisation. The debt levels of both central government and public corporations fell by \$21.5m and \$0.9m, respectively.

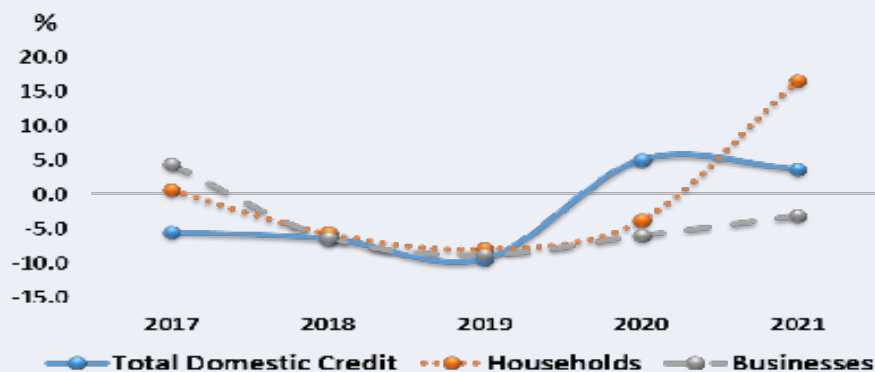
**Figure 7 - Total Public Sector Debt**



## BANKING DEVELOPMENTS (MONETARY)

At the end of June 2021, the net domestic assets of the banking sector stood at \$274.3m. This was 20.2 per cent above the level attained at the end of June 2020, reflecting an expansion in credit to the domestic economy. Overall claims on the private sector rose by 7.8 per cent, primarily associated with a 16.6 per cent increase in credit to households. In contrast, lending to businesses fell by 3.1 per cent (see figure 8). Banking sector credit to the government fell by \$18.0m while deposits rose by \$6.2m, yielding an increase in the net deposit position of the government to \$74.3m. Transferable deposits rose by \$5.6m as hotels resumed operations and the job market improved incrementally. Foreign currency deposits also rose by \$17.7m while other deposits declined by \$2.2m

**Figure 8 - Anguilla Domestic Credit Percentage Change (June)**



The asset quality of the banking sector improved as the ratio of non-performing loans to gross loans fell by 2.1 percentage points to 24.2 per cent. Most of these NPLs were inherited from the bank resolution process.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

Consistent with the gradual reopening of the economy, the merchandise trade deficit increased to \$216.5m from \$201.7m in the first half of 2020 (see figure 9). Over the 5-year period ended 2020, the merchandise trade deficit averaged \$272.0m. This outturn reflected a 10.4 per cent (\$21.3m) rise in imports, while exports more than doubled to \$10.4m.

*Figure 9 - Anguilla Visible Trade EC\$m (June)*



# OUTLOOK

Like many ECCU economies, the economic outlook for Anguilla is fraught with uncertainty as the more contagious and highly fatal Delta variant of the coronavirus spreads through the region. Construction works will continue to wind down on a number of public sector projects during the second half of the year. However, forecasts based on tourism expectations point to a marginal expansion in annual GDP in 2021. The tourism industry is anticipated to benefit from:

- An increase in air access. American Airlines will begin direct flights from Miami to Anguilla in early December 2021. Negotiations are ongoing with Caribbean Airlines and Cape Air.
- The Digital Nomad programme, which should continue to add impetus to domestic economic activity.
- Strategic marketing by the Anguilla Tourist Board to tap into the global pent-up demand for travel.

Inflationary pressures are envisioned to persist for the rest of year as projections for global oil and food prices indicate end of year average prices significantly above those recorded for 2020. As a result, the CPI should approach 2.0 per cent by the end of the year. The fiscal surplus is likely to improve relative to the outcome of 2020, as a result of greater economic activity, grant inflows and the containment of expenditure.



# TABLES

**The five-year formatted tables for the Anguilla's main economic sectors**

- Table A1 - Central Government Fiscal Operations
- Table A2 - Monetary Survey
- Table A3 - Selected Trade Statistics
- Table A4 - Consumer Price Index
- Table A5 - Selected Tourism Statistics

**Table A1**  
**Anguilla- Central Government Fiscal Operations**  
*(In millions of Eastern Caribbean dollars)*

	January to June					Average 2015 to 2019	Average 2015 to 2020
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
<b>Current Revenues</b>	<b>112.10</b>	<b>98.77</b>	<b>126.70</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>123.39</b>	<b>108.41</b>	<b>107.63</b>
<b>Tax Revenues</b>	<b>96.04</b>	<b>79.70</b>	<b>108.70</b>	<b>84.30</b>	<b>97.41</b>	<b>92.31</b>	<b>91.49</b>
<b>Taxes on Income and Profits</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>7.71</b>
<b>Of which: Stabilisation Levy</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>7.67</b>
<b>Taxes on Property</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2.89</b>
<b>Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services</b>	<b>48.80</b>	<b>23.40</b>	<b>44.02</b>	<b>33.99</b>	<b>48.97</b>	<b>38.24</b>	<b>37.87</b>
<b>License</b>	<b>10.43</b>	<b>10.40</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>10.78</b>
<b>Accommodation Tax</b>	<b>16.09</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>20.39</b>	<b>17.89</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>13.61</b>	<b>14.32</b>
<b>Stamp Duties</b>	<b>13.28</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>18.02</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>3.73</b>
<b>Taxes on International Trade and Transfers</b>	<b>34.74</b>	<b>43.72</b>	<b>30.44</b>	<b>37.83</b>	<b>38.38</b>	<b>43.77</b>	<b>43.02</b>
<b>Import Duty</b>	<b>30.12</b>	<b>33.44</b>	<b>29.43</b>	<b>16.70</b>	<b>17.72</b>	<b>33.88</b>	<b>30.88</b>
<b>Customs Exchange</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>10.38</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>7.80</b>
<b>Excise Duty</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.13</b>
<b>Interim Goods Tax</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.73</b>	<b>14.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.73</b>
<b>Non-Tax Revenues</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>19.07</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>23.98</b>	<b>13.90</b>	<b>16.14</b>
<b>Current Expenditure</b>	<b>94.29</b>	<b>96.80</b>	<b>100.80</b>	<b>98.67</b>	<b>102.44</b>	<b>94.48</b>	<b>96.82</b>
<b>Personal Expenditure</b>	<b>41.87</b>	<b>42.43</b>	<b>40.97</b>	<b>41.32</b>	<b>42.99</b>	<b>41.73</b>	<b>41.81</b>
<b>Good and Services</b>	<b>21.71</b>	<b>21.38</b>	<b>23.70</b>	<b>24.93</b>	<b>27.44</b>	<b>21.94</b>	<b>23.08</b>
<b>Interest Payments</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>8.82</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>8.98</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>8.04</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>4.34</b>
<b>External</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.70</b>
<b>Transfers and Subsidies</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>23.39</b>	<b>24.68</b>	<b>23.44</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>23.67</b>	<b>23.73</b>
<b>Of which: Pensions</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>4.29</b>
<b>Current Account Balance</b>	<b>17.82</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>23.90</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>20.95</b>	<b>13.93</b>	<b>11.08</b>
<b>Capital Revenues</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.23</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>Of which: Capital Grants</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure and Net Lending</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>3.01</b>
<b>Of which: Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>3.01</b>
<b>Primary Balance before grants</b>	<b>20.38</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>23.98</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>27.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Primary Balance after grants</b>	<b>21.38</b>	<b>11.64</b>	<b>23.98</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>43.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Overall Balance before grants</b>	<b>12.88</b>	<b>(1.10)</b>	<b>24.30</b>	<b>(1.22)</b>	<b>19.86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Overall Balance after grants</b>	<b>13.68</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>24.30</b>	<b>(1.22)</b>	<b>36.11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>(13.68)</b>	<b>(2.82)</b>	<b>(24.30)</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>(36.11)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>(11.49)</b>	<b>(8.19)</b>	<b>(12.63)</b>	<b>16.36</b>	<b>(22.83)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>EC-CP (net)</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>(0.74)</b>	<b>(6.08)</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>(4.94)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Commercial Banks (net)</b>	<b>(3.46)</b>	<b>11.33</b>	<b>(20.19)</b>	<b>19.83</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>(8.49)</b>	<b>(18.78)</b>	<b>13.45</b>	<b>(8.43)</b>	<b>(21.42)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>External</b>	<b>(2.19)</b>	<b>(3.13)</b>	<b>(9.61)</b>	<b>(9.79)</b>	<b>(3.90)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Disbursements/(Advances)</b>	<b>(2.37)</b>	<b>(3.13)</b>	<b>(9.61)</b>	<b>(9.79)</b>	<b>(3.90)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Disbursements</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Advances</b>	<b>-4.38</b>	<b>-3.29</b>	<b>-9.69</b>	<b>-11.20</b>	<b>-4.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Change in Government Foreign Assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Reserve</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>(2.28)</b>	<b>(3.33)</b>	<b>(9.36)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>(2.28)</b>	<b>(3.33)</b>	<b>(9.36)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>External</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other Financing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Treasury Department, Anguilla and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank  
 Data as of 31 August 2021

Table A2  
 Anguilla - Monetary Survey  
 (EC\$M at end of period)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 E	Five-Yearing Average	
	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	2016-2020	2016-2020
<b>Net Foreign Assets</b>	498.28	534.24	629.21	644.98	624.24	497.89	536.73
Claims On Non-Residents	494.73	524.47	624.88	742.98	709.21	742.83	742.33
Central Bank	196.36	223.27	133.86	142.81	143.67	148.11	167.86
Other Depository Corporations (Commercial Banks)	498.35	301.20	747.60	629.17	625.54	333.42	375.46
Liabilities To Non-Residents	333.48	273.98	348.28	187.00	246.88	338.48	234.89
Central Bank	14.89	14.21	5.43	12.85	8.10	11.49	12.38
Other Depository Corporations (Commercial Banks)	244.56	259.76	245.80	194.35	177.95	224.16	232.29
<b>Net Domestic Assets</b>	493.23	541.96	624.73	328.24	274.28	494.46	498.49
<b>Domestic Claims</b>	473.66	528.38	608.23	499.41	438.42	478.13	541.84
Net Claims On Central Government	(124.04)	(211.24)	(204.33)	(204.14)	(24.39)	(126.94)	(89.44)
Claims On Central Government	26.33	26.88	7.84	27.24	9.37	24.73	21.41
From Central Bank	14.85	14.21	5.43	12.85	8.14	11.49	12.23
From Other Depository Organizations	11.47	12.66	2.41	14.39	1.23	8.29	11.18
Liabilities To Central Government	148.20	141.33	136.79	77.49	83.57	136.85	113.84
Claims On Other Sectors	497.64	647.82	594.61	539.77	462.72	747.86	632.28
Claims On Other Financial Corporations (Non-Bank Financial Institutions)	7.82	7.89	8.13	1.85	1.01	16.39	6.97
Claims On Public Non-Financial Corporations	8.24	0.58	8.37	-	-	8.36	0.22
Claims On Private Non-Financial Corporations	479.76	639.33	586.11	537.92	461.71	723.10	625.09
Claims On Other Financial Corporations (Finance Corps)	349.41	287.88	264.63	248.82	241.78	348.89	281.91
Claims On Other Financial Sectors (Financial and Non-financial)	378.16	348.16	311.46	349.31	348.63	348.89	348.59
<b>Other Items (Net)</b>	19.57	13.58	16.50	(71.16)	(64.14)	(83.66)	(43.35)
<b>Monetary Liabilities (M2)</b>	1,638.51	1,873.58	1,946.14	1,731.86	1,861.54	1,692.31	1,614.22
Monetary Base (M1)	78.32	71.47	43.63	36.25	41.04	48.98	66.38
Currency Outside Depository Organizations	28.83	34.12	28.31	29.25	28.59	21.41	24.41
Currency Issued By Central Bank (Currency in Circulation)	23.27	31.37	33.86	33.38	33.34	26.81	28.89
Loan Holdings of Monetary Authority By Other (Demand Deposits)	4.64	6.49	3.63	4.85	4.81	4.88	4.63
Reserve Deposits, in National Currency	49.49	47.33	34.38	26.98	33.33	47.49	41.83
Other Money	940.19	1,802.11	1,902.51	1,695.61	1,820.50	943.40	947.84
Other Deposits, in National Currency	248.85	237.88	242.70	237.98	236.35	241.85	238.83
Foreign Currency Deposits	727.14	764.23	749.81	379.91	394.14	748.88	709.01
<b>Other Items</b>							
<b>Liquidity Ratio</b>							
Liquid assets to total assets	4.25	4.58	54.17	38.85	46.78	4.45	47.73
Liquid assets to total liabilities	43.67	51.98	43.57	38.86	54.10	47.38	54.38
Customer deposits to total (monetary) loans	147.86	179.17	189.34	139.82	156.88	147.26	173.12
<b>Weighted Average Interest Rate</b>							
Total Deposits Rate	2.26	2.28	1.44	2.51	1.43	2.41	2.28
Lending Rate	9.34	8.83	8.74	9.19	8.28	9.85	8.43
Spread between customer lending and deposits rates (basis points)	7.02	7.63	7.30	6.68	6.85	7.21	7.07
Nonperforming loans to gross loans	14.25	21.63	31.80	26.21	34.17	23.87	23.81

Source: Bank of Anguilla, Central Bank

Date as at 30 August 2021

*Table A3*  
**Anguilla - Selected Trade Statistics**  
 (Value: EC\$M)

	<b>January to June:</b>					<b>Average: 2015 to 2019</b>	<b>Average: 2016 to 2020</b>
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>		
<b>Total Exports</b>	8.57	8.38	15.02	3.92	10.36	10.70	8.95
<b>Total Imports</b>	234.72	370.87	341.50	205.57	226.86	303.03	280.98
<b>Trade Balance</b>	(226.15)	(362.49)	(326.48)	(201.65)	(216.51)	(292.33)	(272.03)

**Source:** Anguilla Customs Department and ECCB Estimates

**Data as at 21 August 2021**

**Table A4**  
**Anguilla- Consumer Price Index**  
**June 2010 = 100**

	Weight	Fixed Average		January to June					Percentage Change*	
		January to December		Fixed Average					Jan-21	Jan-20
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Dec-19	Dec-20
<b>All Items</b>	100.00	10622	10721	106.30	107.05	107.04	107.35	109.59	(0.25)	1.35
<b>Food &amp; Non-Alcoholic Beverages</b>	12.83	11625	11765	112.79	113.85	117.16	118.16	119.23	1.12	1.52
<b>Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco &amp; Narcotics</b>	2.34	12565	12934	122.55	125.31	126.24	130.14	126.79	2.11	(1.95)
<b>Clothing &amp; Footwear</b>	3.25	10697	10762	104.04	105.29	106.97	108.06	105.59	(0.93)	(1.87)
<b>Housing, Utilities, Gas &amp; Fuel</b>	25.55	9509	9364	93.39	94.61	95.39	92.07	93.09	(2.34)	0.91
<b>Household Furniture, Supplies &amp; Maintenance</b>	4.83	11524	11214	113.82	113.24	113.94	113.24	111.53	(0.58)	(0.94)
<b>Health</b>	2.34	11601	11326	113.25	115.24	115.99	115.32	120.70	(0.25)	7.32
<b>Transport</b>	15.96	11509	11157	106.38	113.09	109.55	112.61	116.72	(0.35)	4.61
<b>Communication</b>	13.02	11906	12026	117.91	116.32	120.97	119.15	120.52	(0.89)	2.70
<b>Recreation &amp; Culture</b>	3.01	9524	9429	92.82	95.33	95.47	91.01	91.65	1.16	0.17
<b>Education</b>	5.91	12226	12287	121.84	121.84	122.86	122.00	122.06	0.92	(0.01)
<b>Health &amp; Nutrition</b>	4.04	10297	11312	104.19	106.24	107.77	113.03	114.00	5.33	0.36
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	6.52	10509	10328	103.77	104.96	105.33	104.17	100.27	1.14	2.04

Source: Central Statistical Office, NCCU

\*January to June average index / January to December Average index of the previous year

Data as at 31 August 2021

**Table A5**  
**Anguilla - Selected Tourism Statistics**

	January to June					Average	Average
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2015 to 2019	2016 to 2020
<b>Total Visitors</b>	105,928	37,100	93,203	38,922	6,984	87,528	74,400
<b>Stay-Over Visitors</b>	47,894	23,279	55,878	23,220	6,974	42,555	38,928
<b>Of which:</b>							
<b>USA</b>	32,890	13,985	39,432	16,066	6,044	29,075	26,531
<b>Canada</b>	2,313	820	2,706	1,399	135	2,025	1,875
<b>UK</b>	2,097	1,150	2,263	894	149	1,688	-
<b>Caribbean</b>	5,418	4,940	5,527	1,892	107	5,376	4,706
<b>Other Countries</b>	1,755	1,053	2,168	1,002	338	1,515	1,473
<b>Excursionists</b>	58,034	13,821	37,325	15,702	10	44,973	35,472
<b>Total Visitor Expenditure (EC\$M)</b>	225.45	130.02	245.02	107.07	40.59	196.96	179.98

Source: Anguilla Customs Department and ECCB Estimates

Data as at 21 August 2021



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