SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

http://devinit.org/country/saint-kitts-and-nevis

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

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS?

No data

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$295.7m

International

US\$221.7m

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$

See Notes

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

2%

Depth of poverty

Trends in extreme poverty

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

1	
1	
0	
0	
1	

The distribution of income

2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population

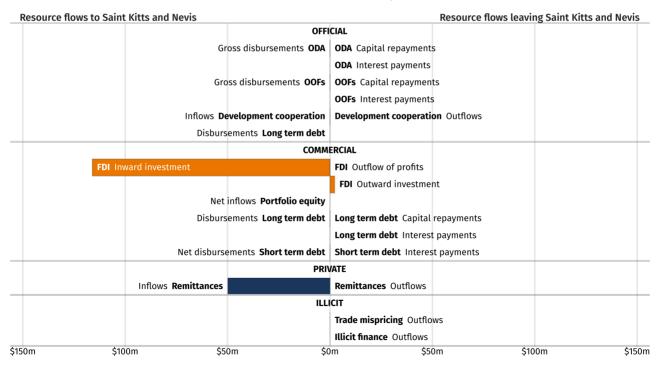
1	
1	
0	
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U	
-1	

Average GDP per capita: US\$15,011 (2014)

Resource flows to and from Saint Kitts and Nevis

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.

Domestic resources

Revenue and grants

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

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$0.3bn	Grants 7% of total US\$0bn		
	revenue 93% of total US\$0.3bn	Non-Tax Revenue 43% of total US\$0.1bn	
		Tax Revenue 50% of total US\$0.2bn	Taxes on international trade and transactions 13% of total US\$0bn
			Taxes on Domestic Goods and Consumption 25% of total US\$0.1bn
			Taxes on Income 10% of total US\$0bn
		Other 9% of total US\$0bn	

Financing

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

Financing	Exceptional financing 9% of total US\$0bn	
-67% of total US\$-0.1bn	Sales of assets ON of total I USSOSs	
	Net External Finance -25% of total US\$0bn	Amortization -28% of total US\$0bn
	Net Domestic Finance -59% of total US\$-0.1bn	Nonbanks and Other -14% of total US\$0bn
		Banking system -45% of total US\$-0.1bn

Expenditure

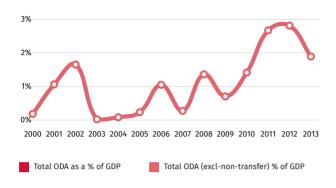
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$0.3bn	Capital Expenditure 19% of total US\$0bn		
	Recurrent Expenditure 81% of total US\$0.2bn	Goods And Services 21% of total US\$0.1bn	
		Wages And Salaries 35% of total US\$0.1bn	
		Interest 8% of total US\$0bn	Domestic 6% of total US\$0bn
		Transfers 17% of total US\$0bn	

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2014 running from January to December and is sourced from: St. Kitts and Nevis: 2015 Article IV Consultation-First Post-Program Monitoring Program Monitoring Discussions-Press Release; and Staff Report September 04, 2015. 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.

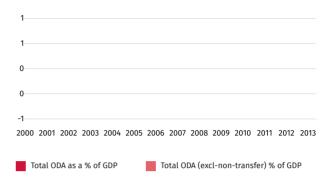
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements

NO DATA AVAILABLE

 ${\it Note:}~{\it GPGs, global~public~goods;}~{\it NNGOs, Northern~non-governmental~organisations.}$

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors

NO DATA AVAILABLE



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

NO DATA AVAILABLE



The largest providers to each sector

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

Agriculture & food security	Banking & business	Education	Environment	General budget support	Governance & security
100	100	100	100	100	100
90	90	90	90	90	90
80	80	80	80	80	80
70	70	70	70	70	70
60	60	60	60	60	60
50	50	50	50	50	50
40	40	40	40	40	40
30	30	30	30	30	30
20	20	20	20	20	20
10	10	10	10	10	10
0	0	0	0	0	0

Health	Humanitarian	Industry & trade	Infrastructure	Other social services	Water & sanitation
100	100	100	100	100	100
90	90	90	90	90	90
80	80	80	80	80	80
70	70	70	70	70	70
60	60	60	60	60	60
50	50	50	50	50	50
40	40	40	40	40	40
30	30	30	30	30	30
20	20	20	20	20	20
10	10	10	10	10	10
0	0	0	0	0	0

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.