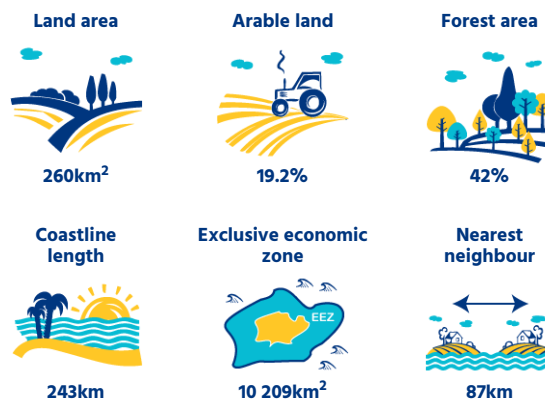




St. Kitts and Nevis

- > **Capital:** Basseterre (17°18' N 62°44' W)
- > **International airport(s):** Robert L. Bradshaw International Airport, Saint Kitts; Vance W. Amory International Airport, Nevis
- > **Official language(s):** English
- > **Currency:** East Caribbean dollar (XCD)
- > **Time:** UTC -4
- > **Region:** Caribbean



GEOGRAPHY

Saint Kitts and Nevis, also known as the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis, is located in the West Indies, in the Leeward chain of the Lesser Antilles. It is the smallest sovereign state in the Western Hemisphere in both area and population. The two main islands are Saint Kitts and Nevis, separated by the 3 km wide Narrows strait. Both islands are of volcanic origin, with large central peaks and tropical rainforests. Most of the population lives along the coast. Saint Kitts contains several mountain ranges, with Mount Liamuiga 1 156 m the highest peak. The land narrows in the southeast, forming a peninsula which contains the Great Salt Pond. Nevis, the smaller of the two main islands, is dominated by Nevis Peak, with a height of 985 m. There are 176 species of bird on the island. The national bird is the brown pelican.

CLIMATE

Saint Kitts has a tropical savanna climate, while Nevis has a tropical monsoon climate. Mean monthly temperatures in the capital city, Basseterre, vary only slightly, from 24 °C to 27 °C. Average annual rainfall is approximately 2 400 mm, although with high variance in the period from 1901 to 2016. Saint Kitts and Nevis have a wet season between July and December and a drier season between January and April. (World Bank, 2020) In the course of its history, the island has been affected by natural disasters. In 1690, an earthquake destroyed Jamestown, the capital of Nevis, forcing the construction of a new capital at Charlestown, where further damage was caused by a hurricane in 1707. In 1998, the country and its economy suffered due to Hurricane Georges.

ECONOMY

The economy of Saint Kitts and Nevis is characterised by the dominant tourism sector, diversified manufacturing and some agriculture. Sugar was the primary export early on, but rising production costs, low market prices and efforts to reduce dependence on sugar have led to increasing diversification of agricultural production. In recent years, construction has been booming, now accounting for about one fifth share of GDP.

According to items attribute is mandatory, Saint Kitts and Nevis attracted 1.1 million tourist arrivals in 2019 and 1.3 million in 2018, and the inbound tourism expenditure was 37 per cent over GDP in 2018. In addition to a high dependence on tourism, the country is seeking to diversify its sources of revenue by developing agriculture, increasing the export-orientation of manufacturing and enabling financial services. The country exports many kinds of electrical products, switches and radios. Saint Kitts and Nevis' principal export destinations are United States of America, Bangladesh and Malta. At over 70 per cent, the service sector accounts for most of the country's GDP. (UNCTAD, 2021)

CULTURE

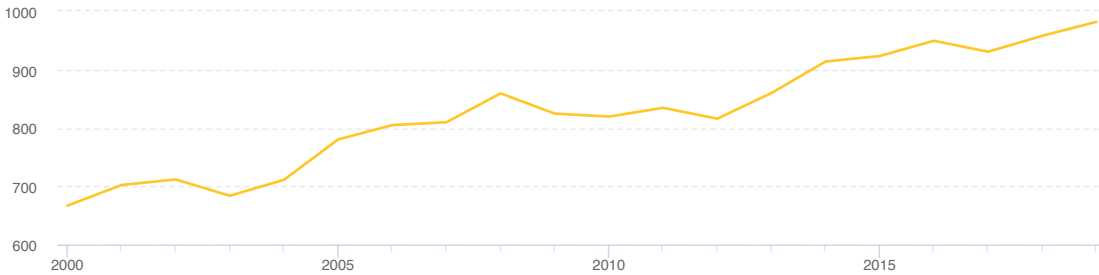
Cricket, rugby and netball are common in Saint Kitts and Nevis. In recent years, the national football team, also known as the 'Sugar Boyz', has experienced some international success.

The national dish is stewed saltfish served with spicy plantains, coconut dumplings and seasoned breadfruit. Also popular is green papaya and dumplings in a tomato stew. One of the local dishes is pelau, which combines chicken, pig tail, saltfish and vegetables with rice and pigeon peas.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Gross domestic product

US dollars at constant prices (2015) in millions



**GDP per capita
2019**



US\$19 892

**Productive Capacity Index
2018**



29.3

**Economic and environmental vulnerability index
2019**



35

**Consumer Price Index growth
2019**



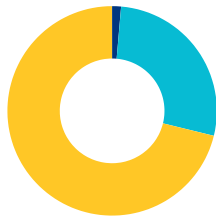
-0.7%

Unemployment rate



**Total 5.1%
Female 4.3%, Male 5.9%**

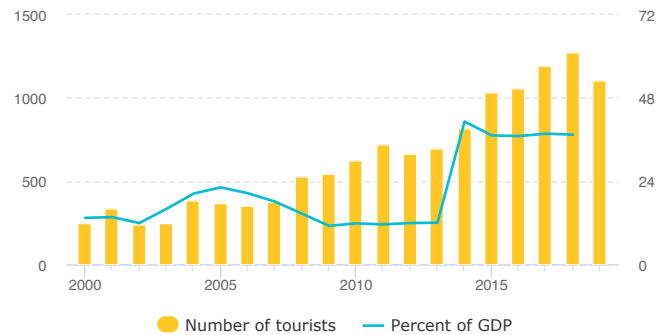
Main economic sectors, 2019
Percentage of GDP



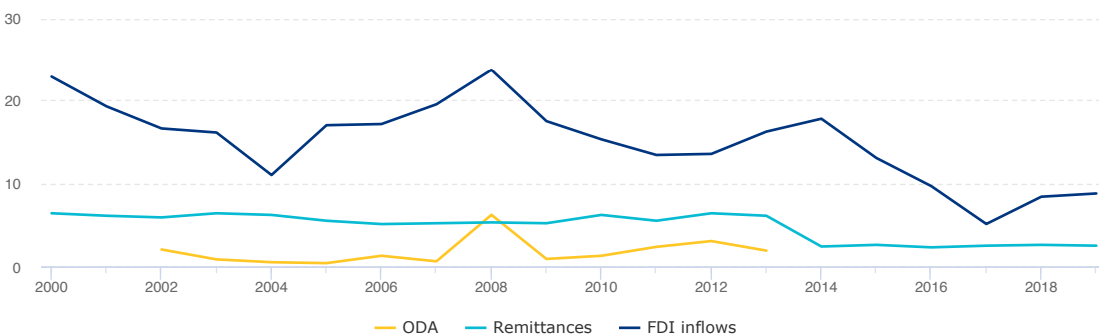
- Services
- Industry
- Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing

Tourist arrivals

Thousands of tourists, percentage of GDP



External financial resources
Percentage of GDP



**Public debt as %
of GDP
2018**



50.3%

MARITIME TRANSPORT

Fleet size

Number of ships

Ship type	2011	2019
Total fleet	1 407	1 407
Oil tankers	264	266
Bulk carriers	311	333
General cargo	161	77
Container ships	52	49
Other types of ships	619	682

Port performance

Ranked by 2019 data within SIDS group

Indicators	2019	SIDS Ranking
Number of port calls	798	19
Median time in port (days)	0	31
Average age of vessels	22	5
Average size (GT) of vessels	49 152	4

Container port throughput

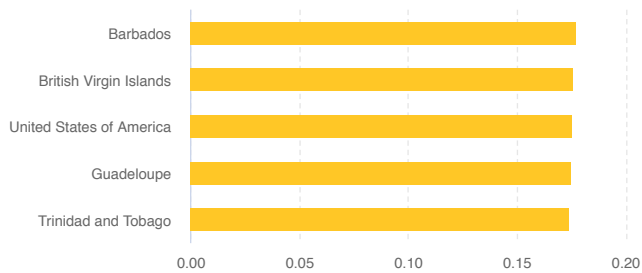
2019



14 258 TEU

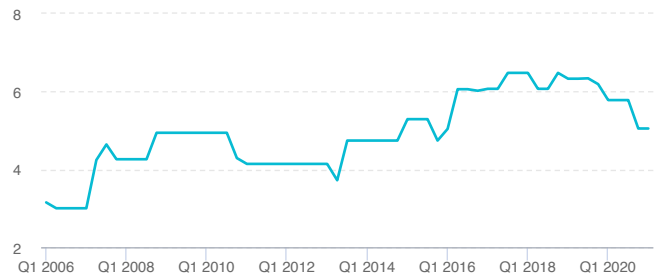
Bilateral connectivity index, 2019

Top 5 partners



Liner shipping connectivity index

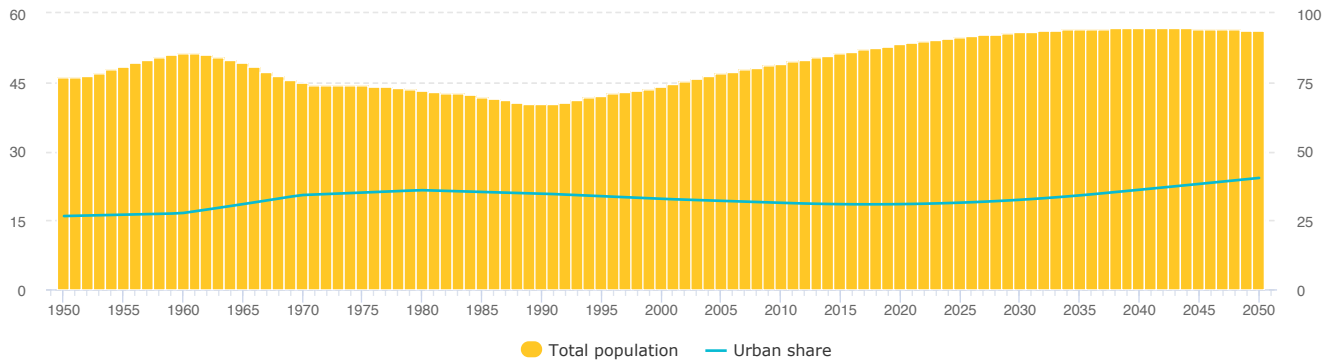
Maximum China Q1 2006=100



POPULATION

Total population

Thousands of people, share of urban population



Population development indicators

Indicators	Period	Value
Poverty headcount (% of population)
Human development index	2018	0.8
Human assets index	2020	97
Adult literacy rate (15+ years, both sexes %)
Gender inequality index

Life expectancy at birth

2002



71 years

Population density

2019



203 persons per km²

Dependency ratio

2019



Child: ..
Old-age: ..

Age structure by gender, 2019

Percentage of total population

No data available

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Merchandise and services trade

US dollars in millions

Indicators	2005	2010	2015	2019	2019 (% of GDP)
Merchandise exports	34	32	55	58	5.5
Merchandise imports	210	270	297	338	32.2
Services exports	163	150	496	587	55.9
Services imports	95	111	216	256	24.4

**Trade openness
Goods and
services**

2019



61% of GDP

**Export
concentration
index**

2019



0.26

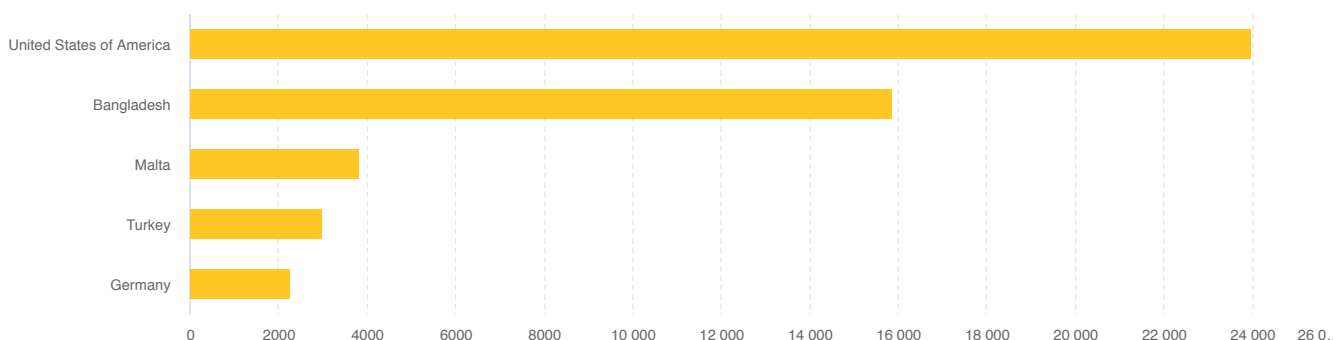
**Food import
dependency
Average
2015-2019**



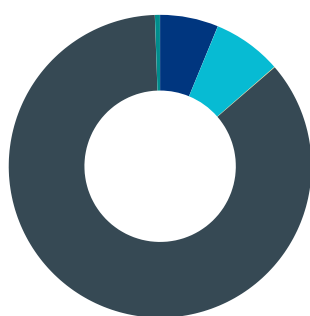
19.24

Top 5 partners in merchandise trade, 2019

Exports in millions US dollars

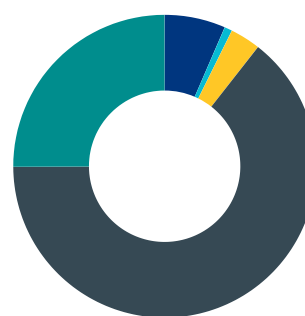


Merchandise exports by product group, 2019



- Agricultural raw materials
- All food items
- Fuels
- Manufactured goods
- Ores, metals, precious stones and non-monetary gold

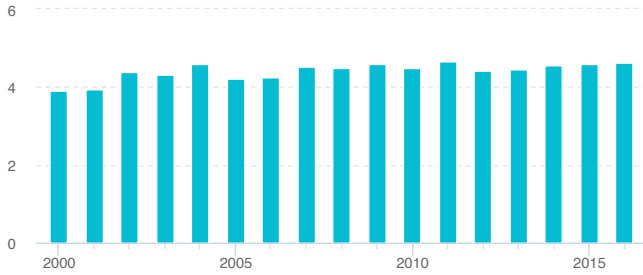
Services exports by category, 2019



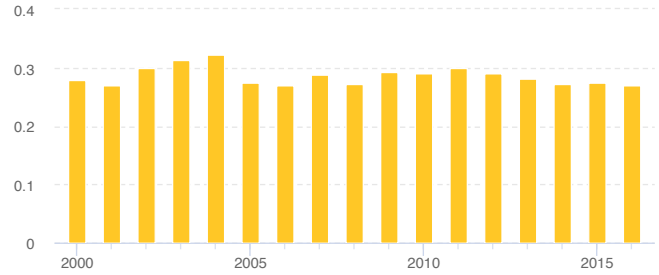
- Financial, insurance, business, intellectual property
- Telecommunications, computer, and information services
- Transport
- Travel
- Other

ENVIRONMENT

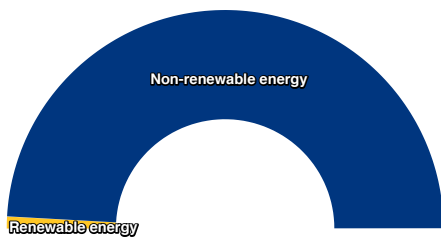
CO₂ emissions per capita
Kg per capita



CO₂ emissions per GDP
Kg per 2010 US\$ of GDP



Renewable energy share in total energy consumption, 2017
Percentage of total energy consumption



Material footprint per capita
2016



Terrestrial protected area
2018



Marine protected area
2018



Disasters indicators

Data not available

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

Trade in ICT goods
2017



Exports: 26.5%
Imports: 5.5%

Trade in ICT services
..



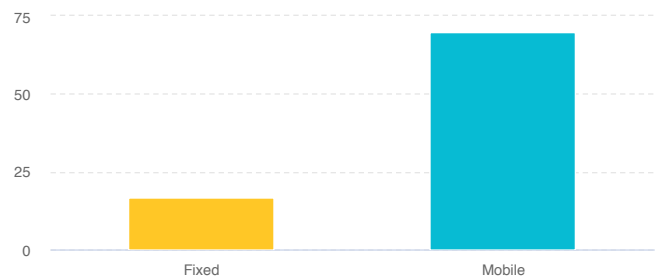
Exports: ..%
Imports: ..%

Share of internet users
2017



81%

Fixed broadband vs Mobile broadband subscriptions
Number of subscriptions per 100 people



Sources

Source of data: UNCTAD (2021) except indicators listed below.

- Adult literacy rate: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2021)
- Arable land: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.ARBL.ZS>
- CO₂ emissions per capita: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC>
- CO₂ emissions per GDP: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.KD.GD>
- Distance to nearest neighbour: [NO_PRINTED_FORM] (Package “cshapes,” 2016) <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/cshapes/index.html>
- Economic losses due to disasters: United Nations (2021) https://www.sdg.org/datasets/e3adb2406c2e452b81c3654e276fc5ca_0
- Exclusive economic zone: Sea Around Us (2016) <http://www.seararoundus.org/>
- Fixed broadband/mobile subscriptions: ITU (2019). World telecommunication/ICT indicators database. Available at <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx> (accessed 28 May 2020).
- Forest area: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.ZS>
- Gender inequality index: UNDP (2020). Gender inequality index (GII), <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>
- Human assets index: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2021) <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>
- Human development index: UNDP (2021) <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#>
- Life expectancy at birth: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN>
- Marine protected area: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.MRN.PTMR.ZS>
- Material footprint: UNEP (2021) https://environmentlive.unep.org/indicator/index/12_2_1
- Number of people affected by disasters: United Nations (2021) https://www.sdg.org/datasets/1beb260e9ca14674b391b815e4874990_0
- ODA: OECD (2021) <https://stats.oecd.org>
- Percentage of population in low elevated coastal zones: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.EL5M.ZS>
- Poverty headcount ratio: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY>
- Renewable energy share in total energy consumption: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.KD.GD>
- Share of internet users: ITU (2019). World telecommunication/ICT indicators database. Available at <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx> (accessed 28 May 2020).
- Terrestrial protected area: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.LND.PTLD.ZS>
- Tourism: UNWTO (2020) Compendium of Tourism Statistics dataset [Electronic], UNWTO, Madrid, data updated on 21/09/2020.
- Unemployment rate, total/female/male: ILO (2020) https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer2/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SDG_0852_SEX_AGE_RT_A
- World risk index: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (2020): <https://weltrisikobericht.de/download/1386/>

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- World Bank (2021). World Development Indicators. Available at <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 8 November 2020).