



Grenada



Background The indigenous Carib people inhabited Grenada when Christopher COLUMBUS landed on the island in 1498, but it remained uncolonized for more than a century. The French settled Grenada in the 17th century, established sugar estates, and imported large numbers of African slaves. Britain took the island in 1762 and vigorously expanded sugar production. In the 19th century, cacao eventually surpassed sugar as the main export crop; in the 20th century, nutmeg became the leading export. In 1967, Britain gave Grenada autonomy over its internal affairs. Full independence was attained in 1974, making Grenada one of the smallest independent countries in the Western Hemisphere. In 1979, a leftist New Jewel Movement seized power under Maurice BISHOP, ushering in the Grenada Revolution. On 19 October 1983, factions within the revolutionary government overthrew and killed BISHOP and members of his party. Six days later, US forces and those of six other Caribbean nations intervened, quickly capturing the ringleaders and their hundreds of Cuban advisers. Rule of law was restored, and democratic elections were reinstituted the following year and have continued since.

Capital	name: Saint George's
Government type	parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarchy; a Commonwealth realm
Area	total : 344 sq km land: 344 sq km water: 0 sq km
Climate	tropical; tempered by northeast trade winds
Natural resources	timber, tropical fruit
Population	total: 114,621 (2024 est.)
Population growth rate	0.27% (2024 est.)
Ethnic groups	African descent 82.4%, mixed 13.3%, East Indian 2.2%, other 1.3%, unspecified 0.9% (2011 est.)
Religions	Protestant 49.2% (includes Pentecostal 17.2%, Seventh Day Adventist 13.2%, Anglican 8.5%, Baptist 3.2%, Church of God 2.4%, Evangelical 1.9%, Methodist 1.6%, other 1.2%), Roman Catholic 36%, Jehovah's Witness 1.2%, Rastafarian 1.2%, other 5.5%, none 5.7%, unspecified 1.3% (2011 est.)
Languages	English (official), French patois
Executive branch	chief of state: King CHARLES III (since 8 September 2022); represented by Governor General Cecile LA GRENADE (since 7 May 2013) head of government: Prime Minister Dickon MITCHELL (since 24 June 2022)
Legislative branch	legislature name: Parliament

Diplomatic representation in the US	chief of mission: Ambassador Tarlie FRANCIS (since 15 September 2023)
Diplomatic representation from the US	chief of mission: the US does not have an official embassy in Grenada; the Chargé d'Affaires to Barbados, Karin B. SULLIVAN, is accredited to Grenada
Economic overview	small OECS service-based economy; large tourism, construction, transportation, and education sectors; major spice exporter; shrinking but still high public debt; vulnerable to hurricanes; emerging blue economy incentives
Real GDP (purchasing power parity)	\$2.08 billion (2024 est.) \$2.005 billion (2023 est.) \$1.916 billion (2022 est.)
Real GDP per capita	\$17,700 (2024 est.) \$17,100 (2023 est.) \$16,400 (2022 est.)
Exports	\$858.949 million (2024 est.) \$828.529 million (2023 est.) \$706.195 million (2022 est.)
Exports - partners	USA 24%, Antigua & Barbuda 13%, St. Vincent & the Grenadines 8%, Dominica 6%, Trinidad & Tobago 5% (2023)
Exports - commodities	nutmeg/cardamons, fish, wheat flours, frozen fruits and nuts, aqueous paints (2023)
Imports	\$990.587 million (2024 est.) \$924.688 million (2023 est.) \$785.022 million (2022 est.)
Imports - partners	USA 37%, Trinidad & Tobago 13%, Cayman Islands 10%, China 4%, UK 3% (2023)
Imports - commodities	refined petroleum, cars, poultry, ships, plastic products (2023)

Population Pyramid

