



Grenada



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| 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 reinstated 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 |

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| 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

