

Grenada

Geography

Location: Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, north of Trinidad and Tobago

Area:

total area: 340 sq km

land area: 340 sq km

Land boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 121 km

Maritime claims:

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; tempered by northeast trade winds

Terrain: volcanic in origin with central mountains

Natural resources: timber, tropical fruit, deepwater harbors

Land use:

arable land: 15%

permanent crops: 26%

meadows and pastures: 3%

forest and woodland: 9%

other: 47%

Environment:

natural hazards: lies on edge of hurricane belt; hurricane season

lasts from June to November

People

Population: 94,486 (July 1995 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 43% (female 20,076; male 20,824)

15-64 years: 52% (female 23,123; male 25,828)
65 years and over: 5% (female 2,514; male 2,121) (July 1995 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.45% (1995 est.)

Birth rate: 29.69 births/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Death rate: 5.95 deaths/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Net migration rate: -19.24 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 12.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1995 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 70.67 years
male: 68.2 years
female: 73.17 years (1995 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.85 children born/woman (1995 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Grenadian(s)
adjective: Grenadian

Ethnic divisions: black African

Religions: Roman Catholic, Anglican, other Protestant sects

Languages: English (official), French patois

Literacy: age 15 and over has ever attended school (1970)

total population: 98%

male: 98%

female: 98%

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Grenada

Capital: Saint George's

Independence: 7 February 1974 (from UK)

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 February (1974)

Constitution: 19 December 1973

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Flag: a rectangle divided diagonally into yellow triangles (top and bottom) and green triangles (hoist side and outer side) with a red border around the flag; there are seven yellow five-pointed stars with three centered in the top red border, three centered in the bottom red border, and one on a red disk superimposed at the center of the flag; there is also a symbolic nutmeg pod on the hoist-side triangle (Grenada is the world's second-largest producer of nutmeg, after Indonesia); the seven stars represent the seven administrative divisions

Economy

Overview: The economy is essentially agricultural and centers on the traditional production of spices and tropical plants. Tourism is

the leading foreign exchange earner, followed by agricultural exports.

Industries: food and beverage, textile, light assembly operations, tourism, construction

Agriculture: accounts for 14% of GDP and 80% of exports; bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, and mace account for two-thirds of total crop production; world's second-largest producer and fourth-largest exporter of nutmeg and mace; small-sized farms predominate, growing a variety of citrus fruits, avocados, root crops, sugarcane, corn, and vegetables

Transportation

Railroads: 0 km

Highways:
total: 1,000 km

Ports: Grenville, Saint George's

Airports:
total: 3

Defence Forces

Branches: Royal Grenada Police Force, Coast Guard