1. OFFICIAL STATISTICS IN GRENADA

- The national statistics system in Grenada is decentralised with the main producer of official statistics being the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO comes under the Ministry of Planning, Finance, Economic Development and Physical Development.

  *Its Mission is to produce timely, reliable and accurate data for monitoring, evaluating, planning and stimulating social and economic development and the preservation and safety of the environment.*

- The 1960 Statistics Act of Grenada specifies the functions of the CSO, which are, *inter alia*, to take any census in Grenada, to collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the social, agricultural, economic, commercial, industrial and general activities and conditions of the inhabitants of Grenada.

- The Statistics Act is being revised and the new bill seeks to establish the National Statistical Institute of Grenada as a body corporate charged with the functions of developing an integrated statistical system.

- *Like other countries of CARICOM, the Population and Housing Census for the 2020 Round has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with Grenada having to postpone its census field enumeration at least twice. Its Census Day is January 17, 2022.*

(Continued on Pg. 2)
2. KEY STATISTICS AND INDICATORS IN GRENADE

Population

The mid-year population estimate for 2020 stood at 113,420, a growth rate of 0.75 percent over the 2019 mid-year estimate.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices for Grenada was ECSMn 2,269.84 in 2021, which reflected an improvement of 5.71 percent over the previous period, 2020, when GDP stood at ECSMn 2,147.21. Clearly, this improvement reflected the impact of the loosening of restrictions that were put in place to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy in 2020. (Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank website).

Prices/Inflation

Consumer Price Index: Overall, prices increased by 1.92 percent by the end of 2021 as compared to a decline of -0.8 percent at the end of 2020.

Investment

Direct Investment: Net Direct Investment amounted to ECSMn 4,270.19 in 2020 (preliminary) an increase of 11.35 percent over 2019. This was a smaller increase as compared to that of 15.5 percent in 2019 over 2018 with the value of net direct investment for 2019 being ECSMn 3,834.93.

External Debt Outstanding to GDP (Public Sector)

Total external debt outstanding for the public sector to GDP stood at 71.62 percent at December 2021, compared to 72.88 percent at December 2020 and 59.67 percent at December 2019, showing a worsening of the debt situation from 2020, the commencement of the pandemic.

Fiscal Deficit, Government Revenues and Expenditure

Central Government Fiscal Operation: Fiscal Balance improved from a surplus of ECSMn 57.02 as at the end of 2020 to a surplus of ECSMn 75.73 as at the end 2021. Current Revenue increased from ECSMn 689.57 as at end 2020 to ECSMn 711.98 at the end of 2021. Current Expenditure also increased from ECSMn 650.84 as at end of 2020 to ECSMn 677.24 as at the end of 2021.

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Merchandise Trade

Grenada’s total trade: Grenada’s total imports decreased from US$Mn 479.8 in 2019 to US$ Mn 394.6 in 2020 representing a decline of -17.8 percent. Grenada’s total exports also declined slightly from US$ Mn 34.5 in 2019 to US$Mn 24.6 in 2020 representing a decline of -28.6 percent.

ICT Statistics

- Fixed line penetration fell by 5.0 percentage points from 22.0 percent in 2019 to 17.0 percent in 2020.
- The Mobile penetration rate was 105 percent in 2020, representing a one-percentage point decrease from the previous year.
- Mobile broadband penetration was 50.1 percent in 2020, representing a 4.0 percentage points decline from 2019 when the rate stood at 54.1 percent in 2019.

Environment Statistics

- Forest Area: According to the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), forests cover approximately 52 percent or 17,700 hectares of the total land area of Grenada. (Source: FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessments 2020)
- Disasters: Between 2010 and 2019, Grenada experienced three (3) weather and climate-related disasters. These were a severe drought, which occurred during 2009 and 2010 and affected 100,000 persons, a flood/landslide event in 2011 which affected 60 persons and caused US$M 3.9 in damages and a flood event in 2018. (EM-DAT)
- Tourism: Total visitor arrivals to Grenada stood at 71,861 in 2021 as compared to 216,867 in 2020 and 525,957 in 2019. These figures represent a decline of -66.9 percent in 2021 over 2020 and a decline of -58.7 percent in 2020 over 199. For stay-over arrivals there were 42,099 in 2021 as compared to 43,815 in 2020 and 162,902 in 2019, representing a decline of -3.9 percent in 2021 over 2020 and -73.1 percent in 2020 over 2019. Tourism being one of the main sectors in Grenada was negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic relative to visitor arrivals and expenditure.
- For Grenada, annual visitor expenditure stood at ECSMn 170 in 2021 as compared to ECSMn 158 in 2020 and ECSMn 572.4 in 2019 which represented a decline of -7.8 percent in 2021 over 2020 and -72.4 percent in 2020 over 199. (Eastern Caribbean Central Bank website)
2. KEY STATISTICS AND INDICATORS ON GRENADA (Continued)

Unemployment Rate

The Unemployment Rate for Grenada stood at 18.1 percent in 2021 (average of the first two quarters), 22.8 percent in 2020 (average of the last three quarters) and 15.4 percent in 2019 (average of the four quarters). This shows a decrease of 4.7 percentage points in 2021 over 2020 and an increase of 7.4 percentage points in the 2020/2019.

TABLE 1: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR GRENADA—2019-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRENADA</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarter</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>19.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Average of the available quarters
3. REGIONAL COOPERATION IN STATISTICS

Regional cooperation in Statistics commenced formally in 1974 with the establishment of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS). The SCCS meets at least annually and seeks to harmonise statistics across CARICOM countries, widen the scope, range and quality of the statistics produced and disseminated and engages in South-South cooperation with the support of International Development Partners such as the EU, ECLAC, the IDB and Governments of Italy and Canada. Several regional statistical public goods have been delivered including a common regional statistical work programme, a common census framework, a model statistics bill, a code of good statistical practices and a quality assurance framework.

4. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS TO 2030

The CARICOM Regional Strategy of the Development of Statistics (RSDS) - 2019-2030 was endorsed by CARICOM Heads of Governments in 2018 at its Thirty-Ninth Regular Meeting, following the endorsement of the Caribbean Action Plan for Statistics in 2016 and the approval to prepare the RSDS in 2017. The RSDS, as a masterplan for statistics, seeks to strengthen and improve the availability of statistical data for evidence-based decision-making, which is fundamental to the delivery of developmental outcomes. It comprises five (5) strategic priorities - Standards and Harmonisation, Governance, Integrated Statistical System, Innovation and Advocacy and Communication and four (4) drivers – Sustainable Capacity Building, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ICT Infrastructure and Gender Mainstreaming. The RSDS seeks to provide an enabling architecture to realise an efficient CARICOM statistical system, that is responsive to the national, regional and global development agenda, such as to monitor the achievement of the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS), for which 230+ indicators are required, and the maximising of the benefits of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME).

5. 2020 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

The Population and Housing Census is a massive and complex statistical exercise that involves the canvassing of the households of a country, normally every ten (10) years, to obtain information on the total population, the age, sex, education, occupation and other crucial socio-economic, environmental and ICT characteristics. In fact, the census information underscores evidence-based decision-making at all levels. The global COVID-19 pandemic that hit the region in 2020 and continuing, affected the undertaking of the Census in CARICOM countries. Governments throughout the region should provide the support that the national statistical offices require to enable the successful conduct of this important activity.

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