



HOPE FOR HAITI FOUNDATION

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www.hopeforhaitifoundation.com



About Haiti

Name

République d'Haïti

Population

10,485,800

Population growth rate

0.787%

Birth rate

24.4 births/1,000 population

Life expectancy

62.17 years

Capital and largest city

Port-au-Prince

Monetary unit

Gourde

Languages

Creole and French (both official)

Literacy rate:

60.7%

Ethnicity/race

Black 95%, Mulatto and White 5%

Agriculture

Coffee, mangoes, cocoa, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum, wood, vetiver

Industries

Textiles, sugar refining, flour milling, cement, light assembly industries based on imported parts

Natural Resources

Bauxite, copper, calcium carbonate, gold, marble, hydropower, arable land



Geography

Haiti, in the West Indies, occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. About the size of Maryland, Haiti is two-thirds mountainous, with the rest of the country marked by great valleys, extensive plateaus, and small plains.

Government & History

Haiti is a Republic
with an elected
government.



1492

Explored by Columbus.

Haiti's Arawak natives
fell victim to
Spanish rule.

1801

Declaration of
independence by
Pierre-Dominique
Toussaint l'Ouverture

1804

Jean-Jacques
Dessalines gave the
new nation the Arawak
name Haiti.



1957

Gen. Paul Magloire
was succeeded by
François Duvalier,
nicknamed "Papa Doc."

1971

Upon Duvalier's death,
his son, Jean-Claude, or
"Baby Doc,"
succeeded as ruler of
the poorest nation in
the hemisphere.

1991

Haiti elected its first
elected chief executive,
Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

1994

A U.N. peacekeeping
force, led by the U.S.—
Operation Uphold
Democracy—arrived.



2004

Violent protests rocked
the country.

2006

Haiti held elections
with hopes of stability.



1697

Haiti became the
French colony
Saint-Dominique,
which became a
leading sugarcane
producer dependent
on slaves.

1791

An insurrection
erupted amongst
the slave population
of 480,000.

1905-1941

A bankrupt Haiti
accepted a U.S.
customs receivership.

1949

After four years of
democratic rule by
President Dumarsais
Estimé, dictatorship re-
turned under Gen. Paul
Magloire.

1980

Haiti became one of the
first countries to face an
AIDS epidemic.

1986

Unrest generated by
the economic crisis
forced "Baby Doc"
to flee the country.

1996

Jean-Bertrand Aristide
was succeeded by
René Preval.

2000

U.S. soldiers and U.N.
peacekeepers left.

Jean-Bertrand Aristide
was reelected.

2010

A massive magnitude
7.0 earthquake struck
Haiti.



2016

Jovenel Moïse is named
president-elect of Haiti.

