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BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN THE STATE OF ST. KITTS/NEVIS/ANGUILLA

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Introduction

The background information on the Agricultural Sector of the three-island state of St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla was gathered with the focus on the two islands of St. Kitts and Nevis. Anguilla was not considered as it is well known that, owing to the very poor agricultural conditions of low rainfall and poor soil, there is little agricultural activity apart from the growing of sweet potatoes, corn, pigeon peas, raising of sheep and goats and fishing, the levels of agricultural activity are less than are necessary to support the small population. The information is set out in five broad areas starting with the general resource base and status, the policy and institutional arrangements, the sugar sub-sector, the production of non-sugar agricultural commodities and the marketing of non-sugar agricultural commodities.

Resource Base and Status

Natural

Location and Size: St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla is a State in association with the United Kingdom and is situated between latitudes 17° 5' - 17° 25' 30" N and longitude 62° 31' - 62° 52' W. St. Kitts is separated from Nevis by a two mile strait towards the south-west, while Anguilla is about 60 miles north of St. Kitts. The total area of the islands is 139 sq. miles, with St. Kitts being 68 sq. miles. St. Kitts and Nevis are volcanic islands and Anguilla is of coral formation.

Climate¹: The climate is tropical with small seasonal and daily variations. The temperatures normally range between 70°F and 86°F. The humidity varies between 70 - 80 per cent with a mean of 75 per cent. The rainfall of St. Kitts and Nevis for 1974, 1975 and 1976 averaged 49.47, 43.0 and 48.44 inches, respectively. However, its distribution between different areas of the islands is poor. Where the land is over 1,200 feet, the rainfall is heavy at over 150 inches a year and decreasing to the semi-arid zone around the coast, particularly in the southern part of both islands. The prevailing wind system is the Easterly Trade, which blows from the south-east during the hurricane season (July-September). The winds exert a drying effect on the soils, especially in the semi-arid zone. Crops on the windward side of both islands are also affected by wind blast and salt spray.

Soils: Detailed information on the soils of St. Kitts/Nevis is available.² A brief description will be given of the more important soils in the major groups.

¹ See Table 1

² Lang, D.M. & Carroll, D.M. Soil and Land Use Surveys, No.16: St. Kitts and Nevis, 1966.

- (i) *Protosols*: Soils of a sandy texture derived from beach sand and volcanic ash - agriculturally, the most important soils in St. Kitts. Drainage is rapid and water conservation management would be needed. Most of the sugarcane is grown on these soils which are considered moderately fertile.
- (ii) *Young Soils*: Shallow, immature with moderately free drainage and fair amount of unweathered material
- (iii) *Lactosilics*: Mature soils with a highly developed clay formation developed over fragmented, volcanic material under relatively wet conditions. Soils suitable for food crops, pastures and citrus.
- (iv) *Smectoid Clays*: Mostly in the drier areas. They tend to be shallow.

Human

Population: The population of St. Kitts/Nevis, as at the 1970 census, was 46,600 and is estimated to have increased by 1976 to 49,100 adjusting for net migration. St. Kitts has a relatively young population with 64.4 per cent below the age of 24 years, the heaviest concentration being in the group 5 - 24 of 22,860. The population over 50 years of age represents 19 per cent of the total. The population growth rate based on the trend between the censuses of 1946, 1960 and 1970, is very slow with a stable projection below 15 years. As the fertility rate has decreased, the infant death rate is also decreasing.

Unemployment is projected to show a downward trend as from an unemployed labour force in 1970 of 11.9 per cent to 1980 of 4.3 per cent (see Tables 2 and 3). In the Agricultural Sector the figure of 1975 on age distribution would show that about 50 per cent of the labour force in the sugar industry is over 41 years of age (see Tables 4, 4a, 4b and 5).

Sociological differences between St. Kitts and Nevis: St. Kitts and Nevis were occupied by the British initially in small holder settlements. A much longer period of sugar estates operated with slave labour made sugar highly profitable. During the depression of the nineteenth century, sugar declined in Nevis and cotton became the major crop. As time went on, the cotton crop became smaller and the Nevisians turned to other agricultural crops in small holdings. Cotton since then has made a revival. St. Kitts, on the other hand, persisted with its sugar crop, centralising its factory just outside Basseterre, the capital. The sugar estates were privately owned and, in the early 1970's, showed a rapid decline. The Government stepped in to rescue the Sugar Industry with the Sugar Industry Rescue Operation and later formed the National Agricultural Corporation. The majority of the people in the agricultural sector of St. Kitts, therefore, are sugar oriented and thus are not agriculturally trained in managing small farms and growing food crops.

Physical

Roads and Transport: Apart from the city of Basseterre, there is an asphalt ring road around St. Kitts; other secondary roads into the mountain range are of the trace type and unsurfaced. There is a narrow gauge railway round the island used for handling cane to service the factory. Nevis is similar in that there is an asphalt road around the island with secondary

unsurfaced roads. Communication between Nevis and St. Kitts is by ferry, which plies daily.

Tourism: Unlike most of the other islands, St. Kitts/Nevis is not yet in the tourist stream. An attempt is being made with the development of the Frigate Bay area encouraging foreign enterprise to re-open a luxury hotel. The Government has lengthened the runway of the airport in the hope that the big jets would land there. Up to now, the big jets are not coming to these islands and thus the tourist trade is in its infancy. Cruise ships, as a rule, do not call at St. Kitts or Nevis.

Education: From Tables 6 and 7 it would be seen that expenditure in education is declining relative to that of other ECCM members. This could have a serious effect on the quality of staff necessary to run projects and also the quality of labour employed in future to learn new techniques.

Financial

The State of St. Kitts/Nevis has financial problems. In both 1976 and 1977 the Recurrent Budget was in deficit. The national debt is about EC\$30 million with other expenses on the Frigate Bay Development and payments for the sugar estates to be forthcoming. The use of sugar revenues in the last sugar boom in the development of Frigate Bay, purchase of the Holiday Inn, now Fort Thomas, and the lengthening of Golden Rock Airport in the hope that the islands could get a slice of the tourist trade have not yet realised any significant return, as had been expected. The State also faces a serious annual outflow of foreign exchange.

The Economy: Some Considerations

With such a small population any outflow of people is a serious impediment to economic growth. In only two years during 1970 - 1977 have inflows exceeded outflows. Many of the bright young people leave the State for higher education or higher income elsewhere and spend these productive years abroad. While there is no shortage of doctors and dentists, other professions such as agriculturalists, economists, engineers, public administrators, etc., are very short. The wrong people leave the State: the more productive and skilled members of the labour force.

The mono-product economy, based on sugar, provides work for the sugar estate employees for six months of the year. Government has attempted to provide alternative employment for these workers, at least part time, during the rest of the year by diversifying into other food crops, but care should be taken so that it does not become a costly make-work programme. The work in the cane fields does not appeal to 'O' level graduates and the Civil Service expansion is extremely slow. If sugar prices in the years ahead remain reasonable the unemployment problem should largely remain unchanged, though it is likely that there would be an increase in under-employment.

To attain greater self-sufficiency in food, to provide jobs, to guard against world fluctuation in food prices, one course of action is to diversify the economy through emphasis on tourism, industrialisation and the production of food crops. St. Kitts is known to be the most efficient sugar producer in the Caribbean and the world price in the middle of upper ranges provided under the new International Sugar Agreement makes

sugar well worthwhile for the economy. A number of new industries of the enclave type have been established in the last few years like television assembly, armature re-winding, batik processing, shoe manufacturing, rum blending, pasta making, etc. These industries are employers of unskilled labour. The need for agro-type industries is necessary in order to make use of either glut periods of the agriculture sector or the waste products of the sugar industry.

In tourism, the State has not yet had the success which had been hoped for, owing mainly to the refusal of large airlines to use the new jet airport. Competition from Antigua and from the M.D.C.'s has been too great. Additionally, the escalating prices of oil have made these carriers very wary of opening new routes, and inflation in industrial countries has made tourists cautious about visiting relatively new and little known tourist places. In recent years, St. Kitts and Nevis have had an excess of hotel facilities but, during late 1977, regular charters have been bringing tourists to St. Kitts since the re-opening of the Royal St. Kitts. The production of food crops should also be geared not only to the local population but also to the substitution of foods that are imported for the tourist industry.

Efforts in regional co-operation have enjoyed very limited success in the last two decades. Even the attempt at micro-regionalism that is the Eastern Caribbean Common Market within Caricom has brought little advantage to St. Kitts/Nevis. The selection of allocated industries within Caricom is not of the best as they are unlikely to provide much employment and the prospects for an early establishment are remote. The import restriction imposed by Jamaica and Guyana could damage most of the assembly industries. Caricom as a trading group has over the last few years meant that, while St. Kitts/Nevis buys a great proportion of its imports from the Caribbean, the proportion of its export trade going to the Caricom markets has fallen by half. The costly type of education provided by the University of the West Indies is not meeting the State's training needs. A much less costly type of higher level training is needed as well as a policy of filling the skill gaps which are now met by Technical Assistant experts.

Financial aid from the Caribbean Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Corporation is forthcoming but this approval is slow and cautious. Commercial banks play a limited role in economic development and interest rates remain high.

St. Kitts and Nevis possess a number of assets in terms of economic development. The major ones are as follows:

- (i) real poverty is absent or virtually so. National income at EC\$1,600 per capita in 1976 was the third highest among the Associated States;
- (ii) the rate of literacy is high;
- (iii) the labour force is stable and strikes or work stoppages are very rare;
- (iv) unskilled workers can be readily trained;
- (v) the State has a high capacity to absorb capital: while in 1970's the actual spending averaged \$7 million a year, in one year, 1973, expenditures exceeded \$12.6 million;

- (vi) Government recurrent expenditures are kept under tight control; and
- (vii) a determined effort is being made by Government to improve the quality and scope of national economic and physical planning. A Planning Unit is in operation with sections of it devoted to statistics, physical planning and project appraisal.

Policy and Institutional Arrangements

Policy

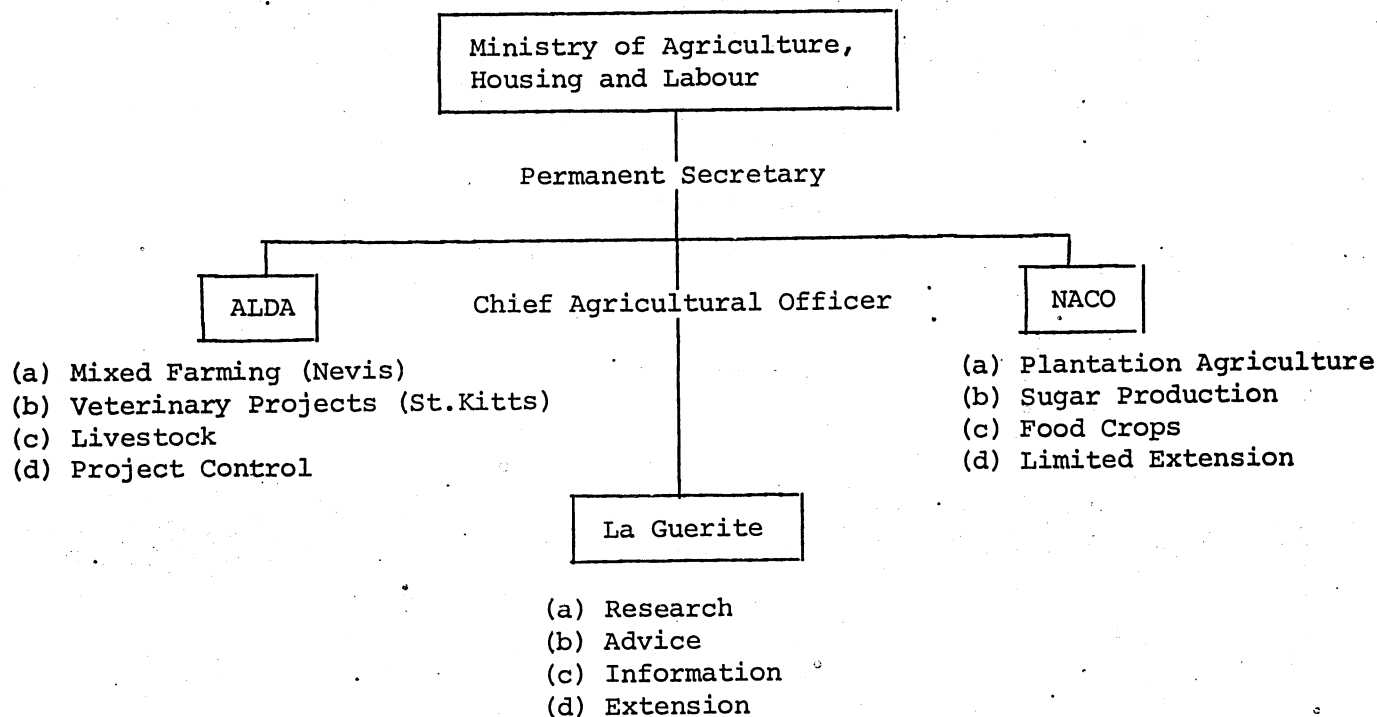
The policy of the State of St. Kitts/Nevis with regard to agriculture can be summed up in excerpts from the Budget Speech by the Honourable Premier and Minister of Finance.

- (i) "It is intended that the multiple exchange rate system should encourage exports and discourage imports without imposing too great a burden on consumers."
- (ii) "Food production provides the greatest scope for import substitution and it is hoped that a successful implementation of the Regional Food Plan - when it is implemented - will lead to a significant reduction in food imports."
- (iii) "But we should also look and take stock of the little we have and seek to maximise its use for our benefit. It is in this context that we must view - and support - every effort at economic diversification and food production; of resuscitation of the coffee, cocoa and salt industries; of the firm establishment of the crafts industry; and of the expansion of tourism."

The Government's policy is that sugar is to be kept as the mainstay of the economy, and lands, when not in use for sugar cane, be used for producing other agricultural crops. All other lands must be thoroughly utilised for the production of agricultural crops and livestock. The policy also is to provide full employment for labour in the State.

Institutional Arrangements

The agricultural sector in St. Kitts/Nevis comes under the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and Labour. Below is a diagram on the relationships of the different agricultural institutions:



Note: ALDA - Agricultural Land Development Authority
 NACO - National Agricultural Corporation
 La Guerite - Agricultural Research Station

With the formation of ALDA and NACO, the Agriculture Department has been miniaturised. With the more recent formation of NACO, the Agriculture Department has absorbed ALDA and is more functional in Nevis than in St. Kitts. As there is a dearth of small farmers in St. Kitts, agricultural extension work is practically nil. Most of the agricultural extension work is done in Nevis.

The Agriculture Department, with the Chief Agricultural Officer as its executive, provides veterinary services through the Veterinary Officer and the Agricultural Officer who is stationed in Nevis. The Agricultural Officer has under him an Agricultural Superintendent responsible for cotton, veterinary services, food crops and livestock, an Extension Officer, an Agricultural Assistant (engineering) and a Crop Officer. As there is no CMC outlet in Nevis all crops are marketed by the department in Nevis. There is no Livestock Officer to do extension work in St. Kitts.

La Guerite, the agricultural research station, is supposed to provide research, advice, information and extension for the State. It provides only information by radio and also very limited research on food crops.

The Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and NACO is conducting applied research on urgent problems in vegetable and other crop production. They also do a bit of extension work in St. Kitts where there are no extension officers.

The National Agricultural Corporation (NACO) accentuates sugar production and in the dull season, food crops. This corporation will be dealt with separately under the sugar sub-sector.

The Agricultural Land Development Authority (ALDA) was formed in 1974 in order to encourage the development and more economic use of agricultural lands, encourage food husbandry practices among farmers and to participate in private enterprise - to carry out any work that would improve agricultural efficiency. Since the creation of NACO, the work of ALDA in St. Kitts has been miniaturised to an extent that it only functions in Nevis. It has also been amalgamated with the Agricultural Department. Its main function is the operation of the livestock farms at Indian Castle and Maddens and the production of cotton.

There is a Planning Unit which comes under the Ministry of Finance. This unit collects statistics and analyses projects as to their feasibility. It is now in its infancy and services the State as a whole.

The Central Marketing Corporation (CMC) which comes under the Ministry of Agriculture is intended to market and process the agricultural products of the State and also to inhibit the imports of products that are competitive with those that are produced. This Corporation will be dealt with in the marketing sector.

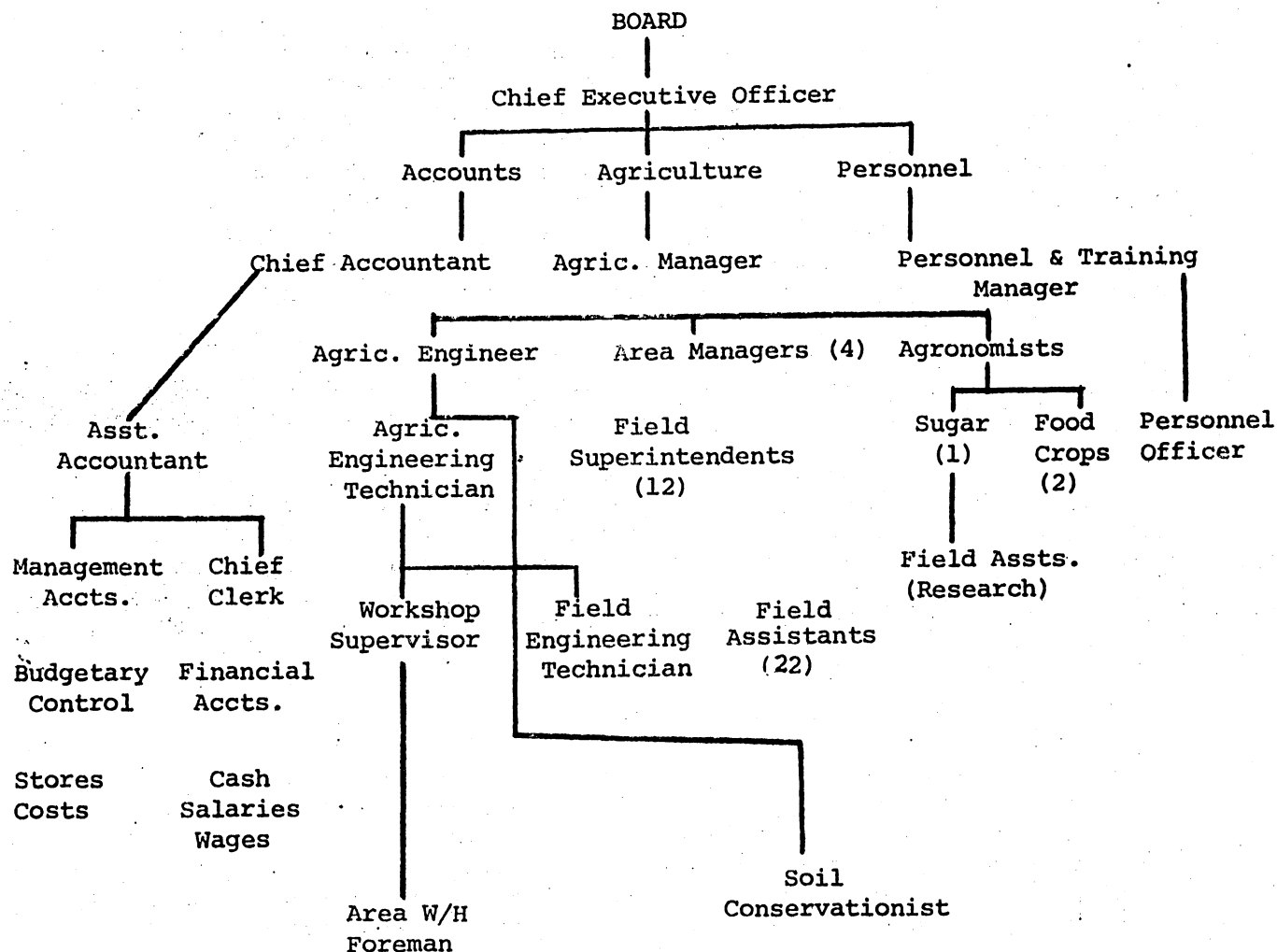
The Sugar Sub-Sector

The National Agricultural Corporation

The National Agricultural Corporation was formed on the demise of the Sugar Industry Rescue Operation in 1975. The sugar industry had been ailing some years and had shown a serious decline by 1972. The National Agricultural Corporation, therefore, took over most of the sugar estates in the island of St. Kitts, some 70 per cent of the arable lands in St. Kitts. Its job was to engage in the production of sugar cane, foster the development of the sugar industry, assist individual cane farmers, encourage other industries on land which was unsuitable for sugar cane and foster agriculture generally by utilizing the land when not used for cane by growing other crops.

The Board comprises a Chairman and seven Directors which are: The Chairman, Minister of Agriculture and Lands; the Deputy Chairman, Permanent Secretary, Finance; the Permanent Secretary, Agriculture; three Union Representatives; Manager of National Bank; Chief Agricultural Officer; and Supply Officer. The Chief Executive of NACO is Secretary to the Board. The Officers of NACO are located at Basseterre.

The management structure of NACO is as follows:



Technical Advisory services are provided by Bookers Agricultural International, and the Agricultural Manager, Agricultural Engineer, Sugar Agronomist, Personnel and Training Manager and one Area Manager are part of the services provided.

It will be noted that the policy making board has one person who is agriculturally bent - the Chief Agricultural Officer. The Chief Executive Officer, as Secretary to the Board, could make only advisory inputs as to the Board's decisions. In the absence of an Executive Director, the Board could assume the duties of the day to day running of the Corporation and not stick to the policy decisions. The Board also has as its Chairman the Minister responsible for Agriculture giving him little leeway, as a Minister, for bargaining.

An increase in productivity of sugar cane was noted in 1976 and 1977 (see Table 16). The main reasons for this are standardization of agricultural practices, better use of materials, green cane harvesting, proper timing of operations and a systematic reaping programme. These led the sugar industry to produce the highest tons of sugar per acre in the last 17 years.

The unique situation in which the sugar industry of St. Kitts has found itself since the take over of the sugar industry from the private sector is one where the labour union that bargains for the increase in wages and better working conditions is the same union that is in power as the political government. There seems to be healthy bargaining for increase and the Government, while needing money to run the country, has been able to keep the sugar worker relatively happy as his total wages have gone up by 40 per cent in 1976 and 27 per cent in 1977 partly on account of the increased prices of sugar and the ability of the industry to pay more. A high level of preventive conciliation activity characterises the industrial relations of the Corporation. Strikes, stoppages of work or disputes are very rare and they are settled very quickly when they occur. With the policy of guaranteeing a minimum of three days work a week during the out-of-crop season, NACO employs 4,000 people during crop and 3,000 in the out-of-crop season. In 1977 there were 139 small farmers selling cane to NACO producing 4,900 tons of cane on 250 acres (see Table 17).

Sugar cane production in 1978 is predicted to be less than 1977 owing to the drought conditions that prevailed in 1977. It is predicted that 36,000 tons of sugar would be produced. NACO received the following amounts for cane supplied to the sugar factory:

	<u>EC\$ million</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1975	9.9	-
1976	11.9	20.2
1977	13.7	15.1

The agricultural practices employed by NACO are similar to most of the sugar growing areas of the Caribbean, but it is far less mechanized and much more labour intensified. The land is prepared mechanically and cane is planted and reaped by hand. Fertilizers are also supplied by hand. Insecticides are applied by boom spray. Cane is cut and loaded by mechanical grabs and transported to railway sidings in tractor drawn carts. The cane is then loaded by mechanical loaders to railway cane cars and taken to the factory. The Corporation has plans for preservative maintenance of its equipment and increasing the facilities of its area workshops. It also would like to increase the size of the central workshop. About half of the heavy repairs are done at the factory but this has been found to be inconvenient and expensive.

NACO has stated that it can locate 12,400 acres of cane land and ideally would harvest between the months of February and July. This would produce between 35,000 and 42,000 tons of sugar dependent on weather conditions.

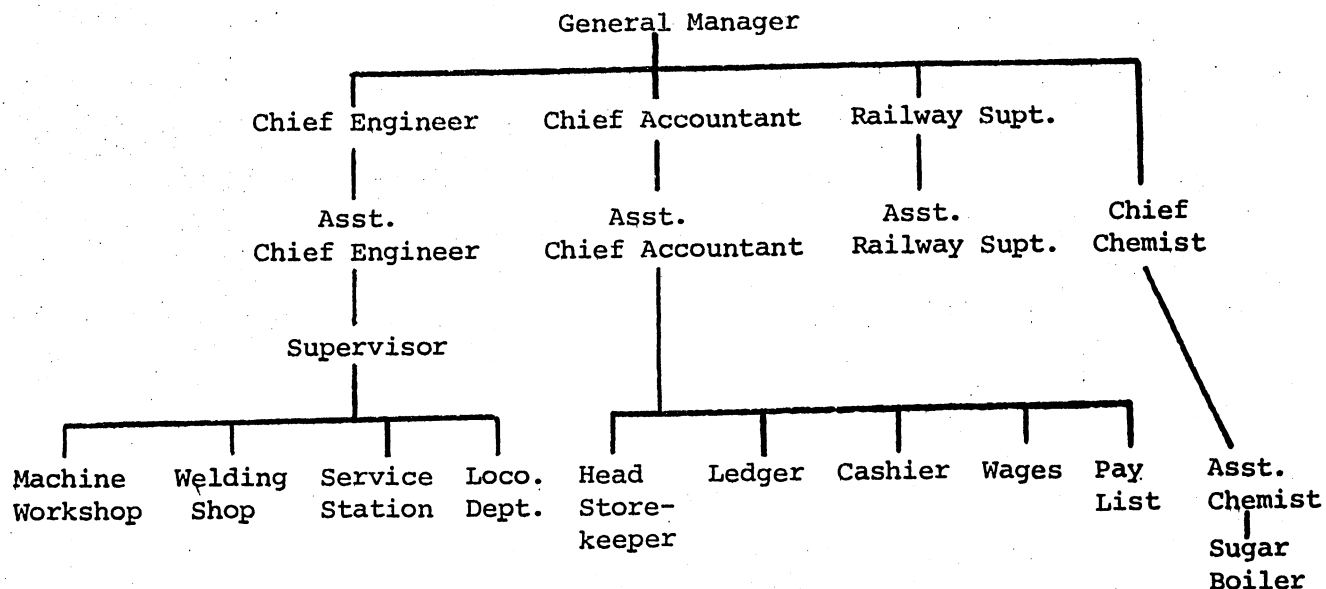
NACO has so far done extremely well but there is still a lot of room for improvement as it has not settled down to any serious long term planning, training and identification for management succession. It still has the problem of legally ensuring that it has title to the lands the Government acquired in 1975.

St. Kitts Sugar Manufacturing Corporation

The St. Kitts Sugar Manufacturing Corporation was formed in 1976 when the Government purchased the sugar factory, the final phase of the

nationalization plan of the sugar industry. Its functions were (i) to carry on the business of manufacturing of sugar and sugar cane products from sugar cane at the factory hitherto operated by the Basseterre Company, (ii) to secure the efficient development of the sugar manufacturing industry, and (iii) to sell and export sugar. It is controlled by a Board of Directors made up as follows: The Chairman, Minister of Agriculture; Deputy Chairman, Permanent Secretary (Finance); Minister without Portfolio in the Ministry of Finance who is the Union Secretary; the General Manager of the Sugar Factory; Private enterprise, Managing Director Horsfords/Chairman St. Kitts Brewery; and one factory worker.

The Factory Organization Chart is as follows:



The St. Kitts SMC employs 776 people during the crop and 516 out-of-crop. Sugar sales on the international market are handled by Bookers Agriculture International and local sales about 2,500 tons per annum by S.L. Horsford & Co. Ltd. Sugar can be sold locally below world price. About 600 tons of sugar are exported to the neighbouring islands.

The factory produces raw sugar of the direct consumption type with the capacity of 1,800 - 2,000 tons per week. There is bulk storage of 13,000 17,000 tons. As can be seen from the statistics, the sugar factory shows a high degree of efficiency (see Table 18).

Production of Non-Sugar Agricultural Commodities

Production of Food Crops in St. Kitts

Most of the food crops that are grown in St. Kitts are produced on lands which are either unsuitable for growing cane, marginal cane lands or as intercropping with cane.¹

¹ See Table 20 for land use pattern in St. Kitts/Nevis.

In order to keep agricultural labour NACO, as an incentive to the worker, allocates about one-half acre of cane land per person for food crop cultivation and also each estate allocates a field for ground provisions for its employees, tilling the land free. The food crops are given free to those who work the land. NACO grows between cane or before the cultivation of sugar cane, the following crops: ground nuts, yams, sweet potatoes, peas and beans, bananas, pineapples, tannias, egg plants, cabbage, cauliflower, white potatoes, plantains, cantaloupes, water melons, tomatoes, sweet peppers and carrots. In places where it is difficult to cultivate tree crops such as mangoes and citrus, it is intended to grow cashew nuts shortly.

The policy of NACO in cultivating these food crops is to provide the guaranteed three days work a week for employees during the off-season, and to use the food crop production to absorb overheads which would otherwise have been credited to sugar cultivation. The staff who manage the production of food crops tend to lack interest in this kind of activity. They have been accustomed and have been trained to cultivate cane. In-service programmes are being mounted to upgrade skills in these areas.

There are four food crop agronomists. NACO experiences difficulty in marketing the products as there is no coordination with the CMC in production levels necessary for the CMC to find markets and get rid of surpluses. NACO has, therefore, developed an unofficial policy of growing as many crops as possible as they think the population can absorb. They sell their products privately to vendors, supermarkets etc. (see Table 19).

Agricultural production needs to be coordinated. It is essential that consumption levels of food crops be ascertained and an attempt made to gear production to available local and foreign markets.

Livestock

Livestock production in St. Kitts is confined mainly to the Government Stock Farm at Bayfords/Milliken and the Mattingley Farm. This complex has a total head count of cattle of 80 and is primarily a dairy farm. The cattle are of the Holstein type. Mattingley produces cattle, sheep and goats.

In Nevis organised livestock farming is carried out at Indian Castle, Old Manor Spring Hill and Madden Estates as beef cattle. The heads total 1,000 beef cattle on a total of 1400 acres of land. About 150 head of sheep are located at Indian Castle. Farms in Nevis produce cattle, goats and sheep. While there are very small farms each with a few animals, there are estates with quite a number of cattle and sheep. Cattle on Nevis are not usually milked though there is a need for milk. In order to assist small farmers, Government maintains communal grazing lands - cattle and sheep graze at \$12 per head per month. Most of the communal grazing lands are situated on the south-eastern side of Nevis.

In St. Kitts there is a privately owned milk pasteurization plant but most of the time, it reconstitutes milk for consumption. Pig production is confined to private enterprise at Boyds and Spinnards but in a half hearted manner, as there is no organised marketing of the produce. Chickens are produced in St. Kitts on four private chicken

farms, mainly catering for egg production. There is also a difficulty in marketing eggs. In Nevis there are about three chicken farms catering for meat birds. Most of the products are exported to St. Kitts.

Fish

Fishing in St. Kitts is mainly by small boats between 400 - 500 and 15 - 25 feet. Fishing is by pots or by line but there is little seine fishing done. Plans are afoot for the equipment of a large fishing boat supplied by Canadian Rotarians and CIDA and operated by local Rotary Club. In Nevis there is a Fisherman's Cooperative that is still in its infancy. Most of the fishing is done relatively near shore, and not for extended periods. While there is an abundance of fish in Nevis, St. Kitts could be better serviced. In St. Kitts there is no chill room facility while Nevis has a privately owned freezer. Lobsters and conchs are in the main exported to the Virgin Islands and for the hotels. The local population find it expensive to compete with these two consumers. Unfortunately, no reliable statistics are available for fishing.

Cotton

Cotton of the Sea Island type is cultivated in Nevis mainly on government estates. Small farmer production is also evident. Raw cotton lint was exported to the tune of \$100,918 in 1975 in the quantity of 32,000 pounds. Cotton production has increased over the last few years from 16,000 pounds in 1973 to 32,000 pounds in 1975.

In Nevis there are about 600 small farms producing yams, cotton, peas, tomatoes, pumpkins, peanuts, mangoes, coconuts. These farmers market their produce by themselves and individually take them over to St. Kitts for sale. No CMC is available in Nevis. Coconuts are grown on the north-east side of the island and mangoes in small orchards on the south-west of the island. Some mangoes and bananas are grown in the steeper slopes. Limes are also grown throughout the island but not as a plantation crop.

Tree Crops

At Wingfield Estate is established a 40 acre citrus and mango project funded by the British Development Division (BDD). Large scale production of fruit and tree crops is lacking although in the upper 'gut' sites, a food forest of seedling mangoes, breadfruit, mammy apple, sugar apple, soursop, avocado and cashew etc. can be found. On the approach to the 'Hole' there are 200 acres of coconuts and a cashew nut production project is planned for the Conaree Hills.

The establishment of tree crops should be approached cautiously as trees could be planted in areas unsuited to this aspect of agriculture. In 'guts' and in areas where the erosion problem can be stemmed, trees that are indigenous to the islands are suggested for establishment. The African green monkey (Cercopithecus aethiops) which outnumber the human population are a serious pest to tree crops.

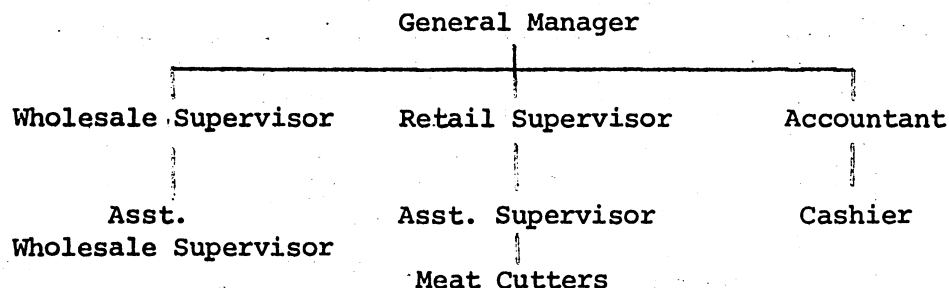
Technology necessary for producing and preparing products from raw agricultural inputs is absent from St. Kitts and would need investigating.

At the present time alcohol is not produced in the State from the by-products of the sugar industry. There is in the construction stage a small distillery privately owned.

Marketing of Non-Sugar Commodities

The CMC was established in 1974 to stimulate, facilitate and improve production, marketing and processing of agricultural produce in the State, and to develop and secure the most favourable arrangements for the purchase, handling, distribution, transportation, storage, processing, exportation, shipping, marketing and sale of this produce locally and externally.

The Board consists of: The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Chairman); three representatives, Nevis small farmers; Public Health Officer; one small farmer (St. Kitts); local businessman; Manager of a wholesale business house; Managing Director of Horsfords; and a representative of ALDA. The General Manager is the Chief Executive and Secretary to the Board. The Management structure of the CMC is as follows:



The CMC operates from buildings that were designed as a retail outlet. It operates a supermarket and 90 per cent of its trade goes through this retail outlet. It is only able to take off 25 per cent of the food crops produced by NACO. It has no storage facilities. Furthermore, it does not have outlets other than the one situated in New Town supplying the Basseterre area. Although there is a Food Crop Planning Committee under the Chairmanship of the Agricultural Manager of NACO and the CMC Manager is a member of that committee, no direction is given as to quantities, timing and availability of export markets. Cold storage facilities at the CMC are barely able to handle perishable produce for the retail outlet. A marketing survey to discover export possibilities and local consumption is necessary. Control of imports should reduce competition with locally produced crops. Planting material is not usually available when it is needed. Lack of sophistication as regards varieties most suitable to local conditions delimits successful production of much needed vegetables. A service which ensures availability of suitable cultivars in sufficient quantities at the appropriate times would prove useful.

Table 1. Meteorological Statistics, St. Kitts/Nevis.

Month	Average Relative Humidity (%)			Rainfall (inches)			Air Temperature (°F)			Maximum Temperature (°F)			Minimum Temperature (°F)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
January	73	70	71	5.01	2.15	2.12	77.0	76.9	75.8	n.a.	n.a.	80.8	67.7	71.0	68.6
February	71	69	73	1.75	1.67	8.02	77.2	77.2	75.8	n.a.	n.a.	81.2	68.7	71.3	68.7
March	69	68	72	2.63	1.14	3.11	77.8	78.6	75.4	n.a.	85.0	79.1	71.3	72.5	69.0
April	69	68	77	1.48	1.59	2.33	78.6	79.1	78.4	n.a.	85.4	n.a.	71.4	72.4	71.4
May	69	73	71	0.93	3.10	1.73	80.6	79.9	80.3	n.a.	84.6	n.a.	74.1	74.0	73.7
June	73	72	73	0.55	1.24	2.60	82.1	82.4	81.2	86.0	86.5	n.a.	76.0	76.5	75.0
July	69	69	70	1.10	2.13	1.15	83.0	83.1	83.2	86.7	87.4	n.a.	74.3	76.4	76.6
August	70	70	75	4.93	2.35	3.70	83.4	83.8	82.8	87.3	88.2	n.a.	77.1	76.6	75.7
September	78	75	78	11.87	6.37	5.32	80.9	82.4	82.6	84.1	86.8	n.a.	74.8	75.6	75.9
October	77	77	81	4.63	5.18	9.14	81.2	81.0	81.8	84.4	84.6	n.a.	75.1	75.1	75.2
November	78	77	79	11.36	9.69	6.13	80.0	79.6	80.7	83.1	83.6	n.a.	74.2	73.2	74.4
December	78	74	76	3.29	6.39	3.09	78.3	76.7	78.5	-	80.9	n.a.	71.6	71.3	71.7
Means	73	72	75	4.13	3.58	4.04	80.0	80.0	79.7	85.3	85.3	80.4	73.0	73.8	73.0

Notes: Maximum Temperatures checked at 6 p.m.
Minimum Temperatures checked at 6 p.m.

Source: Annual Digest of Statistics for 1976. Ministry of Finance.

Table 2. Labour Force Projections, St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla.

Year	Total Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed
1970	21,809	19,215	2,594
1971	22,053	19,328	2,725
1972	22,298	19,441	2,837
1973	22,545	19,554	2,991
1974	22,776	19,976	3,109
1975	22,198	19,976	3,222
1976	23,777	21,264	2,613
1977	23,978	22,172	1,806
1978	24,124	22,894	1,230
1979	24,646	23,275	1,371
1980	25,000	23,927	1,073

Source: Annual Report, Department of Labour, St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla.

Table 3. Total Working Population by Industrial Group, 1976-77.

Agriculture	11,000
Mining and Quarrying	120
Manufacturing	1,150
Electricity, Gas and Water	200
Construction	500
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurant, Hotel	3,700
Transport, Storage and Communication	420
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	175
Community, Social and Personal Services	3,500
Total	20,765

Source: Planning Unit, Data for Labour Dept., 1971.

Table 4. Selected Population and Vital Statistics, St. Kitts, 1973-75.

Category	1973	1974	1975
Total Estimated Mean Population	48,000	47,400	48,000
Population under 5 years (No.)	7,060	6,970	7,060
(%)	14.7	14.7	14.7
Population 5 - 14 years (No.)	16,310	16,100	16,320
(%)	34.0	34.0	34.0
Women 15 - 44 years (No.)	7,350	7,260	7,340
(%)	15.3	15.3	15.3
Livebirths per 1000 pop.	24.7	24.1	22.9
Fertility Rate (No. livebirths per 1000 women 15-44 yrs.)	161.4	157.4	149.7
Deaths	525	510	427
Death Rate per 1000 pop.	10.9	10.7	8.9
Natural Increase per 1000 pop.	13.8	13.4	14.0
Infant Deaths	62	66	47
Infant Death Rate per 1000 livebirths	52.3	57.7	42.7
Neonatal Deaths (under 28 days)	30	39	31
Neonatal Death Rate per 1000 livebirths	25.3	34.1	28.2
Deaths in Children 1-4 years	13	12	8
Average Specific Death Rate in Children (1-4 years per 1000 livebirths)	2.2	2.0	1.3
Maternal Deaths	1	-	2
Maternal Mortality Rate per 100 livebirths	0.8	-	1.8
Still Births	31	2.8	23
Still Births per 1000 total Births	25.5	23.9	20.5

Source: Health Department, Annual Report for 1973, 1974, 1975, State of St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla.

Table 4a. Estimated Mean Population by Age, St. Kitts/Nevis, 1971-75.

Age Group (years)	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total	47,200	48,000	47,700	47,400	48,000
Under 1	1,000	1,020	1,010	1,000	1,020
1 - 4	5,940	6,040	6,010	5,970	6,040
5 - 9	8,280	8,420	8,370	8,310	8,420
10 - 14	7,760	7,900	7,840	7,790	7,900
15 - 19	5,050	5,130	5,100	5,070	5,130
20 - 24	2,370	2,410	2,400	2,380	2,410
25 - 29	1,470	1,490	1,480	1,470	1,490
30 - 34	1,240	1,260	1,250	1,250	1,260
35 - 39	1,530	1,550	1,550	1,540	1,550
40 - 44	1,680	1,710	1,700	1,690	1,710
45 - 49	1,820	1,850	1,840	1,830	1,850
50 - 54	1,890	1,920	1,910	1,900	1,920
55 - 59	1,960	2,000	1,980	1,970	2,000
60 - 64	1,880	1,910	1,890	1,890	1,910
65 - 69	1,340	1,370	1,360	1,350	1,370
70 - 74	870	880	880	870	880
75+	1,120	1,140	1,130	1,120	1,140

Source: As for Table 4 above.

Table 4b. Population by Age and Sex with Percentage Distribution, St. Kitts/Nevis, 1975.

Age Group (years)	Number			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	48,000	22,500	25,500	100	46.9	53.1
Under 1	1,020	510	510	2.2	1.06	1.06
1 - 4	6,040	2,980	3,060	12.59	6.22	6.37
5 - 9	8,420	4,280	4,140	17.54	8.91	8.63
10 - 14	7,900	3,850	4,050	16.44	8.01	8.43
15 - 19	5,130	2,560	2,570	10.69	5.33	5.36
20 - 24	2,410	1,140	1,270	5.03	2.38	2.65
25 - 29	1,490	630	860	3.11	1.31	1.80
30 - 34	1,260	530	730	2.63	1.11	1.52
35 - 39	1,550	660	890	3.24	1.38	1.86
40 - 44	1,710	690	1,020	3.56	1.44	2.12
45 - 49	1,850	840	1,010	3.86	1.75	2.11
50 - 54	1,920	860	1,060	4.00	1.80	2.20
55 - 59	2,000	930	1,070	4.15	1.91	2.24
60 - 64	1,910	840	1,070	3.98	1.75	2.23
65 - 69	1,370	560	810	2.85	1.17	1.68
70 - 74	880	320	560	1.84	0.67	1.17
75+	1,140	320	820	2.37	0.67	1.70

Source: Health Dept. Annual Report for 1973 to 1975. St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla.

Table 5. Age Distribution of Labour Force, St. Kitts/Nevis, 1975.

Undertaking	16-17	18-25	26-40	41-50	51-65	Total
Sugar Industry	240	896	845	794	1,025	3,600
Civil Service	140	800	400	350	210	1,900
Government & NE Workers	80	400	600	500	300	1,880
Hotel & Guest House	50	150	30	50	20	300
Construction Industry	200	750	320	200	200	1,670
Banks	15	75	75	20	15	200
Electronic	200	300	100	60	20	680
Government Industry	10	35	35	10	-	90
Masonry Products	2	10	10	8	-	30
Beverage Industry	10	15	30	10	10	75
Cement Industry	-	3	4	6	2	15
Domestic Service	350	1,050	700	500	400	3,000
Shop Assistants, Counter Clerks, Store Boys	100	200	150	150	100	700
Registered Waterfront Workers	-	37	51	100	72	260
Other Waterfront Workers	60	80	60	50	50	300
Unclassified	2,500	1,000	750	750	1,000	6,000

Table 6. Government Expenditures on Education Services as a Percentage of Total Government Expenditure.

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Antigua	9.58	14.74	11.69	12.05	13.70	17.36
Dominica	13.57	15.29	30.10	22.06	18.82	15.81
Grenada	15.95	22.09	17.59	13.61	22.75	21.94
Montserrat	-	21.19	21.62	16.01	12.55	14.13
St. Kitts	16.08	20.33	17.34	9.66	11.90	9.10
St. Lucia	20.81	22.26	19.56	19.77	17.53	21.50
St. Vincent	23.61	23.64	23.72	12.75	22.83	23.13
ECCM	15.21	19.54	19.12	14.52	18.55	17.66

Source: Annual Digest of Statistics, ECCM Secretariat, Antigua.

Table 7. Actual Expenditure on Education Including Capital Expenditure in ECCM Countries*, 1970-75.

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Antigua	2,294	2,715	2,728	3,445	4,694	6,776
Dominica	2,380	3,285	3,967	4,467	5,467	3,788
Grenada	3,217	4,848	4,723	5,246	5,300	5,528
Montserrat	-	887	948	1,185	1,236	1,577
St. Kitts	1,500	2,757	2,355	2,720	2,995	3,363
St. Lucia	3,122	3,843	4,181	4,988	5,554	7,360
St. Vincent	3,013	3,434	3,769	3,840	7,282	7,282
ECCM	15,526	21,769	22,671	25,891	32,528	35,674

Source: Annual Digest of Statistics, ECCM Secretariat, Antigua.

Note: *Excluding Grenada

Table 8. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market Prices.

Year	EC\$ Million	% Increase
1972	43.0	-
1973	48.3	12.3
1974	57.2	18.4
1975	74.0	29.3
1976	82.0	10.8

Source: Planning Unit.

Table 9. External Trade Balance of Visible Trade (\$'000).

Year	Imports	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Balance
1970	23,427	7,710	584	-15,133
1971	30,505	7,608	451	-22,446
1972	30,562	11,408	709	-18,445
1973	35,595	14,317	2,259	-19,019
1974	39,366	21,952	2,182	-15,232
1975*	51,361	45,087	1,754	- 4,578

Source: Planning Unit.

Note: *Provisional.

Table 10. Value of Principal Domestic Exports (\$'000).

Commodities	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Sugar	5,672	4,878	7,143	5,873	12,564	27,527
Molasses	462	357	238	705	272	1,143
Cotton	82	19	30	30	44	101
Electrical Machinery Apparatus	1,132	1,897	3,380	7,308	8,430	15,332
% Sugar of Total Domestic Exports	73.6	64.1	62.6	41.0	57.2	61.1

Source: Planning Unit.

Table 11. Sugar Production.

Year	Long Tons
1970	26,771
1971	24,991
1972	25,931
1973	23,332
1974	25,740
1975	24,580
1976	34,782
1977	40,700

Source: Planning Unit.

Table 12. Value of Principal Imports, 1970-75 (Seven Principal Items - '000).

Commodities	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Machinery other than Electric	1,687	3,837	1,895	1,688	1,498	2,255
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances	1,607	4,507	4,602	7,594	6,778	12,576
Cereals and Cereal Preparation	1,554	1,537	1,644	2,001	3,936	3,269
Manufacturers of Metal	1,354	2,287	1,540	2,058	2,032	2,409
Meat and Meat Preparation	1,305	-	1,581	1,898	1,915	-
Transport Equipment	1,127	1,358	1,514	-	-	2,523
Non-Metallic Mineral						
Manufacturers, N.E.S.	1,121	1,385	1,396	1,496	-	-
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	-	1,306	-	-	2,553	3,250
Wood, Lumber, Cork	-	-	-	1,412	-	-
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles N.E.S.	-	-	-	-	1,514	2,031

Source: Planning Unit.

Table 13. Revenue and Expenditure, 1972-76.

Year	Revenue (\$'000)	Expenditure (\$'000)	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
1972	12,608	14,043	-1,435
1973	15,514	15,507	+ 7
1974	19,960	18,419	+1,541
1975	22,065	21,944	+ 121
1976	29,374	30,373	- 999

Source: Planning Unit.

Table 14. Capital Receipts and Expenditure, 1972-76.

Year	Revenue (\$'000)	Expenditure (\$'000)	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
1972	8,166	8,434	- 268
1973	11,652	12,657	-1,005
1974	7,699	8,877	-1,178
1975	1,572	4,176	-2,604
1976	4,670	5,578	- 908

Source: Planning Unit.

Table 15. Retail Price Movements, 1972-77.

Year	Overall Index (June)	% Increase	Index Food (June)	% Increase
1972	139.2	-	149.5	-
1973	155.5	11.7	175.7	17.5
1974	198.6	27.7	233.0	32.6
1975	222.1	11.8	255.7	9.7
1976	247.0	11.2	264.7	3.5
1977	293.7	18.9	342.7	29.5

Note: April 1964 (base) = 100.

Source: Planning Unit.

Table 16. Performance of Sugar Industry, 1960-1973.

Year	Tons Cane Ground	Tons Sugar	Cane/Sugar Ratio	Av. Tons Cane/Acre	Av. Tons Sugar/Acre	Acres Reaped	Acres Cultivated
1960	432,900	50,200	8.62	31.3	3.59	13,830	n.a.
1961	391,900	47,800	8.20	31.9	3.77	12,310	n.a.
1962	413,000	43,200	9.56	34.4	3.57	12,010	n.a.
1963	350,657	39,924	8.78	29.43	3.37	11,850	n.a.
1964	377,495	43,629	8.65	30.11	3.50	12,470	n.a.
1965	342,170	38,920	8.79	30.28	3.11	11,250	n.a.
1966	348,335	38,729	8.99	27.91	3.12	12,570	n.a.
1967	327,779	39,195	8.38	26.89	3.21	12,270	n.a.
1968	321,440	35,390	9.08	26.49	2.90	12,180	12,570
1969	383,819	36,001	10.66	36.45	3.41	10,570	12,624
1970	325,678	27,163	11.99	33.56	2.80	9,700	12,487
1971	271,517	25,371	10.70	27.81	2.60	9,760	11,818
1972	243,295	26,531	9.17	23.09	2.52	10,540	10,800
1973	210,501	23,828	8.83	23.66	2.77	8,600	9,693
1974	217,219	26,101	8.32	24.21	2.91	8,974	n.a.
1975	206,034	25,103	8.60	24.10	2.94	8,525	9,237
1976	320,807	34,781	9.02	32.70	3.54	9,800	10,755
1977	352,600	41,000	8.60	31.48	3.66	11,200	12,000

Table 17. Acreage Reaped and Wages Paid by the Sugar Industry, 1971-77.

Year	Acres St. Kitts	Tons of Cane Ground	Tons Sugar	Sugar & Molasses Value	Wages Paid by the Industry						Total
					Sugar Worker			Estate Worker			
					Direct	Bonus	Total	Direct	Bonus	Total	
1971	9,760	271,517	25,371	5,548,645	1,441,886	71,597	1,513,483	2,249,761	112,488	2,362,249	3,875,732
1972	10,530	243,295	26,531	7,393,084	1,377,743	68,521	1,446,264	1,873,888	87,002	1,960,890	3,407,154
1973	8,600	210,501	23,828	7,117,085	1,183,480	63,347	1,246,827	1,872,973	98,596	1,971,569	3,218,396
1974	8,974	217,216	26,101	12,000,000	1,319,284	68,202	1,387,486	1,707,287	765,130	2,472,417	3,859,903
1975	8,525	206,034	25,103	28,560,000	1,778,132	92,107	1,870,239	3,749,390	191,471	3,940,861	5,811,100
1976	9,800	320,807	32,781	28,000,000	2,418,954	120,194	2,539,148	4,301,093	1,285,714	5,586,807	8,125,955
1977	11,200	352,600	41,000	31,706,086	2,639,216	321,429	2,960,645	6,578,165	799,961	7,378,126	10,338,771

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Table 18. Sugar Factory Statistics, 1973-77.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Time Grinding	1,736	1,864	1,776	2,619	2,839
Hours Out of Cane	606	754	488	248	250
Total Time Lost	24	45	56	49	84
Cane Ground (tons)	210,501	217,220	215,984	320,808	351,924
Sugar Made Tons Comm.	23,243	25,470	24,582	34,782	40,730
TC/TS Comm.	9.03	8.53	8.79	9.22	8.64
Molasses Made (tons)	7,055	6,966	5,739	8,732	11,541
Pol % Cane	12.87	13.31	12.87	12.39	13.18
Fibre % Cane	17.01	17.52	17.47	17.86	17.51
Mixed Juice Pol	13.77	13.93	14.11	13.22	14.63
Mixed Juice Pur	83.77	84.68	85.22	85.35	85.31
Mill Pol Ext.	92.10	92.58	92.30	92.06	92.99
B.H.E.	98.92	100.14	100.41	99.59	98.90
Overall Recovery	83.91	85.99	86.25	85.38	85.63

Table 19. Sale of Food Crops by NACO; Sept. 1976 - July 1977.

Type of Food Crop	Quantity Sold (lb.)	Type of Food Crop	Quantity Sold (lb.)
Peanuts	150,015	Tomatoes	462
Hot Peppers	395	Goudy	337
Peas	156½	Oranges	190
Onions	32,864	Grapefruits	1,396
Yams	1,465	Pumpkins	19,358
Carrots	726	Blackeye Peas	2,751
Sweet Potatoes	40,481	Lima, Bodi, String	8,394½
Bananas	46,614	Egg Plants	119¾
Cow Peas	10,946	Cantaloupe	7,857
Cucumbers	9,452	Pigeon Peas	1,304½
Corn	12,325	Tannias	3,420½
Mangoes	3,374*	Cauliflower	30
White Potatoes	157,457½	Lettuce	548**
Coconuts	520*	Pineapples	506½
Ochroes	211	Plantains	1,273
Sweet Peppers	339	Water Melons	20
Cabbages	2,598		

Notes: *Each **Heads.

Table 20. Land Use Pattern in St. Kitts/Nevis.

	Acreage (acres)	Percentage of Total (%)
Permanent Crops	12,000	19.8
Other Crops	22,641	37.4
Uncultivated Land and Pasture	8,879	14.6
Woodlands & Forests	15,058	24.9
Others	2,000	3.3
Total Farm Land	60,578	100
Total Land Area		

Table 21. Imports by SITC Section and Percentage Distribution, 1970-75.

Section Nos.	Category	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
		(\$EC)	(%)	(\$EC)	(%)	(\$EC)	(%)	(\$EC)	(%)	(\$EC)	(%)	(\$EC)	(%)
		23,427,131	100	30,504,646	100	30,562,476	100	35,595,007	100	39,366,272	100	51,360,665	100
0	Food	6,382,319	27.2	6,257,901	20.5	7,531,543	24.6	8,154,289	22.9	10,854,352	27.6	10,676,333	20.8
1	Beverages & Tobacco	808,773	3.5	918,913	3.0	1,007,633	3.3	900,587	2.5	822,387	2.1	1,019,007	2.0
2	Crude Materials inedible except fuels	642,422	2.7	681,034	2.2	674,272	2.2	1,595,772	4.5	1,168,813	3.0	1,379,653	2.7
3	Mineral fuels, Lubricants & related materials	701,073	3.0	1,393,373	4.6	1,106,974	3.6	1,324,214	3.7	2,719,309	6.9	3,493,895	6.8
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	219,079	0.9	204,998	0.7	215,427	0.7	262,958	0.7	248,014	0.6	416,931	0.8
5	Chemicals	1,865,969	8.0	1,961,435	6.4	2,652,002	8.7	3,157,571	8.9	3,888,520	9.9	5,146,901	10.0
6	Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	5,136,610	21.9	6,031,565	19.8	5,996,717	19.6	6,393,088	18.0	6,795,954	17.3	17,457,085	14.6
7	Machinery Transport Equipment	4,421,180	18.9	9,701,689	31.8	8,011,072	26.2	10,521,522	29.6	9,543,401	24.2	17,353,624	33.8
8	Miscellaneous & Manufactured Articles	3,019,005	12.9	3,086,144	10.1	3,111,316	10.2	3,268,269	9.2	3,296,246	8.4	4,379,488	8.5
9	Miscellaneous Transactions & Commodities	230,701	1.0	267,594	0.9	255,520	0.8	16,737	-	29,276	-	19,678	-

Notes: For period 1970-72 SITC (0) was used. For period 1973 onwards SITC (B) in use.

Table 22. Value of Imports, Domestic Exports and Re-Exports by Division, SITC (R), 1974 and 1975.

Divisions Commodities	Imports (c.i.f.)		Domestic Exports		Re-Exports (f.o.b.)	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
<u>Food and Live Animals:</u>						
00. Live Animals chiefly for Food	16,554	24,981	42,990	47,634	400	200
01. Meat and Meat Preparations	1,914,518	1,931,684	-	-	4,295	14,714
02. Dairy Products and Eggs	1,136,174	1,414,922	9,225	2,110	3,077	11,217
03. Fish and Fish Preparations	777,500	676,326	61,082	88,727	9,129	21,368
04. Cereal and Cereal Preparations	3,935,881	3,269,365	-	290	17,100	65,036
05. Fruits and Vegetables	861,381	1,009,505	30,404	42,667	9,170	4,630
06. Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	322,283	264,332	12,839,586	28,669,713	838	3,201
07. Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices and Manufactures	288,757	266,384	-	-	2,038	3,689
08. Feeding Stuff for Animals (not including Unmilled Cereal)	474,738	357,665	-	325	967	3,166
09. Miscellaneous Food Preparations	1,126,566	1,461,169	2,509	5	8,484	22,438

Table 23. Imports of Selected Commodities, 1970-75.

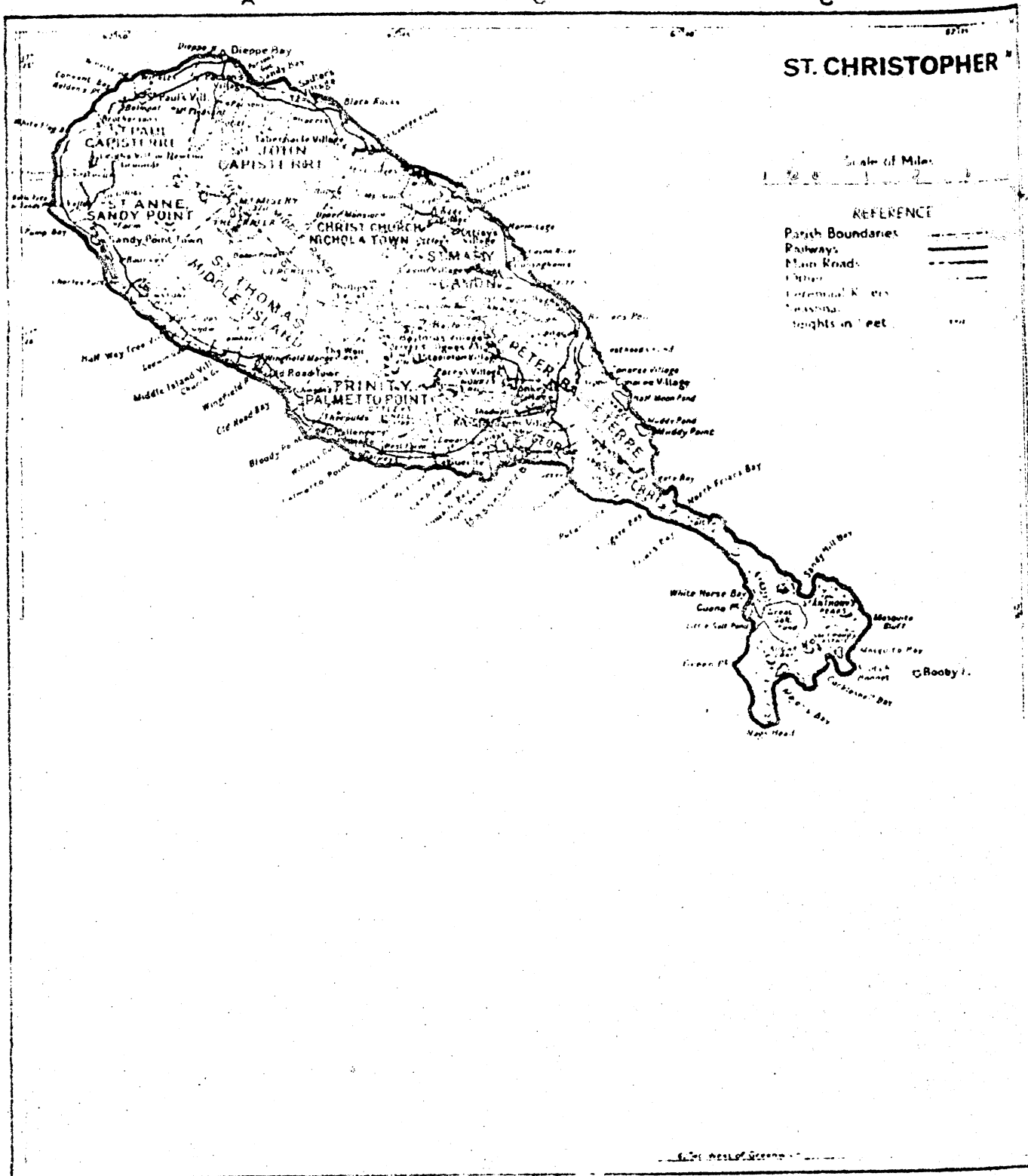
Commodity	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Quantity ('000 lb.)	Value cif	Quantity ('000 lb.)	Value cif	Quantity ('000 lb.)	Value cif	Quantity ('000 lb.)	Value cif	Quantity ('000 lb.)	Value cif	Quantity ('000 lb.)	Value cif
Flour (wheaten)	5,962	778	5,355	761	6,177	903	5,449	1,036	5,850	1,987	4,998	1,712
Rice	2,201	391	2,274	378	2,026	330	1,984	449	3,036	1,075	1,910	798
Milk (condensed, evaporated, dried)	2,011	568	1,988	616	1,864	779	2,596	834	3,110	833	1,718	1,071
Fish (salted, dried or smoked)	636	430	585	388	594	405	485	373	533	451	444	383
Bacon, Ham & Other Dried Meats	270	223	247	197	249	238	184	183	229	250	142	182
Margarine and Shortenings	643	301	667	344	684	428	665	395	698	616	870	765
Poultry (fresh, chilled or frozen)	964	497	1,089	543	1,327	676	1,312	969	1,041	764	1,499	1,074
Meat (frozen - pork, mutton, beef)	207	135	197	117	200	157	123	143	181	170	175	166
Cheese	194	114	162	113	170	150	167	166	185	240	188	261
Biscuit (other baking products)	231	150	310	185	250	157	161	133	149	188	164	189
Distilled alcoholic beverage*	89	432	76	468	71	590	66	470	48	415	50	524
Cigarettes	32	120	29	113	33	138	35	180	30	187	33	241
Lumber, Sawn, Planed etc. (Conifer)**	1,308	574	1,229	520	1,551	587	1,744	901	1,292	989	1,109	822
Gasolene*	737	166	1,005	191	956	222	1,041	384	954	743	994	805
Fertilizers (Manufactured) ++	3	326	1	121	3	500	2	548	2	629	2	1,347
Cement#	123	341	177	538	145	516	160	605	118	493	109	403
Footwear‡	172	416	171	426	169	416	135	412	143	460	74	369

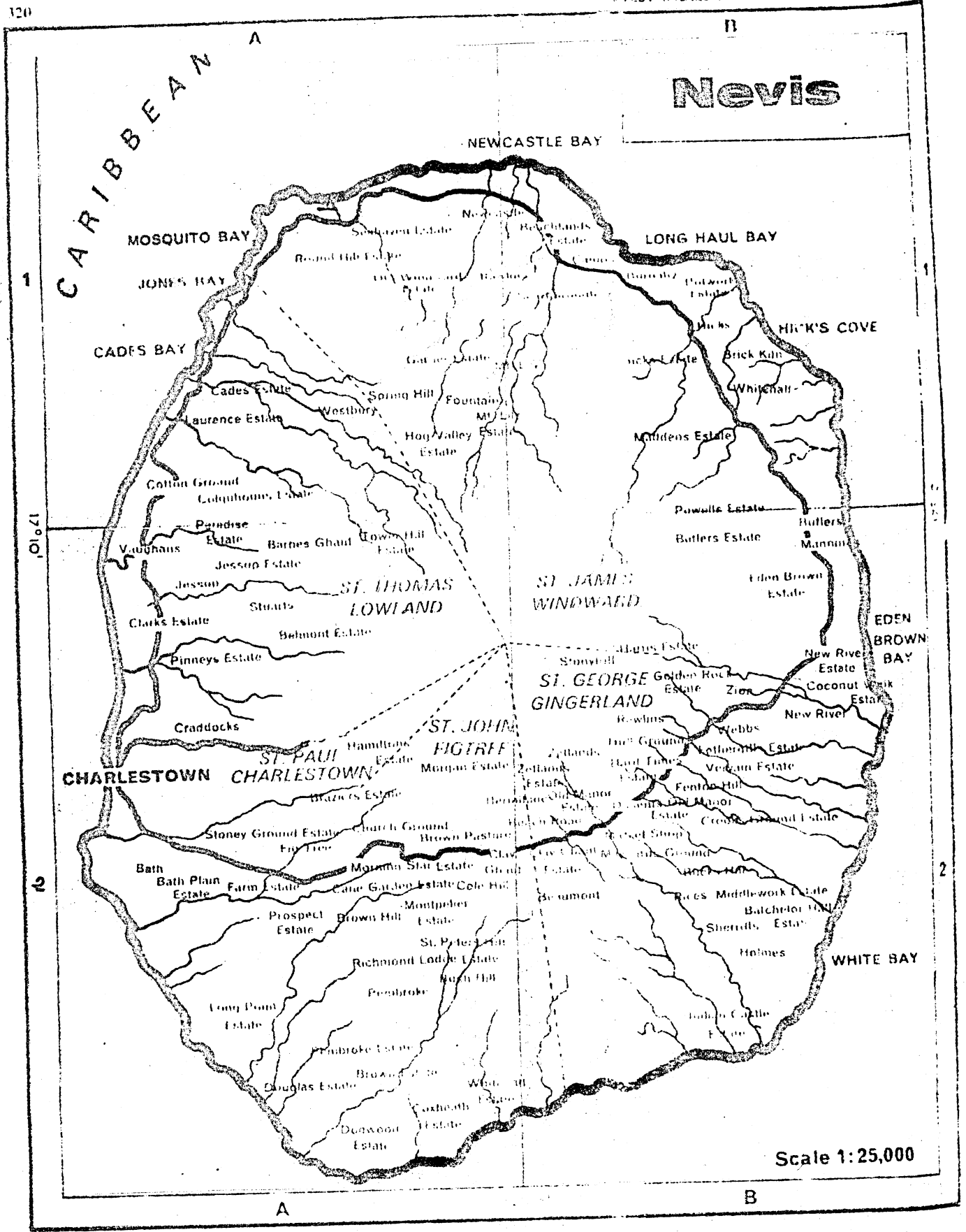
Notes: * = '000 gal.; ** = bd ft.; + = '000 pairs; ++ = '000 tons; # = '000 cwt.

Table 24. Domestic Exports of Selected Commodities Value f.o.b. in EC\$'000; 1970-75.

Commodity	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Quantity ('000)	Value	Quantity ('000)	Value	Quantity ('000)	Value	Quantity ('000)	Value	Quantity ('000)	Value	Quantity ('000)	Value
Live animals chiefly for food (No.)	402	41	330	55	160	38	139	42	120	36	142	45
Sugar (tons)	22	5,672	19	4,878	24	7,143	20	5,873	23	12,564	22	27,527
Molasses (gal.)	1,992	462	1,594	357	990	238	1,291	705	238	272	1,644	1,143
Non-Alcoholic beverages (gal.)	61	86	92	132	92	126	84	142	72	143	63	135
Beer & Ale (gal.)	22	92	6	22	6	2	1	6	11	40	5	33
Copra (cwt.)	2	40	2	47	3	66	2	50	1	48	2	74
Cotton (lb.)	66	82	20	19	20	30	16	30	24	44	32	101
Lobsters (lb.)	37	42	55	87	78	145	46	94	27	60	18	70

A B C





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