

Trinidad and Tobago

Special focus

<b>Crude oil and petroleum products</b> 000 tonnes, 1976		
Home crude oil production	10 992	
plus imports	11 700*	→ of which from:
equals total available	22 690*	Saudi Arabia 5 540*
less exports	6 500*	Indonesia 3 070*
equals amount available for refining	16 200*	Iran 2 280*
		Ecuador 210*
		Venezuela 150*
<b>Petroleum products made</b>	16 000*	
of which:		
residual fuel oil	10 239	
motor spirit	2 388	

## Turks and Caicos Islands

Colony of Turks and Caicos Islands



**Location** Western Atlantic Ocean  
 The two groups are at the south-east end of the Bahamas chain of islands  
**Land Area** 430 km<sup>2</sup> = 166 mi<sup>2</sup>  
**Climate** Sub-tropical  
*Weather at Grand Turk, 3 m altitude*  
 Temperature: hottest month Aug 26–32 °C, coldest Jan, Feb 21–27 °C  
 Rainfall (av monthly): driest month March 29 mm, wettest Nov 114 mm

**Time** 5 hours behind GMT  
**Measures** UK (imperial) system, converting to metric system  
**Monetary unit** US dollar (\$) = 100 cents (Jamaican currency until 1973)  
 Rate of exchange (1976 av): free \$ 1.806 = £ 1

Summary

**Political** UK crown colony from 1962. Formerly a Jamaican dependency  
**Economic** Main industries are fishing, tourism and salt

People, resources and equipment

**Population** 1960 5 716, 1970 5 675, 1976 6 000\*  
 Growth: 1960–70 –0.1 %pa, 1970–76 0.9\* %pa  
 Density (1976): 14\* people per km<sup>2</sup>  
 Vital statistics (rate per 1 000 people, 1971): births 31.7, deaths 9.8  
**Towns** (population, 1970) Cockburn Town (Grand Turk) 2 330, Cockburn Harbour (South Caicos) 1 032  
**Race** Mainly African  
**Language** English  
**Religion** Mainly Christian  
**Education** Pupils (1975/76) 2 316, teachers (1973/74) 135\*  
**Personnel** (1973) Physicians: 3, 1 per 1 900 people  
**National income per person** (1976) \$ 1 200\*\*\* = £ 700\*\*\*  
**Telephones** (Dec 1976) 741, 124 per 1 000 people  
**Hospital beds** (government establishments only, 1973) 20, 1 per 290 people  
**Roads** (1976) 105 km = 65 mi, density 0.24 km per km<sup>2</sup>  
**Ships** (registered, 1977) 8, total of 2 405 gross tons  
**Ports** Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, Providenciales, Salt Cay  
**Airports** Grand Turk, South Caicos, Providenciales, Salt Cay, North Caicos, Middle Caicos, Pine Cay  
**Radio sets** (Dec 1975) 3 000\*, 500\* per 1 000 people  
**Motor vehicles** (1973) 704, 119 per 1 000 people, 7 per km of road

Production, finance and trade

**Gross domestic product** 1969: \$ 1.9 mn = £ 0.8 mn  
 1976 est: \$ 8\*\*\* mn = £ 4\*\*\* mn  
**Main products** Fish catch (1975) 1 050 t, salt (exports, 1972) 2 271 t  
**Transport traffic** Sea (1974) Goods loaded 4 000\* t, unloaded 10 000\* t  
**Tourism** (1975) Number of visitors 8 781  
**Budget** (1975) Revenue: \$ 2.08 mn = £ 0.93 mn  
 Expenditure: \$ 3.43 mn = £ 1.54 mn  
**External trade** (1974) Imports: \$ 6.0 mn = £ 2.7 mn  
 Exports: \$ 0.5 mn = £ 0.2 mn  

<i>Main imports</i>	% of total	<i>Main exports</i>	% of total
Manufactures	26	Crayfish	73
Food, drink and tobacco	24	Conch meat	25
Fuel and lubricants	10		

## United States

United States of America



**Location** North America and Pacific Ocean  
 Continental United States has Canada on the northern boundary and Mexico on the southern. Alaska is bounded to the south-east by Canada and to the west by the Soviet Union. Hawaii is in the central Pacific 3 900 km (2 400 mi) to the west of the mainland  
**Land Area** 9 363 123 km<sup>2</sup> = 3 615 122 mi<sup>2</sup>  
 Usage (1975): agricultural 4 242 360\* km<sup>2</sup> (45\* %), of which, arable 2 073 760\* km<sup>2</sup> (22\* %), cropland 18 600\* km<sup>2</sup> (0.2\* %), pastures 2 150 000\* km<sup>2</sup> (23\* %), forests 3 044 000\* km<sup>2</sup> (33\* %)

**Climate** Mainly temperate; sub-tropical in the south  
*Weather at Washington DC, 22 m altitude*  
 Temperature: hottest month July 20–31 °C, coldest Jan minus 3–6 °C  
 Rainfall (av monthly): driest month Nov 66 mm, wettest July 112 mm  
**Time** Hours behind GMT (summer time in brackets)  

Eastern zone <sup>a</sup>	5 (4)	Alaska: Ketchikan to Skagway	8 (7)
Central zone <sup>b</sup>	6 (5)	Skagway to 141 °W	9 (8)
Mountain zone <sup>c</sup>	7 (6*)	141 °W to 162 °W	10 (9)
Pacific zone <sup>d</sup>	8 (7)	162 °W to westernmost point	11 (10)
		Hawaii	10

<sup>a</sup>Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia  
<sup>b</sup>Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin  
<sup>c</sup>Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming  
<sup>d</sup>California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington State  
 \*Arizona remains on 7 hours behind

**Measures** UK (imperial) system, except for the following main differences: US liquid gallon = 0.833 UK gallon  
 US bushel = 0.969 UK bushel  
 US short ton = 2 000 lb  
 US short hundredweight = 100 lb  
 Metric units are being used to an increasing extent  
**Monetary unit** Dollar (\$) = 100 cents  
 Rate of exchange (1976 av): free \$ 1.806 = £ 1  
 Gold convertibility of the dollar was suspended on August 15, 1971

Summary

**Political** Republic, which became independent from the United Kingdom in 1776. There were 13 original states, the number now being 50; the most recent admissions were Alaska in 1959 and Hawaii in 1960. Member of UN, OAS, OECD, Nato, Colombo Plan, South Pacific Commission and Anzus treaty  
**Economic** The widespread nature of the economy is indicated by a broad range of exports including machinery and chemicals as well as cereals; manufacturing provides just under one-quarter of gross domestic product (gdp) and absorbs the same proportion of the labour force. The business cycle is relatively autonomous in the United States; since exports account for only 8 % of gdp the economy is relatively self-sufficient, although crude oil accounted for 22 % of total imports in 1976. The cycle reached a recent recession in 1974/75

People

**Population** 1960 180.68 mn, 1970 204.88 mn, 1976 215.12 mn  
 Growth: 1960–70 1.3 %pa, 1970–76 0.8 %pa  
 Density (1976): 23 people per km<sup>2</sup>  
 Vital statistics (rate per 1 000 people, 1976): births 14.7, deaths 8.9  
**Households** (1976): 72.9 mn; average size 2.94 people

Age groups	1976		1990 projections <sup>a</sup>	
	years	population 000	population 000	%
under 5	15 339	7.1	19 437	8.0
5–13	32 955	15.3	32 568	13.4
14–17	16 897	7.9	12 771	5.2
18–21	16 771	7.8	14 507	6.0
22–44	66 515	30.9	88 320	36.3
45–64	43 707	20.3	46 087	18.9
65 and over	22 934	10.7	29 824	12.2
Total	215 118	100.0	243 513 <sup>b</sup>	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Middle of three official projections <sup>b</sup>Highest official projection is for 254 715 thousand and lowest 236 264 thousand