

## ABSTRACT

Faced with a massive and mounting food import bill, the then new Government of Trinidad and Tobago introduced a programme of agricultural subsidies in 1956 in the hope of increasing domestic food production. Although this programme has run continuously for the past 22 years the effect has never been officially evaluated. This paper demonstrates the effect of three of these subsidies on the process of adoption of the three cultural practices which farmers must employ, at least on a trial basis, in order to receive payments. In this way, the success of the programme on an individual farmer level is established, and the relationship between subsidy and individual adoption is shown to be independent of the social and economic factors considered.