

March 26, 2007

7:30 a.m. – 8:15 a.m.

Registration

Venue: Village Room

8:30 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

Opening Ceremony

Venue: Lower Village Square

Chair – Dr. Patrick Watson

Director, SALISES (St. Augustine)

Opening Remarks

Professor Andrew S. Downes

University Director, SALISES

Welcome

Dr. Bhoendradatt Tewarie

Pro Vice Chancellor & Campus Principal

The University of the West Indies (St. Augustine)

Remarks

Mr. Anselm Francis

Ag. Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences

Formal Opening of Conference

His Excellency

The President of The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Professor George Maxwell Richards

Closing Remarks

Dr. Patrick Watson

9:15 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.

Session I

Venue: Lower Village Square

Keynote Address

The challenges for Caribbean health

in the 21st Century: The role of the social sciences

Chair

Professor Andrew S. Downes

Presenter

Sir George Alleyne

10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:15 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.
Session II (a)
Venue: Captain's Room

The Caribbean in the Face of Globalization

Chair
Patrick Watson

Presenters
Don Marshall
Discourses in scientific finance:
The meta-narrative of financial globalisation

Dave Ramsaran
Masking the experience of development with class and ethnicity:
Hindrance or enabler of development

Dennis Canterbury
Caribbean development and the "new American century"

Neville Duncan
The impact of globalization on Caribbean states
and governmental responses:
Towards realism and efficacy in achieving lasting development

10:15 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

Session II (b)

Venue: Bridge Room

Social Deprivation and Inequality in the Caribbean 1

Chair

Aldrie Henry-Lee

Presenters

Michael Henry & Abbi Kedir

Poverty and fertility:

Panel data evidence from Jamaica

Sean Ffrench

The challenge of entrepreneurship –
Providing micro-credit to the poor in Jamaica:
The case of the Micro Investment Development
Agency (MIDA) 1999 to 2003

Warren Benfield

Indicator targeting:

The Jamaica Food Stamp Programme

Harold Ramkissoon

Caribbean survival:

Critical relevance of science and technology

11:30 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.

Session III (a)

Venue: Captain's Room

Challenges for Emerging Economies

Chair

Sonja Teelucksingh

Presenters

Miriela G. L. Carolina

PPP theory in a fixed exchange rate system

Michael Brei

The impact of sudden stops on bank lending:
Are there cross-sectional differences?

Kerry Sumesar-Rai

Leadership and developing societies

Lennie Pau, Candice Henriquez & Miriela Carolina
The effect of oil price shocks on the price of gasoline in Curaçao

11:30 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.

Session III (b)

Venue: Bridge Room

Crime and Violence in the Caribbean

Chair

Godfrey St. Bernard

Presenters

Corin Bailey

Offender travel in the Kingston metropolitan area, Jamaica

Onwubiko Agozino

Power: An African fractal theory of chaos, crime,
violence and healing

Keron King & Terence Bartholomew

Identifying and predicting the correctional orientation
of Trinidad and Tobago's Correctional Officers:
Implications for prison reform

Halimah DeShong

Twenty-five years of research on intimate partner violence:
Implications for Caribbean scholarship

12:45 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Lunch

Venue: The Lighthouse Restaurant

2:00 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Session IV

Venue: Captain's Room

Panel Discussion:
**Health, Trade and Development
 for the Caribbean**

Chair

Sir George Alleyne

Presenters

Fitzroy Henry

Director, Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute

Vincent J. Atkins

Senior Research Specialist, CRNM

Sandra Plummer

CARICOM Secretariat

Beverley Reynolds

CARICOM Secretariat

3:15 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Session V (a)

Venue: Captain's Room

Issues in Trade and Development

Chair

Jonathan Lashley

Presenters

Laura Marquez-Ramos

Understanding the determinants of international trade in African countries: An empirical analysis for Ghana and South America

Nigel Driffield & Michael Henry

Trade, FDI and technology diffusion in developing countries:
 The role of human capital and institutions

Lisa M. Samuel

Re-articulating responses to shrinking policy space: Caribbean trade and development challenges in the 21st Century

Debra Roberts

The development impact of remittances
 on Caribbean economies: The case of Guyana

3:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Session V (b)

Venue: Bridge Room

Civil Society, Community and Development

Chair

Warren Benfield

Presenters

Russell Foote

The centrality of 'social' in our development thrust:
Articulating theory, policy, program and practice networks

Jimmy Tindigarukayo

Benchmarking the Citizen's Charter in Jamaica:
An empirical evaluation

Tyehimba Salandy

Development and resistance in the era of globalisation

Michele Reis

Vision 2020: The role of migration in Trinidad
and Tobago's plan for overall development

Light refreshments will be served.

7:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

The 2007 Sir Arthur Lewis Distinguished Lecturer
Professor Barry Eichengreen

The Real Exchange Rate and Economic Growth

The Auditorium

School of Continuing Studies
The University of the West Indies
Gordon Street, St. Augustine

8:30 p.m. – 10:30 p.m.
Cocktail Reception

March 27, 2007

8:30 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.
Session VI
Venue: Captain's Room

Keynote Address
**Issues in financing regional economic
development**

Chair
Patrick Watson

Presenter
Mr Ewart Williams

9:15 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
Session VII (a)
Venue: Captain's Room

The Informal Sector in Emerging Economies

Chair
Don Marshall

Presenters
Sandra Sookram & Patrick Watson
Small business participation in the informal sector
of an emerging economy

Miriela Carolina & Lennie Pau
The shadow economy in the Netherlands Antilles

Eric Strobl, Elaine Badaoui & Frank Walsh
Is there an informal sector wage penalty?
Evidence from South Africa

Desmond Thomas
The informal sector in Jamaica

9:15 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Session VII (b)

Venue: Bridge Room

Sex and Sexuality in the Caribbean

Chair

Roy McCree

Presenters

Annecka Marshall

Reconsidering dutty wine: Mona students' views
on black female sexuality in Jamaica

Christine Barrow

Adolescent girls, sexual culture, risk and HIV in Barbados

Céline Abramschmitt

Is Barbados ready for same-sex marriage?
Analysis of legal and social constructs

Agostinho M.N. Pinnock

At the ideological cross roads: Interrogating (Jamaican)
masculinities in contemporary urban culture
through historical discourse

10:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

Coffee Break

10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Session VIII (a)

Venue: Captain's Room

Labour, Human Capital and Entrepreneurship

Chair

Jimmy Tindigarukayo

Presenters

Vanus James

Externalities, earnings and surplus labour in Jamaica: An
update

Karlene Gordon

Education, training and employment in the new economy:
The role of The University of the West Indies

Jonathan Lashley

Entrepreneurship challenge in a time of change

Jo-anne Tull

The business of copyright in the Caribbean:
A platform for innovation and industrial transformation

10:45 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
 Session VIII (b)
 Venue: Bridge Room

Caribbean Migration

Chair
 Christine Barrow

Presenters
 Mala Jokhan

Parental absence as a consequence of migration: Exploring its origins and perpetuation with special reference to Trinidad

Dennis Brown
 Patterns and paradigms: Migration and family in three Caribbean countries

Raghunath Mahabir
 Migration of skilled personnel in the CSME:
 The case of Trinidad & Tobago

Francesca Castellani
 International skilled migration:
 The Caribbean experience

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.
 Session IX (a)
 Venue: Captain's Room

Culture and Intellectual Property

Chair
 Dave Ramsaran

Presenters
 Sharon Trezelle

The inner-dynamics of the Caribbean development problem: implications for Caribbean sociology

Ian Walcott
 Export orientation and the cultural industries:
 The case of Barbados

Eudine Barriteau
 The theoretical strengths and relevance of black feminist scholarship: A Caribbean feminist perspective

12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Session IX (b)

Venue: Bridge Room

Criminal Behaviour and Societal Subgroups

Chair

Dennis Canterbury

Presenters

Marian J. Taylor & Terence Bartholomew

Predictors of behavioural problems in primary schools within the Laventille East District in Trinidad

T'Shara Mills & Terence Bartholomew

Violent crime and mental illness in Trinidad and Tobago: An audit of mandated patients at St. Ann's Hospital

Zelena Marshall & Terence Bartholomew

Intimate partner violence and domestic homicide in Trinidad & Tobago:

An overview of spousal homicide cases for the period 1995-2006

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Lunch

Venue: The Lighthouse Restaurant

2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Session X (a)

Venue: Captain's Room

Youth and Gender in the Caribbean

Chair

Annie Paul

Presenters

Nakiema Dianna Peters

Evaluation of community participation in the Jamaica social policy evaluation programme

Jay Mafukidze

The Caribbean Healthy Lifestyles Program: Reducing risk and increasing protective factors in Caribbean youth

Roslyn Thomas-Long & Michelle Bailey

Challenges and opportunities: Confronting the HIV/AIDS among Caribbean youth

2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Session X (b)

Venue: Bridge Room

Special issues in Caribbean development

Chair

Abbi Kedir

Presenters

David Farrell, Leo Moseley and Leonard Nurse
Managing water resources in the face of climate change:
A Caribbean perspective

Peter Mitchell

Multilateral Organisations and Information and
Communications Technology (ICT) sector planning in Caribbean
economies: Example of Trinidad and Tobago

David Tennant & Abiodun Folawewo

Macroeconomic and market determinants of
banking sector interest rate spreads:
Empirical evidence from low and middle income countries

3:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Session XI

Venue: Captain's Room

Book Presentation:

Policy Perspectives for Trinidad and Tobago: From Growth to Prosperity.

(Inter-American Development Bank)

Chair

Rolph Balgobin, UWI

Presenter

Fidel Jaramillo, IDB

Discussants

Victoria Mendez-Charles

Former Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Planning and Development

Ronald Ramkissoon

Chief Economist, Republic Bank Limited

Light refreshments will be served.

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Cocktail Reception

The President's House Grounds, St. Ann's

March 28, 2007

8:30 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

Session XII

Venue: Captain's Room

Keynote Address

Some Critical Issues in Caribbean Constitutional Development

Chair

Neville Duncan

Presenter

Professor Selwyn Ryan

9:15 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Session XIII (a)

Venue: Captain's Room

Issues and Challenges in Caribbean Tourism Development

Chair

Michael Henry

Presenters

Acolla Lewis & Tenisha Brown

Pro-poor tourism:

A vehicle for development in Trinidad & Tobago

Ajamu Nangwaya

Rastafari as a catalytic force in ecotourism development in Jamaica: Development as economic and social justice

Robert Richardson

Economic vulnerability to climate change
for tourism-dependent nations

Wendy Grenade

Balancing economic development and security:
The case of tourism and HIV/AIDS in Grenada

9:15 a.m.-10:30 a.m.

Session XIII (b)

Venue: Bridge Room

Social Capital Development

Chair

Linda Hewitt

Presenters

Morella Joseph

Education, society and development: Some critical issues

Sandra Grey-Alvaranga

Social capital and development: A case study of the Jamaican values and attitudes campaign

Philbert Aaron

Nails, rivets, and brass tacks or windmills and castles in the sky:
Vision and focus as choices facing Caribbean policymakers
in the era of globalization

10:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

Coffee Break

10:45 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.

Session XIV

Venue: Captain's Room

Panel Discussion:

The CSME: Towards a Single Economy and a Single Development Vision

Chair

Dr. Patrick Kendall

Caribbean Development Bank

Presenters

Mr. David Abdulah

Head, Education and Research, OWTU

Dr. Ronald Ramkissoon

Vice President, CAIC

Ms. Linda Besson

Executive Director, Employers Consultative Association
Trinidad and Tobago

12:45 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Lunch

Venue: The Lighthouse Restaurant

2:00 p.m. - 3:15 – p.m.

Session XV (a)

Venue: Captain's Room

Integration and Attendant Problems

Chair

Sandra Sookram

Presenters

Rachel Simms & Errol Simms

The building blocks of successful regional integration:
Lessons for the CSME from other regional integration schemes

Malene Chagni Alleyne

Governance and Caribbean integration

Sonja Teelucksingh & Johannes Sauer

Agricultural and environmental efficiency: Implications for the
regional integration of the Caribbean islands

Mauricio M. Moreira & Eduardo Mendoza

Regional integration. What is in it for CARICOM?

2:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.

Session XV (b)

Venue: Bridge Room

Behavioural And Moral Issues In Caribbean Society

Chair

Selwyn Ryan

Presenters

Natalie Walthrust-Jones

Human trafficking:

Impending crisis in the Caribbean and the Americas

Keino Tario Senior

The development of genetically engineering human beings
for reproductive cloning

Ralph LeGendre

The concept of 'intermittent male absence' and male offshore
oil/gas workers in Trinidad and Tobago and the psychosocial
impacts of these absences on the male-female relationship

Abbi M Kedir & Michael Henry

Why do the youth in Jamaica neither study nor work?

Evidence from JSLC 2001

3:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Session XVI (a)

Venue: Captain's Room

Issues in Caribbean Economic Development

Chair

Lennie Pau

Presenters

Claremont Kirton

Regional agricultural policy in the Caribbean:
Problems and prospects

Georgia McLeod

Macroeconomic effects of the Caribbean Community
(CARICOM) on the economic development of Jamaica

Marlene Attzs & Wendell Samuel

Natural disasters and remittances in Latin America
and the Caribbean

3:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Session XVI (b)

Venue: Bridge Room

Social Deprivation & Inequality in the Caribbean 2

Chair

Céline Abramschmitt

Presenters

Linda Hewitt

Issues in the determination and measurement of poverty within
Caribbean small island states in the process of developing
into a single market and economy

Godfrey St. Bernard

Measuring social vulnerability in Caribbean states

Aldrie Henry-Lee

A sociology of deprivation for Caribbean societies

Olivia Saunders

Plenty, is it enough?

4:30 p.m. – 4:50 p.m.

Closing Remarks

Dr Patrick Watson

Light refreshments will be served.

7:30 p.m.

Conference Fete, Tsunami Beach Club, Chaguaramas Bay

ABSTRACTS

SESSION II (A)

**THE CARIBBEAN IN THE FACE OF
GLOBALIZATION****Discourses in Scientific-Finance:
The Meta-Narrative of Financial Globalisation****Don D. Marshall****SALISES, The University of the West Indies,
Cave Hill Campus, Barbados**

Financial globalisation can loosely be referred to the process through which money, value and credit constitute a capital sphere sufficient enough to spawn networks and centers offering financial services. Two overlapping developments remain crucial to this account. One refers to the US-led campaign for capital mobility from the 1980s and the subsequent coercive pressure applied to governments in the global South by international financial institutions (IFIs) to so deregulate their capital markets. This merged well with parallel advances in communications technology marked by the proliferation of Internet and high-tech stock. For some scholars, finance-capital came to be conceptualised as largely autonomous and self-activating. 'Like a Phoenix risen from the ashes', as one widely accepted metaphor goes, 'global finance took flight and soared to new heights of power and influence in the affairs of nations.' Benjamin Cohen's metaphor attributes a large capacity of agency to an abstracted image of global finance. This image of finance as an immortal being, preying upon the capacities of nation-states, can be found in a variety of academic literature on international finance. Such conceptualisations see international finance as a 'mastering force' undermining national sovereignty and scope for domestic policy intervention, in contrast to the postwar Bretton Woods order when finance was the 'servant' of economic production, and financial flows were subjected to capital controls. This is where it could be said that contemporary finance faces a legitimacy deficit, or a lack of democratic accountability. Indeed the interrogation here is about how capital has come to be reflexively portrayed as a 'mastering force'. In an era when financial practices and regimes of global authority are closed off from democratic politics through the assertion that finance is too specialist for broad-based public debate, questioning technical fi-

nancial knowledge becomes one of the most important sites of political critique. I have argued elsewhere that it is more than passing strange that global finance remains the only terrain in which there has been little global civic activism. An important flashpoint of concern is in the area of determining what constitutes harmful tax and the re-regulatory pressure brought to bear on Caribbean and Pacific offshore financial centers (OFCs). Here the fiscal sovereignty rights of the countries are being ignored as the OECD Secretariat draws on an emergent global network of institutions and financial professionals to outline the criteria of responsible, rational and ethical financial practices. While there have been appeals for inclusion of OFC officials in the international financial architecture, I suggest that parallel efforts should be made to resist discourses of financial rationality. This is necessary if there is to be an effective resistance to elite global insistence and stereotypical portrayals of the Caribbean OFCs as centers of intrigue.

Masking the Experience of Development with Ethnicity: Hindrance or Enabler of Development.

Dave Ramsaran
Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Susquehanna University, U.S.A

This paper looks at the changing notions about and the impact of ethnicity in the process of globalization and development in Trinidad and Tobago. During the decolonization process elites sought to find a common ideology with which to rally and create the nation state. In plural societies where political parties are organized around ethnic lines the organizing ideology of the nation state in the form of nationalism, generally reflects the dominance of one ethnic group. When political parties are organized around lines of ethnicity they forge patron-client relations to control state power. In the process of continued modernity in the form of globalization, ethnic groups that perceive themselves to be marginalized instead of being absorbed into the homogenous masses, begin to more radically contest the homogenizing current of globalization.

Caribbean Development and the “New American Century”

Dennis C. Canterbury
Department of Sociology,
Anthropology and Social Work
Eastern Connecticut State University

The Caribbean countries began the twentieth century as British colonies and ended it as politically independent states under US domination. The changes from colonies to independent states and from British to US imperialist control have transformed the development dynamics in the Caribbean. Thus, while the Caribbean seeks to maintain its political sovereignty and secure its economic independence through regional integration, the US neo-conservatives in power declared that the twenty-first century is “the new American century,” meaning that the US intends to exercise global economic, political and military dominance for the next hundred years. A different perspective on Caribbean development has the objective to explore the region’s future in terms of the advantages it could derive from the global competition between the US, the European Union, Russia and China, while embracing the alternative movement in Latin America in search of another development to the US “free trade” model. Arguably, the new global competition that takes place between these different poles of economic power each with an interest in the Caribbean represents a novel situation for regional development. During the cold war there were two poles of economic power, now there are at least four. This situation presents the Caribbean states with a unique opportunity to pursue development alternatives appropriate to the historical conditions of the region, and not simply to build an eclectic model that merely draws on aspects of the approaches pursued by the current major global competitors.

The Impact of Globalisation on Caribbean States and Governmental Responses: Towards Realism and Efficacy in Achieving Lasting Development

Neville C. Duncan

**SALISES, The University of the West Indies
Mona Campus, Jamaica**

It should be evident that while the sovereign state operating within a defined territorial boundary will not wither away, its character and capabilities have changed tremendously. If the central government within this state does not properly analyse the external and sub-national threats to its integrity and capacity to perform decisively in the face of these changes, which oftentimes seem chaotic, and devise and implement appropriate strategies, then the state and society will become the poorer for this failure. This paper examines all aspects of this situation of crisis, chaos and change in order to identify deficiencies in response, commend appropriate responses and suggest dynamic steps (including methodologies) for seizing the opportunities presented to move into real paths for lasting and equitable development.

SESSION II (B)

**SOCIAL DEPRIVATION AND INEQUALITY IN
THE CARIBBEAN I****Poverty and Fertility: Panel Data Evidence
for Jamaica****Michael Henry* and Abbi M. Kedir*******Department of Economics and Strategy
Aston University, United Kingdom******University of Leicester, United Kingdom**

The determinants of fertility and poverty have been the focus of research both by economists and demographers. Jamaica is a middle income country with low rates of infant mortality and total fertility. Children account for 39 per cent of Jamaica's population of 2.6 million. Although the overall poverty rate declined from 26 per cent in 1996 to 16.9 per cent in 1999, children account for 43 per cent of all poor, most of whom are in rural areas (UNICEF 2005). Using a panel of households constructed from the Jamaican Survey of Living Conditions (JSCL), we examine the link between fertility and poverty in Jamaica. We use an econometric technique which controls for endogeneity of the household welfare measure to separate the influence of socio-economic characteristics such as household income (proxied by household expenditure), education, household structure and location on fertility. We estimate and compare the birth elasticities of key variables such as income and education for the urban and rural sub-samples of women. Unlike existing literature, we emphasise the use of a joint estimation technique to model the potential endogenous relationship between household welfare and childbearing. Finally, we consider the demographic and economic policy implications of our results.

The Challenge of Entrepreneurship - Providing Micro-credit to the Poor in Jamaica: The Case of the Micro Investment Development Agency (MIDA) – 1999 to 2003

Sean Ffrench

**Department of Sociology,
Psychology and Social Work
The University of the West Indies
Mona Campus, Jamaica**

This paper will attempt to outline the main challenges associated with providing micro-credit to the poor in Jamaica. This will be done by examining the work of the Micro Investment Development Agency (MIDA), from 1999 to 2004, across four parishes. Not only is MIDA, which delivers credit directly to the poor through a network of community based on-lenders, among the largest providers of micro-credit in Jamaica, it is a central programme in Jamaica's National Poverty Eradication Programme (NPEP).

The paper will concentrate on exploring the institutional, socio-cultural, political and economic challenges faced by MIDA as it attempts to service its target clientele. Under these headings issues of repayment rates, the institutional structure of MIDA, the influence of political patronage, the impact of crime and violence, the attitude of borrowers to repaying government funds, the challenges of accessing and servicing the target population and the attitude of the donor/lender community to MIDA will be examined among other pertinent issues. The paper will also examine MIDA's responses to the challenges facing its operations and explore whether or not there are lessons to be learnt from the MIDA experience which can enhance the chances of success of current and future micro-credit schemes in the region.

Indicator Targeting: The Jamaica Food Stamp Programme

Warren Benfield

**SALISES, The University of the West Indies
Mona Campus, Jamaica**

The paper analyses the performance of the Food Stamp Programme (FSP) in Jamaica and suggests a number of indicators that would bring an improvement in targeting and reduce targeting errors in social programmes. The relationship between the targeting errors and the share of programme budget allocated to administrative costs is derived using the FSP data, coupled with estimates of the optimal budget share of administrative cost. The estimated optimum may be used in conjunction with the errors of targeting as performance indicators to be monitored by social programmes.

The performance of indicators shown to be strongly correlated with poverty are analysed in terms of targeting poor households (HHs), and the results juxtaposed against those used by the FSP to target the poor. The results suggest that indicators, other than those used by the FSP and related to housing conditions, and ownership of durable consumer goods, may perform better in targeting the poor. The extent to which these indicators perform is reflected in the type and type errors. I suggest that the derivation of optimal poverty-reducing effects requires the minimisation of both type (E1) and type (E2) errors and the share of programme budget directed towards administrative cost. This is consistent with the importance Atkinson (1995) attaches to targeting. However, there is no standard against which to judge the share of programme budget allocated to administrative cost.

Caribbean Survival: Critical Relevance of Science and Technology

Harold Ramkissoon
Department of Mathematics &
Computer Science
The University of the West Indies
St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago

The region today faces many challenges – tackling such problems as poverty (three of the poorest countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are from the CARICOM region), food security, energy security and trying to survive in a highly competitive globalized world which is changing through technology at a speed that is simply overwhelming.

Meeting these challenges and the UN Millennium Development Goals cannot be accomplished without developing a strong STI capacity. This is basically what distinguishes the developed from the developing world – it is the sine qua non for economic development. Vice-Chancellor E.N. Harris of the University of The West Indies was very much spot on when he said at his installation address, “if we do not invest in Science and Technology we shall not cross the ramparts into the field of sustainable development and even run the risk of perishing in the trenches of underdevelopment”.

In this paper we look at some of the success stories including Costa Rica and Ireland, take a critical look at the status of STI in the region today and make some recommendations as to how we can proceed, given our constraints, to effectively use STI for national and regional development.

SESSION III (A)**CHALLENGES FOR EMERGING ECONOMIES****PPP Theory in a Fixed Exchange rate System**

Miriela G. L. Carolina
Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen,
Netherlands Antilles

In a fixed exchange rate system, the PPP theory implies equality between inflation rates of the anchor country and the fixed exchange rate country. However, inflation rate differentials do exist in a fixed exchange rate system. In this paper, I show that by assuming a linear relationship, there is weak evidence for the PPP to hold and that the inflation rate differentials are consistent with the PPP theory.

The impact of sudden stops on bank lending: Are there cross-sectional differences?

Michael Brei

Ph.D. Student

Bonn Graduate School of Economics, Bonn

Using annual financial statements of individual banks operating in East Asia and Latin America, we address the question whether banks are significantly affected by a sudden stop of capital inflows - an important source of vulnerability in recent years in these regions. In a sudden stop episode, an economy that has been the recipient of large-scale capital inflows, stops receiving such inflows, and instead faces sudden demands for the repayment of outstanding foreign loans and withdrawals of foreign investments.

In particular, it is tested for cross-sectional differences in the lending behavior of banks during a sudden stop who can play an important role in cushioning the negative impact of the capital withdrawals on the whole economy. In the first instance, a sudden stop leads to a reduction in the banks' sources of foreign funding. The subsequent effects range from increased credit default risk to increased costs of external funding, or to deposit withdrawals from particular groups of banks.

With regard to bank lending, we find evidence that well-capitalized and foreign banks are better positioned during a sudden stop and play a stabilizing role on the domestic loan market. This finding is partly due to the fact that these banks have more stable deposit base during a sudden stop than other banks.

Leadership and Developing Societies

Kerry Sumesar-Rai
The University of the West Indies
St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago

In the latter part of the last century there was a rush by leaders to change societies and create superior organizations. This rush for societal and organizational re-engineering started with ideas emerging out of the massive industrial drive that occurred during the last World War (1939-1945). The world became divided into two camps; the communist and the capitalist. Life in the communist camp became almost stagnant. In the capitalist camp however life became absorbing. The quest to find new ideas, new systems, new markets and new technologies all served to promote the revolution of production organizations and invariably states. Leaders in both ideological camps competed for superiority and drove their people to achieve goals that they envisioned as being necessary to sustain their societies. Some of these leaders sought to modernize their societies by encouraging the development of modern organizations which were to be superior performers not only adapting to continuous change but also being the catalyst for societal change. This was the new management paradigm that began to influence people across the globe and served to influence leaders of developing states to reshape their outlook for their societies.

The Effect of Oil Price Shocks on the Price of Gasoline in Curaçao

**Lennie Pau, Candice Henriquez
and Miriela Carolina
Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen,
Netherlands Antilles**

This paper analyses the effects of the oil price shocks on gasoline prices in the non-oil-producing economy of Curaçao. The repeated international oil price increases combined with the domestic price structure of oil-related products impose a large and increasing cost on the domestic economy. This study shows that the current price-setting mechanism of Curaçao's oil derivatives provides the wrong price signal and distorts the market.

SESSION III (B)

CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN**Offender Travel in the Kingston
Metropolitan Area, Jamaica**

Corin Bailey
SALISES, The University of the West Indies
Cave Hill Campus, Barbados

Traditional crime management strategies have done little to reduce the high levels of violent crime in Jamaica. The paper analyses offender travel patterns, arguing that this knowledge presents opportunities for the prevention of specific crimes or the control of crimes in specific areas. Using official statistics on crime, supported by the testimonies of males in a depressed inner city community, the paper shows that travel distances are short especially for young offenders and for expressive crimes. This is explained by a number of factors. The spatial configuration of social areas is such that middle and high income areas are in close proximity low income areas where most offenders live. Low income areas are subdivided along the lines of political affiliation and internally by the turfs of rival gangs. These are the scenes of violent criminal activity and the subdivisions present formidable barriers to travel. Patterns of travel and offending can be used as the basis for the adoption of micro scale crime management strategies.

Power: An African Fractal Theory of Chaos, Crime, Violence and Healing

Onwubiko Agozino
Department of Sociology and
Behavioural Sciences
The University of the West Indies
St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago

This paper will examine classical and modern social thoughts to see why they are not very effective in explaining or predicting the problems of chaos, crime and violence around the world today but with special reference to the Caribbean. I had only been in Trinidad for one week when a journalist from the Trinidad Guardian (August 24, 2006) newspaper called to interview me about the root cause of the rising waves of violent crime in the country. I answered that the root cause is the abuse of power at the interpersonal, inter-group and international levels and that the solution lies in the deepening of democracy in interpersonal, inter-group and international relations. The paper will draw from my recent work to elaborate on this African Fractal theory of power to demonstrate the interconnectedness of crimes of the poor with crimes of the rich, organized crimes and international crimes in terms of their infinite scaling, recursion, self-similarity, and messiness contrary to the assumptions of Cartesian models and lineal path analysis in conventional criminology. The implications of this theory for healing, recovery, peace, love and justice will be spelled out in the conclusion.

Identifying and Predicting the Correctional Orientation of Trinidad and Tobago's Correctional Officers: Implications for Prison Reform

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From as early as the 1970s, there has been an ongoing debate surrounding the notion of 'what works?' in corrections. Some have argued that 'nothing works', and that criminals are incapable of being rehabilitated. However, other authors have sought to defend the idea and efficacy of a rehabilitative approach. Since its inception, the motto of Trinidad and Tobago's prison system has been "to hold and to treat", thus indicating a belief in restraint and rehabilitation. However, with a recidivism rate of greater than 50%, the extent that such an organizational motto has been adopted warrants some enquiry. Correctional staff are often underlined as a crucial component of any system's ethos, and this paper presents details of a study-in-progress that seeks to identify whether the nation's correctional officers hold primarily rehabilitative or punitive ideas about prisoners. The study also seeks to identify the personal and professional factors that predict these orientations. The findings from such a study will help to identify impediments to change in the correctional system, while also having implications for the selection and training of correctional staff.

Twenty-Five Years of Research on Intimate Partner Violence: Implications for Caribbean Scholarship

Halimah DeShong

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The 1970s can be described as a watershed in feminist scholarship and activism on violence against women in intimate relationships. Since then, intimate partner violence (IPV) has been constructed as a major social problem. This paper will critically examine how knowledge about IPV has been produced since the 1970s and considers the implications of these developments for researching IPV in the Caribbean. The epistemological approaches to IPV draw from a range of knowledge fields, including Feminism, Positivism, Realism, and Poststructuralism. In addition, methodologies used in researching IPV have been quite diverse. Much of the qualitative research has relied on victims' accounts and, to a lesser extent, interviews with perpetrators. Most quantitative studies have been done in North America and the United Kingdom using official statistics and victim surveys. Official statistics tend to significantly underestimate the incidence of IPV, and survey research results tend to vary significantly because they use different instruments to measure this phenomenon. Finally, some studies have opted for the mixed method approach with a view to overcoming the shortcomings of using qualitative or quantitative methods independent of each other. By analysing these epistemologies and methodologies, this paper suggests a way forward for researching IPV in the Caribbean.

SESSION IV**Panel Discussion
HEALTH, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE CARIBBEAN****Health, Trade and Development for the
Caribbean****Beverly Reynolds
CARICOM Secretariat
Georgetown, Guyana**

The Caribbean Commission for Health and Development, chaired by Sir George Alleyne, produced a report with several pertinent recommendations geared toward a better understanding of the options for dealing with the macro economic implications of health issues in the Caribbean. Chief among these is the emerging problem of obesity and its co-morbidities, hypertension, coronary heart diseases and, diabetes and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

Using the findings of the Commission's report as its point of departure, the Panel will focus on issues of trade and health in particular:

- (i) the role of trade in the prevention and management of Non Communicable Chronic Diseases (NCDs);
- (ii) The impact of obesity and its implication for health and development
- (iii) the scope for using trade measures to access healthy foods and promote nutritional well-being;
- (iv) pharmaceuticals and the utilization of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement and its flexibilities to improve access and affordability;

The main outcome of this panel will be to sensitise the audience and eventual readers of the presentations to the policy options that are being posed to reduce the health challenges and promote food and nutrition security in the region within the context of international and regional trade agreements.

SESSION V (A)**ISSUES IN TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT****Understanding the Determinants of International Trade In African Countries: An Empirical Analysis For Ghana And South Africa**

Laura Márquez-Ramos
Universitat Jaume I
Instituto de Economía Internacional

There are clear economic differences between developed and developing countries that lead to differences in how the determinants of their bilateral trade flows behave. Although a number of authors have focused on the determinants of trade patterns, further research is needed for a better understanding of what goods, and with which countries, developed and developing economies trade. This paper focuses on the determinants of international trade in African countries. From an empirical perspective, two African economies, a developed (South Africa) and a developing country (Ghana) are analysed. Sector-heterogeneity is also considered. Results show that determinants of trade have a different impact in developed and developing African countries. Geographical and social factors play a key role in trade relationships in South Africa. Moreover, technological innovation in importer countries leads to higher exports from this country. However, Ghana's exports are higher when they are directed to countries with higher levels of economic freedom.

This paper explores the impact of ethnicity on how a plural society experiences the process of globalization and development. The major contention is that as different groups experience the process of globalization they assimilate into some aspects of the dominant culture but they also resist the process. In plural societies that resistance takes on an ethnic dimension and this ethnic response can be a significant obstacle to human development and societal systematic transformation.

Trade, FDI and Technology Diffusion in Developing Countries: The Role of Human Capital and Institutions

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Aston Business School, Aston University
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This paper examines the impact of inflows of foreign knowledge on economic development, in the context of different institutional development and differing levels of human capital. We employ threshold regression analysis based on Hansen (2000) to determine whether there is cross-country heterogeneity in the flows of foreign knowledge from advanced industrialised countries to a group of 57 developing countries based on the latter group's absorptive capacity and institutional quality over the period 1970-1998. In contrast to previous researchers employing this framework we examine two channels of international knowledge spillovers, namely trade and FDI. Initial results for the trade channel show that the differing productivity effects accruing to groups of countries as a result of differing levels of absorptive capacity and institutional quality are small at best.

Re-articulating responses to Shrinking Policy Space: Caribbean Trade and Development Challenges in the 21st Century

Lisa M. Samuel
International Relations
Florida International University

Mainstream IPE holds that international institutions such as the GATT/ WTO are beneficial for member states. However, some critics assert that trade rounds have allowed developed countries to exploit developing countries via unfair agreements formulated “in the shadow of power”, rather than by following the terms of law. This had led to the restricting of policy spaces for development in small developing economies such as those in the Caribbean. Indeed, with the rise of neoliberalism, concerns for justice in trade to help achieve development have lost salience in international trade negotiations.

This conceptual paper probes the meaning of justice in current trade negotiations from a critical perspective that seeks to validate the “difference” associated with small developing states, constrained as they are by size, location, and history. I refocus the place of small developing states in the international trading system and seek recognition of particularity versus the universalism of neoliberal trade. I contend that by so doing, policy spaces for small developing countries will be opened up, thus allowing the proliferation of pertinent national development strategies.

The Development Impact of Remittances on Caribbean Economies: The Case of Guyana

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Central Bank of Guyana
Georgetown, Guyana

Officially recorded remittances into Guyana rose to US\$ 225.9 million at the end of 2006, from US\$29.2 million at the end of 2000. The growing importance of these funds as a source of foreign exchange is reflected in the fact that they have outpaced foreign direct investment and official development assistance.

These figures however underestimate the true magnitude of remittances, since they represent only official balance of payments statistics and exclude remittances transferred through the informal channels.

A recent survey conducted by this author, on the recipients of remittances provides vital information on the remitters and the recipients of these funds. The major finding of the study is that although a substantial proportion of remittances are used for consumption purposes and smaller amounts dedicated to productive activities, collectively these expenditures contribute to the achievement of the development needs of the country.

SESSION V (B)**CIVIL SOCIETY, COMMUNITY
AND DEVELOPMENT****The Centrality of 'Social' in Our Development
Thrust: Articulating Theory, Policy, Program and
Practice Networks****Russell J. Foote****University of Trinidad and Tobago
O'Meara Industrial Estate, Trinidad**

On the basis of theoretical, methodological and empirical information, the author advances a nationwide violence intervention program proposed. The initiative foregrounds policy integration and a networking of programs that 'centres' people. In this regard, institutional and implementation frameworks are advanced, the former designed for overseeing the latter all of which are driven by an integrated and intersectoral social policy and the overall arrangement gains momentum from the proposed projects of people in communities.

Benchmarking the Citizen's Charter in Jamaica: An Empirical Evaluation

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Mona Campus, Jamaica

Benchmarking entails importation of best practices from other organizations and/or countries in order to improve performance, especially service delivery, in the recipient organization and/or agency. To that end, the Citizen's Charter Program which was initiated in the UK in 1991 by then Prime Minister John Major was later imported into Jamaica in 1994 by then Prime Minister P.J. Patterson, in response to citizens' concern over lack of responsiveness of state agencies to the needs of government service users. The purpose of this paper is to examine empirically how the benchmarking of the Citizen's Charter in Jamaica fared, through the use of a structured survey to interview both clients and staff of those agencies implementing the Charter in 2004. As indicated by results produced by the survey, the Citizen's Charter in Jamaica has been successful in the following areas: improvement in service provision, increased work productivity, improved surroundings where services are provided, greatly reduced waiting time for services, improvement in the treatment of customers by staff and overall increase in customers' satisfaction. Despite this success, a level of dissatisfaction was expressed by staff of the agencies surveyed towards the overall treatment of staff, especially in relation to staff benefits.

Development and Resistance in the Era of Globalisation

Tyehimba Salandy

Within the era of Globalisation, the question of development inevitably arises, especially for the so-called Third World societies in Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and Africa. The discourse on development and progress was forged in a context in which other societies were subjected to processes of economic and military domination and even genocide (Tucker, 1999). Therefore, of paramount importance for the Caribbean is redefining development in a manner that builds upon our unique historical lessons while allowing the potential of the people to be unleashed. This paper explores how the inability to come to terms with the colonial legacy has been the biggest stumbling block to articulating a suitable model of development that addresses the idiosyncrasies of Caribbean societies.

This paper builds on the foundation of the challenge of Dependency theory and Plantation economies model to mainstream development theory by positing aspects of an alternative model of development that is rooted in awareness of the Caribbean's colonial heritage and a subsequent resistance to hegemonic social values and flawed Western academic models. The disconnection of grassroots individuals and organizations and the dynamics of race and colour are explored as possible inhibitors to authentic development.

Vision 2020: The Role of Migration in Trinidad and Tobago's Plan for Overall Development

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The discussion of development in Trinidad and Tobago almost always looks at economic development, with great emphasis placed on infrastructural improvement. Social development focuses on education and training needs of the population. Migration has been largely absent from the discourse on development at the governmental level. This is a gross oversight as Trinidad and Tobago is both a major and receiving country of migrants. In fact, the country receives one-third of all Caribbean migrants in the region, based on a recent study conducted by ECLAC (2005). The outward migration of graduates and skilled workers from Trinidad stands at 57.2% (Carrington and Detragiache: 1998) and over 75% respectively (OECD study: 1995). The brain drain problem has captured the attention of the government but little concern is paid to immigrant groups in Trinidad and Tobago and their socio-economic and socio-cultural contributions to Trinidadian society. This paper will therefore examine both facets of migration-outward and inward-bound migration to Trinidad and Tobago and the implications for social change and development. Particular attention will be paid to medical brain drain, as well as the migration of teachers and other professionals. Reference will be drawn to the principal groups among Trinidad and Tobago's foreign-born population.

SESSION VII (A)**THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN EMERGING ECONOMIES****Small Business Participation in the Informal Sector of an Emerging Economy**

Sandra Sookram and Patrick Watson
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Using the case study of Trinidad and Tobago, we investigate the socio-economic, demographic, and attitudinal characteristics of the owners of small businesses who participate in the informal sector of an emerging economy and their perception of the risk of detection by tax authorities while doing so. Data are gathered from a cross-sectional field survey covering 1027 small businesses. Results using multinomial logit and ordered probit models suggest that small-business owners are motivated to participate in the informal sector when, among other things, they believe that the risk of detection by the tax authorities is low and that government regulations are burdensome, but there is no evidence that the tax rate itself is an issue. Their perception of the risk of detection by the tax authority is determined largely by the time they spend and the income they earn in the formal sector as well as by other socio-economic and demographic indicators such as sex, the area in which they live and the conditions under which they occupy their dwelling.

The Shadow Economy in the Netherlands Antilles

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Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen,
Netherlands Antilles

In the last decade, there are strong indications of an expansion in shadow economic activities in the Netherlands Antilles, which is caused by the high tax burden and high unemployment. This paper attempts to measure the size of the shadow economy of the Netherlands Antilles using two distinct estimation methods: the direct and indirect approach. Both methods produced similar results, showing the size of the shadow economy of the Netherlands Antilles to be approximately 11% of GDP.

Is There An Informal Sector Wage Penalty? Evidence from South Africa

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Paris, France

We use an equilibrium search framework to model a formal-informal sector labour market where the informal sector arises endogenously. In our model large firms will be in the formal sector and pay a wage premium, while small firms are characterised by low wages and tend to be in the informal sector. Using data from the South African labour force survey we illustrate that the data is consistent with these predictions.

The Informal Sector in Jamaica

Desmond Thomas

This study represents a determined effort to reach a comprehensive understanding of the economic significance of the informal sector in Jamaica. Informal activities can provide a much needed source of income for a great number of people. At the same time, informality motivated by regulatory distortions, tax evasion, or in the pursuit of illegal activities can be a development trap that deprives governments of needed funds and leaves participants without legal protections.

Casual observation and past studies indicate that the informal sector, however defined, is large in Jamaica. To this end the study focuses on two aspects, that is, (1) providing up-to-date estimates of the level of informal activity within the economy, and (2) arriving at a fuller understanding of the characteristics of the informal sector in Jamaica, especially in terms of activities and motives.

Using various techniques, this paper finds that the informal economy is indeed large, measuring in the vicinity of 40 percent of total economic activity as currently measured. Armed with this information, economic planning and policy making would be in a better position to understand the implications of informality for such issues as potential economic growth and development, government revenue, business service support needs, social service considerations, and illegality and crime.

SESSION VII (B)**SEX AND SEXUALITY IN THE CARIBBEAN****Reconsidering Dutty Wine: Mona Students' Views on Black Female Sexuality in Jamaica**

Annecka Marshall
The University of the West Indies
Mona Campus, Jamaica

This paper is based on a qualitative research project that investigates Jamaican women's diverse sexual identities and experiences. The data collected from a questionnaire sample explores respondents' perceptions about the changing meanings of Black female sexualities. The paper interrogates the manner that participants redefine new expressions of sexual desire in response to social expectations in Jamaica. Participants create autonomous self-concepts that celebrate sexual agency, pleasure and empowerment. Respondents renegotiate gender equality within intimate partnerships to develop sexual freedom within the context of HIV/AIDS, gender based violence and sex tourism.

Adolescent Girls, Sexual Culture, Risk and HIV in Barbados

Christine Barrow

**SALISES, The University of the West Indies
Cave Hill Campus, Barbados**

Barbados has achieved much success in HIV/AIDS medical interventions that save and prolong life, but the preventive campaign in education and information for behaviour change to curtail the spread of the virus has been less encouraging. This realization has redirected research and policy towards the interrogation of sexual cultures and socio-economic environments in the search for the causes and consequences of the risk sexual practices that drive the epidemic. Attention has been drawn to definitions and expressions of masculinities and femininities; relationship dynamics including exchanges of sex, gifts and money, and issues of intimacy/pleasure and power/violence; and the wider legal, social and economic contexts.

This paper draws on qualitative research conducted with adolescent girls in Barbados, focused specifically on unpacking the local interpretation and growing sub-cultural reality of "bashment" that privileges an active, assertive female hetero-sexuality. Paradoxically, however, this is located in sexual liaisons with boys and men within which girls have little if any power to negotiate safe sex or personal safety, and a social institutional environment of family, school and church that alternately denies and condemns their sexuality. In this socio-cultural context, official policies that promote abstinence, faithfulness and condom use (ABC) become virtually meaningless.

Is Barbados Ready for Same-Sex Marriage? Analysis of Legal and Social Constructs

Céline Abramschmitt

J.D. Candidate

Florida International University

The paper analyzes whether Barbados is ready for same-sex marriage by analyzing the legal and social constructs in Barbados. Legal constructs are examined through the use of proposed reforms to the Marriage act that would render the Act gender neutral, therefore extending marriage to same-sex couples. In light of these proposed changes, the paper examines the criminal law and identifies existing conflicts that would impede the legalization of same-sex marriage. Proposed ways to deal with the conflicting laws are discussed. The paper then looks at whether the current Marriage Act conflicts with the Constitution and, alternatively, whether the proposed changes in the Act would conflict with the Constitution. A similar analysis is completed through the lens of Barbados' international treaty obligations.

The social views towards homosexuality are discussed, including cultural shifts in the social climate towards homosexuality. In light of the fact that the majority opposition is the religious voice, the paper touches on the relationship between law and social norms and examines whether the Barbados norms impose a duty on the legislative and judiciary to exercise due caution in deciding whether the law should reflect or displace the majority norm.

A summary brings it all together.

**At the Ideological Cross Roads:
Interrogating (Jamaican) Masculinities in
Contemporary Urban Culture through
Historical Discourse**

**Agostinho M.N. Pinnock
The University of the West Indies
Mona Campus, Jamaica**

By arguing about the centrality of history in the development paradigms of Jamaican gender (identities), temporarily, this paper looks at the intersection of history and urbanization as a representation of Jamaican popular culture, primarily Dancehall. It examines how historical processes such as slavery, colonialism and racial/class prejudices have impacted the development of Jamaican masculinities as discourses of power in the society. It further argues that the resemanticisation of the sign (of the body), therefore, observed through the prisms of popular culture, namely Dancehall music/culture, offers the possibilities for changing power dynamics in the society, specifically as it relates to race and class.

SESSION VIII (A)**LABOUR, HUMAN CAPITAL AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP****Externalities, Earnings and Surplus Labour
in Jamaica: An Update****Vanus James**

This paper uses data from the Jamaica population censuses of 2001 to assess the conditions of supply of labour from persons outside the capitalist sector, the focus of the surplus-labour assumption of Lewis. A modified Mincer-Chiswick-Becker earnings function with both $\log(\text{hours worked})$ and $\log(\text{weeks worked})$ is proposed and estimated using widely known methods to identify the elasticity of labour supply. A confirmatory mixed effects (hierarchical) model is also estimated as check. It is found that there are conditions in the Jamaica labour market consistent with Lewis' surplus-labour condition as well as uncompetitive labour markets and significant externalities. These results raise serious doubts about the inevitability of the economic growth needed to fuel development in Jamaica, since its capitalist sector does not automatically clear the available labour supply or achieve equilibrium by employing it. They suggest that rather than relying solely on free market forces, suitable growth will have to be partly engineered by policies that promote appropriate capital production and formation designed to can absorb the surplus labour and for that purpose address both working capital and long term financing needs.

**Education, Training and Employment
in the New Economy:
The Role of the University of the West Indies**

Karlene Gordon

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Cave Hill Campus, Barbados**

This paper reports on the findings of a study on employers' and lecturers' perceptions of the relevance of the University of the West Indies (UWI) undergraduate business degree curriculum to the world of work. The study forms part of a wider research project into the extent to which the UWI undergraduate business degree is satisfying the skill requirements of industry. The project was undertaken in response to [employer] claims that UWI business graduates often lack the necessary skills and competences for the world of work. This research therefore seeks to discover to what extent is this statement true and what are the shortcomings and strengths of the business programme by investigating the level of congruency between lecturers and employers regarding requisite skills.

One major purpose of education is to satisfy industry demands for skilled workers; this is even more critical in a region limited in natural resources. If the goal of using its human resources as a source of sustainable competitive advantage is to be achieved, the learning curves of new graduates must be shortened by minimising any gaps between industry demands and educational outcomes.

The Entrepreneurship Challenge in a Time of Change

Jonathan Lashley

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Tacit understanding of the concept of the entrepreneur brings a belief that they are important agents in economic growth and development. However, specific definitions of the motivations and actual role of the entrepreneur as an economic actor has caused much debate from as far back as the 18th Century, with the work of Cantillon spawning a variety of classifications of the entrepreneur. The three main traditions to emerge have been characterised by researchers as the German (Thunen-Schumpeter) Tradition, the Austrian (Mises-Kirzner-Shackle) Tradition and the Chicago (Knight-Schultz) Tradition. In attempting to define the entrepreneur, these various approaches have sought to form a single characterization. The research questions such an approach and proposes that the entrepreneur as an entity is a creature of its economic environs. Despite globalisation's attached belief of the homogenisation (neo-liberalisation) of the economic sphere, it is proposed that nation states at different levels of development have different requirements of these economic agents. The following research reviews the various debates on the 'meaning of entrepreneurship', and recommends that small developing states must accept that constraints in innovative capacity and societal issues that have retarded the development of an entrepreneurial class will require a different approach to entrepreneurial development to that utilised in more developed economies. In attempting to chart a path forward the research draws on a survey of young persons in Barbados as to their attitudes and intentions towards entrepreneurship, and proposes some preliminary recommendations for further development in this area.

The Business of Copyright in the Caribbean: A Platform for Innovation and Industrial Transformation

Jo-anne Tull

Recent trends in the global economy indicate that the dramatic expansion of the creative industries has ushered in a new era of industrial development, for which copyright, one of the intellectual property rights that bestows value on these industries, has become central. Copyright industries (as they are also called) have increasingly become one of the most powerful platforms for stimulating innovation, industrial development and wealth creation. Like other regions, the Caribbean has a number of potential copyright industries spawning the arts and culture; mass media; and advertising that have been variously shown to contribute to the region's economy. However, throughout the region, copyright is essentially viewed as a legal mechanism and is hardly associated with issues of innovation and industrial development. Consequently, these industries are generally operating without the requisite policy and institutional guidance that would assure their success and create a more sustainable industrial base in the region.

This paper explores the prospects for the development of a copyright economy in the Caribbean as the basis for engendering industrial transformation of the region's economy. The paper suggests that copyright ought to be situated within the context of industrial policy, and thus concludes by identifying the key factors that might comprise an industrial policy framework of this nature.

SESSION VIII (B)**CARIBBEAN MIGRATION****Parental Absence as a Consequence of Migration: Exploring its Origins and Perpetuation with Special Reference to Trinidad****Mala Jokhan****Graduate Student****SALISES, The University of the West Indies
St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago**

While acknowledging that there are several reasons for which parents may be absent, there appears to be little insight into parental absence as a consequence of migration, a situation that seems to be severely understated despite its increasing global prevalence. In relation to Caribbean migration, its major phases of external outflows convey that in many instances parents have left in order to improve their living standards, as well as to economically support those left behind, a group that mainly constitutes children. The literature suggests that for some of these children, the experience fosters healthy growth, development and strengthens kinship relations, while for others it may result in feelings of neglect, abandonment and loneliness. In this regard, the paper recognizes the need to further understand the nature of this practice. Mainly through perusal of related literature, it attempts to trace and unravel the origins, as well as examine possible factors that may account for the perpetuation of parental migration with special reference to Trinidad and where necessary, the Caribbean region. Further, in providing information where there has been little consideration, it is hoped that this paper increases awareness and stimulates further research within this area.

Patterns and Paradigms: Migration and family in Three Caribbean Countries

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Family and migration are two institutions that have been integral components of Caribbean society, established as a product of Western European expansionism. In universal terms, the two institutions consist of patterns of behaviour and relationships that have emerged as a means of furthering the well being and personal fulfillment of members of society. Theoretically, though, questions have been raised about the nature of Caribbean migrations as well as family. Some interpretations suggest that the peculiarity of Caribbean context transforms these two institutions from being beneficial into ones that are inimical to the realization of the human potential of the people of the region? In particular, for much of the historical period the propensity to move in search of economic and social betterment has found expression in sex selective labour migration that has further undermined the stability of a family structure already buffeted by the baneful legacy of plantation slavery and its aftermath. Drawing on data from a recent three country study of migration, family and morbidity from external causes, the paper probes the nature of the relationship between migration and family in the region. Specifically, it seeks to come to an understanding of the contribution of migration, internal as well as external, to stability/instability of the family in the Caribbean and on that basis raise questions about some of the 'conventional wisdom' that inheres in the treatment of both in the literature.

Migration of Skilled Personnel in the CSME: The Case of Trinidad and Tobago

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Globally, people are on the move. Be it in the European Union, Northeast Asia or in the CARICOM Single Market and Economy, this flow of large numbers of people is having an impact on politics, economics, culture, identity and even security. In other words, globalization, migration and human security have become intertwined. In this paper, the author proposes to examine the free movement of people in the CSME as well as the initiatives to facilitate free movement. The issue of free movement as well as its relevance to a common market would also be explored.

Within the single market, the following persons have the right to free movement:

- University Graduates
- Media Workers
- Sports persons
- Artistes and Musicians
- Managerial and Supervisory Staff of Businesses

Presently, the movement of these categories of persons are in place in all Member States with some minor exceptions.

International Skilled Migration: The Caribbean Experience

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The paper examines the Caribbean migration experience in the light of global trends in international migration, focusing in particular on skilled emigration. To provide a comprehensive perspective on the implications for origin countries both in the short and long run, the paper (i) analyses the push and pull factors that determine migration decisions, differentiating across destination regions and educational levels, (ii) discuss the potential economic impact on origin countries and reviews existing evidence, and (iii) briefly describes policy options.

SESSION IX**CULTURE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY****The Inner-Dynamics of the Caribbean Development Problem: Implications for Caribbean Sociology****Sharon Trezelle**

The social, political and economic crisis that confronts Caribbean societies today is associated with the crisis of Caribbean Sociology. There is indeed an inextricable link between knowledge production and development. Caribbean Sociology has not made a significant positive contribution to the development of the region. A critical examination of Caribbean Sociology is therefore imperative.

It is important to recognize that the discipline of Sociology did not emerge from a Caribbean context. We speak of frameworks such as creole society, plural society and plantation society. However, while these attempt to make sense of the outer-structural features of Caribbean society, they do not make adequate sense of the development challenges that face the region and of the nature of the human being that inhabits the region.

The social structural space that is the Caribbean is extremely peculiar. While the developed nations of the world evolved naturally into capitalist states, Caribbean societies were offshoots of the capitalist spirit.

In light of the unfortunate position of the Caribbean, Caribbean Sociology has a vital role to play in the development of the region. It is therefore crucially important to critically examine the state of Caribbean Sociology and to point out a new direction.

Export Orientation and the Cultural Industries: The Case of Barbados

Ian W. Walcott

National Cultural Foundation, Barbados

This paper posits the central argument that in order to achieve the status of full development one has to start first with adjusting the mind. That is, development as a state of mind. Much intellectual discourse is currently taking place in the Caribbean on the vehicle of our cultural industries as a modality of export and ultimately, socio-economic development. However, a very close examination of the output of these so-called industries leaves us back to the opening question. Whose culture are we portraying and what do we have that is culturally ours to sell to the rest of the world?

If we truly delved deep enough and found creative and innovative products that are truly Caribbean, then how are we going to export these products? What mechanisms have Caribbean governments put in place to shift us towards export orientation? Is the rhetoric on export orientation tied to wealth creation for the largely impoverished masses?

As such the paper will examine these questions and seek to come up with policy positions and solutions to the challenges.

The Theoretical Strengths and Relevance of Black Feminist Scholarship: A Caribbean Feminist Perspective

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In this paper I speak from a Caribbean feminist location to examine the contributions black feminist scholarship has made to feminist epistemology, and to simultaneously call attention to its near erasure. While summarizing the key issues concerning Caribbean feminist scholarship, I document some of the main conceptual tools and analytical devices black feminist theorizing brings to the process of creating knowledge, not only about black women's lives, but all women's lives. In the process of stocktaking, of synthesizing some of these contributions, I reflect on the politics of knowledge production and what is perhaps the unexplored applicability of black feminist theorizing to examining the lives of Caribbean and African women. This analysis is long overdue and many of the issues I raise cannot be answered here. Rather I hope to start a conversation around the theme of the relevance of black feminist theory to women across nationalities and race and to advancing feminist visions in the South and North.

SESSION IX (B)**CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AND
SOCIETAL SUBGROUPS****Predictors of Behavioural Problems in
Primary Schools Within the Laventille
East District in Trinidad****Marian J. Taylor and Terence Bartholomew**

Incidences of violence, theft, truancy, disruptive class behavior, substance abuse and teenage pregnancy are frequent at both the primary and secondary levels in the schools of Trinidad and Tobago. Life Course theorists posit that the seeds of a criminal's career are planted early in life, and that an early onset of deviance strongly predicts later and more serious criminality. However, because many young people naturally desist from such behavior as they grow older, the task for the researcher is to identify which of the many young people who exhibit such challenging behaviors will proceed to criminal careers.

With the above in mind, this project sought to identify predictors of unacceptable behaviors (and their longevity) by students of five primary schools in the Laventille East district. Factors relating to family structure, the social and economic environment in which the children are reared, academic performance and school behavior were all investigated. This paper reports the findings of this predictive study. Findings from the research can be used to inform and develop programs and policies in this important primary area.

Violent Crime and Mental Illness in Trinidad and Tobago: An Audit of Mandated Patients at St Ann's Hospital.

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St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago**

This study represents the first attempt to profile the forensic patients who are mandated to reside at St Anne's Hospital in Trinidad. The hospital is the only facility of its type in this jurisdiction, with a yearly admittance of between 500 to 600 persons. Offenders who are deemed mentally ill can be ordered to reside there via a number of legal processing pathways. This study outlines these pathways, profiles these patients demographically, explores their diagnoses, and investigates links between prior contact with official agencies, diagnostic categories and offending behavior. The average mentally-ill offender at this facility is a single male of African descent, with low levels of formal education, a drug abuse history, who was not employed at the time of the offence, and suffers from schizophrenia (which had been diagnosed prior to their index offence). He is most likely to be a first time offender, and to have committed a homicide-related offence against a victim not previously known to him. These and other findings are discussed and interpreted, with particular reference to their implications for current policy and practice in the correctional and mental health systems.

Intimate Partner Violence and Domestic Homicide in Trinidad & Tobago: An Overview of Spousal Homicide Cases for the Period 1995-2006

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In recent times, there has been an increase in the number of local homicide cases that involve domestic violence. In Trinidad and Tobago, there is a dearth of research on spousal abuse that leads to domestic homicide, and this project sought to address that gap by auditing all cases in this jurisdiction since 1995. Findings indicate that at least one woman is murdered each month due to domestic disputes and subsequent violence among intimates. Most violence between intimates during that time involved physical abuse that immediately followed verbal, psychological or other types of abuse. Females were much more likely to be victims of such crimes than males, but there are cases where the genders are reversed. When women did offend in this way, it was typically in response to an often prolonged period of physical abuse, and battered women's syndrome was often claimed at trial. Information about judicial responsiveness to such proposals, abusers' socioeconomic, demographic, and clinical profiles, and patterns and predictors of verdict type and sentence length is also presented in this paper. In this sense, the paper speaks about risk and protective factors, as well as patterns in judicial responses to this under-recognised criminological concern.

SESSION X (A)**YOUTH AND GENDER IN THE CARIBBEAN****Evaluation of Community Participation in the Jamaica Social Policy Evaluation Programme**

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This paper evaluates community participation in the Government of Jamaica's JASPEV Youth Inclusion Prototype. It assesses community participation in the prototype against stated objectives. This evaluation is particularly relevant to the JASPEV programme since it can generate lessons to inform policy reformation and more importantly help policy makers and practitioners increase capacities and opportunities to engage and include communities in planning, implementing and evaluating social policies, programmes and projects. The paper presents a background of the prototype, and contextualizes this within existing literature on evaluating community participation. The paper goes on to review processes for conceptualizing of community participation, community preparation and facilitating the creation of an enabling environment for community participation and their relationship to levels of participation and citizen's degree of satisfaction with the benefits of participation. While it was evident that coordinators were able to achieve assigned goals, the perception of communities about their participation is mixed. The study reinforced the difficulties in stating whether participation is good or bad, or classifying it as high or low. It concludes by highlighting the need for early definition, development and agreement on the parameters for participation in policy and project design and evaluation systems established prior to implementation processes.

The Caribbean Healthy Lifestyles Program: Reducing Risk and Increasing Protective Factors in Caribbean Youth

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Objective: To identify changes in attitudes or actions associated with health as a result of youth participation in the Caribbean Healthy Lifestyles Project (CHLP), a project that uses sport as a catalyst for healthy lifestyle development in youth.

Methods: Results of a survey of 62 participants (40 females, 22 males), aged 13 to 20, from seven different countries of the Caribbean community participating in the CHLP, were analyzed. Participants rated changes due to the CHLP in nineteen different lifestyle variables targeted over the course of the program on a 1 (made it much worse) through 3 (did not affect it) to 5 (improved it a lot) Likert-scale.

Results: All lifestyle variables showed positive change (3.80 to 4.61). The greatest improvement was reported for ability to communicate (4.61), followed by self-esteem (4.58), ability to set goals (4.56), and teamwork (4.54). No statistical differences were found between males and females on any of the nineteen factors ($p = 0.05$).

Conclusion: Initial results indicate the positive effects of participation in CHLP on the health of Caribbean youth (e.g. reduction of health risk, increase of protective factors).

Challenges and Opportunities: Confronting the HIV/AIDS Among Caribbean Youth

Roslyn Thomas-Long* and Michelle Bailey
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Much has been written about the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa, Asia, and Western countries, but much less is written about HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean, specifically about the impact on Caribbean youth. One of the most important challenges for Caribbean countries is stemming the spread of HIV/AIDS. This paper examines the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on Caribbean youth. We define youth as those between the ages of 15-30 years of age to capture a range of issues that are embedded in issues around sexuality, sexual identity, and sexual engagement. Using a case method approach, the paper teases out power relations rooted in gender, race, class, and religion/spirituality that impact how youth negotiate behaviour in the context of the HIV/AIDS environment. We posit that much of the responsibility for HIV/AIDS transmission and/or prevention is gendered and classed. This affects not only transmission, but also prevention. Ultimately, any treatment of HIV/AIDS must entail a holistic approach that is centred in the local conditions of everyday lived experiences. HIV/AIDS education is fundamental as it can impact social and material reality for many in the Caribbean region.

SESSION X (B)**SPECIAL ISSUES IN CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT****Managing Water Resources in the Face of Climate Change: A Caribbean Perspective****David Farrell*, Leo Moseley**
and Leonard Nurse*******Caribbean Institute for Meteorology
and Hydrology, Barbados******Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences,
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The Caribbean faces inexorable climate change during the 21st century. This phenomenon will have a profound effect on the long-term sustainable socioeconomic development of the islands and is likely to jeopardize achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. All economic and social sectors will be adversely affected. The water resources sector on most islands is one that will be strongly impacted by climate change. Against a background of increasing demand for potable water, sea-level rise may lead to flooding of lowlands and seawater intrusion into coastal aquifers, while variability in climate may see more intense rainstorms resulting both in increased runoff leading to increased flooding and reduced recharge leading to aquifer depletion. Such impacts will have a negative ripple effect on other vital aspects of regional economies such as the tourism, recreational, agricultural and industrial sectors. Unfortunately, adequate management of water resources on many Caribbean islands is sorely lacking. In many cases baseline data that may be used to track changes is sparse or non-existent. This paper explores the probable effect climate change will have on water resources in the Caribbean, the fall-out from these effects and strategies for mitigating potential negative impacts.

Multilateral Organisations and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Sector Planning in Caribbean Economies: Example of Trinidad and Tobago

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Development of the telecommunications/ICT sector in emerging economies has been viewed as one where developing countries can have a competitive advantage, through the improvement of its telecommunications infrastructure and the empowerment of its national population to use the technology for long-term benefits.

Telecommunications/ICT Sector Planning in developing countries has been influenced either wholly or in part by the reform agenda advanced by multilateral organisations such as the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). In the example of Trinidad and Tobago, the evolution of Telecommunications/ICT Sector Planning was first, in part due to the domestic need for improvement in the telecommunications infrastructure and second, finding the appropriate mechanism for managing the ICT sector development agenda by the incorporation of best practice made available by the multilateral organisations, notably the IDB and the ITU.

Macroeconomic and Market Determinants of Banking Sector Interest Rate Spreads: Empirical Evidence from Low and Middle Income Countries

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This paper contributes to the literature on the determinants of interest rate spreads by using actual loan and deposit interest rate data to examine the macroeconomic and market-specific determinants of banking sector spreads in middle and low income countries. Numerous variables exogenous to the operations of commercial banks have been widely touted in academic literature and popular discourse to be important factors causing the typically high spreads in developing countries. This paper has tested such claims using panel data econometric techniques, allowing for more focused attention on the variables most likely to impact on spreads. Results are also examined to ascertain whether the determinants of spreads vary across regional groupings of countries.

SESSION XIII (A)**ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN CARIBBEAN
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT****Pro-Poor Tourism: A Vehicle for Development
in Trinidad & Tobago**

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St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago**

For Trinidad and Tobago, 2020 has been highlighted as the year by which the nation will achieve developed nation status. At the core of achieving this status is the overall vision of creating successful national development that would result in a high quality of life for all citizens. A key component of this national development agenda is poverty elimination.

To date, the energy sector has assumed the dominant role of income earner and has been the engine of growth and development in the economy. Within recent times, tourism has been officially identified as one of five sectors that should be developed to contribute to the country's development agenda.

In pursuing the development of tourism, the government has adopted the conventional focus of promoting tourism to maximize foreign exchange receipts and they have not capitalized on the potential to enhance net benefits and opportunities for the poor. A different approach to tourism development is proposed, that of "pro-poor tourism", which focuses on unlocking opportunities for specific groups within the society. It is with this in mind that this paper aims to examine pro-poor tourism as a vehicle for development under the tourism thrust in Trinidad and Tobago.

Rastafari as a Catalytic Force in Ecotourism Development in Jamaica: Development as Economic and Social Justice

Ajamu Nangwaya

Ecotourism is a growing sector of the world tourism market and the islands of the Caribbean and Jamaica in particular could benefit from this development by creating the infrastructure and products to capitalize on this trend. The premise of this paper is that the Rastafarian through their worldview and practice could become catalytic forces in the emergence of ecotourism as a significant contributor to Jamaica's economic development. Rastafari culture is presently used to promote mass tourism in the island. Ecotourism is very congruent with Rastafarian's ecological sensibilities and preference for utilizing local foods in their dietary regimen and indigenous materials in their general lifestyle. Mass tourism in Jamaica has tenuous economic linkages with other sectors of the economy. An ecotourism that primarily uses local food/agricultural products, building materials in the construction of accommodations, and places the ownership of the facilities in local hands through worker co-operatives and other community-owned enterprises would advance a model of economic development that amplifies economic and social justice. The state and civil society actors have a positive role to play in building the capacity of Rastafarian and other Jamaicans in advancing ecotourism and labour entrepreneurship through worker co-operatives and social enterprises.

Economic Vulnerability to Climate Change for Tourism-Dependent Nations

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Changes in climate are expected to significantly affect participation in recreation and tourism, as well as the provision of tourism products and services. Since tourism is an important sector for many economies of Caribbean nations, the potential vulnerability of tourism to climate change is of interest. Economic vulnerability may be realized through impacts to tourism revenues, tax revenues, and adaptation costs, all of which affect GDP. Rising surface temperatures may affect visitors' comfort level and attitudes about their stay in the destination. Warmer sea water is associated with coral bleaching and mortality, and may affect visitor perceptions of the quality of coral reef resources for underwater recreation activities. Greater frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones increase the vulnerability of physical infrastructure and capital to storm damage.

This paper proposes a conceptual framework for the assessment of the economic vulnerability to climate change for tourism-dependent nations, and uses two destinations in Belize as a case study for demonstration. The conceptual framework is based on an economic model of production and consumption. The analysis has implications for training and outreach for tourism industry professionals and policy makers and for the identification of future research and development priorities at the national and regional scales.

Balancing Economic Development and Security: The Case of Tourism and HIV/AIDS in Grenada

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The newest wave of globalisation has exacerbated old problems for the Caribbean region in almost every sphere of its political economy. One such challenge comes in the form of the consequences of the shift from agriculture to an almost total dependency on tourism. Many scholars and observers have contended that while the Caribbean garners most of its revenue from tourism, it has had to contend with negative consequences such as the escalation of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. This paper looks at that dilemma for policy makers in Grenada. It addresses the following questions: to what extent have the policy-makers balanced or not balanced the need to expand and improve the tourist sector and its responsibility to protect its citizens from the potential spread of HIV/AIDS arising out of tourist traffic. What prescriptions can be put in place to ensure a more satisfactory outcome in both areas?

SESSION XIII (B)**SOCIAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT****Education, Society and Development:
Some Critical Issues**

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Globalization has brought about fundamental changes that present a number of complex challenges for small states in the Caribbean region. Initiatives are being undertaken by Governments to build a capacity response to these challenges, but attention must be paid to the deteriorating social conditions of a significant section of the region's population.

Our current predicament demands that governments place greater emphasis on human and social development rather than physical and financial capital so that the region's people can aspire to achieve mass behavioral change and dramatically advance towards a principled, learning society. It is the human resources of a nation, not its material resources or its capital that ultimately determine the character of its social and economic development.

Education can influence the future shape and direction of society. However, the effectiveness of the formal education system, which is the principal institutional mechanism for developing human skills and knowledge, is now being challenged. Too much emphasis is placed on the quantitative aspects of education rather than on the achievement of human resource transformations. This paper addresses the relationship between development and quantitative and qualitative education expansion, and the major trends and socio-economic challenges that continue to have far-reaching impact on the region's education systems.

Social Capital and Development: A Case Study of the Jamaican Values and Attitudes Campaign

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Given that the body of work on social capital is descriptive in nature, identifying what is, rather than providing a theoretical blueprint for social capital generation, the challenge, within the developmental context is how to harness human potential within their resident spheres towards a common vision, common goal of generating economic growth while simultaneously developing and maintaining an equitable, stable social environment to expand the quality of life and secure opportunities.

The main purpose of this study is to examine the Jamaican Government's attempt at building social capital through the Values and Attitudes Campaign with a view to accomplishing four goals. First, we seek to establish whether the social capital framework offers itself as a credible building block for developmental impulses. Second, the study evaluates the perceived performance of the campaign to date. Third, we attempt to identify any perceived barriers to the potential success of the values and attitudes programme. Finally, based on our analysis, we provide institutional strengthening suggestions for the successful generation of social capital within the Jamaican and wider Caribbean context.

Nails, Rivets and Brass Tacks or Windmills and Castles in the Sky: Vision and Focus as Choices Facing Caribbean Policymakers in the Era of Globalization

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This paper seeks to demystify both globalization and US educational policymaking in response to globalization. Rather, it portrays globalization as an autonomous form that is not headed by a world government and the US as not being immune to globalization's ill effects. If there is one rule of globalization is that of innovation. The paper draws on these portrayals to derive lessons for policymakers in small islands like Dominica. Overall, the paper argues for a tempering of grand political visions that are the legacy of Caribbean geopolitical realities and a realistic and focused vision for education's symbiotic interplay with the economy. Most specifically, the paper argues against using schools as a panacea for all social ills, particularly the current scourges of drugs and criminality.

SESSION XV (A)**INTEGRATION AND ATTENDANT PROBLEMS****The Building Blocks of Successful Regional Integration: Lessons for the CSME from other Regional Integration Schemes****Rachel Simms* & Errol Simms*******Attorney with Tourism Development Company Trinidad and Tobago******Department of Management Studies
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Regional Trading Blocs (RTBs) have become quite ubiquitous, with over 250 of them presently operating in the world trading system. However, many of these RTBs are not successful in their goal of improving the economic development of their respective regions. Indeed, in the last three decades many RTB's have failed and have been dismantled. This paper seeks to identify the socio-economic factors which are necessary for successful regional integration. These factors have been divided by some commentators into demand factors, such as the potential for economic gain for each member state and supply factors, such as the existence of commitment institutions, for example a regional Court. This paper seeks to identify and examine the demand and supply factors for successful regional integration as distilled from past and existing regional integration experiences both in Latin America and in Europe. The paper will then go on to apply this learning to the CSME, by firstly assessing whether the requisite demand and supply conditions are met by the institutional arrangements of the CSME, and by suggesting ways in which the CSME can adopt, create or enhance the demand and supply factors which are necessary for successful regional integration.

Governance and Caribbean Integration

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A Technical Working Group on Governance (TWG) established by the CARICOM Heads of Government Conference has suggested significant administrative changes for CARICOM such as the creation of a CARICOM Commission with executive authority and automaticity of community law. The current intergovernmental framework however has been left untouched. This paper attempts to situate these issues of governance and regional integration within a theoretically informed framework. Theories of institutional relevance, while admittedly Euro-centric, can nonetheless contribute to critical analyses of these issues and help answer policy relevant questions. Traditional debates between supra-nationalism and inter-governmentalism will be explored to address the possible limits of an inter-governmental approach in view of the CSME's ambitious goals. Success for the CSME however requires more than a simple choice between these two poles, especially since the dichotomy is not as rigid as some would think. In building on recommendations of the TWG, other governance issues such as voting procedures and legal security will be discussed. Theoretical and empirical work on regional integration also identifies key factors at both the regional and local level that facilitate deeper integration, such as pluralism, symmetry and the development of transnational society.

Agricultural and environment Efficiency: Implications for the Regional Integration of Caribbean Islands

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Much of the utilised land in Caribbean islands is coastal zone, with highly interlinked terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Marine resources available to island states can, if properly utilised, significantly contribute to the sustainable development of the Caribbean region. The Caribbean islands were historically monocrop agricultural economies, and agriculture continues to play an important socio-economic role in the livelihoods of Caribbean peoples. The agricultural sectors can pose significant transboundary externalities to Caribbean Sea ecosystems and, the fisheries sectors in particular in terms of agricultural run off into the marine environment.

The environmental challenges facing the islands of the Caribbean Sea can only be effectively addressed by cross-country efforts under the umbrella of increased regional cooperation. This paper seeks to address these issues. We investigate the relative efficiency of agricultural production on selected Caribbean and focuses on possible lines of production specialisation in terms of relative comparative advantages. This single sector approach is then modified by incorporating environmental linkages between the agricultural and fisheries sectors of the selected islands. Finally, post-integration scenarios are built based not only on inter-island relative productive efficiencies of the agricultural sectors but also on inter-sectoral relative environmental efficiencies from a multi-sectoral point of view.

**Regional Integration.
What is in it for CARICOM?****Mauricio Mesquita Moreira and
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Economic and political integration have been a perennial and neuralgic issue in the Caribbean agenda. This paper draws on the literature on trade, growth and regional agreements to discuss the motivation behind the Caribbean drive for integration, the results obtained so far and what is in stock for the future. It argues, with the help of descriptive statistics, an empirical growth model and a gravity model, that the traditional, trade related gains from regional integration have been and are bound to be limited because of (i) the countries' high openness; (ii) the limited size of the "common", enlarged market; and (iii) the countries' relatively similar factor endowments. It also argues, though, that gains in the area of "non-tradables", due to economies of scale which cannot be mitigated by trade and openness, can be substantial.

SESSION XV (B)**BEHAVIOURAL AND MORAL ISSUES IN
CARIBBEAN SOCIETY****Human Trafficking: Impending Crisis in the
Caribbean and the Americas
Natalie Walthrust-Jones**

Human smuggling and trafficking is a world-wide industry which employs millions yearly and has an annual turn-over of billions of dollars. A form of modern day slavery which involves the transportation, recruiting and harbouring of men, women, and children for forced cheap labour, sexual exploitation, prostitution and other involuntary acts, human trafficking is the third most profitable business for organised crime, behind illegal drugs and weapons trafficking. Orhate (2002) reinforces this when posits this view "such activity is by business next to trading in guns and drugs"; trading in people brings the greatest profit to organised crime around the world". In the Caribbean and the Americas we have seen the proliferation of human trafficking.

This paper seeks to discuss three issues as they pertain to the Americas and the Caribbean:

1. The exploitation of women and children
2. The impoverishment of the trafficked
3. Policy areas relating to trafficking

The Development of Genetically Engineering Human Beings for Reproductive Cloning

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Human cloning is one of the most chaotic developments in contemporary society. This paper argues the overall sentiments held by individuals of various backgrounds of human reproductive cloning. In several instances human cloning has presented itself, as an 'old being revisited' and as such remains hotly debated. By identifying the arguments for and against cloning and examining the moral and legal implications on society, it will become evident that there appears to be unrest, uncertainty and more questions than answers to its appropriate usage. The success of cloning in animals like Dolly is not enough to warrant the same success for humans. Philosophical questions such as: 'why should the science fraternity be granted the permission to do this?' provides an understanding in the crisis and chaos cloning causes. Owing to the fact that human reproductive cloning may become our reality, there needs to be a safeguard for likely adverse outcomes of this venture. Although there has been advancement in human reproductive cloning, it creates a threat to the moral and legal standing of humanity.

The Concept of 'Intermittent Male Absence' and Male Offshore Oil/Gas Workers in Trinidad and Tobago and the Psychosocial Impacts of These Absences on the Male-Female Relationship

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The platforms and rigs that operate in the oil and gas industry in Trinidad and Tobago constitute a unique work environment. Workers are confined to the rigs for fixed periods, separated from families physically, psychologically and emotionally, albeit temporarily. Rig workers are employed for varying shift periods including: seven days, two-week or even three week periods. Workers perform their tasks, eat, relax and sleep together on rigs that offer few private spaces. Research has suggested that a platform resembles a total institution; however, a salient difference is that the workers' sense of separation though recurrent, is temporary. Prior research indicates that a majority of workers continued to work under stressful conditions because they were able to spend up to two weeks uninterrupted at home. The acknowledged sense of separation by males has been expressed as being depressed knowing they had to return offshore. Both work and family domains are potentially stressful. The emotional, physical, and mental demands of roles may exceed an individual's coping resources. The interdependency between the two domains implies that strains experienced in one domain may also have an impact on experiences in the other domain. Issues of health and safety will also be analyzed because of their potential to play critical roles in work and home relationships.

Why do the Youth in Jamaica Neither Study nor Work? Evidence from JSLC 2001

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In this study, we used discrete choice models to identify the significant determinants of youth (aged 17-29) inactivity in Jamaica using individual data generated from the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC), 2001. We fitted probit models to predict the probability of being inactive and being out of the labour force. In addition, we fitted a multinomial logit model (after rejected the null while testing for Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives-IIA) to predict the probability of in any of the activity categories reported by the youth. In general, the probit and multinomial logit estimates indicate that both supply side factors (e.g. training and educational qualification) and demand side factors (e.g. location) are important in affecting the probability of inactivity, being out of the labour force and activity status. This suggests that the Jamaican government needs to intensify the provision of its training opportunities for its youth via better targeting and create the necessary condition to improve the economy by focusing on investment projects that might boost demand for labour. The econometric results corroborate the findings reported in the descriptive statistics reported earlier. Effective targeting of educational and training policies (e.g. encouraging men to participate in such schemes) is a non-trivial issue in the Jamaican context. This is due to the fact that our econometric estimates strongly show that the absence of skills and training opportunities is more detrimental to the activity status of males than females. Another focus can be to give particular attention to disadvantaged parishes relative to the capital, Kingston to address some of the factors significantly responsible to youth inactivity.

SESSION XVI (A)**ISSUES IN CARIBBEAN ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT****Regional Agricultural Policy in the Caribbean:
Problems and Prospects****Claremont Kirton**

The most recent articulation of regional agricultural policy in the Caribbean is outlined in the Revised Treaty which operationalises the CARICOM Single Market and Economy. The objectives of CARICOM's regional agricultural policy are outlined in Article 56 of the Treaty.

This paper focuses on an assessment of regional agricultural policy in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). It begins with a review of the performance, constraints and challenges facing the agricultural sector in the Caribbean over the last two decades. Then it presents an historical overview of regional agricultural policy tracing this from 1983 when the Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy (RFNS) was initiated to the present. A critical evaluation of the most recent regional agricultural policies including the Regional Transformation Programme for Agriculture (RTPA) which was implemented beginning in 1996 to the current Jagdeo Initiative (JI) is then undertaken.

A detailed appraisal of the problems and prospects of regional agricultural will complete the presentation. The paper will also make specific recommendations on policies which target development of the regional agricultural sector.

Macroeconomic Effects of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) on the Economic Development of Jamaica

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The Caribbean region has experienced various stages of regional integration over the past 40 years. Regional integration has had various effects on the member countries of the region integration arrangement (RIA); these include economic, political, institutional, environment and social effects.

In an attempt to deepen the integration process from the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA), the Treaty of Chaguaramas (1973) established the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM). CARICOM's objectives include, inter alia, improvement in living standards of Caribbean people; full employment of factors of production; accelerated, coordinated and sustained economic development and convergence; enhancement of the level of international competitiveness; and increased functional co-operation as well as foreign policy coordination.

The Caribbean region is currently at its most important phase – that of the integration process as represented by the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME). It is timely to assess the extent to which CARICOM has achieved the objectives and targets outlined, particularly for the various CARICOM member countries.

This study focuses on the economic impacts of the Caribbean Community and Common Market on the Jamaica economy. It aims to assess the extent to which CARICOM has facilitated economic development of Jamaica. Focus will be mainly on selected macroeconomic performance indicators.

Natural Disasters and Remittances in Latin America and the Caribbean

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Empirical analysis has not always been able to uncover a strong link between natural disasters and remittances because of the plethora of motives for remittances and problems with the quality of data. This paper explores the linkages between natural disasters and remittances and the associated impact on migration using dynamic panel data analysis. The paper discusses the channels through which natural disasters and remittances affect each other. There is usually an increased flow of remittances to help alleviate some of the suffering in the aftermath of a natural disaster. At the same time, the dislocation and loss of livelihoods caused by natural disasters, which usually affect the poor disproportionately, provides a push factor for migration and future remittances. The paper also discusses various motives for remittances, including altruism, investment, and insurance. It presents empirical evidence on the relationship between natural disasters and remittances in 4 Latin American and Caribbean countries using dynamic panel data analysis to estimate a long run relationship between natural disasters and remittances and capture possible feedback between them.

SESSION XVI (B)**SOCIAL DEPRIVATION AND INEQUALITY
IN THE CARIBBEAN 2****Issues in the Determination and Measurement
of Poverty within Caribbean Small Island States
in the Process of Developing a Single Market
and Economy****Linda Hewitt****Centre for Interdisciplinary Research
and Development (CIRD)**

The process of constituting countries into a single market and economy poses many challenges arising from the economic inequalities and social disparities that exist among them. For most, the move towards unification arises from a necessity to survive in a world of polarization that revolves around international trade relations and competitiveness. Given these developments, social sector issues arise, as economies are continuously buffeted by a series of international events and overburdened by external debts. Poverty conditions worsen as living standards are compromised. But who are the poor in society and what distinguishing features do they possess? How must these attributes be determined and measured by means of research? This paper explores some of these issues within the context of the emerging Caribbean economic region. It reviews the practice of poverty research and pinpoints some of the shortcomings that need to be addressed in meeting the demands for policy oriented, evidenced based research.

Measuring Social Vulnerability in Caribbean States

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Trinidad and Tobago is considered to be the economic powerhouse of the Caribbean. However, concerns loom about the extent to which social outcomes in Trinidad and Tobago approximate expectations associated with its favourable economic outlook. With reference to health outcomes, this paper seeks to address such a concern by using empirical data gathered from six Caribbean countries in order to discern whether or not, mortality patterns and perhaps, health outcomes are consistent with expectations for a country possessing the economic mite that is characteristic of Trinidad and Tobago.

The paper also draws on data from Jamaica, St. Lucia, Barbados, The Bahamas, Belize and Dominica. In conjunction with selected economic indicators, the paper explores a range of population characteristics, mortality and morbidity statistics for the period 1980 to 2005 with a view to describing similarities and variations in patterns, both inter-spatially and inter-temporally. Such similarities and variations are expected to stimulate plausible responses embracing the logic of scientific methodology in drawing conclusions deemed to have implications for the status of health in Trinidad and Tobago, whether favourable or unfavourable. In the event that the outcome is interpreted as unfavourable, the paper strives to offer ameliorative prescriptions.

A Sociology of Deprivation for Caribbean Societies

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Millions of dollars have been spent on poverty reduction strategies in the Caribbean. Yet, it is becoming increasingly obvious that very few Caribbean countries will meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving by 2015, the numbers of persons who live in extreme poverty. This paper attempts to provide a sociology of deprivation for the Caribbean countries. Poverty in the Caribbean is examined at the macro, meso and micro levels. What are the actions at each level that further entrench poverty in the Caribbean? What is it in the social processes in the Caribbean that facilitate the continued high levels of poverty? Does the Caribbean exhibit characteristics, unique or similar to other developing countries? Using secondary and primary data sources, the paper argues that there are some intrinsic features at the state level, in the institutional policy framework and in the behavioural patterns, norms and values of groups and individuals at the micro level that facilitate the persistence of poverty in the Caribbean. The paper concludes that unless there is concerted and sustained reform at all three levels, the MDG 1 will never be attained.

Plenty, is it Enough?

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The Bahamas is a Caribbean-type economy. The Bahamian economic model was formulated more than a century ago and continues with superficial modifications most of which are externally directed. It is characterized as a 'one and a half crop' economy, with a dual economic structure, foreign ownership of the leading sectors, immiserized locally owned industries with a high income international classification. By any measure, the Bahamian economic model has produced economic success with respect to high per capita GDP, Caribbean-wise low unemployment rates, stability, and resilience in the face of external threats and natural adversities. This paper draws on the literature, historical and current data and events in explaining and characterizing the Bahamian economic model. The paper discusses the economic model from the perspective of its efficacy firstly as one that fosters appropriate socio-economic development for Bahamians and secondly, as a practical paradigm for the 21st century advancement of The Bahamas. The 21st century is viewed as one where there are unprecedented pressures for greater political and economic transparency, increasing externally generated national guidelines, continuous technological advances and the growing importance of regionalism.

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