

The Developmental Impact of Remittances on the Caribbean: Evidence from St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago

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Overview of Presentation

- (1) Remittance Outlook
- (2) Remittance Literature
- (3) Methodology
- (4) Survey Results
- (5) Summary of Findings
- (6) Policy Recommendations
- (7) Conclusion

Remittance Outlook 2008

■ Global remittances amounted to US\$433 billion from US\$68.9 billion in 1990.

- US\$328 billion of total remittances went to developing economies.
- * Remittances flowing to Latin America and the Caribbean amounted to US\$69.2 billion.

Remittances to Caribbean Countries 1995-2008

| Fig. (1) Workers' remittances (US\$ millions) for Caribbean Countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Years | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 6 | 8.55 | 20.9 | 22 | 23 | 23.5 | 26 |
| Barbados | 53 | 60 | 69 | 76 | 87 | 102 | 118 | 109 | 113 | 109 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 168 |
| Dominica | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 23.2 | 25 | 25.4 | 26 | 30 |
| Guyana | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 27 | 22 | 51 | 99 | 153 | 201 | 218 | 278 | 278 |
| Haiti | 109 | 152 | 256 | 327 | 422 | 578 | 624 | 676 | 811 | 932 | 985 | 1063 | 1222 | 1300 |
| Grenada | 18 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 72.2 | 51.6 | 53.9 | 55.4 | 64 |
| Belize | 14 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 30 | 29 | 34 | 35 | 46.1 | 65.5 | 74.8 | 78.1 |
| Jamaica | 653 | 714 | 730 | 758 | 790 | 892 | 1058 | 1261 | 1399 | 1623 | 1784 | 1946 | 2144 | 2220 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 31.3 | 33.5 | 36.2 | 37.3 | 37.3 |
| St. Lucia | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 28.7 | 29.5 | 30.3 | 31.1 | 31.1 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3.42 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 29.7 | 30.5 | 30.5 |
| T&T | 32 | 28 | 30 | 45 | 54 | 38 | 41 | 79 | 87 | 86.9 | 92.4 | 91.2 | 109 | 109 |
| Source: World Bank Development Indicators (2009) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Remittances and other Private Capital Flows

Table (1): Comparative Data on Remittances and other Private Capital Flows for the period 1995-2008 in (US\$bn)

| Types of Flows | 1995 | 2008 | % Change |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|-----------|
| | | | 1995-2008 |
| Worker Remittances | 58 | 328 | |
| | | | 506% |
| Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) | 107 | 206 | 4000/ |
| _ | | | 109% |
| Private debt and portfolio equity | 170 | 189 | 1110/ |
| | | | 111% |
| Official Development Assistance | 59 | 100 | |
| _ | | | 169% |
| Source: World Bank (2008). | | | |
| | | | |

Motivation to Remit

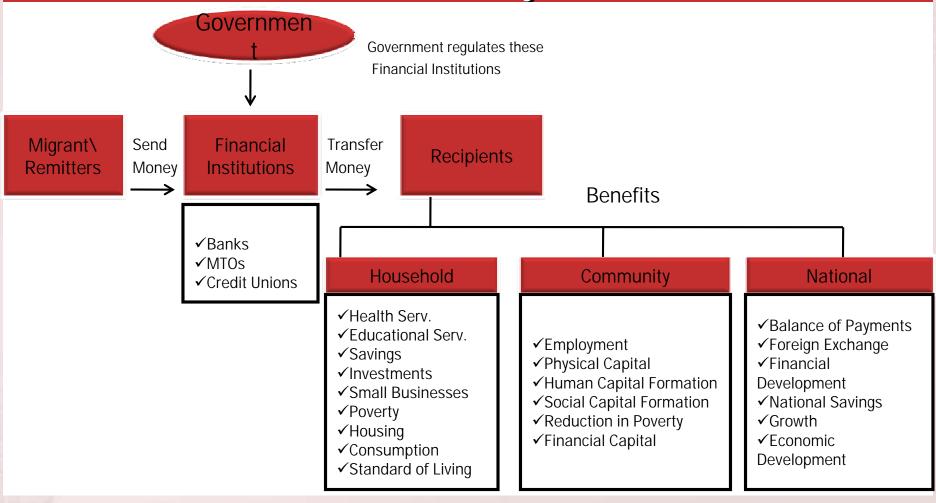
***** Altruistic Motive

Self Interest Motive

■ Loan Repayment Motive

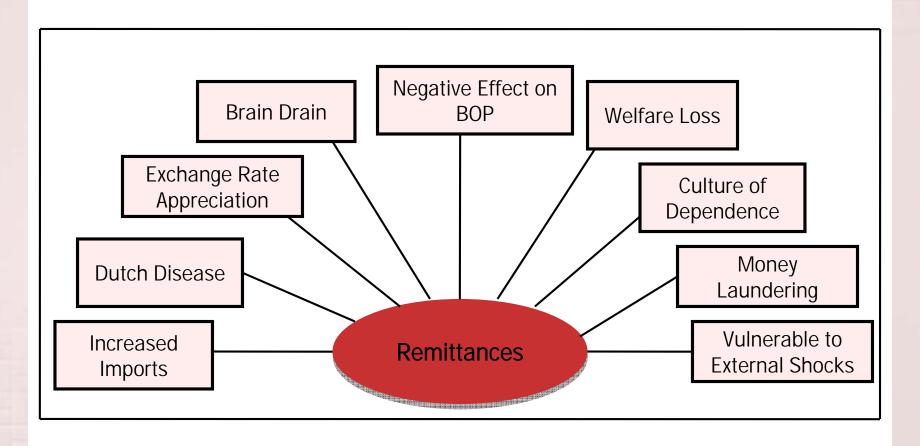
***** Co- Insurance Motive

Remittance Path and the Benefits to Society



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Cost of Remittances



Remittance Literature

- Alleyne (2007)
- Ratha (2008)
- Kirton (2005)
- Adam and Page (2004)

Impact of Remittances on Poverty



- Orozoco (2007)
- Ratha (2003)
- Herrera (2004)
- Hanson and Woodruff(2003)

Impact of Remittances on Investments



- Attz (2008)
- Lopez et al (2007)
- Dennis Conway (2003)

Impacts of Remittances on Economic Development



Methodology

Sampling Frame: Recipients who utilize Money

Transfer Organizations.

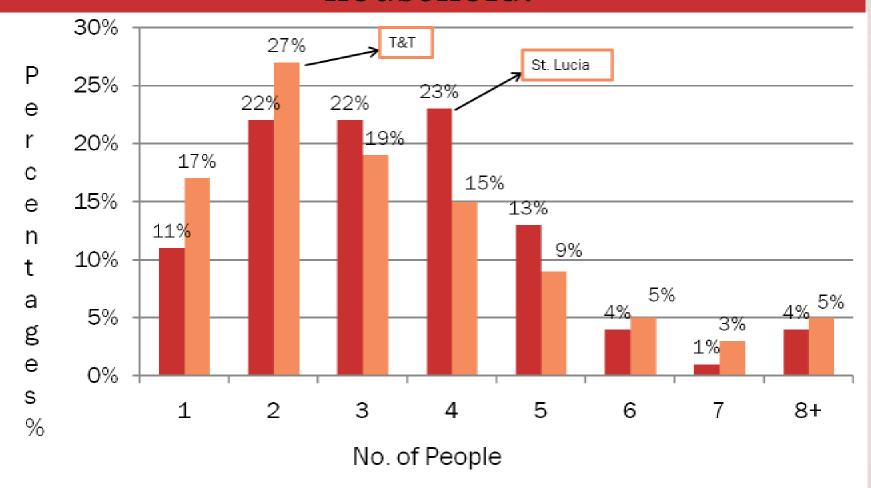
Research Design: Sample Survey

Research Tool: Questionnaires

Location:
St. Lucia and T&T

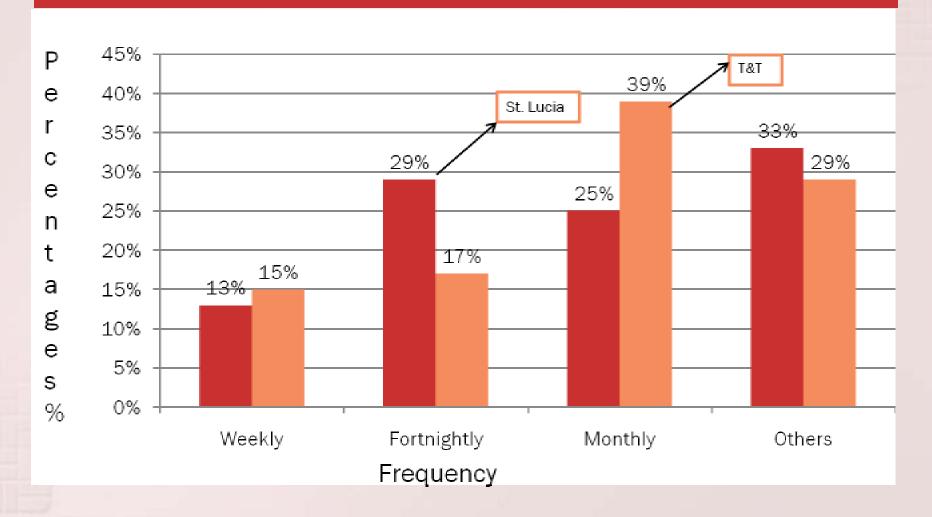
* Type of Sampling: Quota and Convenience Sampling

Number of persons living in recipients household.

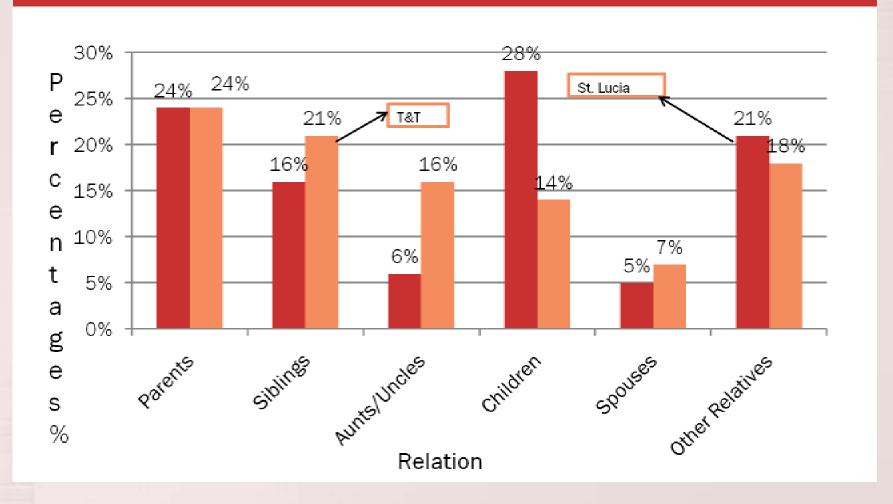


| Occupation | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Occupation | T&T | St. Lucia |
| Student | 34% | 32% |
| Housewife | 9% | 24% |
| Non-skilled | 12% | 15% |
| Clerical/Sales | 11% | 7% |
| Skilled | 10% | 6% |
| Professional | 12% | 3% |
| Small Business Owner | 2% | 5% |
| Retired | 10% | 8% |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

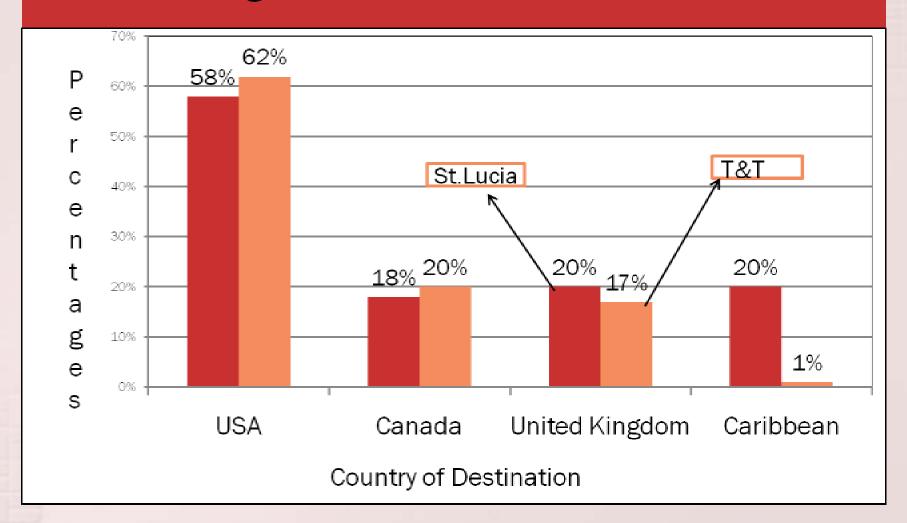
How frequent do recipients receive remittances?



Relation of senders to recipients



Origin of remittance flows



How are remittances spent? (St. Lucia vs. Trinidad and Tobago)

| Use | St. Lucia | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|-----------|---------------------|
| Current Consumption | 90% | 79% |
| Health Care Services | 59% | 44% |
| Educational Services | 48% | 56% |
| Investments and Life Insurance Products | 29% | 46% |
| Home Renovation | 11% | 27% |
| Purchase of Machinery/Real Estate | 2% | 8% |
| Small Business Formation | 5% | 6% |

Findings

- Most remittances come from immediate family which includes parents, children and siblings for both countries.
- * The combined group of students, housewives and non-skilled workers comprise the majority of recipients.
- Remittances are received very frequently for both St. Lucia and T&T.
- * The USA is the main destination from which remittances are received.
- * There is a significant level of intra-regional migration for St. Lucia.
- A significant amount of remittances are pooled into consumption, education and health expenses, investments, life insurance, machinery, real estate and home renovation.
- * A large proportion of recipient's income is supported by remittances

Policy Recommendations

- Financial institutions should increase financial literacy and market information available to migrants and recipients.
- * Increase investments in technological advancements by financial institutions.
- * Provision of enhanced investment packages by financial institutions.
- Creation of incentive plans to facilitate entrepreneurship by financial institutions.
- Incorporate credit unions into the equation as a intermediary to transfer remittance flows.
- **Example 2** Creation and support of HTA's.
- **Hasten the CSME process.**

Concluding Remarks

- Remittances have the potential to impact economic development in St. Lucia and T&T and by extension the wider Caribbean at the household, community and national level.
- The financial institutions, which includes Banks, MTOs and Credit Unions can further facilitate an increase in the flow of remittances into the Caribbean.
- The Caribbean as a corporate body needs to recognize the importance of remittances flows in the region and coordinate and implement a regional approach to leverage remittances.

The Big Question

Is it possible for all stakeholders involved to coordinate efforts to further facilitate economic development through remittances?



Forthcoming Research

* This study will be extended to a few other Caribbean countries.

- * The role of the Diaspora and HTA's in Economic Development.
- * The feasibility of Credit Unions as an institution through which remittances are transferred.

Thank You For Listening!