

# **ABSTRACTS**

**Volume 27 No. 1 March 2002**

## **Another Look at Wagner's Law in Small Economies**

*by Michael Howard*

The objective of this study is to test for the existence of Wagner's law in two small Caribbean countries namely Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago. The paper employs cointegration and causality analysis, as well as an error correction approach. The results show that Wagner's law holds for Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. In both cases there was unidirectional Granger causality running from real GDP to real government expenditure. My analysis also showed unidirectional Granger causation from real government revenue to real government expenditure indicating government's policy of raising taxes before forecasting expenditures. However, real revenue and real expenditure were not cointegrated for Trinidad and Tobago.

Pages: 1-17

**Key Words:** Wagner's Law, small economies, government expenditure and revenue, GDP, Granger causality, error correction modelling.

## **Alternative Development Policy for the Caribbean: The Challenge of the Developmental State Approach**

*by Nikolaos Karagiannis*

This paper seeks to introduce the 'strategic' approach for Caribbean economies. It builds, mainly, on the development experience of Japan and NICs and tries to offer some suggestions and considerations for active State policies. In putting forward a realistic development policy package for the Caribbean, a number of notions are considered very important: firstly, partnership between government and private sector is addressed; secondly, aspects of 'modern' strategic planning and, thirdly, emphasis on (higher levels of) government investments -among others- are also considered. In light of recent global economic problems, the proposed Developmental State approach can offer policy implications and realistic solutions in the Caribbean, in some broad but very important areas. All the above are analysed and examined in this paper.

Pages: 18-47

**Keywords:** Developmentalism, strategic planning, endogenous competency, industrial targeting.

## **Measuring Financial Development in Barbados: 1978 - 1998**

*by Nola Bynoe-Mayers and Roland Craigwell*

This paper constructs a new index for measuring financial development in Barbados that is based on key characteristics of the financial system. The results indicate that Barbados has improved its level of financial development during the period 1978 to 1998 and this may be attributed to an increase in the availability of new financial products and a more open financial system. Also, it was found that the Monetary Authority has utilised most of the monetary instruments available worldwide throughout the period. Of major concern is the under development of the financial liberalisation and market structure and performance segments of the financial system.

**Pages:** 48-70

**Keywords:** Financial Development, Measurement, Barbados.

**Volume 27 No. 2 June 2002**

**Management Research on the English-Speaking Caribbean: Towards a Research Agenda**

*by Lawrence Nurse, Department of Management Studies, University of the West Indies, Cave Hill, & Betty Jane Punnett, Department of Management Studies, University of the West Indies, Cave Hill*

The paper is written in the context of the need for good management in the Caribbean, and the important contribution that management can make to economic development. The authors developed a model of the variables that contribute to shaping the practice of management, and identified relationships among these variables. The model is used to guide and organize a review of the literature, as well as some in-process work, broadly relating to management. The objective of the paper is to identify areas where there are gaps in the research and some of the most important research issues that need to be investigated. The authors make suggestions for a research agenda in the field.

**Pages:** 1-37

**Key Word :** Management, Research Agenda, English-Speaking Caribbean, Culture, Cultural Values.

**Setting an Agenda for Critical Accounting Research in the Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean**

*by Emily Dick-Forde Department of Management Studies, University of the West Indies, Barbados*

This paper offers critical accounting theory (CAT) as a way forward for researching accounting in the Caribbean. The paper argues that the deployment of CAT can result in cutting edge research that is in step with international trends and that provides much needed detail for policy decision making on corporate accounting and reporting practices in the region. The paper reports on a study where critical theory was used to investigate and analyse environmental accounting in the Caribbean. A brief illustrative list of areas for developing research projects in this vein is given at the end of the paper.

**Pages:** 38-54

**Key words:** Critical accounting theory, Caribbean region, conventional accounting, research agenda.

**Independence of Auditors: In the Deep End? A Barbadian Analysis**

*by Philmore Alleyne, Department of Management Studies, University of the West Indies, Barbados*

This paper reports on an exploratory study of auditor's independence in Barbados. Independence is a function of the mental attitude of auditors, and it affects their decision-making in resolving ethical dilemmas. The interviewees' responses revealed important differences between the auditors and other audit report users in such important areas as the regulatory framework, long-term relationships, provision of non-audit services, independence in appearance versus fact, and the selection of auditors. The preliminary results suggest that whilst auditors and users alike are comfortable with the concept of independence, the reasons for this comfort are more complex.

**Pages:** 55-79

**Key words:** Barbados; Independence; Long-term relationships; Non-audit Services; Regulatory Framework.

**Competitive Disadvantages and Advantages of Small Nations: An Analysis of Inter-Nation Economic Performance**

*by Alvin G. Wint, Department of Management Studies, University of the West Indies, Jamaica*

This article test several hypotheses about the factors that differentiate small countries in terms of their economic performance. The most significant factors are country risk and infrastructure. In this regard, small countries exhibit different features from their larger counterparts, where the most significant factors are country risk and education. Based on closer investigation of the small countries in the Caribbean region, the study concludes that small countries have relied for competitive advantage on industries which place a premium on stability and infrastructural quality. But success in these industries requires integration into world markets, which brings with it exogenous risks.

**Pages:** 1-25

**Key words:** Small countries, economic performance, competitive advantage, Caribbean.

**Management Education and Development in Trinidad and Tobago**

*by Roland G. Baptiste University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago*

The general objective of this exploratory survey is to determine the status of Management Education and Development in Trinidad and Tobago. A descriptive five-phase development model was used as the framework for the study. Institutional providers, consultants, and employers participated in the study. It was found that Trinidad and Tobago was in transition from the third phase. On the basis of this and other findings, recommendations are made for the further advancement of Management Education and Development.

**Pages:** 26-48

**Keywords:** Development model, management, education, development.

**Identifying a Programme of Social Work Research in the Eastern Caribbean**

*by Letnie Rock, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of the West Indies, Barbados, & Kathleen Valtonen, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago*

This article seeks to identify a programme of social work research for the Eastern Caribbean. The work of scholars including members of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, and that of persons in other disciplines is reviewed. The work selected for review highlights issues relevant to social work such as poverty and unemployment, and addresses challenges faced by client groups such as the family, the elderly, youth and children. The article suggests that these problems/issues be examined within a social development context, and introduces the notion of civil society as a promising paradigm for social work research.

**Pages:** 49-69

**Keywords:** Social work, social development, civil society, human development.

**Who Cares about Workplace Justice in Barbados? Men and Women Have Their Say - A Preliminary Analysis**

*by Lawrence Nurse, University of the West Indies, Barbados & Joseann Small, University of the West Indies, Barbados*

Within recent times in Barbados, there has been much concern about issues such as the feminisation of the labor force, especially in the data-processing and informatics sector; the process of gender subordination; equality of opportunity in employment; and the fragmentation of jobs and its impact on female labor. In some respects, the debate about these issues, in the final analysis, centres on and is a reflection of a fundamental concern about the structure of values that inform social and economic relations. It is also about historical and contemporary practice that situates and subordinates roles and allocates rewards according to gender; and the balance of opportunity and advantage that is open to and enjoyed by women as they attempt to reproduce themselves through work and generally within the social formation of Barbados. Discourse about these issues, too, reflects a deep concern about social and economic justice in Barbadian society.

**Pages:** 1-29

**Keywords:** Workplace relations, justice outcomes, grievance management.

**Factors Impacting on the Choice of Entrepreneurship as a Career by Barbadian Youth: A Preliminary Assessment**

*by Joseann Small, University of the West Indies, Barbados & Maxine McClean, Strategic Interventions Inc., Barbados*

Given the importance of a vibrant entrepreneurial class to economic and social development, and the challenges posed by globalisation and trade liberalisation to Caribbean economies, it is important to understand how Caribbean youth view entrepreneurship *vis-à-vis* other career options. The objectives of this exploratory study therefore, are to ascertain the career aspirations of Barbadians between the ages of 14-35 years, and to identify the factors associated with the desire to become an entrepreneur. These factors are assessed in the context of Dyer's (1994) Model of Entrepreneurial Careers. Our findings suggest that levels of work experience, gender, levels of exposure to family business and race influence one's perceptions about entrepreneurship as a career choice.

**Pages:** 30-54

**Key Words:** Youth, entrepreneurship, career intentions, race, exposure to role models in business, gender.

**The ABCs of Condom Use: Attitudes, Behaviours and Cultural Perceptions of Male Youth in Jamaica**

*by Lisa R. Norman Department of Sociology and Social Work, Jamaica*

Male adolescents and young adults in Jamaica were surveyed about their attitudes and behaviours related to condom use. Consistent condom use was low with both steady and non-steady sex partners. In addition, a substantial proportion of males reported engaging in high-risk sexual activities such as multiple partnerships. Logistic regression analyses indicated that age, union status and condom use at last sex understood as last sexual encounter were associated with consistent condom use with both partner types.

In addition, subscribing to machismo attitudes was associated with consistent use with non-steady partners. These findings indicate that some subgroups of the population are less likely to use condoms consistently. HIV and STD prevention programs should recognise that condom use varies by group and that messages should be targeted appropriately.

**Pages:** 55-79

**Key Words:** HIV, STD, Jamaica, youth, males, culture, attitudes, behaviours.

### **Gender and Education in the Caribbean: Inclusion, Exclusion and Impact**

*by Elsa A. Leo-Rhynie, University of the West Indies, Jamaica*

This paper reviews research carried out in Jamaica and the Commonwealth Caribbean on gender and education and uses the findings to examine the issue of inclusion and exclusion as it relates to the provision of access for, and the involvement of boys and girls in the education process. Four major themes are identified and these allow for an analysis of participation and performance rates of male and female students, gender biases in socialisation in the school system, the intersection of social class and gender in education and gender discrimination in employment. Implications for policy makers and educators are highlighted.

**Pages:** 80-99

**Keywords:** Gender, education, access to education male/female performance.

### **Getting' There, Despite the Odds: Caribbean Migration to the U.S. in the 1990s**

*by Dennis Conway, University of Indiana, Indiana*

Today's Caribbean-North American migration system is complex and multifaceted. However, in policy making circles, mis-interpretation of immigration statistics is commonplace. This paper addresses such oversights by examining the regional system of Caribbean international mobility through the decade of the 1990s. Findings include the importance of return circuits for 'green-card' holders, the relative insignificance of illegal entry by most Caribbean movers, and the continued high levels of U.S. immigration and non-immigrant visiting in the 1980s and 1990s from many Caribbean societies. Temporary visiting appears to be an alternative strategy to emigration, but it is not a region-wide substitution.

**Pages:** 100-134

**Key words:** Immigration statistics, return circuits, illegal entry, temporary visiting, emigration.

### **The Socio-Cultural Adjustment of Second Generation British-Caribbean 'Return' Migrants to Barbados and Jamaica**

*by Dwaine Plaza, Oregon State University, USA*

Since the 1980s, a growing trend of 'return' migration to the Caribbean has been taking place among second generation British Caribbeanists. As 'returnees,' second generation British Caribbeanists occupy a grey area because many were born or brought up from a young age in Britain-- hence they have very little socialisation in the Caribbean region outside of holiday visits. Second generation 'returnees' do not fit the typical profile of elder retired migrants returning to their place of birth. These individuals typically have a university degree or a specialised professional qualification and a desire to work once they move back to the Caribbean.

This paper examines the settlement, adaptation and coping strategies of twenty second generation British Caribbean 'returnees' living in Barbados and Jamaica. The findings from this research suggest that a hoped for idyllic re-connection with the Caribbean has not manifested itself for second generation 'returnees' because the issues of race, gender, skin colour and class politics prevent their smooth transition into the host societies.

**Pages:** 135-160

**Keywords:** Return Migration, Second Generation, Transnational, British-Caribbean.