

The Impact of the Current Macroeconomic Environment on Industrial Relations and Wage Negotiations in Trinidad and Tobago and the wider Caribbean

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ISA to IRA

The turbulence of the 1960s

Mbanefo Commission

ISA

IRA - Fifty years on

Other Institutional Development

Minimum Wages Board

National Productivity Council

Joint Negotiating Team, in the 1980s

Factor Shares in the Caribbean

Market determined wage rates

Ministry of Labour – suasion between employers and labour unions

Industrial Court of T&T

Barbados Social Compact

Export Propelled Economies in the Region

Remarkably similar

Just a few sectors are the base for earning of foreign exchange

ISA – The Considerations for Judges

Domestic capital accumulation with a view to increasing the rate of economic growth

Employment Growth

Protection of Wages from Price Increases

International competitiveness and Balance of Payments

State Financing of the Public Sector

That was then

What about now?

And what about the next ten years?

Challenge: a post-fossil fuel engine of growth

Achievement of whole society and whole economy competitiveness

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Oil price, 1991-2014

(Brent; US\$/barrel)

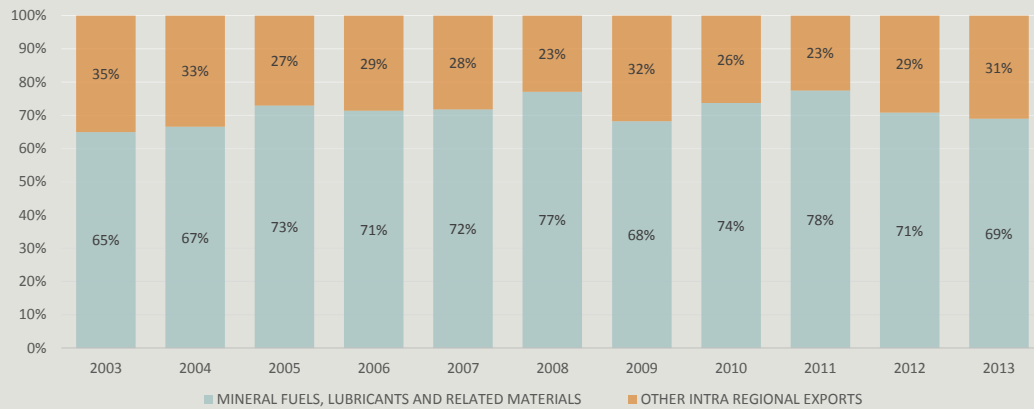


Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit.

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PERCENTAGE OF CARICOM'S IMPORTS FROM TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO BY SELECTED SITC SECTIONS: 2003-2013



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Role for the Court

Specifics of shares of capital and labour – Picketty?

State of the Labour Market

Knowledge driven Economy

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Makings of a Regional Labour Market

Middle Income Countries

Push Factors in Migration

Macro-economics of fall-out as a result of the change in the global economy

Debt

Poverty

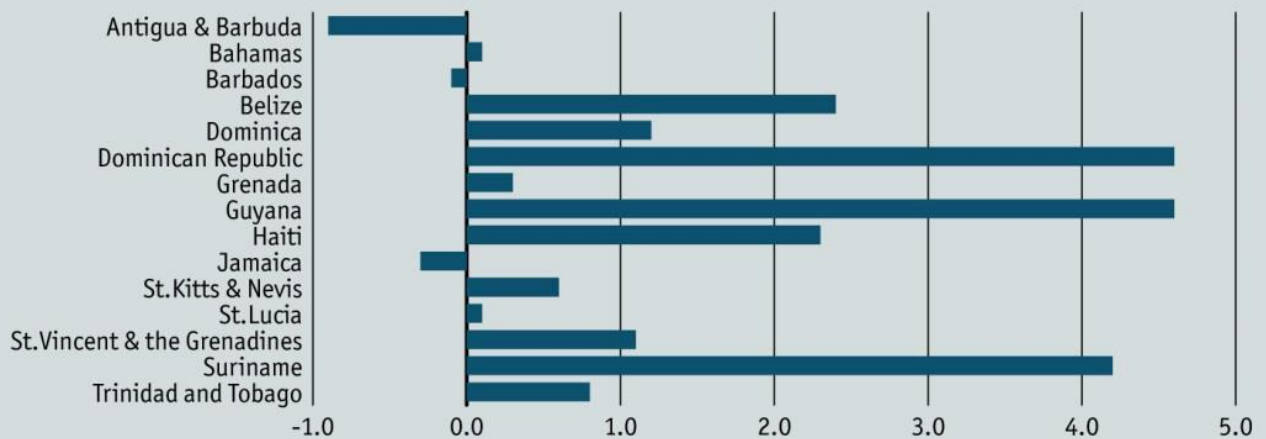
Macro-Economics of the Caribbean

Debt – among the highest in the world

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Average real GDP growth, 2007-14 (% change pa)



Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit.

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Country	Gross Government Debt to GDP
Antigua and Barbuda	94.26
The Bahamas	55.61
Barbados*	102.71
Belize	76.416
Dominica	76.32
Grenada	109.79
Guyana	56.87
Haiti	21.30
Jamaica	144.55
St. Kitts and Nevis	103.11
St. Lucia	79.76
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	73.98
Suriname**	22.25
Trinidad and Tobago	30.32

Sources: IMF, COMTRADE, WTO and Regional Central Banks.

*Data for 2014 ** Data for 2012

Poverty Rate and Indigence in Selected Caribbean Countries

Country	Year CPA conducted	Poverty Rate (& below Poverty Line)	Indigence (% in extreme Poverty)
Antigua & Barbuda	2006	18.3	3.7
Bahamas	2001	9.3	na
Barbados	2010	19.3	9.1
Belize	2009	41.3	15.8
Dominica	2009	28.8	3.1
Grenada	2008	37.7	2.4
Guyana	1999	35.0	21.3
Trinidad and Tobago	2005	16.6	1.2
St. Lucia	2006	28.8	1.6
St Kitts	2008	23.7	1.4
Nevis	2008	15.9	0.0
SVG	2008	30.2	2.9
Jamaica	2012	19.9	

Source: CDB and Other Studies

Country	No. Emigrants	Percent of Population
Bahamas	1,000	0.9
Barbados	18,000	7.0
Belize	6,000	1.9
DR	1,070,000	11.3
Guyana	374,000	49.2
Haiti	994,000	9.8
Jamaica	803,000	29.4
St. Lucia	22,000	12.4
Suriname	4,000	0.7
T&T	301,000	22.4

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SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR THE LABOUR MARKET

Labour Force by Educational Attainment (%) - Kandil et al (2014)

Country	Less than Prim	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other
Bahamas (2006)	2.6	8.8	63.0	25.5	0.1
Barbados (2007)	0.5	14.8	65.3	18.4	1.0
Belize (2012)	45.9	28.8	12.0	6.2	7.1
St Lucia (2011)	*	50.3*	39.9**	9.8	--
Trinidad/Tobago (2008)	0.3	26.9	67.0	5.5	0.3

Segmented Domestic Labour Market

Public Sector

Private Sector

Organised workers, Minimum Wage Workers, and the rest

Labour Mobility

Wage Administration in a Knowledge Economy

Workers and levels of organisation

Index of wages

Series of Negotiated Wages

Sensitivity to Economic Environment