

# *Guest-Worker Programs: One Possible Path out of Poverty*

Weihong Justin Jiang<sup>1,a,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Basis International School Guangzhou, Guangzhou, 510663, China*

*a. weihong.jiang40485-bigz@basischina.com*

*\*corresponding author*

**Abstract:** This paper examines how facilitating emigration through guest-worker programs can provide an effective pathway out of poverty for Haitians while also benefiting Haiti through remittances and circulation of human capital. In this work, theories of migration and development are applied to analyze the potential impacts of expanding opportunities for Haitians to temporarily work abroad. The paper argues that managed migration can accelerate development by increasing worker remittances that reduce household poverty and provide investment capital. Circular migration also encourages human capital development as workers gain new skills abroad they can apply upon return. However, possible unintended consequences such as visa overstays and income inequality are discussed. Overall, the analysis builds an evidence-based case that carefully designed guest-worker programs represent a promising policy option for poverty alleviation and growth in Haiti.

**Keywords:** Haiti, migration, poverty reduction, remittances, guest-worker programs

## 1. Introduction

With pervasive poverty and underdevelopment, Haiti faces immense economic challenges. Haiti remains the poorest country in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region and among the poorest countries in the world. In 2021, Haiti had a GNI per capita of \$1,420, the lowest in the LAC region, which averaged \$15,092 [1]. Weak human capital presents a major barrier, as 38.31% of adults are illiterate [2]. Infrastructure is inadequate, with only 40% of Haitians having access to electricity [3]. Political instability and corruption stifle growth and deter foreign investment. Given these constraints and problems within the country, it might be worthwhile to look outside the country, and migration and remittances might provide a vital opportunity for improvement.

Previous theories and empirical studies on migration overwhelmingly demonstrate that facilitating emigration and remittances can accelerate development in origin countries by providing income for poverty alleviation, investment capital, and improved human capital when workers return with new skills [4,5]. However, there has been limited research applying this framework specifically to analyze the potential impacts of guest-worker programs in Haiti. With few legal pathways, Haitians often pursue risky irregular migration.

This work seeks to address this gap by applying theories of migration and development to build an evidence-based case that strategically designed guest-worker programs represent a promising opportunity for Haiti to lift citizens out of poverty while benefiting the country through remittances and circulation of enhanced human capital. It considers possible unintended consequences and

complementary policies needed to maximize the development impact. The analysis aims to provide new insights into managed migration through guest-worker arrangements as a possible pathway for poverty alleviation and growth in Haiti.

In this paper, empirical data and academic theories are synthesized to argue that facilitating increased migration through thoughtfully crafted guest-worker policies can meaningfully contribute to economic progress in Haiti. However, active policymaking is essential to channel the gains for broad national development.

## **2. Research Background**

### **2.1. Research Question**

How can Haiti lift its citizens out of poverty and achieve economic development?

### **2.2. Hypothesis**

Facilitating emigration through guest-worker programs can provide an effective pathway out of poverty for Haitians while also benefiting Haiti through remittances and the circulation of human capital.

## **3. Argument**

To lift its citizens out of poverty and spur economic growth, the government of Haiti should implement policies to expand legal migration pathways, mainly temporary guest-worker programs to major destinations like the United States and Canada due to the proximity of these locations and the fact that the United States is a world power has excellent educational resources and employment resources, which Haitians can emulate.

### **3.1. Wage Differentials and Poverty Reduction**

Expanding opportunities for Haitians to work abroad as guest workers can provide an essential pathway out of poverty. Haitian workers gain access to significantly higher wages by participating in such programs. For example, H-2A visa workers in the U.S. earned \$13 per hour on average in 2020, compared to more than half of Haitians living on less than \$1 a day and around 80% living on less than \$2 a day [6,7]. This considerable wage disparity creates strong incentives for participation in guest-worker programs.

### **3.2. Remittances and Development**

Remittances sent home by migrant workers already provide a major source of income for families in Haiti; in 2018, remittances totaled over \$3.2 billion, 32% of the country's GDP [8]. Studies overwhelmingly demonstrate that remittances directly reduce poverty as families invest in better housing, health, education, and small businesses [9,10]. For instance, research in Haiti shows that remittances allow families to keep more children in school, especially girls, thereby increasing human capital [11]. In addition to poverty reduction at the household level, remittances yield essential benefits for Haiti's overall economy. The World Bank estimates that a 10% increase in remittances per capita reduces Haiti's poverty headcount by 3.5% [12]. Remittances help finance imports, improve external current accounts, and increase national savings and investment [13]. As such, expanding migration and remittance flows through guest-worker programs offers significant macroeconomic gains.

### **3.3. Human Capital Circulation**

Guest-worker programs also facilitate skill development and the transfer of knowledge: by working abroad, migrants gain technical skills, receive job training, and accumulate experience they can apply upon return to Haiti's labor market. Haiti suffers from extensive human capital deficits, ranking 163 out of 191 countries in 2021 on the UN's Human Development Index [14]. Returning migrants bring back abilities that benefit the workforce and knowledge acquired through their overseas education. For example, Bollard et al. find that Tongan and Samoan workers returning from seasonal work in New Zealand significantly improved their agricultural and entrepreneurial skills [15]. Such circular migration encourages skill development, unlike permanent emigration, which can lead to an indefinite brain drain. The temporary nature of guest-worker programs allows for abilities gained abroad to be directly applied in Haiti when workers return after their contracts end. This circulation of improved human capital back into the country is a major advantage of guest-worker arrangements over permanent migration. By design, these initiatives require migrants to return home after their temporary visas expire, usually within 1-3 years. This built-in turnover ensures no long-term loss of human capital while still allowing for beneficial skill development. Manning and Sidorenko found no evidence that nurse migration through guest-worker programs had adverse effects in Jamaica and Trinidad [16]; on the contrary, it spurred the training of new nurses to fill vacated spots. When thoughtfully designed and monitored, guest-worker programs can substantially benefit home and destination countries.

### **3.4. Facilitating Access through Subsidized Airfare**

To facilitate participation in guest worker programs, the government can provide free transportation, including plane tickets to major destinations. Surveys show the high cost of travel prevents migration for many Haitians [17]. With proximity to the U.S., sponsored air travel would expand access for the poorest citizens. Jacques, a 32-year-old father, explained, "I was trying to reach the Turks and Caicos Islands, but my boat capsized at sea. If there were opportunities to start my own business, I would stay in Haiti." [18]. Sadly, stories like Jacques' are common, as Haitians risk their lives taking unseaworthy boats abroad in search of opportunity. Government-subsidized air travel to participate in overseas work can provide legal, safer pathways - a viable alternative to irregular and dangerous migration.

### **3.5. Strategic Selection Criteria**

The Haitian government should use a strategic selection process to ensure the guest-worker program benefits disadvantaged groups while meeting labor requirements abroad. A points-based system can weigh factors like income, skills, region, and gender to identify participants aligned with development goals. Prioritizing poor people through needs-based criteria can target those who stand to gain the most, while skills screening fulfills destination countries' qualifications. Regional representation prevents the loss of human capital from a given region. Beyond economic impacts, participating abroad can motivate more Haitians to pursue studies and skills development in order to qualify for future opportunities, inspiring and encouraging other Haitians to strive for excellence.

## **4. Unintended Consequence**

### **4.1. Visa Overstays and Permanent Migration**

While expanding guest-worker programs offers significant promise, we must be mindful of potential unintended consequences. One risk is that guest workers may overstay their visas and remain abroad

permanently rather than return to Haiti. While the circular nature encourages return, some workers may choose to become undocumented immigrants. This could exacerbate brain drain challenges over the long term and involve complex legal and enforcement issues in destination countries. The Haitian government could require signed agreements to ensure guest workers return to Haiti as intended. Workers could be required to hold earnings in government-administered bank accounts, with funds released upon documented return. While this sacrifices some freedom, the government provides opportunities otherwise inaccessible, such as airplanes and boat tickets; return does not hinder working abroad again in the future. Workers would periodically come back to apply newly acquired skills in Haiti. Therefore, mandated savings accounts and compulsory repatriation contracts can make circular migration truly circular; this balances workers' desires for overseas opportunities with the nation's need for skill circulation.

## 4.2. Inequality Risks

Another consequence could be growing income inequality if only the most educated Haitians take advantage of guest work opportunities, leaving behind unskilled workers. This unintended consequence can be addressed by encouraging guest workers who work and study abroad to return to Haiti to educate those unskilled workers and conduct training programs to improve the education level of the entire labor force. Such transfer of skills and knowledge through returned migrants can create a positive trickle-down effect, as seen historically in the United States. In the US, the trickle-down theory argues that tax breaks and benefits to the wealthy will eventually benefit the economy as increased investments and spending trickle down to lower-income groups. While debated, there is some evidence that it helped grow the economy in the 1980s. In Haiti, a similar effect could occur where returned skilled guest workers impart their knowledge and invest in businesses, ultimately benefiting the less experienced. For example, a returning engineer can train construction workers in new techniques, improving incomes and productivity. Or they may open a factory that creates jobs. While the US case is not directly translatable, it explains how upskilling top talent can potentially have broader positive impacts if opportunities trickle down.

## 5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the targeted expansion of guest-worker programs represents an opportunity for Haiti to lift citizens out of poverty and drive economic development. Haiti can provide the opportunity to connect its workforce with overseas jobs, offering dramatically better wages and prospects through providing free transportation. Worker remittances and acquired skills circulated back home can then transform livelihoods across the country. If properly executed, managed migration can become a keystone of Haiti's poverty reduction and growth strategy. However, it is not a panacea; active governmental participation is vital to channel the gains for broad and sustainable national development. With carefully crafted policies and safeguards, guest-worker programs can be integral to a multifaceted approach to bring Haiti into a more prosperous future.

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