



Motivations to Participate in Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program



Lidia Carvajal (UAEM-México)
Judith Stallmann (MU-USA)



Introduction

- Mexican agricultural sector supported industrialization in the 40's but left behind
- Declining farm income & Declining demand for Ag. employment
- International migration appears as an escape valve (skilled and non skilled workers + government: CSAWP)

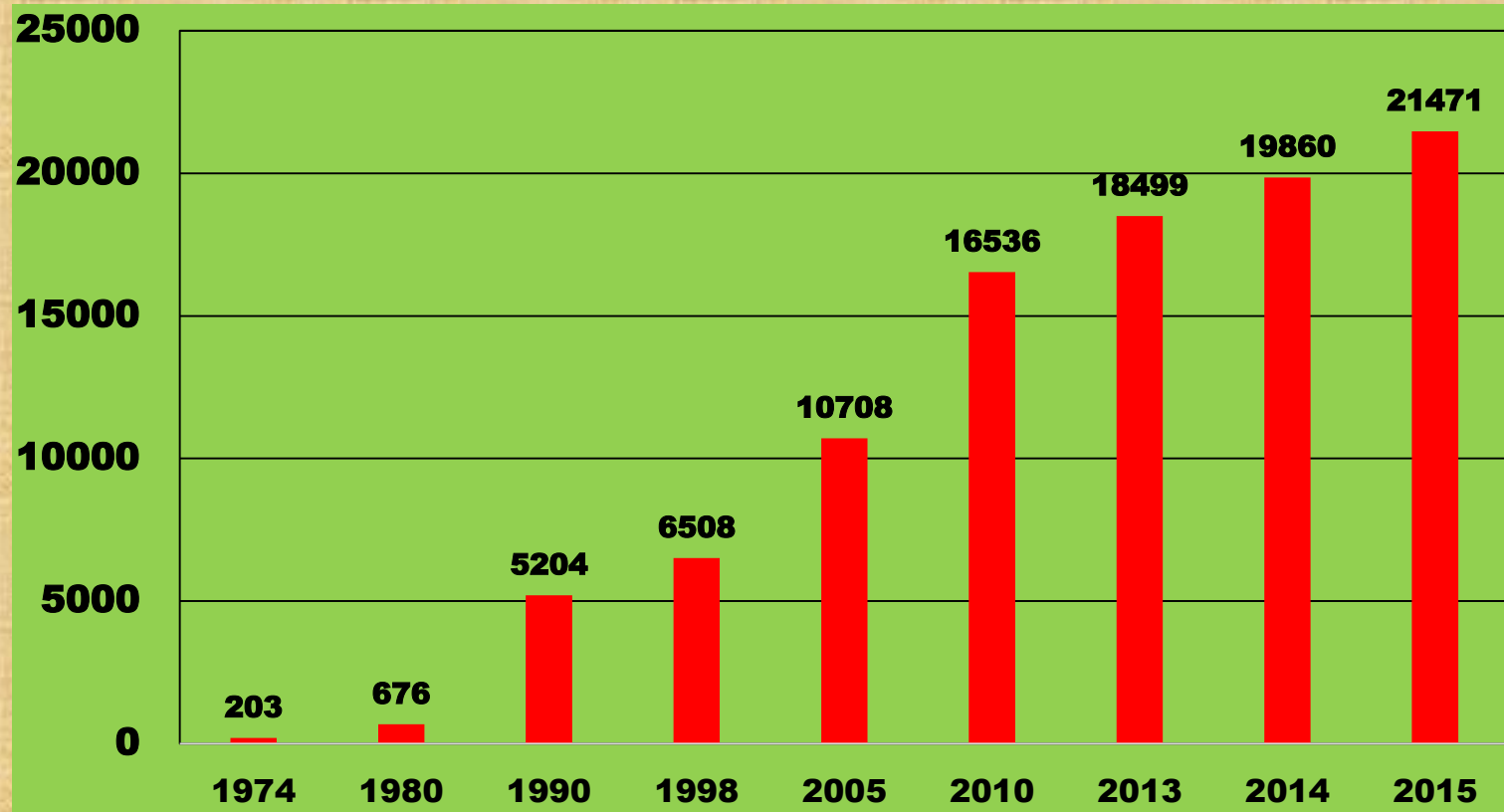
Objectives

- Explore motivations for workers to participate in CSAWP through PCA.
- How do the regional, individual and family characteristics of participants influence their motivations?

Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (CSAWP)

- Established and designed to supply temporary foreign workers to agricultural producers in Canada
- Started with the Caribbean Commonwealth countries in 1966
- Canada and Mexico signed Memorandum of Understanding starting with 203 men in 1974
- In 2015 there more than 21 thousand Mexican workers in the program

Mexican Agricultural Workers Participating in CSAWP




MLSW, 2016

The Program has moved 302,632 workers in 41 years (MLSW,2016).

Why Mexico Cooperates with Canada

- Off-farm income represents around 50% of farm household income
 - Also true for the ejido sector
- Remittances are around 60% of income for 10% of Mexican farm households
- Remittances are 85% or more of local income in some rural communities
- Mexico's objectives:
 - Increase employment and family income
 - Increase farming skills of participants

Selection Criteria for CSAWP in Mexico

- Agricultural skills
- Education: 3 years minimum; 12 maximum
- Age: Male 22-45/Female 23-40
- Civil status: male married with children/female with children  ties with Mexico
- Healthy

CSAWP Operation in Canada

- Employers must comply the “Canadians first” policy.
- Canadian farmers submit their labour requests through FARMS which in turn sends the list to the MLSW in Mexico
- The employer agrees to:
 - Hire the worker for a term no less than 240 hrs in six weeks and up to 8 months
 - Provide suitable free accommodation
 - Pay a portion of the cost of the flight, other ground transportation and visa fees

Mexican Workers Participating in CSAWP by State



Research Design

- Secondary data (scarse)
- In-depth interviews
- Survey:
 - 257 personal interviews with Mexican agricultural workers in Southern Ontario.
 - 76% located in Simcoe, Leamington, Halton, Hamilton and Bradford;
 - Remaining 24% in other six locations (Oakville, Georgetown, York, Toronto and Niagara)



Bradford

Hamilton

Simcoe

Leamington

50 km
20 mi

©2008 Google - Map data ©2008 Tele Atlas

Internet | Protected Mode: On





STOP

MIGRANT
AGRICULTURAL
WORKERS
SUPPORT
CENTRE

14



FinMex
(Canada) Inc.

Envíos de dinero a
MEXICO

1. Pago en Monedas y Notas en Mexico

2. Retenciones

3. No hay comisión

4. No hay límite de dinero

5. No hay límite de edad

6. No hay límite de nacionalidad

CONTÁCTANOS EN TELÉFONO O EN INTERNET

AVI

STREET VENDOR'S RESOURCES
FOR MEXICO

FROM THE DIRECTOR

LORDS OF DOGTOWN

varios 017.avi











Motivations for Migration (literature review I)

Study	Factor/reason	Technique/ instrument	Origin-Destination
1.Income/Job/Ed ucation			
Stark and Taylor, 1989	Wage differential (+) Relative deprivation in absence of migration (+) Migration networks and experience (+)	Probit model	Mexico-US (Pátzcuaro, Mich)
Massey and Espinosa, 1997; Stark and Taylor, 1991	Age ² (-: life cycle, resettle) Size of family (+) Number of schooling years on legal (-) ^{***} and illegal migration (-)	Multinomial logit	Mexico-US
Taylor 1987	Expected absolute income gains (+)	Probit model	Mexico-US

Motivations for Migration (literature review II)

Study	Factor/reason	Technique/ instrument	Origin-Destination
2. Security Needs			
Sana and Massey, 2000	Social security system	Interviews	Mexico-US
Roberts <i>et al.</i> , 1999	Kinship and friendship	In-depth interviews	Mexico City-US
3. Networks			
Yunez-Naude, 2001	Family members in the US on international (+) ^{***} and national (-) [*] migration	Probit regression	Mexico-US (Jal. Mich., Pue., Coah)
Massey and Garcia-España, 1987	Have a migrant relative in the destination country (+) ^{***} Have migrants from the same community in the destination country (+) ^{***}	Logistic regression	Mexico-US (IMSS survey)

Motivations for Temporary Migration (job/income/inv./network)

- To earn more income
- To enhance my family's standard of living
- Because of low wages in Mexico
- To earn a stable income
- To put my children through school
- To improve my house
- To invest in my farm
- To learn new skills
- For experiences of others that work in Canada
- To invest in new business opportunities
- To see/know another country
- As a way to emigrate to Canada

Motivations for Participation in CSAWP



Principal Component Analysis

Reason for participating in CSAWP	HHW	FS&AI	FA
Because of low wages in Mexico (or no jobs)	.82	-.115	.071
To earn more income	.76	.042	.075
To earn a stable income	.76	.196	-.117
To enhance my family's standard of living	.69	.032	.075
To invest in my farm	.060	.91	-.059
To learn new skills	.045	.90	.179
To put my children through school	.040	.000	.86
To improve my house	.056	.101	.85
Proportion of variation explained (%)	30.0	22.5	18.1

Regression Model

To identify the which characteristics are associated with the factors to emigrate, we regress:

$$Y_{ji} = \alpha_j + \sum \beta_{jn} * X_{ni} + e_{ji};$$

$\forall j=1, \dots, 3$ loaded factor: **HHW**, **FS&AI** and **FA**
 $i=1, \dots, 257$ individuals in the sample and
 $n=1, \dots, 18$ exogenous variables.

Regression Model

$$Y_{ji} = \alpha_j + \beta_{jn}REG1_i + \beta_{jn}REG3_i + \beta_{jn}AGE_i + \beta_{jn}Age_i + \beta_{jn}CS_i + \beta_{jn}EDUC1_i + \beta_{jn}EDUC2_i + \beta_{jn}EDUCS1_i + \beta_{jn}SpDep_i + \beta_{jn}Child1_i + \beta_{jn}Child3_i + \beta_{jn}RBE_i + \beta_{jn}SBE_i + \beta_{jn}USM_i + \beta_{jn}YCAN_i + \beta_{jn}CNSTR_i + \beta_{jn}COMM_i + \beta_{jn}OpF_i + e_{ji}$$

Given that all of the motivations may contribute to the emigration decision, a system of equations is appropriate.

The Iterative Seemingly Unrelated (ISUR) method, is recommended for estimation of systems where errors are correlated across equations and it is useful in cross-sectional data and panel models The correlation coefficient in was 0.92.

Results (I)

Variable	HHW ♠	FS&AI ♠	FA ♠
Constant	1.012692 0.39	1.713206 0.099*	-0.072878 0.9526
(REG3)	0.441280 0.05 **	0.003853 0.0988*	0.054284 0.8194
Interviewee's age (AGE)	-0.041853 0.0085 ***	0.000906 0.9481	-0.008627 0.5987
Spouse's age (Age)	-0.040907 0.0025***	-0.020959 0.0769*	0.016769 0.2298
Interviewee's education EDUC1 D=1 elementary school	0.338768 0.0659*	0.179751 0.0542**	0.225229 0.2366
Spouse's education EDUCS D =1 educated	-0.109269 0.000***	-0.033866 0.1349	-0.038364 0.1509
Child3 D=1 more than 4 children	0.217933 0.0015***	0.331829 0.0138***	0.098507 0.0843*
English skills RBE	0.453223 0.0039***	-0.141451 0.3035	0.412344 0.011***
YearsinCan (YCAN)	-0.035818 0.055**	-0.010028 0.5397	-0.021340 0.0268**

Results (II)

Variable	HHW ♠	FS&AI ♠	FA ♠
Occupation in Mexico CNSTR	-0.147586 0.4903	-0.383171 0.0414**	0.142057 0.5207
COMM	0.437128 0.1529	-0.189298 0.480	0.400451 0.0203**
Operate farm in Mexico (OpF)	-0.030302 0.8840	-0.843734 0.0000***	0.183552 0.3929
R ²	0.16	0.38	0.10

♠ Endogenous variables are calculated as the mean of items loaded in each component. Coefficients are significant at levels of 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*). Source: EViews (V.6) statistical outcome

Conclusions

- Among the three factors loaded: “*household livelihood/welfare*” was the most important; includes the low wages paid in Mexico and the lack of employment opportunities that push rural people out of their communities to look for better paid jobs.
- HHW is more associated with respondents who come from South and Southeast Mexico (REG3); younger (migrants and their spouses); have lower levels of education compared to those holding high school.

Conclusions

- “*Farm Skills and Asset Investment*” factor is positively associated with respondents coming from Region 3, with those who hold an elementary level of education compared with the highest level of education and with respondents who have more than four children (Child3) relative to those who have from two to four children (Child2).
- It is surprising, however, that running a farm in Mexico (OpF) is not associated with “*Farm Skills and Asset Investment*” motivations.

Conclusions

- “*Family Assets*” motivations are positively associated with respondents who have more than four children, read some basic English and for those who have been coming to Canada for few seasons. Respondents who work in commerce are associated with FA motivation relative to those who work in agriculture.



Motivations to Participate in Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program



Lidia Carvajal (UAEM-México)

lcarvajal_2000@yahoo.com

Judith Stallmann (MU-USA)

stallmannj@missouri.edu

