THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE SAWP ON THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

ABSTRACT

This article combines the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, the Fruit and Vegetable Survey and the Phillip Martin (2006) micro-data to determine the economic effects of the Canadian Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (SAWP) on the host country's agricultural industry. A linear OLS equation model, estimated for two periods (1993-2004 and 2007-2004), was created based on the Borjas, Freeman and Katz model (1996). Results show that no negative impacts arise from the presence of the agricultural guest workers participating in the SAWP. Unfortunately there is no evidence of a positive outcome of the program. Hence, further analysis introducing new elements is highly recommended.

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After World War II, the needs of population around the world increased almost exponentially. This situation led to a rise in the demand for perishable goods, which forced the Canadian agricultural industry to shift from a system of family enterprises to one of big industrial farms. Other economical sectors were also growing fast and required more labour force than before (Basok 2002). This new economic development meant that most industries began competing for workers. The agricultural industry was seen as being the least attractive, as other sectors offered labour conditions and wages that appeared more advantageous to most workers.[1] Hence, the agricultural labour market started experiencing workforce shortages (Hébert 2003) that resulted in most farmers urging the Canadian government to legalize the hiring of temporary migrant labour under a guest worker system. This, it was hoped, would allow them to face workforce shortages in a regulated way and without suffering the social and economic consequences brought by illegal immigration (*Ibid*. 2002, Dialogue European Policy Centre 2003).

As a result of this mobilization (*Ibid.* 2002), the Government of Canada signed a cooperation agreement with the Government of Jamaica in 1996, and with the Government of Mexico in 1974; in doing so, it created the Canadian Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (SAWP) (Barron 2000, Basok 2002, Brem 2006). This program, managed by designated ministries from the participating countries, regulates the annual entry of foreign-born workers who work on Canadian fields for an average period of six months and who are considered legal migrants, with the same rights and obligations as Canadian citizens (Mantha 2006). The temporary migrants are selected under criteria that should ensure that they will not stay in the country once the contractual relationship is over (OECD 1998).

Under these conditions, the assumption holds that they are perfect substitutes to a local workforce, considering that they are working at jobs left by local workers (Card 1997), even if they come on a temporary basis. Therefore, is it fair to think that guest workers, like permanent immigrants, may negatively impact the local labour market dynamics (Friedberg and Hunt 1995)?

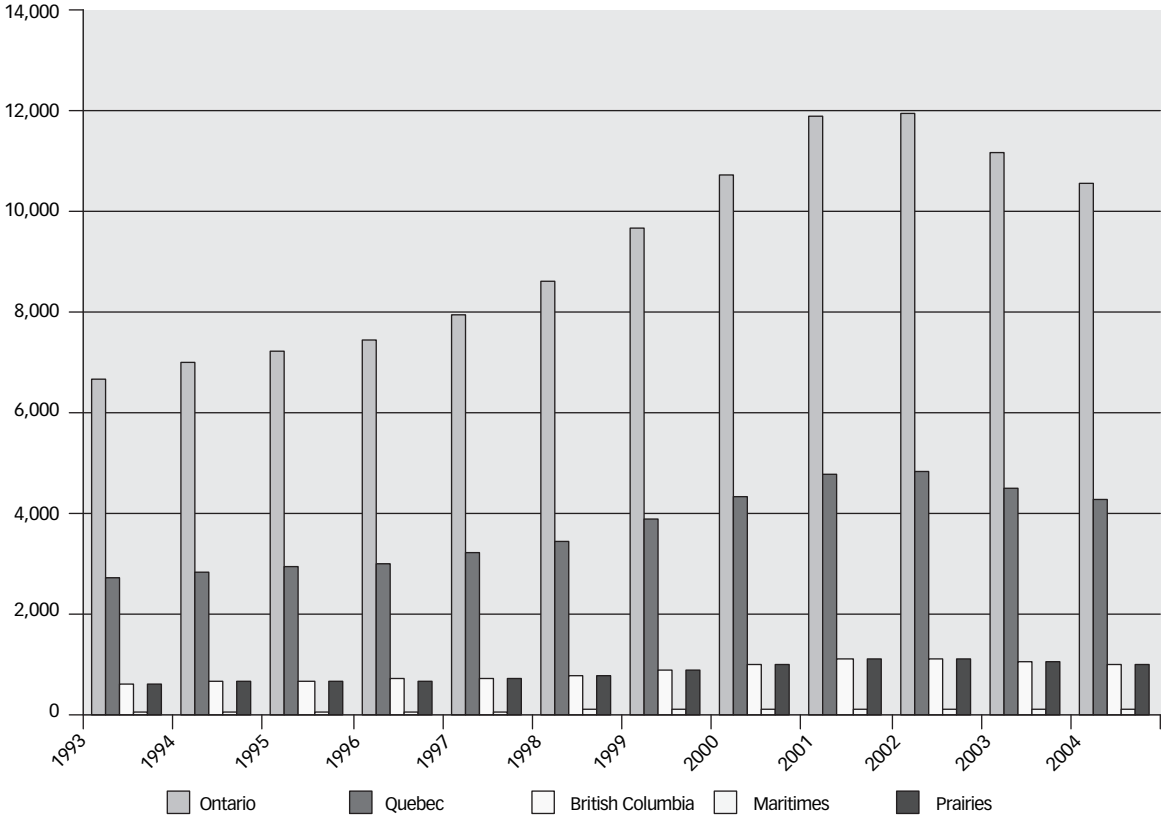
The main goal of this analysis is to explore this question, using two linear OLS equation models with cross-sectional data from three different sources and for two periods: 1993- 2004 and 1997-2004. The data sources are the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), the Fruit and Vegetable Survey, both conducted by Statistics Canada, and data found in Martin (2006).

Two hypotheses are put forward. First: temporary migrants do not have an adverse effect on the wages of local workers or the composite hourly wages. Second: temporary migrants actually improve some agricultural variables such as the harvested area of the specific sector that is analyzed.

Related literature

An elementary labour demand model seems to be one of the models most commonly used to analyze immigration effects on wages, assuming "that they are determined by the equalization of the

Figure 1
Seasonal foreign workers distribution by province and by year, 1993-2004



Sources: Entry data provided by CIC; Statistics Canada (2008).

labour supply and demand" (Cahuc and Fougère 2002). Borjas (1994) analyzes a closed economy model in an attempt to estimate the impact of migrant workers' entry on native workers' wages. He found that every 10% increase in the number of new migrant workers results in a wage decrease of about 0.2%. His evidence also implies a weak correlation between wages and immigration for all the native workers groups, regardless of skin colour, skills or gender. Borjas posits that if native workers and firms are able to adapt to the migrant flux (i.e., by moving to other regions), the correlation between wages and immigration disappears.

Card and DiNardo (2000) analyze the impact of immigration on wages by observing internal migration caused by migrant entries. In their article they tried to probe two particular situations. First, if the migrant influx is proportional to skills distribution, native's wages will lie constant even if there is a rise in immigration. Second, if the migrants' presence causes a rise in the relative proportion of a specific skill group, wages will decrease.

According to their results, there is no evidence supporting the argument that natives' emigration is caused by migrant influx. In fact, influxes may cause a slight rise in the low-skilled workers' proportion or relative growth. Based on this evidence, the authors conclude that the impact of low-skilled migration on the labour market is alleviated by adjustments such as changes in industry structures (*Idem*.: 15).

Borjas, Freeman and Katz (1992) separated the economically active population into skills groups to show the effects of immigration on the labour market. They found that immigration "accounted for one quarter of the 10% decline on the relative earnings of high school dropouts from 1980 to 1988." Similarly, Borjas and Ramey (1993) found that a 1% rise in immigration decreased high school dropout wages relative to workers with a college degree by about 0.6 %.

In this same line, Card's 2005 analysis explains the effects of immigration on the low-skilled relative to labour supply. His results show a small negative impact of low-skilled workers on low-skilled native employment.

Finally, Ottaviano and Peri's (2006) general equilibrium approach is an interesting way of analyzing the impact of migrants on host economies, as it focuses not only on the effects of migrants on native wages, but also on migrants' interactions with the physical capital. They introduce the imperfect substitutability concept and observe a reduction of the migrant distribution adverse effect. In fact, their estimations show a long-term positive impact of migrant presence on the wages of natives who have at least a high school diploma. In fact, workers most affected are previous migrants (*Idem*.: 27).

Methodology and data

Following Borjas, Freeman and Katz (1996), an econometric model was built using the following two

equations, where Y_{itk} is the analyzed variable for the person I, during the period t, in the geographical zone k.

Equation 1

$$Y_{itk} = \alpha + \beta\ (sexe)_{ikt} + \delta\ (yrxfte11)_{ikt} + \gamma\ (age)_{ikt} + \theta\ (moinsec)_{ikt} + \phi\ (seconter)_{ikt} + \lambda\ [t1\text{-}t12]_{12xnkt} + \varphi\ (prov)_{4xn\ ikt} + e_{itk} \quad (1)$$

Equation 2

$$Y_{itk} = \alpha + \beta\ (sexe)_{ikt} + \delta\ (yrxfte11)_{ikt} + \gamma\ (age)_{ikt} + \theta\ (moinsec)_{ikt} + \phi\ (seconter)_{ikt} + \lambda\ [t1\text{-}t12]_{12xnkt} + \varphi\ (prov)_{4xn\ ikt} + \psi\ (guest)_{kt} + e_{it} \quad (2)$$

This variable assumes four values: real wage (revre), its logarithm (logrev), the composite hourly wage of all paid jobs (thpc) and its logarithm (lnthpc). Sex is the vector with dummy variables for gender; Yrxfte11 is the vector with the number of years of full-time work experience; Age is the vector holding the individuals' ages; Moinsec contains the individuals with less than a high school degree; and Seconter contains those with at least a high school degree. T1-T12 is the dummy values matrix indicating the model trends during the analysis period. Finally, Prov is the Canada regions dummy values matrix. Thus:

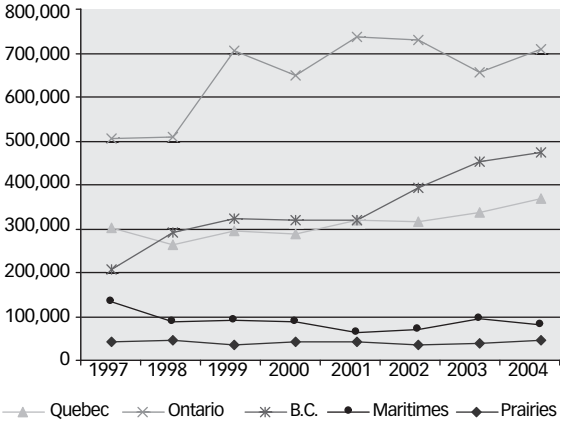
$prov_{5xn}$ = [provmar provqc provon provcb provouest], and $t1\text{-}t12_{12xn}$= [t1 t2 t3 t4 t5 t6 t7 t8 t9 t10 t11 t12]

The prov vector includes: provmar, which contains the Maritimes provinces values; provqc represents the province of Quebec; provon is the province of Ontario; provouest contains all Prairies Provinces and British Columbia is provcb.

The difference between both equations is the value *guest*[2] that was added to the second equation to represent the total number of guest workers labouring in the analyzed agricultural sector. The purpose of building a cross-sectional, two-equation model is the comparison of two situations:

- Sector behaviour without guest workers;
- Changes in sector behaviour once guest workers are introduced to the analysis.

Figure 2
Evolution of total value by region in millions dollars, 1997-2004



Source: Fruit and Vegetable Survey.

From this comparison, the hypothesis of the impact of temporary migrants on the dependant values mentioned above is tested by using the OLS method for two different periods. The first is the 1993-2004 period, and the second, the 1997-2004 period.[3] The latter helps to validate the first results. Our model becomes:

Equation 3

$$Y_{itk} = \alpha + \beta\ (sexe)_{ikt} + \delta\ (yrxfte11)_{ikt} + \gamma\ (age)_{ikt} + \theta\ (moinsec)_{ikt} + \phi\ (seconter)_{ikt} + \lambda\ [t1\text{-}t8]_{12xnkt} + \varphi\ (prov)_{4xn\ ikt} + \sigma\ (varagricole)_{kt} + e_{itk}$$

Equation 4

$$Y_{itk} = \alpha + \beta\ (sexe)_{ikt} + \delta\ (yrxfte11)_{ikt} + \gamma\ (age)_{ikt} + \theta\ (moinsec)_{ikt} + \phi\ (seconter)_{ikt} + \lambda\ [t1\text{-}t8]_{12xnkt} + \varphi\ (prov)_{4xn\ ikt} + \sigma\ (varagricole)_{kt} + \psi\ (guest)_{kt} + e_{itk}$$

All of the variables in this model keep the values from the original model and the new variable, varagricole, can adopt three different numerical forms: *vf*, which is the Total value received expressed in millions of dollars; *pc*, which is the quantity marketed expressed in tons; and *sr*, which is the harvested area expressed in hectares.

As we wish to determine the impact of SAWP participants on the economy of the agricultural sector that is under analysis, we propose a "semi" production function, where Z is the harvested area that becomes dependant in the following model:

Table 1
Effects of the variable *guest* on wages, composite hourly wage and natural logarithm of composite hourly wages for both models

Model / Variables	Model 1 1993-2004	Model 2 1997-2004
Revre	0.1663 (0.710)	1.9581 (0.009)[a]
Thpc	0.0000293 (0.834)	0.0008 (0.000)[a]
lnthpc	0.00000075 (0.583)	0.0001 (0.000)[a]

[a] Significant at 1%.

Table 2
Database sample variables from the SLID

Variables (1993-2004)	Number of observations weighted (1993-2004)	Mean (standard deviation)
Employers	391 363	
Workers	371 850	
Gender	371 850	
• Female	170 995	
• Male	200 855	
Age	371 850	32,49 (13,65)
Years of work experience	371 850	10,19 (11,62)
Total number of weeks worked	371 850	38,94 (16,25)
Education	370 853	High school graduates
Real wages	371 850	11 398 (10 566)
Composite hourly wages	342 907	8,16 (3,05)

Source: Weighted microdata from the SLID.

Equation 4

$$Z_t = \alpha + \beta\ (\text{ouvriers})_{kt} + \psi\ (\text{guest})_{kt} + \lambda\ [t1\text{-}t8]_{12xn} + \varphi\ (\text{prov})_{4xn\ kt} + e_{tk}$$

The values of guest, t1-t8 and prov are now measured by region and by year. The vector ouvriers contains the total number of agricultural native workers, while etk is an error component.

The analysis is performed using a database constructed from three sources: SLID, the Fruit and Vegetable Survey (both conducted by Statistics Canada) and information found in Martin (2006) concerning the total number of SAWP participants. In some cases, the names of SLID variables needed to be recoded to adapt them to the model. However the original values were not modified. For the Fruit and Vegetable Survey, the values were summarized in order to analyze them as aggregated quantities. Regarding the total number of SAWP participants, the annual influx was multiplied for the provincial proportions provided by the Consulate of Mexico in Montréal[45] in order to obtain the influx by year and by province.

Results

Once all the dependent variables of the first model (1993-2004) were estimated, no evidence of negative effects caused by the presence of guest workers participating in the SAWP was found. The only finding was a very weak negative impact on the wages logarithm. In fact, age, experience and education became more significant p-values[6] for some variables. When the results were compared with and without the variable *guest*, no significant difference between them was found.

To test the validity of these results, the next step was to follow Card's lead, as set out in "Is the New Immigration Really so Bad?" (2005). In this article, he supposes that the absence of local labour market effects from immigration on host economies has to do with some "unobserved relative demand shocks, which enter the relative wage and employment equations" (p. 12). Card suggests instrumenting the relative supply "with information on historical migration patterns" (*Idem.*). In this article's case, some elements representing the adjustment of the labour demand side were introduced.

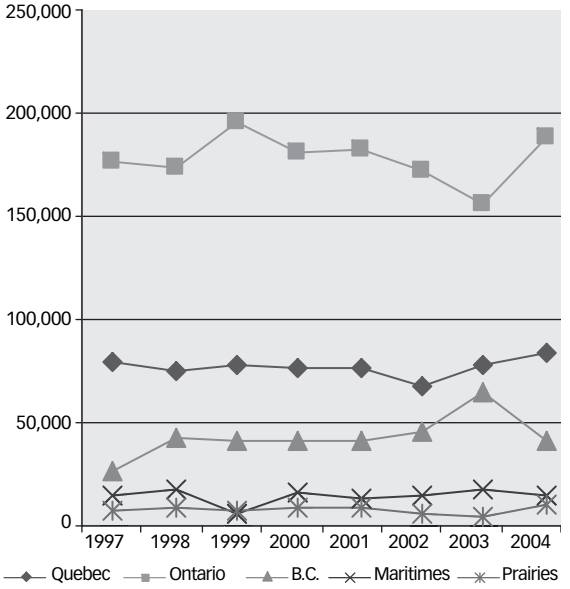
Hence, the model takes the form that is described in the last section (Equations 3 and 4). As agricultural information from 1993 to 1996 was not available, the sample size was reduced. The regressions were then calculated by introducing a new independent variable containing information on the labour demand.

The results do not show much difference compared to the first model (see Table 1). However, in some regressions the coefficients for *guest* and for some agricultural production indicators yield significant values. These findings agree with Card's conclusions, that adjusting models can put the coefficients "in the right direction, but does not change the basic conclusion that immigrant impacts are small" (*Idem.*).

Another plausible explanation would be the immigration process itself. As previously mentioned, the present analysis focuses on temporary immigration impacts on the local labour market by working with information from a well regulated program. Every single temporary worker entering the country under the SAWP has been chosen in accordance with a set of conditions that ensure that they will remain temporary, and therefore will not impact the local economy. Even if in the short term, they can affect the labour market dynamic, in the long term, these effects disappear or stay weak.

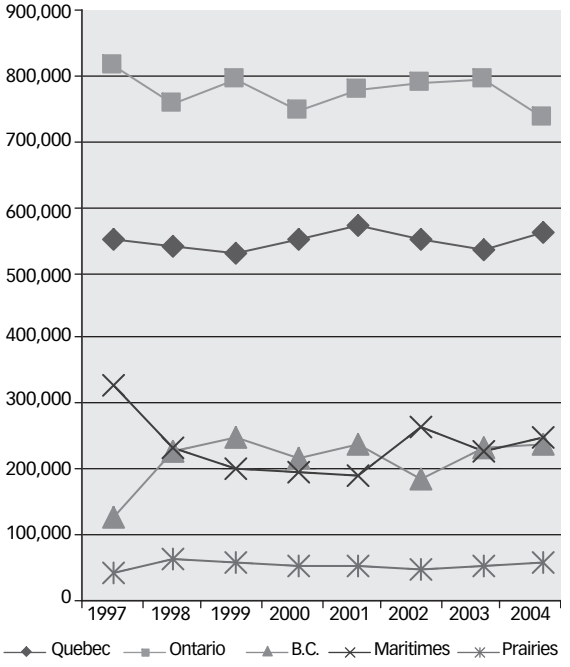
Unfortunately, when the positive effects of migrant workers were estimated with Equation 5 described above, no

Figure 3
Evolution of quantity marketed by region in tons, 1997-2004



Source: Fruit and Vegetable Survey.

Figure 4
Evolution of area by region in hectares, 1997-2004



Source: Fruit and Vegetable Survey.

consistent result was found. From one indicator to another, many variations were observed.

This instability in the results may have been caused by the low number of observations from the main dataset (SLID).[7]

Conclusion

In light of these results, it is fair to say that immigration does not negatively affect the local workers' wages, which is similar to other research findings.

The model proposed by Borjas, Freeman and Katz (1996) was adjusted to estimate the impact of temporary migrants participating in the SAWP program. The OLS for two periods, from 1993 to 2004 and from 1997 to 2004, were used. In the first period no significant values of the coefficients measuring the impact of SAWP participants on the dependant variables were found. The second period helped to test the validity of the first results, and in some cases it was found that the coefficients of interest were significant, though weak.

Considering that the impact of a well-designed labour market public program on local workers has been analyzed in this article, it is possible that the absence of negative effects come from the fact that the program is designed to benefit both natives and migrants. Even if in the short run, temporary migrants may have negative effects on the labour market; eventually, however, these effects disappear or become weak.

Nevertheless, from an economic standpoint, these results show that SAWP participants do not cause a decrease in native wages. In fact, they could be beneficial to the local economy as they are alleviating labour market shortages in the agricultural sector, and allowing the Canadian agricultural industry to remain competitive in the global economy.

The present article and its findings did not yield sufficient results. The pursuit of this analysis is therefore highly recommended through the introduction of additional elements that could help in establishing the positive effects of temporary migrants on the host economy.

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Notes

1 Groupe Agéco agroalimentaire et économie (Comité sectoriel de main-d'œuvre de la production agricole), *La rareté de main-d'œuvre agricole : une analyse économique*, 2002.

2 This variable is measured by year and by province.

3 Because of data unavailability from 1993 to 1996, the period is limited to 1997 to 2004.

4 Because of the unavailability of data from the Caribbean countries, the proportions by province by year were taken only from the Mexican case and the other countries were assumed to present a similar pattern.

5 At the end of the article, we show tables containing some of the values from our database.

6 All results are shown in the appendix for all periods and all models.

7 SLID non-public data is allowed to become public if there are at least five observations before weighting. Some weak variations in the non-weighted observation number may induce important changes after weighting from year to year. Furthermore, the SLID is an overlap panel and some researchers as Pierre Lefebvre and Philip Merrigan have noticed a bit of "noise" in the labour market variables once a new panel arrives.

Table 3
Regression results for wages and composite hourly rate, 1993 to 2004 (P values in parentheses)

	revre	revre	logrev	logrev	thpc	thpc	lnthpc	lnthpc
sexe	3,956.24	3,944.49	0.2804	0.2829	0.4206	0.4198	0.0556	0.0554
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	0.059)[a]	(0.059)[a]	0.019)[b]	(0.019)[b]
yrxfte11	257.7325	258.3453	0.0303	0.0302	0.0497	0.0499	0.0056	0.0056
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]
age1828	1,708.35	1,709.55	0.2965	0.2962	0.3107	0.311	0.0477	0.0478
	(0.040)[b]	(0.040)[b]	(0.001)[c]	(0.001)[c]	0.22	0.221	(0.098)[a]	(0.098)[a]
age2939	3,957.17	3,963.28	0.3742	0.3729	0.8833	0.8844	0.105	0.1053
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.020)[b]	(0.020)[b]	(0.004)[c]	(0.003)[c]
moinsec	-4,753.70	-4,740.52	-0.4223	-0.425	-2.9162	-1.3288	-0.128	-0.127
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]
seconter	-4,069.67	-4,056.86	-0.3543	-0.357	-1.5737	-1.5708	-0.1533	-0.1526
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]
t2	-1,785.83	-1,863.41	-0.2608	-0.2445	0.8197	0.8074	0.1109	0.1077
	0.357	0.345	0.102	0.124	0.248	0.247	0.115	0.127
t3	-844.7225	-914.2586	-0.1141	-0.0994	0.1876	0.1762	0.0601	0.0572
	0.676	0.655	0.518	0.569	0.775	0.784	0.362	0.386
t4	-2,096.01	-2,211.03	-0.3027	-0.2784	-0.1159	-0.1331	0.012	0.0076
	0.294	0.283	(0.056)[a]	(0.075)[a]	0.863	0.837	0.849	0.905
t5	-1,213.24	-1,322.16	-0.1328	-0.1099	-0.2551	-0.2732	-0.0031	-0.0078
	0.558	0.531	0.36	0.45	0.692	0.66	0.96	0.901
t6	78.1341	-75.4294	-0.0469	-0.0145	0.1676	0.1409	0.0233	0.0163
	0.97	0.972	0.742	0.919	0.807	0.83	0.719	0.801
t7	-96.2217	-329.7641	-0.1004	-0.0513	0.217	0.1765	0.0433	0.0328
	0.961	0.876	0.511	0.742	0.747	0.781	0.503	0.619
t8	-1,556.11	-1,851.00	-0.1512	-0.0891	-0.0943	-0.1455	0.016	0.0027
	0.405	0.372	0.29	0.554	0.878	0.801	0.794	0.966
t9	-356.2445	-753.8702	-0.011	0.0727	-0.3107	-0.38	-0.0068	-0.0247
	0.853	0.731	0.938	0.637	0.622	0.524	0.914	0.714
t10	2,329.85	1,908.00	0.1423	0.2311	0.2339	0.1599	0.0484	0.0292
	0.291	0.431	0.397	0.207	0.732	0.805	0.472	0.687
t11	490.0072	138.2672	-0.0283	0.0458	-0.0919	-0.1526	-0.0126	-0.0284
	0.806	0.951	0.856	0.783	0.902	0.841	0.854	0.701
t12	363.107	-15.4242	-0.2413	-0.1616	0.0627	-0.0031	0.0366	0.0195
	0.875	0.995	0.2	0.381	0.922	0.996	0.566	0.77
provmar	-3,991.67	-3,912.44	-0.25	-0.2667	-1.0574	-1.0435	-0.0705	-0.0669
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.001)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.001)[c]	(0.001)[c]	(0.022)[b]	(0.030)[b]
provqc	-4,674.54	-5,210.48	-0.3238	-0.211	-0.5358	-0.6311	-0.0082	-0.0329
	(0.000)[c]	(0.005)[c]	(0.002)[c]	0.227	0.162	0.285	0.835	0.593
provon	846.0958	-580.205	0.1434	0.4436	0.0754	-0.1759	0.0688	0.0037
	0.386	0.886	(0.065)[a]	0.22	0.815	0.895	(0.026)[b]	0.977
provcb	-3,321.82	-3,379.70	-0.2203	-0.2082	-0.1677	-0.1773	0.0535	0.051
	(0.003)[c]	(0.003)[c]	(0.082)[a]	0.106	0.668	0.656	0.179	0.211
guest			0.1663	-0.000035			0.0000293	0.00000075
			0.71	0.386			0.834	0.583
Constant	10,137.23	10,264.73	8.7673	8.7405	8.4301	8.4495	1.9853	1.9903
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[a]
Observations	1230	1230	1230	1230	1226	1226	1226	1226

[a] Significant at 10%.
[b] Significant at 5%.
[c] Significant at 1%.

Table 4
Regression for the wages and composite hourly wage with the total value variable, 1997 to 2004 (Pvalues in parentheses)

	revre	revre	logrev	logrev	thpc	thpc	lnthpc	lnthpc
sexe	4,440.9123	4,364.6448	0.3225	0.3203	0.8692	0.8377	0.1061	0.1031
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]
yrxfte11	245.0495	248.7302	0.0282	0.0283	0.0438	0.0455	0.0052	0.0054
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]
age1828	2,561.9583	2,494.0346	0.3794	0.3775	0.2879	0.2485	0.0565	0.0528
	(0.010)[b]	(0.012)[b]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.288)	(0.359)	(0.061)[a]	(0.080)[a]
age2939	4,680.1190	4,686.4769	0.4650	0.4652	0.9797	0.9634	0.1350	0.1335
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.013)[b]	(0.010)[b]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]
moinsec	-5,368.1294	-5,256.6650	-0.3930	-0.3899	-1.7477	-1.6746	-0.172	-0.1652
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]
seconter	-4,361.9115	-4,435.0416	-0.3961	-0.3981	-1.7578	-1.7627	-0.1764	-0.1768
	(0.001)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]
t2	1,473.2175	1,066.0504	0.1050	0.0934	0.4521	0.2426	0.0320	0.0123
	(0.375)	(0.521)	(0.390)	(0.446)	(0.310)	(0.576)	(0.474)	(0.777)
t3	1,433.5513	1,417.4601	0.0657	0.0653	0.3794	0.3582	0.0398	0.0378
	(0.421)	(0.419)	(0.648)	(0.649)	(0.440)	(0.449)	(0.428)	(0.436)
t4	-85.2113	-1,301.6913	0.0119	-0.0226	0.0750	-0.4807	0.0146	-0.0377
	(0.957)	(0.431)	(0.926)	(0.865)	(0.842)	(0.224)	(0.727)	(0.391)
t5	1,402.3674	-486.4155	0.1737	0.1201	-0.1145	-0.9673	-0.0031	-0.0833
	(0.408)	(0.797)	(0.174)	(0.388)	(0.784)	(0.035)[b]	(0.947)	(0.104)
t6	4,106.3356	2,150.9829	0.3272	0.2717	0.4225	-0.4631	0.0528	-0.0305
	(0.041)[b]	(0.313)	(0.040)[b]	(0.107)	(0.383)	(0.388)	(0.314)	(0.597)
t7	2,075.9588	589.8848	0.1367	0.0945	0.1102	-0.5342	-0.0094	-0.0700
	(0.263)	(0.761)	(0.363)	(0.538)	(0.858)	(0.393)	(0.862)	(0.214)
t8	2,056.6379	815.4073	-0.0669	-0.1022	0.2259	-0.3520	0.0379	-0.0165
	(0.396)	(0.739)	(0.709)	(0.559)	(0.635)	(0.452)	(0.469)	(0.747)
provmar	-4,609.3561	-3,206.8737	-0.3259	-0.2860	-1.4167	-0.8335	-0.1004	-0.0456
	(0.000)[c]	(0.005)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.007)[c]	(0.001)[c]	(0.044)[b]	(0.011)[b]	(0.270)
provqc	-4,206.0006	-7,380.9560	-0.2839	-0.3740	-0.9946	-2.3837	-0.0312	-0.1619
	(0.130)	(0.022)[b]	(0.192)	(0.115)	(0.226)	(0.004)[c]	(0.713)	
provon	2,301.6328	-6,984.0448	0.2413	-0.0224	-0.938	-5.0186	-0.0039	-0.3877
	(0.689)	(0.345)	(0.569)	(0.966)	(0.500)	(0.002)[c]	(0.979)	(0.025)[b]
provcb	-2,931.2567	633.0111	-0.1684	-0.0672	-0.6157	0.9042	0.0264	0.1694
	(0.332)	(0.829)	(0.497)	(0.823)	(0.441)	(0.254)	(0.748)	(0.041)[b]
vf	-0.0037	-0.0191	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000
	(0.684)	(0.044)[b]	(0.649)	(0.453)	(0.643)	(0.039)[b]	(0.738)	(0.067)[a]
guest			1.9581	0.0001			0.0008	0.0001
			(0.009)[c]	(0.494)			(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]
Constant	9,076.0792	9,940.0840	8.6332	8.6577	8.4512	8.8464	1.9869	2.0240
	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]	(0.000)[c]
Observations	926	926	926	926	930	930	930	930
R-carré	0.195	0.202	0.246	0.247	0.143	0.162	0.158	0.172

[a] Significant at 10%.
[b] Significant at 5%.
[c] Significant at 1%.