





Contract labor and worker retention: Evidence from Nigeria

Olayinka Aremu¹, Adeola Olajide², Eva-Marie Meemken¹

¹Food Systems Economics and Policy Group (FSEP), ETH Zurich; ²Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Ibadan (Nigeria)

Motivation

- Triangular employment relationship between employers, workers, and intermediaries
- Long history in the agricultural sector. Yet quantitative evidence on the implications of contract labor for workers is lacking^{1,2}

Contribution

Links between contract labor, job quality, and worker retention

Case study on Nigeria's tomato sector



Hands holding tomato harvest. (Source: Mythja on Dreamstime.com)

2. Materials

Matched farm-to-worker survey data

• 394 farms and 559 hired (seasonal) workers

Type of workers

• Contract (201) vs. directly recruited (358) workers

Hypothesis

 Contract workers are more likely to be hired under poorer working conditions and, thus, are more likely to have higher intentions of quitting their jobs

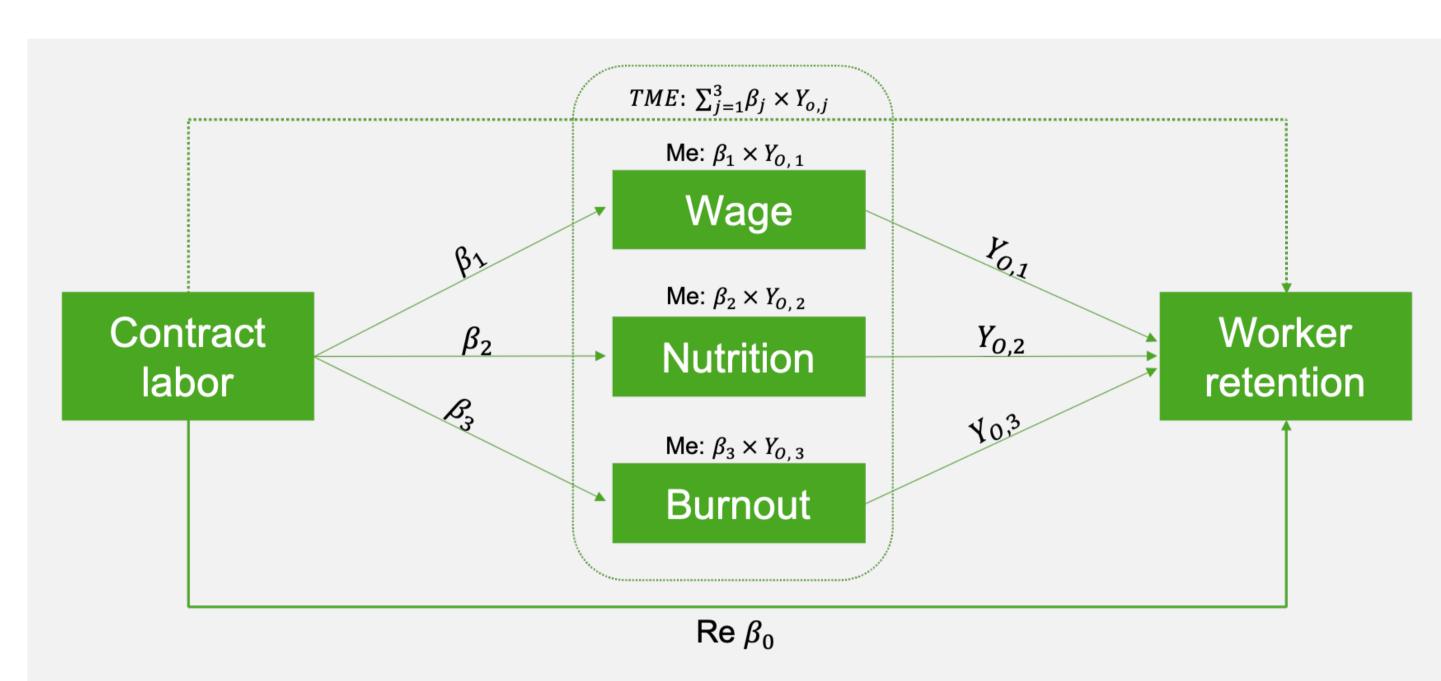
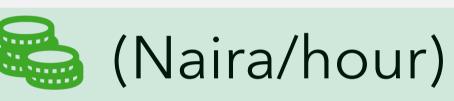
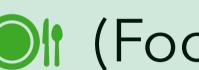


Figure 1: The estimated multiple mediation model linking contract labor to worker retention. TME, ME, and RE refer to the total mediation effect, mediation effect, and residual effect. Own graph





(WHO well-being index)



(Food insecurity experience scale)



Source: Emily Shullaw for Wisconsin Watch (2019)

4. Preliminary results

Job quality

- Contract workers are more likely to earn lower wages
- Contract workers are more likely experience severe food insecurity
- Burnout scores are similar between contract and directly recruited workers

Worker retention

 Contract workers report higher intentions to quit their jobs

Reference





