FARM EMPLOYMENT AT HARVEST PEAK, WAGE RATES UP SEASONALLY

A total of 13,352,000 people were working on farms during the week of September 23-29, the usual peak period of farm employment, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. Although this was over a million and a half more than a month earlier, it was 350,000 below a year ago. Most of this increase was owing to cotton picking in the South Central States.

Wage rates for hired farm workers rose about as usual from July 1 to October 1. On both dates wage rates averaged 12 percent above a year earlier.

Generally, individual types of rates for the entire country averaged seasonally higher on October 1 than on July 1. Exceptions were the monthly rates with house, daily rates with room and board, and hourly rates without board or room, which decreased. The decreases in these were largely accounted for by shifts in the proportions of hired workers employed in different regions. The hourly rate, for instance, is used for a higher proportion of workers in the lower wage rate regions in October than in July. All types of rates were up from a year earlier by about an equal percentage.

Hired farm workers were receiving about 66 cents per hour in cash wages about October 1, based on the weighted average of all types of rates. This is 4 cents more than on July 1 of this year and 7 cents more than last October.

For the entire country, monthly rates with board and room averaged $116. Rates per day without board or room averaged $5.50 for the Nation, ranging from $3.95 in the East South Central States to $7.60 in the West North Central States. Per hour rates without board or room ranged from 52 cents in the East South Central States to $1.02 in the Pacific States. South Carolina was the only State which reported hourly rates without board and room below 50 cents. However, this type of hourly rate was $1.00 or more in 16 States, the southern New England States, the northern West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific States.

Farmers generally made good progress with their harvest work during the survey week. The only areas which had appreciable rain were the central Gulf Coast area up through Alabama, most of Florida and the coastal areas of

Washington and Oregon. Temperatures dropped below freezing during the week in the northern Mountain States, in most of the West North Central Region and in much of the Northeastern area. In most of the South, farmers were in the midst of picking the large cotton crop. They made good progress in all of the cotton region except for some delay in parts of Alabama. Some southern farmers were also digging peanuts, harvesting late hays, completing tobacco harvest, grading and marketing the tobacco crop, harvesting corn and seeding fall grains and cover crops. However, most of these were minor jobs fitted into cotton picking whenever possible.

Seeding fall grains was in progress in many parts of the country. This job was nearing completion in most of the winter wheat areas. A few growers were still harvesting small grains in Montana and North Dakota.

Vegetable producers in northern areas were completing harvest of tomatoes and harvesting other late vegetables. In southern areas, fall vegetables were being planted and cultivated. Fruit growers' major job was picking apples. This job was particularly important in Oregon and Washington and the northeast apple region where late apples were just ripening. In citrus areas, the first grapefruit of the season were being picked in Florida and Valencia orange harvest in California was in full progress. Grape harvest was in progress in the eastern Great Lakes region and in California. Potato harvest was general in all of the late potato States. The Aroostook County crop was about half dug. Other farm jobs included sugar beet harvest, grain sorghum harvest in Texas and Oklahoma, dry bean harvest in New York, Michigan and the northern Mountain States, and filbert harvest on the West Coast.

The total number of people at work on farms increased from late August to late September for all regions except the Middle Atlantic and North Central. Increases ranged from 3 percent to 6 percent for all regions except the South Central. The increase amounted to about 50 percent in the East South Central States and 40 percent in the West South Central States. Increases were about the same as the average of recent years except for a smaller than usual increase in the South Atlantic States. Decreases in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States were slightly more than usual.

In most regions, more farm operators and unpaid members of their families were at work than a month earlier. Increases were largest in the South Central Region. The rise was about the same as usual in the West South Central States and a little less than usual in the East South Central States. The number of family workers was less than a month earlier in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States and the same in New England. Ordinarily, there are a few more family workers in the Middle Atlantic States in late September than a month earlier, but this year there were a few less. The decrease in the East North Central States was greater than usual. In the Mountain States, family employment increased less than seasonally. In the Pacific States, the increase was more than seasonal but about the same as a year ago.

The number of hired workers on farms during the survey week was 8 percent larger than a month earlier for the country as a whole. In the East South Central States, the 69-percent increase was larger than usual. The 30-percent increase in the West South Central States was in line with usual harvest season changes. There were fairly large seasonal increases in the Mountain and New England States. Decreases amounted to 20 percent in the West North Central States and 24 percent in the South Atlantic States. The decrease in the West North Central States was less than usual but the one for the South Atlantic States was about twice the average of recent years. A decrease of 13 percent in the Middle Atlantic States was greater than usual. In the Pacific States there were slightly fewer hired workers employed than a month earlier, although ordinarily there is a small increase at this time.

Total farm employment was higher than a year earlier in the New England and East South Central States. In New England, the increase solely was in hired workers, as the number of family workers was less than last year. In the East South Central States, both types of workers increased. In the West South Central States, a decrease in the number of hired workers more than offset an increase in family workers.

Decreases from a year ago in all farm employment ranged from 2 percent to 6 percent by regions. For family workers, they ranged from 1 percent to 4 percent. The number of hired workers was down from 9 percent to 12 percent in four regions and from 4 percent to 7 percent in the remaining three regions with declines.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Employment

Farm employment estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural
Economics cover persons doing farm work on all farms. Mailed
questionnaires are received every month from 15,000 to 20,000
farmers who report the number of persons working on their farms.
Interview surveys of farmers are used less frequently to provide
bench mark data on employment. The survey week for the mailed
questionnaire each month is the last complete calendar week in
the month except when that week includes the last day of the
month; in that case, the survey week is the next to the last
full calendar week.

Employment concepts

All farm operators are counted as employed if they spend
one hour or more during the survey week at farm work, chores, or
in the transaction of farm business. Members of the operator's
family or household doing unpaid farm work, or chores, are counted
if they put in 15 hours or more during the survey week. Operators
plus unpaid members of their families or households who meet these
criteria of employment are called family workers. All persons
doing one or more hours of farm work or chores for pay during the
survey week are counted as hired workers. Members of the operator's
family doing farm work for cash wages are counted as hired workers.
Croppers are considered family workers when working on their own
crops, but hired workers when doing farm work for pay off their own
tracts. If a person is employed both as a family worker and a
hired worker during the week on the same farm he is counted as a
hired worker.

Comparability with other data

The data on farm employment published by the Bureau of
Agricultural Economics differ from those on agricultural employ-
ment published by the Bureau of the Census in the Monthly Report
On The Labor Force. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics collects
information from the employer (the farmer) who reports the number
of persons working on his farm during the week, regardless of the
other jobs held by those workers. The Census data, on the other
hand, are obtained through interviews with approximately 25,000
farm and nonfarm households with the housewife or some other
member of the household reporting on the labor force status of
the household members. They relate only to persons 14 years of
age and over, who are in the civilian population and not in
institutions.

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The difference between the BAE and the Census data is attributable mainly to the different treatment of three groups of workers. Children under 14 years of age who meet the criteria of employment are included in the BAE estimates, but not in the the Census Bureau's. It is estimated that this number may reach a summer peak as high as two million. Persons working on more than one farm during the survey week are counted only once by the Census Bureau, but they are counted by the BAE on each farm where they work and meet the minimum hour requirements. This group is also more numerous during the harvest season when the demand for farm labor is greatest. The additional count of workers attributable to this duplication is estimated at a minimum of a quarter of a million and may be considerably larger. The third group is composed of persons who work in both agricultural and nonagricultural employment, but work longer at the nonagricultural job; they are classified by Census as working on nonagricultural employment, but by BAE as working on a farm. This last group may range from one-half million to a million in different seasons of the year.

Other groups counted by the BAE but not by the Census Bureau are imported foreign workers and some migratory workers not living in private households. On the other hand, the Census Bureau includes in its estimates of agricultural employment certain classes of workers which the BAE does not include. Persons with "nonfarm" occupations who are working on farms, such as bookkeepers and typists, some persons in certain agricultural processing activities, and farm operators with no other job who did no farm work are considered as employed in agriculture by the Census Bureau, but are not included by the BAE in its estimates of agricultural employment.

Because the volume of agricultural employment is affected by changes both in season and in weather, the difference in the week of the month for which the data are collected may also make some difference. The BAE data relate to the last full calendar week ending at least one day before the end of the month while the Census Bureau information relates to the week containing the 8th of the month.

The BAE estimates farm employment from current reports made by a selected group of farmers adjusted to enumerative survey bench mark data. The Bureau of the Census bases its figures on a sample of dwelling units. Accordingly, the figures in both cases are subject to a sampling variation and may differ from the results of a complete census.

Wage rates

Wage rates are reported quarterly by the same sample of farm operators that reports employment. The farmer is asked to report average wage rates being paid "at this time" in his locality. The "at this time" on the average probably represents the second or third day before the end of the month.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Farm employment: Persons employed during week of September 23-29, 1951 United
States, with comparisons

	September average 1945-49 1/	September 17-23, 1950	August 19-25, 1951	September 23-29, 1951
FARM EMPLOYMENT (Thousands of persons):				
Total	14,732	13,703	11,719	13,352
Family labor	10,823	9,851	8,363	9,731
Hired labor	3,909	3,852	3,356	3,621
FARM EMPLOYMENT INDEXES (Adjusted for seasonal variation, 1910-14=100)				
Total	90	84	82	82
Family labor	93	85	85	84
Hired labor	82	82	76	77

1/ Employment during the last full calendar week ending at least one day before
the end of the month.

Farm wage rates: Wage rates, indexes, and related data, October
1, 1951, with comparisons 1/

	July 1, 1950	October 1, 1950	July 1, 1951	October 1, 1951
FARM WAGE RATES				
Per month with board and room	$ 98.00	$102.00	$115.00	$116.00
Per month with house	126.00	123.00	146.00	138.00
Per week with board and room	23.75	24.75	28.00	28.50
Per week without board or room	32.25	31.25	35.25	35.25
Per day with board and room	4.80	4.50	5.40	5.00
Per day with house	3.45	3.70	3.90	4.10
Per day without board or room	4.40	4.95	4.95	5.50
Per hour with house	.67	.75	.75	.81
Per hour without board or room	.73	.66	.82	.73
Composite rate per hour 2/	.558	.590	.624	.656
FARM WAGE RATE INDEXES (1910-14=100)				
Adjusted for seasonal variation......	425	428	475	476
RELATED INDEXES (1910-14=100)				
Prices received by farmers 3/.......	255	270	298	291*
Ratio of prices received to farm wage rates	60	63	63	61

1/ Wage rates on the average refer to a date two or three days before the first
of the month.
2/ Weighted average of all rates on a per hour basis.
3/ Average of the 15th of the given and the 15th of the previous month.
* September 15, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Farm employment: Persons employed during week of September 23-29, 1951, United
States and geographic divisions, with comparisons

Geographic division	September average 1945-49 1/	August 20-26, 1950	September 17-23, 1950	August 19-25, 1951	September 23-29, 1951
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
	TOTAL FARM EMPLOYMENT				
United States	14,732	12,004	13,703	11,719	13,352
New England	285	257	273	262	279
Middle Atlantic	782	772	736	754	718
East North Central	1,736	1,667	1,657	1,658	1,608
West North Central	2,184	2,080	2,068	1,998	1,955
South Atlantic	3,036	2,609	2,776	2,513	2,664
East South Central	3,054	1,857	2,828	1,912	2,880
West South Central	2,346	1,556	2,111	1,465	2,044
Mountain	564	501	546	487	513
Pacific	745	705	708	670	691
	FAMILY WORKERS 2/				
United States	10,823	8,562	9,851	8,363	9,731
New England	179	172	171	167	167
Middle Atlantic	543	508	500	502	499
East North Central	1,339	1,318	1,255	1,318	1,231
West North Central	1,813	1,636	1,699	1,587	1,627
South Atlantic	2,438	1,944	2,202	1,828	2,143
East South Central	2,264	1,394	2,028	1,423	2,056
West South Central	1,577	994	1,360	960	1,386
Mountain	350	302	322	294	311
Pacific	320	292	314	284	311
	HIRED WORKERS 3/				
United States	3,909	3,442	3,852	3,356	3,621
New England	106	85	102	95	112
Middle Atlantic	239	264	236	252	219
East North Central	397	349	402	340	377
West North Central	371	442	369	411	328
South Atlantic	598	665	574	685	521
East South Central	790	463	800	489	824
West South Central	769	562	751	505	658
Mountain	214	199	224	193	202
Pacific	425	413	394	386	380

1/ Persons employed during the last full calendar week ending at least one day
before the end of the month.
2/ Includes farm operators doing one or more hours of farm work and members of
their families working 15 hours or more during the survey week without cash
wages.
3/ Includes all persons doing one or more hours of farm work during the survey
week for pay.

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Farm employment: Average number of persons employed per month, January through
September 1951, United States and geographic divisions, with comparisons 1/

Geographic division	1945-49	1948	1949	1950	1951
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
		TOTAL FARM EMPLOYMENT			
United States	11,300	11,434	11,066	10,688	10,350
New England	240	239	240	233	232
Middle Atlantic	648	644	642	634	618
East North Central	1,627	1,649	1,587	1,551	1,517
West North Central	1,948	1,981	1,878	1,828	1,752
South Atlantic	2,362	2,397	2,327	2,235	2,155
East South Central	1,824	1,818	1,791	1,715	1,661
West South Central	1,642	1,680	1,607	1,528	1,479
Mountain	422	429	418	408	394
Pacific	587	597	576	556	542
		FAMILY WORKERS 2/			
United States	8,780	8,805	8,481	8,226	7,971
New England	174	175	172	167	162
Middle Atlantic	487	483	472	464	457
East North Central	1,363	1,376	1,311	1,290	1,263
West North Central	1,652	1,672	1,590	1,548	1,500
South Atlantic	1,824	1,830	1,764	1,699	1,622
East South Central	1,448	1,433	1,402	1,345	1,299
West South Central	1,226	1,226	1,190	1,142	1,116
Mountain	293	295	280	276	266
Pacific	313	315	300	295	286
		HIRED WORKERS 3/			
United States	2,520	2,629	2,585	2,462	2,379
New England	66	64	68	66	70
Middle Atlantic	161	161	170	170	161
East North Central	264	273	276	261	254
West North Central	296	309	288	280	252
South Atlantic	538	567	563	536	533
East South Central	376	385	389	370	362
West South Central	416	454	417	386	363
Mountain	129	134	138	132	128
Pacific	274	282	276	261	256

1/ Persons employed during the last full calendar week ending at least one day
before the end of the month.

2/ Includes farm operators doing one or more hours of farm work and members of
their families working 15 hours or more during the survey week without cash
wages.

3/ Includes all persons doing one or more hours of farm work during the survey
week for pay.

Farm wage rates: Wage rates by geographic divisions,
October 1, 1951, with comparisons

Geographic division	July 1, 1950	October 1, 1950	July 1, 1951	October 1, 1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
PER MONTH WITH BOARD AND ROOM				
New England	93.00	98.00	112.00	112.00
Middle Atlantic	91.00	96.00	109.00	109.00
East North Central	93.00	99.00	111.00	111.00
West North Central	104.00	103.00	120.00	117.00
Mountain	123.00	128.00	146.00	144.00
Pacific	150.00	152.00	164.00	162.00
PER MONTH WITH HOUSE				
New England	124.00	126.00	148.00	142.00
Middle Atlantic	128.00	130.00	143.00	150.00
East North Central	118.00	121.00	140.00	140.00
West North Central	126.00	126.00	144.00	140.00
Mountain	152.00	158.00	176.00	176.00
Pacific	184.00	192.00	209.00	210.00
PER WEEK WITH BOARD AND ROOM				
New England	24.00	26.00	31.00	30.50
Middle Atlantic	25.00	26.25	28.25	29.75
PER WEEK WITHOUT BOARD OR ROOM				
New England	35.50	37.00	41.00	41.50
Middle Atlantic	35.00	35.00	38.25	40.25
PER DAY WITH BOARD AND ROOM				
East North Central	4.90	4.95	5.50	5.50
West North Central	5.50	5.40	6.30	6.20
PER DAY WITH HOUSE				
South Atlantic	3.25	3.40	3.70	3.85
East South Central	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.30
West South Central	4.05	4.20	4.65	4.70
PER DAY WITHOUT BOARD OR ROOM				
New England	6.30	6.70	7.30	7.40
Middle Atlantic	6.00	6.40	7.10	7.10
East North Central	6.00	6.10	6.90	6.90
West North Central	6.90	6.80	7.80	7.60
South Atlantic	3.90	4.10	4.40	4.65
East South Central	3.35	3.60	3.85	3.95
West South Central	4.50	4.85	5.20	5.40
Mountain	6.50	6.90	7.30	7.50
PER HOUR WITH HOUSE				
Pacific	.85	.88	.94	.94
PER HOUR WITHOUT BOARD OR ROOM				
New England	.83	.87	.94	.96
Middle Atlantic	.80	.83	.90	.93
East North Central	.82	.84	.92	.93
West North Central	.86	.86	.95	.94
South Atlantic	.48	.51	.54	.58
East South Central	.45	.46	.51	.52
West South Central	.53	.58	.61	.64
Mountain	.80	.84	.90	.90
Pacific	.91	.94	1.01	1.02

Farm wage rates: Wage rates by States and regions, October 1, 1950 1/

State and region	Per month With board and room	Per month With house	Per week With board and room	Per week Without board or room	Per day With board and room	Per day With house	Per day Without board or room	Per hour With house	Per hour Without board or room	Hourly composite wage rate	Indexes of composite rates 1910-14=100 2/
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars			Dollars			
Maine	92.00	108.00	26.00	36.00	–	–	6.30	–	.82	.672	389
N. H.	97.00	132.00	26.00	38.00	–	–	7.00	–	.91	.733	463
Vt.	97.00	123.00	25.50	35.00	–	–	6.40	–	.87	.691	433
Mass.	102.00	141.00	26.00	39.00	–	–	7.10	–	.88	.727	457
R. I.	103.00	140.00	27.00	39.00	–	–	7.10	–	.91	.742	490
Conn.	105.00	140.00	28.00	39.50	–	–	7.10	–	.91	.746	490
N. Eng.	98.00	126.00	26.00	37.00	–	–	6.70	–	.87	.705	448
N. Y.	104.00	136.00	28.25	36.25	–	–	6.70	–	.92	.692	413
N. J.	99.00	146.00	27.00	38.00	–	–	6.70	–	.83	.653	448
Pa.	88.00	119.00	24.25	32.75	–	–	6.00	–	.75	.581	451
M. Atl.	96.00	130.00	26.25	35.00	–	–	6.40	–	.83	.635	427
Ohio	93.00	111.00	–	–	4.60	–	5.80	–	.83	.648	431
Ind.	94.00	114.00	–	–	4.90	–	5.80	–	.84	.656	450
Ill.	108.00	129.00	–	–	5.20	–	6.40	–	.87	.696	465
Mich.	98.00	127.00	–	–	4.90	–	6.40	–	.84	.668	429
Wis.	103.00	130.00	–	–	5.20	–	6.30	–	.82	.663	409
E. N. Cent.	99.00	121.00	–	–	4.95	–	6.10	–	.84	.663	436
Minn.	109.00	133.00	–	–	6.20	–	7.70	–	.95	.708	419
Iowa	119.00	135.00	–	–	6.40	–	7.90	–	.99	.740	434
Mo.	83.00	106.00	–	–	4.15	–	5.20	–	.68	.510	446
N. Dak.	134.00	158.00	–	–	6.80	–	8.80	–	1.00	.784	403
S. Dak.	117.00	140.00	–	–	6.10	–	7.80	–	.98	.732	423
Nebr.	111.00	137.00	–	–	5.90	–	7.60	–	.95	.708	454
Kans.	106.00	135.00	–	–	6.00	–	7.20	–	.94	.693	533
W. N. Cent.	103.00	126.00	–	–	5.40	–	6.80	–	.86	.641	438
Del.	–	–	–	–	–	4.60	5.70	–	.68	.615	542
Md.	–	–	–	–	–	4.70	5.80	–	.73	.646	628
Va.	–	–	–	–	–	3.70	4.80	–	.57	.512	552
W. Va.	–	–	–	–	–	3.35	4.25	–	.54	.469	358
N. C.	–	–	–	–	–	3.60	4.35	–	.50	.460	519
S. C.	–	–	–	–	–	2.65	3.25	–	.40	.355	466
Ga.	–	–	–	–	–	3.05	3.60	–	.48	.413	455
Fla.	–	–	–	–	–	3.80	4.20	–	.56	.485	485
S. Atl.	–	–	–	–	–	3.40	4.10	–	.51	.451	502
Ky.	–	–	–	–	–	3.35	4.65	–	.60	.557	430
Tenn.	–	–	–	–	–	2.80	3.45	–	.45	.423	359
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	3.05	3.55	–	.44	.421	413
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	2.95	3.40	–	.43	.410	383
E. S. Cent.	–	–	–	–	–	3.00	3.60	–	.46	.432	394
Ark.	–	–	–	–	–	3.50	3.95	–	.48	.467	393
La.	–	–	–	–	–	3.25	3.90	–	.48	.464	432
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	4.90	5.70	–	.69	.671	453
Tex.	–	–	–	–	–	4.55	5.20	–	.61	.598	449
W. S. Cent.	–	–	–	–	–	4.20	4.85	–	.58	.565	442
Mont.	148.00	174.00	–	–	–	–	8.50	–	1.00	.844	398
Idaho	155.00	180.00	–	–	–	–	8.50	–	.94	.826	443
Wyo.	115.00	165.00	–	–	–	–	6.80	–	.99	.772	382
Colo.	123.00	160.00	–	–	–	–	6.90	–	.81	.696	434
N. Mex.	96.00	118.00	–	–	–	–	5.50	–	.70	.573	445
Ariz.	130.00	170.00	–	–	–	–	6.00	–	.70	.637	425
Utah	145.00	165.00	–	–	–	–	6.80	–	.95	.776	466
Nev.	135.00	160.00	–	–	–	–	7.00	–	.95	.770	404
Mount.	128.00	158.00	–	–	–	–	6.90	–	.84	.714	422
Wash.	159.00	193.00	–	–	–	–	–	.92	1.00	.970	473
Oreg.	148.00	176.00	–	–	–	–	–	.95	1.00	.968	463
Calif.	152.00	194.00	–	–	–	–	–	.87	.93	.906	415
Pacific	152.00	192.00	–	–	–	–	–	.88	.94	.917	431
U. S.	102.00	123.00	24.75	31.25	4.50	3.70	4.95	.75	.66	.590	428

1/ Certain wage rates are not estimated for some States because they are relatively unimportant.
2/ Adjusted for seasonal variation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Farm wage rates: Wage rates by States and regions, October 1, 1951 1/

State and region	Per month With board and room	With house	Per week With board and room	Without board or room	Per day With board and room	With house	Without board or room	Per hour With house	Without board or room	Hourly composite wage rate	Indexes of composite rates 1910-14=100 2/
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars			Dollars			
Maine	99.00	120.00	28.00	40.00	–	–	7.00	–	.90	.740	429
N. H.	115.00	148.00	32.00	42.50	–	–	7.50	–	.97	.799	506
Vt.	114.00	140.00	29.50	39.50	–	–	7.10	–	.97	.774	485
Mass.	120.00	161.00	32.50	44.00	–	–	7.80	–	1.01	.830	521
R. I	122.00	165.00	33.50	44.00	–	–	7.80	–	1.00	.829	549
Conn.	122.00	165.00	33.50	44.00	–	–	7.70	–	1.00	.827	543
N. Eng.	112.00	142.00	30.50	41.50	–	–	7.40	–	.96	.785	498
N. Y.	113.00	154.00	31.00	41.75	–	–	7.60	–	.99	.757	452
N. J.	125.00	167.00	32.00	42.00	–	–	7.80	–	.99	.772	530
Pa.	100.00	140.00	27.75	38.50	–	–	6.50	–	.85	.661	512
M. Atl.	109.00	150.00	29.75	40.25	–	–	7.10	–	.93	.715	481
Ohio	103.00	130.00	–	–	5.10	–	6.80	–	.92	.722	480
Ind.	99.00	127.00	–	–	5.10	–	6.40	–	.91	.709	485
Ill.	122.00	117.00	–	–	5.90	–	7.20	–	.94	.762	508
Mich.	118.00	147.00	–	–	5.60	–	7.20	–	.94	.756	486
Wis.	120.00	151.00	–	–	5.80	–	7.20	–	.93	.756	467
E.N.Cent.	111.00	140.00	–	–	5.50	–	6.90	–	.93	.740	486
Minn.	125.00	144.00	–	–	7.00	–	8.50	–	1.03	.777	460
Iowa	131.00	148.00	–	–	7.10	–	8.50	–	1.04	.790	463
Mo.	92.00	115.00	–	–	4.65	–	5.70	–	.78	.573	502
N. Dak.	153.00	176.00	–	–	7.50	–	9.50	–	1.08	.857	440
S. Dak.	137.00	160.00	–	–	7.30	–	8.90	–	1.05	.812	469
Nebr.	130.00	164.00	–	–	6.80	–	8.70	–	1.01	.784	503
Kans.	119.00	151.00	–	–	6.60	–	8.20	–	.99	.751	578
W.N.Cent.	117.00	140.00	–	–	6.20	–	7.60	–	.94	.712	486
Del.	–	–	–	–	–	5.30	6.60	–	.83	.732	646
Md.	–	–	–	–	–	5.30	6.60	–	.83	.732	711
Va.	–	–	–	–	–	4.15	5.30	–	.64	.571	616
W. Va.	–	–	–	–	–	3.95	4.80	–	.62	.540	412
N. C.	–	–	–	–	–	4.00	4.75	–	.55	.505	569
S. C.	–	–	–	–	–	2.95	3.65	–	.46	.403	529
Ga.	–	–	–	–	–	3.25	4.00	–	.52	.450	496
Fla.	–	–	–	–	–	4.75	5.20	–	.66	.584	584
S. Atl.	–	–	–	–	–	3.85	4.65	–	.58	.512	569
Ky.	–	–	–	–	–	3.70	4.95	–	.67	.619	479
Tenn.	–	–	–	–	–	3.10	3.85	–	.51	.477	405
Ala.	–	–	–	–	–	3.40	4.05	–	.50	.477	468
Miss.	–	–	–	–	–	3.20	3.70	–	.50	.469	438
E.S.Cent.	–	–	–	–	–	3.30	3.95	–	.52	.491	448
Ark.	–	–	–	–	–	4.15	4.60	–	.54	.530	446
La.	–	–	–	–	–	3.45	4.10	–	.51	.492	458
Okla.	–	–	–	–	–	5.40	6.20	–	.78	.752	508
Tex.	–	–	–	–	–	5.00	5.80	–	.67	.659	495
W.S.Cent.	–	–	–	–	–	4.70	5.40	–	.64	.624	488
Mont.	163.00	190.00	–	–	–	–	9.00	–	1.09	.915	432
Idaho	168.00	200.00	–	–	–	–	8.50	–	1.01	.876	470
Wyo.	140.00	180.00	–	–	–	–	7.30	–	1.05	.836	414
Colo.	136.00	171.00	–	–	–	–	7.60	–	.89	.763	476
N. Mex.	120.00	140.00	–	–	–	–	6.00	–	.74	.631	490
Ariz.	140.00	195.00	–	–	–	–	6.90	–	.72	.686	458
Utah	170.00	190.00	–	–	–	–	8.00	–	1.00	.857	515
Nev.	150.00	180.00	–	–	–	–	7.80	–	1.00	.832	436
Mount.	144.00	176.00	–	–	–	–	7.50	–	.90	.775	459
Wash.	180.00	221.00	–	–	–	–	–	1.03	1.11	1.079	527
Oreg.	164.00	199.00	–	–	–	–	–	1.01	1.07	1.038	496
Calif.	160.00	210.00	–	–	–	–	–	.92	1.01	.981	449
Pacific	162.00	210.00	–	–	–	–	–	.94	1.02	.994	466
U. S.	116.00	138.00	28.50	35.25	5.00	4.10	5.50	.81	.73	.656	476

1/ Certain wage rates are not estimated for some States because they are relatively unimportant
2/ Adjusted for seasonal variation.

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