UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

FARM LABOR REPORT

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FARM EMPLOYMENT LOWEST FOR JULY; FARM WAGES HIGHEST OF RECORD

Employment on farms July 1 was a record low for the date and wage rates reached a new high, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported today. The index of supply of farm workers at 57 percent of the 1935-39 base was also the lowest ever recorded for the month, and the index of demand for farm help at 125 was the highest for any July.

It is estimated that 11,749,000 persons were employed on farms July 1 this year. This is a slight increase from a month earlier but a decline of 260,000 or about 2 percent from last July's farm employment figure of 12,009,000. Present employment is about 4 percent lower than the 1938-42 July average. Farm wage rates averaged 274 percent of the 1910-14 base period on July 1 compared with 202 percent for July last year -- a gain of 72 points or about 36 percent. Since July 1941 (the summer preceding Pearl Harbor) farm wage rates have risen 114 points or 71 percent.

Total farm employment declined from a year ago in all geographic divisions except the Mountain States where a general increase in use of family workers more than offset a decline in hired employment. The number of unpaid family workers declined from July 1942 to July 1943 in six of the nine divisions and the number of hired workers decreased in all geographic areas. The largest percentage decrease in hired workers occurred in the West North Central States.

An estimate of the number of people working on farms does not adequately reflect the difficulty confronting farmers because it does not show the change in the composition of the farm labor force that has taken place during the past year or two. Instead of able-bodied experienced men, farm operators in many instances now can only employ school children, women, older men, and townspeople. Hence, though the actual number of persons doing farm work may not be much less than usual, the capacity of the workers to accomplish the job is definitely less. Nevertheless, the job farmers have to do this year is tremendous -- aggregate crop production in 1943 seems likely to be 14 percent higher than the average for the 1923-32 period, during which July 1 farm employment averaged about 8 percent greater than for the same date this season. This means that available workers will work longer hours and more days per week.

NEW ENGLAND: In New England, the supply of farm labor continues very short and farmers are depending to an increasing degree upon children, older men, and women for carrying on essential farm operations. The number of people working on farms dropped about 3 percent from July 1942 to July 1943, and most of the decrease was in family workers. It is possible that persons formerly reported as unpaid family workers are now paid wages and, hence, are classed as hired workers.

Wage rates increased 21 percent during the past 12 months from a July 1942 index of 230 to 279 this July, and perhaps would have gone higher if farmers could have hired experienced labor. In such cases the work is carried on by less capable labor which can be obtained at the wages offered.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC: The number of unpaid family workers in the Middle Atlantic States remained unchanged on July 1 from a year ago, but there was a decline of nearly 10 percent in number of hired workers, with the result that total farm employment in these States was about 4 percent lower on July 1 than a year earlier. Wage rates rose from an index of 217 last July to 277 this year, an increase of 60 points for the Middle Atlantic States, compared to a 72 point gain for the United States.

Favorable weather over most of the Middle Atlantic area during June enabled farmers to cultivate row crops, especially corn which had become quite weedy, and in general to catch up with an accumulation of field work that had piled up during wet weather earlier in the season. In southern New Jersey, in the strictly truck crop section, the usual seasonal operations were in progress, such as harvesting snap beans, some peppers, cucumbers, beets, carrots, and a few tomatoes for fresh market. In central New Jersey, growers were laying-by a large acreage of early commercial white potatoes with prospects pointing to a good crop. About 18 percent of the workers shipped in from the West Indies are in New Jersey. The usual itinerant southern workers were beginning to come into the State in limited numbers by July 1 -- particularly the foremen with whom operators have had agreements for a number of years. These foremen in turn bring along additional workers.

EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Farm employment in the East North Central Region sagged about 3 percent on July 1, compared to a year earlier. The indicated supply of farm labor is down about 14 percent from July 1942. Particular difficulty is reported in obtaining labor for a few days work. Such workers are paid by the day and the rate varies sharply due in part to the worker's bargaining ability. This accounts to some extent for the somewhat larger percentage increase in day rates than in monthly rates since last July. One of the principal devices resorted to by farmers in the East North Central Region to overcome this short-time need for labor is in forming work crews with their neighbors and moving from farm to farm. Exchange of labor is not, of course, anything new to American agriculture, but reports indicate it is being engaged in more generally now than for many years. The lateness of the season is causing heavy demands for farm workers as operators find it necessary to plant late crops, cultivate corn, harvest small grains, and make hay, all at about the same time. In Wisconsin and Illinois, local citizens, soldiers from two large Army camps who volunteered for work during their time off from duty, and high school children are being used in the canning pea harvest. Additional Jamaicans have been sent to Wisconsin to help with this crop. Wage rates in the East North Central States climbed 55 points from an index of 194 on July 1, 1942 to one of 249 the first of July 1943, a gain of about 28 percent.

WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Hired farm employment dropped about 10 percent in the West North Central States from July 1 last year, but employment of family workers increased slightly so that total farm employment was down only about 2 percent from a year ago. The indicated supply of farm labor was down about 10 percent from July 1, 1942. The index of demand for farm workers on July 1 this year in the West North Central States was 139 percent of the 1935-39 base. This was the highest for any geographic division and reflects not only a need for additional workers but particularly for persons able to do heavy work and to handle rather complicated machinery. All of the North Central States, both east and west of the Mississippi, are handicapped in their production efforts by the fact that the bulk of farm work in this region is of such a nature that women and children cannot do it as effectively as they can pick fruit, harvest truck crops, pick cotton, and harvest some types of tobacco in other regions. The index of farm wage rates on July 1, 1942, was 182 percent of the 1910-14 average and on July 1 this year the

index was 250. This increase of 68 points (37 percent) in the index is the largest for any geographic division except the Pacific.

In North Dakota an acute need for help in haying and harvesting was anticipated. Harvest of the bumper crop of hay had started and was expected shortly to be general throughout the State. Rainy weather hampered farm operations in Nebraska during the early part of June but conditions later on were better and there was a great rush to cultivate fields and to put up hay. The farm labor situation in Kansas is reported to be serious but the harvest problem is being met with very little loss of production attributed directly to the lack of labor. School boys and girls are helping in the harvest and in small towns the cooperation of the business-men with the farmers has been excellent, with many small country stores closing during the day and helping out with the harvest in the neighborhood. The current labor requirements in Kansas are somewhat high because wet weather has delayed normal field operations and caused a peak labor load. Farmers in some instances are faced with the necessity of harvesting the small grain crops and at the same time, harvesting hay, and in some localities, replanting corn and sorghums. Iowa farmers appear to have adjusted to a shorter labor supply as comments do not emphasize labor shortages as much as last year or even earlier in the season. Some concern was expressed, however, regarding availability of help needed for detasseling hybrid seed corn. Women proved very successful in detasseling corn last year and probably will be used more extensively this season.

SOUTH ATLANTIC: In the South Atlantic States, farm employment on the first of the month was down only slightly from July 1, 1942. The indicated supply of workers, however, is down about 10 percent from last year. The index of demand for farm labor at 117 percent of the 1935-39 average is the lowest for any geographic division and indicates that the South in general has not been as hard hit by the loss of workers as have other sections of the country. This may be due to the fact that the South had a larger unemployed and under-employed rural population than other areas and because the help of women and children can be used to better advantage in handling the kinds of crops grown there than is the case in some other parts of the country. This is not to say that there is not a farm labor stringency in these States but it would appear to be less severe for the area as a whole than is true elsewhere. The tobacco crop is later than usual in North Carolina this season but barning and curing was expected to get under way shortly after the first of the month. With about a 7 percent increase in acreage this year, growers will be hard pressed to save the crop if it ripens at a rapid rate. April freezes practically destroyed the peach crop in North Carolina, consequently no harvest labor will be required this year. While there is a definite scarcity of good farm labor in Georgia, field work is proceding as well as generally expected and except in a few cases of harvesting commercial early vegetable crops, sufficient labor has been found to meet urgent needs. By July 1, most transient labor had left Florida for other regions, citrus picking labor was available for grove work and the labor situation in central and south Florida had eased.

Farm wage rates have risen sharply in the South Atlantic States; they are now 33 per cent higher than they were a year ago at this time, but even so, the percentage gain is slightly less than for the country as a whole. The July 1, 1942 index for the South Atlantic States was 167 and was 222 the first of this July.

SOUTH CENTRAL: A reduction from last July of about 10 percent in hired workers is indicated in the South Central States. This is a sharp reduction but is in line with the decline of 10 or 12 percent in the indicated supply of farm workers. Some of the decline in hired workers is attributed to the type of work

being done at this season of the year in the South. For the most part it is work that can be accomplished by family workers as it can be strung out for several days and does not have to be completed at once as in transplanting tobacco, fruit picking, and many other tasks. Another reason given for the decline in hired workers, in addition to losses to armed services and industrial jobs, is the high wage that must be paid for hired hands especially for emergency day labor, -- the short-time hired man, capable of doing skilled or heavy work. Such workers are very difficult to obtain and the wage rate is high -- so high that exchange of work with neighbors and other means are resorted to rather than pay the higher wages.

On July 1, the index of farm wage rates in the East South Central States was 199, compared to 150 last July, and in the West South Central Region it was 232 this July 1 and 165 a year earlier.

In Alabama, the peak load was passed and most crops were in good shape so that, until harvest time, the available labor supply should be adequate in most areas of the State. A decrease from last season of about 9 percent in the Alabama cotton acreage should ease the farm labor situation for the remainder of the year. Reports indicate that major wheat counties in Oklahoma were fairly well supplied with harvest hands but that some of the less important wheat producing counties were experiencing difficulty obtaining harvest hands. A number of counties in that State reported a severe need for labor to chop cotton, harvest hay and truck crops, and for special farm work. Weather conditions were favorable over most of Texas on July 1, enabling farmers to clean out fields that had become weedy due to wet weather earlier in the season. Conditions were also favorable for wheat harvest which went forward very rapidly. The harvest in the Panhandle reached a peak around the first of the month with adequate supply of labor in most of the area.

MOUNTAIN: The Mountain States Region was the only one to show an increase in total farm employment on July 1 this year, compared to the same date in 1942. The number of hired workers declined about 3 percent but an increase of about 6 percent in family workers resulted in a net gain of about 2 percent in total farm employment. The index of supply of farm labor, at 53 percent of the 1935-39 period, is the lowest for any Region except New England. Farm wage rates have increased sharply during the past year. The July index of 350 is 36 percent higher than the index of 183 for July 1, 1942.

Despite the labor stringency and high wages, farmers in the Mountain States by prodigious efforts appeared to be well abreast of farm work the first of July. In Idaho, crops were making good progress. Most of the first cutting of alfalfa had been harvested and small grains on irrigated land in southern Idaho were nearly ready for harvest. Fruit thinning was in progress and sugarbeets were being hoed. In Wyoming, cattle ranchers particularly were in need of more hands and additional workers were needed in extensive hay areas of that State. In Utah, it appears that thus far no crops have been seriously neglected because of inadequate farm labor, however, there was a strong demand for cherry pickers at the beginning of the month Hired workers were being used the first of the month in Arizona in the harvest of hay, flaxseed, and potatoes, and also in cultivation and weeding of cotton, and in general farm work such as irrigating land and cleaning ditches.

PACIFIC: On the Pacific Coast total farm employment declined about 5 percent between July 1, 1942 and July 1, 1943. The number of family workers and hired workers decreased by about the same percentage. The indicated supply of farm workers is about the same as a year ago and the demand for additional help is likewise unchanged from last July. Wage rates rose steeply during the year and on July 1 the

index was 331 percent of the 1910-14 base, 101 points or about 42 percent above the July 1, 1942 index. As usual, rates are highest in the State of Washington, the highest for the country as a whole, as well as on the Pacific Coast. The upsurge in industrial activity in that State since Pearl Harbor has siphoned off a large number of farm workers and made it particularly difficult for the average farm to obtain necessary workers. About a thousand Mexican nationals had been brought into Washington by June 30 and more are said to be needed. A total of about 2,000 Mexican importees were brought into Oregon to aid in fruit harvest, particularly in the Hood River area, and to work in sugarbeet, onion, and lettuce fields of Malheur County. Some Japanese evacuees were also being used in eastern Oregon and Washington. The farm labor situation in California remains about the same as a year ago. Some 16,000 workers from Mexico had been brought into the State by June 30 this year. Others are expected as the season progresses.

EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS BROUGHT IN FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES UP TO JUNE 30, 1943

MEXICANS		JAMAICANS		BAHAMIANS	
State	Number of workers	State	Number of workers	State	Number of workers
S.Dak.	100	Conn.	1,003	Del.	105
Nebr.	150	N.Y.	1,529	Md.	1,266
Kans.	80	N.J.	2,052	Va.	692
Mont.	1,237	Pa.	311	N.C.	290
Idaho	505	Ohio	40	S.C.	20
Wyo.	300	Ind.	208	Fla.	514
Colo.	728	Ill.	343		
Ariz.	1,371	Mich.	723		
Nev.	101	Wis.	1,041		
Wash.	1,069	Idaho	561		
Oreg.	2,010				
Calif.	15,754				
Total	23,405	Total	8,483	Total	2,914

Farm wage rates and related data, United States, July 1, 1943, with comparisons

	Annual average 1910-14	Apr. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Apr. 1, 1943	July 1, 1943
FARM WAGE RATE INDEXES:					
Unadjusted	100	177	202	239	274
Adjusted for seasonal variation	100	181	196	244	266
FARM WAGE RATES:					
Per month, with board	$ 22.09	$ 41.47	$ 47.28	$ 56.84	$ 64.62
Per month, without board	29.18	50.54	1/56.85	67.21	76.00
Per day, with board	1.16	1.83	2.16	2.47	2.93
Per day, without board	1.42	2.10	2.45	2.88	3.34
FARM EMPLOYMENT INDEXES:					
Total -					
Unadjusted	100	79	100	77	97
Adjusted for seasonal variation	100	86	86	84	85
Family labor -					
Unadjusted	100	82	96	81	96
Adjusted for seasonal variation	100	85	86	84	86
Hired labor -					
Unadjusted	100	70	110	65	103
Adjusted for seasonal variation	100	90	85	83	81
EMPLOYMENT: (thousands of persons)					
Farm	12,052	9,483	12,009	9,308	11,749
Family labor	9,160	7,473	8,827	7,433	8,763
Hired labor	2,892	2,010	3,182	1,875	2,986
Nonagricultural 2/	---	41,400	42,300	41,600	3/41,500
FARM LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDEXES 4/					
Supply of farm labor	---	67	62	56	57
Demand for farm labor	---	119	121	126	125
RELATED INDEXES:					
Prices received by farmers 5/	100	148	154	184	3/190
Ratio of prices received to farm wage rates	100	84	76	77	---
Factory employment 6/	100	174	181	199	---
Average weekly factory earnings 7/	100	308	341	376	---

1/ Revised.
2/ Estimates of the Bureau of the Census relating to the week preceding the middle of the month. Excludes institutional population and estimated number of persons in the armed forces.
3/ June 1943 - latest data available.
4/ Average of 20 quarters, Jan. 1935 - Oct. 1939 = 100.
5/ Average of the 15th of the given and the 15th of the following month.
6/ Adjusted for seasonal variation.
7/ Factory payroll per employed worker adjusted for seasonal variation.

Farm wage rates and employment based on reports from 19,151 farmers.

Farm employment, United States and geographic divisions, July 1, 1943, with comparisons

Geographic division	May 1, 1942	June 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	May 1, 1943	June 1, 1943	July 1, 1943
	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
TOTAL FARM EMPLOYMENT						
United States	10,796	11,917	12,009	10,492	11,659	11,749
New England	245	259	290	246	257	281
Middle Atlantic	619	657	772	590	632	743
East North Central	1,518	1,584	1,569	1,437	1,502	1,528
West North Central	1,666	1,773	1,878	1,626	1,756	1,846
South Atlantic	2,175	2,430	2,309	2,083	2,340	2,302
East South Central	1,817	2,014	1,862	1,750	2,021	1,831
West South Central	1,811	2,152	2,146	1,802	2,079	2,064
Mountain	433	482	474	427	479	484
Pacific	512	566	709	531	593	670
FAMILY WORKERS 1/						
United States	8,399	9,037	8,827	8,248	8,962	8,763
New England	167	169	178	169	166	170
Middle Atlantic	426	431	468	414	415	468
East North Central	1,222	1,267	1,223	1,166	1,221	1,196
West North Central	1,352	1,417	1,481	1,345	1,438	1,488
South Atlantic	1,665	1,848	1,763	1,603	1,812	1,761
East South Central	1,561	1,683	1,553	1,524	1,703	1,552
West South Central	1,401	1,582	1,543	1,404	1,564	1,515
Mountain	303	318	283	301	319	299
Pacific	302	322	335	322	324	314
HIRED WORKERS						
United States	2,397	2,880	3,182	2,244	2,697	2,986
New England	78	90	112	77	91	111
Middle Atlantic	193	226	304	176	217	275
East North Central	296	317	346	271	281	332
West North Central	314	356	397	281	318	358
South Atlantic	510	582	546	480	528	541
East South Central	256	331	309	226	318	279
West South Central	410	570	603	398	515	549
Mountain	130	164	191	126	160	185
Pacific	210	244	374	209	269	356

1/ Including farm operators and members of their families working without wages.

Based on reports from 19,151 farmers.

Farm labor supply and demand: Index numbers by geographic divisions, July 1, 1943, with comparisons

(1935-39 = 100) 1/

	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1941	Apr. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Apr. 1, 1943	July 1, 1943
SUPPLY OF FARM LABOR						
Index Numbers						
United States	82	73	67	62	56	57
New England	73	60	56	52	48	50
Middle Atlantic	77	60	60	57	53	55
East North Central	80	66	66	64	57	55
West North Central	84	74	66	61	54	55
South Atlantic	80	75	70	67	60	60
East South Central	87	82	71	71	63	64
West South Central	84	76	69	65	57	57
Mountain	85	72	64	56	53	53
Pacific	84	73	66	54	52	55
DEMAND FOR FARM LABOR						
Index Numbers						
United States	112	115	119	121	126	125
New England	112	113	117	119	123	120
Middle Atlantic	111	111	117	116	124	122
East North Central	111	115	118	119	127	123
West North Central	122	127	130	131	138	139
South Atlantic	108	108	116	114	120	117
East South Central	111	107	120	119	125	122
West South Central	114	121	123	128	131	132
Mountain	115	124	125	131	135	130
Pacific	111	113	114	121	122	121

1/ Average of 20 quarters, Jan. 1935-Oct. 1939 = 100

Farm wage rate index, by geographic divisions, July 1, 1943, with comparisons (1910-14 = 100)

Geographic division	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1941	Apr. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Apr. 1, 1943	July 1, 1943
United States	138	160	177	202	239	274
New England	168	191	220	230	269	279
Middle Atlantic	155	177	201	217	251	277
East North Central	146	164	184	194	233	249
West North Central	118	139	162	182	223	250
South Atlantic	131	141	161	167	203	223
East South Central	116	121	143	150	186	199
West South Central	115	131	152	165	211	232
Mountain	118	139	153	183	219	250
Pacific	148	167	199	230	303	331

Farm wage rates and related data, by geographic divisions
July 1, 1943, with comparisons

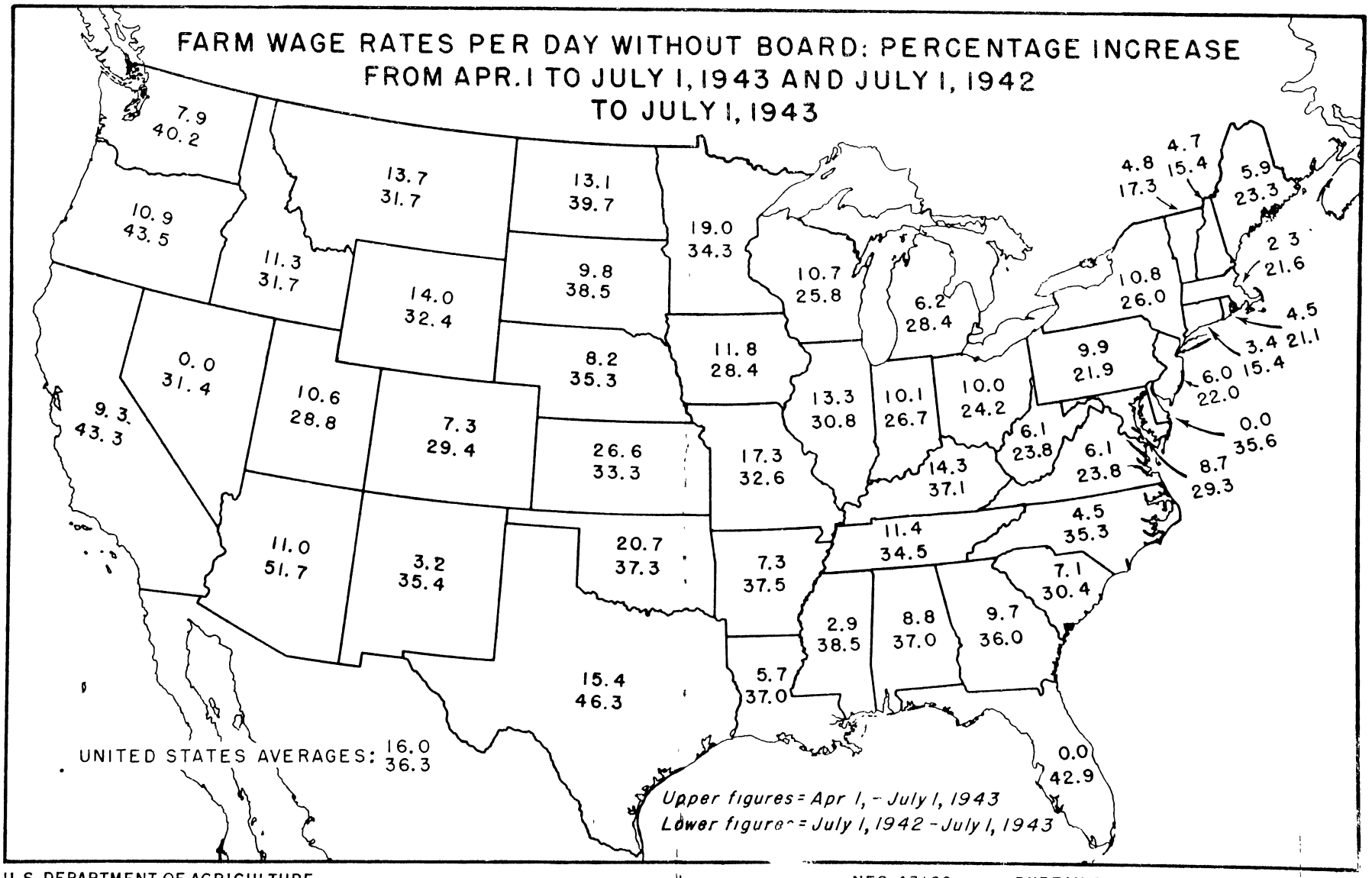
Geographic division	Annual average 1910-14	Apr. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Apr. 1, 1943	July 1, 1943
FARM WAGE RATES	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Per month with board					
New England	24.18	52.08	54.05	66.50	69.47
Middle Atlantic	22.25	44.56	48.00	57.25	61.19
East North Central	23.75	44.52	46.12	56.14	59.29
West North Central	26.32	45.16	49.29	61.93	68.02
South Atlantic	14.62	23.96	24.49	29.63	32.75
East South Central	14.71	22.48	23.41	29.14	30.85
West South Central	17.35	29.12	30.31	38.60	43.01
Mountain	32.48	51.60	60.32	72.38	82.69
Pacific	33.45	66.58	78.29	104.99	114.54
Per month without board					
New England	37.70	82.30	85.69	98.00	102.07
Middle Atlantic	33.41	67.27	72.39	83.21	93.11
East North Central	32.80	59.84	62.81	76.18	80.70
West North Central	36.86	58.24	63.26	81.18	87.35
South Atlantic	20.97	34.07	1/35.48	42.62	46.54
East South Central	20.80	31.25	32.86	40.01	42.13
West South Central	24.93	39.13	41.96	54.80	58.13
Mountain	46.42	73.07	79.77	98.21	109.15
Pacific	48.16	94.88	105.77	139.50	150.38
Per day with board					
New England	1.27	2.67	2.89	3.22	3.54
Middle Atlantic	1.24	2.42	2.73	3.04	3.37
East North Central	1.31	2.32	2.58	2.96	3.32
West North Central	1.46	2.14	2.60	2.99	3.55
South Atlantic	.81	1.22	1.28	1.59	1.74
East South Central	.81	1.06	1.13	1.42	1.54
West South Central	.98	1.42	1.58	1.98	2.24
Mountain	1.50	2.39	2.88	3.27	3.82
Pacific	1.49	3.01	3.53	4.63	5.24
Per day without board					
New England	1.71	3.60	3.76	4.33	4.48
Middle Atlantic	1.63	3.19	3.48	3.89	4.33
East North Central	1.68	2.91	3.20	3.69	4.07
West North Central	1.88	2.81	3.29	3.76	4.44
South Atlantic	1.05	1.56	1.64	2.06	2.19
East South Central	1.05	1.37	1.42	1.80	1.96
West South Central	1.25	1.72	1.92	2.40	2.70
Mountain	2.05	3.04	3.53	4.13	4.85
Pacific	2.06	3.88	4.56	5.92	6.50

1/ Revised.

Farm Wage Rates, by States,
July 1, 1942 and July 1, 1943

State	Per month				Per day			
	With board		Without board		With board		Without board	
	July 1, 1942	July 1, 1943	July 1, 1942	July 1, 1943	July 1, 1942	July 1, 1943	July 1, 1942	July 1, 1943
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Maine	53.00	73.50	76.25	103.00	2.90	3.55	3.65	4.50
N.H.	52.50	66.25	82.25	94.00	2.80	3.70	3.90	4.50
Vt.	51.50	64.25	73.00	91.00	2.85	3.45	3.75	4.40
Mass.	54.50	70.25	94.00	106.00	2.90	3.60	3.70	4.50
R.I.	57.00	75.00	91.00	112.00	2.90	3.60	3.80	4.60
Conn.	56.25	68.50	89.75	108.00	2.90	3.50	3.90	4.50
N.Y.	52.75	66.75	76.25	93.75	2.90	3.60	3.65	4.60
N.J.	52.25	71.00	78.75	100.75	2.75	3.50	3.60	4.40
Pa.	40.00	49.00	65.00	89.00	2.50	3.00	3.20	3.90
Ohio	40.75	51.75	58.00	72.00	2.55	3.15	3.10	3.85
Ind.	41.00	52.50	55.00	76.00	2.45	3.10	3.00	3.80
Ill.	49.50	65.25	65.00	82.00	2.65	3.50	3.25	4.25
Mich.	46.00	60.25	65.00	85.00	2.65	3.40	3.35	4.30
Wis.	52.00	64.00	69.75	87.50	2.60	3.40	3.30	4.15
Minn.	53.25	73.00	67.50	92.80	2.65	3.70	3.50	4.70
Iowa	56.75	74.75	67.00	91.00	3.05	3.95	3.70	4.75
Mo.	36.50	47.00	48.00	61.00	1.80	2.40	2.30	3.05
N.Dak.	55.50	81.50	74.00	106.75	2.60	3.75	3.40	4.75
S.Dak.	52.75	76.00	68.50	95.50	2.55	3.60	3.25	4.50
Nebr.	49.00	68.00	63.50	89.00	2.65	3.75	3.40	4.60
Kans.	42.50	62.00	59.75	85.00	3.00	4.10	3.75	5.00
Del.	40.00	53.00	59.50	81.00	2.45	3.15	2.95	4.00
Md.	39.25	49.25	56.25	70.00	2.35	2.95	2.90	3.75
Va.	31.00	38.00	1/44.00	54.00	1.60	2.00	2.10	2.60
W.Va.	31.00	39.25	44.00	55.25	1.60	2.00	2.10	2.60
N.C.	26.00	35.00	35.25	48.00	1.35	1.95	1.70	2.30
S.C.	19.25	25.00	26.75	35.00	.90	1.20	1.15	1.50
Ga.	19.25	26.00	26.75	35.25	1.00	1.35	1.25	1.70
Fla.	24.00	37.00	45.00	59.00	1.30	1.75	1.75	2.50
Ky.	29.75	40.00	40.25	54.00	1.35	1.90	1.75	2.40
Tenn.	24.25	33.00	34.50	44.75	1.15	1.55	1.45	1.95
Ala.	22.25	27.50	30.25	37.50	1.10	1.40	1.35	1.85
Miss.	20.75	27.50	30.00	38.00	1.05	1.45	1.30	1.80
Ark.	26.00	36.00	39.00	49.50	1.25	1.80	1.60	2.20
La.	21.50	29.75	30.50	43.00	1.10	1.50	1.35	1.85
Okla.	32.75	47.75	45.00	64.00	2.15	3.05	2.55	3.50
Tex.	33.50	49.00	45.25	65.00	1.70	2.50	2.05	3.00
Mont.	69.00	97.00	89.00	121.00	3.30	4.50	4.10	5.40
Idaho	68.00	92.00	88.00	120.00	3.45	4.50	4.10	5.40
Wyo.	60.50	83.35	81.00	112.00	2.85	3.85	3.70	4.90
Colo.	50.75	70.75	72.00	96.25	2.60	3.50	3.40	4.40
N.Mex.	41.00	57.00	56.00	79.00	1.95	2.80	2.40	3.25
Ariz.	60.50	82.00	81.25	114.00	2.45	3.35	3.00	4.55
Utah	70.50	90.00	88.00	115.00	3.15	3.80	3.65	4.70
Nev.	65.00	88.00	85.00	112.00	2.75	3.75	3.50	4.60
Wash.	76.00	113.00	106.00	151.00	3.70	5.45	4.85	6.80
Oreg.	73.50	108.00	97.75	138.00	3.60	5.00	4.25	6.10
Calif.	80.00	116.00	107.00	152.00	3.45	5.20	4.50	6.45
U.S.	47.29	64.62	1/56.85	76.00	2.16	2.93	2.45	3.34

1/ Revised.



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