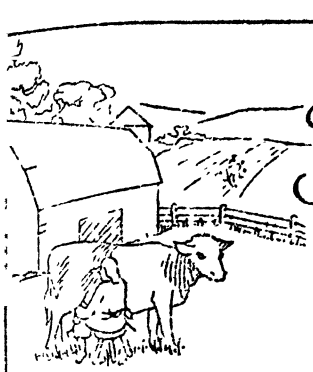

Farm Labor

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D.C. BAE September 14,1945

LATE SUMMER RISE IN HIRED FARM WORKERS GREATER THAN USUAL

The number of hired workers employed on farms showed a larger than usual seasonal increase during August, and on September 1 was about the same as a year earlier, the United States Department of Agriculture reported today. During the past year the monthly estimates of the number of hired workers have averaged about 100,000 less than for the same months a year earlier. Hired workers totaled 2,813,000 this month, just a little less than on September 1, 1944.

Some workers released from war industries and the armed forces are already returning to work on farms. On the whole, however, few residents and former residents of rural areas discharged from war jobs are now returning to farm employment. Shifts from industries to farms probably will not result in any immediate sharp upturn in farm employment. The return of former workers to the farm will result im much replacement of young boys and old men, hired of necessity, and of women and children of farm operator's families, by able-bodied and more efficient workers.

Operators were still working more hours per day on September 1 than before the war, but less than a year ago. Average number of hours worked per day by farm operators declined from 12.1 to 11.9. In 1939, the average was 11.7 hours. The workday for hired labor averaged 9.9 hours, compared with 10.0 hours a year ago, and 10.1 hours on September 1, 1939.

Total employment on farms, at 10,907,000 workers on September 1, was up 3 percent from a month earlier. Seasonal labor requirements for picking cotton in the South, and for the harvest of grains, fruit and specialty crops in the West, were primarily responsible for the increase. In other areas fewer people were working on farms than on August 1. Total farm employment was, however, 1 percent less this month than the 11,040,000 of a year ago. The decrease was greatest in the West South Central States, where rain and wet fields delayed cotton picking in Texas. The East South Central, the West North Central and the Middle Atlantic regions also showed decreases. The Pacific region showed an increase of 3 percent.

The number of family workers employed on farms September 1 was slightly greater than a month earlier. Increases in the number working in the cotton area of the South and on the Pacific Coast were responsible for the change during August from 7,970,000 to 8,094,000. All other areas had fewer family laborers at work, since the summer harvest season was nearly over and the heavy fall

load of work was not yet at hand. The family worker estimate of September 1 was 127,000 less than at the same time a year earlier. Almost all areas showed some decline with slight increases in only the New England, East North Central and South Atlantic regions.

Farm employment in the New England States at 275,000 persons on September 1, was seasonally lower than the 301,000 persons employed a month earlier. Summer work in the harvest of small grains and hay was about complete. As a result, the number of hired workers declined to 102,000 from 125,000 on August 1. The harvest of early fields of potatoes in Aroostook county, Maine, and of the Massachusetts cranberry crop, was not yet far enough advanced to require large numbers of hired laborers. However, sufficient work was being done on dairy and other farms around September 1 to maintain employment of family workers at 173,000 not much below the 176,000 a month earlier.

The number of all workers employed on New England farms this year on September 1 was 4,000 larger than a year ago. This increase was equally divided between family workers and hired workers. Average hours worked per day were less than a year ago, farm operators worked 12.0 hours per day around the first of this month and 12.3 hours a year earlier. Hired workers averaged 9.6 hours per day this year and 9.9 hours last year.

This year's September 1 estimate of 702,000 persons employed on farms in the Middle Atlantic States exceeded by 1 percent the total of 694,000 farm workers for a year earlier. A 9 percent increase in the number of hired workers from 246,000 a year ago to 269,000 was more than enough to offset a 3 percent decrease in family employment. The number of family workers added up to 433,000 on September 1 of this year, compared to 448,000 a year earlier. The total number of persons working was less, and work days were a little shorter. Farm operators averaged 12.4 hours per day and hired workers 10.3 hours, compared with 12.7 hours for operators and 10.4 hours for hired hands a year ago.

Labor requirements in the Middle Atlantic States declined during August, as the wheat, oat and hay harvest neared completion. Employment dropped about 8 percent during August. The number of family workers was 5 percent less than the 457,000 working on the first of last month, while the number of hired workers decreased 12 percent. Less labor than usual was required for the truck crop section of central and southern New Jersey, because of short production of summer maturing crops. The usual family labor was able to handle most of the plowing for fall grains, which was started by September 1 in New York and Pennsylvania, as well as some tobacco cutting in Pennsylvania.

The usual lull between summer and fall harvest seasons in the East North Central States caused farm employment to decline during August. Threshing of small grains was mostly completed, with plowing for winter wheat one of the main tasks. Total farm employment, of 1,478,000 persons, was 3 percent less on September 1 than the 1,528,000 workers employed a month earlier. The number of family workers decreased from 1,220,000 to 1,197,000 persons, and hired workers from 308,000 to 281,000.

There were about the same number of persons working on farms on September 1 as a year earlier. The 6,000 increase in the number of family workers from the 1,191,000 of a year ago about offset the 5,000 decrease in the number of hired

workers. Hours worked per day averaged 12.3 for farm operators, compared with 12.4 hours a year ago, while the average day for hired workers was 10.5 hours, compared with 10.7 last year.

The number of hired workers increased more than last year from August 1 to September 1 in the West North Central States. The increase amounted to 31,000 persons this year, compared with 11,000 for the same period a year ago. Hired workers totaled 358,000 on September 1, 1945 and 327,000 a month earlier. Employment of grain harvest hands in most of the northern part of the region accounted for most of the increase. Furthermore, potato digging had started by the first of September. Family employment dropped to 1,369,000 on September 1, from 1,414,000 a month earlier, as most grain harvest operations were completed by September 1 in the southern part of the region. Plowing and soil preparation for winter wheat were in progress, with a considerable acreage already planted in western Kansas. The increase from a month ago in hired workers was not sufficient to balance the decrease in family workers as total employment declined from 1,741,000 on August 1 to 1,727,000.

Total employment on September 1 continued to be below the corresponding month last year, as the number of family workers was about 1 percent less and hired workers 5 percent less. Farm operators averaged 12.7 hours work per day, the same as a year ago, and hired workers averaged 10.9 hours, an increase from the 10.8 hours of last year. Work days averaged longer in this region than in any other.

Cotton picking had moved to northern Georgia and South Carolina by September 1, and caused an increase from August 1 in both family and hired workers employed on farms in the South Atlantic States. Total employment was up about 9 percent, from 1,822,000 workers to 2,000,000 on September 1. The number of family workers increased from 1,518,000 to 1,588,000, and hired workers from 404,000 to 502,000. Peanuts were also being harvested in this region. Tobacco cutting was nearly finished in North Carolina, progressing rapidly in Virginia and just starting in West Virginia.

Employment on September 1 was about the same as a year earlier. Both the number of all and of family workers changed less than a half percent, while hired workers were about 2 percent fewer. With about the same working force, workdays were shorter than a year earlier. Operators averaged 0.3 hours less per day than the 11.8 hours of last year while the average day for hired workers was 9.4 hours, compared with 9.8 hours last year.

The greatest increase in farm employment during August was shown by the East South Central States. Family employment was up 15 percent, hired employment up 36 percent, and the combined total up 18 percent. Cotton picking in Alabama and Mississippi, tobacco cutting in Kentucky, and hay making in the entire area required a large part of the available labor. Employment on the first of the month totaled 1,657,000 workers, 1,407,000 family and 250,000 hired, compared with a total of 1,408,000 on August 1. Family workers made up 1,224,000 of the August 1 total, and hired workers the remainder of 184,000.

Although the seasonal increase was large, the number of farm workers was 32,000 less than the 2,089,000 of a year ago. The number of family workers was a little more than 2 percent, or 38,000 persons, less than the 1,445,000 last year.

The number of hired workers was greater, but the increase from the 344,000 hired workers of a year ago amounted to only 6,000 workers. Average hours worked per day were also less than a year earlier. Farm operators averaged 11.3 hours per day the first of this month and 11.4 hours a year ago, while the average work day of hired workers dropped 0.1 hour from a year ago to 7.7 hours.

Total farm employment in the West South Central States decreased 6 percent from August 1 to September 1. The decrease was somewhat greater than usual, as rain and wet fields caused some delay in cotton picking and other field work in east central Texas. Hay making was an important task in most of the area. Fall plowing was getting underway in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, with a considerable acreage of wheat planted in some counties in the High Plains area of Texas. These and other jobs employed 1,268,000 family workers and 351,000 hired workers. Total employment on September 1 was 1,619,000, compared with 1,723,000 on August 1. The number of family workers was almost 5 percent less than on the first of August, and the number of hired workers was 11 percent less.

Farm employment on September 1 was about 5 percent less than the 1,710,000 a year ago. Both the number of family workers and of hired workers showed decreases: family workers 3 percent and hired workers 12 percent. Family workers totaled 1,311,000 persons a year ago and hired workers 399,000. Hours worked per day averaged 11.5 for farm operators, the same as a year earlier, while hired workers averaged 9.6 hours, 0.3 hours per day less than last year.

There were 519,000 persons working on farms about the first of September in the Mountain States. This was 4 percent more than the 500,000 of August 1 and the same as on September 1 a year ago. The number of family workers, at 320,000, was almost the same as on August 1, but a little short of the 328,000 of September 1, 1944. However, the number of hired workers increased 12 percent, from 178,000 on August 1 to 199,000 on September 1. This was only 8,000 more than a year earlier. As in most other areas, average hours worked per day declined. Farm operators averaged 12.5 hours per day, compared with 12.7 hours on September 1, 1944. Workdays of hired labor, at 9.7 hours, were 0.2 hours less than last September 1.

Farm work around September 1 was characterized by its variety. In the northern part of the area, grain harvest was being completed, and ground preparation and seeding of fall grains were being carried on at the same time. Truck and vegetable crops were being harvested in Colorado and New Mexico; harvest of early potatoes continued in Idaho; bean harvest was started in the Big Horn Basin in Wyoming; flax was being cut generally in Montana; and the early peach harvest was started in Utah. In addition, cattle and sheep required the usual amount of labor

Farm employment in the Pacific States was approaching its annual peak. Employment on September 1 was up sharply from August 1, almost 16 percent, and was 3 percent greater than a year earlier. There were 840,000 people working on farms or ranches around the first of this month, compared with 727,000 on August 1, and 815,000 on September 1, 1944. The number of family workers, at 339,000, was 9 percent larger than on August 1, but 4 percent less than a year earlier. High wage rates for farm work on the Pacific Coast, the highest paid in any section of the country, appeared to be attracting some workers released by industry. Hired workers numbered 501,000, an increase of 9 percent from a year earlier, and of 20 percent from August 1. The length of workday was slightly less than a year earlier. Farm operators averaged 11.4 hours per day, 0.3 hours less than a

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Farm employment indexes and related data, United States, September 1, 1945, with comparisons

	Annual average 1910-14	September 1, 1944	August 1, 1945	September 1, 1945
FARM EMPLOYMENT (thousands of persons):				
Total	12,052	11,040	10,612	10,907
Family labor	9,160	8,223	7,970	8,094
Hired labor	2,892	2,817	2,642	2,813
FARM EMPLOYMENT INDEXES:				
Total				
Unadjusted	100	92	88	90
Adjusted for seasonal variation	100	82	83	81
Family labor				
Unadjusted	100	90	87	88
Adjusted for seasonal variation	100	84	85	82
Hired labor				
Unadjusted	100	97	91	97
Adjusted for seasonal variation	100	78	75	78

Based on reports from 16,728 farmers.

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year ago while the work day for hired labor averaged 9.3 hours the same as a year ago and the shortest in the nation.

Farm labor was employed at very diversified operations. In California alone, major jobs ranged from harvest of citrus in southern California; harvest of peaches, pears, almonds, prunes, grapes, tomatoes, other vegetables, melons and hay, to harvest of sugar beets, potatoes, and seed crops in specialized areas. Harvest of small grains was generally nearly complete in Oregon and Washington. Preparation for fall grain seeding was beginning, mostly with family labor. Hop picking in both Washington and Oregon drew heavily on the supply of hired labor.

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Farm employment, United States and geographic divisions, September 1, 1945, with comparisons

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

Geographic division	Sept. average 1935-39	Aug. 1, 1944	Sept. 1, 1944	Aug. 1, 1945	Sept. 1 1945
	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
United States	11,973	10,608	10,040	10,612	10,907
New England	283	289	271	301	275
Middle Atlantic	687	743	694	762	702
East North Central	1,575	1,504	1,477	1,528	1,478
West North Central	1,792	1,768	1,766	1,741	1,727
South Atlantic	2,346	1,962	2,099	1,922	2,090
East South Central	2,011	1,432	1,689	1,408	1,657
West South Central	2,044	1,718	1,710	1,723	1,619
Mountain	525	491	519	500	519
Pacific	710	701	815	727	840
FAMILY WORKERS 1/					
United States	8,860	7,914	8,223	7,970	8,094
New England	173	169	171	176	173
Middle Atlantic	436	463	448	457	433
East North Central	1,202	1,202	1,191	1,220	1,197
West North Central	1,386	1,402	1,389	1,414	1,369
South Atlantic	1,762	1,511	1,585	1,518	1,588
East South Central	1,694	1,239	1,445	1,224	1,407
West South Central	1,528	1,298	1,311	1,329	1,268
Mountain	309	314	328	322	320
Pacific	370	316	355	310	339
HIRED WORKERS					
United States	3,113	2,694	2,817	2,642	2,813
New England	110	120	100	125	102
Middle Atlantic	251	280	246	305	269
East North Central	373	302	286	308	281
West North Central	406	366	377	327	358
South Atlantic	584	451	514	404	502
East South Central	317	193	244	184	250
West South Central	516	420	399	394	351
Mountain	216	177	191	178	199
Pacific	340	385	460	417	501

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

Based on reports from 16,728 farmers who reported for their own farms the number of family and hired workers doing 2 or more days of work during the week of inquiry.

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Total, family and hired workers, United States, 1935-39 average and 1941-45 by months

TOTAL

	Average 1935-39	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
January 1	8,834	8,428	8,287	8,171	8,202	8,005
February 1	9,019	8,524	8,540	8,369	8,383	8,051
March 1	9,412	8,775	8,738	8,730	8,562	8,414
April 1	10,273	9,580	9,483	9,308	9,080	8,982
May 1	11,465	10,683	10,796	10,492	10,068	10,017
June 1	13,564	11,685	11,917	11,659	11,285	10,994
July 1	12,458	11,929	12,009	11,749	11,355	11,100
August 1	11,515	11,138	11,249	11,020	10,608	10,612
September 1	11,973	11,421	11,390	11,502	11,040	10,907
October 1	12,389	11,988	11,921	11,938	11,839	
November 1	11,399	10,749	10,879	10,698	10,690	
December 1	9,736	9,428	9,551	9,519	9,337	
Annual average 1/	10,920	10,361	10,397	10,263	10,037	

FAMILY WORKERS 2/

January 1	7,159	6,807	6,632	6,615	6,622	6,571
February 1	7,191	6,774	6,655	6,638	6,702	6,557
March 1	7,492	7,031	6,940	7,003	6,935	6,894
April 1	8,031	7,589	7,473	7,433	7,401	7,322
May 1	8,370	8,260	8,399	8,048	8,079	8,153
June 1	9,579	8,829	9,037	8,962	8,845	8,637
July 1	9,330	8,721	8,827	8,763	8,623	8,556
August 1	8,532	8,082	8,122	8,058	7,914	7,970
September 1	8,860	8,254	8,191	8,402	8,223	8,094
October 1	9,190	8,567	8,355	8,834	8,928	
November 1	8,543	7,920	8,052	8,064	8,168	
December 1	7,465	7,113	7,272	7,269	7,289	
Annual average 1/	8,353	7,829	7,853	7,857	7,810	

HIRED WORKERS

January 1	1,675	1,621	1,655	1,556	1,580	1,434
February 1	1,828	1,750	1,885	1,731	1,681	1,494
March 1	1,920	1,744	1,798	1,727	1,627	1,520
April 1	2,242	1,991	2,010	1,875	1,679	1,660
May 1	3,095	2,423	2,397	2,344	1,989	1,864
June 1	2,985	2,856	2,880	2,697	2,440	2,357
July 1	3,138	3,208	3,182	2,986	2,732	2,544
August 1	2,983	3,056	3,127	2,962	2,694	2,642
September 1	3,113	3,167	3,199	3,100	2,817	2,813
October 1	3,199	3,421	3,268	3,104	2,911	
November 1	2,856	2,829	2,827	2,634	2,522	
December 1	2,271	2,315	2,279	2,250	2,048	
Annual average 1/	2,567	2,538	2,542	2,406	2,227	

1/ Annual averages are simple averages of first of month employment estimates.
2/ Includes farm operators and members of their families working without wages.

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Length of workday for operators and hired workers, September 1, 1945, with comparisons

State	Operator			Hired workers		
	Sept. 1, 1939	Sept. 1, 1944	Sept. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1939	Sept. 1, 1944	Sept. 1, 1945
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Maine	12.2	12.8	12.5	9.5	9.5	9.0
N. H.	11.9	12.2	11.9	9.3	10.0	9.4
Vt.	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.7	11.1	11.1
Mass.	11.8	12.2	11.7	9.9	9.5	9.1
R. I.	11.6	12.2	12.2	10.2	9.7	9.1
Conn.	11.8	11.7	11.4	10.0	9.7	9.7
N. Eng.	12.0	12.3	12.0	9.9	9.9	9.6
N. Y.	12.4	12.6	12.2	10.0	10.7	10.4
N. J.	11.8	12.1	12.0	9.8	10.0	10.0
Pa.	12.2	12.8	12.7	10.0	10.3	10.2
M. Atl.	12.3	12.7	12.4	10.2	10.4	10.3
Ohio	12.1	12.4	12.2	9.9	10.1	9.3
Ind.	11.7	12.1	12.1	10.0	10.1	9.9
Ill.	11.9	11.9	12.0	10.7	10.8	10.6
Mich.	12.3	12.7	12.4	10.4	10.4	10.2
Wis.	12.7	13.0	13.0	11.4	11.6	11.6
E. N.Cent.	12.1	12.4	12.3	10.5	10.7	10.5
Minn.	12.8	13.0	13.1	11.2	11.0	11.2
Iowa	12.2	12.6	12.5	11.0	11.0	10.7
Mo.	12.0	12.3	12.2	10.2	10.0	10.2
N. Dak.	12.9	13.5	13.6	11.5	11.1	11.5
S. Dak.	12.4	13.3	13.5	11.3	11.1	10.9
Nebr.	12.0	12.7	13.0	10.8	10.6	10.7
Kans.	12.3	12.7	12.5	10.8	10.5	10.3
W. N. Cent.	12.3	12.7	12.7	10.9	10.8	10.9
Del.	12.0	12.8	12.4	10.0	10.1	9.2
Md.	12.0	12.8	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
Va.	11.6	12.2	12.0	9.9	9.8	9.5
W. Va.	11.2	11.9	11.9	9.1	9.3	9.1
N. C.	11.4	11.9	11.5	9.8	9.7	9.4
S. C.	11.2	11.6	11.0	9.7	9.8	9.2
Ga.	11.3	11.6	11.2	10.0	10.1	9.8
Fla.	10.3	10.7	10.7	9.3	9.0	8.9
S. Atl.	11.3	11.8	11.5	9.8	9.8	9.4
Ky.	11.0	11.8	12.1	10.0	10.0	9.9
Tenn.	11.4	11.7	11.6	10.0	10.1	10.1
Ala.	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.0	9.7	9.7
Miss.	10.7	11.2	10.7	9.9	9.5	9.3
E. S. Cent.	11.0	11.4	11.3	10.0	9.8	9.7
Ark.	11.2	11.4	10.9	9.9	9.6	9.4
La.	10.7	10.9	11.2	9.7	9.5	9.5
Okla.	11.7	11.7	12.0	10.5	10.1	9.7
Tex.	11.6	11.8	11.7	10.0	10.0	9.7
W. S. Cent.	11.4	11.5	11.5	10.0	9.9	9.6
Mont.	12.4	12.9	12.9	10.5	10.9	10.3
Idaho	12.0	12.9	12.9	10.0	9.9	9.5
Wyo.	12.2	12.9	12.7	9.8	10.0	10.0
Colo.	11.9	12.7	12.7	10.3	10.0	9.9
N. Mex.	11.5	12.5	12.4	10.0	10.2	9.7
Ariz.	10.8	11.9	11.3	9.5	9.0	9.5
Utah	12.0	12.7	11.9	8.7	8.7	8.6
Nev.	12.4	12.3	12.3	8.6	9.0	9.0
Mount.	11.9	12.7	12.5	9.9	9.9	9.7
Wash.	11.8	12.1	12.3	9.8	9.8	9.9
Oreg.	11.8	12.1	11.8	9.5	9.2	9.1
Calif.	10.6	11.3	10.7	9.2	9.1	9.1
Pacific.	11.2	11.7	11.4	9.4	9.3	9.3
U. S.	11.7	12.1	11.9	10.1	10.0	9.9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Foreign workers and prisoners of war employed in agriculture about September 1, 1945

State	Mexicans 1/	Jamaicans 1/	Bahamains 1/	Newfoundlanders 1/	Prisoners of war 2/	Total
Maine		215		91		306
N.H.		69		69		138
Vt.				153		3/ 153
Mass.		420		75	440	935
R.I.				14		14
Conn.		2,710		103		2,813
N.Y.		3,471	354	312	1,853	5,990
N.J.		1,706	6	79	2,546	4,337
Pa.		675	32	83	751	1,541
Ohio	144	1,617			677	2,438
Ind.	620	506	2		460	1,588
Ill.	593	590	18		2,842	4,043
Mich.	2,953	756			3,673	7,382
Wis.	670	1,313	29		1,003	3,015
Minn.	1,377	477	5		530	2,389
Iowa	195	94			972	1,261
Mo.		143			1,793	1,936
N.Dak.	2,152					2,152
S. Dak.	578				150	728
Nebr.	782				1,841	2,623
Kans.		224			1,683	1,907
Del.		287	301	12	442	1,042
Md.		666	573	17	2,797	4,053
Va.			421		2,015	2,436
W.Va.					118	118
N.C.			1,034		1,450	2,534
S.C.					1,542	1,542
Ga.					3,584	3,584
Fla.		2,122	1,546		832	4,500
Ky.					2,619	2,619
Tenn.			249		945	1,194
Ala.					370	370
Miss.					2,653	2,653
Ark.					7,518	7,518
La.					4,031	4,031
Okla.					913	913
Tex.					3,340	3,340
Mont.	3,146				1,185	4,331
Idaho	3,593				1,550	5,143
Wyo.	315				766	1,081
Colo.	1,853	95			3,620	5,568
N.Mex.					1,482	1,482
Ariz.	1,448	5			1,369	2,822
Utah	950				1,250	2,200
Nev.	727					727
Wash.	4,513				300	4,813
Oreg.	3,782				2,043	5,825
Calif.	28,766	2,626			8,012	39,404
Total	59,157	20,787	4,620	1,008	77,960	163,532

1/ As of September 1, data provided by Requirements and Certification Division, Program Branch, Office of Labor, U.S.D.A. 2/ As of August 30, data provided by Extension Service, Washington, D.C. 3/ Includes 61 Canadians.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Farm labor placements 1/

State	July		January 1 to July 31	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
Maine	2,826	1,055	5,891	2,179
N.H.	558	891	1,149	3,090
Vt.	421	344	1,668	1,535
Mass.	1,622	1,771	4,334	3,577
R.I.	113	107	273	255
Conn.	6,109	5,533	10,026	12,552
N.Y.	44,172	51,385	70,460	85,958
N.J.	9,966	12,172	18,306	24,298
Pa.	11,991	10,369	17,316	16,287
Ohio	23,271	5,930	37,711	13,079
Ind.	7,804	11,843	17,223	21,791
Ill.	22,360	9,313	44,140	71,175
Mich.	27,778	38,862	59,147	56,015
Wis.	10,858	3,278	24,628	7,806
Minn.	12,413	7,409	30,683	14,439
Iowa	27,754	20,444	39,753	37,857
Mo.	1,183	1,460	7,084	3,775
N.Dak.	9,312	7,054	37,533	26,655
S.Dak.	15,791	11,778	20,042	18,903
Nebr.	5,876	20,134	12,827	47,484
Kans.	7,700	9,033	27,469	14,105
Del.	3,965	3,997	7,646	8,329
Md.	27,062	34,321	47,920	68,981
Va.	15,301	16,594	22,427	30,377
W.Va.	423	283	2,171	1,535
N.C.	25,406	22,477	60,059	70,051
S.C.	7,627	27,325	22,610	57,257
Ga.	13,800	19,087	46,178	69,404
Fla.	825	2,119	15,219	24,407
Ky.	2,644	12,666	19,877	34,099
Tenn.	8,796	16,911	53,309	95,967
Ala.	1,204	2,117	11,843	18,508
Miss.	4,314	14,824	23,061	79,199
Ark.	14,746	53,105	175,601	199,750
La.	4,562	7,476	29,608	38,755
Okla.	14,300	17,735	61,920	106,623
Tex.	78,922	47,057	162,535	203,426
Mont.	3,280	34,791	9,033	58,355
Idaho	27,184	41,732	74,763	116,539
Wyo.	730	5,975	4,441	9,973
Colo.	13,973	6,845	28,407	35,282
N.Mex.	10,696	8,482	27,289	30,377
Ariz.	1,739	8,343	21,129	45,524
Utah	21,109	31,787	38,840	65,930
Nev.	1,337	1,468	4,101	3,734
Wash.	70,341	70,322	124,013	152,680
Oreg.	43,615	45,722	89,349	69,614
Calif.	65,676	64,925	291,399	342,890
Total	733,514	848,941	1,973,410	2,494,917

1/ Data from monthly reports of Extension Farm Labor Program, Extension Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.