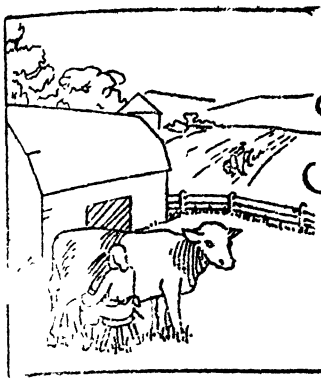

Farm Labor

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C. BAE March 13, 1945

FARM EMPLOYMENT UP AS SPRING PLANTING SEASON APPROACHES

Snow-cover still hampered field work in the more northern portions of the country and wet fields retarded spring plowing in many other sections, but the number of persons employed on farms made about its usual seasonal rise during February, the United States Department of Agriculture reported today. About 8,400,000 persons were working on farms on March 1 of this year. This represented an increase of around 360,000 persons during February compared with an average seasonal upturn of 332,000 workers during the month in the 10 years, 1935-44. Having increased from a very low midwinter level, however, March 1 farm employment was still nearly 150,000 persons less than a year ago and the lowest estimated for the month during the 21 years of record.

Confirming the scarcity of able-bodied hands available for hire in rural areas, the number of hired workers employed on farms on March 1 totaled only about 1,500,000 persons, up only about 25,000 from a month earlier and down over 100,000 from March 1, 1944. Increases over a year ago were registered only in the West South Central and Mountain States, with declines recorded elsewhere. As of March 1, the length of the farm workday also dropped a fifth of an hour under March 1, 1944. This decline was applicable both to operators and hired help. The average workday for hired hands on March 1 was 9.5 hours, no longer than on March 1, 1940. Farm operators, however, were still working an average of 11 hours per day, up seven-tenths of an hour over 5 years ago. Snow-cover and above-normal precipitation undoubtedly contributed to the decline from March 1944 in the number of persons working and the average length of workday in many sections. However, the difficulty in signing up hired hands as the spring planting season approaches probably was of even more importance in a large part of the country in accounting for the decline in the number of hired hands employed. An increase in the number of female farm workers and in part-time employment in non-agricultural industries may also have contributed to the shorter farm workday.

Percentage-wise, the decrease in the number of family workers from March a year ago was rather small, amounting to only about three-fourths of 1 percent as compared with a 6.5 percent reduction in hired workers. The number of family workers (including farm operators) employed on the first of this month added up to nearly 6,300,000, or about 235,000 more than a month earlier and only around 40,000 less

than on March 1 last year. If these shifts continue, family workers likely will be called upon to do an even larger proportion of nonharvest operations on United States farms in 1945 than at any other time on record.

Field Work Not Yet Started in New England

March 1 was still the inactive season in New England as far as field work was concerned. The 213,000 workers employed on farms at that time were mainly occupied with the care of livestock, cutting wood, and other minor farm jobs. Snow-cover was still heavy in most parts of the region and has interfered with the movement of hay and feed and other seasonal farm jobs. The harvest of the maple sugar crop got under way in a few sections as above-normal temperatures started the sap to flow in the earlier producing sections.

Some field work was possible in the Middle Atlantic States on March 1, but extensive snow-cover and wet fields still prevented preparation for spring planting from getting under way. Farm activities, therefore, were restricted, for the most part, to farm chores. Employment increased somewhat less than usual in this region during February, reaching a total of 500,000 persons on March 1 as compared with 515,000 a year earlier.

The snow-cover receded considerably in the East North Central States during February but fields were still blanketed in Michigan and Wisconsin on March 1. Pre-spring planting work also was retarded elsewhere in the region, however, because of above-normal precipitation and wet grounds. About as many farm workers (1,250,000) were employed in this region on the first of March as a year ago, a small decline in the number of hired hands being offset by an increase in family workers. Both groups, however, were reported as working fewer hours per day this year than a year ago. Some seeding of cloverseed on wheat land was reported in Illinois as well as scattered instances of corn shucking, but by March 1, farmers had not made much of a dent in the backlog of work which had piled up during the extremely hard winter.

In the West North Central Region more family workers have been reported than a year ago, owing to the scarcity of workers available for hire. The manpower problem on some livestock farms in this region has been reported as acute. Snow-cover, except in Minnesota and parts of Iowa, has receded, but heavy precipitation has hampered field work in other parts of this region. Chores, butchering, and the care of livestock constituted the bulk of the farm work load on March 1, although in the potato-producing Red River Valley considerable activity was reported in grading and preparing potatoes for market. The shorter farm work day probably was accounted for, in part, by bad weather.

Precipitation in most of the South Atlantic Region was above normal during the week including March 1, thereby retarding farm activities. Farmers in many sections of this region have not been able to get into the wet fields for spring plowing. This fact along with the general scarcity of available workers helped to account for the decline in number of hired workers from 362,000 on March 1, 1944 to 318,000 on March 1 this year. In some areas, an increased lay per hen

and milk production per cow suggests that farmers are taking better care of reduced livestock numbers. With spring land-preparation lagging due to excessive moisture, farmers have had ample time to cut fuel wood for home use in most of the South Atlantic States. By March 1, sowing of tobacco beds was completed as far north as North Carolina.

Reports from the East South Central Region indicate that heavy rainfall again may have helped to account for a shorter workday. This is reflected in a lag in the February increase in both family and hired workers employed on farms in this region behind the normal seasonal rise for the month. From Kentucky and Tennessee, however, come reports of an occasional return to farms from war industries because of the increased returns from crops such as tobacco.

Unlike reports from other parts of the country, those from the West South Central Region show a decrease in family workers from 1,126,000 in March of last year to 1,101,000 on March 1, 1945, with an increase in the number of hired workers from 263,000 to 277,000. The draft of an increasing number of farm boys and the concomitant necessity for hiring additional workers was commented upon by many respondents in this region. Wet grounds reduced field work in many parts of the Southwest on March 1, but carlot shipments of citrus fruit from Texas during the week ended March 3 indicated greater activity in the Lower Valley citrus harvest than a year earlier.

In the Mountain Region there were also fewer family workers and an increase in hired workers on March 1 as compared with a year ago. Shed lambing had started as far north as Wyoming by March 1. Harvest of citrus fruits and winter vegetables was under way in Arizona. Although shipments during the week ended March 3 were 29 percent smaller than a year ago, most of this reduction was due to the sharp decrease in shipments of lettuce and romaine from the Yuma district.

With a receding snow-cover and less than normal precipitation in the northern sections of the Pacific region, the numbers of persons working on farms on the first of this month had regained the level of a year earlier. In Washington State, spring plowing had begun in earnest on March 1 and some early crops were being sown. Soil conditions there were very good, with sufficient moisture to make plowing fairly easy in most sections of the State. In California, normal seasonal farm activities were taking place, winter vegetables being harvested, spring and summer truck crops planted, citrus rolling to market, and orchards and vineyards pruned. Cotton picking was still under way in the San Joaquin Valley.

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

	Annual average 1910-14	Feb. 1, 1944	Mar. 1, 1944	Feb. 1, 1945	Mar. 1, 1945
FARM EMPLOYMENT INDEXES:					
Total-					
Unadjusted	100	70	71	67	70
Adjusted for seasonal variation	100	85	84	83	83
Family labor -					
Unadjusted	100	73	76	72	75
Adjusted for seasonal variation	100	85	85	84	84
Hired labor -					
Unadjusted	100	58	56	52	53
Adjusted forseasonal variation	100	87	82	78	78
FARM EMPLOYMENT (thous. of persons):					
Total	12,052	8,383	8,562	8,051	8,414
Family labor	9,160	6,702	6,935	6,557	6,894
Hired labor	2,892	1,681	1,627	1,494	1,520

Wage income per hired farm worker
United States, 1910-44

Year	Dollars per yr.	Index numbers 1910-14 = 100	Year	Dollars per yr.	Index numbers 1910-14 = 100
1910	263	97	1928	429	158
1911	265	98	1929	430	159
1912	274	101	1930	398	147
1913	278	103	1931	315	116
1914	276	102	1932	234	86
1915	278	103	1933	210	77
1916	305	113	1934	256	94
1917	384	142	1935	305	113
1918	470	173	1936	344	127
1919	544	201	1937	395	146
1920	617	228	1938	382	141
1921	400	148	1939	378	139
1922	385	142	1940	390	144
1923	421	155	1941	470	173
1924	426	157	1942	616	227
1925	433	160	1943 1/	801	296
1926	438	162	1944 1/	940	347
1927	434	160			

1/ Preliminary.

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

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

Geographic division	Jan. 1, 1944	Feb. 1, 1944	Mar. 1, 1944	January 1, 1945	February 1, 1945	March 1, 1945
	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
United States	8,202	8,383	8,562	8,005	8,051	8,414
New England	201	211	207	200	203	213
Middle Atlantic	493	512	515	491	486	500
East North Central	1,223	1,234	1,251	1,201	1,178	1,251
West North Central	1,383	1,362	1,397	1,368	1,345	1,394
South Atlantic	1,477	1,584	1,625	1,435	1,430	1,556
East South Central	1,275	1,317	1,333	1,228	1,248	1,275
West South Central	1,366	1,344	1,389	1,282	1,348	1,378
Mountain	348	359	373	345	347	375
Pacific	436	460	472	455	466	472
FAMILY WORKERS 1/						
United States	6,622	6,702	6,935	6,571	6,557	6,894
New England	153	157	150	150	155	157
Middle Atlantic	373	373	379	367	364	373
East North Central	1,038	1,038	1,067	1,041	1,005	1,083
West North Central	1,200	1,175	1,225	1,204	1,184	1,246
South Atlantic	1,156	1,204	1,263	1,133	1,215	1,238
East South Central	1,095	1,133	1,154	1,069	1,105	1,123
West South Central	1,074	1,065	1,126	1,065	1,071	1,101
Mountain	262	275	283	261	271	280
Pacific	271	282	288	281	287	293
HIRED WORKERS						
United States	1,580	1,681	1,627	1,434	1,494	1,520
New England	48	54	57	50	48	56
Middle Atlantic	120	139	136	124	122	127
East North Central	185	196	184	160	173	168
West North Central	183	187	172	164	161	148
South Atlantic	321	380	362	302	315	318
East South Central	180	184	179	159	143	152
West South Central	292	279	263	217	277	277
Mountain	86	84	90	84	76	95
Pacific	165	178	184	174	179	179

1/ Includes farm operators and members of their families doing farm work without wages.

? Based on returns from 19,876 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.

Length of Farm Workday for Operators and Hired Workers, March 1, 1945, with comparisons

State	Operators			Hired Help		
	March 1 1940	March 1 1944	March 1 1945	March 1 1940	March 1 1944	March 1 1945
Maine	12.0	11.9	11.7	9.5	9.2	9.5
N.H.	11.0	11.4	11.1	9.3	9.7	9.6
Vt.	12.0	12.0	12.6	10.7	11.0	11.3
Mass.	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.0	9.4	9.6
R.I.	11.0	10.1	11.3	10.0	10.0	10.3
Conn.	11.3	11.5	10.7	10.1	9.9	9.9
N.Eng.	11.5	11.5	11.4	10.0	9.8	9.9
N.Y.	11.1	12.0	11.6	10.3	10.6	10.6
N.J.	11.0	11.3	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.0
Pa.	10.9	11.9	11.7	9.7	10.2	10.0
M.Atl.	11.0	11.9	11.6	10.0	10.4	10.3
Ohio	10.6	11.4	11.2	9.3	9.6	9.5
Ind.	10.2	11.1	10.8	9.4	9.6	9.5
Ill.	10.1	11.1	11.0	9.7	10.3	10.1
Mich.	10.4	11.5	11.3	9.8	9.9	10.0
Wis.	11.4	12.3	12.0	10.9	11.5	11.1
E.N.Cent.	10.5	11.5	11.3	9.9	10.4	10.2
Minn.	10.7	11.6	11.4	10.2	11.0	10.5
Iowa	10.3	11.5	11.0	10.0	10.5	10.0
Mo.	10.7	11.6	11.1	9.6	9.7	9.6
N. Dak.	9.6	10.8	10.6	9.5	10.2	10.0
S. Dak.	10.0	10.7	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.8
Nebr.	10.0	11.4	11.4	9.5	10.1	9.9
Kans.	10.6	11.3	11.3	9.8	10.0	9.9
W.N.Cent.	10.4	11.4	11.1	9.9	10.3	10.0
Del.	11.0	11.9	12.0	9.7	9.4	9.6
Md.	11.1	11.8	11.6	9.7	10.0	10.2
Va.	10.8	11.5	11.3	9.5	9.5	9.5
W. Va.	10.2	11.0	10.7	8.9	9.1	8.9
N.C.	10.2	10.8	10.5	9.2	9.2	9.1
S.C.	10.3	10.7	10.5	9.2	9.8	9.5
Ga.	10.1	10.7	10.6	9.3	9.5	9.4
Fla.	10.4	10.8	10.4	9.4	9.2	8.9
S.Atl.	10.3	10.9	10.7	9.3	9.5	9.3
Ky.	10.0	11.1	10.8	9.2	9.4	9.4
Tenn.	9.9	11.3	11.0	9.4	9.7	9.4
Ala.	10.0	10.9	10.4	9.0	9.6	9.3
Miss.	9.6	10.6	10.5	9.4	9.3	9.0
E.S.Cent.	9.9	10.9	10.7	9.3	9.5	9.3
Ark.	10.3	10.8	10.4	9.4	9.2	9.2
La.	10.1	10.6	10.4	9.3	9.2	9.1
Okla.	10.4	11.6	11.0	9.3	9.6	9.2
Tex.	10.4	11.3	11.4	9.5	9.8	9.3
W.S. Cent.	10.3	11.1	10.9	9.4	9.6	9.2
Mont.	9.3	10.5	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.3
Idaho	10.0	10.7	10.4	9.0	9.3	9.4
Wyo.	9.7	11.2	10.9	9.5	9.6	9.3
Colo.	10.5	11.1	11.0	9.6	9.7	9.6
N. Mex.	10.5	11.2	11.0	9.5	9.6	8.8
Ariz.	10.3	10.7	10.9	9.3	8.9	9.1
Utah	10.3	9.9	10.2	8.3	8.1	8.0
Nev.	10.3	12.1	11.2	9.0	10.5	9.0
Mount.	10.1	10.8	10.6	9.3	9.4	9.2
Wash.	10.5	11.0	11.2	9.3	9.3	9.5
Oreg.	10.5	11.1	10.8	9.2	9.1	8.8
Calif.	9.7	10.2	10.3	8.8	8.8	8.9
Pacific	10.1	10.6	10.7	8.9	8.9	8.9
U.S.	10.3	11.2	11.0	9.5	9.7	9.5

NEW SURVEYS OF FARM WAGES AND FARM WAGE RATES UNDER WAY

In recognition of the need for more information relating to farm labor problems, Congress has provided funds to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to expand its collection of data on wages and wage rates of farm laborers throughout the country. The expanded program will include enumerative national surveys of wage rates paid regular and seasonal hired farm workers on a sample of approximately 20,000 farms, surveys of seasonal wage rates paid for harvest operations in selected special crop areas, and additional mailed questionnaire surveys to provide new types of farm wage information by States.

Surveys are already under way in Florida, Texas, and California of wage rates and wages paid workers for the major harvest operation of special crops in important production areas. Since many of these jobs are paid at piece rates, information is also being obtained on length of time worked in order to know how much workers really earn per hour or per day at specified rates. By obtaining data for individual workers, new information will be available on the differences in wage rates and performance between different types of workers, and on the percentage of workers receiving specified levels of wages for a given operation.

Farmers in one locality need to know not only about wage rates there, but also about rates and wages in other areas that grow the same product or use the same workers. The results of the wage surveys in the special crop areas will be summarized each month in the Farm Labor Report. Preliminary results from surveys made in Florida during February follow.

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS OF CITRUS FRUIT PICKERS AND STRAWBERRY PICKERS IN SELECTED AREAS OF FLORIDA, FEBRUARY 1945

Prevailing piece rates for picking citrus fruit and strawberries in Florida in February resulted in great differences between the hourly earnings of citrus and strawberry pickers. Special surveys, which obtained wage information on citrus pickers employed by packing houses in the principal citrus producing area of Florida and on strawberry pickers in Hillsborough County, indicate that the average hourly wages for citrus pickers were $1.05 for oranges, $0,85 for grapefruit, and $1.04 for tangerines, while the strawberry pickers averaged only 32 cents per hour. Since strawberry picking was being done during the same period as citrus picking, a comparison of rates and earnings in these two operations illustrates the great differences in agricultural wage rates and earnings of farm workers doing different jobs. Hillsborough County was chosen for the survey of strawberry pickers since it is the leading strawberry county in the State and the survey covered the peak of harvest.

Average rates - As a result of certain upward adjustments which have been permitted, the average rates paid per box for citrus fruits exceeded slightly the basic ceiling rates set by WFA. The average rate for picking a box of tangerines, for example was 30.6 cents as compared with the ceiling rate of 30 cents. Almost all the strawberry pickers received 5 cents a quart for picking strawberries, with enough receiving 6 cents a quart to bring the average rate to 5.1 cents per quart.

Daily wages of citrus and strawberry pickers - Citrus pickers not only had higher average hourly wages than strawberry pickers, but they also worked more hours per day, resulting in even greater differentials in daily than in hourly earnings. Domestic white citrus pickers averaged $8.10 wages per day, while strawberry pickers averaged only $1.90 per day. Associated with these wage differentials between the two groups of workers is the fact that most of the citrus pickers were adult males,

while most of the strawberry pickers were girls and boys 10 to 17 years of age. However, the small number of male strawberry pickers aged 18 through 44 -- only 8 in the group -- averaged only $3.00 per day. This may be partially accounted for by the fact that strawberry pickers averaged only 5.7 working hours per day. Ordinarily, strawberry picking does not start until the ground is dry. Furthermore, strawberries picked on one day cannot be held over until the next day for shipment. Picking must stop, therefore, in time for each day's pick to be packed, loaded on cars, and rolled to market. The reported weekly earnings of strawberry pickers represent only those earned on the farms surveyed and do not include those that may have been earned during the same week on other farms.

Wages of strawberry pickers and other hired farm workers in Hillsborough County - Strawberry pickers, with average hourly wages of 32 cents per hour, made less than other hired workers on the same strawberry farms, who averaged 43 cents per hour in cash wages. A majority of the other hired workers on strawberry farms were strawberry packers, mainly women, who were paid from 1-1/4 to 2 cents per pint for packing. The pickers also made less per hour than all hired farm workers in Hillsborough County averaged in January, before the strawberry picking season began. During the week ended January 13, 1945, the average hourly wage for all hired farm workers in the county was 39 cents, and the average for those paid by the hour or day without meals was 44 cents per hour. Only a very small proportion of the strawberry pickers received meals in addition to cash wages; 95 percent of the entire group were paid a piece rate of 5 or 6 cents a quart without any meals furnished.

Comparison of wages of different types of citrus packers - Domestic citrus pickers made the highest average hourly earnings, $1.05 per hour for colored pickers and $1.03 for white. But domestic white workers had higher average daily and weekly earnings than domestic colored because of working longer hours per day and per week. Earnings of imported foreign workers (colored) were somewhat below domestic colored workers, having hourly earnings of 96 cents, but because of longer hours per week they averaged $34.90 per week, exceeding the $30.50 weekly average of domestic colored citrus pickers. These weekly wages represent only the amount earned by specific individuals while working on this crew from which the record was obtained and do not include earnings the worker may have received from other jobs.

Only a small number of prisoners of war were included in the sample, so that the estimates derived from their records may not adequately represent all prisoners of war picking Florida citrus. These prisoners worked longer hours per week than any of the other groups, 38 hours per week as compared with 36 hours for domestic white and imported foreign workers, and with 29 hours per week for domestic colored pickers. But since the prisoners' average performance was so much under that of the other types of workers, their wages earned were only about half as much. (Actually the prisoners of war receive only 80 cents per day and the rest of their wages go to the United States Government.)

Distribution of citrus pickers by earnings - Even within a given group of workers, the variation in wages earned per day or per week from the same piece rate is great One-fourth of the domestic white citrus pickers had average earnings of less than $6.00 per day worked, while 21 percent averaged $10.00 or more per day worked. For domestic colored pickers, the corresponding percentages were 32 percent with earnings under $6.00 per day, and 19 percent averaging $10.00 or more. Of the imported foreign workers, only 10 percent averaged as much as $10.00 per day, and 44 percent fell below $6.00 per day. Because imported foreign pickers worked more days per week than domestic colored workers, however, 17 percent of them had weekly earnings of $50.00 or more, while only 15 percent of the domestic colored pickers earned as much as $50.00 while working on the crew from which the wage information was obtained for one pay-week. Among domestic white pickers, 22 percent made $50.00 or more, and only 24 percent made less than $25.00 during the week.

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Average wages and average time worked by citrus pickers, strawberry pickers, and hired farm workers, selected areas in Florida, February 1945 (Preliminary)

Type of worker	Average cash wages earned (on rptg. crew or farm): Hourly	Daily	Weekly	Average time worked (on rptg. crew or farm): Hours per day	Hours per week	Days per week
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.
Citrus pickers employed by packing houses 1/						
Domestic white	1.03	8.10	36.50	7.9	36	4.5
Domestic colored	1.05	7.90	30.50	7.6	29	3.8
Imported foreign	.96	6.80	34.90	7.1	36	5.1
Prisoners of war 2/	.43	3.40	16.20	8.0	38	4.7
Hired farm workers in Hillsborough County 3/						
Strawberry pickers	.32	1.90	5.70	5.7	18	3.1
Males aged 18-44 4/	.46	3.00	10.00	6.4	22	3.4
All other pickers 4/	.32	1.80	5.60	5.8	18	3.0
Other hired workers on strawberry farms	.43	2.90	9.80	6.8	27	3.4
All hired farm workers	.39	3.50	17.60	9.0	45	5.0
Paid by hour or day	.44	4.00	17.80	9.0	40	4.5
All others	.33	2.90	17.30	8.8	53	6.0

1/ Estimates are based on records for a sample of crews including 1,019 pickers employed by packing houses in the most important citrus producing area of the State (14 counties), for a pay-week ending nearest to Feb. 22, 1945. These preliminary results are based on unweighted averages and may be revised if further analysis indicates that the heavier sampling rate used for larger packing houses affects the averages shown.

2/ Prisoners of war actually receive only 80 cents a day of the wages indicated; the rest goes to the United States Government.

3/ Estimates for strawberry pickers and for other hired workers on strawberry farms are based on data from a survey of a sample of 115 strawberry farms in Hillsboro County. In the surveys, reports were obtained on 622 workers, including 404 strawberry pickers, who were working for wages on these farms during the week ended February 17, 1945. Estimates for all hired farm workers in Hillsborough County are based on data from a survey of a sample of 224 farms, approximately 1/18 of all farms in the County. In this survey reports were obtained on 1,33 hired workers employed on these farms during the week ended January 13, 1945.

4/ These estimates relate only to workers paid by the quart without meals; such workers made up 95 percent of the total number of strawberry pickers.

Average wage rates, performance, and wages of citrus pickers and strawberry pickers, selected areas in Florida, February 1945 (Preliminary)

Type of workers	Average wage rate	Unit	Average performance: Units per hour	Average performance: Units per day	Average wages: Per hour	Average wages: Per day
	Cents		No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.
Citrus pickers employed by packing houses						
Orange pickers 1/					1.05	2/ 7.90
Grapefruit pickers	9.4	Box	9.0	2/68	.85	2/ 6.40
Tangerine pickers	30.6	Box	3.4	2/26	1.04	2/ 7.90
Strawberry pickers in Hillsborough County						
Males aged 18-44	5.0	Quart	9.2	60	.46	3.00
All other pickers	5.1	Quart	6.3	36	.32	1.80

1/ Estimates of average rates for the several types of oranges not yet available; wages include earnings at different piece rates for different types of oranges.
2/ Average daily performance and daily wages for citrus pickers represent hourly data converted to daily estimates on the basis of 7.56 hours per day, the average time worked per day for all citrus pickers in the survey.

Distribution by weekly and daily earnings of pickers employed in citrus packing houses, major citrus area of Florida, February 1945 (Preliminary)

Type of worker	Percentage with weekly wages earned on rptg. crew: Less than $25.00	$25.00 to $49.99	$50.00 and over	Percentage with daily earnings: Less than $6.00	$6.00 to $9.99	$10.00 and over
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Domestic white	24	54	22	25	54	21
Domestic colored	43	42	15	32	49	19
Imported foreign	21	62	17	44	46	10

Number of Transported Agricultural Workers Employed
February 28, 1945 1/

State	Mexicans	Jamaicans	Bahamians	Newfoundlanders
Maine		12		67
N.H.		3		46
Vt.				88
Mass.				53
R.I.				6
Conn.		705		76
N.Y.		53		269
N.J.		54		54
Pa.		5		74
Ohio		133		
Ind.	14	1		
Ill.	4	4		
Mich.		63		
Wis.		5		
Minn.	6			
Nebr.	139			
Kans.	3			
Del.		43	8	7
Md.		26	64	
Va.			26	
Fla.		2,836	4,961	
Mont.	18			
Idaho	24			
Wyo.	7			
Colo.	87			
Ariz.	2,108	171		
Utah	14			
Nev.	161			
Wash.	183			
Oreg.	458			
Calif.	25,856			
Total 2/	29,082	4,114	5,059	740

1/ Data provided by Requirements and Certification Division, Program Branch, Office of Labor, W.F.A.
2/ Preliminary.

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