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FARM WAGES UP; EMPLOYMENT UNDER YEAR AGO

Farm employment rose seasonally to 11,659,000 workers on June 1, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported today. This is a decrease of about 2 percent from the number of persons working on farms June 1, 1942, and is about 5 percent less than the June average of 12,204,000 workers for the period 1937-41. On June 1 farm wage rates had risen 37 percent from a year earlier to an index of 251 based on the period 1910-14. This is the highest level of farm wage rates of record and compares with an index of 239 on April 1 of this year and 183 on June 1, 1942. On the first of April this year the index stood at 239, and on June 1, 1942, the farm wage rate index was 183.

Employment of members of farm families remained almost the same as in June 1942; therefore practically all of the decrease from last year in total employment came from a decline of about 6 percent in numbers of hired workers. It is estimated that there were 2,697,000 hired farm workers on June 1 this year, compared with 2,880,000 for the same date last season and 2,975,000 for the June average 1937-41. Total farm employment was higher on June 1 than on May 1 this season in all geographic divisions, but was lower than for June last year in all areas except in the East South Central States where an increase in family workers more than offset a decline in hired help, and in the Pacific Coast States where increases are shown for both family and hired workers.

Highest farm wage rates were, as usual, reported from the Pacific States region, and this area also showed the sharpest increase over June 1942 - nearly 50 percent. New England, Middle Atlantic, and the East North Central States showed increases of about 25 percent during the same period, and the increase in Southern States averaged about 35 percent. Since April 1943 increases were greatest for monthly rates without board. This class of payment accounted for most of the over-all wage increases in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States.

Farm Workday Longer

Farm operators were working an average of 12.8 hours per day on June 1 this year, or about three-fourths of an hour longer than on the first of June, 3 years ago. In order to accomplish the heavy work load caused by the increased production of crops and livestock products and loss of experienced workers to military service and industrial jobs, farm operators have lengthened materially their own workday. The length of workday for farm operators has increased by half an hour in the Atlantic Coast States but from 0.7 to 0.9 of an hour elsewhere. The largest increase is in the North Central States where operators were working 0.9 of an hour longer the first of June than they were at the same time in 1940.

In the North Central States there was an increase over June 1940 of about half an hour in length of workday for hired farm workers. This is the largest increase for any section of the country; in fact there appears to have been little change in number of hours worked per day by hired help in other geographic divisions. For the country as a whole hired help averaged 10.7 hours per day on June 1 this year, compared with 10.4 hours for June 1, 1940. It may be significant that the length of workday increased most in the States where power equipment is most generally used. The season was two weeks or more late at the beginning of June in many areas and this caused work to pile up and necessitated longer hours of labor. Floods and excessive rains in some sections added to the work load and required some farmers to put in longer hours in the field.

Many Youngsters Helping with Farm Work

Reports indicate that on June 1 about 13 percent of farm workers were under 14 years of age as compared with 4 percent of April 1, 1942. This change reflects both an April to June seasonal change and an upward trend in employment of youngsters on farms due to the stringency of the labor situation. Comparable data for June 1942 are not available but comments indicate some increase in the employment of workers under 14 years of age. The percentage of workers under 14 years of age was highest in the Southern States and lowest on the West Coast and in New England.

More Women Working on Farms

Survey indications also reveal a sharp increase in the percentage of females working on farms June 1, 1943, compared with April 1, 1942. As in the case of the employment of young people under 14 years of age, the increased percentage of female workers is due largely to the fact that there is a great deal of farm work on June 1, such as picking fruit and berries, chopping cotton, helping with truck crops, etc. that women can do. Although data for last June are not available comments indicate that the percentage of female workers probably has increased materially during the past year.

Farm Work Behind Schedule

Farm people throughout the nation were exceptionally busy on June 1. Great efforts were being made by farmers everywhere to offset the somewhat smaller than usual supply of workers and the general lateness of the spring work. More concern is now being expressed over handling the harvest than in planting and cultivating the crops. Farmers on the whole, however, appear to be adjusting their programs to the situation better than they did a year ago and apparently feel that with the government making every effort possible to provide them with assistance, they will turn out a large crop this year.

Although spring planting in New England was nearing completion on June 1, farm work appeared to be about a week later than usual. Farmers in this region now express some doubt that the supply of labor for hay harvest will be adequate, especially in quality. The employment on New England farms of youths and aged persons has been of great help but naturally they lack the skill of those seasoned workers who have left the farm. The number of persons employed on farms in New England on June 1 totaled 257,000, compared with 259,000 on the same date last year.

Crops and farm work are far behind schedule in the Middle Atlantic States, although some of the lag has been taken up during the favorable weather of the last week of May. On June 1, farmers in Up-State New York were still seeding late oats and barley and planting corn, while farmers in southern New York were starting to harvest the hay crop. This bunching-up of the farm work in the Middle Atlantic region will, of course, place an added burden on the decreased number of persons working on farms which was reported to be 4 percent smaller than on June 1 a year ago. To relieve this situation at least partially, the supply is being augmented by large numbers of boys, women and old men and by the importation of workers from the West Indies. By June 23 there were about 6,000 Jamicans employed on farms in the United States. In addition there were about 3,000 more at port of entry ready to be transported to farms principally in the North Central and northeastern States.

Weather in the North Central States was generally unfavorable during May for farm work and for growth of crops. Here, as in most other sections of the country, spring work was retarded by the wet condition of fields. Toward the end of the month, the weather became favorable for field work and farmers rushed their plowing and planting to try to make up some of the lost time. Many reports from this area tell of tractors running 24 hours a day. The number of persons employed on farms in the East North Central States June 1 was estimated at 1,502,000 - a decrease of 82,000 - or 5 percent from the number employed on June 1 last year. The total number employed on West North Central farms - 1,756,000 on June 1 - was only 17,000 smaller than on that date a year ago. Farmers in this section apparently feel that government agencies will have to aid in providing an adequate labor supply, particularly during the coming harvest period.

Farm work in the South Atlantic States is not up to the usual schedule and the total number of persons employed on farms is nearly 4 percent below that of a year earlier. Farmers, however, are working unusually hard to keep up with necessary cultivation and the harvest of potatoes and other truck crops. There were about 3,000 Bahamian workers employed on vegetable farms in Delaware, Maryland, and Florida. It is expected that the latter will move north as harvest work develops in truck crop areas. In Georgia, Italian prisoners of war are working in the harvest of the peach crop.

An increase in family workers more than offset a decrease in hired workers in the East South Central States, and total farm employment on June 1 was 7,000 larger than on that date last year. The farm work load appears to be well in hand but some apprehension is being felt regarding the expected large harvest. On June 1 Alabama farmers were near the peak of their spring work load. This was also true in Mississippi where conditions were favorable for cultivation of corn and for chopping cotton and the completion of planting these crops.

Rains and floods in Arkansas and Oklahoma ruined large areas of planted crops, and much replanting was still necessary on June 1. For the West South Central States as a whole, farm work was greatly slowed up and the total number of persons employed, at 2,079,000 persons, was between 3 and 4 percent smaller than on June 1 a year ago. Cotton planting was about completed in North Texas. Chopping and hoeing of the crop was completed in Southern Texas and was under way in East Central and North Texas. Along the Red River, however, and the North Central part of the State fields were becoming grassy as a result of continued and excessive rains. Wheat harvesting had started in the central part of the State. Sheep shearing was 75-90 percent complete in the important Edwards Plateau area, and mostly finished over the rest of the State on June 1.

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

	Annual average 1910-14	Apr. 1, 1942	June 1, 1942	Apr. 1, 1943	June 1, 1943
FARM WAGE RATE INDEXES					
Unadjusted.....	100	177	183	239	251
Adjusted for seasonal variation.....	100	181	181	244	249
FARM WAGE RATES					
Per month, with board.....	\$22.09	\$41.47	\$42.93	\$56.84	\$59.01
Per month, without board.....	29.18	50.90	53.20	67.21	71.84
Per day, with board.....	1.16	1.83	1.89	2.47	2.62
Per day, without board.....	1.42	2.10	2.10	2.88	2.96
FARM EMPLOYMENT INDEXES:					
Total -					
Unadjusted.....	100	79	99	77	97
Adjusted for seasonal variation..	100	86	88	84	86
Family labor -					
Unadjusted.....	100	82	99	81	98
Adjusted for seasonal variation :	100	85	88	84	87
Hired labor -					
Unadjusted.....	100	70	100	65	93
Adjusted for seasonal variation :	100	90	88	83	83
EMPLOYMENT: (thousands of persons)					
Farm.....	12,052	9,483	11,917	9,308	11,659
Family labor.....	9,160	7,473	9,037	7,453	8,962
Hired labor.....	2,892	2,010	2,880	1,875	2,697
Nonagricultural employment <u>1/</u>	--	41,400	41,800	41,600	<u>2/</u> 41,300
FARM WORKDAY:					
Operators.....hours	---	---	<u>3/</u> 12.1	---	12.8
Hired workers..... "	---	---	<u>3/</u> 10.4	---	10.7
AGE OF FARM WORKERS:					
14 years and over.....percent:	---	96	---	---	87
Under 14 years..... "	---	4	---	---	13
SEX OF FARM WORKERS:					
Male..... "	---	86	---	---	73
Female..... "	---	14	---	---	27
RELATED INDEXES:					
Prices received by farmers <u>4/</u>	100	148	152	184	<u>2/</u> 187
Ratio of prices received to					
farm wage rates.....	100	84	83	77	--
Factory employment <u>5/</u>	100	174	178	199	--
Average weekly factory earnings <u>6/</u> :	100	308	323	376	--

1/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.

2/May 1943 - latest data available.

3/June 1940.

4/Average of the 15th of the given and the 15th of the following month.

5/Adjusted for seasonal variation.

6/Factory pay roll per employed worker adjusted for seasonal variation.

Farm wage rates and employment based on reports from 61,862 farmers.

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

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

Geographic division	Apr. 1, 1942	May 1, 1942	June 1, 1942	Apr. 1, 1943	May 1, 1943	June 1, 1943
	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
United States.....	9,483	10,796	11,917	9,308	10,492	11,659
New England.....	229	245	259	223	246	257
Middle Atlantic.....	575	619	657	553	590	632
East North Central....	1,382	1,518	1,584	1,335	1,437	1,502
West North Central....	1,523	1,666	1,773	1,500	1,626	1,756
South Atlantic.....	1,805	2,175	2,430	1,758	2,083	2,340
East South Central....	1,547	1,817	2,014	1,512	1,750	2,021
West South Central....	1,548	1,811	2,152	1,542	1,802	2,079
Mountain.....	409	433	482	398	427	479
Pacific.....	465	512	566	487	531	593

FAMILY WORKERS ^{1/}

United States.....	7,473	8,399	9,037	7,433	8,248	8,962
New England.....	161	167	169	161	169	166
Middle Atlantic.....	414	426	431	404	414	415
East North Central....	1,135	1,222	1,267	1,123	1,166	1,221
West North Central....	1,280	1,352	1,417	1,281	1,345	1,438
South Atlantic.....	1,386	1,665	1,848	1,361	1,603	1,812
East South Central....	1,322	1,561	1,683	1,295	1,524	1,703
West South Central....	1,189	1,401	1,582	1,209	1,404	1,564
Mountain.....	292	303	318	297	301	319
Pacific.....	294	302	322	302	322	324

HIRED WORKERS

United States.....	2,010	2,397	2,880	1,875	2,244	2,697
New England.....	68	78	90	62	77	91
Middle Atlantic.....	161	193	226	149	176	217
East North Central....	247	296	317	212	271	281
West North Central....	243	314	356	219	281	318
South Atlantic.....	419	510	582	397	480	528
East South Central....	225	256	331	217	226	318
West South Central....	359	410	570	333	398	515
Mountain.....	117	130	164	101	126	160
Pacific.....	171	210	244	185	209	269

^{1/}Including farm operators and members of their families doing farm work without wages.

Based on reports from 23,226 farmers.

Farm wage rates, by States and geographic divisions,
June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1943

State and division	Per month				Per day			
	With board		Without board		With board		Without board	
	June 1, 1942	June 1, 1943	June 1, 1942	June 1, 1943	June 1, 1942	June 1, 1943	June 1, 1942	June 1, 1943
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Maine	50.00	65.00	70.25	99.00	2.90	3.95	3.40	4.95
N.H.	47.50	61.75	76.00	94.00	2.80	3.40	3.40	4.45
Vt.	48.75	63.25	71.00	91.00	2.60	3.40	3.35	4.70
Mass.	53.50	70.25	90.00	106.00	2.60	3.80	3.65	4.40
R.I.	55.00	73.50	90.00	110.00	2.90	3.95	3.80	4.75
Conn.	56.00	68.50	89.75	108.00	2.90	3.55	3.90	4.70
N.Eng.	52.32	66.71	81.75	100.98	2.75	3.69	3.58	4.66
N.Y.	49.00	64.50	71.00	91.50	2.60	3.25	3.50	4.30
N.J.	50.50	64.25	77.25	96.00	2.60	3.30	3.50	4.15
Pa.	40.00	46.75	65.00	84.00	2.50	2.75	3.20	3.55
M.Atl.	46.25	58.32	70.16	89.74	2.57	3.09	3.39	4.01
Ohio	40.00	50.25	58.00	72.00	2.35	2.95	2.80	3.70
Ind.	40.75	51.50	55.00	76.00	2.10	2.85	2.80	3.60
Ill.	49.50	63.00	65.00	77.50	2.45	3.55	3.00	4.10
Mich.	45.00	57.50	65.00	81.00	2.40	3.25	3.05	4.05
Wis.	49.25	62.00	68.00	83.50	2.30	3.40	3.00	3.75
E.N.Cent.	45.30	57.40	62.67	78.10	2.33	3.23	2.94	3.84
Minn.	53.00	70.00	64.00	86.00	2.50	3.65	3.05	4.00
Iowa	56.75	73.00	67.00	90.00	2.75	3.85	3.25	4.50
Mo.	36.00	44.00	44.00	59.00	1.60	2.10	2.00	2.90
N.Dak.	50.00	72.00	65.50	97.50	2.25	3.55	3.00	4.35
S.Dak.	48.50	69.50	63.25	91.00	2.25	3.25	2.90	4.10
Nebr.	46.75	67.00	60.75	88.00	2.30	3.40	2.80	4.25
Kans.	42.50	62.00	59.75	84.00	2.10	3.45	2.85	3.95
W.N.Cent.	47.91	64.94	59.67	83.74	2.26	3.32	2.84	3.98
Del.	40.00	50.25	57.75	81.00	2.25	3.10	2.75	4.00
Md.	36.75	46.75	54.00	69.00	1.95	2.70	2.50	3.45
Va.	30.00	38.00	48.00	54.00	1.50	1.90	1.95	2.45
W.Va.	30.00	36.75	44.00	51.75	1.45	1.85	1.90	2.45
N.C.	26.00	35.00	41.00	50.00	1.30	1.80	1.60	2.20
S.C.	18.75	24.50	25.50	38.00	.90	1.10	1.10	1.40
Ga.	18.25	26.00	26.25	43.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.60
Fla.	26.50	30.00	55.00	59.00	1.30	1.65	1.75	2.50
S.Atl.	23.69	31.06	36.96	48.79	1.20	1.57	1.52	2.04
Ky.	28.00	35.00	40.00	51.00	1.30	1.65	1.65	2.20
Tenn.	23.50	33.00	34.50	54.00	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.95
Ala.	21.00	27.50	30.00	46.00	1.00	1.40	1.30	1.85
Miss.	19.50	26.75	30.00	36.75	1.05	1.35	1.15	1.75
E.S.Cent.	22.14	29.53	32.51	45.31	1.06	1.42	1.32	1.89
Ark.	24.50	34.00	44.50	49.00	1.25	1.70	1.55	2.10
La.	22.50	27.00	31.00	43.00	1.10	1.50	1.35	1.75
Okla.	35.00	46.00	50.00	62.00	1.75	2.40	2.25	2.90
Tex.	34.60	44.00	45.75	63.00	1.60	2.20	1.85	2.60
W.S.Cent.	30.58	39.20	43.39	56.73	1.46	1.99	1.74	2.37
Mont.	68.00	96.00	89.00	114.00	3.15	4.30	3.75	5.60
Idaho	62.50	89.00	84.00	120.00	3.05	4.05	3.80	5.00
Wyo.	66.50	81.00	86.00	101.00	2.50	3.30	3.20	4.65
Colo.	50.55	69.50	69.25	92.50	2.20	3.30	2.90	4.30
N.Mex.	42.00	53.75	59.00	75.50	1.95	2.55	2.10	3.25
Ariz.	56.00	80.00	77.00	108.00	2.35	3.30	2.80	4.15
Utah	70.00	90.00	88.00	113.00	2.75	3.80	3.00	4.25
Nev.	65.00	88.00	85.00	110.00	2.50	3.75	3.00	4.60
Mount.	57.03	78.53	76.66	102.45	2.53	3.51	3.06	4.47
Wash.	60.50	103.00	89.25	143.00	3.10	5.00	3.90	6.30
Oreg.	61.00	97.50	86.50	129.00	2.95	4.95	3.70	5.85
Calif.	71.00	106.00	107.00	146.00	3.40	4.60	4.40	6.30
Pacific	68.12	104.91	102.06	145.81	3.30	4.68	4.24	6.26
U.S.	42.93	59.01	53.20	71.84	1.89	2.62	2.10	2.96

Piece work rates paid hired farm workers for selected jobs in
specified States, June 1, 1942 and June 1, 1943

Job	State	Unit	June 1	
			1942	1943
			<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Picking Strawberries	New Jersey	Qt.	3.7	5.0
	Indiana	"	--	3.7
	Delaware	"	--	4.0
	Maryland	"	--	4.0
	Virginia	"	--	5.0
	North Carolina	"	1.9	3.0
	Kentucky	"	2.8	3.8
	Tennessee	"	3.0	4.2
	Washington	"	2.8	3.8
	Oregon	"	2.8	4.0
Picking Beans	North Carolina	Bu.	24	25
	South Carolina	"	15	30
	Georgia	"	--	30
	Florida	"	35	36
	Louisiana	"	25	35
Picking Oranges	Florida	Box	--	14.2
Picking Grapefruit	Florida	"	--	12.4
Pulling Tobacco Plants	Georgia	1000 pl.	--	15
Cutting Spinach	Oklahoma	25 lbs.	--	15
Cutting Asparagus	New Jersey	Lb.	1.8	2.9
	Washington	"	--	2.5
	Oregon	"	--	3.5
	California	"	--	2.8
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Blocking & Thinning Beets	Nebraska	Lb.	10.00	12.00
	Idaho	"	10.50	11.20
	Colorado	"	9.50	11.20
	Utah	"	9.70	10.60

Percentage of farm population employed on farms and length of workday for operators and hired workers, June 1, 1943, with comparisons

State	Percent of farm population: working on farms ^{1/}		Length of workday			
	June 1, 1942	June 1, 1943	June 1, 1940		June 1, 1943	
			Operator	Hired workers	Operator	Hired workers
	Percent	Percent	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Maine	57	61	12.5	9.7	13.1	9.7
N.H.	55	62	11.5	9.4	12.1	9.4
Vt.	52	52	12.5	10.6	13.0	11.0
Mass.	62	69	11.5	10.0	11.9	10.0
R.I.	50	50	12.0	10.0	13.2	10.0
Conn.	50	59	11.5	10.1	12.1	10.1
N.Eng.	56	61	12.0	10.0	12.5	10.1
N.Y.	56	56	12.5	10.7	12.8	11.0
N.J.	66	73	12.0	10.6	12.5	10.6
Pa.	53	61	12.5	10.4	13.3	11.0
M.Atl.	55	60	12.5	10.6	13.0	10.9
Ohio	53	56	12.4	10.1	13.3	10.6
Ind.	59	62	12.6	10.4	13.3	11.1
Ill.	53	62	12.3	11.0	13.5	11.6
Mich.	53	53	12.4	10.4	13.2	10.8
Wis.	60	61	12.9	11.7	13.5	12.1
E.N.Cent.	55	59	12.5	10.8	13.4	11.3
Minn.	57	63	12.6	11.2	13.4	11.7
Iowa	52	54	12.6	11.2	13.7	11.9
Mo.	57	64	12.4	10.5	13.2	11.0
N.Dak.	60	60	12.5	11.5	14.0	12.4
S.Dak.	60	63	12.7	11.3	13.8	12.2
Nebr.	60	62	12.8	11.1	13.5	11.6
Kans.	58	61	12.5	10.7	13.2	10.9
W.N.Cent.	57	61	12.6	11.0	13.5	11.6
Del.	68	69	12.3	10.4	13.5	10.5
Md.	46	50	12.4	10.4	13.0	10.5
Va.	41	47	11.9	10.0	12.6	10.3
W.Va.	48	48	11.5	9.4	12.2	9.5
N.C.	63	63	11.7	10.2	12.0	10.2
S.C.	67	67	12.0	10.7	12.4	10.7
Ga.	67	69	11.9	10.8	12.3	10.8
Fla.	80	76	11.0	9.5	11.5	9.7
S.Atl.	60	61	11.8	10.5	12.3	10.4
Ky.	50	50	11.7	10.4	12.7	10.6
Tenn.	54	54	11.9	10.6	12.6	10.7
Ala.	68	68	11.8	10.7	12.4	10.7
Miss.	71	71	11.5	10.6	12.1	10.6
E.S.Cent.	61	61	11.7	10.9	12.4	10.6
Ark.	69	69	11.9	10.3	12.4	10.3
La.	60	60	11.2	10.0	12.0	10.0
Okla.	61	70	11.9	10.2	13.0	10.4
Tex.	58	65	11.9	10.4	12.9	10.4
W.S.Cent.	61	66	11.8	10.3	12.6	10.3
Mont.	58	60	12.6	10.9	13.3	11.2
Idaho	62	76	12.8	10.0	12.5	10.0
Wyo.	56	57	12.1	10.4	13.2	10.7
Colo.	57	61	12.5	10.5	13.2	11.0
N.Mex.	55	64	12.0	10.4	12.9	10.4
Ariz.	55	59	11.5	9.4	11.7	9.6
Utah	58	75	12.0	9.0	13.2	9.0
Nev.	57	72	11.6	9.0	12.9	9.0
Mount.	58	64	12.3	10.1	13.1	10.3
Wash.	62	66	11.5	10.0	12.7	10.0
Oreg.	61	66	11.8	9.6	12.5	9.6
Calif.	81	82	11.0	9.3	11.6	9.4
Pacific	72	74	11.3	9.5	12.1	9.6
U.S.	59	62	12.1	10.4	12.8	10.7

^{1/}On farms of farm labor reporters. Obviously, this is higher than average inasmuch as estimated total employment divided by percent working does not give a reasonable approximation to farm population. These data do, however, furnish a significant indication of the uptrend during the past year.

Percentage distribution of age and sex of farm workers, by States and geographic divisions, June 1943, with comparisons

State	Percentage distribution of							
	Age of workers				Sex of workers			
	April 1942		June 1943		April 1942		June 1943	
	14 years: of age and over:	Under 14: years of age	14 years: of age and over:	Under 14: years of age	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	86	4	93	7	85	15	84	16
N.H.	98	2	94	6	88	12	86	14
Vt.	95	5	92	8	89	11	82	18
Mass.	98	2	92	8	89	11	84	16
R.I.	99	1	95	5	93	7	87	13
Conn.	96	4	95	5	86	14	86	14
N.Eng.	97	3	93	7	87	13	84	16
N.Y.	98	2	96	4	87	13	82	18
N.J.	98	2	92	8	87	13	78	22
Pa.	94	6	88	12	82	18	75	25
M.Atl.	95	4	92	8	85	15	79	21
Ohio	98	2	92	8	84	16	76	24
Ind.	96	4	92	8	85	15	77	23
Ill.	98	2	92	8	92	8	80	20
Mich.	97	3	94	6	86	14	83	17
Wis.	97	3	94	6	83	17	79	21
E.N.Cent.	97	3	93	7	86	14	79	21
Minn.	95	4	87	13	85	15	72	28
Iowa	98	2	93	7	92	8	82	18
Mo.	98	2	91	9	88	12	77	23
N.Dak.	95	5	91	9	82	18	77	23
S.Dak.	95	5	86	14	84	16	72	28
Nebr.	98	2	92	8	86	14	74	26
Kans.	98	2	91	9	86	14	78	22
W.N.Cent.	97	3	90	10	87	13	77	23
Del.	91	9	87	13	88	12	75	25
Md.	96	4	91	9	95	5	79	21
Va.	97	3	91	9	93	7	82	18
W.Va.	98	2	91	9	89	11	80	20
N.C.	93	7	81	19	80	20	66	34
S.C.	92	8	81	19	80	20	63	37
Ga.	92	8	76	24	81	19	64	36
Fla.	95	5	84	16	74	26	68	32
S.Atl.	94	6	82	18	83	17	69	31
Ky.	95	5	85	15	91	9	73	27
Tenn.	97	3	85	15	92	8	73	27
Ala.	92	8	79	21	83	17	65	35
Miss.	93	7	77	23	82	18	63	37
E.S.Cent.	94	6	81	19	86	14	67	33
Ark.	95	5	80	20	86	14	64	36
La.	97	3	90	10	86	14	67	33
Okla.	96	4	86	14	87	13	75	25
Tex.	96	4	85	15	85	15	71	29
W.S.Cent.	95	4	85	15	86	14	69	31
Mont.	98	2	94	6	89	11	84	16
Idaho	96	4	89	11	88	12	79	21
Wyo.	97	3	95	5	91	9	80	20
Colo.	98	2	92	8	94	6	77	23
N.Mex.	96	4	81	19	90	10	66	34
Ariz.	99	1	86	14	92	8	82	18
Utah	94	6	82	18	90	10	77	23
Nev.	92	8	90	10	89	11	82	18
Mount.	97	3	89	11	91	9	78	22
Wash.	95	5	93	7	81	19	75	25
Oreg.	97	3	93	7	80	20	74	26
Calif.	99	1	97	3	94	6	80	20
Pacific	95	2	95	5	89	11	78	22
U.S.	96	4	87	13	86	14	73	27

Farm wage rates, rural living costs and real farm wage rates,
United States, 1910-43

Index numbers, 1910-14 = 100)

Year	Farm wage rates	Rural living costs <u>1</u> /	Real farm wage rates <u>2</u> /
1910.....	97	98	99
1911.....	98	100	98
1912.....	101	101	100
1913.....	103	100	103
1914.....	101	102	99
1915.....	103	107	96
1916.....	113	124	91
1917.....	141	147	96
1918.....	177	177	100
1919.....	207	210	99
1920.....	242	222	109
1921.....	155	161	96
1922.....	151	156	97
1923.....	169	160	106
1924.....	173	159	109
1925.....	176	163	108
1926.....	179	162	110
1927.....	179	160	112
1928.....	179	160	112
1929.....	180	159	113
1930.....	167	150	111
1931.....	130	128	102
1932.....	96	108	89
1933.....	85	108	79
1934.....	95	122	78
1935.....	103	124	83
1936.....	111	123	90
1937.....	126	128	98
1938.....	125	122	102
1939.....	123	120	102
1940.....	126	121	104
1941.....	154	131	118
1942.....	201	154	131
1943 <u>3</u> /.....	250	170	147

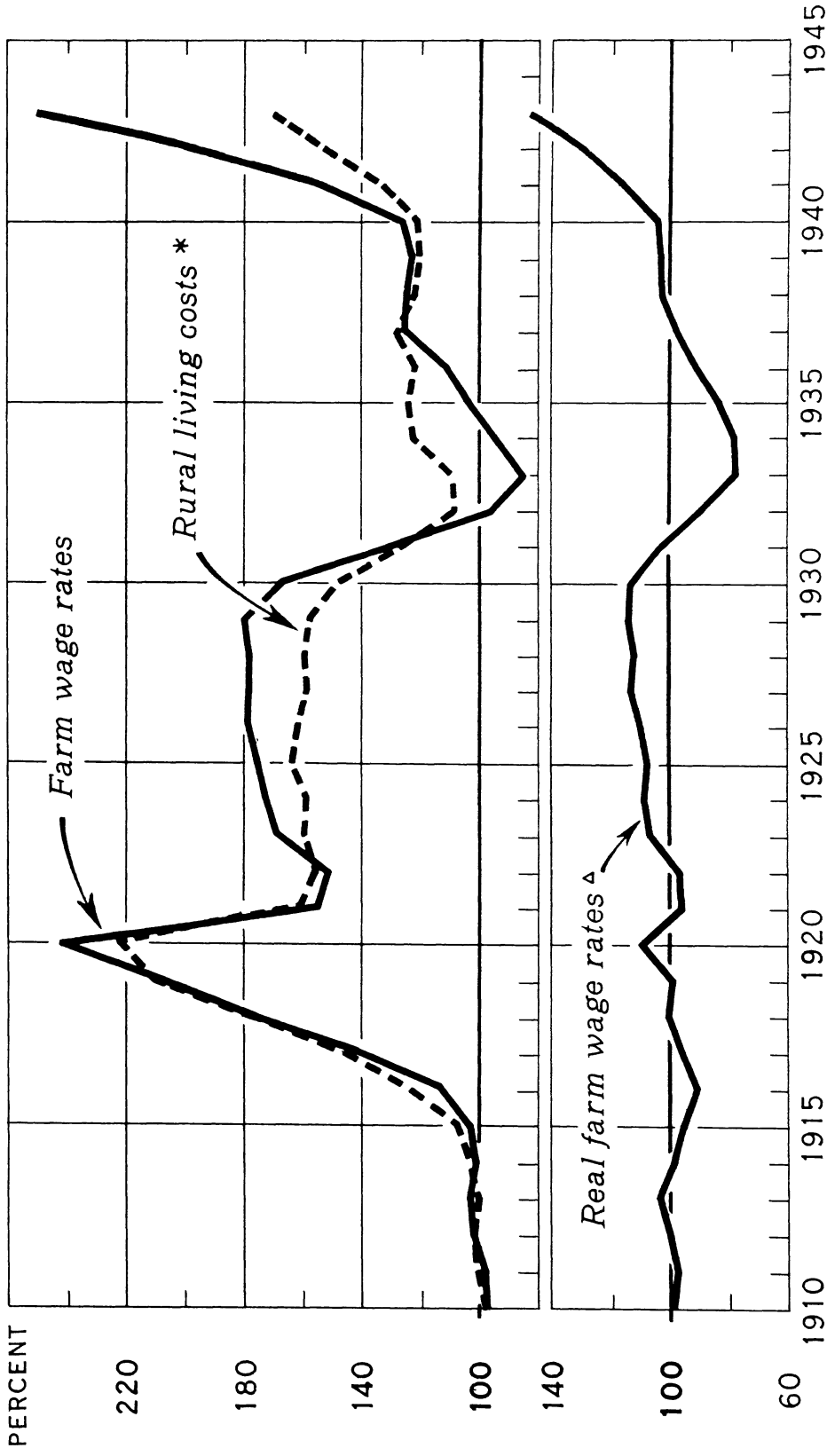
1/Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in family living.

2/Wage rates divided by rural living costs.

3/Preliminary estimates.

FARM WAGE RATES, RURAL LIVING COSTS, AND REAL FARM WAGE RATES, UNITED STATES, 1910-43

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



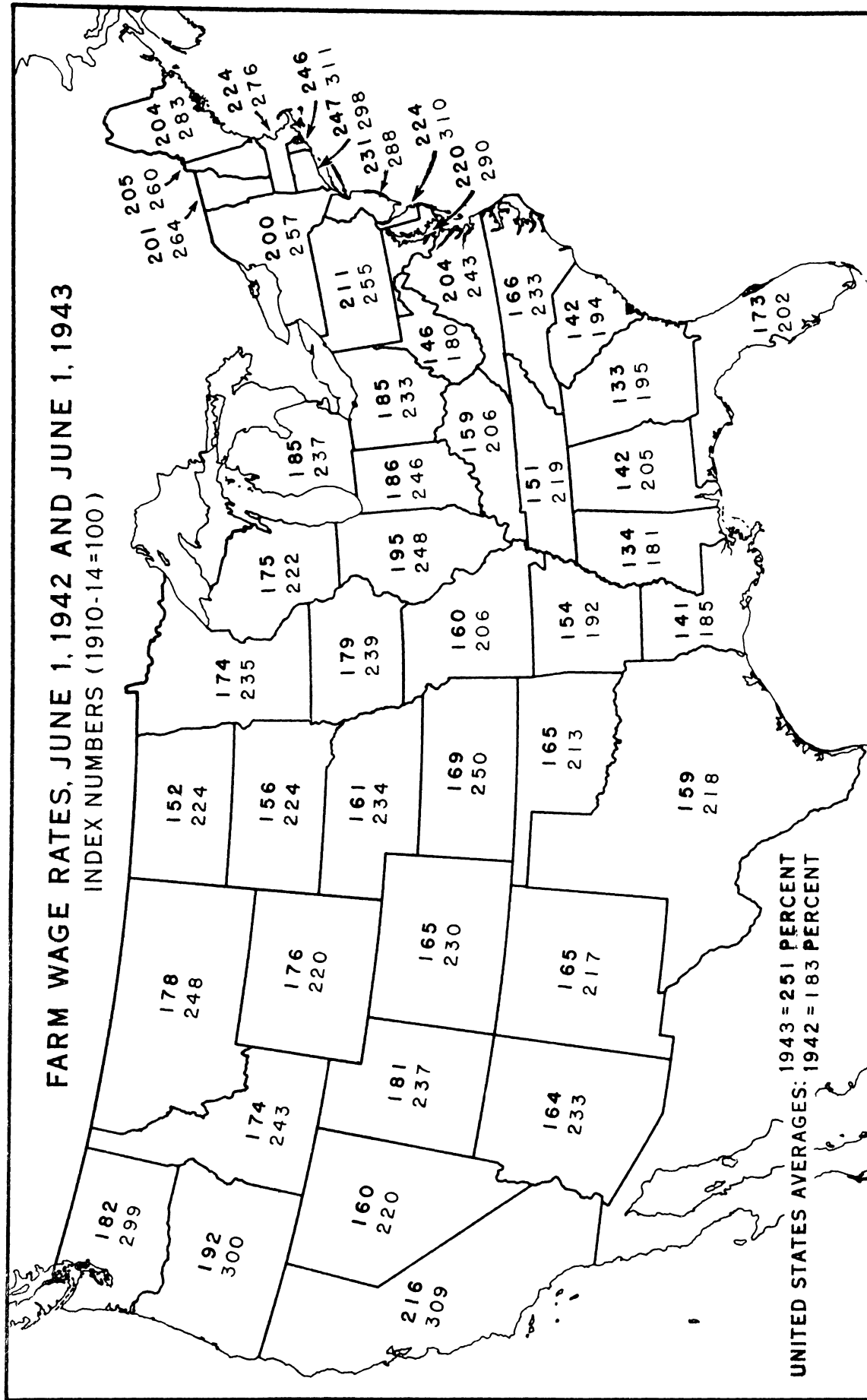
* PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR COMMODITIES USED IN LIVING

Δ WAGE RATES DIVIDED BY RURAL LIVING COSTS

DATA FOR 1943 ARE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

FARM WAGE RATES, JUNE 1, 1942 AND JUNE 1, 1943

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



UNITED STATES AVERAGES: 1943 = 251 PERCENT
1942 = 183 PERCENT

Net income of farm operators and comparison with farm wage bill,
United States, 1910-42

Year	Net income of		Total		:Ratio of :farm labor :bill to net :income of :farm operators
	farm operators		farm labor		
	Index		bill		
	Amount 1/	number	bill 2/		
	:1910-14=100:				
	Million	Percent	Million	Percent	
	dollars		dollars		
1910.....	3,904	103.9	757	19.4	
1911.....	3,368	89.6	760	22.6	
1912.....	3,767	100.2	792	21.0	
1913.....	3,812	101.4	807	21.2	
1914.....	3,944	104.9	805	20.4	
1915.....	3,818	101.6	815	21.3	
1916.....	4,421	117.6	904	20.4	
1917.....	7,532	200.4	1,127	15.0	
1918.....	8,713	231.8	1,335	15.3	
1919.....	8,799	234.1	1,515	17.2	
:					
1920.....	7,126	189.6	1,780	25.0	
1921.....	2,990	79.5	1,159	38.8	
1922.....	4,075	108.4	1,122	27.5	
1923.....	4,767	126.8	1,219	25.6	
1924.....	4,716	125.5	1,224	26.0	
1925.....	6,010	159.9	1,243	20.7	
1926.....	5,724	152.3	1,326	23.2	
1927.....	5,447	144.9	1,280	23.5	
1928.....	5,831	155.1	1,268	21.7	
1929.....	5,878	156.4	1,284	21.8	
:					
1930.....	4,340	115.5	1,134	28.1	
1931.....	2,894	77.0	847	29.3	
1932.....	1,872	49.8	584	31.2	
1933.....	2,614	69.5	512	19.6	
1934.....	3,083	82.0	601	19.5	
1935.....	4,507	119.9	740	16.4	
1936.....	4,710	125.3	880	18.7	
1937.....	5,333	141.9	1,039	19.5	
1938.....	4,287	114.0	1,000	23.3	
1939.....	4,537	120.7	982	21.6	
:					
1940.....	4,655	123.8	1,000	21.5	
1941.....	6,623	176.2	1,197	18.1	
1942.....	10,180	270.8	1,566	15.4	
:					

1/Includes Government payments since 1933.

2/Cash wages and value of board, lodging and other perquisites.

Farm employment in the Mountain States was at about the same level as a year ago and farm work was making good progress in most States in this area. In the Pacific States, total farm employment was up nearly 5 percent from that of a year earlier, but farm work was retarded in Washington and Oregon by the adverse weather during most of May. Sheep shearing has been delayed by cold weather, and very little haying had started on June 1. Importation of workers particularly Mexicans and the use of relocated Japanese has been of appreciable aid to the farmers of these regions. About 27,000 Mexican Nationals had been brought into the country by June 23 to assist in agricultural production especially in the Mountain and Pacific Coast States. A total of about 39,000 workers have so far been brought into the United States this season from foreign countries to work on farms. This total includes 9,000 Jamaicans, 3,000 Bahamians and 27,000 Mexicans.

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington, D. C.

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