# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Agricultural Marketing Service

FARM LABOR REPORT

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June 13, 1941

# FARM EMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY FROM YEAR AGO

Employment on farms throughout the United States incressed a little more than usual during May, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported today. But the total number of persons so employed on the first of June was nearly a quarter of a million fewer than on June 1 last year. Unusual weather contributed in part to this situation, according to the Department, with longer hours and increased efficiency also playing a role in the distribution and utilization of agricultural workers throughout the country.

Reports from 22,509 correspondents indicated that 11,640,000 persons were working on forms on June 1, 1941. This was an increase of 890,000 farm workers over a month earlier but 247,000 less than a year ago. The decline from June 1, 1940 was confined entirely to family workers (unpaid family workers and farm operators), confirming earlier indications that hired hands lost to the draft and nonagricultural industries had been replaced, in part, from the ranks of unpaid family workers. The number of hired workers employed on June 1 was 96 percent of the 1910-14 average, compared with 34 a month earlier and 96 a year ago.

## WET WEST: DRY EAST

The weather pattern for the nation materially altered farm labor requirements and the general character of farm operations during the week including

June 1. Heavy rains fell rather generally in the Vest Central States with from

2 to 4 inches of precipitation recorded in many parts of these regions. Rains

delayed the harvesting of wheat, oats, and barley in many areas throughout the

West South Central States. "Lodging" of small grains was reported in some

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sections, necessitating the use of binders in localities where a large part of the grain usually is cut and threshed with combines. Excessive rainfall in the Texas-Oklahoma Panhandle delayed cotton planting and necessitated much replanting.

In the West North Central States, corn planting had been completed in most areas by June 1, but much replanting will be required in flooded fields in the extremely wet northeastern Iova. Rain delayed spring planting somethat in parts of Minnesota, as well as having and the cultivation of row crops. Sowbeans were being planted in the Corn Belt on June 1; sorghum seeding was under may in the Plains States; and alfalfa was being cut in Nebroska. Farm employment increased to the June 1, 1940 level during May of this year in the West North Central States, but, in view of heavy rains around the first of the manth, failed to reach June 1940 levels in the West South Central region.

Rains also came to the East North Central States during the week ended June 3, but drought hampered field work to some extent farther east and south, and especially from Virginia to Alabama. Corn was being cultivated and soybeans planted in the East North Central region, with barlay being cut in southern Indiana. In the Northeast, form work was about normal, with penches being thinned and tobacco transplanted in Pennsylvania; row crop cultivation was under way in Maryland and pea-picking started. Farther south, however, the drought had delayed spring planting in Virginia; while cotton-chopping was slowed in the Southeast. In parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, cotton-chopping was progressing satisfactorily, however, with tebacco transplanting handicapped a little by dry weather, and the barlay harvest getting under vey.

Farm work progressed rather satisfactorily in the Rocky Mountain States, and in Southern California, but the continued rains delayed field work screwhot in the Upper Sacramento Valley and the Pacific Northwest. Sheep shearing was progressing favorably in Myoming. Formers had started to plant corn, sorghums, and beans in Colorada, where haymaking also was under av. Rain generally delayed farm work in New Mexica, but citrus shipments continued from some sections of Arizona and the cantaloup harvest had started. Beet thinning and fruit spraying engaged form workers in Utah.

Rains hindered farm work in Ideho and Washington, with field work being delayed as for south as Northern California. The stravborry horvest continued in Oregon, and raspberry picking also began in the first week of June. Increased in farm employment in Southern California pushed June 1 Pacific Coast totals somewhat above a year earlier, however, with corn, beans, rice, and sugar beets being planted; cotton-chapping continued; and cherries, berries, oranges, grain, hay, and truck crops were being harvested.

## Labor Supply Down, Production Maintained

Farters have not been asked since April 1 to report specifically on the supply of labor symilable for farm work, but the general picture of crop prospects and agricultural output, together with available employment data and an appraisal of the situation by State officials, indicates that, the drastic reduction in the available supply has not created a shortage sufficiently great to hamper production. Farmers have responded to the task of maintaining production in the face of a labor scarcity, and the necessity of poying higher wage rates to hold hands on the form.

In New England, drought had parched pastures scnewhat by June 1, but milk production continued to exceed the 10-year average for that date although there was a slight reduction in the number of people actually employed on forms. The same situation prevailed in the Middle Atlantic States, with the labor supply out sharply, employment down slightly, and milk production above average. Similar situations are reported in the Corn Belt and other sections of the country, but milk production is up rather generally, and egg production per 100 hers has reached now high levels. Current marketings of finites and vegetables, as indicated by carlot sovement during the 2 weeks ended June 7, were up about 3 percent over a year ago. This is especially significant since the habor requirements for the harvesting of these crops are high.

# Total Employment in All Industries Higher

There can be little doubt that the supply of workers in rural areas has declined during recent morths, as reports of increases in industrial employment continue. The latest figures available are for April with a total of 37,617,000 persons reported for nonagricultural industries by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, exclusive of those employed on Work Projects Administration or National Youth Administration projects, enrolless in Civilian Conservation Corps comps, and members of the military and naval forces. Total nanagricultural employment was up nearly two and three-quarter million workers from April 1940. Total employment in the United States was estimated at 47,853,000 persons for April, or about 2,600,000 higher than a year earlier, after allowing for the slight decline in persons working on forms.

The effect that increased employment in manufacturing industries has had on lessening the supply of farm labor in the past is shown by the chart on page 7. This presents the data collected from crop reporters in April of each year since 1919 without adjustment for charges in demand. If past relationships again hold, farmers will be faced with a still shorter labor supply as the harvest of small grain gets into full swing. Farme's probably will find it necessary to work longer hours to offset the scarcity of labor available for the agricultural whape of the national defense effort.

Continued on page 12

Farm employment, June 1, 1941, with comparisons

## FARM EMPLOYMENT INDEXES (1910-14 = 100)

## All farm workers- Unadjusted	Item :	Apr.1 1940	May 1 1940	June 1 1940	Apr. 1 1941	May 1 1941	June 1 1941
Unadjusted	All farm workers-						-
Adjusted for seasonality: 84 85 85 84 83 84 Femily labor-	•	81	91	99	81	89	97
Femily labor-		84	85	85	84	83	84
Unadjusted 84 92 100 83 91 97							
	Unadjusted:	84	92	100	83	91	57
Adjusted for seasonality: 86 86 87 85 85 84	Adjusted for seasonality:	86	86	87	85	85	84
Hired labor- :	Hired labor- :						
Unadjusted 73 87 96 74 84 96	Unadjusted:	73	87	96	74	84	96
Adjusted for seasonality: 78 81 81 79 78 81	Adjusted for seasonality:	78	81	81	<b>7</b> 9	78	81

Persons employed in the United States, May 1941, with comparisons

March 1940	Aprıl 1940	May 1940	March 1941	April 1941	May 1941
1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
7,457	10,370 2,048 2,722	11,419 8,771 2,648	9,341 7,348 1,993	10,236 7,958 2,278	11,204 8,003 2,601
34,852	34,882	35,163	37,227	37,617	
44,287	45,252	46,582	46,568	47,853	
֡	1940  1,000's 9,435 7,457	1940 1940  1,000's 1,000's  9,435 10,370 7,457 2,048 1,978 2,722  34,852 34,882	1940 1940 1940  1,000's 1,000's 1,000's  9,435 10,370 11,419 7,457 8,048 8,771 1,978 2,722 2,648  34,852 34,882 35,163	1940 1940 1940 1941  1,000's 1,000's 1,000's 1,000's  9,435 10,370 11,419 9,341 7,457 8,048 8,771 7,348 1,978 2,722 2,648 1,993  34,852 34,882 35,163 37,227	1940 1940 1940 1941 1941  1,000's 1,000's 1,000's 1,000's 1,000's  9,435 10,370 11,419 9,341 10,236  7,457 8,048 8,771 7,348 7,958  1,978 2,722 2,648 1,993 2,278  34,852 34,882 35,163 37,227 37,617

<sup>1/</sup>Average of estimates of farm employment as of the first of the given and the 'ollowing month.

<sup>2/</sup>Estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S.Dept. of Labor. Excludes persons employed on W.P.A. or M.Y.A. projects, enrollees in C.C.C.camps, and military and naval forces.

# Farm employment, United States and geographic divisions, June 1, 1941, with comparisons

	TOTA	AL	FART ENT		TVEVT						
Geographic : division :	Apr.1, 1940	<del>:</del> : :	Mayl, 1940	- <del>:</del> - : :	June 1,	÷ : :	Apr.1, 1941	<del>:</del> : :	May 1, 1941	: : :	June 1,
	1,000's	:	1,000's	:	1,000's	<del>.</del>	1,000's	:	1,000's	:	1,000's
United States:	9,797	:	10,941	:	11,896	:	9,714	:	10,759	:	11,649
New England:	242	:	253	:	268	:	245	:	248	:	261
Middle Atlantic:	583	:	622	:	625	:	578	:	608	:	611
East North Central:	1,418	:	1,514	:	1,560	:	1,417	:	1,489	:	1,506
West North Central:	1,590	:	1,713	:	1,810	:	1,586	:	1,701	:	1,812
South Atlantic:	1,875	:	2,157	:	2,398	:	1,804	:	2,091	:	2,361
East South Central:	1,575	:	1,871	:	2,072	:	1,521	:	1,815	:	1,969
West South Central:	1,599	:	1,848	:	2,139	:	1,640	:	1,813	:	2,092
Mountain:	412	:	427	:	479	:	429	:	463	:	476
Pacific:	503	:	536	:	545	:	494	:	531	:	561
	F.	£] f	ILY WORY	ER:	s <u>1</u> /						
United States:	7,684	:	8,411	:	9,131	;	7,585	:	8,332	:	8,874
New England:	168	:	164	:	166	:	165	:	166	:	173
Middle Atlantic:	414	:	420	:	413	:	÷08	:	411	:	411
East North Central:	1,136	:	1,167	:	1,192	:	1,128	:	1,169	:	1,180
West North Central:	1,286	:	1,337	:	1,407	:	1,276	:	1,330	:	1,391
South Atlantic:	1,430	:	1,630	:	1,834	:	1,377	:	1,582	:	1,815
East South Central:	1,378	:	1,630	:	1,799	:	1,321	:	1,587	:	1,694
West South Central:	1,285	:	1,469	:	1,714	:	1,309	:	1,479	:	1,598
					007		700		700		700

# HIRED "ORKERS

286 :

301 :

285 :

309 :

293 :

313 :

300 :

301 :

300 :

308 :

302

310

United States:	2.113	:	2,530	:	2,765	:	2,129	:	2,427	:	2,775
New England	74	:	89	:	102	:	80	:	. 82	:	. 88
Middle Atlantic:	169	:	202	:	212	:	170	:	197	:	200
East North Central:	282	:	347	:	368	:	289	:	320	:	326
West North Central:	304	:	376	:	403	:	310	:	371	:	421
South Atlantic:	445	:	527	:	564	:	427	:	509	:	546
East South Central:	197	:	241	:	273	:	200	:	228	:	275
West South Central:	314	:	379	:	425	:	331	:	<b>3</b> 3 <b>4</b>	:	494
Mountain:	126	:	142	:	136	:	129	:	163	:	174
Pacific:	202	:	227	:	232	:	193	:	223	:	251

<sup>1/</sup> Including farm operators.

Mountain....:

Pacific....:

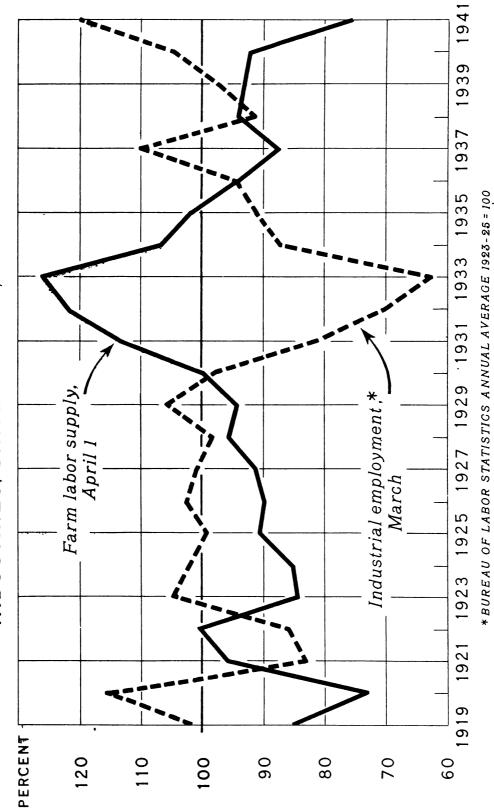
Based on reports from 22,509 farmers.

Farm labor supply as percentage of normal April 1, and :
March index of employment in all manufacturing industries,
United States, 1919-41

Year :	Supply April 1 Percent	: Industrial : employment 1/ : March - Percent
1919	84.9 72.9 95.8 100.2 84.3	101.7 115.6 82.9 85.8 104.6
1924. 1925. 1926. 1927.	85.0 90.5 89.7 91.2 95.8	101.9 99.2 102.5 100.9 98.2
1929. 1930	94.2 99.7 113.6 122.4 126.3	105.4 97.9 81.2 70.1 62.3
1934	106.8 101.8 93.8 87.4 93.9	87.2 91.0 93.9 110.1 91.2
1939	97.0 92.0 75.6	97.0 104.4 119.9

<sup>1/</sup>Annual average 1923-25 = 100 Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY AS PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL, APRIL 1, AND MARCH INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, UN!TED STATES, 1919-41



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

East North Central States: Annual average wage rates, by classes, 1910-41

Year :	with		Per day with board	Per day: without board
:	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
:				
1910:	22.95	31.88	1.24	1.61
1911:	22.97	31.79	1.27	1.62
1912:	23.93	32.86	1.34	1.71
1913:	24.57	33.83	1.37	1.75
1914:	24.32	<b>3</b> 3.63	1.33	1.71
:				
1915:	24.87	34.20	1.35	1.72
1916:	27.24	37.73	1.52	1.93
1917:	32.54	45.11	1.87	2.36
1918:	37.72	52.17	2.38	2.99
1919	42.41	59.25	2.72	3.44
1600	E2 03	70.64	3.23	4.03
1920:	52.01	49.22	2.05	2.62
1921:	35.27	47.08	2.01	2.60
1922:		54.13	2.26	2.96
1923:		54.37	2.33	3.04
1924	39.61	94.01	2.00	£,•0 ÷
1925	39.98	54.37	2.31	3.00
1926	_	56.04	2.35	3.03
1927		56.50	2.35	3.02
1928		55.78	2.33	2.96
1929		56.87	2.36	2.99
10~9,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
1930	36.76	50.98	2.03	2.6 <b>4</b>
1931		40.52	1.49	2.01
1932	20.07	27.75	1.06	1.45
1933	16.60	25.75	.94	1.29
1934	18.64	28.11	1.06	1.47
:			. 6.	7. (5)
1935:	21.98	29.14	1.21	1.62
1936:		36.41	1.33	1.85
1937:		42.04	1.65	2.16
1938		41.00	1.59	2.10
1939		40.90	1.59	2.09
1940:	29.40	41.64	1.63	2.12
1040 Tor	25 <b>.</b> 80	37.94	1.48	1.97
1940 Jan		41.27	1.52	2.02
Apr		42.25	1.68	2.17
July		42.95	1.72	2.23
Oct		40.52	1.57	2.05
1941 Jan		47.01	1.75	2.27
Apr	∂ <b>±</b> •&∪	±1 • ₩±	<b></b> , O	

30, Dol. Farm wage rates: Per month with board, East North Central States and United States, 1910-40 East North Central States United States Dol.

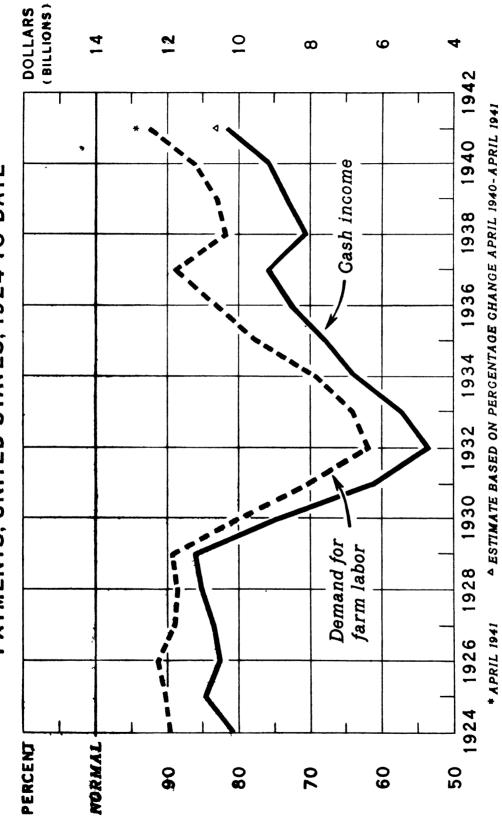
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Demand for farm labor, percentage of normal, and cash income from marketing and Government payments, United States, 1924 to date

Year	lahor, percent-	Cash income from marketing and Government payments Million dollars
1924	89.7	10,150
1925	90.2	10,930
1926	91.3	10,530
1927	82.9	10,700
1928	88.5	11,020
1929	89.2	11,220
1970	79.8	; 3,880
1931	70.7	6,280
1932	61.8	4,680
1933	64.()	5,410
1934	69.1	6,720
1975	77.5	7,540
1976	83.2	8,500
1937	88 <b>.</b> 6	9,160
1938	81.8	9,130
1979	83.0	: : 8,680
1940	86 <b>.</b> 0	9,120
1941 <u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> / 92.4	<u>2</u> /10,300

 $<sup>1/\</sup>text{April 1941.}$  2/Estimate based on percentage change April 1940-41.

DEMAND FOR FARM LABOR PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL AND CASH INCOME FROM FARM MARKETING AND GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, UNITED STATES, 1924 TO DATE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## Demand for Farm Labor Closely Related to Farm Income

Data available in April also indicated a substantial increase in the demand for farm labor as compared with a year ago. Examination of these data since 1924 indicates a rather close relationship with cash farm income. The two series are shown graphically on page 11. Both farm income and the demand for farm labor were comparatively stable from 1924 to 1929, but sharp declines are shown for each series during the following 3 years. Income and farm labor demand stepped up side by side from 1933 to 1937 and after a sharp relabse in 1938 resumed a gradual upward climb. Apparently crop correspondents take into consideration in reporting the demand for farm labor, the ability to hire as well as labor requirements.

# East North Central Wage Rates Faithy Typical of the Nation

The Department also presents in this month's labor report the historical series of farn wage rates from 1910 to date for the East North Central States. Throughout the past 30 years, the rates in this region have been fairly typical of those in the Nation as a whole. The East North Central rate with board was a little higher than the national average from 1910 to 1917 and again from 1921 to 1929. It declined with the national average from 1930 to 1932, but was somewhat lower in 1933 and 1934. Since 1936, East North Central wage rates have again been slightly higher than the national average. This relationship does not seem unusual at this time, however, with the available labor supply in that region now sharply below normal.