## Geographic Distribution of Hired Farmworkers

Demand for hired farmworkers varies by type of crop and livestock, length of growing and harvesting seasons, extent of mechanization, and scale of production. As a result, the number of hired farmworkers varied significantly among the census regions in 1996 (table 11). The West had more hired farmworkers $(344,000)$ than the other regions; the Northeast had the fewest $(65,000)$.

During the 1990's, patterns of employment have varied by region. The number of hired farmworkers in the Northeast and South has remained stable while the number of hired farmworkers in the Midwest and West has fluctuated. Employment in the Midwest in 1994 was significantly lower than in 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1996, and the number in 1996 was significantly higher than in 1995. Employment in the West in 1995 and 1996 was significantly higher than in 1992, 1993, and 1994.

The demographic characteristics of hired farmworkers vary by region (table 12). More females were report-
ed in the hired farm workforce in the Northeast than in the West. There was a large percentage of white laborers in the hired farm workforce in the Northeast and Midwest than in the West. Hispanic workers accounted for more of the hired farmworkers in the West than in the Northeast and Midwest. In the South, there were more black and "other" workers in the hired farm workforce than in other regions. Hired farmworkers in the Midwest were younger, and those in the West were older. A larger percentage of western workers had lower education levels, probably a reflection of the local hired farm workforce, which was almost two-thirds Hispanic.

In the West, more hired farmworkers were employed in crop production and less in livestock production than in the other regions. A significantly higher percentage of hired farmworkers in the Northeast and Midwest had average weekly earnings of less than $\$ 100$ per week, and the Midwest had a significantly lower percentage earning $\$ 600$ and over per week than in other regions.

Table 11—Number of hired farmworkers by region, 1990 to 1996

| Region | Annual averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 9941 | 1995 | 1996 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | $1995{ }^{1}$ | 1996 |
|  | Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 886 | 884 | 848 | 803 | 792 | 849 | 906 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Northeast | 62 | 54 | 52 | 49 | 47 | 60 | 65 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| South | 315 | 328 | 320 | 301 | 312 | 274 | 280 | 35.6 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 39.4 | 32.3 | 30.9 |
| Midwest | 214 | 206 | 201 | 172 | 146 | 170 | 217 | 24.1 | 23.3 | 23.7 | 21.4 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 23.9 |
| West | 295 | 296 | 275 | 281 | 287 | 345 | 344 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 32.4 | 35.0 | 36.2 | 40.6 | 38.0 |

Note: Data for 1994 and later years are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of changes to survey design.
${ }^{1}$ Revised.
Source: Calculated by ERS using data from the Current Population Survey earnings microdata file.

Table 12-Demographic and earnings characteristics of hired farmworkers by census region, 1996

| Characteristics | Annual averages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Northeast | South | Midwest | West |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 65 | 280 | 217 | 344 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gender: |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 71.9 | 85.1 | 84.3 | 85.8 |
| Female | 28.1 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 14.2 |
| Racial/ethnic group: |  |  |  |  |
| White | 92.3 | 53.5 | 96.5 | 33.2 |
| Hispanic | 7.1 | 35.0 | 2.6 | 63.3 |
| Black and other | 0.6 | 11.5 | 0.9 | 3.4 |
| Age (years): |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 20 | 28.2 | 13.4 | 34.0 | 7.4 |
| 20-24 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 12.0 |
| 25-34 | 13.8 | 22.3 | 20.3 | 29.8 |
| 35-44 | 24.4 | 22.0 | 15.1 | 25.7 |
| 45-54 | 6.2 | 18.7 | 10.9 | 12.5 |
| 55 and older | 18.3 | 13.7 | 9.2 | 12.6 |
| Median age | 32 | 36 | 27 | 35 |
| Schooling completed: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 0-4 years | 0.5 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 24.4 |
| 5-8 years | 10.9 | 18.8 | 11.0 | 28.2 |
| $9-11$ years | 30.7 | 27.8 | 30.0 | 16.2 |
| 12 years | 44.9 | 26.0 | 35.6 | 14.9 |
| 13 years or more | 13.0 | 15.4 | 22.8 | 16.3 |
| Establishment: |  |  |  |  |
| Crop production | 42.2 | 47.4 | 28.3 | 66.6 |
| Livestock production | 51.4 | 43.3 | 66.0 | 20.8 |
| Other establishments ${ }^{2}$ | 6.4 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 12.6 |
| Weekly earnings: |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$100 | 20.3 | 13.4 | 23.9 | 7.7 |
| \$100-\$199 | 22.4 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 14.8 |
| \$200-\$299 | 24.2 | 35.8 | 21.4 | 38.6 |
| \$300-\$399 | 17.6 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 16.0 |
| \$400-\$499 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 12.7 | 11.3 |
| \$500-\$599 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 4.7 |
| \$600 and over | 8.2 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 6.9 |
| Median weekly earnings | \$225 | \$240 | \$225 | \$260 |

${ }^{1}$ Educational attainment levels, beginning January 1992, were revised to reflect degrees or diplomas received rather than years of school completed. Therefore, to be included under " 12 years of education completed," a diploma, GED, or equivalent degree must have been granted.
${ }^{2}$ Other establishments include agricultural services, forestry, fishing, hunting, trapping, landscape and horticultural services, and other agriculture-related establishments.
Note: Data for 1994 and later years are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of changes in survey design.
Source: Calculated by ERS using data from the Current Population Survey earnings microdata file.

