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ABSTRACT

With increasing national and regional emphasis on serving the needs of rural people, especially migrants and farmworkers, increased effort was expended to provide services as effectively as possible. Problems remain, however, in clearly identifying and tallying these services so that efforts to provide equal access can reach all of the rural population. The first section of this 1973 Oregon Rural Manpower Report, planning, covers administrative organization, meetings attended during the year, and staff training programs. Economic developments include natural resources, energy, and trade. Employment and unemployment trends, comments from 21 local offices, and community development programs are also explained. Services for rural people cover Volunteer Rural Manpower Representatives, Seasonal Offices in "rural" and "urban" counties, the Central Oregon Functional Economic Area Project and the Cooperative Rural Manpower Project--Operation Hitchhike. Rural manpower programs and activities for farmworkers examine local recruitment programs, inter-area recruitment, and farm labor contractors. Problems remain in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of operations and service delivery, however, because of the difficulty in obtaining information in regard to the Secretary of labor's 13 Points. The extensive tables include such things as agricultural activities, wages, and crops. (KM)

1973 ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

STATE OF OREGON
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
OREGON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

ADMINISTRATOR - ROSS MORGAN

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR - ELDON CONE

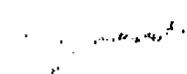
This report reflects some of the changes provided for in the new outline (MTL # 1295) which was received from the National Office after accumulation of data had begun according to the previous outline. Hence, the report, though using the new forms provided, is transitional in that it retains some of the previous format.

With increasing National and Regional emphasis on serving the needs of rural people, especially migrants and farmworkers, increased effort was expended to provide services to these people as effectively as possible. Further reductions in staff during the year, however, limited the attention that could be directed to this effort.

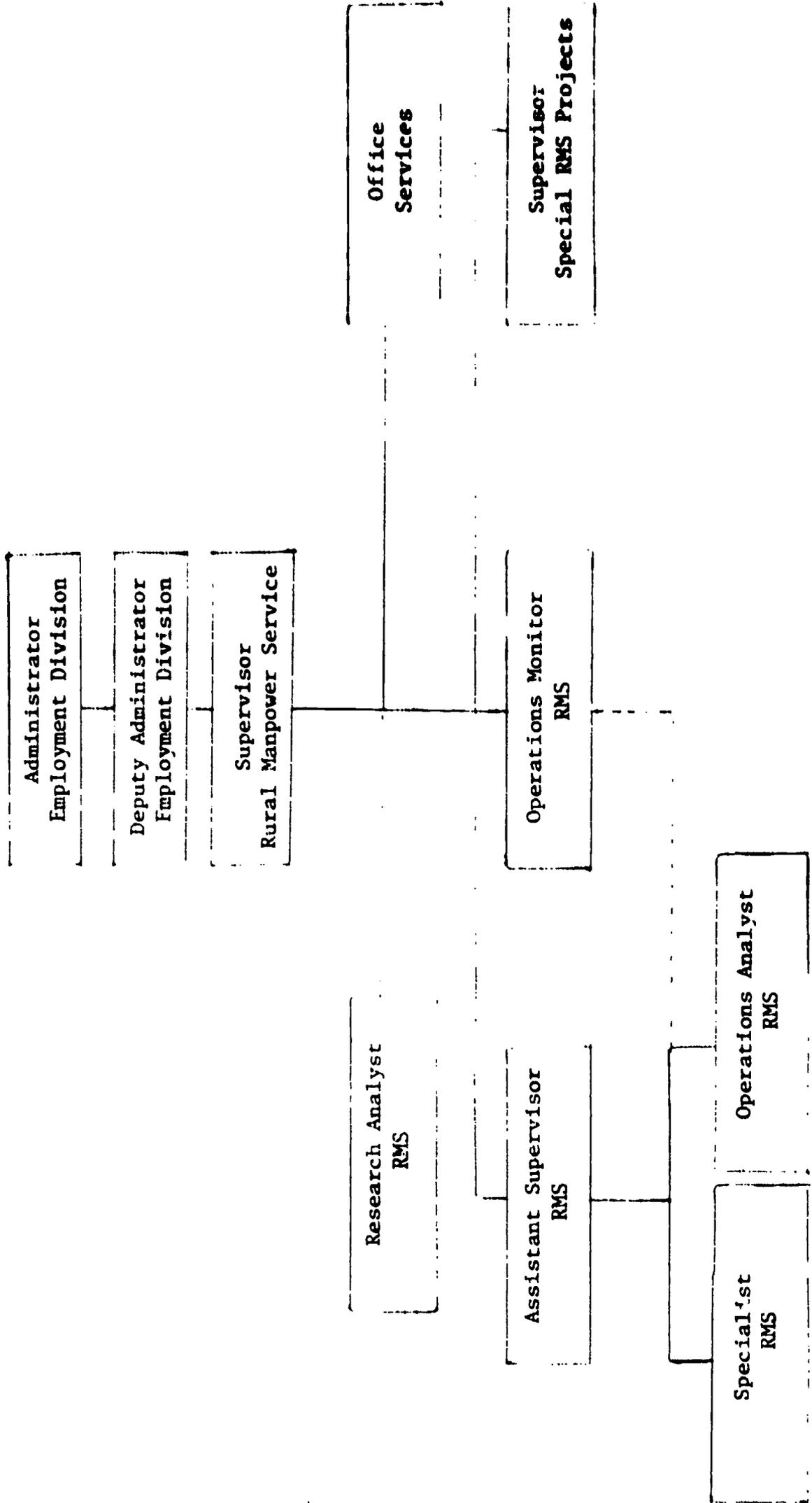
Problems remain also in clearly identifying and tallying services provided to rural people so that our effort to provide equitable access can be effectively guided so as to reach all segments of the rural population. While the discussions and statistical data in this report show progress in this direction, we plan to continue our attack on these problems.

Agriculture is a very important part of the economy in Oregon. Employment opportunities in agriculture are continuing to change both in number and in type. We take note of some of these changes in the report. Awareness of these trends, we hope, will enable us to better provide services to agriculture in the future.

Sincerely,


Ross Morgan
Administrator

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT (MA-79)

PLANNING

Administrative organization of the Rural Manpower Service section changed late in the year, when the former Smaller Communities Service Program Supervisor, who had been serving since the end of that program as the Work Incentive Program-Employment Service Coordinator, was transferred back to the section as Operations Monitor.

MEETINGS

Staff members attended a variety of meetings in the course of the year. The 1973 State Legislature considered a number of bills in regard to minimum wages for agricultural workers, farm labor contractor licensing, agricultural worker organizing, farm labor housing and inspection, worker health and safety, unemployment insurance coverage for agricultural workers, tax relief for low-income housing and for housing improvements, etc. As adoption of these proposals would have consequent effects on rural employment and development, one or more staff members attended pertinent hearings on the bills to keep the staff posted on their progress. Subsequent to the Legislature's session the Law Improvement Committee held several meetings to discuss areas of the law needing change in future legislative sessions. A staff member sat in on meetings of this committee, as some of the proposed changes would require adjustments in agency operations.

One-half of the three-day spring Managers Meeting in April was devoted to considering procedural changes, problems and developments related to improving services to rural people. A representative of the Seattle Regional Office participated in the discussion.

The presence of the International Association of Personnel in Employment Security International Convention in Portland in May afforded opportunity for two members of the administrative office staff and several local office representatives to attend the workshop on "The Forgotten Americans -- A Look at Rural Manpower." Representatives of several Eastern states reported on their efforts to extend manpower services more adequately to people in rural areas, mainly through specially-funded projects. A Department of Labor representative from Washington, D.C. outlined some of the problems and the current situation from the National Office vantage point.

A staff member attended a meeting in June with several representatives of state agencies concerned with providing services

to migrant workers, at which a representative of the Regional Council and representatives of the Migrant and Farmworker Task Force explained the nature of an extensive study they had made of migrants and farmworkers. This was preliminary to a National Conference in July, at which complete data on the study was to be released and discussed. It was impossible to send a representative to this July conference. A report of its proceedings may be available to provide access to the information acquired through the study and conference.

In July the Assistant Supervisor, Rural Manpower Service, participated in a meeting of the Task Force on USES Staff Training to Provide Improved Manpower Services to Rural Residents. The three-day meeting was held at Kansas City, Missouri. National, Regional and other State agency representatives heard explanations of progress by representatives of the private contractor who was developing a training package on this subject and some of the contractor's consultants. Agency people discussed materials presented and made recommendations as to needed changes and methods of organizing and conducting the training. Pilot application of the training package was expected to be in Oregon beginning in the fall. Delays in refining and producing the materials have postponed start of the proposed project until later. Eventually all states are expected to utilize the materials as funds become available.

The Deputy Administrator; Supervisor, Field Operations; Supervisor, Rural Manpower Service and Assistant Supervisor, Rural Manpower Service, attended a two-day Regional meeting in Portland in September. Representatives of the Regional Office of the Department of Labor, Manpower Administration and Employment Standards Administration and of the Washington and Idaho agencies conferred regarding a number of current problems. Better understanding of the problems was gained and some solutions were proposed or exchanged.

At the fall Managers Meeting in November, the Supervisor, Rural Manpower Service, chaired a panel of representatives of other agencies, along with a member of the Employment Service Technical Support staff, which covered responsibilities and problems in handling complaints against employers or agencies relating to wages, hours, working conditions, Occupational Safety and Health standards and their enforcement, farm labor contractors, civil rights, etc. Complaints are taken by all Employment Service offices and in each case referred to the appropriate agency having jurisdiction for resolution. The various agencies are cooperating well in resolving complaints, but their backlogs of work and required legal procedures sometimes involve considerable time before complaints are settled.

In November the Rural Manpower Service Special Projects Supervisor, coordinator of the Cooperative Rural Manpower Project

(CRMP, or Operation Hitchhike) and his counterpart of the Cooperative Extension Service, together with the Extension representatives of the Oregon Project staff, attended a Regional Project Workshop in Boise, Idaho. Also in attendance were National and Regional representatives and the Project staffs from Alaska, Idaho and Washington. Purpose of the workshop was to consider an evaluation format for the Hitchhike projects developed by the Oregon Project Coordinators and to discuss the future of the Project should it be funded for another year. The general consensus of all conferees was that the project, though diverse from state to state, had been eminently successful and should be continued -- even if funding had to be sought from another source. The final decision was that the evaluation format would be used, adapting it according to the project structure in each state, using Regional and State staff members as evaluators. Conferees also requested that National office representatives attending the conference in addition to making their reports to their chiefs, recommend additional funding for another year.

STAFF TRAINING

A half-hour session for each Central Orientation Training class for new agency staff members was devoted to an explanation of the Rural Manpower Service concept, definitions, general policies, goals, the involvement of ES programs and services in general and special projects and programs for rural workers, employers or residents. A member of the Rural Manpower Service staff, and sometimes two, conducted these sessions.

A series of one-day area training meetings was held at Pendleton, Salem, Portland and Eugene to provide opportunity for local office managers and Rural Manpower representatives to be brought up to date on Plan of Service emphases, necessary changes in operation, the complaint system and to discuss problems.

Subsequent to the court order issued by U. S. District Judge Charles R. Richey and the Secretary of Labor's 13-Point Memorandum, a special program of briefing sessions was initiated in Oregon. These briefing sessions were conducted in each local office as well as the administrative office.

The program was designed to apprise the employes of the Employment Division of the emergency situation currently confronting the Employment Service in general and the Rural Manpower Service in particular. Each session covered Judge Richey's Declaratory Judgement and Injunction Orders, the 13-Point Memorandum issued by the Secretary of Labor and the Agreement that each state had been required to sign. Background information concerning the

class action suit and other material was also covered. A total of 116 sessions were held, involving 817 staff members.

In addition to attending the Kansas City meeting of the Task Force on USES Staff Training, the Assistant Supervisor, Rural Manpower Service, spent considerable time and effort studying the proposed training modules developed by the contractor and preparing suggested changes. This duty was assigned at the Task Force meeting to several in attendance. While the project is still in limbo, this effort will be of considerable help in implementing the training if and when the project is funded.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Many areas in America, including Oregon, were positively introduced to the effects of changing conditions relating to supplies of food, materials and fuel during 1973. Overseas sales of large quantities of food and materials effectively disrupted normal supply-demand balances and their related price structures. The shortage of energy created by a lack of adequate water to power hydro-electrical generators, combined with the forced reduction of foreign oil imports, managed to open many eyes. Whether we had an "energy crisis" or a confidence crisis makes little difference, the immediate results were the same. Panic buying and hoarding were widely practiced throughout the state.

It is possible that history will record the year past as marking the end of an era of profligate living standards for our nation and the beginnings of a disruptive transition period leading eventually to an age of permanent scarcity and rationing. This transition period may be characterized by painful changing of life styles along with a sharp look at our natural resource inventories in the light of future needs. The beginnings of extensive efforts to develop new sources or new methods of producing sufficient amounts of food, materials and energy will also be recorded during this period.

Although many astute advocates of conservation of our natural resources have continued to sound depletion warnings for many years, the roar of the mighty dollar effectively deafened the nation. Knowledgeable leaders and administrators possibly realized the futility of proposing needed conservation measures during a period when our economy was whirling with the momentum of continuing prosperity. The results of the energy shortages have at least now gained the attention of the average consumer, and perhaps a mode of frugality may gain respectability and popular acceptance -- especially if the consequences of the alternatives are widely understood. It is certainly sobering to realize that the economies of whole nations are so fragile that they can be reduced to a shambles

-- and without a shot fired -- when their bubble of energy sufficiency is pierced.

Fortunately, the trade decisions of other nations have afforded us the opportunity of becoming aware of our food and energy limitations while time and resources, hopefully, remain for us to prepare solutions to our problems of survival before an inevitable disaster occurs.

In general terms, we can take a look at the limitations of one of our most important resources -- Agriculture. The capacity of agriculture to produce a nation's food supply is directly related to three critical factors. One -- the amount of land available for cultivation. Two -- how intensively the land is used. Increased quantities of fertilizer, water by irrigation, more intensive plantings, more crops per year are examples of this factor. Third -- improved technology, such as the development of higher-yielding plants, chemicals or other controls to reduce loss to disease and insects and more effective fertilizers.

To put these factors in better perspective in their relationship to our ability to meet our future demands for food will help to point out some of the problems ahead. The amount of agricultural land available is limited by nature and besides this we see and allow the continuous loss of prime farm land in many areas to pavement and urban sprawl. The supply of fertilizer, upon which agricultural production has become so dependent, is in turn, heavily dependent on natural gas. Since the supply of natural gas is dwindling because of exhausting wells and the increasing demands of competitive users, strict controls governing the use of this resource could be very near.

It has been estimated that the energy equivalent of ten tons of coal are required to produce one ton of nitrogen fertilizer. This immediately brings to mind the question -- why do we continue to export products requiring such enormous amounts of energy to produce? Large quantities of energy are also required to run farm machinery and associated equipment, such as that used for irrigation, food processing, and transportation. It would be difficult to determine the extent of the third limitation -- that is, in the field of improving technology. Past achievements such as the development of new super-grains would suggest that, given the time and resources, man has only temporary limitations. At the present time, however, the food demands of an accelerating world population increase and simultaneous improvement of standards of living in other nations have easily outpaced present agricultural capacity. A good prospect for significant expansion of food production appears to be in the development of new technologies for utilizing the food potential of farming the seas.

Trade relations developed in recent years have forceably shown the widespread consequences of unexpected major changes in supplies of basic materials moving in international trade. Our limited capacity to meet food and materials demands of our foreign neighbors was also made apparent. Along with the opening up of foreign markets for large quantities of food and forest products came a generally unwelcome consequence -- exceptionally high prices for agricultural products and lumber products for our own use. Preliminary estimates by the USDA indicate that Oregon's cash receipts from farm marketings will be close to \$900,000,000 for 1973. This represents an increase of almost 40% compared to the previous year's total. The value of crop production alone made up \$650 million with an increase of 63 percent above 1972 for this segment. The increased prices received for most farm commodities -- a result of expanded exports -- will now enable employers to offer more competitive wages for farm labor, providing that commodity prices maintain a reasonable relationship to costs.

Depending on the extent and duration of our fuel shortage and the frequently-resulting lack of key materials used for manufacturing, proportional job losses within the nonagricultural sector may slow the economy to the extent of breaking the present strong demand for premium priced food and thus take the edge off farm commodity prices. The ability of farm employers to attract and hold competent workers has become a real problem. As agriculture becomes more mechanized with incredibly costly and highly complex machinery, the need for well trained operators for this equipment is no longer just desirable, it is a necessity. Farm employers have been concerned for many years as good, experienced farm workers were attracted to better paying industrial jobs. Although some of the old time employers would throw out a worker asking about added benefits, many of the progressive farm operators now realize that furnishing a nice piece of blue sky is not enough of a fringe benefit to satisfy the wants of most capable and dependable workers. Most competent regular farm workers look ahead to the day when they can get a place of their own or improve their position in some way. A love of independence and freedom from restrictive, monotonous jobs can attract good men to the farm, but incentives like cash bonuses, paid vacations and other job benefits are becoming more of a requirement to keep them on the farm.

The growth of stockholder-owned corporate farming in Oregon has caused concern for the survival of the traditional family farm. Up to this time there have been examples of failures as well as successes for these large farming operations. In the long run, their relative importance and success will be determined by how well they can sustain profits at a level high enough to satisfy stockholders without depleting the productivity of the land. The argument that farm corporations alone have the capital necessary to develop large acreages and

put them under irrigation is a reasonable one. However, the capability of large corporations to control market prices, the possibility that they will be poorly managed at higher cost than the family farm, the tendency to drain the operation of the cream and move out when production drops are also all reasons why the giants may not be good for agriculture or the economy. Historically, the family farm has been the backbone of agriculture -- and through many lean years, to be sure. It is difficult to imagine how long the farm corporations will stick when the going really gets rough -- and it will. It will be interesting to follow the development and success of "agribusiness" corporations that recently have set up farming operations along the Columbia River. Their ability to maintain required fertility in the long run, especially in the face of higher costs or possibly a serious rationing of fertilizer, is certainly in question at this time. It appears that at least one of the super-farms is hedging their investment by leasing part of their irrigated land to individuals. Perhaps leasing is the next step toward an answer to the practical use of big money under special development conditions. This would especially be an advantage if the farmer has the option and prospect of buying the leased land in a reasonable period of time. Another possible variation -- the pooling of capital by several farm operators to gain economic advantages has much to be said for it. A corporation of this nature enjoys some of the advantages of "bigness" without losing the personal contact necessary to manage and conserve the productivity of all farm resources. The average size of farms will continue to adjust to their individual optimum size -- generally expanding, with many becoming closely coordinated with processors and distributors as well.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Regular hired farm employment totals are expected to level off and trend upward within the next year or two. The greatest need for regular workers will be on irrigated farms and in food processing plants in the Hermiston and Ontario areas of Eastern Oregon. The demand for seasonal farm employment is expected to continue to decline as employers attempt to shake the yoke of tougher standards governing farm housing, safety and insurance for farm laborers. There should be no drastic permanent reductions of seasonal worker demand until the mechanized strawberry harvester can satisfy grower demands. This will primarily affect the younger school-age workers. In the Willamette Valley during the June 15, 1973 survey, an estimated 29,820 workers under 16 years of age were engaged in the strawberry harvest. This amounted to 77% of the total number harvesting strawberries.

The numbers of unpaid family workers are also expected to continue to decrease. The 1970 census of population indicated that there were only 1,457 unpaid family workers (age 16 and older) employed in agriculture. This was a loss of more than

1,000 shown from the 10-year earlier census. The reason for this decline can be explained by the changing social and economic life styles in the rural areas. As the influence of advertising effectively molds rural demands to complex urban standards, the changing of "family effort" to "individual effort" for pay has clearly thinned the ranks of the unpaid workers.

The annual average employment for all rural-designated counties in Oregon registered a 9.8% gain for the five-year period of 1968 to 1972. This reflected a gain of more than 16,000 workers. Douglas and Linn counties each had strong increases in employment totals with a gain of 3,750 and 3,560 respectively for the years 1968 to 1972. Columbia, Malheur, Union and Yamhill counties all had five-year gains of more than 1,200 employed for the same comparison period. Five of the counties classified as rural counties showed small employment losses during this period; they were Grant (-90), Gilliam (-60), Lake (-30), Wallowa (-20) and Wheeler (-10).

The total annual average civilian labor force for the rural-designated counties rose from 174,220 in 1968 to 193,840 in 1972, with a corresponding rise in unemployment from 5.5% to 6.9% in 1972. Linn, Douglas and Umatilla counties had the largest increase in average number of the labor force that were unemployed. Over the five-year comparison period, Linn County had an increase in average unemployment of 740 (52%), Umatilla County had a gain of 410 (85.3%) and Douglas County gained an average of 350 (20.6%) unemployed members of the labor force.

During the five-year period of 1968 to 1972 the annual average number of nonagricultural wage and salary workers in Linn County increased from 19,570 to 23,600. This was the largest increase in this category for any rural-designated county in the state. The bulk of this increase occurred in non-manufacturing employment where notable gains of 750 in trade, 580 in services and miscellaneous and 870 in government were recorded. Employment in the paper industry showed a strong gain of 800 in the manufacturing category, while lumber and wood products dropped 200 during the same five-year period.

Douglas County followed as a close second in increased numbers of wage and salary workers for the five-year period, as it advanced from 21,270 in 1968 to 25,150 in 1972. Although the largest number of workers are employed in nonmanufacturing industries as a group, lumber and wood products, comprising about 85% of the manufacturing group, supports the largest number of workers in any single industry in the county. A gain of 1,160 workers was made for the five-year period by the lumber and wood projects industry.

Yamhill, Columbia and Union counties also experienced nonagricultural wage and salary employment gains over 1,000 for the 1968 to 1972 period, but did not show the strong gains made by Linn and Douglas counties. Yamhill County had an increase of 620 workers in manufacturing employment for the five-year period. In Columbia County paper products manufacturing gained about the same number of workers (200) that were lost by lumber and wood products during this same period.

Gilliam, Grant and Wheeler were the only rural-designated counties showing losses (80 or less) in nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the 1968 to 1972 period. Grant and Wheeler counties' losses occurred in lumber and wood products industries, while Gilliam County dropped only 10 workers each from trade and services industries for the comparison period. Gilliam County has no employment in the manufacturing industries.

The rural-urban mix of workers employed in the nonagricultural wage and salary sector of Oregon's labor force remained essentially the same in 1972 as it was for 1968, dropping only one-tenth of a percentage point to 82.9% urban.

Statewide, the greatest employment change was found in the nonmanufacturing sector of the rural-designated counties where a gain of about 14,100 workers easily outpaced the 4,100 increase in the manufacturing sector for the 1968-1972 period. Within the nonmanufacturing sector in the rural-designated counties the employment gains of close to 4,800 in government led the group. Among the rural counties showing significant gains in the number of government workers were Linn (+870), Douglas (+580), Yamhill (+540). Union, Malheur and Lincoln all had between 400 and 500 employment gains for the five-year comparison period. Trade and services employment were next in line in employment numbers gained in the nonmanufacturing sector with about 4,600 and 3,500 increases for the same five-year period. Five-year gains (+920) were made in construction work for all rural-designated counties in the state. Construction of the Trojan nuclear-power plant in Columbia County carried the bulk of the gain for this industry. Douglas County also had significant increases (+350) in contract construction, as housing and commercial unit starts led the demand for additional workers in this same period. Douglas County also registered strong five-year gains in services (+850), trade (+770) and transportation (+340), mainly as a result of tourists seeking the excellent sports fishing available in the area.

Although the urban-rural ratio in nonmanufacturing employment fluctuated during the five-year period, the 1972 and the 1968 percentages were the same.

LOCAL OFFICE COMMENTS

EAST CENTRAL - ONTARIO

A significant change in sprinkler pipe irrigation is taking place. One farm at Jamieson, irrigating 1,500 acres, changed to center-pivot wheel lines for the 1973 season and a very large farm north of Ontario will be irrigating their entire 9,000 acres by wheel lines and center-pivot automatic sprinklers. This farm, in order to keep about eighty pipe movers working daily during the season, has had to hire up to 500 to keep a full crew. Now about twenty to twenty-five regular employees will handle all the irrigation. This is expected to make about twenty-five jobs for mostly local people as the hand-line pipe movers were mostly recruited from Arizona and New Mexico.

There have been two or three farms and one or two cattle ranches purchased by neighbors to consolidate their operations, this reducing slightly the number of farms in this area but slightly increasing the number of employees.

While there were a few very temporary shortages of seasonal workers, there were also few times of great surplus. There were fewer migratory seasonal workers due to mechanization and use of better herbicides, of which the workers learned and did not come here to compete. There were also shortages of housing, due to ever-rising standards for such housing and increasing costs of construction.

There was some need of regular hired workers, for which housing is usually provided. These people are mostly equipment operators, mechanics, irrigators, ranch hands and a few foremen. Some of them need skills in addition to that of operating equipment, such as welding, mechanical repair and construction. As people are replaced by machines, they need to be retrained for other jobs. That often means moving from this area since this is an agricultural area with only related industry. These related industries are reducing their labor demands, again due to mechanization.

BLUE MOUNTAIN - LA GRANDE

About 91% of Union County's crop income is from four crops: wheat, barley, grass seed and cherries. This year, wheat and barley production remained about the same as previous years, but the production of grass seed was increased by almost 60% and the cherry crop was three times as large as 1972. Livestock production for cattle, hogs and sheep remained about the same as previous years. Little change is expected in livestock production or marketing procedures. There will be some changes in crop production; how, or if this will significantly change the employment picture is not clear at this time. With the exception of about 50 acres under the Conservation Acreage Program all available farm land in Union

County is under some kind of production. About 40% of the land is irrigated in some fashion and this is expected to increase by at least 20% by next summer. When this happens there may be some crop changes such as another increase in grass seed acreage or an increase in potato production. Potato farming seems to be a crop with good possibilities.

No major changes in farm employing units is expected, although there is a small trend toward the development of housing for workers. We have never had a serious shortage of farm or seasonal workers, but our cherry crop is growing and this may become a matter of some concern in the somewhat distant future. The drought conditions of last spring and summer caused problems for the dry land farmers and the prospect of another season like that is a strong contributing factor to the forecast increase in irrigation installations. Restrictions on the use of fuel and electricity may well have some effect on the farm economy. The closing of any of our major lumber or plywood mills would be a minor catastrophe because quite a few of the people that work in the mills also either live on farms or ranches or have the ability to do farm work, so if one or more of the mills closes we will have a huge surplus of farm workers. Meetings have been set up with the three cherry grower associations for next spring and it is expected that a closer working relationship can be established so that we can make more efficient use of migrant workers during the 1974 season. The county agent reports a certain amount of hesitancy in the acceptance of the new OSHA regulations.

As in Union County, there are four main crops in Wallowa County: wheat, barley, hay and potatoes. They produce more than 95% of the county crop income. Little change in production methods is expected, although as more irrigation is added the ability to raise a crop every year will increase and the practice of summer fallowing half the land will no longer be desirable or economically feasible. Livestock in Wallowa County are cattle, sheep and hogs, in that order. No radical changes in production methods are planned, and it may be assumed that the numbers will remain about the same. If prices remain steady, as our cattlemen seem to feel they will, the county income from livestock should not be much different than this year. Assuming a normal year without a serious energy problem, there will be no shortage of farm labor in Wallowa County.

The company which will control the logging of the Tussock Moth-damaged timber says that the logging of these areas will take about two years -- if there is no more damage -- and because of this logging they will not have to lay off any of their loggers and may have to hire a few (less than fifty) more to get the job done. What this means is that because of the Tussock Moth this area will have at least two years of a fairly stable employment climate, and that our farm labor force should remain pretty much in balance. This applies to both counties, but primarily to

Wallowa County where most of the damage is.

NORTHEASTERN - MILTON-FREEWATER

Cash farm income for Umatilla County, as a whole, rose from 63 million dollars in 1972 to 80 million in 1973. These figures do not reflect the increase in production costs between the two years. The cost of hay-baling wire, for instance, has tripled during this period, and is in short supply. Many large farmers have utilized "stackers" which can make a 4-8 ton stack of hay. Stack "retrievers" have also been perfected which can break the stacks up into manageable-sized lots to be used in feeding stations. The net result is that fewer hand laborers are needed in the hay harvest.

Rotary sprinkler systems have come into use which can irrigate 130 acres from one setting. It is not expected that these sprinklers will gain wide acceptance in the Milton-Freewater area because of the density of the soil. Another type of labor-saving irrigating device which will become increasingly common in this area is the side-row sprinkler.

There has been a continuing trend towards bigger equipment and more mechanization, which enables ranchers and orchardists to do more of the work themselves without hiring additional employees. Those workers who are hired need a wider range of skills than in the past. One factor which is slowing the change is the shortage of all types of farm machinery. At a recent farm show in the county, new models of many types of equipment were not available for display.

County-wide zoning went into effect early in 1973. This has had little or no effect on the use of traditional agricultural acreage of the primary tree-fruit crops -- cherries, prunes, plums and apples. There has been no substantial change in acreages during the past few years.

Market conditions, for tree fruit as a whole, were above average. The least successful were cherries, which faced stiff competition from an early harvest in California. Market conditions for prunes were very good, although not approaching the near-record mark of 1972.

Apple orchards have reached optimum production age, following the devastating freeze in November, 1955. In mid-December there were approximately three carloads of apples in the valley. A greater number of orders has reduced the stock of apples in storage and shortened the usual shipping period by two months.

PENDLETON

Plans are being made to more than double the number of acres of land under irrigation in this area in 1974 to approximately 45,000 acres. A

variety of crops, including potatoes, wheat, corn, alfalfa and grass for grazing are planned.

This figure was arrived at in November of 1973. Because of the uncertainties concerning availability of electricity, gas and oil and fertilizers, these may change considerably in the near future. Potatoes, particularly, demand a great deal of fertilizer, which may be in tight supply. Steel pipe is another product that may become short before this land gets under water. Several of the large acreages plan on pumping water from the Columbia River at distances of up to 10 miles. This requires large expenditures of electricity, which may not be available, as well as pipe. At least one operation is considering using open ditches to move the water after it is pumped to the required elevation. This would save electricity and pipe, but be wasteful of water and present maintenance problems.

We have received record rainfall in the valleys and snowfall in the mountains starting in November of this year. This should alleviate the drastic shortage of irrigation water we experienced this last year -- both in surface impoundments and in recharging of wells. It will of course also vastly help the hydroelectric plants. During 1973, surface-impounded water was depleted by July 10, and many farms depending on reservoirs for irrigation suffered substantial losses. Alfalfa land usually producing three annual cuttings produced only two crops this year, and areas normally producing low yields failed to produce a crop. With this fall's record precipitation we can expect much better crops next year.

If future plans materialize, 80 new seasonal jobs will be created with the addition of two new potato packing sheds to the five sheds presently in production. If it were possible to get the help to operate two shifts, the number of jobs would probably double. This was not possible this year. One plant in Boardman tried two shifts, but had to return to a single shift due to lack of labor. The sheds did not lose any potatoes, but they missed part of the early high-profit market. Most shed operators have indicated a desire to run two shifts, if possible.

Our big problem in attracting labor in this sparsely-settled area is, of course, housing. No transient housing is presently available or under construction. Considerable construction is under way for year-round occupancy, but rentals are more expensive than transient farm labor can afford. Environmental problems are presently holding up proposed housing construction in Boardman and Irrigon. These towns have inadequate sewage facilities to take care of additional housing. The builders have suggested that they build sewage facilities, but with the understanding the towns buy them and maintain them. So far, Boardman and Irrigon have rejected this proposal. Septic tanks are impractical in this area as the water table is close to the surface.

To date, the labor supply has been adequate to meet the rapidly expanding market for year-round farm workers. However, if development plans are realized, job openings will exceed the available labor supply.

The frozen French-fry plant opened this spring and is currently employing over 400 people year-round. This is a boost to the local economy. Since the wages are somewhat higher than farm wages, it has drawn many of the better farm workers from agricultural work. A number of articles have appeared in the news media indicating a possible shortage of fuel oil this winter at this plant, but so far it is running three shifts per day. At one time this summer they tried to operate a four-shift, seven-day week, but abandoned this idea because of a shortage of workers.

The new plant built to manufacture PVC pipe is completed, but because of a lack of raw materials has not started production. The latest information we have is, production may start about mid-year. The local manager believes he will be able to get the materials by that time. This plant should provide about fifty year-round jobs when in full operation. Wages on the farms have increased substantially the last two years. Part of this is due to the competition of the potato plant, and, of course, increased prices for farm produce has made it possible to pay more money. There is considerable resistance on the part of most farmers, but, we believe wages will go even higher in the next few years. If this brings a better quality of workman and more dependability it will be good for everyone. If, however, as most farmers suspect, they will be paying more money for the same rather poor quality of workers at least the farmer will be the loser.

To summarize then, we are in a rapidly-expanding and changing economy in this area. Possible energy and fertilizer shortages may influence our growth drastically. We will need many more seasonal workers, but housing will be critical. We will need more year-round workers, and here, housing will be tight, but in better supply. As this is written there appears to be a "wait and see" attitude on the part of the developers. Most of the new farms will be corporate farms representing investments of millions of dollars. The small operator is still with us and basically is thriving because of high prices but is not growing in number. It takes too much of an investment of capital to allow anyone to start on a shoestring.

So far, this applies only to the irrigated areas in the west end. As respects, the wheat and pea farmer in Eastern Umatilla County, there will be few changes. The trend noted in last year's report is toward more efficient farm machinery which will tend to reduce the man-hours necessary to farm an acre of ground. This is gradual, however, and no drastic reductions are in sight.

MID-COLUMBIA - HOOD RIVER

In the Hood River Valley no major changes in production, processing or marketing of apples, pears or cherries has taken place.

One of the Valley's largest crops was produced, due to an early spring and excellent growing weather. We were short on rainfall but irrigation relieved this situation. During pear picking we had five days of rain that caused the orchardists to buy all the available rain gear in the war surplus store in Portland. During the rain the majority of our Spanish-speaking pickers returned South because of their dislike of the cold, wet weather.

The apple and pear market started with an excellent price and has held. The outlook is extremely good.

We had a slight shortage of pruners throughout the pruning season and an acute shortage of pickers when the lower valley was finishing apples and the upper valley was starting pears.

Our farm labor is completely orchard work -- apples, pears and cherries. Regular or year-round farm hands are used in orchards with 40 acres or better and in absentee-owner orchards. Due to the excellent crop and market, more orchardists are using year-round employees.

The use of mechanical pickers is non-existent at this time and for the foreseeable future. Mechanical-power pruners are used extensively throughout the valley. Pruners are being trained on these machines by the orchardists.

To help alleviate our farm labor shortages, I believe it would help clarify needs if the State farm labor publicity on crop conditions to California were set forth by the following areas:

Hood River - The Dalles Area
Willamette Valley Area
Milton-Freewater - La Grande Area

instead of for Oregon as a whole.

THE DALLES

In the summer of 1973, drought resulted in a 25% loss in grain crops in Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, and Wheeler counties, which in turn reduced the demand for workers in grain and hay harvesting. Little financial hardship was experienced by growers, as far better prices were obtained than the previous year.

During last summer, the energy crisis was first felt in this area by causing the aluminum manufacturing plant at The Dalles to not hire their usual 25 - 30 summer youths and in some cases not to replace normal attrition losses. It must be assumed that at least a portion of these potential workers were residents of rural Wasco or Sherman counties.

Early winter, about November first, brought unusually heavy snows which undoubtedly contributed to an earlier-than-usual seasonal layoff pattern, particularly in logging operations at higher elevations, and in construction activities generally throughout the Mid-Columbia area, all of which took a heavy toll on rural workers.

Prolonged cool weather during cherry harvest (June 10 - July 20) resulted in use of fewer cherry pickers over a longer period of time than normal. Also, extra emphasis on the part of Immigration officials resulted in the forced removal of a number of pickers working in this county unlawfully. Lack of adequate on-farm or labor camp housing may cause recruitment problems in the harvest season ahead.

Moderate to significant shortages of regular farm workers are being felt throughout our administrative area -- namely, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam and Wheeler counties. This is attributed to a farm to urban-area migration in search of metropolitan benefits of various kinds. Efforts are being made to reverse such trends, but increased farm mechanization and other factors work to accelerate the trend.

In this connection, this office has re-structured its intake process to more fully ensure that the full spectrum of manpower services are made available to rural applicants regardless of classification or point of origin, such as in-migrants.

In this labor market area, only minor changes have taken place during the last year or two with respect to land use, crop patterns, zoning, or other regulations which affect urban, suburban, or industrial development. Only mild changes are noted in the general trends in employment of regular hired farm workers or the various types of farming for which they are employed. Although some mechanization has been introduced in connection with cherry raising and harvesting, prohibitive costs render revolutionary changes quite remote.

Our recommendations for improving manpower services to rural employers, workers, and/or residents in our administrative area are to continue current emphasis in the local office toward full delivery of all manpower services to rural applicants; to seek and obtain such volunteer assistance as possible toward serving rural employers and residents; and to redistribute, as possible, local office staff usage toward maximum delivery of manpower

services to all rural patrons and clients.

ROGUE RIVER VALLFY - GRANTS PASS

Grants Pass is primarily a "good weather" town. Most activities revolve around logging, wood products and tourist industries. The area is trending from rural agricultural activities to mini-industrial. There is a gradual erosion from agricultural activities of dairy farms, hops, bulbs, fruit and nut crops to some expansion of small manufacturing plants. We no longer receive the requests for large numbers of people to work in the potato and bean harvests, since acreage has not been devoted to these crops in recent years. There has been a reduction in the need for workers in the only two major crops available now -- hops and bulbs. Acreage has been reduced. The use of weed killers and better methods of operation have further reduced the manpower necessary.

Grants Pass is suffering from a population explosion. We continue to have a great influx of people coming from California. These people are bringing highly sophisticated skills that are not in demand in this area. They definitely intend to reside here, come what may. They have pulled up all stakes. Gradually, they resign themselves to the fact that jobs are not plentiful, not very challenging, and do not compensate as well monetarily. They just settle in and accept what is available.

This is Grants Pass today -- but what about the future? In discussing problems with the manager of the Chamber of Commerce, he sees the main problem to be the prospect of the lack of gas. The area limped through the past tourist season in spite of gas shortages and lack of tourists. A good season is anticipated for 1974 with a lot of "if's" attached. He feels quite confident that the problems can be worked out, provided the gas problem does not become too severe.

In further discussions with the Planning Department of the county, it is felt that there are no definite solutions or recommendations to be made. Employers and residents are aware of problems here and have learned to accept what cannot be changed. It is not a sign of apathy, but one of realism.

MEDFORD

Agricultural employment in Jackson County, which has been on the increase in recent years, is beginning to level off. Pruning in the pear orchards has been heavy in recent years and employment has been high. Along with pruning, increased numbers of workers have been needed for the bulb harvest and similar activities. These large numbers of workers have, until this year,

more than offset the decreases in other areas of agricultural employment.

However, other trends have begun to have more effect. Subdivisions continue to cut into prime agricultural land. Land which for years yielded 20 dollars an acre in dry-land crops in good years is suddenly worth 2,000 dollars an acre to urban workers who want to build a rural home or enjoy recreational space of their own. Wages paid farm workers have not increased nearly as rapidly as non-farm wages -- seasonal workers in logging earn 4 to 8 dollars an hour; migrant workers in construction earn 5 to 10 dollars an hour. High rates for Workmen's Compensation Insurance have stimulated mechanization of haying activities; with capital investment, depreciation, and interest write-offs against taxes, more farmers have begun to feel that it is economically better to replace hired help with expensive machinery. Some mechanization has also been seen in pear pruning activities. If prices for farm commodities continue to increase, these trends may be offset by higher farm employment, but this is not the case now.

The Medford Office plans to enlarge its program of posting weekly in rural areas a representative list of current job openings in order to aid rural residents to find employment and to help rural and urban employers find workers. We also are working on a program to bring our services to rural people through utilization of contacts which Vocational Agriculture teachers have among rural people.

KLAMATH BASIN - KLAMATH FALLS

There has been some significant change in crop acreages since 1971. In 1971, 7,500 acres of wheat were planted as compared to 4,800 acres during 1973. Barley acreage decreased from 30,000 to 24,500 acres and potatoes dropped from 9,500 to 9,000 acres. Alfalfa and hay acreage increased. Alfalfa increased from 45,000 to 47,000 acres and hay acreage increased from 13,000 to 18,000 acres. Many local potato farmers and farm analysts are apprehensive that the prosperity enjoyed by growers this year may be a "false economy". They base their pessimistic feelings on prior-year marketing activity, such as 1966, when potato prices dropped to \$1.50 per cwt. and 1969 when they dropped to \$2.00 per cwt. They feel the \$5.50 to \$6.00 net to grower price per cwt. they are now enjoying could be drastically affected by expected increased acreage in other Oregon locales and in the state of Nevada. The above factor will probably keep 1974 potato acreage at about the same level as 1973. Heavy frosts during the early growing season resulted in almost half of the small grain crops being damaged. A considerable amount of this frost-damaged acreage was harvested for hay only, which was responsible for a substantial part of the hay acreage increase this year. Sharply improved prices for grains and hay offset the dollar losses which could have occurred due to frost.

Gross farm income in Klamath County was up \$16 million over 1972. This increase is due to higher prices for farm products and the fact that higher feed costs prompted farmers to cull and reduce their herds. Income from livestock sales rose from \$10.5 million to \$30.8 million during 1973.

Farm equipment modernization this year at a 42,000 acre family-owned corporation farm which introduced self-propelled combines, has considerably reduced their need for seasonal farm labor during the harvest season. This farm normally utilizes migrant workers and thus the impact on the local farm labor force was negligible. The supply of farm workers was generally adequate throughout the year, although employers frequently complained of the quality and reliability of help available. Farm wages increased from 10 - 25 cents per hour during 1973, but still lagged behind wages in most other areas of the local economy.

The development of cheap subdivisions in outlying parts of the county has continued to attract persons (primarily from California) who purchase these unimproved sites and build somewhat primitive homesites. Our experience has shown that these people, with rare exception, have no intention of seeking work and appear to be able to legally subsist on welfare and food stamps, due to such factors as distance to job centers, lack of transportation, etc.

One fairly major change in the rural economy is in the offing at Bly, Oregon, where a large lumbering company is expanding their facility. An increase of 100 mill jobs and associated increase in service-type jobs is anticipated.

The Malin Farm Labor Camp was opened on a limited basis for migrant labor during the potato harvest in 1973, but occupancy showed a decrease. This was due to the preference of the migrants to use the newer and more modern camp at Newell, California. The Newell camp was full during most of the season. Continued mechanization has increased the need for farm workers adept in operating complicated and expensive machinery and reduced the demand for general farm laborers. Many area farmers trained local college and high school students (many girls) to operate equipment rather than train migrants whose reliability, as far as staying on the job, was all too often unsatisfactory. It is anticipated that increased mechanization and even greater utilization of local youth for seasonal farm work will continue to reduce the requirement for migrant farm workers in this county. A possible negative aspect of the expected trend toward more mechanization is the yet unknown impact of the energy shortage. Some farmers, who now have the purchasing power, have ordered machinery, but are experiencing four to six month delays in delivery.

CENTRAL OREGON - BEND

The rapid escalation of farm products' prices was enjoyed by Central Oregon, but to widely varying degrees. More than

generally is realized this area's growers had contracted their production at little more than break-even prices, while the price rose as much as 400% over the contract price in the case of peppermint oil and almost as much for blue grass seed. Production costs tended to follow the lead of crop prices and this, together with the above-mentioned contracts, kept the area's income from being much more than encouraging.

Acreage continued to increase in those crops that use less labor and more machines each year, i.e., mint, grass seed, and grain. Potatoes hit a new low in acreage and then forced our potato-processing plant to look for a location in another area; at this time it is Boardman. This will be significant job loss to Central Oregon. No longer is Central Oregon a source of work for transient labor or migrant families. Very few workers of this type were seen here this year. The local labor supply got the work done nicely for the most part.

The feed-lot industry is making a small comeback; replacement stock is very scarce and again most of the work is mechanized. Equipment dealers are in a situation similar to the feed lots -- no replacements. Merchandise is being back-ordered for months.

Rural area manufacturing, which includes metal fabrication, plastic goods, lumber manufacturing and lumber remanufacturing, certainly more than took up the slack in employment caused by farming practice changes. All manufacturing enjoyed a banner year.

Thanks to new zoning and other laws, huge chunks of crop land have not gone into housing this year, at least. The land subdivided this year was mostly marginal grazing land, at best.

UMPQUA VALLEY - ROSEBURG

The year 1973 has produced more interesting developments for rural Douglas County. The significance of some of these changes is yet to be realized.

Rural Douglas County, perhaps as much as any part of Oregon, has felt the pinch of the fuel shortage. Several California travelers have reported that fuel is harder to obtain on I-5 in Douglas County than at other points on their journey. Station closures and subsequent drops in allocation in the county may be partially responsible. One dump trucker in the Roseburg area closed a job order with the Employment Division because he couldn't obtain gasoline for his trucks in sufficient amounts.

The severe freeze of December 1972 with some sub-zero readings may take its toll in walnuts, especially during the next several years. Some word is that though the crops this year were generally not bad, many trees are showing signs of weakening now and may need to be replaced.

There is little change in the trend of employment for regular hired farm workers. They continue to be employed in relatively small numbers and few diversified farms. An exception is a declining dairy industry in Douglas County. Several dairy farms have changed hands, ceased dairy farming, or are speaking of a developing difficult economic pinch in the business.

There continues to be a considerable amount of difficulty in obtaining walnut and filbert harvest hands. Very few persons, including welfare and food stamp recipients, appear interested in picking walnuts or filberts. During the 1973 season the problem was further complicated by heavy rains.

The grape and wine industry appears to be growing on a slow but steady basis, and will employ more persons as time goes on.

Contract tree planting appears to have grown in very large proportions during the past few years. The number of contract tree planters on both public and private forest land, generally by outsiders, has grown significantly during the environmental crunch.

Relatively, waste wood production has had a monumental growth during the past few months as a direct result of the energy crunch. Not only are the mills utilizing all formerly waste products, but people have cut firewood and literally cleaned up various areas of the Umpqua National Forest. Umpqua National Forest, Bureau of Land Management and Douglas County Parks all report that they have issued more Christmas tree and firewood cutting permits than ever before in their history. This office has recently been receiving a large number of day-labor job orders for splitting, cutting and stacking firewood in private homes.

In livestock production there is no significant change. Land might become a problem in the future. Nearly all labor is handled on a general basis by family members.

Pole bean growers' complaints are the same as reported by walnut growers. The local worker supply continues to deteriorate, with large shortages of pickers reported at times. County and state zoning laws and ordinances, when coupled with labor shortages, may cause a future effect.

A significantly large influx of population into the county, coupled with new state and local zoning regulations, has taken a significant amount of land out of farm production. Housing tracts, housing developments, new home construction and the placement of mobile homes has reduced farm land in Douglas County during 1973. This trend is expected to continue, according to all reliable sources, during 1974.

Douglas County is the fifth largest county in terms of land area in the state. Roseburg is the county seat and the largest city in the county. Agricultural production begins one mile from the city center of Roseburg and radiates to all four corners of the county. To adequately serve the agricultural community and the limited nonagricultural manufacturing in nearly all parts of the county would require considerably more staff time and travel than we presently have to use for these purposes.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY - ALBANY

Upward trends in farm commodity prices made 1973 a year of unusual prosperity for many Western Linn County farmers. As in other areas throughout the country, the demand for hay, grain and grass seed drove prices to record highs. Among grain crops, wheat has been most popular due to demand created by overseas exports. Annual and perennial rye grass led the grass seed industry in popularity. In addition, hay and straw received a tremendous price boost due to unusual weather conditions. Vegetable prices have also been good during the 1973 season. However, it is anticipated that some land previously used for bush beans and sweet corn will be used for wheat in 1974. Some local farmers have reportedly seeded vegetable farm land into wheat, with plans to plow under and re-plant if vegetable prices and cannery inducements become attractive enough.

Significant reductions occurred in acreages of strawberries and pole beans from 1972 to 1973, creating another drastic year-to-year reduction in labor requirements of the area's predominantly hand-harvested crops. There was generally an adequate number of local pickers available for the 1973 strawberry harvest. Pole bean growers, on the other hand, continued to suffer some peak-season shortages of workers despite reduction in acreage. This occurred for a variety of reasons. Lack of grower-provided transportation, lack of interest among students, diminishing supplies of housing and migrant workers and other factors have combined to make pole beans less and less attractive to pickers and growers. Picker wages remained at three cents a pound during the season, providing very little incentive for students to find their own transportation. Only three grower-provided busses were running during the pole bean harvest. Unless some drastic changes occur in production practices, it is doubtful that pole beans will continue to be a significant crop in the Western Linn County area. During late 1973 predictions about impending fuel shortages created concern among local farmers. Some growers reported difficulty in obtaining fertilizer and other products because of the petroleum shortage during the latter part of the year.

Production of nonagricultural products and services remained fairly stable among rural industries in 1973. Nonagricultural employment was extremely healthy during spring and summer months. November and December, however, saw a tightening-up in

hiring among urban and rural employers alike. Most employers appeared to be taking a "wait and see" attitude by the end of the year in anticipation of further energy shortage problems.

No major changes in rural land use planning occurred in Western Linn County during 1973. County government sources indicated that Department of Environmental Quality sanitation requirements have put strict limitations on future rural industrial expansion. One notable project under consideration at the time of this writing was the acquisition of approximately 500-600 acres of land directly west of Albany for inclusion into a proposed state park. This would involve the conversion of approximately 280 acres of prime farm land into public lands.

No significant changes in the number of regular hired farm workers were noted, however, some farmers have complained of the quality of workers available for the wages paid. Sharp increases in the cost of living along with higher industrial wages will undoubtedly force local farmers to pass some of their higher profits on to employees in order to obtain and retain good workers.

During the 1973 summer season the Albany office was fortunate to receive additional staffing through the Neighborhood Youth Corps program. Presently there are no provisions for additional summer staffing of Rural Manpower Service activities. It would be extremely helpful for the office to have at least one part or full-time assistant to be employed from early June through late August to help the Rural Manpower Representative.

CORVALLIS

Benton County remains very similar to past years pertaining to crops grown, with the exception of the acceleration of wheat and a complete decline of pole beans.

Most land that is farmable is being utilized, with farmers pushing as much as possible to increase yields.

The farmers in this area are enjoying a better economic period than past years. However, people in agriculture are concerned about farm land being converted from agricultural to residential use.

The Rural Manpower Representative has been fortunate in supplying requested farm help during 1973 and feels this will also be possible in 1974.

EUGENE

The trend toward mechanization continues to be a prime factor in the decrease of farm worker usage. The severe winter

freeze contributed to this by a decrease in the acreage of walnut orchards. The adverse winter weather also was responsible for a smaller cherry harvest.

Farm acreage remains relatively stable in Lane County. The 1990 Plan has successfully curtailed rampant suburban development, thus saving much prime agricultural land. Several industrial expansion plans were tabled or cut back by zoning and public attitudes, thus further preserving farm land.

However, population continues to increase significantly in rural Lane County, whereas industry has not. Communes and single family units have been established on small acreages. These family farms market a part of their production, but seldom hire workers.

Most of rural Lane County is involved in some segment of the lumber industry with urban, as well as rural workers filling the jobs. It becomes increasingly difficult to categorize the agricultural workers in the labor force. For example, many of the seasonal farmworkers do reforestation during the winter months, thereby maintaining essentially continuous employment. Another large group of agricultural workers is the student population, who are totally removed from the labor force in the off season. Thus the percentage of workers involved only in farm work grows smaller. We also have a great many residents commuting to the rural areas for jobs and many rural residents commuting to jobs in the city.

For the most part, the labor supply was in balance with demand for agricultural workers during the harvest season. A temporary shortage of bean pickers developed due to the hot summer, large cannery contracts, and an unwillingness of students to work at the low wage offered. A slight shortage of prune pickers occurred, as commercial harvest had not been anticipated. The strawberry harvest was low and the supply of workers adequate.

The strength of the lumber industry has reduced the supply of farm workers during this past year. The higher wages of industry continues to lure the workers from the farm.

GRESHAM

There are some significant changes occurring in the Gresham area which may affect job opportunities for rural and local residents. It is estimated that the rural area will lose 10 acres of agricultural land to suburban or industrial development. Two large shopping centers are under construction on the East Burnside extension. One building site was formerly a dairy farm. Several new restaurants are doing business also along the Burnside extension. The Gresham Employment Service office is receiv-

ing a proportionate number of new job orders from Eastern Multnomah County. It would be merely conjecture to estimate the number of employees needed for new nonagricultural business ventures. Employers are asking for people with particular skills, experience and a fairly high educational level. It should be noted that the major emphasis on new building projects is mainly concerned with new homes and apartment complexes.

There were no surpluses or severe shortages of pickers during the regular harvest season. All crops produced had an excellent yield. The increased picking price paid by growers was the real incentive which brought out drive-out workers from Portland.

Four sources were utilized for recruitment. Platoons were recruited from Portland schools. Daily spot radio announcements, newspaper articles and television coverage all helped to solve harvest problems.

There are some changes in crop patterns. Broccoli growers were reduced to strict production quotas. Cutters for broccoli were in short supply this season. Pole beans are down to only 22 acres. This may be the last year for pole beans in the Gresham vicinity. The bean acreage land will be converted to growing raspberries. Tree nurseries continue to expand and no doubt will need more farm workers to implement their operation.

The demand and supply of regular farm workers was nearly in balance. The nurseries offer the best opportunities. The prevailing rate is now averaging \$2.00 per hour. The work requires very little skill and can be learned on the job in a few days. The typical nursery worker is between the ages of 17 and 25. Many of them attend Mt. Hood Community College. These workers seek this employment to supplement their incomes. Most of them only stay a few weeks. Consequently tree nursery employers are always looking for steady employees. Because of heavy fall rains the nurseries are several weeks behind in the annual tree harvest.

The use of mechanical berry pickers will increase. The hand picker and the mechanical picker complement each other. Employers fear that future legislation may deprive them of minor workers on the farm, so they are thinking about more mechanical harvesters. The energy crisis may affect the farmer adversely. Chemicals, fertilizer, machinery and fuel will be difficult to purchase. Growers may have to resort to more hand labor for preharvest activities. Farm employers are very cognizant of the scarcity of able bodied farm workers who have real interest in this work.

The Gresham office attempts to register all rural applicants who come in to seek employment. They are exposed to the full

range of services including the job bank, counseling, job development and labor area information. The rural worker wants to live in the county, and also work there. Unfortunately he must often travel to the Portland urban area where the job is. The gas shortage is creating some new problems for the rural resident worker. We have referred some to retraining programs. What is needed is some major industry in Eastern Multnomah County which could absorb these workers and keep them happy in their chosen place of residence.

HILLSBORO

Changes in rural employers and employment were first noted in the closing of a Forest Grove processing plant and several retail grocery outlets in the county.

A "plus" to the economy was the long, hot summer having assisted employers in early harvest and storage of grains, hay, etc.

Reluctance in applying zoning laws to rural areas has allowed developers to apply for over 3,000 housing starts which brought on shortages of sewer hook-ups and denying of many applications pending new facility construction.

Wet November, gasless December, along with shortages of fertilizer, farm equipment and parts were some of the lesser aspects of 1972. Plans for McKay Creek Reservoir and Hillsboro Airport expansion should develop many long-term advantages to the county.

Lastly, to improve manpower services to rural employers, workers and residents in this area, more time must be spent communicating with various groups such as Community Action program offices, Valley Migrant League, various Welfare groups, store owners, church groups, schools and farm employers.

LEBANON

During the past several years the demand for seasonal farm workers has drastically been reduced in this area. We expect this to continue to a minimal degree in the very near future. Most of the decline resulted from the change from hand-harvested crops such as pole beans to bush beans and the machine harvest process. It would appear that also the raspberry crops will be largely machine harvested from now on. The two remaining hand-harvested crops, of course, will be strawberries and some cane berries, such as Boysenberries and blackberries. There is another factor that appears prominent at this time, and that is that land usage is being changed from primarily farm land to residential tracts, particularly in those areas between Lebanon and Sweet Home, or Lebanon and Albany, bordering along Highway

20. Unless new crops are developed that we are unaware of at this time, it would appear that the reduction in pole beans would be offset only slightly by the increase of perhaps some grain crops to be used in the fattening of livestock. The zoning regulations that are involved in the above are relatively strict, however, and the changes that have occurred do not seem to apply to the land productivity so much as to the necessity for land for suburbanite living. The only offsetting factor that appears might be a long-term shortage of gasoline and petroleum products which would tend to reduce the suburbanite expansion because of the cost of gasoline as well as its availability.

The valley area west and south of Lebanon will probably remain as a grass seed producing area for years to come, except for that portion of it which might be encroached upon by residential expansion. We do not expect any great expansion in other parts of western Linn County with regard to industrialization and heavy manufacturing. It appears to us that we will remain basically a farming and wood products district for a number of years to come. Because of high degree of mechanization of agriculture for the past several years we probably have reached a more or less stable point in this and will not experience a greater decline. Most farms are either leased land or individually-owned crop land, and many are small acreages. There has been some interest expressed in developing orchards, but as yet there have been no large plantings. There was some discussion and some comments that perhaps we might return to an area for producing apples and various tree fruits. At present this does not seem to be expanding; present skill levels and requirements will probably remain relatively static unless crops and equipment drastically change.

We are planning to develop job information points in various outlying communities, in the rural areas of Brownsville, Crawfordsville, Foster, Sweet Home and perhaps other smaller communities. These will consist of bulletin boards maintaining current job information on which volunteer workers will replace materials as needed. The Rural Manpower Representative is expected to step up his contacts with most rural communities in order to explain to them and offer services to the populace near them. This may entail some additional travel cost, however, we think largely it will be an information service system at various points throughout the Western part of Linn County.

McMINNVILLE

Business markets continue strong. Expansion in steel and other manufacturing is evident. New electronic and plastic products plants have located in the eastern part of the county. Small local service industries and manufacturing suppliers are locating in other areas.

Agriculture is continuing to increase acreage in crops requiring little or no labor, such as filberts, carrots, corn, bush beans, beets and field crops, with wheat showing a 30% increase alone. Prune growers are developing a freezing process to preserve harvested fruit until processing and drying can be done. Small local dryers are on the increase.

Sources no longer used for farm labor are sources for the labor force for these new industries. Hand harvest labor demand and supply are in near balance. Minor problems occur when two or more crops mature simultaneously in the fall. Spring and summer crops, such as strawberries, are almost totally dependent on school youth between the ages of 10 and 15 years.

Regular hired hands find limited opportunities. Most are in dairy and poultry production. Dairies continue to be the major employer in this category.

Excessively wet weather this past season caused flooding on part of the carrot crop and has delayed preplanting activities for a few field crops. Slight loss occurred in the filbert harvest.

Both agricultural and nonagricultural segments of the economy are dependent on transportation to move products to market. These are affected by the fuel shortage. One outdoor vehicle manufacturing plant has temporarily ceased production and another has reduced the labor force to maintenance personnel because of lack of sales due to the gas shortage.

Other limiting factors for the business community include the sewer and water systems in various cities. Other factors will apparently limit agriculture. These are: (1) an energy shortage for irrigation, cultivation, transportation of crops; (2) taxes and minimum wage laws, accident insurance, possible Unemployment Insurance, local property taxes, guaranteed wages; (3) high interest rates; (4) fertilizer shortage; (5) environmental control laws on use of pesticides, fertilizer, and weed control; (6) lack of food processors within reasonable distance.

The local planning commission is attempting to devise guidelines that will allow communities time to solve these problems. One idea is to limit size of communities by restricting services. It is believed this will limit industrial growth and stabilize population and business.

Decentralization of manpower services might better serve this rural area. By establishing two additional locations, the problems of fuel shortage and frequency of contact would be minimized.

OREGON CITY

Industrial development in rural areas of Clackamas County began several years ago and has continued through 1973. The space in a number of industrial parks, which were opened for use in 1971, is now occupied. New sites continue to be developed as county planners re-zone and make areas available. Most industrial parks are located adjacent to small rural towns and/or expressways.

In addition to the establishment of new industry, we are seeing extensive expansion of previously-established industries. Shopping center developments have been completed in several areas, as shopkeepers follow their customers to the rural areas.

Employers, generally, have not experienced and do not anticipate any major labor shortages, except possibly in the skilled trades such as welding, machinists, etc. Residential development in rural areas is keeping pace with, if not preceding, industrial development, thus providing sufficient local labor to meet present needs.

The number of agricultural enterprises has remained relatively stable through 1973 due to increased prices and demand for farm products. The present trend toward higher prices for grains may bring about a change in cropping patterns, which in turn could effect some change in type and number of workers required.

Nursery and greenhouse operations accounted for some increase in demand for workers. A slight upward trend in wages alleviated recruitment problems to some extent. Other phases of agricultural labor needs remained substantially the same.

Our school recruitment program was generally successful in obtaining workers for the small berry harvest and there was no prolonged labor shortage during the summer months.

Very little change is noted in the demand for regular hired farm workers. However, the ability to operate and maintain increasingly sophisticated farm equipment is a prerequisite for workers seeking this type of employment.

Migrant workers seeking Employment Division services were nearly non-existent this season. Most of those who came into the area had regular employers to whom they return year after year.

Due to lack of staff, the local office is not serving the rural areas as well as we would like. Farmers are accustomed to using our services and expecting results when orders are placed.

Because of the nature of the work and the relatively low wage paid for agricultural labor, recruiting for these orders often requires more man hours per opening than other types of orders. This situation is most prevalent during the months when school is in session. During certain periods of the year little, if any time is available to maintain personal contact with nonagricultural employers and perform job development services for rural workers. In addition, the required record keeping, yearly updating, and reporting on agricultural employers consumes a large portion of the Rural Manpower Service Representative's time.

We believe that priorities within the Rural Manpower concept should be fully applied to aid the RMS Representative in dividing the time available to equitably serve applicants and employers in rural areas.

Steps being taken to provide a broader dissemination of job opportunity and Employment Division services information to the general rural public include the following:

1. Use of bulletin boards strategically placed in rural areas.
2. Use of local news media to inform residents of bulletin board locations.
3. Recruitment of volunteer workers to take work applications and make current job information available to jobseekers.
4. Nonagricultural employer visits by RMS Representative and other local office personnel.

PORTLAND

A small portion of the Portland Downtown Office area allocation is located in Columbia County. This area is rural. In addition, applicants from the Casual Labor office and berry harvest recruits from the Portland urban area are employed in the rural areas of Clatsop, Columbia, Washington and Multnomah counties.

During the past year, from March to November, the weather has been unusually good for harvesting activities. This seasonal factor was possibly responsible for the fact that a very good response to requests for harvest workers was evident. There is no reportable basis for the contention that workers are moving from the Burnside area. Such may be the case, but we cannot corroborate it. Radio and television time is made available to us by the media whenever it is necessary. The need for Burnside workers is diminishing as automation takes over in the bean harvest and nut harvest. In the reportable area for this office pre-

harvest and harvest activities for berries still use hand workers.

There appear to be no major upheavals in the manpower pattern for the area. Changes are taking place, as indicated, but they are so gradual that normal attrition will probably take care of the situation.

SALEM

Improved prices for most crops, increases in costs and extremes of weather were important factors during the year.

In December, 1972, temperatures estimated as low as minus 20 degrees in some areas damaged fruit and nut trees. In a few cases this resulted in the removal of entire orchards. Damage to caneberries reduced yields, especially in Evergreen Blackberries. It is expected that caneberries will recover in 1974. Dry summer weather led to irrigation water shortages in some areas.

Strong grain prices are expected to lead to increased plantings for the coming season. There is concern that this may result in smaller acreages of row crops for processing; a situation which would affect field and cannery employment. Pole bean acreage declined 30% in 1973 and a further decline is expected, requiring fewer pickers. Three processors contracted pole bean acreage in the area in 1973. There will be only two in 1974.

The effects of possible shortages of fuels, fertilizers and other supplies needed by farmers cannot be assessed now. Crops usually using migrant workers could be seriously affected if these workers are not able to reach the area.

A number of small, one to three-acre cherry and prune orchards have been removed as trees became old, damaged or the land sub-divided. These are not being replaced. As the number of farm units decline, the average acreage per farm increases through purchase and lease.

A brief picker shortage during strawberry harvest was eased by radio spot advertising by the Employment Service. Surveys disclosed that a smaller than usual number of migratory cherry pickers came to the area. This was the apparent cause of a continuing shortage of cherry pickers during the entire season. The same situation prevailed during prune harvest. Only one grower placed job orders offering approved on-farm housing during 1973, a probable result of the confusion surrounding the housing situation.

Recent orders received for regular hired farm workers show a need for the ability to operate more complicated equipment and to supervise other workers.

Mechanization of all phases of agriculture is increasing. The rate will depend on the available supply of labor, especially for harvest, and the problems in providing on-farm housing, insurance rates for hired workers, wage rates and the possible shortages of supplies.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Employment Service, in cooperation with the Economic Development Division, the Extension Service, the Local Government Relations Division and representatives from concerned private industries are forming a Community Development Society.

We feel, with revenue sharing and other sources of federal monies, that this would be an excellent service instrument for a cross pollination of information, ideas and knowledge to assist areas throughout the state in developing meaningful as well as practical approaches to community and economic development.

The nucleus group will consist of practitioners or knowledgeable persons from state, local and federal governments and the private sector who have the professional and practical capability to give direction and motivation to those communities in need of assistance.

In cooperation with the Extension Service Coordinator for Hitchhike (CRMP) the agency has been active in preliminary planning to get this Society under way. It is hoped that it will be very useful in recommending and developing plans for appropriate community development, as its broad-background membership will be able to contribute much guidance to the efforts of all concerned agencies.

SERVICES FOR RURAL PEOPLE

As required by National Office emphases and priorities set forth in Plan of Service guidelines, the Oregon agency has planned and worked to provide equity of access to rural residents, workers and employers to all programs and services of the agency. How successful have we been? Fairly successful, at first glance, if we look at the first four columns of Table 5, Selected Services Reported for all of Fiscal Year 1973 (July, 1972 through June, 1973) and Table 6, Selected Services Reported for First Half of Fiscal Year 1974 (July through December, 1973).

Some clarification may help make these tables understandable. Although this Annual Report is intended to cover calendar 1973, changes in the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) during Fiscal Year 1973 made it difficult to break out accurately the last half of the fiscal year, which is the first half of calendar 1973. Hence we have included in Table 5, selected services reported for the entire fiscal year. A change in the definition of "rural" for fiscal 1974 also precludes use of one table for the whole calendar year, so we have included Table 6 to cover the same selected services for the last half of calendar 1973. In fiscal 1973 states were to use a definition of their own choice. Oregon chose to closely approximate the basic Census definition that includes as rural all areas except places of over 2,500 and adjacent urbanized areas. The 1974 ESARS definition included only "rural" counties as rural. These are counties in which over fifty percent of the population was counted as rural according to the basic Census definition in the 1970 Census. Where the fiscal 1973 definition recognized 32.9 percent of the State's population as rural, the ESARS definition counted only 20.4 percent of the state's population as rural. And, this 20.4 percent includes towns of over 2,500, regardless of size, in "rural" counties. Thus, of the 426,136 total inhabitants of "rural" counties, only 276,408 are rural and the other 149,728 are urban according to the Census definition. When we note the further fact that the Census enumerated 412,273 inhabitants of "urban" counties as rural -- almost as many as the total population of "rural" counties -- it at once becomes apparent that there is an immense inadequacy in our 1974 ESARS measurements of services to really rural people. No report separate from services to "urban" people was provided of services rendered to this latter number -- almost 60 percent of the 688,681 counted as rural in the state by the 1970 Census. Services to this nearly 60 percent of the rural population were just included in the "Total" columns. The ESARS measurements, however, are all that we have. Recognizing the above inadequacies, we can examine Tables 5 and 6. "Applicants Available" include all applicants fully registered in the active application file -- cumulative over the year or over the half year -- plus applicants for whom partial registrations were made. The top portions of the tables, under

Individuals, records the number of individual persons who received the selected services listed -- that is, Counseling, Testing, Individuals Placed (on jobs), the number of persons (unduplicated count) placed on agricultural jobs and on nonagricultural jobs. The bottom parts of the tables under Transactions, indicate Total Placements, Placements Excluding Mass, and the number of these that were Nonagricultural and Agricultural Placements. The percentage columns show the percentage of available applicants who received the selected services and the percentages of nonagricultural and agricultural placements in total and for each of the applicant groups listed across the pages. The figures from the ESARS printouts were reduced to percentages in adjacent columns in line with a suggestion that this would be a means of measuring the degree of approach to equity of access to each service for each group of applicants.

Thus, in the second and fourth columns of the tables, the percentages are fairly comparable for the same items in each table until we look at Individuals Placed and Placements. Both tables show a larger percent of "rural" individuals placed and about twice as large a percentage of "rural" individuals placed in agricultural jobs as the percentage of total individuals placed in agricultural jobs. Interestingly, the percentage of "rural" individuals placed in nonagricultural jobs is also a little larger in each table. Why is this so? Table 7 may be a clue. It lists towns in "rural" counties served by Employment Service offices, the type of office if other than full-functioning local office, the population of each town, the county and the total population of the county according to the 1970 Census. Many offices are provided to serve the people in these counties--some in good-sized towns. Of the total population in these "rural" counties, 29.6% have an office in their own town. So they should receive pretty good service.

What about the higher percentages than of total individuals, of "rural" individuals, "rural" minority group members and "rural" poor placed in agricultural jobs and the fact that the agricultural placements of these groups are higher percentage-wise than their nonagricultural placements? The nature of things is such that a relatively larger number of people are still required to work at a succession of short-time jobs in agriculture. This is true in these "rural" counties, on the average, in Oregon. A check into migrant employment in the "rural" counties last year revealed that a larger average number of migrant workers were employed in these counties of the state, although peak employment of both migrants and seasonal agricultural workers was higher in the "urban" counties.

The basic reason for this difference is that the employment period is longer for more migrant workers in the "rural" counties. The "rural" Malheur County sugar beet, potato and onion fields require some tending by hand from early spring to harvest in late fall. The pea, cherry, prune, potato and apple crops in "rural" Umatilla County and the cherry, pear and apple

crops in "rural" Hood River County provide longer seasons of work than available in the "urban" counties, such as those in the Willamette Valley, where high numbers of local people as well as migrants, are employed for short periods in strawberries, cherries, greatly-reduced acreages of caneberries (now largely mechanized) and pole beans (most of which have been replaced by machine-harvested bush beans).

In the longer periods of employment in the "rural" counties, the same agricultural workers are often placed repeatedly in jobs that last only a few days each. This is the way it works. A sugar beet field is weeded and hoed, for example, then it waits a few weeks while workers go on to other fields for other growers, then return later to the same field. Steady, all-season jobs for the same employer are relatively few. The same is true in harvest, where workers clean up one field or orchard, then often move on to work for another grower, perhaps returning to the first grower later to harvest a later crop. This makes for more placements for the workers who do not find the successive jobs on their own, though a great many do.

Another aspect of the relative adequacy of services provided to rural people can be looked into by examining Tables 5 and 6 and comparing the percentages of total and "rural" applicants available in each of the fiscal years with the corresponding percentages of the total and "rural" populations of the state according to the two definitions used. In Fiscal 1973, when Oregon's definition of "rural" closely approximated the Census definition, the 57,913 rural applicants available were 21.6 percent of the total applicants available and according to the Census definition, 32.9 percent of the total state population was rural. In Fiscal 1974 under the "rural" county definition, the 48,824 "rural" applicants were 23.7 percent of the 185,230 total applicants available in the first six months of the fiscal year, and according to the "rural" county definition 20.4 percent of the state's population was "rural."

These comparisons of percentages of available applicants with percentages of total population are of interest in view of the thoughts of national planners of proposed Rural Manpower Service Training to the effect that rural people, more than urban people, are inclined to be reticent and hesitant, less informed about available services and less inclined to persist in pursuing them. So they say we need to expend more than the usual effort to see that they get an equitable portion of our services. Probably a comparison of percentages of services is more meaningful in this regard than the number of applicants available.

While other insights can be gleaned from these tables, this will suffice to indicate that this type of analysis is useful in examining our relative effectiveness in serving different segments of our population. The suggestion that this

percentage method is an indicator of the degree of approach to equity of access assumes that equity of access means equity of delivery of services. However, to arrive at closely balanced percentages of the various services delivered -- especially over a short period -- would require a system that would provide readouts of where an office stands in achieving services to the various groups much more promptly than ESRS presently provides.

VOLUNTEER RURAL MANPOWER REPRESENTATIVES

Some of the rural areas of the state have been aided by volunteer representatives, who serve as outreach arms of the local offices, in an effort to reach more people in need of our services. This includes farmworkers who have been replaced by mechanization. The use of volunteer representatives is not limited to rural areas alone, as volunteers were also used in some urban areas.

In cooperation with the Cooperative Extension Service we trained twenty of their aides who work with the Expanded Food and Nutrition Educational Program (EFNEP). These aides work twenty hours per week for the Cooperative Extension Service contacting low income, food stamp or surplus food recipients, instructing and helping them to plan better and more nutritious meals. Through these contacts the aides are able to identify individuals who may need some service offered by the Employment Division and refer those individuals to the Employment offices for assistance. This united effort works well for all concerned. The Employment Service gains through having additional outreach personnel in the field. The Cooperative Extension Service gains by having something more to offer their clients. The clients gain by having exposure to opportunities for more services through one contact.

Another method of disseminating information in some of the outlying smaller towns where there is no full time local office, is to place bulletin boards in strategic locations where they will be seen by the public. Posted on the bulletin boards will be job information or information on services available such as counseling, testing, job-finding classes, and other manpower programs such as MDTA, other training, Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Optional Program, Federal Bonding Program, Apprenticeship Information, etc. These boards are 2 feet by 3 feet, wood framed, cork-backed type with a metal rack attached so that pamphlets and brochures describing various services and programs offered by the Employment Service may be displayed. These boards were designed for indoor use in such places as stores, service stations, cafes, and city halls. Another type for use out-of-doors has a locking glass front and may be used in any appropriate out-of-door location.

SEASONAL OFFICES IN "RURAL" AND "URBAN" COUNTIES

In addition to the various ES offices in Rural counties elsewhere listed in Table 7, the following seasonal offices were operated in "rural" and "urban" counties to provide needed services to all types of workers, but especially to migrants and farmworkers, when seasonal employment opportunities were high.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PARENT OFFICE</u>	<u>PERIOD OF OPERATION</u>
Adrian	Ontario	3/19 - 10/15
Woodburn	Salem	5/1 - 9/15
Silverton	Salem	5/29 - 8/31
Independence	Salem	6/4 - 8/31
Dallas	Salem	8/27 - 9/28
Canby	Oregon City	6/4 - 6/30
Newberg	McMinnville	6/4 - 10/1
Eola Village	McMinnville	6/11 - continued
Medford	Medford	8/8 - 9/28

A.C.E. PROJECT (COFEA)

Oregon's Area Concept Expansion project is known as the Central Oregon Functional Economic Area (COFEA) and is located in Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson counties. The Bend Local Office serves as the administrative area or parent office, whose manager serves as area manager. Satellite offices are located in Redmond, (Deschutes County), Prineville (Crook County), and Madras (Jefferson County), with an office supervisor in charge of each office, assisted by a clerk. The Madras office is included as a part of the project but was operated prior to its implementation and was absorbed into but not funded by the project. Budget cuts have reduced staff positions to 4 1/2 positions at this time, from the 5 positions last year and the 7 positions funded when the project was started.

The following are some statistics which were compiled on the operations during calendar year 1973. These figures, we feel, reflect an excellent job being done in the area when we take into consideration the loss of 2 1/2 positions since the start of the project. Some services have fallen off slightly, however, placements have risen. Total placements have risen 200, or 7%, during the last six months of 1973 as compared to the last six months of 1972.

	<u>Calendar year 1973</u>
Nonagricultural employers served	3,396
Job openings received	5,986
Nonagricultural placements	4,651
Agricultural placements	1,010
New applications taken	6,491
Job-finding training	112
Counseling interviews	1,268
Tests given	644
Nonagricultural employer visits	943
Agricultural employer visits	81
Job-development contacts	1,120

COOPERATIVE RURAL MANPOWER PROJECT -- Operation Hitchhike

The Cooperative Rural Manpower Project (Operation Hitchhike) in the State of Oregon is entering its third year of operation and is giving a good account of itself in reaching out to extend manpower services to portions of Oregon's rural communities heretofore inadequately served or not touched at all.

It is fulfilling its goals and concepts of (1) making all manpower programs and supportive services available to the entire rural population of the target area; (2) making all services meaningful by assisting in the economic development of the areas involved, by encouraging expansion of current industry(ies) and the development of new industry(ies) in the area; (3) to provide or make available training programs for the training, retraining, or upgrading of skills for workers or potential workers who are currently unemployed or underemployed; (4) promoting and expanding communication and coordination of efforts where compatible, between the two state agencies statewide.

The CRM Project has had some serious operating problems -- mainly in staff turnover. It has been necessary to refill the counselor position in the 4-county area of Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow and Wheeler counties (based at Heppner) four times, and the counselor position in Enterprise, Wallowa County, twice, but in spite of this problem, plus those of distances covered and sparseness of population (average of 2.2 persons per square mile) a year's report of activities is impressive, as the following table indicates.

1. New Applications	779
2. Job Openings Received	981
3. Referrals	1,413
4. Placements	657
5. Counseling	739
6. Testing	268
7. Training Referrals	100
8. Employer Contacts	609
9. Job Development	148
10. Supportive Services	66

In addition we show these comparative employment data for the target counties covering comparable quarters of 1971, 1972 and 1973 and also the statewide figures for the same time periods.

<u>STATE OF OREGON</u>	<u>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Second Quarter 1971	950,500	62,600	6.6
Second Quarter 1972	1,000,200	62,200	6.2
Second Quarter 1973	1,033,200	53,700	5.2
Third Quarter 1971	982,700	53,500	5.4
Third Quarter 1972	1,020,700	50,833	5.0
Third Quarter 1973	1,048,700	50,000	4.8
 <u>WALLOWA COUNTY</u>			
Second Quarter 1971	2,470	310	12.6
Second Quarter 1972	2,490	250	10.0
Second Quarter 1973	2,450	240	9.8
Third Quarter 1971	2,770	170	6.1
Third Quarter 1972	2,850	140	4.9
Third Quarter 1973	2,750	120	4.4
 <u>GRANT COUNTY</u>			
Second Quarter 1971	3,050	300	9.8
Second Quarter 1972	3,050	300	9.8
Second Quarter 1973	3,030	290	9.6
Third Quarter 1971	3,340	160	4.8
Third Quarter 1972	3,280	150	4.6
Third Quarter 1973	3,340	160	4.8
 <u>GILLIAM COUNTY</u>			
Second Quarter 1971	940	40	4.3
Second Quarter 1972	950	40	4.2
Second Quarter 1973	930	50	5.4
Third Quarter 1971	950	40	4.2
Third Quarter 1972	960	40	4.2
Third Quarter 1973	950	50	5.3
 <u>MORROW COUNTY</u>			
Second Quarter 1971	1,850	170	9.2
Second Quarter 1972	1,860	120	6.5
Second Quarter 1973	1,860	100	5.4
Third Quarter 1971	2,010	120	6.0
Third Quarter 1972	2,000	80	4.0
Third Quarter 1973	2,040	90	4.4

<u>WHEELER COUNTY</u>	<u>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Second Quarter 1971	770	60	7.8
Second Quarter 1972	810	50	6.2
Second Quarter 1973	820	50	6.1
Third Quarter 1971	830	40	4.8
Third Quarter 1972	850	30	3.5
Third Quarter 1973	860	30	3.5

It is hoped that this project can be refunded for the coming year.

RURAL MANPOWER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR FARMWORKERS

LOCAL RECRUITMENT

The year 1973 saw a change in youth recruitment from the methods used in years past. In many offices the Rural Manpower Representative and the Youth Employment Representative worked jointly in making presentations to schools in recruiting and registering of youth for summer jobs. This integrated approach will be carried on in the future so as to minimize the number of school contacts required to accomplish the registration of youth for employment. Staff reductions and other demands on staff time have been contributing factors to the reduction in numbers of contacts this year. That, along with a reduction in acreage planted to pole beans, which lessened the required number of workers, have resulted in reduction in the number of schools and the number of students contacted. Recruitment was conducted in 420 schools.

Film showings were used at 41 schools, where 46 showings were made to 2,890 students. Also 8 additional schools were given 21 presentations with other visual aids and 430 students in attendance. At 147 schools, 169 talks only were made to students totaling 10,244. An additional 193 schools were contacted where it was not feasible to make a presentation of any kind, so application cards, posters and brochures were left with the principal to be distributed to the students to inform the students of summer work opportunities.

School recruitment serves a two-fold purpose: (1) it encourages the youth of the community to find employment in the harvest of fruit, vegetables and other crops, which is important not only to the farmer but also to the entire area, and (2) these students help the farmers to harvest a considerable part of some \$150,000,000 worth of crops for which the farmers pay out around \$70,000,000 in wages. This money, spent in the local

areas for the most part, helps to bolster both the local and state economy.

INTER-AREA RECRUITMENT

It might be said that inter-area recruitment followed the law of diminishing returns in that the number of inter-area orders diminished and so did the returns to Oregon of migrant workers who had worked here in the past.

Only one inter-area order was extended, this being an order from Malheur County for irrigation pipe movers on a large farm. The order was extended to New Mexico and Arizona for workers who were recruited largely from the Navajo Reservation areas around Tuba City, Chinle, Window Rock and Flagstaff, Arizona, and Shiprock, Farmington and Gallup, New Mexico. Three crews of irrigators were required to move the same 300 miles of irrigation pipe on the farm. The crews worked in 8-hour shifts around the clock to move the pipe at proper intervals. Nearly half of the openings were filled by workers who stayed from the start to the finish of the season. Many of the workers return each year on their own; some come early, before recruitment is started and take up some of the early jobs of land preparation, tractor operating, truck driving or working on maintenance.

The reduction of hand-harvest crop acreage, the large reduction in recent years of the number of migrant housing units (due primarily to the problems involved with federal and state housing standards), the shift to mechanically-harvested crops and the availability and abundance of local workers, have all had their contributing effect on the reduction of activities in inter-area recruitment.

FARM LABOR CONTRACTORS

The State of Oregon Farm Labor Contractors Licensing Law, amended in 1971 so as to require contractors to produce proof of surety bonding, is still in effect. It was extremely difficult for those wishing to apply for a farm labor contractors license to obtain the necessary bonding, consequently few applied. Only 5 contractors qualified and had licenses issued to them by the Bureau of Labor. Since the 1973 Legislature modified the bonding requirement and clarified its application, more contractors may be licensed in the future.

Farm labor contractors' applications for registration under the federal F.L.C.R. Act, P.L. 88-582, were accepted from 21 persons and were forwarded to the Region X Employment Standards Administration for issuance of registration cards. There were also 13 applications for employee identification cards forwarded to the Region, for which cards were issued. This is

the same number of registered farm labor contractors and 1 less registered employee than in 1972.

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The arrival of Group H of the Japanese Agricultural Trainees in Seattle the last of June, started the eighth year of continuous operation of this highly successful program. As in previous years the trainees worked in the pear harvest in Medford and the pear and apple harvest in Hood River. Each of the trainees earned over \$1,000 during the harvest season. The average earnings for the 44 trainees was \$1,480.43.

For the long-term portion of the work-training program, 29 trainees were placed with 24 host farmers.

The Deputy Administrator, the Supervisor, Rural Manpower Service, the Rural Manpower Program Specialist and the Program Analyst attended the closing exercises in Seattle in June when Group F returned home to Japan.

In previous years we have experienced some difficulty placing all the trainees who were interested in beef husbandry, however, this year the number of beef trainees placed is second only to those who are interested in ornamental horticulture. Nine trainees were placed on seven beef ranches and ten ornamental horticultural trainees were placed with some nurserymen. The balance of the young men are training in the production of tree fruits, vegetables and poultry, also dairy husbandry.

EVALUATION AND PROBLEMS

A monitoring system has been established in conformance with the instructions in the 13-Point Memorandum and subsequent Regional Office directives. The system is designed to use the self-appraisal program and the ESARS printouts, but also covers each item mentioned in the court injunction and the memorandum.

Each local office is required to monitor their own performance and submit quarterly reports. These monitoring reports are examined by the Rural Manpower Service administrative staff and will also be used by the on-site review team when a review is conducted in a local office.

A vigorous on-site program has been scheduled. These reviews are designed to measure both the quantity and quality of services that farm workers, migrants and rural residents and workers, as well as rural employers, receive in the local offices.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in early efforts to get the information necessary to evaluate performance

in regard to the 13 Points of the Secretary of Labor. The self appraisal system really directs attention to other aspects of operations and will have to have a major overhaul to identify and include checks on the required items. ESARS, similarly, fails to provide needed summary reports of some items and some are even difficult to determine accurately or not provided for at all on the basic documents. So problems remain in monitoring and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of operations as well as in measuring and providing for equitable delivery of services to rural residents, workers and employers. The agency will press forward in the effort to bring about adjustments to overcome these problems.

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT
 SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

Calendar Year Reported

Item

Number

SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

	1973	1972	1971
1. Towns with day-haul points (supervised only)	1	7	10
2. Number of day-haul points (supervised only)	4	10	13
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	9	435	554
4. Total number of workers transported during year	4,600	31,287	65,338

SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)

5. Supervised camps <u>operated</u> for school-age farm workers	0	0	0
a. Placements in camps	0	0	0
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	0	0	0

SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS

7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points .			
a. Farm placements	302	200	350
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	0	0	0
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	0	219	181

SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA

9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics	No	No	No
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held		0	0
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs	Yes(6)	Yes(3)	Yes(7)
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives	12	12	14

Signature

Title

Chief, Research and Statistics



FORM MA 5-79B. COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

Section A. Migrant Group Contacts

Type	By Reporting State	With Reporting State's Residents
I	II	III
1. Total	2	2
a. Crew leaders	0	0
b. Family heads	2	2
c. Other	0	0

Section B. Reporting State's Residents

Type	Number
2. Total persons	10
3. Total workers	6

Section C. Groups Working In Reporting State

Type	Number
4. Families	2
5. Unattached males	0
6. Unattached females	0

Section D. Comments

As in the past several years, the number of ES-369's received from other states has declined. There were substantially fewer migrant families and crews who entered the state to work in agriculture and most who did were "free wheelers."

FORM MA 5-79C. INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE
ACTIVITIES

Item I	Orders		Openings	
	Extended (Sec. A) Received (Sec. B) II	Filled III	Extended (Sec. A) Received (Sec. B) IV	Filled V
SECTION A. Reporting State as Order-holding State				
1. Reporting State, Total	3	1	2,301	2,356
2. Applicant-holding States involved:				
Arizona	1	1	25**	29**
New Mexico	1	1	75**	127**
Washington	2	1	2,201*	2,200*
SECTION B. Reporting State as Applicant-holding State				
3. Reporting State, Total	5	0	8,651	0
4. Order-holding States involved:				
Florida	2	0	8,647	0
Nevada	1	0	2	0
Minnesota	2	0	2	0
SECTION C. Comments:				

Few people in this area are willing to go 3,500 miles to a job in Florida that they know nothing about and they must furnish their own transportation to place of employment.

*Estimate of day-haul from Longview, Washington, to St. Helens, Oregon.
**Referrals and placements exceed openings because of replacement for hires who failed to complete work agreement.

TABLE 1

Counties	Total Employment (Annual Average)					Unemployment Percent of Labor Force (Annual Average)				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	<u>Urban</u>									
Baker	5,800	5,410	5,520	5,910	5,780 ^P	4.8	5.4	7.1	6.0	6.1 ^P
Benton	21,350	22,160	22,420	22,470	22,780	3.7	3.9	5.1	5.3	5.4
Clackamas	Part of Portland SMSA									
Clatsop	11,320	11,470	11,570	11,690	11,860 ^P	5.4	5.4	6.2	7.8	6.2 ^P
Coos	21,010	20,770	21,050	21,080	21,810	6.9	7.4	8.2	8.8	7.8
Deschutes	10,950	11,680	12,150	13,330	14,810	5.4	5.3	7.2	6.3	6.0
Jackson	34,920	35,820	36,980	39,850	43,010	6.3	7.0	8.5	7.6	7.0
Josephine	12,020	12,340	13,130	14,280	15,160	8.5	10.7	12.2	11.4	10.7
Klamath	19,000	19,260	19,230	19,710	20,370	4.7	4.7	6.2	6.5	6.0
Lane	79,250	82,900	84,500	86,900	91,950	5.1	5.6	7.0	7.2	6.4 ^P
Salem SMSA	68,000	70,200	71,300	74,300	76,200 ^P	5.6	5.1	6.6	7.1	6.7 ^P
Portland SMSA	419,800	441,800	438,900	443,900	465,400 ^P	3.6	3.5	5.6	6.1	5.5 ^P
Folk	Part of Salem SMSA (Polk & Marion Counties)									
Wasco	Combined with Sherman County									
Washington	Part of Portland SMSA									
Urban Percent	81.1	81.4	81.4	81.3	81.6					
	<u>Rural*</u>									
Columbia	7,700	8,010	8,150	8,340	8,940	5.4	5.4	7.1	7.9	7.5
Crook	4,330	4,200	4,340	4,550	4,900	4.6	6.7	8.4	7.3	6.0
Curry	4,470	4,490	4,430	4,820	4,980	5.5	7.4	8.1	7.1	6.4
Douglas	26,370	26,720	26,770	28,410	30,120 ^P	6.1	6.4	7.9	7.3	6.4 ^P
William	930	880	890	860	870	7.9	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.4
Grant	2,970	2,970	2,860	2,830	2,880	4.8	4.5	6.2	6.9	7.7
Harney	3,200	3,070	3,070	3,230	3,280 ^P	3.3	3.8	5.2	5.0	5.5 ^P
Hood River	5,590	5,860	5,670	6,030	5,810 ^P	7.3	7.0	8.1	8.4	8.5 ^P
Jefferson	3,680	3,860	3,670	3,630	3,720	6.4	5.2	8.0	8.3	7.2
Lake	2,810	2,800	2,750	2,740	2,780	7.0	6.4	8.0	7.4	7.3
Lincoln	8,580	8,570	8,660	8,830	9,310	5.7	6.2	7.9	7.4	6.9
Linn	25,750	27,660	27,080	27,850	29,310	5.3	5.1	7.3	7.6	6.9
Malheur	10,770 ^e	10,920 ^e	11,580	11,610	12,060 ^P	INA	INA	4.7	6.4	6.4 ^P
Morrow	1,620	1,650	1,640	1,690	1,750	4.1	5.7	6.8	7.7	6.4 ^P
Wasco & Sherman	8,680	8,950	8,860	8,970	9,210 ^P	7.4	7.1	7.8	7.2	7.4 ^P
Tillamook	5,970	5,830	5,880	6,110	6,130 ^P	4.9	6.1	7.5	7.1	6.1 ^P
Umatilla	17,970	17,820	17,690	17,900	18,740	4.7	6.9	6.5	7.3	6.4 ^P
Union	7,000	7,390	7,770	8,200	8,290 ^P	4.6	4.9	7.4	7.4	7.1 ^P
Wallowa	2,330	2,200	2,260	2,240	2,310 ^P	6.4	6.8	7.4	9.3	8.7 ^P
Wheeler	790	780	740	740	760	6.0	6.0	7.5	7.5	6.0
Yamhill	12,840	13,130	13,470	13,650	14,230	6.5	6.4	9.8	10.0	8.6

* Counties having 50% or more rural population for 1970

e Estimated

p Preliminary Estimates

TABLE 2

Annual Average
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Counties	<u>Urban</u>					5 Year % Change
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
Baker	4,080	3,760	3,880	4,230	4,160 ^P	+ 2.0
Benton	17,570	18,410	18,700	18,840	19,320	+ 10.0
Clackamas	Part of Portland SMSA					
Clatsop	9,280	9,450	9,540	9,640	9,850 ^P	+ 6.1
Coos	17,380	17,240	17,390	17,450	18,160	+ 4.4
Deschutes	8,810	9,480	9,900	10,930	12,270	+ 39.3
Jackson	26,900	27,470	28,430	30,930	33,980	+ 26.3
Josephine	8,810	9,010	9,570	10,410	11,450	+ 30.0
Klamath	14,840	15,240	15,240	15,680	16,390	+ 10.4
Lane	65,000	68,250	69,650	72,150	77,350	+ 19.0
Salem SMSA	51,700	54,400	55,200	57,900	61,100 ^P	+ 18.2
Portland SMSA	361,600	381,600	380,600	385,800	406,000 ^P	+ 12.3
Folk	Part of Salem SMSA (Polk & Marion Counties)					
Wasco	Combined with Sherman County					
Washington	Part of Portland SMSA					
Urban Percent	83.0	83.2	83.2	82.9	82.9	
	<u>Rural*</u>					
Columbia	5,360	5,640	5,830	6,050	6,830	+ 27.4
Crook	3,180	3,070	3,220	3,400	3,700	+ 16.4
Curry	3,610	3,620	3,580	3,930	4,090	+ 11.4
Douglas	21,270	21,860	21,980	23,460	25,150 ^P	+ 18.2
William	480	440	450	430	450	- 6.3
Grant	2,110	2,130	2,040	2,020	2,090	- 0.9
Harney	2,230	2,130	2,150	2,280	2,350 ^P	+ 5.4
Hood River	3,920	4,130	4,090	4,330	4,200 ^P	+ 7.1
Jefferson	2,330	2,510	2,440	2,440	2,570	+ 10.3
Lake	1,840	1,860	1,840	1,840	1,910	+ 3.8
Lincoln	7,180	7,200	7,300	7,430	7,900	+ 10.0
Linn	19,570	21,380	20,970	21,920	23,600	+ 20.6
Malheur	6,160 ^e	6,330 ^e	7,110	7,260	7,600 ^P	+ 23.4
Morrow	860	900	900	950	1,020	+ 18.6
Wasco & Sherman	6,300	6,420	6,420	6,760	6,820 ^P	+ 8.3
Tillamook	4,450	4,340	4,380	4,580	4,630 ^P	+ 4.0
Umatilla	13,260	13,210	13,130	13,320	14,150	+ 6.7
Union	5,160	5,530	5,880	6,270	6,420 ^P	+ 24.4
Wallowa	1,340	1,240	1,310	1,310	1,400 ^P	+ 4.5
Wheeler	480	450	410	420	460	- 4.2
Yamhill	8,940	9,440	9,610	10,100	10,800	+ 20.8

* Counties having 50% or more rural population for 1970

e = Estimated

p = Preliminary Estimates

TABLE 3

Total Manufacturing
Employment (Annual Average)Manufacturing Lumber &
Wood (Annual Average)

Counties	Urban					5 Year % Change	Manufacturing Lumber & Wood (Annual Average)					5 Year % Change
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
Baker	730	730	680	720	750 ^P	+ 2.7	540	550	490	520	540 ^P	0
Benton	2,470	2,530	2,380	2,390	2,570	+ 4.0	1,600	1,630	1,470	1,460	1,590	- 0.6
Clackamas	Part of Portland SMSA											
Clatsop	3,080	3,190	3,200	3,250	3,330 ^P	+ 8.1	1,080	1,030	980	1,020	1,010 ^P	- 6.5
Coos	6,980	6,850	6,580	6,150	6,270	+ 8.5	5,820	5,680	5,440	5,270	5,270	- 9.5
Deschutes	2,350	2,490	2,340	2,710	3,000	+ 27.7	1,740	1,710	1,620	1,860	2,030	+ 16.7
Jackson	6,490	6,210	5,990	6,820	7,440	+ 14.6	5,170	4,750	4,540	5,120	5,640	+ 9.1
Josephine	2,560	2,590	2,700	2,800	3,130	+ 22.3	1,910	1,870	1,880	2,050	2,330	+ 22.0
Klamath	3,820	3,900	3,870	4,100	4,460	+ 16.8	3,440	3,490	3,460	3,670	4,060	+ 18.0
Lane	19,150	19,350	18,400	19,250	20,500	+ 7.0	14,750	14,450	13,600	14,300	15,150 ^P	+ 2.7
Salem SMSA	10,400	10,800	10,600	10,900	11,600 ^P	+ 11.5	2,700	2,600	2,400	2,400	2,500 ^P	- 7.4
Portland SMSA	86,800	91,300	85,700	84,000	87,700 ^P	+ 1.0	9,700	9,500	8,700	8,800	9,600 ^P	- 1.0
Polk	Part of Salem SMSA (Polk & Marion Counties)											
Wasco	Combined with Sherman County											
Washington	Part of Portland SMSA											
Urban Percent	78.3	78.2	77.7	77.2	77.3		65.1	64.9	65.2	64.6	64.8	
	Rural*											
Columbia	2,380	2,440	2,450	2,430	2,600	+ 9.2	1,440	1,160	1,100	1,100	1,250	- 13.2
Crook	1,470	1,310	1,440	1,570	1,760	+ 19.7	1,430	1,280	1,410	1,540	1,720	+ 20.3
Curry	1,680	1,630	1,470	1,530	1,650	- 1.8	1,540	1,480	1,310	1,400	1,500	- 2.6
Douglas	9,060	9,210	8,990	9,740	10,190 ^P	+ 12.5	7,590	7,700	7,490	8,320	8,750 ^F	+ 15.3
Gilliam	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Grant	750	770	660	600	680	- 9.3	710	720	620	580	660	- 7.0
Harney	660	650	700	800	820 ^P	+ 24.2	650	640	700	790	810 ^P	+ 24.6
Hood River	1,070	1,070	1,090	1,230	1,130 ^P	+ 5.6	460	450	430	520	540 ^P	+ 17.4
Jefferson	340	450	410	460	620	+ 82.4	260	350	320	370	470	+ 80.8
Lake	490	470	410	440	480	- 2.0	440	430	380	430	460	+ 4.5
Lincoln	1,990	1,900	1,790	1,740	1,730	- 13.1	1,150	1,080	760	760	760	- 33.9
Linn	8,390	9,690	9,340	9,460	9,980	+ 19.0	5,320	5,460	4,730	4,930	5,170	- 2.8
Malheur	1,610 ^e	1,590 ^e	1,640	1,450	1,390 ^P	- 13.7	70 ^e	50 ^e	30	20	30 ^P	- 57.1
Morrow	160	150	140	160	160	0	140	130	130	150	140	0
Wasco & Sherman	1,040	1,110	1,200	1,320	1,230 ^P	+ 18.3	330	340	330	390	380 ^P	+ 15.2
Tillamook	1,750	1,650	1,590	1,650	1,720 ^P	- 1.7	1,460	1,380	1,280	1,330	1,360 ^P	- 6.8
Umatilla	2,960	3,000	2,890	2,900	2,950	- 0.3	520	500	490	380	340	- 34.6
Union	1,230	1,300	1,280	1,400	1,500 ^P	+ 22.0	1,100	1,130	1,120	1,210	1,250 ^P	+ 13.6
Wallowa	230	220	190	180	190 ^P	- 17.4	220	210	180	170	180 ^P	- 18.2
Wheeler	290	260	230	240	270	- 6.9	290	260	230	240	270	- 6.9
Yamhill	2,670	2,950	2,900	2,990	3,290	+ 23.2	870	830	720	850	920	+ 5.7

* Counties having 50% or more rural population for 1970

e = Estimated

p = Preliminary Estimates

TABLE 4

Nonmanufacturing Employment
(Annual Average)

Urban

5 YEAR CHANGES

Counties	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	5 Year % Change	Cont. Const.	Transp. Comm. Util.	Trade	Services & Misc.	Govt.
Baker	3,350	3,030	3,200	3,510	3,410 ^P	+ 1.8	+ 170 ^P	- 50 ^P	0 ^P	+ 10 ^P	+ 170
Benton	15,100	15,880	16,320	16,450	16,750	+ 10.9	+ 120	+ 100	+ 540	+ 500	+ 190
Clackamas	Part of Portland SMSA										
Clatsop	6,200	6,260	6,340	6,390	6,520 ^P	+ 5.2	- 150 ^P	+ 30 ^P	+ 70 ^P	+ 60 ^P	+ 300 ^P
Coos	10,400	10,390	10,810	11,300	11,890	+ 14.3	+ 90	+ 120	+ 530	+ 390	+ 300
Deschutes	6,460	6,990	7,560	8,220	9,270	+ 43.5	+ 460	+ 130	+ 600	+ 540	+ 510
Jackson	20,410	21,260	22,440	24,110	26,540	+ 30.0	+ 380	+ 260	+ 1,810	+ 2,140	+ 1,240
Josephine	6,250	6,420	6,850	7,590	8,320	+ 33.1	+ 190	+ 60	+ 740	+ 540	+ 460
Klamath	11,020	11,340	3,870	11,580	11,930	+ 8.3	+ 290	- 20	+ 290	+ 60	+ 120
Lane	45,850	48,900	51,250	52,900	56,850	+ 24.0	+ 400	+ 400	+ 4,150	+ 3,050	+ 2,450
Salem SMSA	41,300	43,600	44,600	47,000	49,500	+ 19.9	+ 500	+ 400	+ 2,200	+ 1,700	+ 3,100
Portland SMSA	274,800	290,300	294,900	301,800	318,300	+ 15.8	+ 2,400	+ 800	+ 12,100	+ 15,300	+ 8,900
Polk	Part of Salem SMSA (Polk & Marion Counties)										
Wasco	Combined with Sherman County										
Washington	Part of Portland SMSA										
Percent Urban	84.7	85.8	85.6	85.6	84.7						

Rural*

Columbia	2,980	3,200	3,380	3,620	4,270	+ 43.3	+ 530	+ 30	+ 150	+ 250	+ 320
Crook	1,710	1,760	1,780	1,830	2,020	+ 18.1	+ 20	+ 40	+ 130	+ 70	+ 40
Curry	1,930	1,990	2,110	2,400	2,440	+ 26.4	+ 40	0	+ 200	+ 150	+ 130
Douglas	12,210	12,650	12,990	13,720	14,960 ^P	+ 22.5	+ 350 ^P	+ 340 ^P	+ 770 ^P	+ 850 ^P	+ 580 ^P
Gilliam	480	440	450	430	450	- 6.3	+ 10	0	- 10	- 10	0
Grant	1,360	1,360	1,380	1,420	1,410	+ 3.7	- 20	- 60	+ 30	- 10	+ 110
Harney	1,570	1,480	1,450	1,480	1,530 ^P	- 2.5	- 40 ^P	- 50 ^P	0 ^P	- 40 ^P	+ 110 ^P
Hood River	2,850	3,060	3,000	3,100	3,070 ^P	+ 7.7	- 70 ^P	- 50 ^P	+ 110 ^P	+ 130 ^P	+ 100 ^P
Jefferson	1,990	2,060	2,030	1,980	1,950	- 2.0	- 40	+ 30	- 80	+ 20	+ 50
Lake	1,350	1,390	1,430	1,400	1,430	+ 5.9	- 40	- 10	+ 50	+ 30	+ 40
Lincoln	3,190	5,300	5,510	5,690	6,170	+ 18.9	+ 110	- 90	+ 240	+ 300	+ 400
Linn	11,180	11,690	11,630	12,450	13,620	+ 21.8	0	+ 140	+ 750	+ 580	+ 870
Malheur	4,560 ^e	4,740 ^e	5,470	5,810	6,210 ^P	+ 36.2	+ 140 ^e	+ 20 ^e	+ 840 ^e	+ 170 ^e	+ 470 ^e
Morrow	700	750	760	790	860	+ 22.9	+ 30	+ 10	+ 30	+ 30	+ 40
Wasco & Sherman	5,260	5,310	5,220	5,440	5,590	+ 6.3	- 200	- 20	+ 60	+ 330	+ 180
Tillamook	2,700	2,690	2,790	2,930	2,910 ^P	+ 7.7	0 ^P	- 30 ^P	+ 120 ^P	- 80 ^P	+ 220 ^P
Umatilla	10,300	10,210	10,240	10,420	11,200	+ 8.7	- 140	+ 40	+ 520	+ 410	+ 100
Union	3,930	4,230	4,600	4,870	4,920 ^P	+ 25.2	+ 170 ^P	- 70 ^P	+ 220 ^P	+ 180 ^P	+ 450 ^P
Wallowa	1,110	1,020	1,120	1,130	1,210 ^P	+ 9.0	+ 20 ^P	+ 10 ^P	+ 70 ^P	- 80 ^P	+ 110 ^P
Wheeler	190	190	180	180	190	0	0	+ 10	0	0	- 10
Yamhill	6,270	6,490	6,710	7,110	7,510	+ 19.8	+ 90	+ 40	+ 290	+ 210	+ 540

* Counties having 50% or more rural population for 1970

e = Estimated
p = Preliminary Estimates

TABLE 5
SELECTED SERVICES REPORTED FOR ALL OF FISCAL YEAR 1973 (JULY 1972 through JUNE 1973)

	INDIVIDUALS				TRANSACTIONS			
	Total	Rural*	Minority	Total	Rural*	Minority	Total	Rural*
Applicants Available	26,449	100.0	100.0	18,737	100.0	100.0	71,000	100.0
Counseling	29,936	7.8	4,912	2,171	11.6	239	7.6	10,748
Testing	12,632	4.7	2,910	920	4.9	214	3.7%	9,256
In Training	4,153	1.6	672	523	2.8	92	2.3	1,322
Individuals Placed	55,978	20.9	13,851	5,012	26.7	1,610	41.0	40,652
Agriculture	7,639	2.8	3,044	1,344	7.2	778	19.8	5,306
Nonagriculture	48,339	18.0	10,807	3,668	19.5	832	21.2	35,346
Placements	130,746							
Excluding Mass	89,704	100.0	27,614	10,617	100.0	4,345	28,235	100.0
Nonag. Total	67,565	80.7	14,532	6,001	56.5	1,584	21,698	58.1
Agriculture Total	16,139	19.3	7,205	4,616	43.5	3,261	6,537	41.9

* Oregon ESARS definition of Rural for Fiscal Year 1973 was the Census definition, under which 32.9% of the State's population was classified as Rural

TABLE 6
SELECTED SERVICES REPORTED FOR FIRST HALF OF FISCAL YEAR 1974 (JULY through DECEMBER 1973)

	INDIVIDUALS				TRANSACTIONS			
	Total	Rural*	Minority	Total	Rural*	Minority	Total	Rural*
Applicants Available	155,230	100.0	43,936	13,769	100.0	3,423	63,049	100.0
Counseling	11,169	6.0	2,617	1,318	9.6	177	5.35	8.8
Testing	5,325	2.9	1,296	414	3.0	87	1,375	2.2
In Training	1,960	1.1	353	346	2.5	26	1,324	2.1
Individuals Placed	37,547	26.3	11,734	4,034	29.3	1,676	9,280	14.7
Agriculture	8,136	4.4	3,604	1,349	9.8	700	2,467	3.9
Nonagriculture	29,411	15.9	8,130	2,685	19.5	976	6,813	10.8
Placements	69,063							
Excluding Mass	56,050	100.0	18,425	10,012	100.0	5,025	18,463	100.0
Nonag. Total	39,416	70.3	11,267	4,764	47.6	2,462	10,991	59.5
Agriculture Total	16,634	39.7	7,162	5,248	52.4	2,563	7,472	40.5

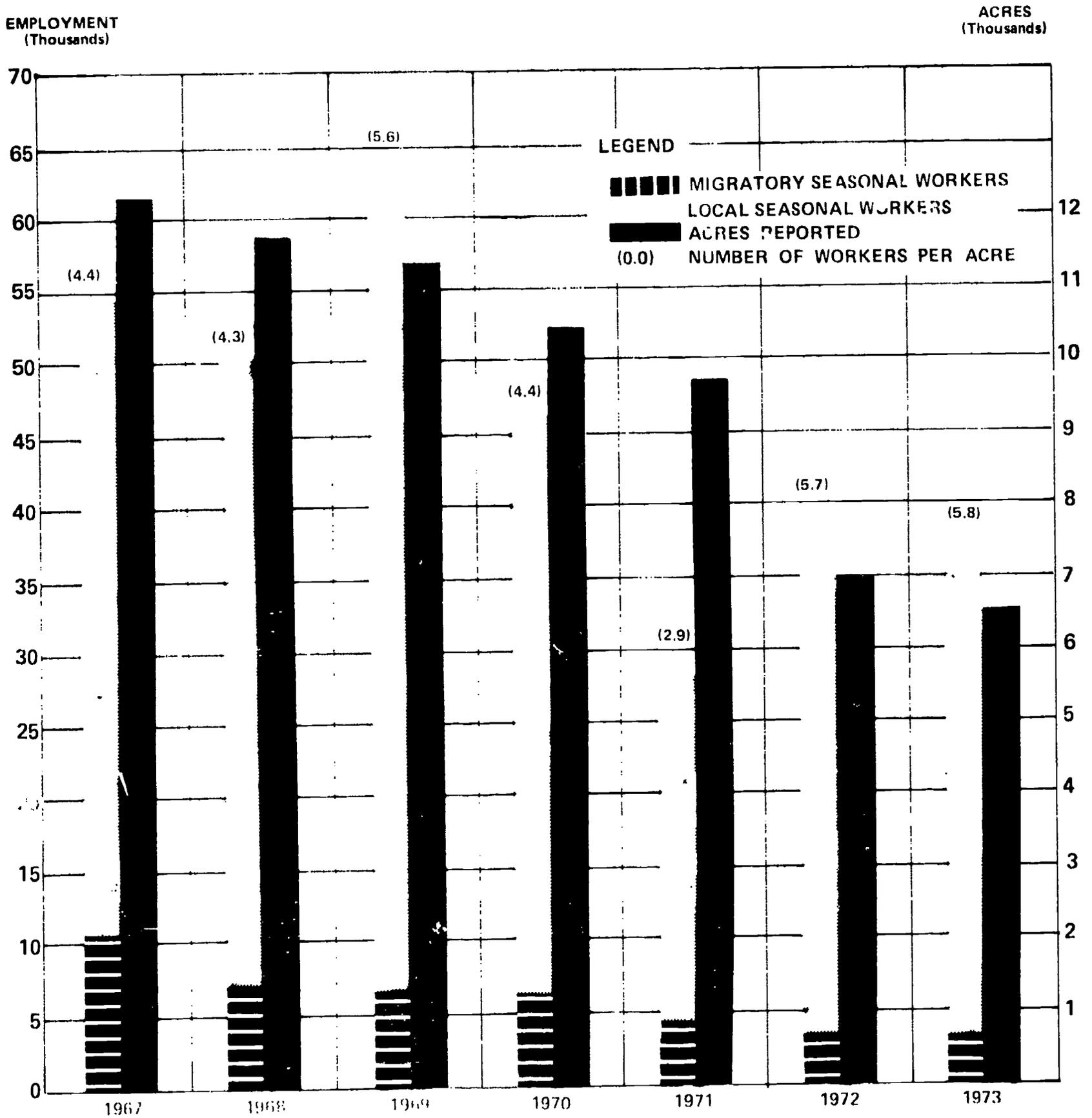
* ESARS definition of Rural for FY 1974 designates all residents of counties having 50% or more rural population (by U.S. Census) as rural. This included only 20.4% of the State's total population while the Census classified 32.9% of the State population as Rural

TABLE 7

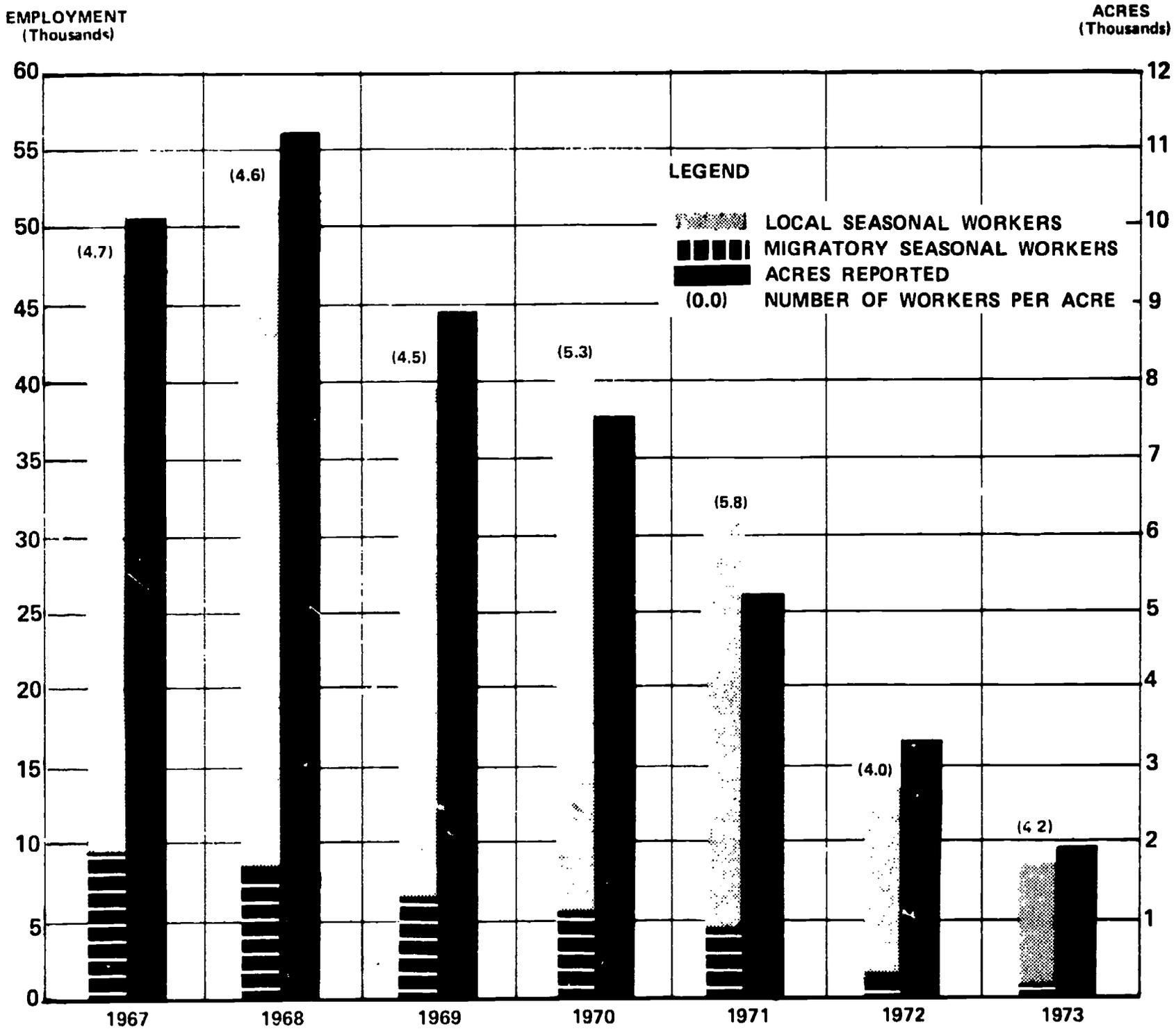
TOWNS IN "RURAL" COUNTIES SERVED BY ES OFFICES

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>OFFICE TYPE</u>	<u>POPULATION 1970</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>POPULATION 1970</u>
St. Helens	Outreach	6,212	Columbia	28,790
Prineville	ACE	4,101	Crook	9,985
Gold Beach	Outreach	1,554	Curry	13,006
Roseburg	Local	14,461	Douglas	71,743
Burns •	Outreach	3,293	Harney	7,215
Hood River	Local	3,991	Hood River	13,187
Madras	Outreach	1,689	Jefferson	8,548
Lakeview	Local	2,705	Lake	6,343
Toledo	Local	2,818	Lincoln	25,755
Albany	Local	18,181	Linn	71,914
Lebanon	Local	6,636	Linn	
Ontario	Local	6,523	Malheur	23,169
Nyssa	Outreach	2,620	Malheur	
Tillamook	Local	3,968	Tillamook	17,930
Pendleton	Local	13,197	Umatilla	44,923
Hermiston	Outreach	4,893	Umatilla	
Milton-Freewater	Local	4,105	Umatilla	
La Grande	Local	9,645	Union	19,377
McMinnville	Local	10,125	Yamhill	40,213
Condon	Hitchhike	973	Gilliam	2,342
Hepner	Hitchhike	1,429	Morrow	4,465
Moro	Hitchhike	290	Sherman	2,139
Enterprise	Hitchhike	1,680	Wallowa	6,247
Fossil	Hitchhike	511	Wheeler	1,849
Canyon City	Hitchhike & Outreach	600		6,996
Total population of towns with ES offices		126,200	(29.6% of..... (6% of total state population)	426,136)

**WILLAMETTE VALLEY STRAWBERRY HARVEST
SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AND ACRES REPORTED
JUNE 15, 1967-1973 SURVEY DATA**

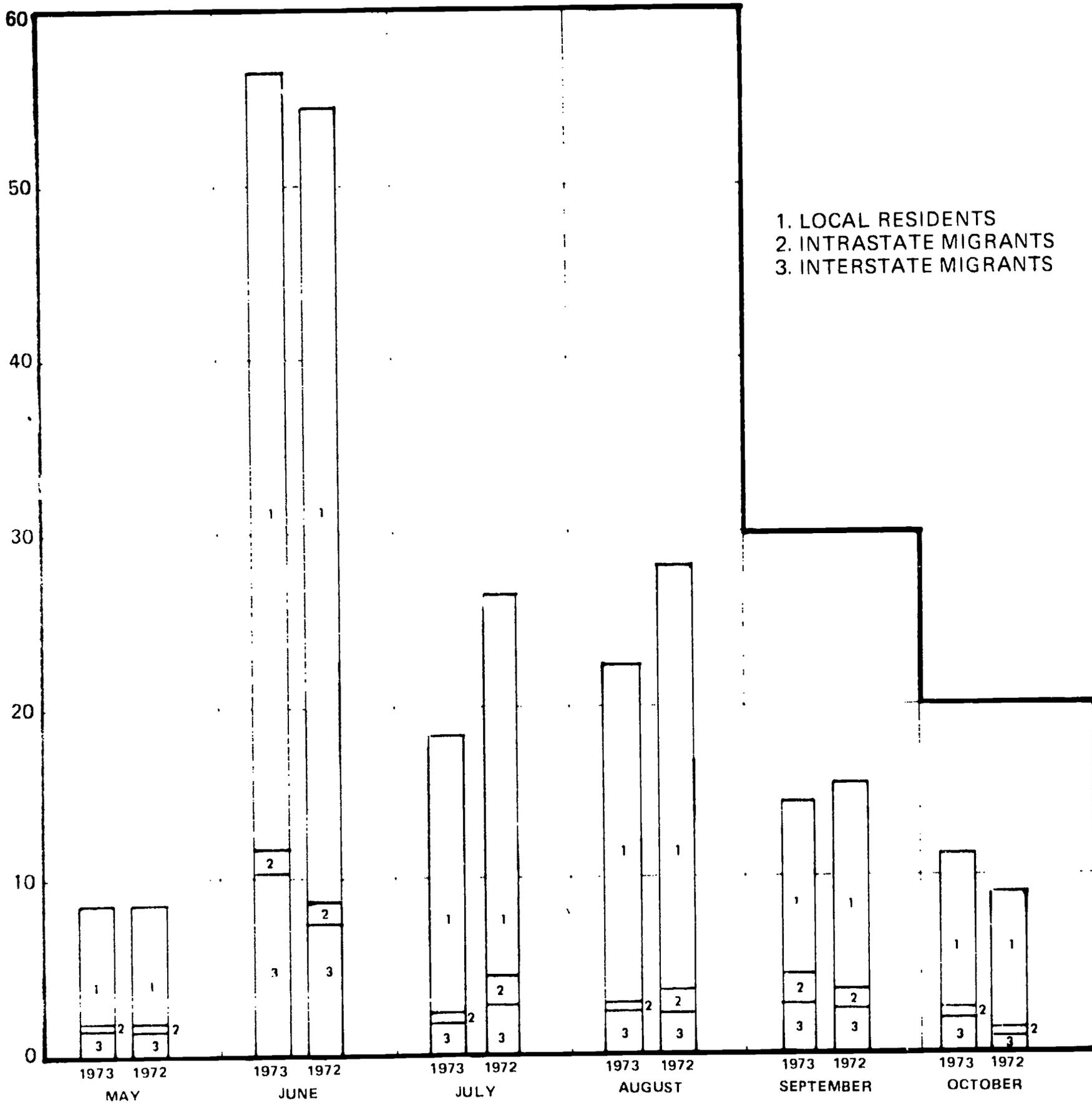


**WILLAMETTE VALLEY POLE BEAN HARVEST
SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AND ACRES REPORTED
AUGUST 15, 1967-1973 SURVEY DATES**



ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIRED SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
 BY SOURCE OF WORKER DURING MID-MONTH REPORT PERIOD
 1973-1972

In
 Thousands



1. LOCAL RESIDENTS
 2. INTRASTATE MIGRANTS
 3. INTERSTATE MIGRANTS

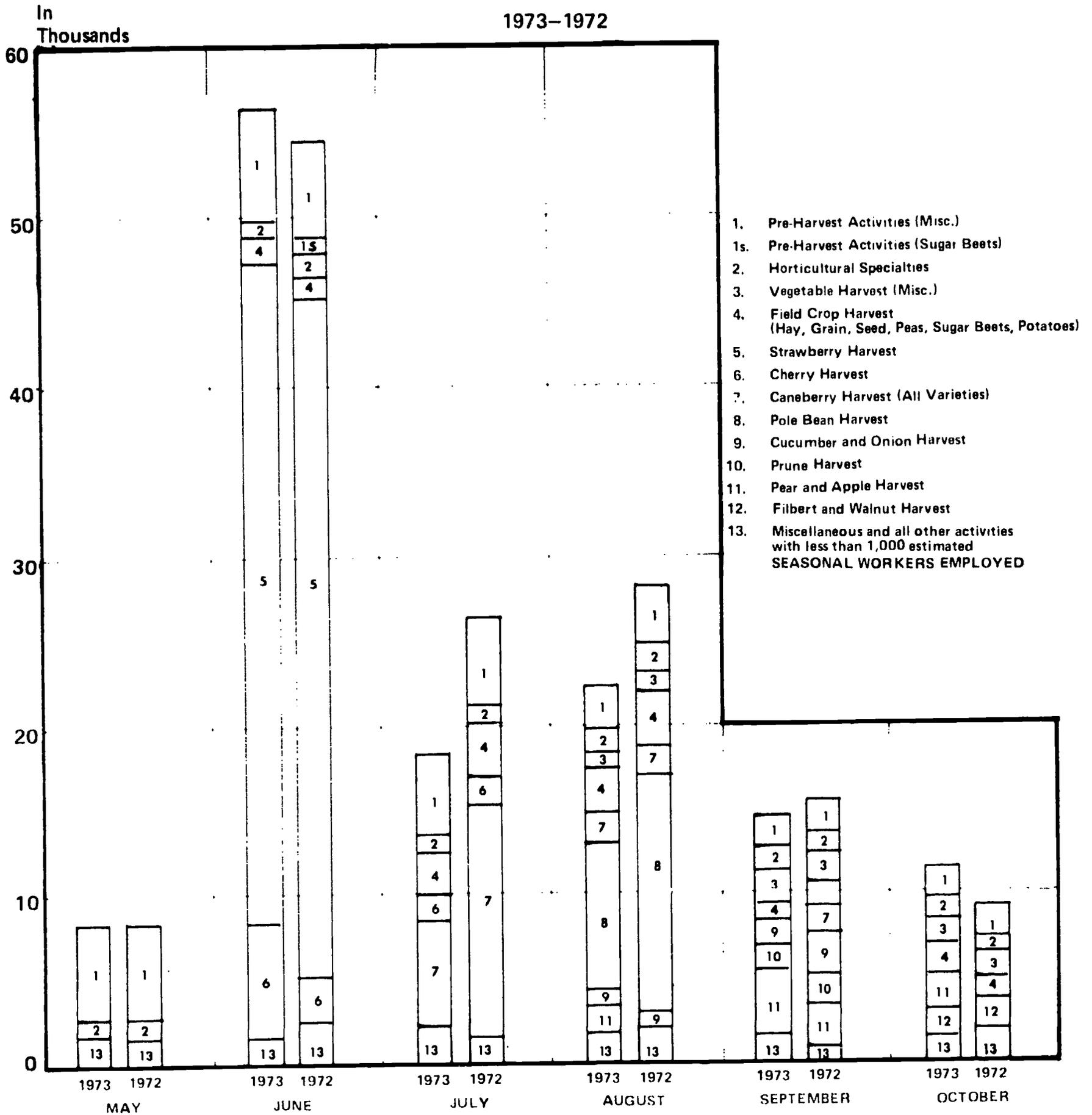
SIX MONTH AVERAGE SEASONAL FARM EMPLOYMENT BY SOURCE OF WORKER
 REPORTED DURING MID-MONTH SURVEY DATES MAY-OCTOBER

Year & Percent	Total	Local	Intrastate Migratory	Interstate Migratory
1973 Percent	21,813 100.0	17,490 80.2	897 4.1	3,426 15.7
1972 Percent	23,725 100.0	19,564 82.5	1,088 4.6	3,073 12.9
1971 Percent	26,934* 100.0	20,941 77.7	1,304 4.9	4,689 17.4
1970 Percent	32,179 100.0	25,544 79.4	1,097 3.4	5,538 17.2
1969 Percent	35,896 100.0	28,128 78.3	1,457 4.1	6,311 17.6
1968 Percent	33,203 100.0	25,425 76.6	1,399 4.2	6,379 19.2
1967 Percent	36,353 100.0	26,990 74.2	1,458 4.0	7,905 21.8
1966 Percent	37,820 100.0	27,549 72.8	1,546 4.1	8,725 23.1

* Wet spring weather, followed by subnormally cool days in July, retarded strawberry harvesting and caused a reduction in the number of workers required to keep up with this slower growing crop during 1971.

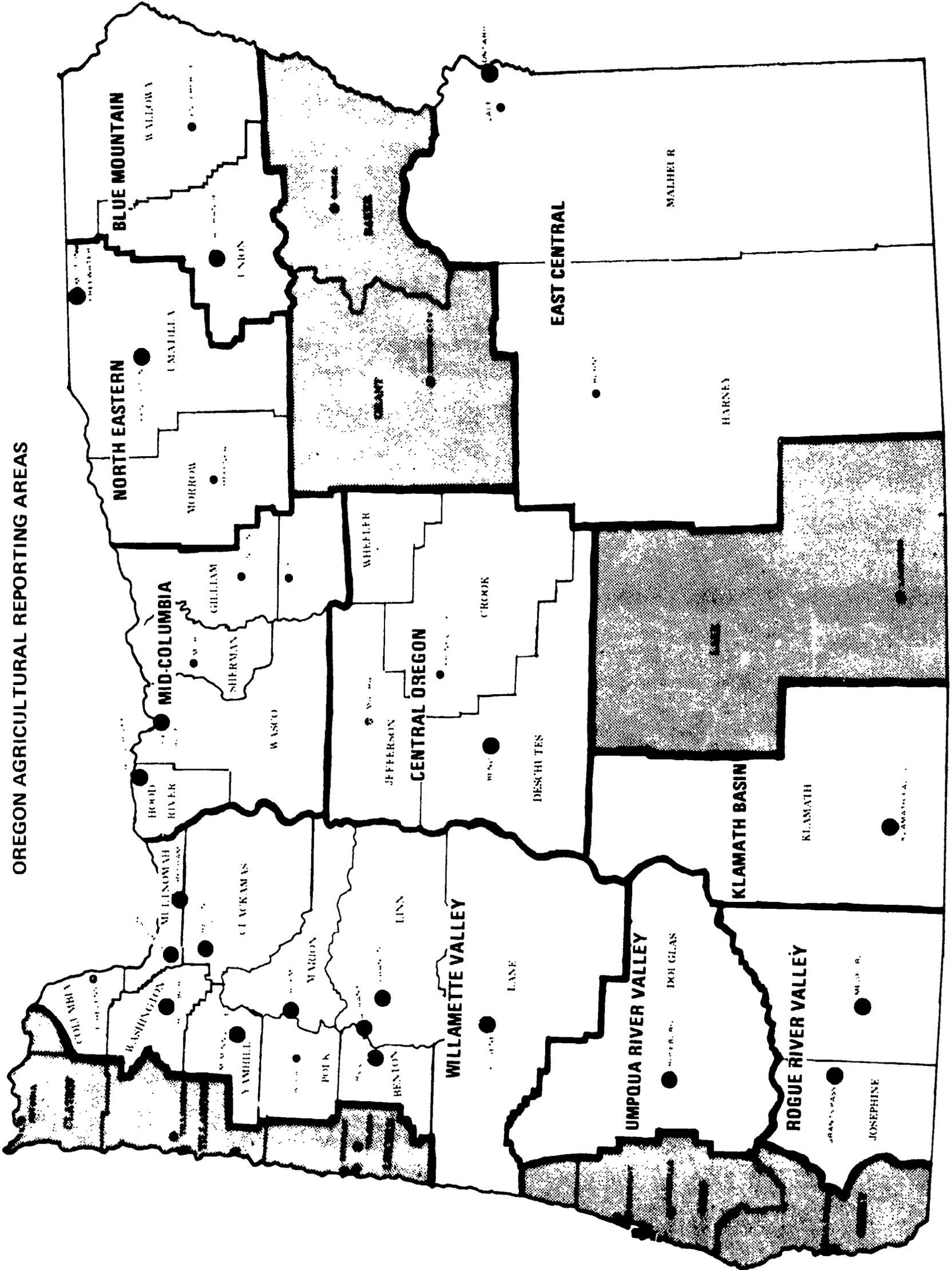
The continued drop of average seasonal farm employment has been primarily caused by reduced acreages of the major intensive-labor-using crops such as strawberries and pole beans throughout the Willamette Valley area.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIRED SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
BY SELECTED* CROP ACTIVITY DURING MID-MONTH REPORTING PERIOD**



*Agricultural activities selected had estimated employment of 1,000 or more workers on date of Survey.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL REPORTING AREAS



● AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT REPORTING OFFICES
 — COUNTY BOUNDARY

ESTIMATED 1973-74 SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*

by Selected Top Activity and Source of Worker for Region's Nine Agricultural Areas
 (activity during semimonthly survey periods for 1973)

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
STATE TOTALS	8,430	10,530	9,210	34,830	10,110	23,830	22,300	11,400	14,520	12,335	11,300
Man. Pre-Harv. Activity	5,500	6,300	5,130	5,025	1,300	2,410	2,415	2,095	1,725	1,180	1,420
Agricultural Specialties	1,140	1,300	995	945	1,100	1,275	1,315	1,985	1,385	1,160	1,125
Sugar Beet Pre-Harv. Act.	515	400	575	220	470	1,185	1,130	1,410	1,830	2,330	1,740
Man. Vegetable Harvest			100	160		360					
Man. Pre-Harv. Activity	50	550	1,305	1,540	2,275	2,920	2,155	1,815	835	405	100
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.		120	395	485							
Pea Harvest		1,175	35,565	10,200							
Strawberry Harvest			6,945	6,495	1,330	305					
Cherry Harvest			70	7,755	4,580						
Raspberry Harvest					1,900	545	140				
Other Juneberry Harvest						11,020	8,585	1,745			
Pole Bean Harvest						435	710		460		
Cucumber Harvest							390	395	425	775	1,210
Potato Harvest					60	260	1,690	1,870	305		
Blackberry Harvest						720			1,695	315	80
Prune Harvest									3,470	1,200	180
Pear Harvest									800	425	2,025
Union Harvest							380		150	1,790	390
Apple Harvest									25	1,750	1,680
Sugar Beet Harvest											
Walnut and Walnut Harv.											
All Other Activities	1,225	1,240	1,520	1,535	1,815	2,275	1,985	2,090	1,415	1,305	1,350
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	6,795	8,295	44,360	27,385	15,670	20,960	19,440	13,480	9,915	8,630	8,760
Intrastate Migratory	370	470	1,530	1,050	645	670	450	520	1,795	755	590
Interstate Migratory	1,265	2,040	10,320	6,395	1,795	2,200	2,415	2,400	2,810	2,950	1,950

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 190 days per year.

ESTIMATED YEAR TO END TO BEHIND DATA AND MONTHLY ADJUSTMENTS*
 By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Top Activity, and Source of Worker
 During Semimonthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
EAST CENTRAL (10-41-01)											
Ontario Area	1,300	2,120	1,925	1,465	675	1,155	1,090	975	1,300	1,120	1,060
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	1,250	2,020	240	400	330	105	80	120	100	175	
Horticultural Specialties						50	25	55	30		
Sugar Beet Pre-Harv. Act.			575	220		120	60		25		
Misc. Vegetable Harvest						55					
Union Pre-Harv. Activity			610	470		360					
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.			275	125	120	165	140	50	75	50	
Cherry Harvest				15		60					
Potato Harvest							140	195	145	275	320
Union Harvest							380	355	800	425	180
Apple Harvest										45	60
Sugar Beet Harvest											350
All Other Activities	50	100	210	250	225	240	265	200	125	150	150
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	600	760	925	660	400	500	500	550	470	470	650
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	700	1,360	1,000	805	275	655	590	425	830	650	410

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
 Agricultural Employment Levels, Selected by Activity, and Change in Number
 During Seasonally Survey Periods, 1977

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Net.
	1	31	1	30	1	31	1	31	1	15	
W. MOUNTAINS 11-20-02	1,330	1,070	1,070	1,210	925	1,200	1,000	1,070	900	70	735
W. Pre-Harv. Activity	80	190	190	335	190	100	170	120	65	30	25
Agricultural Specialties	125	11	30	40	70	50	30	20	25	20	15
W. Veg. Harvest	31	30	20	35	20	35	10	190	20	15	20
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.	40	100	100	100	200	200	60	50	50	70	70
Pea Harvest	120	120	335	455	115						
Strawberry Harvest	20	20	30	30							
Cherry Harvest	730										
Potato Harvest			60	200	250	200			200	200	250
Prune Harvest				720					150	100	50
Apple Harvest											
Sug in Beet Harvest											
All Other Activities	270	250	270	270	270	370	-50	+25	330	3-5	335
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	700	535	535	550	510	970	305	465	690	435	600
Intrastate Migratory	255	275	500	330	245	320	50	101	80	50	65
Interstate Migratory	375	260	725	280	465	510	90	110	130	155	70

Note: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIRED SEAS MAY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*
By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Crop Activity, and Source of Worker
During Semimonthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	
MID-DEPARTMENT AREA	450	535	1,195	534	325	900	245	245	250	300	150
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	90	95	30	50	40	40	40	70	25	30	25
Horticultural Specialties	115	60	30	40	70	50	20	30	25	20	15
Misc. Vegetable Harvest	215	200			20	35	50	105	20	15	20
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.					50	25					
Pea Harvest		120	345	385	115						
Strawberry Harvest		20	30	30							
Cherry Harvest			730								
Prune Harvest						720			150	200	50
Apple Harvest											15
Sugar Beet Harvest											
All Other Activities	30	40	30	30	30	30	40	135	30	35	25
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	120	195	325	250	160	220	105	115	90	115	75
Intrastate Migratory	55	75	280	105	55	220	50	50	50	45	25
Interstate Migratory	275	265	590	180	110	460	90	80	110	140	50

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
 Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, California
 Report for the month of June 1942

Activity, June	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		Tot. 15
	15	31	15	31	15	31	15	31	15	31	
FIELD WORKERS	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	585
Male. The Farm Activity	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	40
Female. Vegetable Harvest	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50
Hay, Grain and Seed Harvest	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	200
Pea Harvest											200
Potato Harvest											250
Sugar Beet Harvest											25
All Other Activities	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	310

SOURCE OF WORKERS	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		Tot. 15
	15	31	15	31	15	31	15	31	15	31	
Total	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	525
Intermediate Migratory	200	200	225	225	200	200	200	200	200	200	40
Intermediate Migratory	100	100	135	100	50	50	50	50	20	20	20

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES*
 by Agricultural and Labor Areas, Selected by Activity, and by Area of Worker
 During Semi-Annual Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
MID-COLUMBIA (10-1-03)	650	630	1,675	4,770	1,410	575	575	750	2,315	1,950	2,140
Miss. Pre-Harv. Activity	600	600	455	575	625	250	225	225	200	250	250
Wal. Grain and Seed Harv.			40	40	200	275	250	200	50		
Strawberry Harv. etc.			30	30							
Therry Harvest			6,100	4,125	440						
Pear Harvest							50	300	2,040	250	1,865
Apple Harvest									1,430		
All other Activities:	50	50	50	-	125	50	50	25	25	25	25
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	610	610	845	410	890	450	475	500	400	330	600
Intrastate Migratory	25	25	380	335	120	75	50	100	1,440	420	340
Interstate Migratory	15	15	5,450	4,025	400	50	50	150	475	1,205	1,200

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

SEASONAL WORKERS IN SELECTED SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKING AREAS*
 By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Top Activities, and Source of Worker
 During Semi-Annual Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, SCLL	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
H ILL VALLEY AREA											
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	150	150	310	505	985	150	200	450	2,190	1,833	2,015
Strawberry Harvest											
Cherry Harvest	150	150	280	400	500	150	150	150	150	150	150
Pear Harvest			30	30							
Apple Harvest				75	460		50	300	2,040	250	1,865
All Other Activities											
										25	
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	110	110	160	200	465	100	100	200	275	205	475
Intrastate Migratory	25	25	90	140	120	25	50	100	1,440	420	340
Interstate Migratory	15	15	60	165	400	25	50	150	475	1,205	1,200

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY NUMBER OF SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*
 by Agricultural Region, Selected Crop Activity, and Source of Worker
 During Semi-Annual Survey Periods for 1977

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
THE EASTERN AREA	500	500	6,365	4,265	425	425	375	300	125	125	125
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	450	450	175	175	125	100	75	75	50	100	100
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.			40	40	200	275	250	200	50	50	
Cherry Harvest			6,100	4,050							
All other Activities	50	50	50	-	100	50	50	25	25	25	25
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	500	500	685	210	425	350	375	300	125	125	125
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	290	195	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	-	-	5,390	3,860	-	25	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIRED SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS *
By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Crop Activity, and Source of Worker
During Six-monthly Survey Periods for 1975

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
ROCKY MOUNTAIN VALLEY (10-41-04)	275	435	1,075	870	425	490	1,420	1,725	1,850	1,285	360
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	135	140	730	520	150	195	65	45	25	10	20
Horticultural Specialties			40	35	25	65	60	95	155	150	165
Misc. Vegetable Harvest			10	10	20		10	10	90	75	
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.		50	160	95	125	120	105	45	50		
Strawberry Harvest		130									
Cherry Harvest				40							
Pear Harvest							1,100	1,405	1,430	950	80
All other Activities	90	95	135	170	105	110	80	125	100	100	95
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	275	400	895	735	395	390	510	370	590	415	270
Intrastate Migratory	-	15	90	75	20	50	130	155	170	135	15
Interstate Migratory	-	20	90	60	10	50	780	1,200	1,090	735	75

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF Hired SEASONAL Agricultural WORKERS*
 By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Crop Activity, and Source of Worker
 During Semi-monthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.	
	15	31	15	31	15	31	15	31	15	30	15	15
HARVEST PASS AREA	175	195	195	215	195	165	160	150	190	185	180	180
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	135	100	90	85	100	45	40	25	40	10	20	20
Horticultural Specialties			10			40	40	75	135	125	110	110
Misc. Vegetable Harvest			10	10	20	10	10	10	15			
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.		15	35	30	25	40	30					
Strawberry Harvest		35										
Cherry Harvest				40								
All other Activities	40	45	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	50	50	50
SOURCE OF WORKER												
Local	175	195	195	215	195	165	160	150	190	185	180	180
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE
 BY MONTHLY MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, SEPARATED BY ACTIVITY, AND AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT
 During Months Ending Survey Week 1 1957

Area, Activity, Season	May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.
	1	30	31	1	30	31	1	30	31	1	30	31	1	15	30	15
STATE OF ARIZONA																
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural Specialties																
Misc. Vegetable Harvest																
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.																
Strawberry Harvest																
Pear Harvest																
All other Activities	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
SOURCE OF WORKERS																
Local	100	205	200	700	520	520	200	225	350	220	400	230	90			
Intrastate Migratory	-	20	20	30	75	75	20	50	130	155	170	135	15			
Interstate Migratory	-	20	10	30	60	60	10	50	750	1,200	1,090	735	75			

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Total full workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIRED SEAS WAI AGRI CULTURAL WORKERS*

By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Top Activity, and Source of Worker
During Semimonthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
KLAMATH BASIN (10-41-05)											
Klamath Falls Area	170	125	95	150	245	200	175	275	250	250	530
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	130	85	50	75	80	50	50	50	20	20	60
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.	50	50	50	50	130	100	95	200	140	120	120
Potato Harvest									80	300	440
All Other Activities	40	40	45	35	35	50	30	25	20	30	30
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	100	85	65	125	200	175	135	175	170	300	440
Intrastate Migratory	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	50	15
Interstate Migratory	60	40	30	35	45	25	40	90	80	100	75

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

1974 MAINTENANCE SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING
 by Agricultural Reporting Unit, Selected Top Activity, and Source of Worker
 During Semi-Annually Survey Periods for 1974

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
SEASONAL WORKERS (10-41-000)											
Bend Area	350	425	500	450	450	350	500	525	375	250	400
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	425	300	300	250	250	25	100	75	150	125	75
Horticultural Specialties							125	200			
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.		50	100	100	100	100	200	175	150	75	50
Potato Harvest											200
All other Activities	125	75	100	100	100	225	75	75	75	50	75
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	450	300	400	375	375	275	350	375	250	175	200
Intrastate Migratory	50	75	75	50	50	50	100	100	50	50	125
Interstate Migratory	50	50	25	25	25	25	50	50	75	25	75

NOTE: Data shown here indicate the level of employment on a single date of the survey only and do not necessarily show either peak or average employment for the month. Because of the many variables involved, such as weather, crop maturity, availability of workers, and market influence, employment fluctuates continually and at times widely.

* Seasonal workers are those employed in agricultural jobs lasting less than 150 days per year.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF Hired SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*
By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Top Activity, and Source of Worker
During Semimonthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Tot.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	
WILLAMETTE VALLEY (10-41-07)	3,935	5,235	43,555	25,435	13,120	17,910	16,540	10,625	7,055	6,040	5,785
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	2,185	2,390	2,795	2,690	2,595	1,575	1,625	1,415	1,085	915	930
Horticultural Specialties	1,025	940	925	870	1,005	1,110	1,075	1,615	1,175	990	945
Misc. Vegetable Harvest	200	100	90	150	430	1,080	925	1,345	1,625	2,220	1,695
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.	255	255	480	950	1,320	1,790	1,200	1,065	320	100	50
Strawberry Harvest	990	990	38,505	10,140							
Cherry Harvest			90	2,285	420						
Raspberry Harvest			70	7,720	4,570						
Other Strawberry Harvest					1,900	545	140				
Pole Bean Harvest					10,305	10,305	8,180	1,625			
Cucumber Harvest					435	435	725	710	460		
Blackberry Harvest							1,690	1,870	305		
Prune Harvest									1,455	175	
Pear Harvest							65				
Apple Harvest										100	50
Filbert and Walnut Harv.									25	1,020	1,595
All Other Activities	525	530	630	630	880	1,070	915	980	605	520	520
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	3,840	4,965	40,100	24,020	12,425	17,135	15,640	10,205	6,885	5,940	5,710
Intrastate Migratory	30	80	485	255	145	125	115	50	45	20	30
Interstate Migratory	65	190	3,000	1,160	550	650	785	370	125	80	45

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CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
 by Agricultural Reporting Team, Selected by Activity, Influence of Worker
 Period: Monthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	1 st	31	1 st	30	1 st	31	1 st	31	1 st	30	15
AGRICULTURE AREA	290	320	1,330	1,140	975	2,050	2,255	975	440	355	410
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	250	204	600	480	425	400	300	240	225	175	150
Horticultural Specialties	10	10	20	25	15	110	225	155	35	20	35
Misc. Vegetable Harvest						200	110	140	110	45	125
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.			10	250	375	350	375	350			
Strawberry Harvest	30	30	1,040	225	20						
Cherry Harvest				20							
Rasperry Harvest				90							
Pole Bean Harvest					45						
Prune Harvest						970	1,195		20	75	75
Pilbert and Walnut Harv.											
All other Activities	30	25	60	50	55	50	50	50	50	30	25
SOURCE OF WORKERS											
Local	270	290	1,260	1,000	870	1,990	2,135	930	425	365	395
Intrastate Migratory	20	20	250	30	25	20	55	-	10	0	15
Interstate Migratory	-	10	120	110	80	70	65	45	5	20	-

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIRED SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*
By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Crop Activity, and Source of Worker
During Semimonthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Tot.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	
ORVALLIS AREA	150	240	1,050	455	400	520	450	350	250	250	255
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	75	135	95	105	200	50	200	50	50	50	120
Horticultural Specialties	25	30	35		50	110	100	100	50	25	20
Misc. Vegetable Harvest						20			50	75	25
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.			75	110		150			75	75	30
Strawberry Harvest		15	795	200							
Cherry Harvest					50						
Pole Bean Harvest						150	50				40
Pilbert and Walnut Harv.											
All Other Activities	50	60	50	50	100	240	100	50	25	25	20
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	150	240	1,050	465	400	520	450	350	250	250	255
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIRED SEASONAL AND TEMPORARY WORKERS*
 In Agricultural Operating Areas, Selected Operating Areas, and Office of Worker
 During Semi-Annual Survey Periods for 1972

Area, Activity, or Area	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	31	15	31	15	31	15	31	15
ROADWAY AREA	190	365	2,360	3,700	1,755	490	1,340	450	410	230	325
Miss. Pre-Harv. Activity	60	45	30	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	30
Miscellaneous Specialties	100	30	90	100	30	90	90	90	90	90	90
Misc. Vegetable Harvest	10							40	40	100	120
Harv. Main and 1 Harv.		10			15	20	20	10	10		
Strawberry Harvest		200	2,220								
Rasperry Harvest				3,550	1,370						
Blackberry Harvest					230	200					
Pole Bean Harvest						105	350				
Cucumber Harvest					30	30	100	120	100		
Blackberry Harvest							735	570	150		
Rubert and Walnut Harv.										20	60
All Other Activities	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	25
TOTAL OF WORKERS	190	365	2,360	3,700	1,755	480	1,340	850	410	230	325
Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOURS SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*
 By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Top Activity, and Source of Worker
 During Semimonthly Survey Periods for 1977

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	
SEASONAL AREA	95	107	930	490	400	360	430	130	135	105	130
Major Pre-Harv. Activity	50	45	95	75	25	95	30	75	75	50	40
Strawberry Harvest			790								
Raspberry Harvest			375		265						
File Bean Harvest						205	465				65
Pilbert and Walnut Harv.											
All Other Activities	35	40	45	40	50	60	75	50	60	45	25
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Total	95	105	930	480	400	360	630	120	135	105	130
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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AGRICULTURAL WORKERS OF SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*
 By Agricultural Reporting Area, Selected Top Activity, and Source of Worker
 During Ten-Monthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	
Manufacturing Area	130	360	2,525	650	750	325	665	400	450	30	575
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	75	60	15	100	175	150	45	135	75	35	100
Visc. Vegetable Harvest	-	75	25	75	90	100	75	-	105	100	70
Wt. Grain and Seed Harv.	200	200	2,425	75	40	40	80	25	60	100	10
Strawberry Harvest	-	-	20	200	350	400	255	75	125	100	315
Cherry Harvest	-	-	20	100	40	40	80	25	60	100	10
Rasperry Harvest	-	-	20	100	40	40	80	25	60	100	10
Other Strawberry Harvest	-	-	20	100	40	40	80	25	60	100	10
Pile Bean Harvest	-	-	20	100	40	40	80	25	60	100	10
Soybean Harvest	-	-	20	100	40	40	80	25	60	100	10
Prune Harvest	-	-	20	100	40	40	80	25	60	100	10
Apple Harvest	-	-	20	100	40	40	80	25	60	100	10
Walnut and Almond Harv.	-	-	20	100	40	40	80	25	60	100	10
All other Activities	55	25	40	100	80	125	135	165	50	90	80
SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	130	300	2,095	500	630	800	600	300	415	345	575
Interstate Migratory	-	40	65	50	80	25	-	25	25	-	-
Intrastate Migratory	-	20	365	100	50	100	65	75	10	-	-

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOPPED SHAGS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*
By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Top Activity, and Source of Worker
During Semi-monthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
PLAIN CITY AREA	590	710	5,045	4,100	2,395	1,260	1,305	1,355	695	~25	750
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	100	85	50	50	50	25	50	50	40	75	50
Horticultural Specialties	350	300	300	300	300	300	275	275	275	300	300
Misc. Vegetable Harvest	90	100	90	150	150	200	200	250	200	200	200
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.	25	25	75	75	75	100	50				
Strawberry Harvest	150	150	4,555	475							
Rasperry Harvest				3,000	1,570						
Other Strawberry Harvest				200							
Pile Bean Harvest					525		75				
Blackberry Harvest							680		105		
Pilbert and Walnut Harvest									25	200	150
All Other Activities	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	590	710	4,975	3,925	2,360	1,210	1,280	1,355	695	825	750
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	5	110	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	-	-	65	65	25	50	25	-	-	-	-

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIRSD SEAS-NAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*
 By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Job Activity, and Source of Worker
 During Semi-monthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
POTENTIAL AREA	115	110	2,915	3,090	160	265	700	665	395	170	210
Wage, Pre-Harv. Activity	60	65	60	50	35	30	40	40	20	20	40
Agricultural Specialties	40	20	30	20	35	50	60	45	50	30	35
Misc. Vegetable Harvest							20	40	100	70	75
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.	15	15	30	25	15	20	5	5			
Strawberry Harvest			2,750	2,915							
Cherry Harvest			10								
Raspberrry Harvest			50		30	60					
Other Stoneberry Harvest					20		60				
Pile Bean Harvest						80	210	65			
Wormbean Harvest							150	200	150		
Blackberry Harvest							120	250	50		
Hickory and Walnut Harv.										40	
All Other Activities	10	10	15	20	25	25	35	20	25	10	20
TOTAL OF AREA	115	110	2,915	3,090	160	265	700	665	395	170	210
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIRED SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*
 By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Top Activity, and Source of Worker
 During Semi-monthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
CANON AREA	1,700	1,900	7,845	5,855	3,160	3,310	5,205	3,310	2,325	2,215	1,910
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	1,150	1,030	1,500	1,400	1,250	620	650	620	400	350	250
Agricultural Specialties	300	200	200	200	200	695	400	695	450	300	240
Misc. Vegetable Harvest	100				200	500	300	500	545	1,000	845
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.		150	90	140	175	300	350	300	50		
Strawberry Harvest	370	370	5,830	1,885							
Cherry Harvest				1,855							
Raspberry Harvest				225	60						
Other Strawberry Harvest					925	160					
Pole Bean Harvest					2,845	470	2,970	470	100		
Cucumber Harvest						150	120	150			
Blackberry Harvest						275	50	275	580	150	
Prune Harvest							65				50
Pear Harvest										175	375
Apple Harvest											
Filbert and Walnut Harv.											
All Other Activities	150	150	225	150	350	300	300	300	200	150	150
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	1,660	1,780	7,485	5,475	3,085	4,955	4,920	3,210	2,275	1,890	1,890
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	60	5	-	50	35	-	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	40	120	300	375	75	200	250	100	50	20	20

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SEASONAL WORKERS IN HIGHLAND MICHIGAN AND THE GREAT LAKES*
By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Top Activity, and Source of Worker
Spring-Summer Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug		Sept.		Oct.
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	31	15	30	15
EMPIRE RIVER (10-41-02) Roseburg Area	75	195	250	275	165	870	760	360	385	270	175
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	35	70	45	115	85	50	60	25	30	15	
Misc. Vegetable Harvest					15	65	30	65	70	20	25
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.	20	45	120	40	10	5	5				
Strawberry Harvest		35									
Cherry Harvest			10	45	25						
Raspberry Harvest			35		10						
Pile Bean Harvest						715	405	120		140	
Prune Harvest							180	25			
Pear Harvest										15	
Apple Harvest										30	85
Walnut and Walnut Harv.											
All other Activities	30	24	35	40	35	85	80	125	45	50	65
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	75	195	250	265	204	660	725	350	380	270	175
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	-	-	-	5	5	10	30	5	5	-	-

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIRED SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS*
 By Agricultural Reporting Areas, Selected Top Activity, and Source of Worker
 During Semimonthly Survey Periods for 1973

Area, Activity, Source	May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Tot. 15
	15	31	15	30	15	31	15	30	15	30	
BLUE MOUNTAIN (10-41-09)											
La Grande Area	145	145	135	145	695	480	180	90	80	95	115
Misc. Pre-Harv. Activity	100	100	60	65	40		40	20	50	60	60
Hay, Grain and Seed Harv.			30	40	70	100	100	30			
Pea Harvest					120						
Cherry Harvest			425	305							
All Other Activities	45	45	45	40	40	75	40	40	30	35	55
SOURCE OF WORKER											
Local	145	145	135	145	320	205	180	90	80	95	115
Intrastate Migratory	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate Migratory	-	-	-	-	325	225	-	-	-	-	-

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