This annotated bibliography is a printed version of the automated bibliography available through the Labor Market Division of the California State Department of Employment Development. The database focuses on farm labor issues and includes 1,611 sources of information including bibliographies, research studies, trade journals, and books published within the past 5 years. A numerical listing of entries is indexed by 52 subject words in the following categories: (1) demographics of farm workers, including ethnicity and education; (2) compensation and health; (3) relationship between farm workers and their employment, including farming careers, hours worked, off-farm work, seasonal work, and year-round work; (4) relationship between employers and farming, including contractors, corporate farming, and family-farming; (5) relationship between management and union; (6) government and public policies affecting farm workers; (7) industry and macroeconomics, including labor supply and demand, migration, unemployment, and immigration; (8) recruitment and hiring practices; (9) production, including costs, labor requirements, productivity, and technology; and (10) other, including the history of California. Each entry includes author, title, source, publication information, geography, descriptors, and annotation. Appendices list journals searched, other databases searched, and database fields. (LP)
Farm Labor Research Bibliography

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL STUDIES 91-4

Employment Development Department
FARM LABOR RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Prepared for the California Employment Development Department by

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Introduction

This Farm Labor Research Bibliography is a printed version of the automated bibliography which is stored on an IBM PC database in the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of EDD. The bibliography provides researchers and others interested in farm labor issues with a compilation of sources of material, including annotated bibliographies, contained in research studies, publications, trade journals, and books published within the past five years. Because of the size of this document, distribution of the full printed bibliography will be limited to contributors to the development of the bibliography and selected research libraries. It will not be available as a regular EDD publication.

Individual data searches will be performed by LMID on an ad hoc basis. These customized bibliographies will be useful to university and private agricultural labor researchers, agribusiness organizations, and labor and employer groups engaged in work with farm workers. The availability of this service is being publicized in research, agribusiness, and agricultural labor and management related journals. Governmental agencies such as county agricultural commissioners which serve agricultural employers and farm workers will find current sources of information on topics such as hiring and recruitment practices, studies on federal programs, farm worker demographics, labor-management relations, and labor demand and supply issues. Instructions for requesting data searches are contained on page 4.

The Employment Development Department is deeply appreciative for the work on the Farm Labor Research Bibliography by the staff of the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California, Berkeley.
Acknowledgements

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This bibliography was prepared by a team at the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California, Berkeley using a computer database. This document is but one of various reports that can be generated from the computerized bibliography. It contains most, but not all, of the information in the computerized database.

The final product represents the work of the following people:

1) Grace Dote, Jeffrey M. Perloff, and Howard R. Rosenberg designed and supervised the construction of this database.
2) Nanyan Xiong was in charge of the computer work. She and Jeff Perloff designed the database record structure. She and Grace Dote determined the formatting conventions used (though some were imposed on us by the nature of the computer database software).
3) Troy Schmitz downloaded records from various computerized databases and did the preliminary editing of these records.
4) Cheryl L. Brown and Christopher Edmonds performed most of the library work, writing of abstracts, and assigning subject words. They worked with Sheila Watson on proof reading and editing.
5) Nanyan Xiong and Jeff Perloff wrote the programs used to create this final hard copy.

We are very grateful to the conscientious people at the California Employment Development Department: Elvin Chong, Susan Farrar, and Myra Yeung. We are also extremely grateful to several prominent researchers who, in response to requests from Rosenberg and Perloff, sent us information about their research. Most of these authors granted us permission to quote their abstracts verbatim. We also received information from a number of government and nonprofit agencies concerning their reports (including the U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Labor, and various California agencies). We are very grateful to the following (and apologize if anyone has been inadvertently left off this list):

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We are particularly grateful to Robert D. Emerson, who gave us permission to reproduce verbatim the abstracts from Robert D. Emerson and Anita L. Battiste, *U. S. Agriculture and Foreign Workers*, United States Department of Agriculture, Bibliographies and Literature of Agriculture Number 73, (Washington, D. C.: Economic Research Service, December 1988). In the following, an "(e)" appears at the end of abstract that are verbatim copies (or have only been slightly rewritten) of those from Emerson and Battiste. Most of the other abstracts were either written by Cheryl Brown or Christopher Edmonds or are verbatim copies of abstracts provided by the original authors.
User's Guide

This publication provides the user with all of the entries contained in the automated bibliography database. In searching for information, the reader should become familiar with the subject words, a discussion of which begins on page 5. A numerical index of all articles contained in the bibliography by subject words begins on page 8. For example, articles on Filipino farm workers may be found by searching subject word "Ethnicity." On page 10 of Subject Index, there are 74 article numbers listed for the subject "ethnicity," some of which contain information on Filipinos. At this point, the reader will need to manually screen through the entries in the bibliography beginning with item number 22 and ending with number 1588 to locate specific articles pertaining to Filipino farm workers.

Requesting Information from the Bibliography Database

The Special Projects Unit of the Labor Market Information Division will provide requestors with searches of the database. Searches of the automated bibliography by subject, title, author, etc. may be made by forwarding requests to:

Special Projects
Labor Market Information Division, MIC 57
Employment Development Department
Box 942880
Sacramento, CA 94280-0001

or by calling the Special Projects Unit at (916) 424-7310 or (ATSS) 466-7310.

Please include the requestors name, organization and business telephone number and allow a minimum of ten work days for replies.
**Subject List**

On the following pages are lists of subject words. Terms in the parentheses are synonyms or other related words. For example, a search for "wages" produces many articles concerning "compensation," however, "compensation" is not included separately in the subject list. We organize the list alphabetically within major categories (these italicized category terms are not subject headings).

Following the alphabetical listing of all the articles in our database, subject word indexes are provided, which list the articles by number. Where we did not have the original article, we tried to infer the subjects from the title and other information (hence mistakes may have been made). Also provided is an index of articles that reference California.

**Subject Words by Categories**

**Demographics**
- Age (ref. to specific groups, such as youths, children, teens, older workers)
- Documentation (legal status: "illegal," unregistered,...)
- Education (incl. skills, training)
- Ethnicity (Other non-Hispanic: Asians, Filipinos...)
- Family (incl. ethnographic studies, kinship network, school issues)
- Hispanic (if refers to Mexicans in particular, use "Mexican" as well)
- Mexican (use Mexican and Hispanic)
- Race (blacks,...)
- Women

**Compensation and Health**
- Benefits (fringe, insurance, retirement, vacation)
- Hazard (accidents, occupational safety, on-the-job exposure, job-related health problems)
- Health (other issues than "hazards" including insurance and overall health)
- Housing (incl. living conditions)
- Income (annual earnings)
- Piece-work (output-based pay [vs. hourly work]; piece rates)
- Wage (compensation)

**Employees/Employment**
- Careers (moving in and out of agriculture, long-run)
- Hours (time worked)
- Nonfarm (employment off the farm; may be paired with family or career)
- Seasonal (employees, production; seasonality)
- Year-round (employees)

**Employer/Farming Relationship** (including type of farm)
- Contractor (farm labor contractor [FLC], independent contractor, share farmer [sharecropper], tenant farmer)
- Corporate (farming)
- Family-farm (Family-operated farm)
- Other-farm (Horticulture, organic, collective, share, tenant farming,...)

**Management and Union**
- Labor-relations (labor disputes, grievances)
- Manager (Manager, crew leader, foreman, supervisor, supervision; person and activity)
- Personnel-Management (job design, organization structure, job analysis, employee communications, performance appraisal,...; business articles)
Seniority

Union (collective labor agreements, collective bargaining, United Farm Workers Organizing Committee [AFL-CIO])
Working-conditions (e.g., employer provides rides, tools, water, toilets)

Government/Public Policy
Case (litigation: e.g., Borello, Lauritzen, Adams Fruit)
IRCA (Immigration Reform and Control Act — list "Law" also)
Programs (government assistance programs: unemployment insurance, government training, production subsidies, market and trade policies, Bracero program, Guest workers program, H-2 program, H-2A, SAW, RAW — list specific programs in keywords)
Regulations (health, sanitation, and other government regulations and limitations)

Industry and Macroeconomics
Demand (Labor)
Immigration (mobility from outside the U. S. — as opposed to "migration" — might also use documentation)
Migration (mobility, w/in the U. S. — as opposed to "immigration")
Supply (Labor)
Unemployment (layoff, firing, underemployment; macro)

Hiring
Job-Search (job search by workers)
Recruit (search for employees by employers, methods used, selection)

Production
Costs (farmer's)
Crew (teams)
Intensive (factor ratios: labor intensive, capital intensive,...)
Labor-requirements
Productivity (performance)
Tasks (e.g., harvest, prune, hoe, wrap, pack, load, spray, plant; jobs; activities)
Technology (mechanization, technological advances)

Other
(California: recorded in the geography field — not here)
History (prior to 1965; slavery is put into keywords field)
Alphabetical Listing of Subject Words

Age (ref. to specific groups, such as youths, children, teens, older workers)
Benefits (fringe, insurance, retirement, vacation)
Careers (moving in and out of agriculture, long-run)
Case (litigation on Borello, Lauritzen, Adams Fruit)
Contractor
Corporate (farming)
Costs (farmer's costs)
Crew (teams)
Demand (Labor)
Documentation (legal status: "illegal," unregistered,...)
Education (incl. skills, training)
Ethnicity (Other non-Hispanic: Asians, Filipinos...)
Family (incl. ethnographic studies, kinship network, school issues)
Family-farm (Family-operated farm)
Hazard (accidents, occupational safety, on-the-job exposure; job-related health problems)
Health (other issues than "hazards" including insurance and overall health)
Hispanic (if refers to Mexicans in particular, use "Mexican" as well)
History (prior to 1965; slavery put in keyword fields)
Hours (time worked)
Housing (living conditions)
Immigration (mobility from outside the U. S. — as opposed to "migration")
Income (annual earnings)
Intensive (factor ratios: labor intensive, capital intensive,...)
IRCA (Immigration Reform and Control Act; cite Law also)
Job-Search (job search by workers)
Labor-relations (labor disputes, grievances)
Labor-requirements
Laws (Acts)
Manager (Manager, crew leader, foreman, supervisor, supervision; person and activity)
Mexican (use Hispanic also)
Migration (mobility, w/in the U. S. — as opposed to "immigration" — might also cite Documentation)
Nonfarm (employment off the farm; may be paired with Family or Career)
Other-farm (Horticulture, organic, collective, share, tenant farming,...)
Personnel-Management (job design, organization structure, job analysis, employee communications, performance appraisal; business articles)
Piece-work (output-based pay [vs. hourly work]; piece rates)
Productivity (performance)
Programs
Race (blacks,...)
Recruit (search for employees by employers, methods used)
Regulations (health, sanitation, government limits)
Seasonal (employees, production; seasonality)
Seniority
Supply (Labor)
Tasks (e.g., harvest, prune, hoe, wrap, pack, load, spray, plant; jobs; activities)
Technology (mechanization, technological advances)
Unemployment (layoff, firing, underemployment)
Union
Wage (compensation)
Women
Working-conditions (e.g., employer provides rides, tools, water, toilets)
Year-round (employees)
Subject Indexes

age

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working-conditions

year-round
BIBLIOGRAPHY ARTICLES
   Subjects: immigration; laws; programs
   Geography: US

   Subjects: recruit; personnel-management
   Geography: US

   Subjects: personnel-management; recruit
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Data from a survey of 417 Louisiana farm households are analyzed to determine the impact of the paid work experience of women on marital quality and stability. Two theories of the effects of their work experience on marriage with respect to status competition and status enhancement are presented. Regression results do not provide clear support for either theory; however, adding variables that capture household farm background added significantly to explaining variance in the level of marital stability and measured marriage quality. The implications of this research for recent trends toward increasing part-time farming are discussed.
   Subjects: age; family; women; income; careers; hours; nonfarm; seasonal; family-farm
   Geography: LA; US

   Abstract: A review of descriptive statistical data provides some evidence that labor is moving from agriculture to mining in selected Northern Plains states. The authors of this paper characterize the customary economic base in many of the rural areas as undergoing an increase in the importance of energy and livestock production. These same areas often have no industrial base other than mining. As a result of this market structure and the distance of coal mines from more populous areas, the wages paid to miners may represent an opportunity cost for agricultural employment and encourages workers to leave agriculture.
   Subjects: wage; careers; nonfarm; year-round; demand; supply; migration
   Geography: MT; ND; WY; Great Plains States; US

   Subjects: family-farm; race; other-farm; family; income; careers; nonfarm; hours
   Geography: US; South

   Subjects: seasonal; productivity; tasks; labor-requirements; personnel-management
   Geography: CA
Subjects: demand; labor-requirements
Geography: US

Subjects: family; income; migration
Geography: US

Subjects: contractor; labor-relations; supply; demand; personnel-management; wage
Geography: NY

Subjects: contractor; labor-relations; supply; demand; personnel-management; wage
Geography: NY

Subjects: migration; unemployment; supply; demand; careers; education; income; wage; technology; productivity; race; programs; age; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: programs; laws; union; corporate; seasonal
Geography: WA; US

Abstract: This paper uses a model for the choice between wage labor and sharecropping contracts that introduces nonlinearity in transaction costs. Empirical tests are made using 1911 data from Southern cotton plantations. Nonlinearities in supervision costs help explain the persistence of agricultural share contracts. Systematic variation in the incidence of sharecrop contracts is a result of landowner-worker communication.
Subjects: history; other-farm
Geography: South

Subjects: working-conditions; year-round; family; other-farm; race; history
Geography: South

Abstract: Wage payments, crop sharing, and land rental were all used by workers and property owners as contracts in the South after 1865. Depending on the resource endowments of the contracting parties, the current risk conditions, and the transactions costs of alternative arrangements, this contractual mix varied with location and year. This paper presents a new econometric procedure for testing hypotheses. Also presented is a new sample of plantation data.

Subjects: history; contractor; other-farm; wage; costs
Geography: US; South; GA


Abstract: A higher incidence of child abuse and neglect for migrant children than for children in the state as a whole was indicated by a cross-tabulation of census data. Household composition and migrant status were the variables that affected maltreatment rates.

Subjects: seasonal; age; family; migration
Geography: NY


Subjects: demand; supply
Geography: MT


Abstract: Based on a mail questionnaire sent to all growers in: 1) the fresh market tomato industry in San Diego and Fresno Counties, CA, Berrien County, MI, and Dade and Collier Counties, FL, 2) the raisin industry in Fresno County, CA, 3) the apple industry in Yakima County, WA, Berrien County, MI, and Wayne County, NY, and 4) the mushroom industry in Chester County, PA.

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; wage; working-conditions; income; costs; documentation; other-farm; contractor
Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; laws; programs
Geography: US


Subjects: working-conditions; seasonal; laws; housing; health; corporate
Geography: FL; US

Subjects: migration; ethnicity; supply; careers
Geography: HI


Subjects: immigration; laws; programs
Geography: US


Abstract: Labor shortages in the United States during the 1950's attracted Mexican migrants. Most of the migrants came from rural areas. Patterns of recruitment among U.S. farm employers fluctuated sharply between two alternative policies--laissez-faire and repatriation. Because the movement of migrants varied and are interrelated, researchers have considered the flow of migrants into the U.S. to be the result of a rural exodus in Mexico. The migration of Mexicans for seasonal farm work in the U.S. must be analyzed as the result of both a rural exodus in Mexico and changing policies in the U.S. Data from various surveys are reviewed. Migration caused by economic conditions in Mexican rural villages resolves itself by migration within Mexico. The author concludes that only specific types of migrants are attracted to seasonal farmwork in the United States.

Subjects: Mexican; income; seasonal; programs; laws; migration; immigration; supply; demand
Geography: US


Abstract: This paper looks at housework done by farmwomen of 1900 and housework done by today's farmwomen. The drudgery of turn-of-the-century housework, and the strict division of labor that existed on the farm are noted. Changes in farm life from 1920 to the present are documented. How Cooperative Extension agents and Homemakers Clubs educated farmwomen about alternatives to traditional, time-consuming ways of doing things is presented. Changes over the years in farm housework and farmwork are described. Today's farmwomen are becoming invisible in a new role where they spend less time on housework and more time on farmwork and off-farm work.

Subjects: history; women; hours; labor-requirements; family; family-farm; nonfarm; tasks; technology
Geography: US


Subjects: education; manager; personnel-management; tasks; technology
Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; migration
Geography: US
Subjects: women; family; family-farm; income; hours; housing; unemployment
Geography: US

Subjects: women; hours; family; family-farm
Geography: US

Subjects: education; careers; year-round; supply; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: education; migration; immigration; seasonal; family
Geography: CT

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; wage; productivity
Geography: UT

Subjects: productivity; personnel-management; tasks
Geography: US

Subjects: productivity; personnel-management; tasks
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; documentation; recruit; personnel-management
Geography: US

Abstract: Based on revised procedures for calculating total factor productivity and measuring productivity growth in U.S. agriculture over the postwar years based on (1) a disaggregated treatment of outputs and inputs and (2) indexing procedures that do not impose a priori restrictions on the structure of production, the author finds that productivity grew at the average annual rate of 1.75% during the 1948-79 period, compared with the 1.70% per year estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
Subjects: productivity; piece-work; personnel-management
Geography: US

Abstract: Thornqvist-Theil indexes of outputs and inputs for U.S. agriculture for the period 1948 to 1975 are constructed. Productivity indexes are derived from a flexible multioutput-multifactor model output production structure under a constant returns to scale technology. Total factor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 1.75%, compared with 1.70% per year estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Despite the fact that the two estimates are close to one another, there remain some important differences in measurement of individual inputs productivity changes between the two estimates.

Subjects: productivity; technology


Abstract: From 1973 to 1974 the farm population declined by 208,000. The number of persons living on U.S. farms averaged 9,264,000 in the 12-month period centered on April 1974.

Subjects: careers; nonfarm; family-farm; migration; supply


Abstract: The 1975 farm population continued a long-time downward trend and was 8.7% less than in 1970. The heaviest losses of farm population were in the South with a 16% decline since 1970. An average of 8,864,000 persons lived on farms in the U.S. during the 12-month period centered on April 1975.

Subjects: careers; nonfarm; family-farm; supply; migration


Abstract: This compilation of data on the U.S. farm population gives a breakdown of farm population by region, race, ethnicity, age, marital status, and number of children. Comparisons are made between the farm and nonfarm populations in labor force participation rates, unemployment and self-employment rates, and median income. The report contains supporting statistical tables, definitions, and explanations.

Subjects: age; ethnicity; Hispanic; Mexican; race; women; income; family careers, year-round; migration; nonfarm; unemployment


Subjects: hours; careers; manager; nonfarm


Abstract: Personal interviews in 1983 with 38 male, heads-of-households migrant farmworkers in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. There were 10 sets of findings: general farmwork experience, health, quality of life and stress, locus of control, social supports, experience in the Midwest, living and working conditions, views on farmworker labor rights, views about the farmworker movement, and demographic background. Most farmworkers were from Texas and
Florida and were American citizens. Average age, family size, education, income, years in farmwork, and time worked on farms in the Midwest were calculated.

Subjects: age; documentation; education; ethnicity; family; Hispanic; health; housing; income; hours; careers; seasonal; migration

Geography: IN; MI; OH; Midwest; TX; FL


Subjects: union; labor-relations; programs; technology; education

Geography: US; Midwest


Abstract: Using time series data from the Bureau of Census and USDA data, the migration of U.S. labor out of agriculture is analyzed using a two-sector model of occupational choice. The relative returns from agricultural and nonfarm labor is found to affect the occupational choice of farm laborers. This finding implies policies intended to increase farm labor income will affect the level of agricultural employment.

Subjects: Migration; Unemployment; Careers

Geography: US


Abstract: Several possible explanations for why part-time farmers pursue off-farm jobs are proposed: a) off-farm employment is sought to supplement income needed to sustain the family farm, b) farming is a secondary or "hobby" occupation of part-time farmers, c) labor effort diversification and life cycle employment plans, d) investment farming wherein the farm is purchased as an investment then employees are hired to run the business, and e) response to greater availability of off-farm employment in rural areas. Row-crop and livestock farmers from a county in Georgia were studied in detail for the study. Most part-time farmers pursue off-farm labor as part of a long-term plan that involved rejection of full-time farming early in life and completion of education needed to attain stable off-farm jobs. A small group of part-time farmers are found to be downwardly mobile farmers who pursue off-farm work to supplement income. Finally, investment farmers motivated by a desire to keep the farm in family hands makes up a third small group. Family dynamics of the part-time farming decision, and the impact of the farm crisis are also considered.

Subjects: age; family; income; careers; nonfarm; hours; family-farm; intensive; technology; productivity; education; housing; hours; year-round

Geography: GA; US


Abstract: This paper summarizes findings from a case study of 23 selected full-time farm workers in a county in the state of Georgia. The study contradicts a number of commonly held beliefs about the socio-economic characteristics of farmhands. These results are similar to those of H. Newby who studied farmworkers in England (The Deferential Worker, Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1979). The present study finds that both black and white farmhands are generally young, often have employment histories which include nonfarm jobs, and reveal belief in the security of their farm employment. Average daily pay for the small sample averaged 26 dollars per 11-hour work day. The case studies show this pay is supplemented with cash and in-kind benefits. Contrary to a negative stereotypical impression of bad relations between farmers and farm workers and farmworker dislike of their labor, the case studies indicate farm workers frequently have personal ties with farm owners and
indicate strong positive attitudes toward farm work. Farm workers often share an agrarian ideology with farm owners. The author suggests this belief system may be linked to the farm workers' own farm background.

Subjects: age; family; benefits; wage; hours; nonfarm; year-round; labor-relations; working-conditions; unemployment

Geography: GA; US


Abstract: First in a series of publications on the topic of Human Resources in agriculture.

Subjects: supply; demand; income; productivity; personnel-management

Geography: US


Abstract: Using data for beef farms in twelve Southern states and Oklahoma, this paper looks at the effects on beef production of part-time farming in these areas. Stocking rates and non-land capital requirements per acre for part-time and full-time beef farms are compared. Returns per hour of operator labor, labor hired per acre, and cost per acre are compared for part-time and full-time farms. Motivational and attitude characteristics of part-time and full-time farmers are compared. The increasing importance of part-time farmers in these state is documented.

Subjects: nonfarm; other-farm; income; demand; productivity; costs

Geography: South; OK


Subjects: immigration; documentation; Mexican; race; ethnicity; seasonal; supply

Geography: US


Subjects: nonfarm; family-farm; corporate

Geography: US; South


Abstract: Five elements of change and development at the local level impact on agriculture: population, employment, land, water, and environment. Higher property taxes have resulted from rural population growth during the 1970's. This growth has placed strains on local governments. Off-farm employment has increased, providing supplementary income to farmers, resulting in less family labor available for farm production, and increasing the number of small farms. The demand for agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes has increased with rural population growth. The resulting high land costs are a key barrier to entry into farming. Agriculture is being examined for its effects on rural water quality and quantity, as well as its contributions to air pollution.

Subjects: health; nonfarm; family-farm; regulations; costs; technology; intensive; unemployment

Geography: US

Abstract: A bibliography of citations selected from AGRICOLA--Agricultural OnLine Access. AGRICOLA is a group of bibliographic files prepared by the National Agricultural Library (NAL) in support of the United States Department of Agriculture and the world agricultural community. The citations of agriculturally related subjects cover the period between 1978 and 1982. The table of contents is a listing of section headings used in publishing the Bibliography of Agriculture or the NAL Monthly Catalog.

Subjects: technology; supply; demand; costs

Geography: US


Abstract: Attachment of Illinois farm operators to production agriculture is created as an index using farm size, occupational status, and a farm's ability to generate income as variables. A second index reflecting a farm operator's change in attachment gives greater weight to occupation and days worked on the farm. Soil productivity per farm is highly correlated with farm operators' level of attachment to production agriculture. The availability of off-farm employment opportunities will cause farmers to become part-time operators when farm sector economic conditions are poor.

Subjects: income; hours; nonfarm; careers; education; productivity

Geography: IL


Subjects: history; corporate; labor-relations; seasonal; intensive; tasks

Geography: LA


Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations; manager; costs

Geography: US


Subjects: supply; demand

Geography: OH


Abstract: This paper begins with a review of the existing research on the social and economic affects of agricultural mechanization. The primary contention is that more research resources need to be devoted to investigating how labor adjusts in cases where the production of crops have undergone rapid mechanization, e.g., flue-cured tobacco. Despite commonly held belief that there is a substantial societal effect of agricultural mechanization, there is little empirical research on labor adjustment. In addition, the author criticizes prior research published on the topic of involving disproportionately a high percent of ex post facto research designs which reflect strong similarities to the value orientation of the research itself. The author calls for more ex ante factio research designs, a reformulation of what the author calls a "social Darwinist" orientation to mechanization, and a more policy oriented approach to
research on farm mechanization. The paper also advocates more emphasis be placed on
critical evaluation of existing adjustment and compensation programs.

Subjects: unemployment; programs; demand; labor-requirements; technology
Geography: US

58. Berardi, Gigi M.; Geisler, Charles C.; Mooney, Patrick. "The Social Consequences and
Abstract: Review of a book discussing the social consequences of mechanization in
agriculture.
Subjects: income; wage; seasonal; year-round; personnel-management; union;
demand; supply; unemployment; technology; intensive
Geography: US

59. Berkey, Arthur L. A Study of Employment Demands for Agriculture and Agribusiness in
New York State. Phase II Final Report, 81-01. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Institute for
Abstract: Analysis, procedures, findings, recommendations, and products of the study
are reported, summarizing Phase II of the study of employment demand data for agriculture
and agribusiness in New York state. Recommendations were made for an information
management system and for improved data gathering and analysis.
Subjects: demand; labor-requirements; tasks; recruit; education
Geography: NY

60. Berkowitz, Alan D.; Perkins, H. Wesley. Stress Among Farm Women: Work and Family As
Abstract: A survey of dairy farm wives was conducted. Questions were asked
regarding stress symptoms, husband support, farm and home task loads, and perceived role
conflict between farm and home responsibilities. Interpersonal dynamics in rural farm families
were more important than the content of home and work roles.
Subjects: women; family; family-farm; hours; health
Geography: US

Subjects: history; programs; immigration; laws; documentation
Geography: US

Status of Local Hired Farm Workers in Delaware and West Virginia." Journal of the
Abstract: Surveys of hired farm workers were conducted in Delaware and West
Virginia. To explain the difference between workers who do both farm and nonfarm work (and
thus have higher incomes) and workers who do farm work only, personal characteristics of
workers, as well as local nonfarm employment opportunities were considered. Regression
equations were used to construct a model. Personal characteristics such as age, education,
and father's occupation were more important than local labor markets in determining worker's
status.
Subjects: age; race; education; unemployment; income; careers; nonfarm; demand;
supply
Geography: DE, WV

63. Billikopf, Gregory E. "'At-Will'--Who Are They Trying To Impress?." Sun-Diamond Grower,
February/March 1985, p.12.

Subjects: personnel-management; productivity; recruit; manager
Geography: CA; US


Subjects: personnel-management; manager
Geography: CA; US


Subjects: recruit; personnel-management; race; ethnicity; women; unemployment; labor-relations; manager; laws; regulations
Geography: CA

67. Billikopf, Gregory E. "Both Merit and Seniority Count When Raising Pay." *California Farmer,* v.262, n.11, June 1, 1985, p.32.

Abstract: This article discusses how to implement a system of pay increases for employees based on merit and seniority. Workers can get regular wage increases based on length of service as well as raises based on job performance. Regular reviews are important for workers, along with goals for work improvement. A triangular graph represents different ways in which an employee's wages can progress.

Subjects: seniority; personnel-management; manager; wage; productivity; piece-work; costs
Geography: US


Abstract: Three orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) affect California employers of farm labor. The different orders apply to specific industries. Not everyone is covered by the orders. The orders specify a minimum wage and benefits that are creditable toward the minimum wage. Overtime payment requirements depend on type of occupation. Compensatory time can be given in place of overtime pay, but employers are cautioned that many rules must be followed. A booklet explaining "Laws Affecting Farm Employment in California" is available.

Subjects: laws; wage; regulations; benefits; personnel-management; working conditions
Geography: US; CA


Abstract: This article discusses the communication problems that might arise between growers, foremen, and workers. Examples of ways in which the message might get changed around are given. Suggestions for how better communication can develop are presented.

Subjects: personnel-management; manager; labor-relations
Geography: US

Abstract: Cost-of-living increases in wages maintain workers buying power. This article looks at ways in which to implement these raises. Wage increases could be at a flat dollar amount for each individual or a percentage of each worker's current wage. The result could be wage compression or further increases in wage differentials. Changes in the minimum could also cause wage compression.

Subjects: wage; seniority; personnel-management; costs; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: laws
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: manager; personnel-management
Geography: US; CA

Abstract: Farmers need to keep several categories that are protected from discrimination by law in mind when hiring. Courts will look at disparate treatment and adverse impact when hearing discrimination cases. Employers do not have to hire indiscriminately and should not hire unqualified workers. Employers should avoid the appearance of subtle discrimination. Seven suggestions are given for farmers to avoid a discrimination suit or to have a better chance of winning in court.
Subjects: personnel-management; laws; Hispanic; women; race; age; recruit; tasks; case; IRCA
Geography: US

Subjects: wage; productivity; labor-relations; seniority; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: wage; personnel-management; seniority; manager; productivity
Geography: US

Abstract: Sometimes a grower wants to reward a worker who is performing extra duties for a specific time period. The best way to do this is to give a bonus in a separate envelope and on a different day from payday, to show the worker that the payment is for a specific task and is not a raise that will continue indefinitely.
Subjects: wage; benefits; tasks; personnel-management; seasonal
Geography: US; CA

Subjects: regulations; laws; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: labor-relations; wage; personnel-management; hours; careers
Geography: US

Subjects: regulations; laws; documentation; personnel-management
Geography: US; CA

Subjects: contractor; laws; personnel-management; manager; regulations
Geography: US; CA

Subjects: personnel-management; wage; income; careers; seniority
Geography: US

Subjects: seniority; wage; productivity; personnel-management; recruit
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; manager; labor-relations
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; manager; laws; regulations
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; unemployment; laws; regulations; personnel-management
Geography: US; CA; AZ

Subjects: wage; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; regulations; personnel-management
Geography: US; West

Abstract: A productivity study was done on piece-rate grape vine pruners. The data showed that workers have different capacities for productivity. It also indicated that there are circumstances under which pay incentives do not affect worker performance as directly as was expected. Improved selection of employees that leads to hiring only fast workers will eliminate some productivity variance and reduce growers' costs.

Subjects: recruit; personnel-management; productivity; crew; wage; piece-work; tasks; seasonal; costs
Geography: CA

Subjects: productivity; personnel-management; labor-requirements
Geography: CA

Abstract: How to promote workers is the topic of this article. Problems of pay overlap can occur when workers are promoted to positions with different classifications. Seniority and merit raises complicate the issue of promotions. Performance appraisals are an important solution to the problem of wage structure overlap. Demotions or transfers may be necessary if workers do not perform up to position requirements.
Subjects: labor-relations; manager; personnel-management; wage; seniority; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; piece-work; wage; productivity; costs
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: costs; personnel-management; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: productivity; personnel-management; tasks; labor-requirements
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: wage; personnel-management; seniority; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; recruit; manager
Geography: US
   Subjects: personnel-management
   Geography: US

   Subjects: labor-relations; wage; personnel-management; hours; careers
   Geography: CA; US

    Subjects: recruit; personnel-management; laws; regulations
    Geography: US; CA

    Subjects: documentation; recruit; regulations; personnel-management
    Geography: CA; US

    Abstract: The guidelines from the Immigration and Naturalization Service on requirement for agricultural employers to verify eligibility of new hires. If I-9s must be filled out during the grace period, could this set the growers up for perjury charges in the future? This aspect of implementation of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 needs clarification.
    Subjects: documentation; laws; IRCA; seasonal; recruit; programs
    Geography: US

103. Billikopf, Gregory E.; Rosenberg, Howard R. "How Do I Decide What To Pay My Workers?." California Farmer, v.261, n.8, November 17, 1984, p.10-A, 10-D.
    Abstract: This article looks at how to set up a wage system. Two common questions are 1) should pay be the same across different jobs, and 2) should pay be the same for everyone within the same job. Wage differences should reflect preparation needed for the job, level of responsibility, and degree of unpleasantness in work conditions. When pay rates are commensurate with job importance, internal equity prevails. When pay rates are comparable to wages paid outside the farm, external equity prevails. A range of rates within a job classification allows for individual performance differences.
    Subjects: personnel-management; wage; piece-work; seniority; labor-relations
    Geography: US; CA

    Abstract: Although hiring requirements imposed by the Immigration Reform and Control Act were intended to drastically reduce employment of ineligible aliens, current evidence shows that hiring of such workers persists. Employers easily meet their obligation to verify eligibility on the basis of fraudulent worker documents that appear to be genuine. Without adjustments in the verification procedure or requirements, completion of I-9 forms is likely to continue to be a charade.
    Subjects: documentation; Immigration; recruit; IRCA
    Geography: US
   Subjects: documentation; IRCA; immigration; manager; personnel-management; recruit
   Geography: CA; AZ; US

   Abstract: The question of a farmer's legal liability for verifying employment eligibility under IRCA when working with farm labor contractors (FLC) is addressed. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) releases the grower from responsibility only when the FLC is independent. Criteria for determining independence are listed.
   Subjects: IRCA; laws; contractor; documentation; case; recruit
   Geography: US

   Subjects: migration; technology; programs; unemployment; supply; demand; intensive; careers; income
   Geography: US

   Subjects: demand; intensive; technology
   Geography: GA

   Subjects: demand; technology; intensive; labor-requirements
   Geography: GA

   Subjects: recruit; productivity; tasks; labor-requirements
   Geography: US

   Subjects: demand; unemployment; costs; income; migration
   Geography: US

   Abstract: The health status of 552 farm workers in the St. Johns River basin agricultural area of northern Florida is discussed. These workers, who represent 65% of the total migrant labor force in the area, were surveyed in 1973 and 1974 about the health of themselves and their families. The workers were also questioned about their use of professional health care services and facilities. The authors found there were 22 physicians in private practice, 2 hospitals, 3 public health clinics, and 2 health clinics that provided service to these migrants. The majority of health care contacts made by the farm workers were with health care
professionals in public facilities, particularly migrant health clinics. The researchers estimated that heads of households average 3.5 visits to a physician per year, which was below the level of 4.9 physician visits per year for the overall U.S. population found in a 1971 National Health Survey.

Subjects: health; hazard; housing; seasonal; migration; working-conditions
Geography: FL; US

Subjects: income; nonfarm; year-round; family-farm; family
Geography: NY; US

Subjects: supply; demand; unemployment; seasonal; year-round
Geography: US

Abstract: Researchers identify socioeconomic characteristics associated with labor force participation by 5,580 Kentucky metropolitan, nonmetropolitan, and farm women. The study gathered data on the women's personal, socioeconomic, and family characteristics, as well as information about the women's occupations, and industries of employment. Measures of the degree of association between individual characteristics and labor market behavior of surveyed women shows family and status are the characteristics most strongly associated with both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan women's labor force participation. For farm women, status variables showed the strongest level of association.
Subjects: age; education; family; women; income; careers; nonfarm; family-farm; supply
Geography: KY; US

Abstract: Using data from a 1979 statewide mail survey of Kentucky adults provided data on three groups of women: farm women (1,231), nonmetropolitan women (3,831), and metropolitan women (937). This study examined the labor force participation of these three groups using regression techniques. In the study's model, the dependent variables were women's labor force participation (full- or part-time), attitudes toward unemployment, satisfaction with job opportunities, job efficacy, and attitude toward small, family farms. The study concluded that farm women, both those that worked and those that did not, tended to be older (median age 45-49) than metropolitan/nonmetropolitan women (median age 40-44). Younger women were found to be more likely to be working across all three groups. The study estimated that about half of nonfarm women were employed full- or part-time, compared to 38% of farm women were working off the farm. Women that were employed outside the home in all three groups were concentrated in white-collar occupations and in service industries. Among the study's other findings, the survey indicated working women generally had higher levels of educational attainment than nonworking women.
Subjects: women; family; hour; careers; income; hours; education
Geography: KY; US

Abstract: This article examines gender allocation of specific farm tasks and farm decision making. The authors present a theory for integrating interpersonal, household economic, and structural perspectives to explain gender roles in farm households. Multivariate analysis of survey data on 880 Kentucky farm women is used to examine the association between women's task performance, self-identity, farm background, farm size, individual characteristics, and off-farm employment as well as other factors. This analysis indicates women's positive self-image is positively associated with participation in farm tasks and farm decision making. In addition, women's participation in farm activities is associated with characteristics of the farm enterprise. In general, women responding to the Kentucky survey report low levels of participation in farm decision making. Other findings are discussed, as are the policy implications of the report's findings.

Subjects: tasks; women; family; careers; family-farm; corporate; nonfarm; manager
Geography: KY; US


Abstract: This article begins with an overview of prior research on women's labor force participation, and finds it lacking in investigation of the diversity of employment experiences among non-metropolitan experiences. The article then examines the characteristics of this segment of the work force. Through regression analysis of survey data from Kentucky, individual and structural theories of labor market experiences of non-metropolitan women are tested. Variables included in the analysis are socio-demographic characteristics, family status, regional and spatial factors, and industry and occupational characteristics. Results suggest that women's work is significantly affected by the occupational and industrial makeup of the labor market. Variables significantly associated with different work experiences among non-metropolitan women are (in order of strength of association); education, age, and family status. Regional effects on women's work experiences are not found to be significant.

Subjects: women; income; careers; unemployment; demand; family; education; age
Geography: KY; US


Subjects: union; Hispanic; labor-relations; migration
Geography: NJ


Subjects: Hispanic; union; labor-relations; migration
Geography: NJ


Subjects: supply; demand; immigration; ethnicity; race; income; migration
Geography: US


Subjects: income; immigration
Geography: US

Abstract: This article begins with a summary of prior studies of the labor market characteristics of Hispanics in the United States. Earlier research has focused on the relation between Hispanic earnings and the assimilation and immigration experience of workers, and on comparisons of wages received by Hispanics and non-Hispanics. The earnings of Hispanics have been found to increase rapidly for some immigrants. Wage differentials between Hispanic and other workers are usually attributable to differences in labor market characteristics between the Hispanic and non-Hispanic workers. The primary focus of the present research is to examine the labor market supply decisions of Hispanic immigrants to the United States. Employment rates, annual hours worked, and labor force participation rates among Hispanic immigrants are traced for workers following their immigration, and compared to rates among non-Hispanic workers. The author concludes neither employment rates nor annual hours worked vary significantly over time after immigration. Labor force participation rates among Hispanic immigrants are found to exceed the rate of the general population. Finally, labor force characteristics of native and immigrant Hispanics are not found to differ.

Subjects: Hispanic; income; nonfarm; programs; supply; unemployment; wage; hours; education; careers; Mexican; immigration

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; income

Geography: US


Abstract: Estimates of production practices, costs and returns for 1984 are provided.

Subjects: costs; productivity; income; labor-requirements

Geography: LA


Abstract: Interview data from a survey of 27 women in Oklahoma, Vermont, and Colorado are used to determine the level of participation in farm work and decision making of women in farm households. Interview results suggest farm women tend to be heavily involved in farm work, as well as in related productive enterprises of the farm. A woman's involvement in farm work is not significantly associated with her participation in decision making regarding the farm enterprise. Comparison of the household division of labor in rural and urban families is difficult due to uniformly high reported levels of satisfaction by farm women, and value differences between rural and urban households. The article cautions that Census procedures have the potential to seriously undercount the level of labor effort contributed by farm women.

Subjects: women; hours; productivity; family; careers; nonfarm; family farm; tasks; housing; manager

Geography: OK; VT; CO; US


Subjects: immigration; ethnicity; race; income; laws

Geography: US
Subjects: immigration; migration; history
Geography: US

Subjects: job-search; careers; year-round; income
Geography: US

Abstract: Some 6.2 million people 5 years old and over lived in nonmetro localities in 1975, having moved in from metro areas after 1970. This article presents an assessment of their contributions to the nonmetro population and labor force, and highlights some of their characteristics.
Subjects: supply; demand; migration
Geography: US

Subjects: migration; programs; unemployment; supply; demand; careers; age; race; education; income; wage
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; age; migration
Geography: US

Abstract: This paper uses regression analysis to improve upon the typical enterprise budgets used for cost-of-production studies. Procedures for estimating the relationships between tobacco labor costs and different production variables are considered. Hypotheses concerning cost-input and cost-output relationships in the production of flue-cured tobacco were tested using regression models. These models provide estimates of labor costs for different production practices.
Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; productivity; tasks
Geography: South; NC; US

Subjects: Mexican; immigration; migration; documentation; supply; demand; unemployment
Geography: TX; US; Mexico

Abstract: This article examines net migration trends between the U. S.-Mexican border region in Texas. Birth rates, migration rates, and the age and sex characteristics of the populations in each side of the border are summarized. The level of migration to the U.S. from Mexico will continue to increase in the face of the fertility rates and age of Mexican border population. Demographic changes in the border region are considered likely, as Mexican immigration continues and perhaps increases, and non-Mexican Texas residents continue to migrate from the region due to lack of job opportunities.

Subjects: Mexican; seasonal; nonfarm; programs; immigration; migration; supply; unemployment; age

Geography: TX; US; Mexico


Subjects: Mexican; migration; seasonal; immigration; documentation; laws; programs

Geography: TX; AZ; NM; CA; US; Mexico


Subjects: supply; demand

Geography: US; CA


Abstract: Using an econometric model of the tomato production and processing industry, simulation analysis is used to compare industry performance with and without mechanical harvesting and to examine the effect of differing wage scales on the industry. Production is greater with mechanical harvesting, and mechanical harvesting is accompanied with greater labor input in selected areas. Specifically, industry labor requirements for preharvest, seasonal and off-season cannery, and assembly workers are greater under mechanical harvesting than with continued hand harvest. This increased labor demand offsets much, but not all, of the reduction in seasonal harvest labor. Mechanical harvesting of tomatoes shifted jobs toward those requiring higher skill and pay, according to simulation results. Mechanical harvesting lowers the market price of tomatoes. Measures of economic welfare and consumer and producer surplus suggest consumers are the primary long-run beneficiaries of the change to mechanical harvesting.

Subjects: wage; seasonal; management; demand; unemployment; costs; intensive; labor requirements; productivity; tasks; technology

Geography: CA; US


Subjects: income; costs; labor-requirements; productivity; manager

Geography: NY


Subjects: income; costs; labor-requirements; productivity; manager

Geography: NY
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<th>Subjects</th>
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<td>142</td>
<td>Bratton, C. A. <em>Incentive Plans for Use on Dairy Farms.</em></td>
<td>Ithaca, NY: Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, 1982. 7p.</td>
<td>wage; piece-work; personnel-management; productivity</td>
<td>NY</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>Bridges, Patricia S. &quot;Changes in Activities with the Shift to Agriculture in the Southeastern United States.&quot; <em>Current Anthropology</em>, v.30, June 1989, p.385-94.</td>
<td>women; tasks; history; family; hours; labor-requirements; intensive; technology; productivity</td>
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   Subjects: Immigration; documentation; programs; laws; regulations; supply; demand; labor-relations; wage; seasonal; careers
   Geography: US

   Subjects: documentation; immigration; supply; Mexican; seasonal; wage
   Geography: US; Southwest

   Abstract: Reviews nonimmigrant labor programs of the United States from the point of the Contract Labor Act of 1864 through the present time. Includes historic data on nonimmigrant labor programs. Considers nonimmigrant programs as an alternative to illegal immigration, but rejects them as an undesirable approach to the problem.(e)
   Subjects: history; documentation; contractor; programs; laws; seasonal; immigration; supply; recruit; labor-requirements; tasks
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Traces the history of nonimmigrant labor programs in the United States from the time of the Contract Labor Act of 1864. Gives particular attention to the West Indies and other agricultural labor programs as well as to immigration proposals.(e)
   Subjects: history; labor-relations; seasonal; supply; programs; laws; documentation; immigration
   Geography: US

   Subjects: supply; demand; unemployment; programs; income
   Geography: US

   Subjects: Mexican; hours; women; migration; supply; income
   Geography: TX

   Abstract: This paper examines household immigration to the United States from Mexico, highlighting immigrant household's cultural and work-related transition. Applying an ethnographic analysis of a sample of 111 households from the Lower Rio Grande Valley of southern Texas, suggests that immigration frequently leads to reduced social mobility in terms of legal status of household members, occupational status, and property ownership. The transformation of the household from a single to a multiple worker unit as a result of increasing agricultural labor demands and greater nonfarm employment opportunities is highlighted. The researcher argues these factors are influential in modification of the families' traditional
ideology concerning the division of labor by sex and age. The paper concludes with a discussion of the reasons for the increased number and greater permanence of household immigration.

Subjects: Hispanic; Mexican; income; seasonal; nonfarm; family; women; age; immigration
Geography: TX; US; Rio Grande Valley

Subjects: costs; tasks; recruit; technology; productivity
Geography: FL

Subjects: income; nonfarm; hours; careers; family-farm; family
Geography: US

Subjects: women; careers; nonfarm; hours; income; unemployment; family; family-farm
Geography: LA

Abstract: Analysis of Indiana county employment data showed a positive relationship between cyclical employment instability and the rural percentage of a county's population. Higher cyclical instability was associated with lower percentages employed in manufacturing and construction. This was particularly strong for nonmetropolitan and rural counties.
Subjects: employment; seasonal; unemployment
Geography: IN; US

Abstract: Mechanical systems for harvesting U.S. fruit and vegetable crops have been developed steadily since 1940. Progress in mechanization reached its peak during the 1960's, but has continued to today. This paper looks at the current level and status of mechanization in U.S. agricultural production overall and for six major fruit and vegetable crop. An estimated 11% of fruit harvested and 63% of vegetable production are harvested mechanically. The authors estimate that, despite advances in mechanical harvesting, it still takes an average of 120 labor-hour per acre to produce and harvest crops. There is a continued reliance on hand pickers for harvests driven by cost and supply considerations. Past experience in U.S. agriculture with manual labor is reviewed. The level of mechanization is compared across farms of different size and farms growing different crops. The authors predict less innovation in mechanical harvesting technology in the face of continuing declines in government research money, and warn that improvements in the technology may become necessary as production capacity increases in the future.
Subjects: seasonal; programs; intensive; labor-requirements; productivity; tasks; technology; demand
   Subjects: women; income; careers; corporate; personnel-management; manager; tasks
   Geography: US; Southwest; CA; NM; AZ; TX

   Subjects: housing; income; wage; family
   Geography: US

   Subjects: supply; demand; income; careers; nonfarm; family-farm; unemployment
   Geography: US; WI

   Subjects: costs; tasks; technology
   Geography: MT

   Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; tasks
   Geography: US; CA

   Abstract: Information from workers compensation sources were analyzed for 84,576 cases of illness and injury experienced by agricultural workers. The majority of accidents or illnesses occurred to males, with younger workers suffering a greater number of injuries, and older workers suffering more serious injuries. The most prevalent disease types were skin diseases from plants, food products, pesticides, and chemicals; systemic effects of pesticides; and eye conditions due to chemicals and pesticides. Being struck by or against objects resulted in the most common injury type.
   Subjects: health; hazard; age; tasks; programs
   Geography: PR; TN; VT; CA; NJ; NY; OH

   Abstract: Utilizing data from the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample on 137 agricultural societies, a theory of the process of agricultural intensification that explains a high proportion of the variance in female contributions to agriculture is formulated and tested. These five variables had replicable effects across 2 or more regions of the world: 1) number of dry months, 2) importance of domesticated animals in subsistence, 3) use of the plow, 4) crop type, and 5) population density. Number of dry months and importance of domesticated
animals in subsistence were the most powerful predictors of female agricultural contributions, while population density had only very weak effects.

Subjects: women; hours; family; history; technology

Geography: US


Abstract: Linear programming solutions to constrained optimization problems are useful for agricultural policy makers. Nearly optimal solutions produced by linear programming models generate alternatives that can be used by decision maker to select the single desired solution through informal addition of criteria not quantified in the model. In linear programming, a mathematical problem of find vertices of a convex polytype is found. The authors illustrate an application of linear programming to agricultural policy. Applying a pivoting method of vertex enumeration, all extreme-point nearly optimal solutions are generated using the example problem of selecting an optimal marketing strategy for beef calves. Comparing the optimal solution to nearly optimal solutions, authors find that latter have greater diversity or use less cash or hired labor.

Subjects: family-farm; other-farm; programs; costs; technology; labor-requirements

Geography: US


Subjects: costs; tasks; labor-requirements

Geography: MD


Abstract: The sexual division of on-farm and off-farm household labor allocation across male and female household members is explored using data from a random sample of follow-up telephone interviews of 506 New York farm households who had completed mail surveys on an earlier occasions. One of the study's chief findings is that farm men and women tend to jointly specialize in either on-farm or off-farm work, this relationship is particularly strong on small farms. Further, hired labor tends to be substituted for women's on-farm labor input, with this substitution more like on large farms.

Subjects: women; family; hours; income; careers; nonfarm; corporate; family-farm; labor-requirements; tasks

Geography: NY; US


Abstract: The potential political implications of the trend for increasing numbers of farmers and members of farm families to hold nonfarm jobs is examined. Two opposing theories as to the impact have been proposed in the sociological literature. In one, as nonfarm employment among farm families increases, the likelihood of political action or liberal identification among farm family members increases because of the greater number of contacts with unions, the industrial work experience, greater economic insecurity, and reduced identification with rural community. In the second, the opposite effect is predicted: nonfarm jobs lead to greater economic well being and thereby reduce the likelihood of political activity by farmers. This article tests these theories using data from a sample of New York State farmers gathered in 1979. Analysis shows a small inverse relationship between nonfarm employment/part-time farming and indications of liberal political identification. The level of
negative association between nonfarm employment and liberal identification vary systematically depending upon the nature of the nonfarm job held.

Subjects: careers; nonfarm; seasonal; hours; programs; family; manager
Geography: NY; US

Subjects: supply; demand; wage; hours; recruit; year-round
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; wage; working-conditions; income; costs; documentation; other-farm
Geography: WA

Subjects: laws; documentation
Geography: CA

Abstract: Summarizes California laws covering agricultural laborers.
Subjects: laws; labor relations; union
Geography: CA

Subjects: labor-relations; union; laws; case; programs
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: labor-relations; union; laws; case; programs
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: labor-relations; union; laws; case; programs
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: labor-relations; union; laws; case; programs
Geography: CA; US
   Subjects: labor-relations; wage; union; laws; programs
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: hazard; health; seasonal; year-round; working-conditions
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: hazard; health; working-conditions
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: hazard; health; tasks; technology, productivity; working-conditions
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: hazard; education; regulations; costs
   Geography: CA; US

   Abstract: During the 6-month harvest season (April-November), California State Department of Housing and Community Development's Office of Migrant Services contracts with local government agencies to provide affordable housing for migrants in 25 centers in 14 agricultural counties. An annual demographic survey is conducted to gather data on migrant families who occupy these housing units. The typical 1985 migrant family consisted of five persons, two parents, two or three children, and possibly another relative. The parents were between 18 and 44 years old, and had completed 4 to 6 years of school. Families migrate annually from Central Mexico, South Texas, and the northern Mexican states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Chihuahua.
   Subjects: immigration; migration; housing; age; family; education; Mexican; seasonal; programs
   Geography: CA; US

   Abstract: An average of 119,600 seasonal farmworkers per year are employed in California. Since 1966 the State Department of Housing and Community Development's Office of Migrant Services has contracted with local government agencies to provide decent/affordable housing for approximately 50,220 families (251,100 individuals). In 1986, 25 centers in 14 agricultural counties housed 2,384 migrant families during the 6-month
harvest season from April through November. A typical 1986 migrant family in the housing consisted of 5 persons, with 2 parents between 18 and 44 years old, who had completed 4 to 6 years of school. The family had two or three children and possibly another relative living with them. Two household members worked in the field and two children attended day/infant care facilities or summer school.

Subjects: housing; programs; migration; seasonal; Mexican
Geography: CA

197. California Department of Industrial Relations. A Farm Safety Checklist. San Francisco, CA: California Department of Industrial Relations, CAL/Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Communications Unit, 1981.
Subjects: hazard; health; working-conditions
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: wage; benefits; demand; seasonal;
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: supply; demand; unemployment; labor-requirements; immigration
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: unemployment; programs; education
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: unemployment; income; programs; hazard
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: demand; supply; unemployment; seasonal; tasks; labor-requirements; costs; wage; piece-work; productivity; year-round
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: demand; supply; unemployment; seasonal; tasks; labor-requirements; costs; wage; piece-work; productivity; year-round
   Subjects: wage; piece-work; seasonal; tasks; labor-requirements; costs
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: wage; piece-work; seasonal; tasks; labor-requirements; costs
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: wage; piece-work; seasonal; tasks; labor-requirements; costs
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: wage; piece-work; seasonal; tasks; labor-requirements; costs
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: wage; piece-work; seasonal; tasks; labor-requirements; costs
   Geography: CA; US

   Abstract: Summarizes labor supply by six major agricultural areas in California. Published weekly from April through September.
   Subjects: demand; supply; unemployment; seasonal; tasks; labor-requirements; costs; wage; piece-work; productivity; year-round
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: wage; tasks; labor-requirements; costs; seasonal; piece-work
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: wage; tasks; labor-requirements; costs; seasonal; piece-work
   Geography: CA; US
   Subjects: wage; seasonal; costs; tasks
   Geography: Monterey County; CA; US

   Subjects: wage; tasks; labor-requirements; costs; seasonal; piece-work
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: wage; tasks; labor-requirements; costs; seasonal; piece-work
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: wage; piece-work; seasonal
   Geography: Santa Barbara County; CA; US

   Subjects: wage; tasks; labor-requirements; costs; seasonal; piece-work
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: wage; seasonal; costs; tasks
   Geography: Santa Cruz County; CA; US

   Subjects: wage; tasks; piece-work; seasonal
   Geography: Stanislaus County; CA; US

   Subjects: wage; tasks; labor-requirements; costs; seasonal; piece-work
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: demand; supply; unemployment
   Geography: CA; US
   - Subjects: demand; supply; unemployment
   - Geography: CA; US

   - Subjects: demand; supply
   - Geography: CA; US

   - Subjects: demand; supply; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round
   - Geography: Amador County; Calaveras County; Mariposa Co.; Tuolumne Co.; CA; US

   - Subjects: demand; supply; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round
   - Geography: CA; US

   - Subjects: demand; supply; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round
   - Geography: Bakersfield; Kern County; CA; US

   - Subjects: demand; supply; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round
   - Geography: Inyo County; Mono County; Southern California; CA; US

   - Subjects: demand; supply; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round
   - Geography: Los Angeles; Long Beach; Los Angeles County; CA; US

   - Subjects: demand; supply; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round
   - Geography: San Diego; San Diego County; CA; US
   Subjects: Hispanic; supply; demand; unemployment; careers
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: unemployment; laws; programs
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: labor relations; union; laws
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: age; ethnicity; race; women; immigration; migration
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: union; labor-relations; personnel-management
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: union; labor-relations; personnel-management
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: laws; programs; IRCA; immigration; costs; productivity
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: labor relations; laws; union; programs; case
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: labor relations; laws; union; programs
   Geography: CA; US
Subjects: seasonal; education; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; education; income
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; demand; Mexican; immigration; income; seasonal; unemployment
Geography: US

Abstract: This book is composed of three articles which examine the lives of children of migrant agricultural workers. There is an overview of education for migrant children. Problems migrant children encounter in obtaining education are summarized and the response of the educational system to these problems is outlined. Programs for migrant children under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act are also examined. The basic legal requirements of the Act are summarized. A survey of laws governing child labor in agriculture concludes the book.
Subjects: seasonal; migration; immigration; programs; education; age; family
Geography: TX; US

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; productivity
Geography: GA

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; productivity
Geography: GA

Subjects: nonfarm; income; careers
Geography: US

Subjects: migration; year-round; income; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: history; productivity; intensive; technology
Subjects: supply; recruit; seasonal
Geography: NM

Abstract: A discussion of D.G. Johnson's paper that appears in same volume of journal.
Subjects: demand; unemployment; programs
Geography: US

Abstract: This paper examines the effectiveness of union strikes against agricultural industries, with an application to the 1979 California lettuce strike. Input substitution possibilities create problems for union leaders. The concept of a minimum effective union (MEU) is introduced. MEU means that the union has sufficient power to impose economic damage on the industry through strike action. The union must reduce output by a substantial percentage below competitive levels thus reducing producer profits. Producer profits were actually increased by the lettuce strike.
Subjects: union; labor-relations; income; costs; wage; seasonal; tasks; intensive; labor-requirements
Geography: US; CA

Abstract: The Imperial Valley lettuce strike resulted in a substantial increase in profits for producers in aggregate even though some producers may have suffered losses. A relatively large reduction in industry output due to the strike is required before producers in aggregate are made worse off than without a strike and hence would be willing to bargain with the union as a group. Some comparisons are made between the effectiveness of a strike versus a boycott in enhancing the well-being of union lettuce workers.
Subjects: labor-relations; union; costs; income; seasonal; tasks
Geography: CA; US

Abstract: In 1979 agricultural labor called a strike against lettuce producer-shippers in the Imperial Valley of California. Aggregate increases in revenue were obtained by lettuce producers even though some producers may have had reduced sales. Problems were encountered by agricultural labor unions in obtaining higher wages for farm workers because of their inability to reduce output and profits substantially. A consumer boycott could potentially be more harmful to producers than a strike.
Subjects: wage; labor-relations; union; intensive; tasks; labor-requirements; productivity
Geography: CA; US

Abstract: Community development efforts in the United States have tended to focus on attraction of businesses to communities. An important shortcoming of such efforts is due to the lack of accurate labor force information for nonmetropolitan areas. Traditions conceptualizations and measurements of labor force in non-metropolitan areas are inappropriate and generate inaccurate estimates. As an alternative to the traditional labor force framework, the author proposes a labor utilization approach to analyze rural manpower. The paper looks at survey data from three non-metropolitan counties in Florida to compare labor force and unemployment measures generated by traditional models with survey results. In addition, estimates generated using the labor utilization framework are compared. This comparison changes labor force and unemployment estimates markedly, and the author argues provides more realistic estimates of the true rural labor force.

Subjects: unemployment; income; nonfarm; year-round; seasonal; programs; demand
Geography: FL; US


Subjects: documentation; immigration; laws
Geography: US


Abstract: This paper looks at how public investment programs in natural resources affect farm numbers and agricultural labor employment. One equation in the model expresses changes in agricultural employment as a function of exogenous changes in product demand, factor prices, factor supply, crop allotments, technology, number of farms, and projects of the Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and Farmers Home Administration. The second equation looks at changes in the number of farms as a function of the same exogenous variables as well as age of the farmer, agricultural employment opportunities, and farm wages.

Subjects: demand; technology; education; age; programs; wage; corporate; family-farm
Geography: South; MS; AL; GA; FL


Subjects: seasonal; migration; age; education; ethnicity; race; family; wage
Geography: IA; KS; MO; NE


Subjects: seasonal; year-round; demand; supply
Geography: Central Valley; CA; US


Subjects: income; laws; programs
Geography: US

Abstract: This article investigates the causes of labor unrest in the San Joaquin cotton harvest during the 1930's through review of relevant literature from the period. The author finds several causes of the labor unrest experienced during the period; poor manager/worker relationship between hired agricultural laborers employed by large farm enterprises, exploitation of a largely Mexican workforce characterized by payment of sub-subsistence wages, and predominant grower ideologies which perceived Mexican workers as inferior to non-Mexican workers. The author contends that the 1933 cotton strike was a conflict that extended beyond growers and workers, and included ginning companies. Cotton ginning companies are cited as providing one of the primary impetus for the 1933 strike through their control of farm credit financing and farm wages.

Subjects: Mexican; wage; labor-relations; history; corporate; working-conditions; union; hours
Geography: CA; US


Abstract: Demand for four agricultural inputs are estimated using various functional specifications. The implications of specification through common flexible generalized functional forms for cost functions are considered. Specifically, the paper estimates demand using the generalized Box-Cox and logarithmic Fourier flexible form to estimate the demand system for four agricultural inputs: capital, intermediate inputs, labor, and land.

Subjects: demand; costs; intensive
Geography: US


Abstract: The choice of functional form for U. S. agricultural production cost functions is discussed.

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements
Geography: US


Subjects: family-farm; age; education; family; ethnicity; race; hours; nonfarm; manager; costs; productivity
Geography: CA


Subjects: productivity; intensive; technology
Geography: US


Subjects: education; manager; technology
Geography: US
   Subjects: supply; demand; immigration
   Geography: US

   Subjects: history; immigration; ethnicity; race
   Geography: US

   Subjects: migration; family; health; housing
   Geography: NY; US

   Subjects: migration; family; health; housing
   Geography: NY

   Abstract: New measures are proposed to record the complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity of migrant farmworkers using data from the New York Migrant Health Interview Survey, conducted in Wayne County, New York in the summer of 1982 of a representative sample of 218 migrants who responded to a 113-item questionnaire. About 23% of migrant farmworkers reported stable health, 3% extremely low health, and 8% excellent health status. The author concludes that the number of disability days was not a good measure of the physical health of capacity and the presence and severity of specific health problems was a preferred measure.
   Subjects: migration; family; health; housing
   Geography: NY

   Abstract: The health care and health status of migrant farm workers in Wayne County, NY, are analyzed using data from the 1982 Migrant Health Interview Survey of a representative sample of 218 migrants randomly sampled. Data for three distinct migrant groups - extranational migrants; migrants who had made seasonal migrations to NY for less than 3 years; and long-term migrants were compared using chi-square analysis.
   Subjects: migration; family; health; housing
   Geography: NY

   Subjects: health; income; seasonal; family; migration; programs
   Geography: NY

   Subjects: migration; health; family; housing; education; age; women; income
   Geography: NY

Abstract: This study investigates data from a sample of 218 black migrant farm workers in Wayne County, New York to test applicability of the Index of General Well-Being. Data on the 218 respondents covers issues relating to the workers' health, self esteem, and other subjective measures of well being. Researchers compare the level of mental health with that of the general population. Variations in subjective well being between the migrant workers and the general population, and between individual workers is assessed and identified. The paper concludes lifestyle, social support, housing conditions, age, sex, and education also significantly affect subjective well-being. Paper ends with a discussion of the policy implications of its findings.

Subjects: age; education; family; race; women; housing; income; seasonal; migrant; programs

Geography: NY; Wayne County; US


Subjects: supply; demand; history; race; technology

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; laws; regulations; education

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; programs; laws; regulations

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; documentation; laws; regulations

Geography: US


Abstract: Examines the labor market experiences of legal and illegal Mexican immigrants based on a 1983 survey in Chicago, which is compared with North and Houstoun's 1975 survey of illegals. Finds that additional time in the U.S. labor market reduces the earnings disadvantage of Mexican Immigrants. Mexican workers surveyed (of whom 96% were illegal) had average hourly earnings of $4.42 compared with $4.73 for non-Mexican workers.(e)

Subjects: Mexican; documentation; wage; immigration

Geography: US; IL


Subjects: immigration; demand; supply

Geography: US

Abstract: According to more than half of those interviewed in low-income counties in the rural South, a lack of jobs makes finding work extremely difficult. Over a third said that not knowing the right people and not having enough training or education also were serious obstacles.

Subjects: education; income; job-search
Geography: South


Subjects: other-farm; family-farm; income; nonfarm; health
Geography: South


Abstract: This article examines changes in agricultural employment and land ownership of blacks in the rural southern United States. The authors find that despite increased economic opportunities in the region, blacks continue to hold their position at the bottom of the occupational structure in the region. Aspects of this position are discussed, including reduced farm ownership by blacks since 1920, migration from agriculture, lowered job positions and earnings of blacks employed in agriculture, and existing economic disadvantages of rural southern blacks. The authors discuss prospects for improvement in the economic status of blacks in this region and find little cause for optimism. Policies to address existing problems are discussed at the end of the paper.

Subjects: race; income; wage; careers; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round; other-farm; programs; migration; supply; history; family-farm; tasks; unemployment
Geography: FL; GA; MS; AL; TX; LA; AK; SC; NC; VA; US


Subjects: labor-requirements; technology; costs
Geography: US; Great Plains


Subjects: labor-requirements; technology; costs
Geography: Southeast


Subjects: laws; case; regulations; contractor
Geography: CA; AZ; US


Subjects: history; technology; intensive; productivity; regulations
Geography: US

Subjects: labor-requirements; recruit; supply
Geography: US


Abstract: The Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) of California has been accused of bias toward farmworkers. This paper defends the ALRB against these attacks. It argues that complete impartiality does not exist. A bias in favor of workers is necessary to offset the bias in favor of employers that has existed in the past and continues today. The ALRB should support improved conditions for farmworkers. These accusations of bias have slowed the bureaucratic process and increased litigation.

Subjects: labor-relations; union; laws; case
Geography: CA


Subjects: history; migration; supply; demand
Geography: TX


Subjects: immigration; Mexican; documentation; laws; programs
Geography: US


Subjects: income; intensive; history; technology
Geography: VA


Abstract: Reports on a special survey in 1966 of apple harvest workers in six Eastern States employing foreign workers in the harvest. The average production per domestic worker was 8.8 bushels per hour versus 9.1 bushels per hour for foreign workers. Productivity was affected by factors such as the picking method, the variety of the fruit, and the ultimate use of the fruit.

Subjects: seasonal; productivity; tasks
Geography: US; Eastern states


Abstract: This article examines recent industrialization in the sunbelt states by looking at labor markets in one state--Georgia. Increasing industrial employment and corresponding declines in agricultural jobs, migration of other regions of the country that characterize employment trends in Georgia are disaggregated across different segments of the state's population. The author finds the level of income inequality in Georgia declined slightly during the 1970's. The highest rates of inequality were found in counties with the greatest levels of industrialization, had large white populations, rural counties, and high levels of employment in
white collar occupations. The author finds support for the industrialization thesis which predicts industrialization will tend to increase income inequality, in his research. In general, economic development is found to be uneven in Georgia.

Subjects: education; personnel-management; benefits; income; nonfarm; programs; migration; unemployment; technology

Geography: GA; US


Abstract: Using Census and County Business Pattern data for the period 1970-1980, this article examines processing accounting for uneven economic development in four southeastern states. Changes in the number and size of manufacturing businesses and employment differ markedly across the region. Overall, the region was still dominated by low-wage industries through 1980, according to the analysis. Racial composition of regional work forces are found to be associated with different levels of industrialization across states over the time period studied. Increases in manufacturing facilities and employment are positively associated with the predominance of whites in the county, whereas decreases in manufacturing employment are more likely for counties with predominantly black labor forces. Counties with high proportions of blacks and low income whites in the local labor force showed the highest propensity to attract low-wage paying businesses. The paper examines other differences in economic development across selected southeastern counties during the 1970's including; types of industries; and demographic characteristics of the local labor force.

Subjects: race; supply; demand; wage; income; nonfarm; year-round

Geography: AL; GE; SC; MI; Southeast; US


Abstract: According to interviews, new farm operators often use family help to get started, including labor, machinery, and housing; and rely upon income from off-farm employment.

Subjects: family-farm; family; housing; nonfarm; women; income; careers; hours; age

Geography: ND


Subjects: education; laws; regulations; age; hazard

Geography: OR


Abstract: Findings from a fifteen year panel study of 33 New York farm households support the household model of farm decision making. Similarities are found in the decision making processes of the farm families studied and the processes examined in development studies in less developed countries. Farm family decision making is characterized as male dominated due to male control of information networks. Great flexibility and the ability to reach decisions quickly regarding input and output choices is evidenced by the panel study data, according to researchers. The author compare their qualitative findings with quantitative research results from other studies.

Subjects: family; family-farm; hours; income; productivity; costs; manager; careers; intensive; technology

Geography: NY; US
   Subjects: immigration; laws; wage; recruit; demand
   Geography: US

   Subjects: programs; laws; documentation; intensive; seasonal; other-farm; immigration; supply; tasks
   Geography: CA; FL; US

   Subjects: laws; IRCA; immigration; supply; demand
   Geography: US

   Subjects: labor-requirements; costs
   Geography: US

   Subjects: IRCA; laws; immigration; wage; costs
   Geography: US

   Abstract: A bibliography of the 1970-80 literature on migrants and migrant education contains 379 entries divided into 15 sections: bibliography (7); children (24); economics (7); education (100); family (9); health (22); housing (12); labor (29); law (12); life (39); Mexican Americans (12); mobility (25); and programs. In the appendices are lists of 20 federal agencies, 11 additional information sources, 2 funding agencies, and 46 state educational agencies.
   Subjects: migration; education
   Geography: US

   Subjects: migration; housing
   Geography: OR

Abstract: A "reasonably" general multiple cohort model for fishery harvests is derived in this paper. The conditions for optimal harvest and age structure of fishery output are examined based on a discrete time control problem in which the present value of net revenues is maximized subject to labor recruitment and spawning constraints. Once outlined, model is applied to the hard clam crop in Great South Bay, Long Island, New York. Under the model, the steady state optimum calls for harvesting of the younger clams and more valuable "littleneck" breed cohorts exclusively; leaving the older, and less valuable, "cherrystone" and "chowder" breed cohorts to specialize in regeneration.

Subjects: other-farm; manager; recruit; labor-requirements; tasks
Geography: NY; US

Subjects: immigration; wage; supply; laws
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; demand; laws; IRCA
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; wage; working-conditions; income; costs; documentation; other-farm
Geography: CA

Subjects: laws; regulations
Geography: PA

Subjects: personnel-management
Geography: US

Abstract: Migrant and nonmigrant farmworkers have the lowest annual income of all occupational groups and are concerned about their powerlessness. They are not covered at the federal and state levels by protective legislation covering minimum wage standards, unemployment insurance, child labor protection, and the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act which guarantees labor the right to organize and bargain for wages. They are beginning to shake off apathy and a sense of powerlessness in Texas, using strikes, marches, and organizational efforts.
Subjects: income; laws; labor-relations; union; Hispanic; working-conditions
Subjects: Mexican; migration; seasonal; income; careers  
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; IRCA; immigration; supply; Mexican  
Geography: US

Subjects: programs; laws; immigration; seasonal; migration; documentation; Mexican  
Geography: US; Mexico

Subjects: supply; immigration; Mexican; income; laws  
Geography: US

Subjects: documentation; immigration; programs; migration; seasonal; Mexican  
Geography: US; Mexico

Subjects: personnel-management; manager; costs; labor-requirements; recruit; labor-relations  
Geography: US

Subjects: productivity; wage; costs; supply; demand; seasonal; labor-requirements  
Geography: NY

Subjects: productivity; wage; costs; supply; demand; seasonal; labor-requirements  
Geography: NY
   Subjects: history; immigration; Mexican; migration; seasonal
   Geography: US

   Subjects: immigration; programs; laws; Mexican; supply
   Geography: US

   Subjects: immigration; supply; Mexican
   Geography: US

   Subjects: Mexican; seasonal; Hispanic; supply; migration; immigration
   Geography: US

   Subjects: history; labor-relations; other-farm; supply; demand
   Geography: South

   Subjects: laws; labor-relations
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: family-farm; family; women; nonfarm; careers; hours
   Geography: US

   Abstract: The occupational structure of the U. S. farming industry is examined, beginning with a historical overview of agriculture in the U. S., starting from simple commodity production and progressing to today's relatively industrial mode of production. The role of farmers and hired farm labor as a variable production input is highlighted as an important characteristic of industrialized agriculture. There is increasing product specialization, which led to the separation of farm businesses and farm households and made farming an occupation. The number of labor force participants employed in agriculture has declined steadily due to market expansion, new farming techniques, and commodity tax programs. Despite the primarily male composition of the farm labor force, there is variation across farm occupations. Women in the farm labor force tend to be younger and have lower incomes than
males. Farm operators have lower incomes than do farm managers or foremen because of the lower educational attainment of farm operators.

Subjects: family; income; personnel-management; unemployment; intensive; technology; demand; women; age; education; programs; family-farm; corporate; manager

Geography: US

Abstract: In this series of papers, the structure of American agriculture and the problems of minority and low-income farmers are discussed. In Volume 1 are descriptive information and personal narrations.
Subjects: income; ethnicity; race; tasks; laws; programs; migration; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: regulations; personnel-management
Geography: FL

Subjects: regulations; personnel-management
Geography: FL

Subjects: immigration; laws; programs
Geography: US

Abstract: Sets forth the alternative positions of the growers, legal action groups, and the Government regarding the apple harvest in Virginia. Includes a brief description of the operation of the H-2 system in this case. Discusses the controversy concerning the employment of Puerto Rican workers versus H-2 workers for the apple harvest.(e)
Subjects: programs; seasonal; tasks; regulations
Geography: VA

Subjects: family; nonfarm; income; hours
Geography: US

Subjects: age; education; family; race; ethnicity; income; housing; documentation
Geography: US

Subjects: health; hazard; labor-relations; working-conditions; union
   Subjects: health; hazard; labor-relations; working-conditions; union
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: nonfarm; technology
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Examines the Bracero Program from the perspective of political group pressures: agricultural producers, the Mexican Government, Congress, the Executive Branch, and public anti-bracero groups. Concludes that the bracero experience provides an excellent example of the theory of countervailing powers, and offers insights into group conflict and the administrative process. (e)
   Subjects: seasonal; programs; Mexican; migration; immigration; supply; demand
   Geography: US

   Subjects: immigration; seasonal; ethnicity; income; education
   Geography: US; NC

   Subjects: immigration; education; seasonal
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Changes in agricultural methods in response to population growth in terms of world food production, changes in farmland, and use of fertilizer are discussed.
   Subjects: education; technology; productivity
   Geography: US

   Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; income; productivity
   Geography: NY; US

   Subjects: tasks; productivity
   Geography: NY; WA

343. Cuthbert, Richard W.; Stevens, Joe B. *Economic Incentives Facing Mexican Migrant Workers At Hood River, Oregon.* Special Report, 567. Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1980. 48p.
Abstract: Estimates of the average net earnings of illegal Mexican aliens employed at Hood River, Oregon, in the 1973 fall apple harvest are provided and compared to likely earnings in Mexico based on a random sample of 93 Mexican aliens.

Subjects: Mexican; wage; piece-work; migration; seasonal

Geography: OR


Subjects: demand; supply; migration

Geography: KY


Subjects: demand; supply; unemployment

Geography: US


Abstract: This paper provides a summary examination of the causes of agricultural workplace accident. A definition of the nature of policy alternatives to impact the level of workplace safety is offered. The paper explains how the types of workplace accident prevention policies are applied in the agricultural sector. Finally, the paper identifies research required to provide information aid policy makers to weigh the costs and benefits of various agricultural workplace safety policies.

Subjects: hazard; benefits; laws; programs; costs

Geography: US


Abstract: Describes existing data sources on agricultural employment. Presents the major sources of data and some of the minor sources. Briefly describes each source. Focuses on differences among the data sources, particularly the different concepts that are measured by alternative sources.(e)

Subjects: supply; demand

Geography: US


Abstract: For an employer to avoid termination problems and liabilities s/he should follow the guidelines listed in this article. It is important to hire the right person for the job. Company forms should be reviewed for terms such as "permanent status." Supervisors need to follow company procedures and document disciplinary actions. Documentation is important for all employment related actions, employee misconduct, company rules and regulations, etc. Suspend a worker before terminating.

Subjects: personnel-management; recruit; labor-relations; regulations; unemployment

Geography: US

349. Dawson, George R. *Value of Perquisites for Hired Domestic Farm Labor.* Las Cruces, NM: Agricultural Experiment Station, New Mexico State University, 1965. 13p., 1 map.

Subjects: recruit; personnel-management; tasks
Subjects: family-farm; family; hours; careers
Geography: US

Subjects: housing
Geography: VA

Subjects: demand; supply; history; technology; recruit; unemployment
Geography: US; International

Subjects: technology; unemployment; productivity; seasonal; migration; tasks
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: technology; unemployment; productivity; seasonal; migration; tasks
Geography: CA; US

Abstract: The patterns of industrialization and proletarianization of agricultural laborers in California, India, Chile, and Egypt are compared. In each country, a combination of forces are common to capitalist agricultural development across all counties. The authors synthesize these forces into a paradigm of structural determinants of proletarianization. An exploration and discussion of the qualitative and quantitative aspects of these structural factors is the primary focus of this paper.
Subjects: labor-relations; manager; unemployment; wage; hours; income; seasonal; year-round
Geography: CA; US; India; Egypt; Chile

Subjects: tasks; seasonal; supply; demand; history; labor-relations; wage
Geography: CA


Abstract: This paper studies Mexican migrant women's decision to breast feed their children using interview data from three agricultural counties in California. The authors begin by developing an economic model for assessing breastfeeding behavior. Several hypotheses from the model are joined with health care and welfare program available, socio-cultural characteristics, and labor force characteristics. Data from interviews with 137 women in seasonal farm labor households in San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare counties, California, were analyzed. Researchers find negative association between nontraditional practices (i.e. use of; out-of-home childcare, birth control, and alcohol) and the probability of breastfeeding. Researchers also find that mothers that work in the sample population are less likely to breastfeed.

Subjects: Mexican; seasonal; health; housing; migration; family; benefits; programs
Geography: CA; US; San Joaquin County; Stanislaus County; Tulare County


Subjects: programs; supply; demand
Geography: US


Abstract: This paper looks at the determinants for adoption of mechanization on the farm. County level cross sectional data from Kentucky is used. The equation is estimated using a derived demand function for mechanization. Older farmers were less mechanized, while more educated farmers were more mechanized. Large farms had more mechanization. Labor availability and land slope were sometimes determining factors.

Subjects: technology; intensive; age; education; supply; demand; costs; labor-requirements
Geography: KY


Abstract: Photos are used to show the three treks by illegal aliens across the border from Mexico to work in Arizona: (1) a "carpool" from Southern Mexico; (2) a train ride from Sinaloa; and (3) a 40-mile hike through the Arizona desert. Substantial dangers and disappointments are revealed.

Subjects: seasonal; Mexican
Geography: AZ


Abstract: The Delaware Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights findings on housing, employment, and health among the state's more than 1,500 migrants include: (1) no accurate count of migrants in the state or migrants in need of housing on a seasonal basis exists; (2) Delaware has an aggressive policy of upgrading and enforcing housing standards governing migrant labor camps; (3) 80% of all growers use the state clearance system to recruit migrant workers; (4) an undetermined number of migrants live in unlicensed camps that do not provide decent, safe, and sanitary accommodations and are
beyond the scope of state and local regulations; (5) during 1983, 11 farm labor contractors violated the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Workers Protection Act by failing to disclose conditions of employment, maintain required records, and/or provide wage statements to workers; (6) frequency and severity of migrant employment problems are decreasing; (7) alcoholism is the major Delaware migrant health problem.

Subjects: health; housing; programs; seasonal
Geography: DE

Subjects: nonfarm; women; hours; careers
Geography: LA

Subjects: family-farm; corporate; wage; benefits; manager; other-farm
Geography: US

Abstract: Sets forth a summary of changes in requirements for employing H-2 workers. Adverse-effect rates were raised 20 cents above the December 1964 rate for each State employing foreign workers. Summarizes other changes in certification and employment conditions.(e)
Subjects: documentation; immigration; regulations; programs
Geography: US

Abstract: Examines variations in the productivity of apple-harvest workers between states. Gives particular attention to a comparison of a survey of Michigan apple pickers done by the Rural Manpower Center at Michigan State University in comparison with the Bureau of Employment Security surveys done in the Northeastern States. Considers differences in working conditions, survey methodology, type of workers, and supervision.(e)
Subjects: productivity; personnel-management; tasks; working-conditions
Geography: US; MI; Northeast

Abstract: Traces the development and evolution of the adverse-effect policy for agricultural workers under the H-2 program (P.L. 414) and the Bracero Program (P.L. 78). Explains the development of the 90/10 rule and the user-nonuser criteria. Presents tabular data on the first statewide adverse effect wage rates in 1962 for areas employing Mexican nationals and data for States employing H-2 workers on the east coast for 1963. Gives adverse rates for 1965.(e)
Subjects: laws; programs; wage; Mexican; demand; seasonal; regulations
Geography: US; Eastcoast

Subjects: health; laws
Geography: US; WA
   Subjects: labor-requirements; costs; tasks
   Geography: LA

   Abstract: This paper compares farm and nonfarm youth in terms of labor force participation rates, levels of employment/unemployment, occupations and industries of employment, and income, using data from the 1977 Current Population Survey Annual Demographic file. The survey was administered to 558 farm and 2,785 nonfarm families with at least one child over 14 years of age. Using regression analysis, researchers estimate the effects of family, structural, and individual characteristics on youth's labor force characteristics. Researchers conclude that over half (53%) of the respondent families have at least one child in the labor force. No significant effect of farm background on that labor force involvement is found. The income of employed children is found to make a significant contribution to the total family earnings. Distinct occupational changes and wage increases of youth are associated with increased age of youths. Data indicate employed male youths receive greater income and are more likely to be employed than female youth. Researchers also find a positive association between fathers' industrial sector of employment the sector of employment of their children.
   Subjects: age; family; women; income; careers; hours; nonfarm; seasonal; supply; unemployment
   Geography: US

   Subjects: supply; demand; programs; nonfarm; family-farm; income
   Geography: South

   Abstract: Using data from the 1977 Current Population Survey, this paper investigates the determinants of farm family earnings. Authors seek to address a shortcoming they argue is present in existing research in off-farm employment patterns of United States farm families. Data on 1,772 farm families are examined using regression techniques to assess the association of family, human capital and individual characteristics, and labor market structural factors on family farm/nonfarm earnings. Researchers find that these variables explain more variance in nonfarm earnings than in farm earnings. Authors find that the interrelation between family work-role organization, individual characteristics, and structural characteristics of nonfarm jobs is important in determining total farm family earnings.
   Subjects: age; education; income; family; women; careers; hours; nonfarm; family-farm
   Geography: US

   Subjects: history; union; labor-relations; ethnicity
   Geography: CA


Abstract: Conditions accounting for illegal migration to the United States from the rural agricultural village of Huecorio, Mexico are discussed, with an emphasis on limited job opportunities in the village. The characteristics of the village economy are described. The primary jobs offered in the economy are farming or selling farm products. Jobs in sales are limited because sales are often made in the nearby city of Patzcuaro, nonetheless cash from sales and from farm labor provide the town's households with the bulk of their income. Most workers that migrate to the United States come from relatively prosperous households that include extended family members. These households typically have fairly secure incomes or land adequate for subsistence. Migrants obtain money needed for migration through loans and by selling consumer goods in the village. Cash income earned by migrant labor is rarely used for investment purposes. Instead it is usually used to pay for household expenses. The author concludes that the overall effect of migration on the village is to promote continued household dependency in the regional economy.

Subjects: documentation; Mexican; income; seasonal; family-farm; programs; demand; supply; migration; immigration; unemployment
Geography: US; Mexico


Subjects: immigration; seasonal; income; migration; programs
Geography: US


Subjects: laws; wage
Geography: US


Subjects: unemployment; income; ethnicity
Geography: SD


Subjects: migration; seasonal; programs
Geography: US


Subjects: family-farm; history; technology
Geography: WI
Abstract: Reports a summary of a Bureau of Employment Security special survey of six Northeastern States for apple harvest workers, which found that the average productivity of foreign and domestic workers was about the same. Productivity increased from 1966, and the increase was attributed to better yields in 1967.
Subjects: documentation; productivity; seasonal
Geography: NY; MA; VT; CT; NH; ME; Northeast; US

Subjects: productivity; intensive
Geography: US

Subjects: women; family-farm; wage; hours
Geography: US

Subjects: family
Geography: US

Subjects: education
Geography: US

Abstract: This paper develops a model of labor requirements that can be used to estimate future structural patterns of agricultural labor needs. Agricultural labor requirements for Georgia in 1980 are projected. The number of retained and new workers that will be available for the farm labor market are estimated. The anticipated occupational structure and educational attainment of new entrant requirements is examined.
Subjects: labor-requirements; demand; unemployment; wage; intensive; productivity; education
Geography: GA

Subjects: education; migration; seasonal
Geography: OR

Abstract: A simultaneous equation model is used to measure the impact of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 on the U.S. farm labor market. Data from 1948 to 1988 were used to estimate the responsiveness of the farm labor market to changes in
economic factors such as farm wages, income, and farm size. Farm labor supply and demand elasticities were derived from two-stage least square estimates. An elastic (-1.44) relationship between the demand for hired labor and the real wage rate was found. That is, a 10% increase in the real wage results in a 14.4% decline in the number of hired workers demanded. If the labor supply is restricted by the IRCA, the real wage rate is not expected to rise significantly because farm employers may switch to labor-saving technology or move to less labor-intensive crops to avoid paying higher wages. Further, major labor shortages are not expected in the near future because it will take time for farmworkers, particularly aliens legalized under the program, to leave agriculture to take advantage of opportunities in the non-farm sector.

Subjects: wage; nonfarm; demand; supply; intensive; immigration; migration; programs; technology; IRCA

Geography: U.S.


Abstract: A potentially smaller supply of immigrant farmworkers due to the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 would not equally affect the Nation's 813,400 farm employers. Farms with annual sales of $500,000 or more, farms specializing in vegetables, fruit and nut trees, and horticultural specialty crops, and farms in the Pacific and Southeast regions may be most affected. Beef, hog, and sheep operations with the lowest average labor expenses, may be least affected. About 27,000 farms with annual sales of $500,000 or more reported over 46% of U.S. farm labor costs. Vegetable farms, fruit and tree nut farms, nurseries, and greenhouses had the highest average labor expenses per operation in this sales class and cash grain farms had the lowest. Farms in the Pacific, Southeast, and Northwest combined accounted for about half of all farm labor expenses.

Subjects: income; wage; seasonal; corporate; family -farm; other-farm; IRCA; demand; programs; immigration; costs

Geography: U.S.; Pacific; Southeast; Mountain; Northeast; Delta; Plains; Appalachia


Abstract: Labor-saving technologies and higher nonfarm wages reduced total labor input on U.S. farms from about 19.3 billion hours in 1950 to 5.5 billion hours in 1986. But farm wages have risen at a greater rate than the price of other farm inputs, such as agricultural chemicals, making them cheap substitutes for labor. Nevertheless, labor expenditures still make up a significant proportion of total cash operating expenses, accounting for 10.7% in 1986. The large declines in farm labor tapered off by the 1980's when the production of many commodities had become completely mechanized. However, the harvesting of most fresh fruit and vegetables still is not mechanized and requires large amounts of seasonal labor. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) has the potential of significantly reducing illegal immigration, historically the main source of season farm labor. The IRCA will have the greatest effect on farmers who depend upon large amounts of labor. Data from the 1986 Farm Costs and Returns Survey show that large farms, farms specializing in vegetables, fruit and tree nuts, and horticultural specialty crops, and farms in the Pacific and Southeast may be most affected by IRCA.

Subjects: documentation; Mexican; wage; hours; seasonal; year-round; IRCA; demand; immigration; supply; unemployment; costs; intensive; productivity; technology

Geography: U.S.

Subjects: education
Geography: UT

Subjects: migration; supply; demand
Geography: US

Abstract: The paper examines the effects of the lack of job benefits and undesirable working conditions on the welfare of Mexican-American and undocumented migrant agricultural workers. The welfare impact of these characteristics of migrant agricultural employment are investigated empirically using survey data from a sample of Mexican-American and illegal alien migrant agricultural workers. Researchers identify welfare losses from absent benefits that have an estimated monetary value to workers that is greater than the cost to farm employers of providing the benefits. This implies positive welfare gains could possibly be achieved through policies which facilitate provision of the non-wage benefits. The paper also examines preferences for nonpecuniary benefits among migrant laborers. Contrary to some expectations, this comparison of benefit demands across workers with varied socioeconomic characteristics indicates undocumented workers exhibit equal or greater preference for fourteen of the fifteen nonpecuniary benefits considered.
Subjects: documentation; Mexican; benefits; housing; income; wage; seasonal; working-conditions; programs; migration; immigration; productivity; costs
Geography: US; CA; Mexico

Subjects: productivity; technology; labor-requirements
Geography: US

Subjects: history; union; labor-relations
Geography: CA

Subjects: income; unemployment; education; supply; demand
Geography: South


Abstract: The impact of a reduction in the number of undocumented workers in New Mexico on agriculture in the state is investigated based on interviews with roughly 50 farm producers and others about farm practices and employment. Undocumented workers are important to New Mexico's agricultural production. The undocumented workers provide lower cost labor and are willing to perform many tasks domestic workers are reluctant to complete. Significant disruption is anticipated were the supply of undocumented workers to be cut sharply as a result of changes in federal immigration policy or enforcement. Before any changes, we should allow a significant transition period to permit agricultural producers to adjust to the change and thereby reduce disruptions to the farm economy.

Subjects: documentation; Mexican; housing; wage; seasonal; laws; programs; immigration; demand; supply; recruit; costs; tasks

Geography: NM

400. Eastman, Clyde; Orton, Eliot; Worman, Frederick D. *Distributing the Costs and Benefits of Cotton Gin Reorganization.* Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, 655. Las Cruces, NM: New Mexico State University, 1977.

Abstract: The costs and benefits of cotton gin reorganization in Dona Ana County, New Mexico are estimated. Annual net benefits are valued at between $434,800 and $485,600 from implementation of various cotton gin technologies. An estimate of 47 jobs would be lost as a result of the change. The reorganization would be economically efficient, although current workers in the cotton gin industry would bear a large share of the cost. To remedy the loss among cotton gin workers, compensation to current workers in the form of unemployment insurance or severance pay, and counseling should be made.

Subjects: income; year-round; personnel management; unemployment; costs; technology

Geography: NM


Subjects: income; education; productivity; careers; income; family-farm

Geography: KS


Subjects: other-farm; tasks; education

Geography: MI


Subjects: immigration; migration

Geography: US


Abstract: Analysis of variance techniques were applied to survey data from 199 farms selected randomly within five counties dispersed across Indiana to determine characteristics
of farm labor during 1979. The key application is in farm management research on labor availability.

Subjects: supply; family-farm
Geography: IN

Subjects: demand; labor-requirements
Geography: US

Abstract: The book provides an overview of the history of labor relations in California. Unique aspects of commercial agriculture in California are highlighted including its high reliance on large pools of seasonal laborers. Laws to regulate the farmworker-employer relationship are the primary focus of the book. The Agriculture Labor Relations Act of 1975, and enforcement of the law's unfair labor practice, representation election, and other provisions by the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) are reviewed. Book contains numerous tables which summarize trends in unionization, ALRB activities, and employment trends.
Subjects: Mexican; seasonal; corporate; labor-relations; union; case; laws
Geography: CA

Subjects: wage; benefits; union; labor-relations
Geography: CA

Subjects: women; hours; family; income; family-farm
Geography: US

Subjects: Mexican; immigration; migration; supply; demand
Geography: US

Subjects: history; wage; immigration; education
Geography: US

Subjects: labor-requirements
Geography: South


Abstract: It is estimated that the "Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976" will provide income protection for about two-fifths of all hired agricultural workers using a mathematical simulation of the unemployment insurance (UI) system. The amendments to the UI law took effect in January 1978. Among covered workers, three out of ten are expected to receive benefits. Of this number about 14% of average annual earnings will be paid through unemployment compensation, if 1970 employment relationships hold. About a quarter of unemployed farm workers who will receive benefits are likely to exhaust their unemployment insurance entitlements before finding new jobs. Considerable state-to-state variation is expected around these averages because of differences in State qualifying regulations, benefit schedules, and the personal work histories typical of farmworkers in different regions of the country.


Abstract: The impact of the 1976 "Unemployment Compensation Amendments" pertaining to the coverage of agricultural employment is examined. Workers in 15 states whose employers would be subject to the provisions of the law were surveyed. Proportions of covered workers varied by state because of employment histories and states' qualifying provisions. One out of three insured workers is an actual beneficiary, and one out of four beneficiaries exhaust their entitlements. Unemployment insurance benefits amount to 14% of beneficiaries annual earnings.


Subjects: benefits; wage; seasonal; year-round; programs; unemployment

Geography: US


Abstract: The impact of the "10 or more workers, in 20 or more weeks or at least 20,000 high quarter payroll" amendment to the unemployment insurance law which extends unemployment insurance coverage to workers in firms with the just mentioned characteristics is examined using a survey of workers from 15 states. About half of all hired agricultural laborers are covered under the amended law. The proportion of agricultural workers covered from various states ranged from 11 to 89% due to varying employment histories of the workers among states and groups within states, and state-to-state differences in UI qualifying provisions. Survey results found less than one third of insured agricultural workers are actual beneficiaries. In the study area, nearly one fourth of the beneficiaries exhausted UI benefits. Actual benefits received by surveyed workers varied between $322 and $763, with an average benefit of $386. Demographic characteristics of agricultural workers receiving UI benefits...
payments, the duration of benefits receipt, and the amount of lost earnings obtained through UI payments are also addressed in the study.

Subjects: laws; benefits; income; seasonal; nonfarm; programs; unemployment
Geography: U.S.

Abstract: The effect of extending unemployment insurance benefits to agricultural workers under the "10 in 20 or $20,000" provision of the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976 is examined. The portion of agricultural employers who would be covered under the amended law and the demographic characteristics of workers covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) agricultural labor provisions contained in the Amendments are estimated, as are the costs of UI benefit payments to agricultural workers and the impact on state UI trust funds.
Subjects: benefits; income; laws; programs; unemployment
Geography: U.S.

Subjects: programs; laws; wage
Geography: US

Subjects: labor-requirements; productivity; technology
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; manager; labor-relations; regulations
Geography: NY

Subjects: personnel-management; seasonal; recruit; crew; labor-relations
Geography: US

Abstract: Identifies three major issues: immigration, the 1985 Food Security Act, and international trade. Considers immigration and foreign workers the most important of these issues. Concludes that, although restrictive changes in immigration policy could have significant short term effects, agriculture over the longer term would be expected to adjust through the development and adoption of new technology and a movement away from labor intensive crops. Argues for the evaluation of foreign worker programs from a broader perspective than they have traditionally been viewed.
Subjects: programs; laws; supply; demand; immigration; technology; intensive; labor-requirements; documentation
Geography: US; South; FL; GA; AL; MS; LA; TX; SC; NC; VA

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Subjects: migration; working-conditions; race; productivity; ethnicity
Geography: US; FL


Abstract: A model of seasonal migrant worker behavior that emphasizes the role of earnings differences is presented. The model's predictions regarding migratory behavior of agricultural workers are investigated using OLS regression techniques. The author estimates the effect of racial, educational, type of work, and labor force characteristics on the decision of workers to migrate. A variety of implications of the research are considered at the conclusion of the paper.

Subjects: migration; income; seasonal; supply; demand
Geography: US


Abstract: Farm workers are shown to respond strongly to economic incentives to seasonally migrate for work. The economic model is specified with separate earnings structures for migratory and nonmigratory work, and reservation wage for migration is specified to reflect the choice between migratory and nonmigratory work. The empirical model adjusts for the self-selectivity in the sample and demonstrates that domestic farm workers sort themselves into migratory and nonmigratory workers in a manner consistent with the theory of comparative advantage. Implications for immigration and government employment and training programs are considered.

Subjects: wage; seasonal; programs; supply; migration; recruit
Geography: US


Abstract: Using data from a 1970-71 survey of farm workers, estimates of the substitution and income effects of wage rate changes are obtained. The estimated labor supply function has a positive slope and an elasticity of 0.87. These parameter estimates are used in analyzing alternative economic policies directed toward agricultural labor markets such as welfare programs, income maintenance plans, and unemployment insurance.

Subjects: supply; programs; wage; hours
Geography: US


Abstract: The relationships between agricultural product markets and agricultural labor markets for seasonal products are investigated in the paper. The relation of demand for agricultural output and labor to international movements of products and factors of production is the focus of the paper. The paper set forth the theory of trade and migration within the context of seasonal agricultural markets. The author reviews the work of Mundell and Jones and applies it to this labor market with particular attention to fruit, vegetable, and sugar production in the winter versus seasonal production of fruits and vegetables in summer.

Subjects: seasonal; programs; demand; immigration; migration; supply
Geography: US; FL
   Subjects: supply; unemployment; programs; income
   Geography: US

   Abstract: This paper analyzes the H-2 foreign worker program in agriculture within the context of the theory of monopsony in accordance with program regulations. Empirical results for the Florida sugarcane industry are presented. Authors consider the implications of income distribution for alternative levels of the adverse-effect wage rates.(e)
   Subjects: ethnicity; income; seasonal; corporate; programs; migration; supply; recruit
   Geography: FL; US; Caribbean

   Abstract: Reports on an econometric model of the Florida citrus-harvesting labor market including the period when H-2 workers were employed in the harvest. The model including a domestic labor supply equation, foreign and domestic labor demand equation, and a wage equation suggested a highly elastic domestic supply of labor. A qualitative variable (for the termination of the Bracero Program and the change in governmental attitude toward foreign workers) suggested that the more restrictive stance against foreign worker certification after the termination of the Bracero Program shifted wages above what they would have been.(e)
   Subjects: programs; demand; supply; wage; immigration; tasks; costs; productivity; seasonal; documentation
   Geography: FL; US

   Abstract: During the nineteenth century sugar cane was produced on plantations with slave labor or, after the end of slavery, contract laborers from low-income countries. The source areas and employers of these contract-laborers and political and economic factors are discussed. The ethnic composition of the plantation labor force shifted over time. Technological changes in sugar cane production had implications for changes in the nature of the labor demand and supply.
   Subjects: ethnicity; race; history; other-farm; contractor; technology; supply; demand; wage
   Geography: US

   Subjects: history; Immigration
   Geography: South

   Abstract: Based on a survey of Indiana grain, fertilizer, chemical and farm supply firms, compensation and benefits are reported by firm size and six employee types: manager, assistant manager, department manager, elevator employee, typical employee, and outside salesperson.
   Subjects: wage; benefits; manager
   Geography: IN
Subjects: wage; benefits; manager
Geography: US

Subjects: wage; hours; labor-requirements
Geography: OH

Abstract: The major federal programs that affect agricultural labor markets are discussed including the Fair Labor Standards Act, Occupational Safety and Health Act, unemployment insurance, workman's compensation, and others. The author reviews the legislative histories behind these laws, and examines ways in which the laws impact the employer-employee contractual relationship in agriculture. Five policy issues emerge from the author's review: 1) coverage, 2) record-keeping and reporting, 3) cost impacts, 4) treatment of migrant farm laborers under current law, 5) and the information available to employers and employees about the laws.
Subjects: documentation; benefits; hazard; wage; seasonal; labor-relations; working-conditions; laws; migration
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; laws; documentation; seasonal; supply; demand; immigration
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; Immigration; supply; demand; documentation; seasonal
Geography: CA

Subjects: personnel-management; manager; education; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; IRCA; supply; demand; seasonal
Geography: US

Abstract: Factors contributing to undocumented entry of Mexican workers are examined. A review of historical trends in undocumented migration reveals such migration involves a great number of workers each year, and has been an enduring activity. Key factors identified are slow growth and poor economic opportunities, income inequalities, and rapid population growth in Mexico. Analysis of trends in these factors lead the authors to conclude that undocumented entry of Mexican workers into the U. S. is likely to continue as the incentives to emigrate persist. The effect of U. S. policy toward undocumented immigration on future immigration is not discussed, although the ability of the U.S. to restrict undocumented immigration without addressing the underlying factors accounting for the immigration is questioned.

Subjects: Mexican; income; migration; immigration; seasonal; wage; careers; personnel-management; unemployment
Geography: US; Mexico


Subjects: women; hours; careers; family; technology
Geography: US


Subjects: history; productivity; technology; intensive
Geography: US


Subjects: supply; demand
Geography: US


Subjects: supply; demand; women; technology; migration; productivity
Geography: US


Abstract: This paper is an introduction to a volume on rural labor markets. The sociology of labor markets are discussed in broad terms and prior research efforts are quickly summarized. The authors conclude with an overview of the papers that comprise the volume.

Subjects: women; ethnicity; family; income; careers; personnel-management; demand; supply; unemployment; productivity
Geography: US


Subjects: migration; supply
Geography: US

Subjects: education; supply; demand; careers; programs; migration; technology; intensive; unemployment; seasonal; wage; laws; productivity
Geography: US


Abstract: This article outlines the role of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in enforcement of immigration quotas. The legislative history of Public Law 89-236 is summarized. Rules governing immigrant priority in entrance to the United States are reviewed. Specific regulations concerning admittance of foreign laborers on a permanent as well as temporary basis are discussed. The overall administrative structure of immigration regulation is presented.

Subjects: documentation; laws; programs; immigration; supply
Geography: US


Abstract: Agricultural employers in the Northeast region of the U.S. were surveyed to determine estimated cost rates should unemployment insurance be extended to agriculture. Workers were also surveyed to estimate the number of potential and actual beneficiaries, total covered earnings, actual and potential benefits. Analysis of coverage provisions by type of farm was done to determine if their effects would vary with farm type. Comparison of the data collected to Statistical Reporting Service data indicates that farm employment may be less seasonal than traditionally assumed. This conclusion refutes the argument against extending unemployment coverage to agriculture because of its seasonal nature.

Subjects: benefits; wage; seasonal; unemployment; programs; costs
Geography: Northeast


Abstract: The farm and nonfarm work experiences of farm women are examined. The researchers gathered multi-source data on farm families in two rural Michigan townships. One hundred and twenty-four farm families in the selected townships were mailed questionnaires that solicited information on how the family completed a list of 56 household chores. Data from the surveys were supplemented with background information from neighborhood informants and public records on the 124 respondent families. They conclude that the size of the farm enterprise affects the time women spent on farm tasks and the seasonal distribution of labor effort. However, the researchers find farm size did not affect the sharing of chores between husbands and wives. The results generally indicate that farm households specialize labor effort across farm women and men. Farm men are typically responsible for farm tasks and women concentrate on housework.

Subjects: family; women; hours; careers; seasonal; family-farm; corporate; tasks
Geography: MI; US


Abstract: A discussion of the resources required for a dairy enterprise.

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; technology
Geography: US
   Subjects: education; income
   Geography: US

   Subjects: education
   Geography: US

   Subjects: programs; migration; seasonal; supply; demand
   Geography: MD

   Subjects: IRCA; immigration; laws; programs; seasonal; supply; documentation
   Geography: US

   Subjects: age; education; ethnicity; Hispanic; family; housing; income; health; year-round
   Geography: US

   Abstract: This guide to the management of farm labor covers gross income and labor costs, competition, Social Security, employer rating, and employing young people.
   Subjects: programs; costs; personnel-management
   Geography: US

   Subjects: family-farm; labor-requirements
   Geography: US

   Subjects: nonfarm; careers
   Geography: US

   Subjects: nonfarm
   Geography: PA; MA
   Subjects: Mexican; programs; immigration; documentation; labor-relations
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: women; family; hours; family-farm; income
   Geography: IA

   Subjects: history; women; income; hours; technology; family
   Geography: IA

   Subjects: regulations; laws
   Geography: US; NY

   Abstract: Juxtaposes the conflicting interests of apple producers needing a dependable harvest labor force and domestic workers seeking employment. Examines the potential effects on producers of a termination of access to foreign workers under the H-2 program. Examines the potential for mechanization. Discusses an alternative scenario of employing Puerto Rican workers and earlier experiences of employing Puerto Rican workers in the New York apple harvest.
   Subjects: tasks; supply; demand; programs; immigration; technology
   Geography: US

   Abstract: The apple harvest labor force in New York's Champlain Valley has been made up of local and migrant workers as well as temporary Jamaican workers. This paper uses regression analysis to look at changes in labor productivity over six seasons for the three major groups of harvest workers. Hourly productivity of migrant workers declined significantly over the period. Local workers make up the bulk of the labor force and their harvesting capacity remained relatively constant. Productivity of Jamaican workers declined. Apple producers are expected to request additional foreign workers.
   Subjects: supply; productivity; tasks; labor-requirements; costs; immigration
   Geography: NY

   Subjects: wage; benefits
   Geography: OH

Abstract: The author characterizes the predominant view of the cause of migration of both blacks and whites from the South since 1930 as resulting from agricultural mechanization. The present paper disputes this view, arguing the true cause of migration can be traced to the South's cotton farming crisis in the 1930s. The author characterizes the period of the Depression as one in which large farm owners secured federal aid in the form of agricultural subsidy payments, for which they reduced their cotton acreage, used the federal funding to buy tractors, and displaced their tenants. The net result of these changes was a massive reduction in the large landholders' demand for tenant labor which caused the large-scale migrations. The author uses regression techniques to confirm this explanation. The paper generalizes this finding, concluding that labor migration is shaped jointly by socioeconomic and political relations that can only be understood in its particular historical context. The author argues that migrations subsequent to the Depression Era should be interpreted to reflect conditions from this original impetus for migration.

Subjects: race; demand; year-round; other-farm; programs; demand; unemployment; migration; intensive; technology; history
Geography: GE; TX; LA; MS; AL; NC; SC; VA; AK; US

Subjects: manager; family-farm; nonfarm
Geography: US

Subjects: history; women; family; hours; tasks; nonfarm; ethnicity
Geography: KS

Subjects: supply; productivity; tasks
Geography: US

Subjects: education; technology
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; labor-relations; union
Geography: CA

Abstract: This article looks at Mexican immigration to the U.S. over the years as a response to labor market conditions. The bracero program brought in contract Mexican labor for seasonal agricultural work until public controversy caused its lapse in 1964. Mexican-born workers are concentrated in California and Texas in a variety of industrial, service, and agricultural occupations.(e)
Subjects: Mexican; immigration; demand; supply; documentation; seasonal; programs; history; unemployment
Geography: US;CA;TX
Subjects: immigration; Mexican; Hispanic; migration; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; programs; laws; documentation
Geography: US

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; tasks; technology
Geography: MT

Abstract: Contrasts the experiences of Jamaican H-2 workers harvesting apples on a New York farm with the experiences of domestic black migrant workers (as related by Friedland and Nelkin). Based on the personal experiences and observations of one of the authors who lived and worked in the camp with the Jamaican workers, the Jamaicans were indeed more motivated and industrious. Foner and Napoli attribute the difference primarily to the relative position in society of the two groups. The Jamaicans see the employment as an opportunity for advancement whereas black domestic migrants see it as no opportunity for advancement. The relative value of the wages is substantially different to the two groups.
Subjects: tasks; productivity; programs; wage; seasonal; migration; race; careers
Geography: NY

Subjects: immigration
Geography: US

Subjects: family-farm; corporate; family
Geography: US

Subjects: nonfarm; family-farm; family; income; careers
Geography: NE

Subjects: health; migration
Geography: CA


Subjects: laws; immigration; documentation
Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; laws; programs
Geography: US


Subjects: education; supply; demand
Geography: US


Subjects: race; supply; education; income
Geography: US


Abstract: The educational level of the farm-related population, including nonmetro farm residents and workers is described by race and sex. This population has less education than nonfarm-related counterparts in all areas examined.

Subjects: education; race; women
Geography: US


Subjects: wage; seasonal
Geography: US


Subjects: history; women; supply; family
Geography: US


Subjects: IRCA; laws; labor-relations; supply; demand; immigration; documentation
Geography: US


Subjects: tasks; education; wage; piece-work; other-farm; productivity; personnel-management
   Abstract: This paper develops a commodity system approach for analysis of agricultural labor markets and development of a sociology of agriculture. The author discusses implications of the commodity approach and the approach's advantages and disadvantages.
   Subjects: technology; intensive; labor-relations; personnel-management; supply; productivity; union
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: seasonal; union; corporate; labor-relations
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Findings from regression analysis of changes in the rates of undocumented immigration from Mexico to the United States based on data for 1946 to 1965 are presented. Several factors are found that account for changes in the level of migration and in the origin and destination of migrants. The findings of the research largely confirm intuitive hypotheses. The level of undocumented immigration by Mexican workers is significantly associated with changes in the relative level of economic activity in the two countries. Roughly half of the variation in the level of migration are explained by changes in the following variables: wages paid to farm workers and agricultural productivity in the United States and Mexico, Mexican farm prices and agricultural capital investment, after inflation is controlled for using econometrics. The author divides factors associated with differing level of migration into push and pull factors, and concludes that the "push" factors are of greater importance in varying level of migration than "pull" factors.
   Subjects: documentation; Mexican; wage; income; seasonal; programs; demand; supply; unemployment; immigration; migration; technology; intensive; productivity
   Geography: US; Mexico

   Subjects: productivity; supply; demand; corporate; family-farm
   Geography: US

   Abstract: The impact of working and living conditions of agricultural workers on the workers' health is estimated using data from Tulare, California. The probability of agricultural worker reporting gastrointestinal disorders is 60% higher among employees of farms that lack field sanitation on agricultural job sites. The probability that workers experience gastrointestinal, respiratory, and muscular problems are significantly higher among workers facing adverse living conditions. These health problems do not significantly increase the likelihood that a worker's family receives welfare payments or earns a lower income. However, the probability that a worker receives unemployment compensation is substantially increased if the worker suffers respiratory problems.

Abstract: Trends in the use of short-term seasonal agricultural labor by farms are investigated using data from QALS, U. S. Employment Service Monthly Farm Labor Reports, Census of Agriculture data. The author examines how the level of short-term employment in agriculture has varied since 1950. Other topics investigated include the durations of short-term agricultural employment, and state and regional variations in the use of short-term agricultural employees, and the characteristics of seasonal laborers. The author concludes by cautioning public policy makers to consider both the attributes of seasonal farm laborers and the precise demands of farms for short-term laborers in designing interventions to ameliorate ills associated with seasonal agricultural employment.

Subjects: family; demand; seasonal

Geography: US


Subjects: laws; immigration

Geography: US


Subjects: history; race; supply; family; laws; labor-relations

Geography: MD


Subjects: migration; unemployment; supply; demand; careers; education; income; wage; technology; productivity; seasonal; race; programs; history; laws

Geography: US


Abstract: This article examines barriers to unionization under the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975. Under the Act, farm workers in the state can organize and collectively bargain with growers. The Act laid a groundwork for marked increases in unionization of agricultural laborers. Various constraints to unionization are outlined in the paper. The authors develop an analytical model to compare union activity in seeking to organize farm laborers to that of commercial enterprises providing services. Individual characteristics of farm laborers, and the costs and uncertainties of unionization act as economic constraints on unions seeking to organize California farm workers. Other barriers to successful organizing identified are ethnic factors, primitive employment practices, and logistical barriers associated with forming hiring halls. The authors doubt that a majority of California farm workers will be unionized in light of the constraints to unionization identified.

Subjects: ethnicity; Mexican; personnel-management; seasonal; labor-relations; union; laws; costs

Geography: CA; US


Abstract: This article estimates the decline in labor's relative share in U.S. tobacco production for the period 1949-1976. This decline was due to a high elasticity of substitution of capital for labor and a labor-saving bias in technological changes. A comparison of these findings with those of similar studies is made.
Subjects: intensive; technology; labor-requirements; tasks; productivity
Geography: NC; US

Abstract: Traces the history of the Bracero Program including a brief history of Mexican migration to the United States prior to the Bracero Program. Touches on some economic aspects of the program, but focuses primarily on the continuing negotiations over the program. Examines the conflicts between the United States and Mexican governments over terms of the contracts and program.
Subjects: programs; migration; Mexican; seasonal
Geography: CA; TX; US; Mexico

Abstract: Paper looks at the effect of federal commodity price support policies on farm labor. The author concludes programs such as deficiency payments, price supports, supply management, and other commodity policies neither help nor hurt farm laborers significantly. The programs have opposing effects which tend to cancel one another, although positive and negative effects are found when programs are looked at separately.
Subjects: wage; programs; demand; supply; technology; productivity; unemployment
Geography: US

Subjects: regulations; laws; programs
Geography: CA

Subjects: wage; demand; supply
Geography: US

Subjects: demand; supply; wage; education; laws; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: education

Abstract: The role of migration as a factor in the local area's economic growth due to its impact on the size and characteristics of the labor force is investigated. Earlier studies of the effect of migration on the labor force are reviewed and found to ignore variations in the socioeconomic contributions of migrants to rural areas. The author explores potential variations in labor force contributions of migrants by differentiating nonmetropolitan places by size and distance from a metropolitan area. Using a subsample (n = 8,442) of survey respondents from a 1979 survey of registered voters residing in nonmetropolitan counties in Kentucky, the author finds that large nonmetropolitan places (defined as areas with population 10,000 to 49,999), and areas adjacent to metropolitan areas receive younger and more highly educated migrants than more rural places. The occupational status, and family income of migrants to larger or metropolitan area adjacent places is also higher than in smaller, nonadjacent nonmetropolitan areas. Another finding of the study is that migrants differ markedly from long-term residents across both types of nonmetropolitan areas.

Subjects: age; education; family; seasonal; migration; supply

Geography: KY; US


Subjects: education

Geography: US


Abstract: To answer critics of the environmental effects and energy use of U.S. agriculture, this paper looks at the feasibility of de-mechanizing agriculture. A switch from tractors to workstock is considered, along with the increased need for human labor. Pesticide needs, fertilizer needs, and crop drying needs are examined in an organic versus inorganic context. Although fuel conservation should be undertaken, the current technology should not be abandoned at great cost to farm production, food prices, and the economy.

Subjects: demand; hours; labor requirements; intensive; productivity; technology; wage

Geography: Northeast


Subjects: supply; demand; seasonal; laws; labor-relations; other-farm

Geography: US


Subjects: supply; demand

Geography: US


Abstract: Prior to World War II, the sugar industry was labor intensive. Unionization drove up the cost of labor, which led to the mechanization of the sugar industry. The authors...
use a case study to challenge the assumption that mechanization is primarily initiated by management to gain control over workers. They disagree with the idea that mechanization inevitably leads to a loss of skills in the labor force. Rationalization of production is only one aspect of the continuing class struggle. The outcome of rationalization is determined by the given historical context.

Subjects: union; intensive; costs; labor-requirements; productivity; technology; history
Geography: HI; US

Subjects: income; nonfarm; family; race; women
Geography: LA

Subjects: income; race; family; education; wage; age; unemployment
Geography: South

Subjects: education; technology
Geography: US

Abstract: This paper investigates the immigration and assimilation patterns of Punjabi Sikh orchard farmers in rural California. The author reviews the historical context of immigration. Immigrants' perceptions of their social and economic situation are reviewed. The Punjabi's cultural traditions are outlined and related to their immigration experiences in California. The treatment of the immigrants under the 1965 Immigration Act is reviewed.
Subjects: ethnicity; family; income; careers; family-farm; laws; programs; immigration
Geography: CA; US

Abstract: This article examines the relation between socio-economic well being and the organization of agricultural production of several agricultural counties. The relation is studied in two counties in an attempt to control for regional effects on the association. Data for the study cover the period 1949 to 1970. Changes in agricultural production during the 1949 to 1969 are used to gauge the socio-economic well being of counties in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains states. The researchers conclude that there are significant regional effects of the link between changes in agricultural production and socio-economic well being. In addition, increases in the proportion of farm labor hired rather than coming from family or operator sources is associated with reduced well being. Increases in the scale of production (i.e., size of farms) is also negatively associated with socio-economic well being of the counties studied, although this effect is considerable less strong than the effect of increases in hired labor. Other variables considered by the author include population change, tenant farms, and type of farm. These are compared with changes in an index of socio-economic well being using regression techniques.
Subjects: family-farm; income; careers; productivity; technology; history; corporate; personnel-management; housing
Geography: US; Northern Region; Central Region

Subjects: programs; laws
Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; unemployment; housing; family; migration; seasonal; education
Geography: North Central; West


Subjects: labor-requirements; costs; income
Geography: US


Subjects: migration; supply; demand; working-conditions; labor-relations
Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; laws; programs; supply; demand; personnel-management
Geography: US


Abstract: Texas employs between 90,000 and 136,000 agricultural laborers during the year, which is the third highest level in the U.S. The types of farms that comprise Texas agriculture are described. Ranching and cotton farming are the most common types, but there are also a great number of other types of fruit and vegetable farms in the state. Texas is described as the largest source of domestic migrant farmworkers in the U.S. Although little precise data exist regarding the number of migrant laborers that permanently reside in Texas, they appear to number between 30,000 and 400,000, are primary if Hispanic origin, and are concentrated in the Rio Grande Valley. Texas farmworkers lack legal protection due to exemptions from regular labor laws granted by the Texas Legislature and by lack of adequate enforcement of existing protection. The paper ends with a discussion of the possible impact changes in federal and state laws, and other demographic or economic changes, will have on Texas farmworkers. The author concludes that the future shows signs of improvement for the state's agricultural laborers.

Subjects: Hispanic; documentation; benefits; income; seasonal; year-round; contractor; IRCA; programs; regulations; migration; immigration
Geography: TX


Abstract: This paper characterizes agricultural labor markets as secondary/casual labor markets. The author points to several key features of casual labor markets that are
present in agricultural labor markets, including: an absence of unions, impersonal relationships between laborers and employers, largely unskilled labor, compensation by unit of product (piece-work) rather than by unit of time (hourly wages), and low level of use of capital or machinery. The author concludes that public policy should aim to decasualize agricultural labor markets. Mechanisms for formalizing labor: markets and benefits from decasualization are discussed.

Subjects: documentation; benefits; wage; piece-work; seasonal; labor-relations; regulations; technology; history

Geography: US; CA; South


Subjects: seasonal; demand; supply; labor-requirements

Geography: US


Abstract: This article examine the labor force activities of farm spouses. The dynamics of the labor market participation decision are studied. The impetus for employment on and off the farm are examined. The articles summarizes trends in the wages, hours, and earnings of farm wives.

Subjects: women; family; income; careers; nonfarm; supply; unemployment; wage; hours

Geography: US


Subjects: migration; laws; income; seasonal

Geography: US


Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; laws; programs; supply

Geography: US


Subjects: Mexican; immigration

Geography: CA


Abstract: In addition to the "split" or "dual" labor markets already discussed in the literature, there is a third or "tertiary" labor market in the United States of undocumented Mexican aliens who have little or no education or job skills, have difficulty with the English language, have incurred a stigmatized social status, and are unable or powerless to assert their human and civil rights. They work in services, the garment industry, construction, agriculture, and horticulture: industries with wages so low that most U.S. citizens will not work there.

Subjects: Mexican

Geography: US

545. Good, Darrel; LaDue, Eddy; Davey, Lance. "Economics of Mechanical Tree Fruit Harvesters." *Journal of the Northeastern Agricultural Economics Council,* v.6, n.1, April 1977.
Abstract: The difficulty of obtaining harvest labor has increased interest in mechanical harvesters. Cost and harvester performance data for apples and cherries were gathered from 15 New York growers. Mechanical harvester costs were compared to costs of hand harvesting of apples and custom harvesting of cherries. Machine harvest rates were calculated. They are important for determining the total quantity of apples that can be harvested and the savings that can result (when compared to hand harvesting). Harvest rates depend on type of apple, size of tree, trees per acre, and management of orchard. Lower harvest costs resulted from half of the harvesters analyzed.

Subjects: seasonal; costs; productivity; tasks; technology
Geography: NY


Abstract: A detailed description of the new immigration legislation including penalties, amnesty programs, and the "replenishment workers" program is presented.
Subjects: IRCA; immigration; laws; documentation; seasonal; programs; supply; demand
Geography: US


Subjects: IRCA; other-farm; supply; demand
Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; IRCA; laws; programs
Geography: TX


Abstract: This article is the summary of a symposium held at the July 1986 American Agricultural Economics Association annual meeting. Participants presented information and exchanged ideas on the agricultural labor market. Martin presented research on the three major farm labor issues in western agriculture, mechanization, immigration reform, and collective bargaining. Gunter focused on Georgia's efforts aimed at establishing a task force to address farm labor problems. Goodwin examined the wage and benefit structure of, and demand for, hired agricultural labor in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Coltrane summarized policies, trends, and patterns relating to hired farm labor.
Subjects: benefits; wage; seasonal; corporate; laws; programs; demand; supply; immigration; migration; costs; intensive; technology; labor-requirements; productivity
Geography: US; GA; TX


Subjects: supply; demand; wage
Geography: TX

Abstract: Employment in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas during 1978-1984 is discussed. This period is characterized as one of transition, with a rise in service sector employment, and changes in the types of farms employing workers in the agricultural sector. The region experienced an acceleration of an earlier trend toward greater industrialization during the period studied. Cotton farming, once the dominant crop in the areas has given way to citrus and vegetable farming which is more labor intensive. Another important trend highlighted in the paper is the expansion of documented and undocumented Mexican laborers into the region in response deteriorating economic conditions in Mexico. The characteristics of the regions labor force are summarized. Problems apparent from a decline in the demand for unskilled agricultural laborers in the region are discussed.

Subjects: Mexican; income; seasonal; migration; immigration; supply; demand; technology; productivity; documentation

Geography: TX; US


Subjects: supply; demand; other-farm
Geography: TX


Abstract: Using longitudinal data set, the factors associated with nonfarm labor market entry by members of farm households are examined. These factors are compared with factors affecting departure from the nonfarm labor market for these same workers. The model of labor market entry and exit developed considers the effects of changes in key economic variables over a four-year period. Labor allocation decisions among home production, farm production, and off-farm employment of women in farm families in Wisconsin are examined using probit analysis of panel data covering four years. Labor market decisions of these women are important factors in the well-being of the families involved and for the communities in which the women reside. The authors discuss these welfare implications. The nonfarm labor participation by women in the survey increased over the course of the data collection period.

Subjects: women; family; income; family-farm; supply; productivity; tasks
Geography: WI; US


Subjects: labor-requirements
Geography: PR


Subjects: history; labor-relations
Geography: CA


Abstract: Provides an excellent statement and synthesis of the current state of economic knowledge about the effects of immigration. Assesses the limitations of this knowledge, and suggests many important questions about which researchers have little knowledge. Focuses largely on research related to the immigration in the seventies. Includes an extensive bibliography.

Subjects: immigration; supply; demand

Geography: US


Subjects: IRCA; immigration; laws; programs

Geography: US


Abstract: Argues for careful consideration of a guest worker program with Mexico. Any agreement should be bilateral with the cooperation of government, employers, and workers. The importance of regional variations in the countries should be recognized. Any temporary worker program should contain a component of vocational training.

Subjects: education; programs; immigration; seasonal

Geography: US


Subjects: other-farm; education; tasks

Geography: CA


Abstract: The author draws upon his dissertation research summarizing the patterns of expenditure of migrants to the Florida sugarcane harvest under the H-2 program, arguing that the program has not had the expected effect on development in the home country. He argues that the U.S. should exercise its developmental responsibility in continuing the program. Labor contracts should be modified to include stipulations that a greater proportion of workers return to the harvest for more than four seasons.

Subjects: seasonal; immigration; programs; wage

Geography: FL


Abstract: Experience under the British West Indies Temporary Alien Labor Program during the late 1970's and early 1980's are discussed. The program permits agricultural workers from the British West Indies to enter the United States on a seasonal basis to perform agricultural harvesting labor. The chief applications of the program are to the apple growers in the Northeast and the sugar cane growers in Florida. Legal disputes over the program have occurred between the growers who argue the imported labor is required to supplement insufficient domestic labor, and representative of domestic agricultural workers who criticize the program of depressing wages and promoting poorer working conditions. The relationship...
between legal issues, the U. S. farm labor market, and the Jamaican peasantry. The author finds the program is jeopardized by its use in times of high domestic unemployment. The author argues that the import of labor from the British West Indies is best understood as resulting from a historical perspective that considers the labor market conditions of relevant countries internationally rather than by focusing solely upon to labor needs of a particular country in a single year.

Subjects: documentation; ethnicity; seasonal; programs; Immigration; laws; unemployment; union; labor-relations; personnel-management; housing; working-conditions; history; case

Geography: US; FL; NY


Abstract: Compares Jamaican workers under the H-2 program who harvest Florida sugarcane with Jamaican small farmers who have not participated in the H-2 program. Tries to determine whether foreign earnings have contributed to the capital base of H-2 workers by comparing them with their countrymen who have not migrated. Concludes that the H-2 program has neither enhanced development nor led to the accumulation of capital.

Subjects: programs; seasonal; immigration; wage

Geography: FL


Subjects: race; Income; education; unemployment; family

Geography: AR


Subjects: costs; labor-requirements

Geography: KY; TN; US


Subjects: costs; labor-requirements

Geography: KY; TN; US


Abstract: This report analyzes variable and total costs per acre of producing burley tobacco rose in 1981. Authors estimated that costs rose 11% in 1981. Projections indicate that the cost of production of both crops will continued to increase by about 6% in 1982. Cost of tobacco inputs are also estimated. The costs of petroleum-based inputs and labor are forecasted to rise at a slower rate in 1982 than they did in 1981. Estimates were generated using 1977 survey data from a sample of 790 burley tobacco producers in the Bluegrass and south-central regions of Kentucky, and north-central and eastern Tennessee.

Subjects: intensive; costs; productivity

Geography: KY; TN; US


Abstract: Sharply lower yields raised the cost per pound of producing and selling burley tobacco about a third in 1983; however, total costs per acre declined by 12 percent,
mainly due to reduced labor requirements. If yields return to more normal levels in 1984, costs per pound should decline nearly a fifth.

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements
Geography: KY; TN; US

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements
Geography: NC; VA; US

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; technology; intensive
Geography: GA; NC; SC; VA; Southeast US

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements
Geography: US

Subjects: income; labor-requirements; costs
Geography: KY; TN

Abstract: This paper uses selected 1981 data from family owner-operated Pennsylvania dairy farms to model the structure of production using a translog variable cost function. Own-price and cross-price elasticities are estimated, as well as elasticities of scale and input substitution. Constant returns to scale are implied by an elasticity of scale parameter of 1.00. All feeds except pasture were considered substitutes for hired labor. The own-price elasticities of hired labor were inelastic.
Subjects: costs; productivity; labor-requirements; tasks; technology
Geography: PA

Abstract: The California Agricultural Labor Relation Act of 1975 (CALRA) was the first comprehensive statute in the United States creating a legal structure for selection of bargaining representatives and collective bargaining by agricultural laborers. The agency charged with overseeing the implementation of the Act collected information from participant-observation regarding a number of issues during the first year under the act. This article discusses the following issues: (1) bargaining unit determinations, (2) identification of the employing enterprise, (3) worker eligibility to vote in elections for union representatives, (4) election timing, (5) calculation of a "show of interest" in unionization by workers, and (6) application of National Labor Relations Act election procedures to CALRA. Specific factual questions relating to policy choices confronting the agency implementing CALRA are outlined. The author discusses alternative means by which the agency could acquire information and develop expertise in administering CALRA. The author argues the agency should initiate the
collection of factual data by consulting with labor relations experts, and sponsoring relevant research.

Subjects: union; labor-relations; seasonal; personnel-management; programs
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: immigration
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; supply; demand
Geography: US

Abstract: This paper examines changes in work, health, and family characteristics among Mexican men who migrate seasonally between Mexico and the United States. Researchers gathered data on 219 Mexican seasonal migrants to California in Jalisco, Mexico in a 1984 household survey and conducted detailed follow-up interviews conducted in 1985. Analysis of the survey data show that migrants experience marked role changes and lifestyles in the workplace and the family as a result of their seasonal migration. However, physical health of workers is not found to vary significantly with seasonal migration. In addition to serving an economic function by providing employment and earnings, migration has a significant social function. The paper describes these in the context of seasonal lifestyles.
Subjects: Hispanic; Mexican; seasonal; careers; family; migration; immigration; income; housing; health
Geography: CA; US; Mexico

Subjects: careers; corporate; family-farm; demand; unemployment; technology
Geography: US

Abstract: Regular hired farm labor, performing 150 days or more of farm work annually, became increasingly important in the 1970s. The number of regular hired workers in the United States increased by almost 50% during the decade, while the number of seasonal workers, operators, and unpaid family workers declined. Pricing of regular hired labor is investigated through estimation of three nested wage determination models in a case study analysis from Georgia. Micro-level data on individual workers was used to analyze the effects of general human capital, farm worker duties, and farm characteristics on wages rates.
Subjects: wage; seasonal; year-round; family-farm; demand; supply; intensive; labor-requirements; tasks
Geography: GA; US; Southeast


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Abstract: Local labor market characteristics are theoretically relevant to the determination of off-farm earnings of farm operators, but the empirical analysis of these effects has been hindered by a lack of appropriate data. This study employs the new census public use micro-data sample, PUMS-D, to investigate the effect of local labor market characteristics on off-farm earnings of farm operators. PUMS-D data allow local characteristics to be defined on a labor market area basis, rather than on a political boundary basis. For a sample of Georgia farm operators, local labor market size, unemployment rates, and industrial structure were found to have significant impacts on off-farm employment and earnings using a probit estimation model.

Subjects: income; wage; nonfarm; demand
Geography: GA; US


Abstract: This report is one of a series of publications on farm labor use in Georgia. The report is based on a survey of Georgia farm operators, which was administered in early 1983, concerning labor use during the prior year. The purpose of the survey was to collect detailed data on farm labor use in Georgia, that was not otherwise available. This study focuses on the use of substitutes for full-time hired labor and family/operator labor in Georgia row-crop agriculture in 1982. The study estimates use of three categories of custom services and three types of seasonal labor for six major row-crops. Relationships between farm size and the use of labor substitutes are investigated through cross-classifications of farm acreage of each community.

Subjects: hours; technology; supply; demand; family-farm; corporate; year-round; labor-requirements
Geography: U.S. Georgia


Subjects: women; hours; family-farm; family; nonfarm; manager; age; education
Geography: CA


Subjects: supply; demand
Geography: US


Abstract: A historian's view of the experience of a local labor market, Orange County, CA, during the Bracero Program is given. The article focuses on the relationship between the Bracero Program and the industrialization of the county. The program permitted the release of local labor formerly employed in agriculture into the developing industrial labor market providing a ready labor supply. Agricultural employers benefitted from the program by having an administered labor supply that was less expensive than otherwise.

Subjects: programs; history; immigration; migration; seasonal; documentation; wage
Geography: US


Subjects: costs; labor-requirements
Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; supply
Geography: US

Subjects: labor-requirements; costs; family; demand; tasks
Geography: KY; US

Subjects: working-conditions; seasonal; migration
Geography: CA

Subjects: immigration; supply; demand; income
Geography: US

Subjects: education
Geography: US

Subjects: labor-requirements; seasonal; wage; education
Geography: US

Subjects: women; hours; family; family-farm; careers
Geography: US

Subjects: unemployment; demand; income
Geography: US

Subjects: education; programs; income; migration
Geography: US

Abstract: One hundred and four farm laborers at 2 migrant labor camps were studied for evidence of psychopathology from self-reports of various symptoms of mental disorder. Those surveyed showed an overriding concern with exploitation by their crew boss, the farm owner, and by other workers. There were reports of numbness about life and place in society, pervasive feelings of fear and anxiety, distrust of others, and self-criticism.

Subjects: migration; working-conditions; health; labor-relations; manager

Geography: US


Subjects: education; technology

Geography: US


Abstract: Chronicles the use of H-2 workers in the Eastern apple harvest. Presents primarily the labor viewpoint arguing against the program. Argues that the work should be done by domestic workers and that organization is necessary to protect the workers.

Subjects: supply; demand; tasks; seasonal; labor-relations; programs

Geography: US; East


Abstract: The impact of large-scale farming on rural social structure and welfare is investigated. Using state-level data from 1959 and 1964, Goldschmidt's research found strong positive correlation between the prevalence of large farms and the a large relative size agricultural laborers described as "lower class." This paper extends the earlier analysis through addition of an income variable for farmers, farm laborers, and all rural residents. The model evaluated consists of a sequential ordering of five variables: farm scale affects, farm social structure, farm earning, and the earnings of farm workers and other rural persons. Six hypothesis suggested by Goldschmidt's these are developed and tested. Regression results offer limited support for the model, but would not warrant the model's complete acceptance.

Subjects: income; careers; corporate; family-farm

Geography: US


Subjects: supply; demand

Geography: Northeast


Subjects: migration; unemployment; supply; demand; careers; education; income; wage; technology; productivity; seasonal; race; programs; age; women

Geography: US


Abstract: The determinants of job satisfaction among a sample of Mexican-American laborers from four southwestern states are examined. The relationship between non-work satisfaction and reported job satisfaction (termed the spillover effect) is a particular focus of the study. Data for the study were obtained from a survey of 245 workers. Researchers find substantial spillover effects exist based on partial correlation analysis of survey data.
variables which attempted to measure worker satisfaction with non-work life were all found to be significantly related to job satisfaction after controlling for job and worker characteristics. These results were generally true across both rural and urban subsamples of the data, although some differences were detected. The paper concludes with a discussion of the findings in light of the effect of residing in urban areas, the cultural background of Mexican-Americans, and area of residence. Authors explain that the results show the importance of including non-work variables in measures of job satisfaction.

Subjects: Mexican; age; education; family; housing; income; manager
Geography: US; Mexico

Subjects: Mexican; family; migration
Geography: CA

Abstract: Discusses the political coalitions that maintained the Bracero Program during the fifties and the subsequent shift of political coalitions that brought about its demise. Treats the Bracero Program analogously to other farm subsidies and programs conferring special consideration to agriculture. As such, the Bracero Program was readily supported by other commodity groups and agricultural interests not directly benefiting from the program. Attributes the demise of the program to the shift of political power and thinking in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.
Subjects: programs; history; Mexican; migration; supply
Geography: CA

Abstract: Chapter examines the history and effect of the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act (CALRA). The author discusses effect of the law on unionization of agricultural laborers, employee and employer behavior, agricultural wage rates, and related topics. The effectiveness of the law in achieving its objectives is favorably reviewed. The applicability of the CALRA to other states in the U.S. is investigated, and a comparison between the CALRA and the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) is carried out.
Subjects: wage; labor-relations; union; working-conditions; laws
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: migration; seasonal; demand; supply; health
Geography: US

Subjects: seasonal; migration; health; demand; programs; IRCA
Geography: FL; MD; OH
Abstract: Trends in agricultural structure due to economic growth within developed nations are discussed.
Subjects: technology; supply; demand; corporate; family-farm
Geography: US

Subjects: history; productivity; technology; intensive; costs; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; other-farm; income; technology
Geography: LA

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; programs; income
Geography: US

Subjects: education; programs; family-farm; nonfarm; careers
Geography: OH

Subjects: immigration; race; ethnicity
Geography: US

Subjects: demand
Geography: US

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; technology
Geography: US

Subjects: history; migration; education; family; Mexican; immigration
Geography: CA
Subjects: tasks; labor-requirements; education; personnel-management; productivity
Geography: VA; US

Subjects: tasks; labor-requirements; education; productivity
Geography: VA; US

Abstract: This paper looks at the changes in current farm structure that result from rural economic development programs. Change in the opportunity cost of farm labor is the primary long run force behind the loss of medium size farms. Rural economic development programs that increase nonfarm wages may accelerate this process. Full-time farms might be enlarged to raise the level of labor productivity. Small full-time farms may become part-time farms as family members take off-farm employment. Areas and sectors of growth are considered using shift-share analysis. A federal program is needed for the development of urban-industrial clusters in nonmetropolitan areas that may cross state lines and will help stabilize rural population.
Subjects: careers; nonfarm; family-farm; demand; supply; migration; unemployment
Geography: US

Abstract: The article summarizes economic research into rural labor markets. The basic neoclassical theory of labor markets is presented and criticized. The author explores various issues and areas where he suggests research would likely be fruitful. Sociological and other disciplines perspectives on rural labor markets are compared to the neoclassical economic view. Hypotheses and research models are presented.
Subjects: supply; demand; wage; unemployment
Geography: US

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; technology
Geography: VA; PA

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; technology
Geography: MI

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; wage; working-conditions; income; costs; documentation; other-farm
Geography: MI

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; wage; working-conditions; income; costs; documentation; other-farm
Geography: NY


Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; wage; working-conditions; income; costs; documentation; other-farm
Geography: FL


Abstract: Based on participant-observation research during 1978-1979 on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, this is a study documenting the system of harvest labor and the living and working conditions of migrant farm workers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The labor force was composed of migrant crews from Florida, supplemented with local workers and others "shanghaied" from nearby urban areas. Crews were segregated into Mexican/Mexican American and American Black workers. The author lived with six different crews, interviewing workers and crew leaders. She also interviewed farmers employing migrant labor crews. The focus of the research was to compare the experiences, values, and attitudes of both types of crews, as well as the attitudes of others toward them.

Subjects: Hispanic; Mexican; Race; seasonal; working-conditions; migration; crew; housing
Geography: VA


Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; wage; working-conditions; income; costs; documentation; other-farm
Geography: CA


Abstract: The study provides a legislative history of the agricultural components of IRCA and their intents. It then evaluates the success of the law and examines the impact of IRCA on the agricultural industry, focusing on its effects on seasonal farm workers. The study looks at changes in numbers of workers and potential workers and changes (or lack of changes) in wages, benefits and working conditions, as well as changes in farm operations and the overall industry of perishable crop agriculture.

Subjects: documentation; working-conditions; IRCA; laws; immigration; seasonal; supply; wage; benefits
Geography: US

Subjects: migration; ethnicity; family; immigration; race; education; income

Geography: US


Abstract: This paper looks at labor contracts in industry and their effects on inflation. Agriculture can learn from industry's labor problems. The U.S. can learn from Germany and Japan, and should eliminate automatic cost-of-living pay increases. A common expiration date for major contracts might help restructure collective bargaining.

Subjects: productivity; union; technology; intensive; history; labor-relations; personnel-management; wage

Geography: US


Abstract: This paper reviews the Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA) since its passage in 1975. Different cases are cited as evidence of the failure of the ALRA. Agricultural workers should instead be covered under the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA). The NLRA has proved itself to be a balanced law over the past forty years. Conforming the ALRA to the NLRA would create a stable legal framework for collective bargaining in the agricultural sector. Making the ALRA identical to the NLRA would lessen the political nature of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board's (ALRB) operations by settling disputes over the unique provisions of the ALRA.

Subjects: labor-relations; union; laws; case

Geography: CA


Abstract: The article presents a legislative history of the Smith-Hughes Act. The positions of industry, labor, agriculture groups regarding the legislation are analyzed. The alignment of these organizations that shaped and permitted the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act are reviewed. The author considers what the passage of the Act implies regarding future legislation in this policy area. The article discusses in detail the organization and role of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education in the legislation.

Subjects: education; laws; programs; productivity

Geography: US


Abstract: The relationship between factor mobility, agricultural technology, and the impact of government farm support policies is examined. The estimated impact of changing support policies is found to vary significantly under different technological and mobility scenarios. Across-the-board reductions in farm support on output, exports, employment, and land values vary systematically across countries, depending on the country's level of reliance on export, output, and input subsidies. The author finds this creates considerable room for policy makers to achieve policy goals after a total reduction in government farm support is agreed upon. As an example the author argues that the U.S. producer subsidy equivalent could be reduced, while not changing the demand for agricultural labor in the U.S., by shifting the remaining subsidies toward inputs that are complementary with labor.
Subjects: programs; migration; immigration; supply; unemployment; demand; technology; intensive
Geography: US

Subjects: Income; migration; supply; demand
Geography: US

Subjects: programs; Mexican; supply; demand; immigration; migration
Geography: US; Mexico

Subjects: laws; programs; immigration
Geography: US

Subjects: history; supply; demand; migration; intensive; technology; unemployment
Geography: South

Subjects: history; migration; unemployment; wage; supply; demand; technology
Geography: South

Subjects: education; Hispanic; Mexican; family
Geography: TX

Abstract: A discussion of D.G. Johnson's paper that precedes this paper in the AMJAE. The author discusses the relation between international trade in agricultural commodities and demand for agriculture labor.
Subjects: income; demand; unemployment
Geography: US; FL

Subjects: migration; job-search; supply; wage
Geography: ID

Subjects: women; labor-relations; union
Geography: US

Subjects: technology; intensive; wage; demand; labor-requirements
Geography: US

Abstract: Article reviews legislative actions regarding reform of the United States immigration policies governing immigration from Canada, Mexico, and other Latin American countries. Provisions of proposed amendments to existing immigration law are discussed. The actual amendments to the immigration law are detailed. The emphasis in changes in the law was to create a ceiling of 120,000 immigrants from all countries in the Western Hemisphere. A quota of a maximum of 20,000 immigrants from any single country was retained.
Subjects: documentation; laws; programs; immigration; supply
Geography: US

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; tasks; other-farm
Geography: SC

Abstract: Analyzes labor employment practices by U.S. apple growers to determine why some apple-producing areas employ H-2 workers and others do not. In addition to this final report, there are separate reports for each major apple-producing area. Concludes that temporary foreign workers were employed in areas of low population density and high seasonal demand. Illegal aliens were not commonly employed in the H-2 areas.
Subjects: programs; labor-requirements; demand; seasonal; documentation; tasks
Geography: East

Abstract: This introduction to a book on seasonal agricultural labor traces the history of federal policies and presents an overview of historical statistics relating to employment of seasonal agricultural laborers (e.g., levels of employment, employment fluctuation, employing farm characteristics, the characteristics of seasonal farm laborers, and related topics). It includes an overview of policy approaches toward problems of seasonal agricultural laborers.
Subjects: Income; Seasonal; Programs
Geography: US

Abstract: Florida's agriculture is described with a focus on the state's reliance on migratory seasonal workers. The types of farming which comprise Florida's agriculture are outlined and characterized as generally labor intensive. The level of agricultural employment is described and summary figures are presented. Average wages paid to Florida farmworkers are reported as $4.19 in 1980, second only to California's average wage rate. The
percentage of migrants in the state's agricultural workforce due to the geographic distribution of the growing regions in the state and the seasonal crop patterns of the primary produce grown in Florida is high. There is a discussion of Florida farm use of the H-2 program and the use of documented foreign workers from primarily Caribbean countries. Various impacts of the state's high use of alien labor are discussed, including the effect of the availability of low cost workers on implementation of technology, and effect on wages and employment of domestic workers.

Subjects: ethnicity; Mexican; wage; seasonal; programs; demand; immigration; migration; supply; unemployment; contractor; intensive; technology
Geography: FL

Subjects: personnel-management; costs; productivity; income
Geography: US

Abstract: This paper reviews changes in labor market policies and institutions relevant principally to the seasonal, unskilled, hired agricultural work force over the past twenty years. The paper's focus is on policies and programs for migrant agricultural workers, though other agricultural workers are also considered. The author faults the lack of systematic study of seasonal agricultural labor markets and labor market institutions by agricultural economists. The paper suggests a structure for such study for the purpose of this exposition. The paper concludes with a discussion of the potential effects of changes in the immigration situation. The author proposes that the purpose of agricultural economic research into farm labor policy should be to describe explicitly what has, for the most part, been implicit policy.
Subjects: documentation; seasonal; migration; immigration; demand; supply; programs; laws; IRCA
Geography: US

Subjects: seasonal; personnel-management; housing; income
Geography: FL

Abstract: This paper analyzes some alternative educational techniques aimed at large commercial farmers. The characteristics of large farms that determine their educational needs are reviewed. Consequences of ignoring the educational needs of large farms are considered. Several educational delivery systems are discussed.
Subjects: education; corporate
Geography: US

Abstract: Robert J. Thomas's book shows how a stable supply of labor from Mexico has been obtained by the lettuce industry in the Southwestern U.S. As the organizational structure of the lettuce industry changed, employers used more unregulated, undocumented workers. Gender and citizenship, statuses produced external to the workplace, affect the labor
market outcomes of women and immigrant workers. Thomas presents a case study of different companies in the lettuce industry. He conducted interviews with workers, union representatives, managers, and industry representatives.

Subjects: supply; demand; immigration; Mexican; wage; tasks; seasonal; documentation; women; crew; piece-work
Geography: Southwest

Subjects: supply; demand
Geography: SC; NC; GA; AL; MS

Subjects: supply; demand; migration
Geography: South

Subjects: migration; income; demand
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; migration
Geography: US

Subjects: other-farm; wage; laws; regulations
Geography: NY

Subjects: personnel-management; recruit
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; tasks; labor-requirements
Geography: US

Abstract: Using a dual model, this paper examines the dynamic structure of the U.S. dairy industry. Applying the properties of the theory of the competitive firm to independent adjustment of two quasi-fixed inputs, the authors test and do not reject the theory for labor and herd size. However, when the model is used to test instantaneous adjustment of labor and herd size, instantaneous adjustment is rejected for these quasi-fixed inputs. The authors
estimate adjustment to optimal levels of inputs requires about two years for labor and ten for cows. Qualitative input adjustments of the labor and cow are found to not fully capture technological change in the dairy industry that took place over the period from which data for the study was obtained.

Subjects: demand; costs; intensive; labor-requirements; productivity; technology
Geography: US

Subjects: Mexican; migration; supply; demand; laws; technology; corporate; labor-relations; union
Geography: Southwest

Subjects: manager; personnel-management; costs; labor-requirements; tasks
Geography: US

Abstract: This study (1) identifies specific overhead jobs in terms of labor requirements, (2) identifies and quantifies specific overhead expenditure items, and (3) relates overhead labor requirements and overhead expenditures to specific production requirements by type of farm firm.
Subjects: costs; labor-requirements
Geography: LA

Subjects: income; nonfarm; family; family-farm
Geography: LA; US

Subjects: immigration; supply; demand; laws; costs
Geography: US

Abstract: This paper attempts to applies an international trade perspective to the issue of illegal immigration. The paper begins by summarizing and discussing secular changes in illegal immigration rates. The second section outlines the trade theory perspective, including the product-factor price equalization theorem. Also discussed are patterns of trade between the United States, Mexico, and Canada, and evidence from a study of U.S.-Mexican trade in winter tomatoes and agricultural labor. The expected distribution of gains and losses from future Mexican immigration are examined from the theoretical perspective introduced. The paper concludes with a discussion of policy implications of trade theory applied to U.S.-Mexican labor migration.
Subjects: Mexican; seasonal; IRCA; Programs; immigration; migration

Abstract: The implications of micro-economic theory on seasonal farm labor are discussed. The results from existing empirical studies covering a range of issues related to seasonal agricultural labor are presented.

Subjects: wage; benefits; seasonal; working-conditions; migration; union; demand; supply; unemployment

Geography: US


Subjects: history; laws; immigration; ethnicity; race

Geography: CA


Subjects: education; income; family-farm; careers; nonfarm; supply; demand; unemployment; programs

Geography: KY


Subjects: immigration

Geography: US


Subjects: IRCA; laws; regulations; immigration; documentation; supply; seasonal

Geography: US; CA


Subjects: personnel-management; wage; productivity

Geography: WA


Subjects: hazard; laws

Geography: US


Subjects: history; technology; productivity; intensive; race

Geography: VA

   Subjects: immigration; laws; case
   Geography: US

   Subjects: income; age; education; wage; hours; labor-requirements
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: other-farm; recruit; personnel-management
   Geography: US

   Subjects: history; race; other-form
   Geography: South

   Subjects: health, migration
   Geography: DE; MD; VA

   Subjects: immigration; income
   Geography: US

   Subjects: migration; immigration; job-search; recruit
   Geography: US

   Subjects: seasonal; unemployment; year-round; income
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Theories of Mexican emigration to the United States are divided into two broad groupings: push-centered and pull-centered theories. Push theories focus on poor economic conditions in Mexico leading Mexicans to seek employment in the U.S., while pull theories emphasize the relatively better economic opportunities in the U.S. as attracting Mexican workers. The author tests several hypotheses which encompass the two types of
theories over the period 1948 to 1972. Based on the analysis, the author concludes "push" theories account for more of the variance in the level of Mexican emigration than do "pull" factors. Emigration from Mexico results from economic-institutional changes in Mexico, specifically policies of the Mexican government which are causing consolidation of Mexican landholdings and discouraging peasant agriculture. The author concludes with a discussion of the policy implications of the greater importance of "push" factors. 

Subjects: Mexican; income; wage; seasonal; careers; programs; migration; immigration; unemployment; demand; supply

Geography: US; Mexico


Abstract: Recent analyses of the economic function served by immigrant workers from Mexico have tended to highlight two perspectives; the role of these workers in addressing labor shortages in the U.S., and use of Mexican immigrant workers by farm operators in retarding political action by domestic farmworkers. The author argues that labor scarcity has had little to do with the influx of foreign workers for unskilled labor based on a review of Immigration and Naturalization Statistics. Instead, review of the data reveal the social control function has been of greater importance in peripheral sectors of the U.S. economy. The researcher finds that Mexican immigrants do not form a simple upward curve as would be necessary for the scarcity argument to be valid; the level of immigration has been continually high. Rather, the immigration is a result of social control through desire by employers in the United States for a highly dependable labor force. The argument is illustrated with a review of the history of braceros in Southwestern agriculture.

Subjects: Mexican; documentation; seasonal; manager; personnel-management; union; laws; programs; demand; immigration; supply

Geography: Southwest region; CA; AZ; NM; TX; US


Subjects: labor-relations; union; working-conditions; wage

Geography: US; CA


Subjects: labor-relations; union; working-conditions; wage

Geography: US


Subjects: Mexican; union; labor-relations; Hispanic

Geography: TX


Abstract: This paper reports on empirical research looking at the management structure and practices within the nonagricultural labor markets in rural areas. The study found significant differences in fringe benefit payments for insurance programs between metropolitan and non-metropolitan employers using a national survey of firms. Several factors were found to be important in accounting for the differences. Factors associated with lower payments for fringe benefits by employers included; employment in a non-manufacturing industry, work in medium and small firms, firm location in Southern states, and the absence of unions. The authors offer an additional explanation for the differences, pointing out that
differences between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas are consistent with the presence of a more homogeneous labor market in rural areas.

Subjects: benefits; wage; nonfarm; year-round; personnel-management; union
Geography: US; South

Subjects: benefits; nonfarm; supply; careers
Geography: MS; TN

Subjects: benefits; wage; nonfarm; supply
Geography: MS; TN

Abstract: Using U.S. Census Bureau data from 1960, 1970, and 1980, changes in the economic status of nonmetropolitan black, Mexican and American Indian families during the period 1959 to 1986 are examined. Based on the analysis, researcher find substantial improvement in the economic status of rural minority families occurred during the period 1959 to 1979. Compared to the improvements in the economic status of metropolitan minority families, the paper finds considerably greater improvements were attained by nonmetropolitan minority families. Offsetting these improvements in status, nonmetropolitan black and Mexican families faced substantially deteriorating incomes between 1980 and 1987. Part of the decline in poverty among nonmetropolitan minority families is accounted for by the shift in residence toward urban areas during 1959-1979. American Indians benefitted considerably more than blacks or Mexicans from migration to metropolitan areas. Researchers also find increased participation in the labor market commitment had a greater ameliorative effect on family poverty for all groups than did availability public assistance. The association between increasing labor supply and reduced rural poverty is policy relevant.
Subjects: race; family; Mexican; ethnicity; income; programs; migration; supply
Geography: US

Subjects: education
Geography: US

Subjects: migration; seasonal; labor-relations
Geography: NY

Abstract: This paper investigates policies aimed at increasing the incomes of the farm population. Policies considered to achieve this objective include international trade policy for agricultural products. The paper hypothesizes that if farm incomes are increased, declines in
the size of the farm labor force and rural population would be slowed. The policy intervention used to influence positively the number of persons working in agriculture should focus on increasing the demand for resources that are used in agriculture.

Subjects: income; careers; programs; demand; supply; unemployment; productivity
Geography: US

Abstract: Presents a theoretical examination of the effects of continued large-scale illegal immigration of low-skilled labor into the United States. Concludes that domestic low-skilled workers would lose through lower wages rather than through unemployment. High-skilled workers and owners of capital would gain. Considers potential effects on the supply of skilled labor and capital.
Subjects: documentation; immigration; unemployment; wage; intensive; Mexican; personnel-management; programs; technology
Geography: US

Subjects: race; unemployment; supply; demand; programs
Geography: South

Subjects: immigration; supply; demand
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; regulations
Geography: MD

Subjects: costs; intensive; productivity; labor-requirements
Geography: ND

Abstract: Data was gathered from interviews with North Dakota farmers. Regression equations were developed that estimate seasonal use of farm operator labor and management time by farm size. How farmers allocate their management time among activities was examined. The time needed to coordinate and supervise labor increases at an increasing rate with the amount of labor needing supervision leading to diseconomies of size.
Subjects: seasonal; labor-requirements; tasks; manager; hours
Geography: ND

Subjects: tasks; labor-requirements; technology; costs; intensive
Geography: US
Abstract: The status of harvest mechanization of the major fruit and tree nut crops in the United States is examined. There is greater mechanization in fruit crops for processing (38% machine harvested) than for fruits for the fresh market (less than 1% machine harvested). More than 90% of the tree nut crops are machine harvested. The labor-displacement ratios range from 3:1 to 33:1 for fruit and from 5:1 to 12:1 for nuts.
Subjects: labor-requirements; technology; costs; intensive; tasks; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: labor-requirements; seasonal; technology; costs; intensive; tasks
Geography: US

Subjects: labor-requirements; tasks; seasonal; technology
Geography: US

Subjects: nonfarm; other-farm; income; careers
Geography: US

Subjects: wage; benefits; demand; labor-requirements
Geography: CA

Abstract: This article begins by presenting a legislative history of the Migrant Health Act of 1962 and related legislation. The organizations important to passage of the Act are outlined, and the key issues which led to the Act's acceptance are discussed. The article also explains the administrative structure of agencies charged with implementation of the Act. The author argues that further policies are necessary to adequately provide required health care for migrants and other seasonal farm workers.
Subjects: Hispanic; working-conditions; programs; history; health; hazard
Geography: US

Abstract: The conclusions and recommendations of a 1988 study of migrant farm workers in Illinois by Charles Kyle and others entitled "Una Vida Dura" (English "A Hard Life") are summarized in this article. The study reviewed was critical of the services provided by the Catholic Church to migrant farm workers in Illinois. The study recommended that the Church place greater emphasis on political organizing and personal empowerment in the Church's services to the segment of the population.
Subjects: union; migration; working-conditions; family; housing; seasonal
Geography: IL; US
Subjects: tasks; labor-requirements; costs; intensive
Geography: CA

Subjects: immigration; seasonal; other-farm
Geography: US

Abstract: Analyzes the effect of the termination of the Bracero Program on U.S. agricultural labor markets. Focuses on wage trend equations for the United States and selected Southwestern States using a dummy variable to distinguish the post-bracero period. Finds no statistically significant difference in the wage structure between the bracero period and the post-bracero period. (e)
Subjects: laws; age; education; ethnicity; race
Geography: US; Southwest

Subjects: immigration; programs; laws
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; programs; laws
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; laws; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; age; education; ethnicity; race
Geography: US

Subjects: programs; race; ethnicity; immigration; regulations
Geography: US

Subjects: labor-relations; income; family-farm
Geography: US

Subjects: tasks; seasonal; wage; costs  
Geography: AZ

Subjects: demand; costs  
Geography: Northwest

Subjects: women; age; education; income; careers  
Geography: US

Subjects: women; careers; hours; family  
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; Hispanics; immigration; education  
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; IRCA  
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; laws  
Geography: US

Subjects: migration  
Geography: UT

Subjects: laws; programs; income  
Geography: US

Subjects: migration; Mexican; wage; labor-relations  
Geography: West
   Subjects: union; immigration; labor-relations
   Geography: US

   Subjects: health; ethnicity
   Geography: CA; Tulare County

   Subjects: family; education; migration; immigration; Hispanic; ethnicity
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: Mexican; immigration; wage; supply
   Geography: U.S.; CA

   Subjects: family; family-farm; programs; careers
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Summary data for temporary workers (H, J, L, and F visas) are represented for 1967-72. Includes selected data for 1961-72 for temporary agricultural workers by source country. Notes the relative decline in unskilled relative to skilled temporary workers over the study period.
   Subjects: seasonal; immigration; migration; education
   Geography: US

   Subjects: costs; labor-requirements
   Geography: MI

   Subjects: benefits; programs; seasonal; year-round
   Geography: US

   Subjects: programs
   Geography: US
   Subjects: supply; demand; education; income; productivity
   Geography: US

   Subjects: nonfarm; income; seasonal; careers; year-round; family-farm
   Geography: US

   Subjects: costs; productivity; labor-requirements
   Geography: US

   Subjects: migration; immigration; demand
   Geography: US

   Subjects: programs; laws; immigration
   Geography: US

   Subjects: immigration; programs; laws
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: women; careers; family
   Geography: US

745. Kirksey, R. E. *Cotton Ginning and Assembly Options for Farmers in the Arch Hurley Conservancy District.* Las Cruces, NM: New Mexico State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1984. 13p.
   Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; tasks; technology
   Geography: NM

   Abstract: Gives an extensive history of the Bracero Program. The author's premise is that domestic labor supplies would have been adequate without the Bracero Program, except during World War II. The report is based on the author's review of government documents and papers covering domestic negotiations as well as international negotiations for the Bracero Program. Emphasizes the interplay of interest groups and government agencies. Devotes a chapter to the Farm Security Administration.(e)
   Subjects: history; Mexican
Abstract: This is a brief discussion of the theory of induced innovation as an explanation for mechanization in agriculture. The relation of the induced innovation theory to alternative explanations of machine-labor substitution in agriculture are examined.
Subjects: personnel-management; unemployment; technology; tasks; intensive; productivity

Subjects: seasonal; migration; education

Subjects: IRCA; laws; Immigration

Subjects: IRCA; laws; immigration

Subjects: technology; health; hazard; productivity

Subjects: labor-requirements; costs; tasks

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; tasks; productivity

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; tasks; productivity

Subjects: migration; supply; demand

Geography: West
   Subjects: costs; productivity; supply; demand
   Geography: OK

   Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations; manager
   Geography: US

   Subjects: ethnicity; seasonal; working-conditions; history; technology; family
   Geography: US

   Subjects: unemployment; recruit; job-search; demand; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round
   Geography: US

   Subjects: education
   Geography: US

   Subjects: personnel-management; Mexican; manager; labor-relations
   Geography: US

   Subjects: corporate; supply; demand
   Geography: US

   Subjects: costs; personnel-management; manager
   Geography: US

   Subjects: costs; productivity; labor-requirements
   Geography: US; Great Plains

   Subjects: costs; labor-requirements
   Geography: US

Subjects: wage; race
Geography: HI


Subjects: history; ethnicity; race; Hispanic
Geography: West


Subjects: labor-requirements
Geography: US


Subjects: tasks; labor-requirements
Geography: GA


Subjects: nonfarm; family-farm
Geography: US


Subjects: age; productivity
Geography: US


Subjects: seasonal; migration
Geography: US


Subjects: income; unemployment; age; health; education
Geography: KY; GA


Abstract: This paper examines the importance of off-farm income for people with farm earnings. Data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Internal Revenue Service were used to analyze nonfarm income of the farm population. Wage and salary earnings were the
largest source of nonfarm income for those with farm profits and for those with farm losses. As gross farm sales increased the importance of wage and salary income declined.

Subjects: nonfarm; income
Geography: US


Abstract: This paper uses the ability to sustain an economic loss of considerable magnitude as a measure of economic status for people with farm earnings. Using this concept, and data from the IRS, the change in economic status among people with farm earnings in analyzed for the 1960s. The relative importance of different sources of income is examined for different status groups. The results demonstrate the importance of off-farm income in helping families move to higher status levels.

Subjects: income; careers; nonfarm; family-farm
Geography: US


Subjects: migration; family; health
Geography: East Coast


Subjects: nonfarm; income; family; careers; family-farm
Geography: MA


Subjects: costs; productivity
Geography: LA


Abstract: Environmental concerns have raised questions about the continuous growing of potatoes on Long Island farms. An integrated pest management technique, crop rotations, could reduce total pesticide use. This paper uses a farm-level linear programming model to investigate the economic impacts of crop rotations. Pesticide use would go down as potato acreage decreased but a strong economic incentive remains for farmers to continue to grow potatoes intensively. A potato-cauliflower rotation has high returns, if growers can overcome managerial problems of using seasonal labor.

Subjects: costs; productivity; technology
Geography: NY


Subjects: wage; hours; family-farm; other-farm; income; programs
Geography: NY

Subjects: supply; demand; wage; productivity; technology; family-farm; costs
Geography: US

Abstract: Food prices and wages, employment, productivity, and other labor market characteristics of the U.S. manufacturing and retail food industry are examined within a simultaneous equation model. In general, the food price determination process is found to be more complicated than previously thought. Simulation results show that endogenizing input costs in a fully-specified model of mark-up pricing produces a complex pattern of food price determination. Estimation of pricing models other than simple market pricing models lead to significant new insights. Key variables linking general price level to price level in the food industry include wages and energy prices. The food sector labor productivity declines were in response to exogenous commodity price shocks. The results of this study highlight the importance of labor market developments in the food industry as well as macroeconomic changes on food pricing.
Subjects: wage; productivity; costs; demand
Geography: U.S.

Subjects: wage; productivity; costs; demand; technology
Geography: US

Subjects: costs
Geography: US

Subjects: programs; education; productivity
Geography: MS

Subjects: programs; education
Geography: CA

Subjects: nonfarm; income; family; family-farm; careers; crew
Geography: ND

Abstract: A 1985 survey of 933 North Dakota farmers gathered the data used in this study of off-farm work behavior. Regression analysis examines the effects of different characteristics on farm family member's decision to work off the farm. Individual characteristics such as age, education, and previous off-farm experience are considered. Size of farm, type of farm, net farm income, and debt-to-asset ratios proved significant in the off-farm work decision.
Proximity to larger cities was not an important factor in determining off-farm work participation, as was expected.

Subjects: nonfarm; age; education; family-farm; income
Geography: ND; US

Subjects: tasks; wage; manager; personnel-management
Geography: MI

Subjects: history; ethnicity; family-farm; immigration
Geography: CA

Subjects: technology; history; Mexican; seasonal; migration; income
Geography: NM

Subjects: Hispanic; family; income; housing
Geography: Southwest

Subjects: technology; tasks; Unemployment; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: demand; labor-requirements; unemployment
Geography: TN

Abstract: The relationship between farm size and the structure of the rural socio-economy is examined by looking at the possible impact of acreage and residency requirements imposed by the Reclamation Act. Data for the study are drawn from two sets of census tracts in Fresno County, California. One tract was chosen because it represents the current dominant agricultural system in western Fresno County. The other tract encompasses the agricultural system that is likely to emerge under the Reclamation Act. Although the Reclamation Act would have important beneficial effects on the rural community, these positive effects would not reach the rural poor: the seasonal, hired labor force. The effect of the Reclamation Act under alternative enforcement scenarios are also investigated to determine alternative ways the Reclamation Act's original goals might be achieved.
Subjects: seasonal; corporate; family-farm; laws; programs
Geography: CA; Fresno County; US

Abstract: Examines the current state of immigration statistics and recommends changes and enhancements to the system. Recommends that statistics and data be defined as a major program area in the Immigration and Naturalization Services; that annual reports be submitted to Congress and the President, including data on immigration and emigration; that a longitudinal study of immigrants be initiated; and that coordination with other agencies collecting data on immigrants be improved. Assesses the types of data that should be collected for a meaningful set of immigration statistics.

Subjects: immigration; programs; documentation
Geography: US

Subjects: unemployment; careers; income
Geography: US

Subjects: unemployment; hours; income
Geography: US

Subjects: race; unemployment; supply; demand; income; job-search
Geography: South

Subjects: women; unemployment; history; hours; careers
Geography: US

Subjects: unemployment; labor-requirements
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; demand; unemployment; seasonal; year-round
Geography: US

Abstract: Differences in the demographic composition, education, and prior industry of employment of unemployed workers in rural and metropolitan areas are examined. Data from the 1980 Current Population Survey of the Department of Census are applied to a labor utilization model first introduced by Clogg and Sullivan (1983). Regression analysis of the data point to the following conclusions regarding metropolitan/non-metropolitan unemployment; a) differences in the educational attainments of metro and non-metro workers is the most important characteristic accounting for differences in the level of unemployment and underemployment across the two areas, b) differences in the demographic composition of metro and non-metro workforces is not significantly associated with employment differences, c) differences in the industry of employment (i.e. manufacturing, service, agriculture) is
moderately associated with employment differences in metro and non-metro areas, and d) "discouraged" workers—individuals that are unemployed or underemployed and have low income or working hours—is more prevalent in non-metropolitan areas.

Subjects: age; education; race; women; hours; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round; supply; unemployment; income; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: family; family-farm
Geography: US

Subjects: women; family-farm; family
Geography: ND

Subjects: costs; tasks; technology
Geography: CA

Subjects: wage; demand; hours; labor-requirements
Geography: OH

Subjects: immigration; supply
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; income; supply
Geography: US

Subjects: programs; supply; demand; unemployment; costs
Geography: US

Abstract: Interview and dental exam data from a sample of Colorado adult migrant agricultural workers are used to ascertain the health care needs, level of use, and accessibility of health care services. Data on 503 adult migrant workers (331 males and 172 females) were collected in 1986. Researchers develop several indices of medical, dental, nutritional, and reproductive health to generate an overall profile workers state of health. The paper concludes with recommendations regarding the funding and delivery of health care services to migrant farmworkers.
Subjects: supply; demand; unemployment; seasonal; corporate
Geography: CA

Subjects: personnel-management; nonfarm; year-round
Geography: US; CA

Subjects: education; productivity; personnel-management
Geography: UT

Subjects: crew; other-farm; hours; income
Geography: UT

Subjects: labor-relations; seasonal; year-round; nonfarm
Geography: US

Subjects: education; programs; productivity
Geography: TN; Appalachia

Subjects: union; labor-relations; wage; benefits
Geography: US

Abstract: This guide to migrant education programs in Louisiana was written to give recruiters information about the nature of seasonal and temporary work performed by migrating agricultural workers and fishing industry laborers in the state. It teaches recruiters about the skills needed for agricultural and fishing jobs, including the raising and harvesting of crops or fish. The report also details at what time in the calendar year farm workers are generally needed. The guide provides migrant education recruiters with precise and accurate vocabulary for agricultural work activities to aid them in interviews with workers, fishers, growers, and processors. The book includes information on over twenty different crops, including: cotton, rice, pecans, soybeans, sugar cane, hay, fruits, citrus, strawberries,
blueberries, crawfish, trees, fish farms, livestock, turf grass, nursery crops, vegetables, poultry, Christmas trees, tobacco, peaches, grain crops, and dairy products.

Subjects: migration; seasonal; education; family; housing; documentation; programs

Geography: LA


Subjects: technology; intensive; productivity; demand; costs

Geography: South; US


Subjects: demand; supply; unemployment; nonfarm; seasonal

Geography: South


Subjects: family; women; manager; family-farm

Geography: SC


Abstract: Background characteristics and personnel attributes are associated with migration, as shown by a regression analysis of National Longitudinal Survey of the High School Class of 1972. Based on this analysis, migration is significantly related to individual characteristics and early economic and social experiences. Among males, the most important distinction between migrants and non-migrants from rural farming areas are their background characteristics. Compared to non-migrating men, males migrating from rural areas are less likely to come from farm backgrounds or to have career intentions to pursue farming. Women's migration also was significantly related to background characteristics. However, a significantly larger proportion of women from farm families was found. The analysis points to significance between the pattern of early adult social and economic attainments. These differences were also found to be significantly related to migration decisions in predicted directions.

Subjects: migration; income; careers; age; nonfarm; supply; job-search; family-farm; education; women; family

Geography: US


Abstract: An introduction to situs (group) analysis for use in sociological studies of agricultural labor markets is presented. When applied to nonhierarchical differentiation of occupations in the agricultural sector, situs is operationalized as two or more internally consistent, mutually exclusive, occupational families. A three-category situs classification is proposed comprised of production agriculture, agribusiness, and agricultural education/research. Each occupational situs is made up of a number of jobs that are hierarchically ranked according to social status. Overall, the proposed classification scheme represents three distinct, parallel, status ladders for agricultural occupations. The proposed classification scheme is then applied using data from the United States Census. The paper divides 70 agricultural occupations according to their proposed situs location. Then each situs is looked at with respect to worker socioeconomic characteristics. The paper also outlines an earnings determination model for each occupational group. Results from the Census data
support the validity of the situses, showing they differ in the socioeconomic and demographic composition of workers making up the situs differ, as do incomes.

Subjects: education; income; careers; corporate; family-farm; manager

Geography: US


Abstract: The association between farm ownership and personal characteristics and government policies is analyzed using a cross-tabulation analysis of National Longitudinal Survey data. Chief findings of the paper include: entry to farming is restricted in the U.S. by the small amount of farm land that changes ownership each year, tax policy generally restricts the availability of farm land, credit policies favor expansion of existing farms into large scale enterprises over starting new enterprises, and credit policies also facilitated the entry of non-farm investors into farming. Comparing entering farmers to established farm enterprises, the study found entering farmers are more likely to rent land, be involved in a small scale enterprise, have a higher per acre investment in the farm, and to work off-farm to supplement their income. The backgrounds of newly entering farmers are compared with the nonfarm population. New farmers are more likely to come from farm backgrounds, be male, rent or purchase land from a relative, and to have formal training in agriculture.

Subjects: family-farm; recruit; corporate; nonfarm; careers; year-round; training; programs; costs; intensive

Geography: US


Abstract: Questionnaires were mailed to a sample of junior and senior college students (899 males and 286 females) in agricultural programs at universities in 15 southern states. Data on three sets of variables relating to social background, social factors, and prior agricultural experiences are collected. Data are used to identify characteristics and conditions associated with pursuit of agricultural degrees in college. Students' were also asked about their anticipated careers, incomes, and ultimate educational goals. Data are analyzed to generalize about sex-based differences in perceived job opportunities and reward structures. Male respondents had significantly more prior agricultural work and educational experience than women. Male and female agricultural students perceive qualitatively different sets of labor market rewards and opportunities.

Subjects: education; family; income; women; recruit

Geography: South; TX; FL; GA; AL; MS; LA; AK; SC; NC; VA; US


Abstract: This article examines labor recruitment by U.S. farms. Two distinct questions are addressed; 1) what is the relationship between the working in an agricultural job and individuals' stated intention to pursue agricultural employment, and 2) what individual characteristics and social conditions are associated with temporal sequencing of plans to pursue farm employment, being hired on farm jobs, and the decision abandon farm employment and pursue non-agricultural jobs. These questions are analyzed through regression analysis of panel data from the National Longitudinal Survey of the High School Class of 1972. The author finds that stated occupational intentions of high school seniors are poor indicators of actual employment in agriculture. The majority of individuals working in agriculture four years after high school graduation did not express an intent to do so prior to graduation. Prior family exposure or job experience in agriculture are the best predictors of youth's attainment of agricultural employment.

Subjects: age; family; education; women; careers; family-farm; migration; recruit
Subjects: family-farm; technology
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations; year-round
Geography: US

Subjects: hazard; working-conditions; health; tasks
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: wage; recruit; labor-requirements; hours
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; laws; documentation
Geography: IL

Subjects: demand; income; nonfarm; year-round
Geography: US

Abstract: Discusses the growth of organized unions and the use of strikes over control issues (with reference to Marxian theory) as well as wages.
Subjects: history; union; labor-relations; wage; working-conditions
Geography: CA

Abstract: Considers the establishment of a guest worker program as a solution to the large number of illegal workers. Draws upon U.S. experiences with the Bracero Program to argue that such a program is not a solution. Considers the abuse of workers under the Bracero Program and its effects on domestic workers. Argues that the program did little to reduce the inflow of illegals.
Subjects: Mexican; immigration; programs; history
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; laws; programs; Mexican; seasonal
Geography: CA

Subjects: union; programs; labor-relations
Geography: CA

Subjects: demand; supply; unemployment; labor-requirements
Geography: MN

Subjects: supply; demand; unemployment; programs
Geography: MN

Subjects: demand; unemployment; nonfarm
Geography: MN

Subjects: personnel-management; recruit; manager
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; recruit; manager; labor-relations
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; manager; recruit; labor-relations
Geography: US

Abstract: This chapter, in a book of articles about seasonal agricultural labor markets, looks at the trend toward industrializing agriculture—specifically how industrialization has changed the occupational structure of farm labor. One of the chief impacts found is an increase in the complexity of the occupational structure of agricultural labor. Complexity increased in terms of different levels of expertise required to perform various farm jobs. The author is unable to reach conclusions about the current employment opportunities in
agriculture due to lack of correlation between agricultural employment data and farm jobs as identified in federal and state reports. Suggestions for ways researchers might organize research into agricultural employment opportunities are presented. Finally, the author explores the continued prevalence of the use of seasonal agricultural labor in the United States, and suggests policies which could reduce this dependance.

Subjects: Piece-work; Wage; family-farm; technology; seasonal; tasks; labor-requirements; hours
Geography: US

Abstract: Education and training needs perceived by managers in lettuce industry are examined.
Subjects: manager; personnel-management
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: education; crew; personnel-management; productivity
Geography: CA

Subjects: supply; demand; migration; family-farm
Geography: CA

Abstract: This article applies Marxist theory to an analysis of sharecropping in the deep south in an effort to gauge the theory's usefulness for understanding uneven rural development and the obstacles which impeded development of capitalist agriculture in that region. A second purpose of the paper is to analyze historical data documenting uneven capitalist development in cotton production in the American South during the period from 1870-1930. The authors summarize some of the social, historical, and technical factors that accounted for this uneven development through a comparative regional examination of the data.
Subjects: race; income; other-farm; labor-relations; programs; migration; supply; unemployment; technology; productivity; history
Geography: South; TX; AL; MS; LA; GA; US

Subjects: women; family; family-farm; income; hours; housing; unemployment
Geography: US

Subjects: intensive; productivity; tasks
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; migration; seasonal
Subjects: supply; demand; costs; productivity; unemployment
Geography: US

Subjects: costs; personnel-management; manager
Geography: US

Subjects: costs; productivity; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: Mexican; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: seasonal; labor-requirements
Geography: CA

Subjects: labor-relations; laws; union; manager
Geography: CA

Abstract: This paper shows why elasticity of factor substitution and bias of technical change must be known in order to determine labor's relative share of output value. These two parameters are estimated for the case of mechanization of U.S. cotton production using data from 1952-1969. Labor's relative share in the U.S. cotton industry has declined since World War II, as cotton production was rapidly mechanized.
Subjects: intensive; technology; demand; unemployment; tasks; labor-requirements; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; IRCA; seasonal; programs; documentation
Geography: US


Abstract: The University of California at Davis surveyed California farm employers in 1987 to collect employment and wage data and to ask growers how the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 affected them. This paper presents the survey results.

Subjects: supply; demand; immigration; documentation; wage; seasonal; piece-work; tasks; recruit; labor-requirements

Geography: CA


Subjects: productivity; intensive

Geography: US


Abstract: The implementation of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) in California is reviewed. The effect of IRCA on farm labor contractor activity, hiring of undocumented workers in the state, and enforcement activities by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Labor are reviewed. The author explains in detail the requirements of the IRCA. Early data on employment in the state after IRCA are compared to pre-IRCA levels.

Subjects: documentation; seasonal; laws; IRCA; programs; immigration; supply

Geography: CA; US


Subjects: migration; seasonal; programs

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; seasonal; Mexican; unemployment; documentation

Geography: Southwest


Subjects: immigration; seasonal; year-round

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; IRCA; seasonal; programs; documentation

Geography: US

Abstract: A brief overview of the structure of the farm economy in California is presented. The state's reliance of migrant laborers composed of mainly Mexicans and Mexican-Americans is discussed. Other distinguishing features of California farming include the great number of large corporate vegetable farms; the use of farm labor contractors to secure laborers; technological changes in farming which have reduced some farm jobs while creating others. The demographic characteristics of the state's farm workers and farms are surveyed. Success of unionization in selected agricultural markets and the increasing dominance of Central Valley farms are seen as segmenting the state's farm market. Past policy and policing efforts to improve wages and working conditions of farm laborers are characterized as unsuccessful. The author sees little prospect that policy makers will make the tough decisions required to address the state's labor problems, and accordingly, the continued reliance on low paid migrant labor is likely to continue.

Subjects: age; Mexican; ethnicity; women; wage; nonfarm; seasonal; contractor; corporate; manager; union; regulations; demand; immigration; supply; intensive; technology

Geography: CA


Subjects: migration; income; immigration; productivity

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; intensive; technology; labor-requirements; productivity

Geography: US


Subjects: Mexican; immigration; programs; laws

Geography: US


Abstract: This article summarizes discussions of 22 papers presented by labor experts from 12 countries at the Conference on Migrant Agriculture in May 1984 at the University of California at Davis. International comparisons of public and private policies to supply labor required in labor intensive agriculture are presented. Countries whose policies are discussed include France, Israel, South Africa, and the United States. Trends in the levels of migrant labor forces of these countries are summarized. Countries have varied between accepting foreign workers to supply needed workers and adopting policies intended to formalize the agricultural labor force and to integrate the agricultural and non-agricultural labor forces. The characteristics of manpower for labor-intensive agriculture for several countries are discussed. The author explains various policies that have been used to reduce reliance on foreign workers.

Subjects: documentation; seasonal; corporate; other-farm; intensive; personnel-management; laws; programs; migration; supply; demand; technology; immigration

Geography: US; Europe; Israel


Subjects: recruit; supply; unemployment; immigration

Geography: US
874. Martin, Philip L. *Presentation At The Purpose of Legal Immigration In the 1990s and Beyond, Federation for American Immigration Reform, June 10, 1988.* Davis, CA: University of California, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1988. 8p.
   Subjects: immigration; documentation; programs; seasonal; supply
   Geography: US

   Subjects: seasonal; migration; history; wage; hours; hours
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Reviews the activities and recommendations of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy in conjunction with the current immigration situation.
   Subjects: documentation; seasonal; programs; immigration; laws; IRCA; Mexican
   Geography: US

   Subjects: immigration; laws; programs
   Geography: US

   Subjects: immigration; laws; programs
   Geography: CA; US

   Abstract: The paper presents a review of issues with regard to the California agricultural labor market in the 1980's. Overall, the market is characterized as highly decentralized and segmented, with continued heavy reliance on undocumented workers, a large role of farm labor contractors and foremen in hiring and managing workers, and which generally serves as the job of last resort of workers. The diversity of employment arrangements, working and living conditions, and characteristics of workers employed in California agriculture is emphasized. The effect of immigration reform on California agriculture is discussed, particularly the SAW program. The paper includes summaries of other research carried out on the California agricultural labor market, and has several tables of employment and wage data during the 1980's. The author considers four possible scenarios for the future of the California agricultural labor market, and concludes public policies can have a significant effect on which scenario is realized.
   Subjects: benefits; piece work; wage; undocumented; contractor; manager; labor-relations; union; personnel management; working-conditions; laws; programs; hours; demand; supply; unemployment; immigration; search; recruit; crew; productivity; seasonal
   Geography: CA; USA

   Subjects: intensive; technology; unemployment; tasks
   Geography: US
Abstract: Serious problems in the U.S. farm labor market include inadequate wages and impoverished living conditions of many workers, farmer uncertainty over the availability of sufficient workers during harvest, and continued dependence on undocumented workers. Efforts to remedy the situation through a variety of programs designed to decasualize farm labor have failed in the face of large labor surpluses which leave farmers with little incentive to hire smaller numbers of longer term workers. The paper traces farm labor shortages the U.S. agricultural sector had experienced in the past, and reviews government policies which impacted farm labor. The paper considers the effect of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) on the farm labor situation, focusing on the RAW and SAW programs included in the Act. The paper also discusses technological and other non-labor changes which could effect the farm labor market in the 1990s.

Subjects: documentation; Mexican; wage; seasonal; contractor; corporate; family-farm; manager; working-conditions; laws; IRCA; programs; immigration; migration; supply; recruit; technology

Geography: CA

882. Martin, Philip L. "The Outlook for Farm Labor and Mechanization." In Farm Machinery Conference. Davis, CA: University of California, Department of Agricultural Engineering, January 10, 1989, p.5-10.

Subjects: technology; tasks; productivity; intensive; unemployment; Income

Geography: US
   Subjects: supply; demand; wage
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: immigration; seasonal; IRCA; programs
   Geography: US

   Subjects: age; ethnicity; women; education; seasonal; Mexican
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: supply; demand; working-conditions; unemployment
   Geography: US

   Abstract: This two-part paper begins with a historical review of the H-2 and Bracero programs. The H-2 program is characterized as a model "employer oriented" nonimmigrant worker program. The operation of the H-2 program is explained, and historical trends in the number of nonimmigrant alien farm workers are reviewed. The use of nonimmigrant farm workers across states and agricultural markets are examined. Next, the paper investigates the labor market impact of the H-2 program, concluding that the program permits occupational discrimination by farm employers, depresses agricultural wages, and reduces job opportunities for domestic workers who otherwise might find agricultural.
   Subjects: Mexican; Hispanic; ethnicity; laws; programs; immigration; history; documentation
   Geography: US

   Subjects: family-farm; income; unemployment
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Article evaluates the effects of California funded mechanization research on farm workers, rural lifestyle, small farms, consumers, and collective bargaining in agriculture. Authors discuss lawsuit filed against the University of California for carrying out publicly funded agricultural mechanization research and conclude the existing evidence does not support the negative impacts alleged. The issue of researcher and university liability for failure to carry out all legislative mandates included in public research funds is highlighted as an important one that extends beyond the case discussed in the article.
   Subjects: technology; productivity; unemployment; family-farm; labor-requirements; laws; programs
   Geography: CA

Abstract: This article looks at contemporary labor migrations and their impacts on both sending and receiving countries. Future trends in international labor flows are considered. U.-S. policies for guest worker programs are examined in the light of both the benefits and costs derived from imported labor.(e)

Subjects: immigration; documentation; demand; supply; unemployment; wage; costs; seasonal

Geography: US


Subjects: migration; seasonal; programs; documentation

Geography: US


Abstract: A survey of California farmers was conducted in February 1989. There have been no significant effects on crop production, wages, and employment from the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. No labor shortages were reported. Seasonal employees were U.S. citizens, green card workers, or SAWs. Farmers are likely to use more labor contractors to fill their labor needs in the future.

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; contractor; demand; wage; documentation; piece-work; supply; benefits

Geography: CA


Subjects: immigration; IRCA; supply; Mexican; seasonal

Geography: CA


Abstract: The authors investigate the available data on agricultural workers as it relates to researchers' ability to estimate the impact of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (ICRA) on agriculture and agricultural laborers. Current data are characterized as weak in a number of respects. The article argues data give policymakers a distorted view of the impact of ICRA. Suggestions for improving data collected on agricultural laborers are made.

Subjects: immigration; seasonal; laws; programs; documentation

Geography: U.S.


Subjects: Mexican; immigration; seasonal; laws; IRCA; union; unemployment

Geography: CA


Subjects: intensive; tasks; migration; seasonal; technology

Geography: US

Abstract: California's labor intensive fruit, vegetable, and horticulture farms depend on hired workers, and have thus been the target of farm labor union organizers. Collective bargaining agreements were reached in the 1960s. California farmworkers are represented by seven unions. The United Farm Workers Union has the most members and has successfully organized in the Coastal and Imperial Valleys. The Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA) was passed by the California legislature in 1975. The Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) was created to administer this law. The ALRB has supervised elections and decided charges brought by workers, unions, and employers. Farmworker strikes have not been successful because illegal immigration has provided an abundant agricultural labor supply. Strikes have also resulted in higher prices and profits for growers. Boycotts and political action against corporate farms have had the most success, especially against farm subsidiaries of conglomerates.

Subjects: Labor-relations; union; programs; corporate; immigration; history; laws
Geography: CA


Subjects: union; personnel-management; seasonal; year-round; education; Mexican; unemployment
Geography: CA


Subjects: union; wage; seniority; benefits; labor-relations
Geography: CA


Subjects: documentation; Mexican; income; IRCA; programs; immigration; migration; seasonal; unemployment
Geography: CA; US


Subjects: Education; personnel-management; tasks
Geography: US


Abstract: Analyzes the effects of the reduced number of foreign workers employed in U.S. agriculture as a result of the termination of the Bracero Program and the apparent change in attitude by the Government toward the importation of workers under P.L. 414. Examines the changes in production and acreage of crops where foreign workers were employed, and finds little reduction in output in the aggregate, although location of production changed somewhat. Found only modest changes in the employment of domestic workers in agriculture, suggesting that the reduction in foreign workers was compensated for by the substitution of capital for labor, in addition to other technological and location changes. Concludes that the abrupt termination of the Bracero Program only hastened changes already taking place.(e)

Subjects: intensive; productivity; demand; unemployment; Mexican; technology
Geography: US
Subjects: documentation; supply; seasonal; immigration; demand 
Geography: US

Subjects: documentation; supply; seasonal; immigration; demand 
Geography: US

Abstract: Relatively prosperous agricultural years and massive off-farm migration was expected to raise the return to farm labor. However, labor earnings remain low. Increases in income, whether from high product prices or government programs, have been capitalized into land values. Market characteristics for hired and self-employed farm labor have depressed labor earnings.
Subjects: demand; migration; supply; intensive 
Geography: U.S.

Abstract: Analyzes the effect of the termination of the Bracero Program on the labor market for the Michigan pickle industry. Contrary to the industry predictions, domestic workers accepted employment harvesting pickles in 1965. Wages did rise, and employment conditions did improve. The farm wage rate for all hired farmworkers in Michigan significantly increased from 1964 to 1965. Although the acreage in pickles fell somewhat for 1965 and 1966, 1967 acreage returned to the 1964 level partly because of mechanization.(e)
Subjects: programs; immigration; seasonal; wage; benefits; working-conditions 
Geography: MI

Abstract: This paper looks at farm labor demand in 1988 for six Western Oregon crops: caneberries, strawberries, sweet cherries, wine grapes, cucumbers, and hops. Growers of these crops were surveyed to determine acres in production, pounds harvested, total number of days worked, and average number and type of workers hired. Workers were identified as alien, migrant, locals age seventeen and up, and locals between ages twelve and sixteen. Harvest season for several crops coincide, resulting in possible labor shortfalls at those times. One effect of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act could be a shortage of labor for harvesting. Appendix A provides background information on IRCA and government farm labor programs, as well as the method for calculation of national estimates of farm labor demand shortages. Copies of surveys and responses are included. 
Subjects: Demand; Seasonal; Age; Immigration; Migration; Supply; Labor-requirements; Tasks; IRCA; Programs; Contractor 
Geography: OR

914. Mason, Robert. Productivity Estimates for Alien and Domestic Strawberry Workers and the Number of Farm Workers Required to Harvest the 1988 Strawberry Crop. Agricultural
Experiment Station, Oregon State University, Special Report, 828. Corvallis, OR: Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State University, 1988.

Abstract: Oregon strawberry growers were surveyed to determine the number of 1987 acres in production, total pounds of berries harvested and left unharvested, number of worker-days needed, age and legal status of workers, and planting and harvesting intentions for 1988. Size and productivity of the workforce was estimated. Age and legal status, as well as length of time spent working on one farm, were found to affect the productivity of the workers. Farmers planned to reduce 1988 strawberry acreage due to uncertainty over labor supply.

Subjects: Age; Documentation; Seasonal; Demand; Supply; Labor-requirements; Productivity; Tasks

Geography: OR


Subjects: women; documentation; Hispanic; family; age; education; Mexican; documentation

Geography: US


Abstract: Paper discusses the importance of off-farm work as a supplement to farm worker income historically, the earnings and employment tenure of agricultural laborers on off-farm jobs, and the determinants of which farm workers obtain off-farm jobs. The author begins with a summary of existing research on off-farm jobs by agricultural laborers. An overview of historical data on off-farm labor is presented. Next, the paper outlines a model of off-farm labor, which is tested using OLS regression techniques. One finding of the study are that among workers that depend upon farm work as their primary source of income, the earnings of workers who concentrate on farm employment only are not significantly different from the earnings of workers who combine farm and nonfarm employment. However, nonfarm work remains important to those in the hired farm worker market as a way of increasing incomes in the face of underemployment and unstable incomes. The author recommends the adoption of public policies to promote nonfarm employment by agricultural workers.

Subjects: nonfarm; income; recruit

Geography: US


Subjects: health; migration; seasonal

Geography: NY


Subjects: laws; seasonal; full-time; wage; hours

Geography: US


Subjects: programs; unemployment; income

Geography: US

Subjects: Immigration; programs; demand
Geography: US


Subjects: Mexican; documentation; immigration; seasonal; wage; union; unemployment
Geography: CA


Subjects: costs; demand; technology
Geography: LA


Subjects: IRCA; supply; documentation; seasonal
Geography: FL


Abstract: Examines both the existing legislation covering the H-2 program and recent proposals for immigration reform. Refers to the operation of the H-2 program in the Florida sugarcane case. Argues that the existing H-2 policy is contradictory with respect to issues concerning domestic workers, the value of foreign workers, the impact on local communities, and the effect on migrants and their native countries.(e)

Subjects: immigration; programs; documentation; unemployment; wage
Geography: US


Abstract: Reports the findings of a survey of Caribbean cane cutters in the Florida sugarcane industry under the H-2 program as surveyed during the 1980-81 season. Summarizes the characteristics of the workers and reports on the disposition of workers' earnings, particularly remittances to their home countries. Describes the formal program under which this labor migration is sanctioned.(e)

Subjects: seasonal; immigration; age; women; education; race; programs; documentation
Geography: FL

926. McCracken, J. D. "Relationship of the Type of Farm Background to the Occupational and Educational Plans of Vocational Agriculture Students." *Journal of the American Association of Teacher Educators in Agriculture,* v.25, n.4, Winter 1984, p.45-57.

Subjects: careers; family; nonfarm; family-farm; corporate-farm; other-farm; education
Geography: OH


Subjects: union; productivity; manager; tasks
Geography: US
   Subjects: age; demand; education; race; women; documentation
   Geography: US

   Subjects: programs; immigration; seasonal; documentation; supply
   Geography: US

   Subjects: careers; corporate-farm; income; labor-requirements
   Geography: FL; Southeast

   Subjects: family; family-farm; women
   Geography: NY

   Subjects: unemployment; income; family-farm; programs
   Geography: US

   Subjects: job-search; careers; nonfarm; year-round; education; income
   Geography: US

   Subjects: education; supply; demand; income; careers
   Geography: US

   Subjects: education; unemployment; programs; demand; job-search
   Geography: TX

   Subjects: wage; income; housing
   Geography: US
Subjects: immigration; Mexican
Geography: US

Subjects: migration; documentation; demand; Mexican; seasonal; wage; income; housing
Geography: TX

Subjects: hazard; manager; programs; health
Geography: CA; US

Abstract: Develops a political-economic model of the legislative-bureaucratic process of the H-2 program as it applies to the Florida sugarcane industry. Examines the issues within the context of the distributional welfare consequences of employing nonimmigrant workers on sugar producers and workers. Calculates worker earnings and producer surplus, based on results derived from estimating the parameters of a simultaneous equations model of the Florida sugarcane harvest labor and product market.(e)
Subjects: programs; seasonal; immigration; income; unemployment
Geography: FL

Subjects: wage; women; family; income; family-farm
Geography: US

Subjects: technology; intensive; demand
Geography: Great Plains

Subjects: unemployment; income; family-farm; corporate-farm; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; Mexican
Geography: US
   Subjects: history; Mexican; immigration
   Geography: US

   Subjects: Mexican; supply; demand; immigration; migration
   Geography: US

   Subjects: income; costs; unemployment
   Geography: ID

   Subjects: costs; technology
   Geography: ID

   Subjects: recruit; contractor; immigration; seasonal; programs
   Geography: US

   Subjects: Mexican; documentation; case; labor-relations
   Geography: US

   Subjects: immigration; laws; programs
   Geography: US

   Subjects: history; union; labor-relations; Mexican; immigration; seasonal; documentation
   Geography: US

   Subjects: education; technology; careers; personnel-management
   Geography: US

   Subjects: education; programs; supply; unemployment; tasks
   Geography: US
   Subjects: housing; costs; income
   Geography: US

   Abstract: This paper looks at the different types of employers and farmworkers in California agriculture. Data were gathered in a 1983 survey by the California State Employment Development Department (EDD). Workers hired by farm labor contractors (FLC) were found to have lower wages and poorer working conditions than workers hired by growers. FLCs were more likely to pay piece-rates and to concentrate on harvest tasks. They also hired workers with less union exposure. FLCs are on the rise in California, although there are regional variations. Demographics of farmworkers from the 1983 survey are compared to 1965 data. Age, ethnicity, and sex of farmworkers is compared. Educational levels of the children of farmworker families are considered. Since 1965, the farmworker population is made up of more Mexicans, more families, more women, and fewer old men and children. It is more settled with less reliance on migration with crop harvests. Unemployment rates are still high for farmworkers. Technological changes have lightened some tasks allowing for more women workers and less seasonal demand for workers, encouraging more long-term employment.
   Subjects: Working-conditions; contractor; tasks; piece-work; wage; family; Mexican; women; ethnicity; education; age; seasonal; documentation
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: migration; income; unemployment; family
   Geography: US

   Subjects: Mexican; migration; seasonal; documentation; income
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: supply; demand; Mexican; seasonal; documentation; programs
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: seniority; migration; seasonal
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: history; supply; Mexican; migration
   Geography: CA; US

Abstract: This paper presents detailed findings from a case study of labor migration from Las Animas, Mexico. The case permits analysis the affect of migration to the United States on both home community's economy and the receiving labor markets. The authors identify several results from increased labor migration. Increased class differentiation among villagers, changes in the village economy, and a changing labor market function of Mexican workers in California are all outcomes of higher levels of migration. The study's results highlight the importance of social networks in determining the affect migration has on the home and host economies. The authors argue that while migration is individually rational, its collective result is a factor which tends to cause stagnation in village economies, and leads to increasing segmentation in the California labor markets.

Subjects: documentation; Mexican; wage; careers; seasonal; contractor; programs; demand; supply; immigration; migration

Geography: US; CA; Mexico


Abstract: In order to observe the microeconomic impacts of this migratory process on both the emitting Mexican rural communities and the receiving U.S. labor markets, one migratory community, Las Animas, in the state of Zacatecas, was chosen for close scrutiny.

Subjects: supply; migration; Mexican; documentation

Geography: US


Subjects: age; education; race; ethnicity; Mexican; seasonal; year-round; family

Geography: CA


Subjects: seasonal; Mexican; documentation; immigration; ethnicity

Geography: CA


Abstract: The citrus harvest in Ventura County, California, has been characterized by use of Mexican immigrant labor since the 1960's, when shortages of labor led growers to hire Mexican immigrants. Helped by employers, undocumented Mexican workers obtained citizenship and permanently resided in Ventura county, providing growers with a stable pool of seasonal labor. The article relates that settlement of workers led them to demand higher wages and improved working conditions. Ultimately, the workers sought assistance in pursuing their demands from the United Farm Workers union. Another change associated with permanent settlement was a rise in farm labor contracting activity when contractors hired the most recent Mexican immigrants and grew by taking advantage of not paying negotiated benefits and thereby were able to undercut union workers costs by up to 25% by not paying benefits. This increase caused the displacement of many more senior migrant Mexican workers. Policies to address the situation in Ventura Co. are discussed.

Subjects: Mexican; immigration; seasonal; costs; benefits; wage; contractor; labor-relations; working-conditions; programs; unemployment; crew; documentation; union

Geography: CA; Ventura County; US
Subjects: Mexican; migration; income; documentation; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: history; Mexican; migration; documentation; laws
Geography: US

Subjects: labor-relations; housing; union; Mexican; seasonal; migration; immigration
Geography: CA

Subjects: migration; seasonal; education; programs
Geography: MN

Subjects: Mexican; family-farm
Geography: CA

Abstract: The law states that a child under the age of 12 cannot work at all. From 12 to 18 varied restrictions apply. California labor laws are the toughest in the country. Opinions vary as to whether child labor is increasing or declining in California. According to recent court decisions concerning child labor law violations, farmers are liable for penalties even if a labor contractor is used. An outline of federal and state child labor laws is presented.
Subjects: age; Mexican; laws; regulations; hazard; contractor; IRCA; case
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: tasks; seasonal; costs; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: Mexican; laws; programs; labor-relations
Geography: TX

Subjects: other-farm; nonfarm; family-farm; labor-relations; corporate; careers
Geography: Midwest
   Subjects: ethnicity; seasonal; working-conditions; history; technology; family
   Geography: US

   Subjects: manager; family-farm; union
   Geography: US

   Abstract: This paper applies recently developed neo-Marxist class theory to a class analysis of midwestern agricultural production. The author integrates prior work by Braverman and Wright in identifying four indicators of class status of agricultural laborers. The author develops three "pure" class indicators using the relation between the four indicators. Contradictions between the pure indicators result from imperfect coincidence in the characterization of simple commodity and capitalist production systems, and support Wright's concept of "contradictory class location." The paper argues this concept is particularly relevant to the analysis of class in agricultural production. The paper also examines five social relations in agricultural production with respect to the specified indicators of class location.
   Subjects: education; family; race; income; family-farm; manager
   Geography: Midwest; IL; IW; IN; OH; MI; MN; WI; US

   Subjects: contractor; costs; productivity
   Geography: US

   Subjects: costs; income; family-farm; corporate
   Geography: US

   Subjects: education; nonfarm
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Presents an empirical model of farm labor markets for southwestern states employing Bracero workers. Estimates the program's effect on wages and employment and on economic welfare of the U.S. and Mexico. Suggests that the United States and Mexico gained by the free flow of labor under the program.(e)
   Subjects: documentation; Mexican; wage; income; hours; seasonal; programs; immigration; supply; unemployment; recruit; tasks; productivity
   Geography: US; Southwest

Subjects: women; migration; family; unemployment
Geography: US


Subjects: regulations; laws; programs
Geography: US; WA


Subjects: programs; laws
Geography: WA


Subjects: IRCA; programs
Geography: WA


Subjects: unemployment; programs; costs
Geography: FL


Subjects: labor-relations; year-round; other-farm; manager
Geography: US


Subjects: migration
Geography: US


Abstract: The latest group of immigrants, which arrived is the United States during the 1970's and 1980's, was one of the largest in U.S. history. This book looks at the impact of this immigration on the U.S. economy, society, and government, focusing on immigration to the state of California and the Los Angeles Metropolitan area. A historical review of immigration to the U.S. is followed by an analysis of the demographic, economic, and social characteristics of recent immigrants, including estimates of the total numbers of immigrants to the U.S. during the 1970's and 1980's. The experiences of new immigrants, the effects of immigration on government expenditures, and the impact of immigration on employment of native workers and on wage levels are discussed. The presence of Mexican and other immigrants in the Los Angeles area has depressed wages for both immigrant and native workers in manufacturing
and some service industries and that Mexican immigrant households receive government services and assistance that cost more than the taxes paid by these same families. The book concludes with projections of labor demand in California.

Subjects: documentation; education; family; ethnicity; Hispanic; Mexican; women; housing; income; wage; programs; demand; immigration; migration; supply; unemployment; recruit; history

Geography: CA; US


Subjects: education; income; productivity

Geography: US


Abstract: This paper looks at the 1975 administrative ruling by the state of California banning the use of the short-handled hoe, el cortito, after it was declared an occupational hazard to farm workers. The historical development of this occupational hazard is presented. The litigation and policy formation process is examined in the context of the social and political situation of the late 1960s and early 1970s. The use of legal institutions as a means for resolving social conflict issues is questioned.

Subjects: Mexican; history; laws; regulations; hazard; labor-relations; working-conditions; tasks; case

Geography: US; CA


Subjects: recruit; migration; seasonal; programs

Geography: US


Subjects: programs; education; migration; seasonal

Geography: CA


Subjects: programs; education; migration; seasonal

Geography: CA


Abstract: A mail survey was conducted in 1979 to examine off-farm employment patterns of Ohio farmers. The number of days in the preceding year that farmers worked in off-farm employment was correlated with variables such as education, age, estimated net farm income, location, acreage farmed, and several socio-cultural factors. Regression results showed seven variables with low to moderate correlations with the dependent variable.

Subjects: nonfarm; income; age; education

Geography: OH; US


Subjects: family-farm; nonfarm; income
   Subjects: housing; health; working-conditions; seasonal; migration
   Geography: US

   Subjects: year-round; migration; seasonal; nonfarm
   Geography: US

   Subjects: Mexican; history; union
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: history
   Geography: US

   Subjects: recruit; supply; demand; hours; seasonal; wage; income; labor-relations
   Geography: NJ

   Subjects: women; family; education; careers; hours; income; family-farm; technology
   Geography: US; Southwest

   Subjects: migration; immigration; income; unemployment
   Geography: US; International

   Subjects: race; women
   Geography: US

   Subjects: history; Mexican; documentation; immigration
   Geography: CA

Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations; benefits; wage
Geography: US


Subjects: personnel-management; seniority; labor-relations
Geography: US


Subjects: education; personnel-management
Geography: US


Subjects: piece-work; tasks; wage; personnel-management
Geography: US


Abstract: Describes the British West Indies workers who cut sugarcane in Florida. Describes the contracting process between the employers and the home government and some terms of these contracts. Briefly overviews the H-2 program as it applies to the Florida sugarcane industry.

Subjects: programs; seasonal; documentation; immigration; ethnicity; labor-relations
Geography: FL


Subjects: age; laws; case; programs; regulations
Geography: NC


Abstract: The report is a study of the general labor certification process of which the H-2 program is only one part. Provides a history of the process as well as bringing together administrative data on labor certifications. Considers permanent farm worker certifications and temporary farm worker certifications. Distinguishes between two types of certifications.

Subjects: programs; documentation; seasonal; migration
Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; supply; unemployment; wage
Geography: US


Subjects: IRCA; supply; programs
Geography: US
   Subjects: migration; unemployment; wage; immigration
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Discusses the H-2 program for workers in agriculture with some historical perspective. Includes results of a survey of 120 H-2 workers in Florida sugarcane. Compares H-2 workers in agriculture with nonimmigrant workers in other sectors of the economy.(e)
   Subjects: age; race; ethnicity; income; seasonal; migration; tasks; history
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Summarizes the existing classifications of nonimmigrant workers including those in the H-2 category. Discusses controversies over nonimmigrant labor programs including the H-2 farm labor program. Draws inferences on the effects of nonimmigrant labor programs on the U.S. labor market.(e)
   Subjects: programs; immigration; supply; demand; unemployment; intensive; seasonal; year-round; wage; documentation; laws
   Geography: US

   Subjects: migration; immigration; Mexican; seasonal
   Geography: US

   Abstract: This paper looks at the objectives of U.S. policies regarding immigration and employment, how these policies are made, and how the policies interact with each other. Alternatives to current policies are considered along with the likelihood of their adoption by Congress.
   Subjects: immigration; unemployment; supply; demand; documentation; programs
   Geography: US

   Subjects: costs; other-farm; productivity
   Geography: MI

   Subjects: Mexican; immigration; migration; Hispanic
   Geography: US

   Subjects: Hispanic; health; seasonal; migration
Geography: US

   Subjects: women; age; education; unemployment; income; hours
   Geography: US

   Abstract: This report summarizes major trends observed in agricultural work force data collected by the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of the Census in Hired Farm Working Force Surveys since 1945. New technology, nonfarm labor conditions, farm prices, and government policies have altered both the size and composition of the hired farm work force. Average annual farm employment dropped 70% between 1945 and 1978. Although family members continue to provide the major portion of agricultural labor, hired farmworkers contribute relatively more labor now, 36% in 1987 compared with 22% in 1945. The numbers of domestic workers and legally admitted foreign nationals doing hired farmwork have stabilized in recent years after wide variations responding to wartime labor shortages, changes in government work programs, and increased mechanization. The number of illegal aliens working in U.S. agriculture is unknown due to lack of accurate data, but the increase in apprehensions of these aliens after 1965 suggests a large population. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 is likely to influence the composition of the hired farm work force.
   Subjects: Mexican; seasonal; nonfarm; IRCA; programs; immigration; migration; supply; demand; technology
   Geography: U.S.

   Subjects: income; age; nonfarm; education; ethnicity; documentation
   Geography: US

   Abstract: There were almost 5.4 million agricultural work force households (households in which some member does farmwork at some time during the year) in 1987, down 4.1% from 1985. About two-thirds of agricultural work force households depend little on farmwork for employment, according to the 1987 Agricultural Work Force Survey. Those most affected by farm job loss would be the 1.5 million high-dependence households in which the head is primarily employed at farmwork. Although most agricultural households are in the Eastern United States, the West has a greater proportion of households highly dependent on agriculture. This report provides national- and regional-level information on the number and characteristics of agricultural workforce households, the persons living in these households, and the degree to which they depend on agriculture for employment.
   Subjects: age; race; family; income; careers; seasonal; nonfarm; family-farm; unemployment; demand; supply
   Geography: U.S., Farm production regions


Abstract: Results from 1987 Agricultural Work Force Supplement and the Current Population Survey are summarized. Data on farm employment, characteristics of farm employers and employees, regional employment levels, wage rates, employment durations, and related information are presented. About 7.7 million people ages 14 and older were employed on U.S. farms at some time during 1987. Almost 2.5 million persons were hired farmworkers, 2.8 million operated farms, and about 3.6 million were unpaid farmworkers. Over 1 million, or 13% of the agricultural work force, engaged in more than one of these agricultural occupations during the year. Almost half of all operators and hired farmworkers did nonfarm work at some point during 1987. Almost 70% of unpaid workers did nonfarm work during the year. Of the 5.4 million households containing an individual who did agricultural work during 1987, about 4.3 million were headed by a farmworker.

Subjects: age; education; race; ethnicity; women; income; wage; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round; family-farm; demand

Geography: U.S.; Northeast; Lake States; Corn Belt; Appalachia; Southeast; Pacific


Abstract: Over 4.4 million farm operators, hired farmworkers, and unpaid farmworkers, or 57% of all persons employed on U.S. farms in 1987, also did nonfarm work for cash wages or salary. The nonfarm work accounted for a major portion of their work time and was an important source of income. Relatively few of the farmworkers who did nonfarm work considered their farm job to be their primary occupation. A logistic multiple regression model was used to estimate the probability that certain factors influenced whether or not a farmworker did nonfarm work. Age of worker, education level, minority status, head of household status, day spent doing farmwork, and residence in metropolitan areas significantly affected the probability of doing nonfarm work.

Subjects: age; education; race; ethnicity; women; wage; income; nonfarm; seasonal

Geography: U.S.


Abstract: Using panel survey data covering roughly 800 Nebraska women from 1977 to 1985, the paid labor force participation rates and employment patterns of rural farm, rural nonfarm, and urban women are analyzed. The paper begins with a review of labor force participation of the panel. The paper has two broad purposes: to examine changes in the occupational status Nebraska women during the years covered by the survey, and to characterize personal factors affecting the women's labor force participation and continued employment. The study contrasts the three groups of women. A loglinear model is employed to isolate differences in participation rates during the 1977, 1981, and 1985 panel years. Discriminant analysis is then used to determine nonlinear relationships in the work histories of panel participants during same time period. Comparison of continuous, discontinuous, and nonparticipatory labor force patterns illustrates that rural women (farm women in particular), entered the wage labor force in disproportionately large numbers over the course of the 1977 to 1985 period. These years are associated with a structural adjustment out of farming. The authors suggest the farm crisis accelerated labor force entry by rural women.

Subjects: family; women; income; careers; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round; family-farm; programs; supply; unemployment

Geography: NB; US

Subjects: history; migration; seasonal; nonfarm

Geography: US


Subjects: manager

Geography: US


Subjects: education; tasks; productivity

Geography: US


Subjects: corporate; manager; nonfarm; seasonal; year-round

Geography: MO


Subjects: costs; productivity

Geography: KY


Subjects: corporate; family-farm; programs; laws; intensive; costs; wage

Geography: OR


Abstract: Studies the interplay of social, economic, and technological systems pertaining to harvesting agricultural crops in Arizona. Presents observations on workers based on primary survey data. Although the emphasis is on the harvesting system rather than on the Bracero Program, makes observations about the program.(e)

Subjects: programs; seasonal; technology; history; intensive; tasks; productivity

Geography: US; AZ


Subjects: family-farm; intensive; seasonal; costs

Geography: OR


Subjects: women; migration; family; hours; wage; nonfarm

Geography: US
Subjects: migration; history; income; seasonal
Geography: US; West Indies

Subjects: education; tasks
Geography: ID

Subjects: immigration; programs; laws
Geography: US

Subjects: costs; laws; tasks; hours
Geography: TN

Subjects: nonfarm; family; farm; income; job-search
Geography: US

Subjects: history; demand; supply; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: education; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: other-farm; productivity; crew
Geography: US

Abstract: Farm operators attitudes toward risk are studied using conjoint analysis of farmer survey data. Conjoint analysis is a technique in which part-worths or "utilities" are assigned to prespecified levels of attributes in an effort to minimize differences between actual and predicted ranking of multiattribute alternatives. This analysis is used to derive trade-offs between alternative economic outcomes and associated risks. For the survey used in the study, farmers were asked to rank alternative production plans with defined levels of net income, risks of bankruptcy, and required level of operator labor effort. From this simulation, researcher estimated trade-offs between risk and income, and between labor effort and
income. Trade-offs vary widely among farmers. Variance in trade-offs between farmers were not significantly associated with differences between farmers suggested by common socio-economic theory.

Subjects: hours; income; supply; wage; productivity; labor-requirements; costs
Geography: US

Subject: education
Geography: US

Subjects: women; family-farm; age; education; race; income
Geography: CO

Subjects: management; costs; contractor
Geography: SD

Subjects: laws; programs; wage; hours; age; hazard
Geography: MN

Subjects: laws; programs; wage; hours; age; hazard
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; programs; health; working-conditions; wage; hours; unemployment; seasonal
Geography: PA; US

Abstract: This paper looks at the potential effects of flue-cured tobacco harvest mechanization on out-migration for eight counties in eastern North Carolina. Projections for the rate and extent of harvest mechanization and potential out-migration are presented. Characteristics of the current work force, and predicted characteristics of workers losing employment are considered. Ideas for a more complex model of migration are also examined.
Subjects: migration; technology; demand; labor-requirements; tasks; income; supply
Geography: NC

Subjects: technology; intensive; labor-requirements; tasks; productivity

Abstract: One-quarter of hired agricultural workers live in housing that is provided without rent, whereas few workers in other industries are provided with rent-free housing as part of their employment compensation. Workers who live in rent-free housing are paid more than comparable agricultural workers, possibly reflecting the low-quality and isolation of such housing.

Subjects: benefits; housing; wage; migration; income; hours


Subjects: documentation; wage; nonfarm; seasonal; IRCA; demand; supply


Abstract: A model of industry choice and wage determination is estimated correcting for sample selection bias. A 10% increase in wages may increase the share in agriculture of nonurban male workers with no more than a ninth-grade education by nearly a quarter.

Subjects: wage; IRCA; supply


Subjects: wage; hours; age; education; race; ethnicity; women; income; piece-work; union


Abstract: Union and demographic variations in wage and hours of agricultural production workers are used to explain earnings differentials. California agricultural production workers' wages and incomes are higher than elsewhere, but the benefits from being a union member, although substantial in California, are less than elsewhere. There are few differences in wages by sex, race, ethnicity, or citizenship throughout the country. Foremen in California do not earn more than laborers in contrast to other states. Although managers elsewhere earn no more than laborers and work more hours, they earn more in California and work fewer hours.

Subjects: wage; age; documentation; education; ethnicity; women; manager; union; hours; supply


Subjects: laws; programs; regulations; immigration; documentation; seasonal

Geography: US; CA

Subjects: education; tasks
Geography: MS


Abstract: Explanations for the structure of the farm labor market are discussed. The author characterizes the explanation of one school of thought as emphasizing the low opportunity cost of much hired farm labor, the "salvage" nature of agricultural employment, and the trend of technology to reduce the need for labor in agriculture. The author argues this explanation fails to explain the trends toward increasing duration of farm employment for larger proportions of hired farm workers and the trend toward reductions in the farm labor supplied family members. The paper proposes the technical and commercial development, or rationalization, of United States agriculture as an explanation for these two trend. The author argues that, in line with goals of organizing resources to create a profitable set of commodities and to reduce risk, greater shares of farm labor are being drawn from outside the family. National-level trends in numbers of hired and family farm workers, technological change in agriculture, commercialization, and unemployment are reviewed to support the author's thesis.

Subjects: family; year-round; family-farm; corporate; demand; supply; unemployment; technology; intensive; labor-requirements
Geography: US


Subjects: manager; costs; productivity
Geography: US


Abstract: This paper looks at the push out of agriculture that occurs because of labor-saving mechanization, versus the pull out of agriculture brought about by higher nonfarm wages. A model of the labor market for cotton pickers is estimated. Seventy-nine percent of the reduction in hand harvesting of cotton is explained by increases in nonfarm wages, and 21% was due to the mechanization of cotton harvesting.

Subjects: history; technology; supply; demand; tasks; wage; careers; migration; seasonal; intensive; labor-requirements
Geography: US; South


Subjects: supply; demand; corporate; family-farm; nonfarm
Geography: US


Abstract: This article presents results of a study of agricultural laborers job competencies. Researchers compare competency attainment across workers of different
groups in an attempt to measure differences between affective competencies exhibited by production agriculture and agribusiness workers of different ages.

Subjects: age; education; year-round; corporate; personnel-management; programs; labor-requirements; tasks; productivity

Geography: US


Subjects: personnel-management; labor-requirements; tasks; seasonal

Geography: US


Subjects: personnel-management; recruit

Geography: US


Subjects: history; ethnicity; family; technology; seasonal; working-conditions

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; programs; history; migration; working-conditions; documentation

Geography: CA


Abstract: Agricultural development is a multi-linear process. Differences in farm structure are associated with different economic, social, and political factors present at a particular time and place. Farm labor management represents distinct problems due to natural conditions inherent in agricultural production. The characteristics of farm structure in a particular area result from the interaction of personnel management constraints present due to natural conditions of production and particular economic, social, and political conditions. A historical analysis of three production structures is used to explain and consider this position. The three are the development of corporate farming in California, sharecropping in the South, and family farming on the Great Plains. Each of these systems of production initially arose under conditions of concentrated ownership of land, but differences between the regions in the available farm work force led to radically different systems of farm production.

Subjects: seasonal; year-round; corporate; family-farm; other-farm; personnel-management; programs; supply; costs; intensive; labor-requirements; productivity; tasks; history

Geography: US


Subjects: corporate; family-farm; seasonal; wage

Geography: WI
Abstract: The role of Mexican workers in California fruit and vegetable production is examined. A key characteristic of fruit and vegetable labor is the great seasonality in demand: large numbers of laborers are only required during harvests. This seasonality of employment restricts the ways employers can manage their labor. Three systems of control are outlined: technological, bureaucratic, and personal. Farm labor management is typically personal—control stemming from the direct authority of the grower or foremen. The production process also limits the types of workers for whom employment in the industry is attractive. Workers must be willing to accept short-term employment, easy to hire on short notice, able to work until harvest is complete, and willing to accept low wages. Political control of harvest workers through state agents is also important in this labor market. Because braceros represent a captive workforce due to U.S. entry requirements, successful unionization requires rejection of the bracero system. Gains by braceros have been undermined by employment of undocumented workers who are unable to demand higher wages and improved living conditions.

Subjects: Mexican; seasonal; migration; programs; benefits; wage; corporate; manager; union; personnel-management; recruit; productivity; documentation

Geography: CA; US

Abstract: Using data from surveys of farms in two heavily agricultural counties, typical of many Cornbelt and Mississippi Delta areas, the impact of participation in federal agricultural support programs on farm structure is analyzed. Examination of the two socioeconomically distinct regions enables researchers to analyze program effects in different environments. Two distinct questions are addressed in the paper: 1) how farmers use the federal agricultural support programs in conjunction with other inputs as part of an overall strategy to sustain a farm and 2) specific outcomes associated with program participation are examined. Regression results show farmers in both regions use receipts from federal farm support programs to expand farm operations. Important regional differences associated with the implementation of this strategy were found. Authors attribute these regional differences to varied levels of enrollment in 71 programs in the past across the two regions, and to variations in farm organization. Farm reliance on household or hired labor is highlighted as an important organizational difference.

Subjects: family; income; family-farm; corporate; programs; costs; productivity; technology

Geography: IA; MS; US


Subjects: supply; demand; immigration; migration

Geography: HI


Subjects: education; age; migration; seasonal

Geography: WI

Abstract: The Contribution of Agribusiness Placement SCE [Supervised Occupational Experience] in Developing the Occupational Ability of Vocational
Agriculture Students." *Journal of the American Association of Teacher Educators in Agriculture*, v.25, n.3, Fall 1984, p.52-59.

**Subjects:** job-search; recruit; corporate; education

**Geography:** US


**Subjects:** seasonal; migration; careers; income; benefits; unemployment

**Geography:** US


**Subjects:** contractor; technology; costs

**Geography:** WA


**Subjects:** hazard; health; tasks

**Geography:** US


**Subjects:** contractor; seasonal; supply; demand

**Geography:** US


**Subjects:** supply; demand; age; education; race; women; seniority

**Geography:** US


**Subjects:** supply; demand; age; education; race; seniority; women

**Geography:** US


**Abstract:** Estimates the employment costs due to unemployment insurance and social security that employers would be required to pay based on the number of H-2 workers employed and their hours of work if domestic workers had been employed in 1980. Estimates nonwage costs such as transportation, housing, and meals for the H-2 workers. The per-worker costs ranged from an estimated $484 for Maryland apple growers to $1,198 for Virginia tobacco growers. (e)

**Subjects:** costs; unemployment; documentation; migration; seasonal

**Geography:** US


**Subjects:** supply; demand; age; seniority; women; family

**Geography:** US

Subjects: labor-requirements; hours; tasks
Geography: FL


Subjects: labor-requirements; hours; tasks
Geography: FL


Subjects: supply; demand; unemployment; technology; seasonal; immigration; contractor
Geography: US


Subjects: crew; laws; programs; documentation
Geography: US


Subjects: supply; demand; programs; unemployment
Geography: US


Subjects: laws; programs; immigration; migration; seasonal
Geography: FL


Subjects: demand; seasonal; seniority; ethnicity; race
Geography: FL


Subjects: IRCA; supply; costs
Geography: US


Subjects: documentation; hazard; wage; benefits; seasonal; labor-relations; working-conditions; migration; laws
Geography: US


Subjects: corporate; productivity; personnel-management
Geography: US
   Subjects: IRCA; supply; costs
   Geography: FL; US

   Subjects: demand; age; race; immigration; women; ethnicity; migration
   Geography: FL

   Subjects: costs; programs; unemployment
   Geography: FL

   Subjects: costs; programs; unemployment
   Geography: FL

   Subjects: costs; programs; unemployment
   Geography: US

   Subjects: demand; supply; tasks; technology; wage
   Geography: FL

   Subjects: demand; supply; tasks; technology; wage
   Geography: FL

   Subjects: labor-relations; manager; other-farm
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Interviews were conducted with documented Mexican immigrants at the point of arrival in the United States. The data indicate that an important segment of this population has nonrural origins, comparatively high levels of education, industrial and service occupational backgrounds, and most are headed for urban areas and jobs. These results support the idea that this immigration is an outgrowth of capitalist development in Mexico and
not a consequence of rural backwardness. U.S. government policies for dealing with illegal immigration are analyzed. 
Subjects: Mexican; documentation; immigration; education; careers; programs; laws; supply; job-search 
Geography: US; CA

Subjects: immigration; income; education 
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; documentation; careers; seasonal; tasks 
Geography: US

Subjects: documentation; supply; income; seasonal 
Geography: US

Abstract: The article applied regression techniques to analyze the determinants of earnings among Cubans and Mexicans. Data for the study were gathered through interviews with immigrants at the point of their arrival to the United States and subsequently re-interviewed 3 years later. The author tests several hypotheses which relate to causal factors accounting for differences in the recent immigrants earnings. These hypotheses are suggested by four recent sociological theories of income inequality. In general, analysis of data support what authors characterize as structural theories of income inequality and do not support theories which emphasize the background characteristics of workers (human capital theories). 
Subjects: Hispanic; Mexican; income; wage; immigration; careers; unemployment 
Geography: US; Cuba; Mexico

Subjects: income; seniority; piece-work; wage; hours 
Geography: FL

Subjects: technology; intensive; piece-work; income; unemployment 
Geography: US

Subjects: income; productivity; seasonal; migration; benefits 
Geography: US; South

Subjects: migration; unemployment; income
Subjects: laws; hours; family; wage; health; age
Geography: ND

1116. Provinzano, James. *Chicano Migrant Farm Workers in a Rural Wisconsin County.* Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1971. vi, 144 leaves.
Subjects: Mexican; family; housing
Geography: WI

Abstract: The Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) found that the United Farm Workers (UFW) violated several provisions of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA) in its 1986 dispute with Egg City. The ALRB ruled that the UFW's secondary boycott of Egg City customers did not comply with the ALRA, and that the Union might have to pay compensation to Egg City.
Subjects: union; labor-relations; laws; case
Geography: CA

Subjects: health; hazard; tasks
Geography: AZ

Subjects: education; productivity; manager
Geography: US

Subjects: programs; costs; union; income; family-farm
Geography: US

Subjects: Mexican; seasonal; documentation; age; women; education; family; careers
Geography: US

Subjects: history; income; family; age; careers; women; unemployment; education
Geography: US
   Subjects: migration; age; family; education; income; seasonal; unemployment
   Geography: US

   Subjects: history; seasonal; unemployment
   Geography: US

   Subjects: unemployment; family-farm; women; age; nonfarm
   Geography: ND

   Subjects: women; productivity; unemployment
   Geography: ND

   Abstract: This paper applies the translog cost function to analyze U.S. agricultural output decisions in a multi-product context. Researchers treat crops and livestock as distinct outputs, and test standard implications of neoclassical duality theory to measure pairwise elasticities of substitution between inputs, and price elasticities of input demands. The rate of Hicks-neutral technical change are also estimated. Study results from joint GLS estimation of parameters of cost and share equations show the degree of substitutability between capital and labor declined, while price elasticity of demand for all input factors increased over time. The study's estimate of the rate of technical change was 1.8% annually.
   Subjects: demand; costs; intensive; technology
   Geography: US

   Subjects: costs; seasonal; migration; productivity; unemployment
   Geography: WV

   Abstract: Current Population Survey (CPS) data was used to develop models of off-farm labor participation for 1978 and 1984. Data from the March 1985 CPS was used to determine the actual and potential participation of low income farm families. Low income farm family members are less likely to work off-farm. Education, age, and lack of off-farm work experience of both spouses restrict opportunities for off-farm work in older farm families. Younger farm families are constrained by the presence of young children in the home. The availability of off-farm work varies by region and is a factor in determining the ability to find off-farm employment.
   Subjects: age; education; family; income; nonfarm
   Geography: US

Subjects: ethnicity; income; housing
Geography: CA


Subjects: manager; race; personnel-management; seniority
Geography: US


Subjects: wage; benefits; seasonal; corporate; family-farm; labor-relations; demand; supply; labor-requirements
Geography: South; VA


Abstract: Results from field research in Guadalupe, Mexico are presented. Twenty-six informants representing a cross-section of the town of 2,621 inhabitants were studied to construct historical migration trends from a representative rural Mexican town. Researchers constructed successive migrant cohorts covering the period of 1940-1978 and analyzed data to characterize changes in the impetus and demographic composition of Mexican migrants. This analysis shows that migration before 1965 was composed primarily of males working as braceros (day laborers) in the United States. After 1965, a trend toward increasing numbers of women and youth migrants, and a growing share of migrants entering the U.S. legally as permanent resident aliens. The authors hypothesize that the recent trend may indicate a permanent change in U.S.-Mexican migration. Changes in the size and composition of migrant cohorts over the 1940-1978 period were generally associated with shifts in U.S. immigration policies. Authors qualify their findings, stating that continued mechanization of agriculture could severely curtail U.S. demand for Mexican migrant labor and end current seasonal migration patterns.

Subjects: age; documentation; family; Mexican; women; seasonal; laws; programs; immigration; migration; demand; supply; recruit; technology
Geography: US; Mexico


Abstract: Differences between documented and undocumented Mexican emigrants to the U.S. are analyzed in the small Mexican town of Michoacan where an estimated three-quarters of the resident families send family members to the U.S. each year. A key findings of the study is that documentation status is an important determining factor of: the number of individual migrating north, the duration of time emigrants spend in the U.S., and level of migration within the U.S. Data on 2,621 inhabitants of the town were gathered for the study during 1977 and 1978. Authors conclude that documented emigrants (i. e., visa holders or legal migrants) tend to a) travel in larger groups, b) be accompanied by wives, children, or other family members, c) spend significantly less time in the U.S. than undocumented workers, and d) migrate much more frequently and widely in the U.S. than undocumented workers. The paper concludes with a discussion of the policy implication of its findings.

Subjects: documentation; Mexican; housing; careers; seasonal; programs; immigration; migration; family; women
Geography: US; Mexico

Subjects: other-farm; costs; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: corporate; income; demand
Geography: US

Subjects: income; nonfarm; wage
Geography: US

Abstract: Using data from the 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity and federal income tax data from 1966, an estimate of expected payments from different income maintenance plans for families with farm income is derived. Plans considered are: 1) the Friedman Plan, 2) the Lampman Plan, 3) the Tobin Plan, 4) Children Allowances, and 5) the Family Assistance Plan. The amount and distribution of payments and the number of families that would benefit vary significantly under the five plans.
Subjects: age; family; income; family-farm; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: recruit; age; manager; personnel-management
Geography: OH

Subjects: history; immigration; Mexican; supply; income; working-conditions
Geography: US

Abstract: Covers the proceedings of the Research Conference on Public use sample and rural labor markets that took place in Washington D.C. on April 1-2, 1982.
Subjects: supply; demand; unemployment; seasonal
Geography: US
Subjects: immigration; documentation; laws; demand; unemployment
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; documentation; laws; demand; unemployment
Geography: US

Abstract: Summarizes the current H-2 program and gives a historical perspective. Presents the competing views of the interested parties with respect to farm workers and the H-2 program. Presents various policy options: (a) filling of residual vacancies with foreign workers, (b) all-American worker policy, (c) a temporary foreign worker program, (d) modification of current H-2 regulations, and (e) a tariff on incoming foreign workers.
Subjects: history; seasonal; documentation; demand; laws; programs; immigration
Geography: US

Subjects: migration; Mexican; supply; unemployment
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; IRCA; unemployment; supply; demand
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; migration; unemployment; income; housing
Geography: ME

Subjects: supply; migration; seasonal; family; race; age; education; income
Geography: WI

Subjects: education; seasonal
Geography: NJ
   Subjects: income; union; labor-relations; benefits; wage; manager
   Geography: US

   Subjects: seasonal; health; benefits; age; ethnicity; women
   Geography: US

   Subjects: education; costs; productivity
   Geography: US

   Subjects: other-farm; corporate; year-round; personnel-management
   Geography: US

   Subjects: manager; education; seasonal
   Geography: US

   Subjects: Mexican; productivity; ethnicity; supply
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: corporate; demand; unemployment; Hispanic
   Geography: US

   Abstract: The author outlines federal policies to train and assist farm workers. The programs discussed in greatest detail are Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), and programs of the United States Employment Service. The specific target groups of federal training and assistance programs for farm workers are reviewed. The author considers the effectiveness of these federal programs and makes recommendations for improving policies to assist farm workers.
   Subjects: income; programs; unemployment; seasonal; education; benefits; job-search
   Geography: US

   Subjects: family-farm; corporate; Hispanic; income
   Geography: US

Abstract: This paper summarizes 10 case studies of the performance of Chicano farmer cooperatives in California. A historical review of Chicano efforts to become farm owners during the 1970's and 1980's is provided. Such ownership was initially stimulated by the availability of federal anti-poverty money, but later drew its support from networks of community support when federal funding ebbed in the early 1980's. Efforts in the 1970's were largely unsuccessful; a fact the author links with internal and external conflict resulting from cooperative dependance on outside support. The efforts of the 1980's are characterized as more successful. Several factors are identified as keys to success: the strength of members' aspirations to achieve independence as farm producers, specialization/concentration of production into labor-intensive crops (e.g. cherry-tomatoes, strawberries), and the existence of a solid support network within community where the cooperative is located. External/internal factors affecting coop success are discussed. Factors associated with failure include high attrition rates and "free riders," lack of social cohesion, financial instability, and hostility.

Subjects: Mexican; Hispanic; income; year-round; other-farm; programs; costs; intensive; productivity; technology
Geography: CA; US


Subjects: manager; education; other-farm
Geography: CA


Subjects: migration; immigration; IRCA; Mexican; Hispanic
Geography: US


Abstract: This book summarizes data collected on farm labor and farm employers in the state of California. The book includes detailed descriptions of the data sources, the contents of the data, and highlights weaknesses in the data. Nineteen data sources are summarized in the book, these include; the Farm Labor Report—Employment by County, Agricultural Employment Estimates, the Hired Farm Labor Force, Agricultural Employment Estimates by Type of Worker, Annual Report of Employment Estimates, Statement to the State Board of Food and Agriculture, California Employment and Payrolls; California Labor Market Bulletin, Area Labor Market Bulletin, California Unemployment Insurance data, Migrant Family Housing Center data, and Work Injuries and Illnesses in California Agriculture. The authors suggest ways researchers and others can use available data. The history of collection of data on agriculture and farm laborers in California is surveyed. The book concludes with suggestions for improving data collection on farm labor in California.

Subjects: income; wage; seasonal; year-round; programs; demand; immigration; migration; supply; unemployment; productivity
Geography: California

Subjects: personnel-management; manager; labor-relations
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; personnel-management
Geography: US

Abstract: Before hiring an employee, it is important to have a written description of the job. This allows the employer to be clear about the qualifications needed for the position. A potential employee's job-relevant characteristics can be obtained from written biographical data forms, employment tests, interviews, reference checks, and physical examinations. Employees may also be chosen for their potential to learn on the job.
Subjects: personnel-management; recruit; productivity; tasks
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; productivity; working-conditions
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; personnel-management; labor-relations
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; laws; immigration
Geography: CA

Abstract: Most management decisions in nursery businesses can benefit from information or rationality provided by employees. The extent and form of worker participation

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in management should vary with the characteristics of the employees, managers, and the
given situation. Models of participation are outlined.

Subjects: manager; productivity; personnel-management
Geography: US

1173. Rosenberg, Howard R. Farm Personnel Management for Effectiveness, Part I: Beyond
Subjects: personnel-management; laws
Geography: US

1174. Rosenberg, Howard R. Farm Personnel Management for Effectiveness, Part II:
Subjects: personnel-management
Geography: US

1175. Rosenberg, Howard R. Following the Bouncing Rule: Prospective RAWs Must Act
Subjects: personnel-management; programs; laws; regulations; seasonal; labor-
requirements
Geography: US

1176. Rosenberg, Howard R. "From Shaping the New Immigration Law to Living With It."
Subjects: laws; IRCA; immigration; documentation
Geography: US

1177. Rosenberg, Howard R. "Getting Work Done: Labor Issues in the Food and Fiber
Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations
Geography: US

1178. Rosenberg, Howard R. "Hasty Firing Can Hinder Employee Discipline." California
Abstract: How to set up a disciplinary system for employees is the topic of this article.
The two major components are a list of standards that indicate what performance is expected
and what offenses will trigger discipline and, a set of procedures that will be put into effect
when offenses occur. A system of progressive discipline specifies actions that will increase in
severity in response to unacceptable behavior on the job. An appeals process for the
employee is important. A written record should be kept of all action taken.
Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations; union; regulations; unemployment
Geography: US

1179. Rosenberg, Howard R. "Help Wanted: Select Farm Employees As Though They
Mattered: Part I. Choosing to Hire a Capable Workforce." The Harvester, v.5, n.4 and 5,
Subjects: recruit; personnel-management
Geography: US

1180. Rosenberg, Howard R. "Help Wanted: Select Farm Employees As Though They

Subjects: recruit; personnel-management
Geography: US


Subjects: recruit; personnel-management
Geography: US


Subjects: recruit; personnel-management
Geography: US


Subjects: recruit; personnel-management
Geography: US


Subjects: recruit; personnel-management
Geography: US


Subjects: IRCA; programs; documentation; personnel-management; recruit
Geography: US


Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations; working-conditions
Geography: US


Abstract: A twenty question quiz is presented testing the farmer's knowledge of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA). Answers with explanations are given.

Subjects: documentation; laws; IRCA; programs; regulations; immigration
Geography: US


Subjects: IRCA; immigration; laws; documentation
Geography: US

1190. Rosenberg, Howard R. "IRCA and Agricultural Workers: They May Have Strong Arms But Do They Have to Be Braceros?." In In Defense Of The Alien, Vol. 10: Annual National
Subjects: IRCA; laws; immigration; seasonal; documentation
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; supply; immigration; documentation
Geography: US

Abstract: This article looks at why a worker might not perform up to expectations, or might not work more than the necessary minimum. Some ideas for encouraging employees to work harder are presented. Perhaps more training or incentives are needed.
Subjects: personnel-management; manager; labor-relations; working-conditions
Geography: US

Subjects: documentation; IRCA; laws; programs; immigration
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; personnel-management; labor-relations; tasks
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; manager; labor-relations; tasks
Geography: US; CA

Subjects: manager; personnel-management
Geography: US

Abstract: Nine methods for dealing with employee performance problems are presented. They are: 1) penalty imposition, 2) specific warning, 3) vague threat, 4) emphasis of authority, 5) avoidance, 6) humor or cajoling, 7) explanation, 8) appeal to values, and 9) problem solving. The first four are more likely to cause defensiveness, anger, or alienation. The last four tend to result in further two-way discussion between supervisor and worker.
Subjects: personnel-management; manager; labor-relations
Geography: US
Subjects: manager; personnel-management; labor-relations
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations; manager; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; labor-relations; manager
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; laws; programs; regulations
Geography: US

Abstract: Effective leadership and supervision is the subject of this article. There are five different kinds of power that supervisors might use: 1) coercive power, 2) reward power, 3) legitimate power, 4) expert power, and 5) referent power. The best situation involves a combination of types of power.
Subjects: personnel-management; manager; labor-relations; seniority
Geography: US

Abstract: New rules for the Replenishment Agricultural Workers (RAW) program are explained. The two main parts are registration and petitioning. There are also significant changes in the criteria for RAW eligibility and selection priority. Additional features of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) rulings are presented.
Subjects: laws; programs; documentation; immigration; IRCA; supply; regulations; Mexican; seasonal; demand; age
Geography: US; CA

Subjects: documentation; seasonal; demand; programs; immigration; laws
Subjects: documentation; seasonal; laws; programs; regulations
Geography: US

Subjects: recruit; demand; personnel-management; tasks
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: wage; productivity; piece-work; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; documentation; immigration
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; manager
Geography: US

Abstract: Performance improved at a cannery after the supervision at the plant was reassessed and changes were made. Written job descriptions and qualifications were posted, and in-house recruitment filled the positions. Employees responded to new procedures, and productivity improved. Supervisors also responded in a positive way. Although supervision is not always the problem, it is an important aspect of effective operations.
Subjects: personnel-management; productivity; seniority; labor-relations; manager; recruit; education
Geography: US; CA

Subjects: programs; seasonal; demand; documentation; regulations
Geography: US

Abstract: The availability of farm labor was affected by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. New programs available to agricultural employers are the Special Agricultural Worker (SAW) program, the Replenishment Agricultural Worker (RAW) program, and the H-2A program. This paper explains these programs and how employers can participate in them.

Subjects: supply; programs; IRCA; laws; documentation; immigration; seasonal; supply; demand; recruit; wage; personnel-management

Geography: CA; US


Subjects: regulations; programs; documentation; seasonal; demand

Geography: CA


Abstract: Management is divided into five major functions: 1) planning, 2) organizing, 3) staffing, 4) leading, and 5) controlling. First-line managers deal directly with operational employees and represent farm workers and growers to one another. Supervisors have a short time frame to work within and are often involved in some degree of operational work. The supervisor's position is complex, as s/he has to deal with people, information, equipment, and products. A written job description is important for effective management.

Subjects: personnel-management; manager; labor relations; tasks

Geography: US


Abstract: Ways of rationalizing promotion and layoff decisions, based on seniority and merit criteria are presented. Common advantages and disadvantages are considered.

Subjects: seniority; personnel-management

Geography: US


Abstract: Suggestions for successful management are given. The supervisor's responsibilities, major duties, and basic role need to be clearly specified--preferably written down. Skill qualifications for the job should be posted and hiring should conform to them. Orientation and training of new supervisors is important, as is backing up decisions made by supervisors. Supervisors included in management meetings have more information to work with.

Subjects: personnel-management; productivity; manager; seniority; crew; education; recruit; labor relations

Geography: US


Subjects: manager; personnel-management

Geography: US

Abstract: Employees can provide and process information that improves management decisions on dairies. Dairy operators can structure and solicit worker input in accord with their managerial preferences, employee abilities, and the nature of the problem addressed. A simple typology of participation forms is presented.

Subjects: manager; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; demand; recruit; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: seniority; personnel-management; manager; labor-relations; wage
Geography: US

Subjects: documentation; laws; seasonal; regulations; immigration
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; personnel-management; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; regulations; personnel-management
Geography: CA

Subjects: supply; demand; costs
Geography: US

Subjects: technology; intensive; supply; demand
Geography: US
Subjects: supply; demand; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; documentation
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; documentation; seasonal; regulations
Geography: US

Abstract: Summary statistics based on a mail survey of a random sample of farm employers are reported. Topics covered include past hiring practices, planned responses to IRCA, and management practices.
Subjects: IRCA; supply; demand; laws
Geography: CA

Subjects: personnel-management; programs
Geography: US

Abstract: Status of Immigration and Naturalization Service policy with regard to undocumented resident family members of legalized aliens has been clarified. Internal INS guidelines now provide means for such persons to obtain "extended voluntary departure status and work authorization." Applicant safeguards provided by the SAW and general legalization programs, however, are not included.
Subjects: immigration; family; documentation; supply; IRCA
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: IRCA; supply; demand
Geography: CA

Subjects: women; family; education; careers; hours; income; family-farm; technology
Geography: US; Southwest
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<td>Subjects: women; hours; careers; manager; wage</td>
<td>Geography: US</td>
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<td>Subjects: supply; demand; unemployment; seasonal; careers</td>
<td>Geography: South</td>
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<td>Subjects: personnel-management; programs; education</td>
<td>Geography: US</td>
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<td>Subjects: union; labor-relations; technology; education</td>
<td>Geography: Midwest</td>
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<td>Abstract: This paper tests for, and dates, the emergence and integration of regional farm labor markets in Massachusetts. Labor market growth consequences for the preindustrial society are demonstrated. New wage and labor productivity indices for Massachusetts' agricultural economy from 1750 to 1855 are presented. The dominion of regional and interregional markets for labor, farm commodities, and capital transformed the economy of rural Massachusetts by 1800. This can be seen by the behavior of relevant prices and the growth of labor productivity.</td>
<td>Subjects: history; wage; productivity; supply; demand</td>
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<td>Subjects: programs; education; income; unemployment</td>
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<td>Subjects: demand; seniority; age; women; seasonal; race; year-round</td>
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<td>Subjects: income; wage; hours; housing</td>
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Subjects: demand; seniority; age; race; women; seasonal; year-round
Geography: US

Subjects: programs; recruit
Geography: WA

Subjects: supply; education
Geography: WA

Subjects: costs; personnel-management
Geography: US

1251. Ruesink, David C., and Batson, T. Brice. *Bibliography Relating to Agricultural Labor*. College Station, TX: Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A & M University, 1969.
Abstract: Book is a bibliography (93 pages) of books, proceedings, bulletins and unpublished material, U.S. Government documents, periodical articles, and other bibliographies that relate to agricultural labor. Bibliography is divided by type of publication, and includes an subject index. The bibliography contains citations mainly from the mid-to-late-1960's.
Subjects: programs; policies; manager; personnel-management; documentation; Mexican; migration; immigration; seasonal; union; labor-relations; supply; unemployment; wage; technology
Geography: U.S.

Abstract: Statistical profiles of Mexican American female workers with case narratives describing the women's role in trade unions are used to show the precarious economic position of this group, and women in general. The study uses Census and Labor Department data to document national labor trends from 1930-1980. Employment is disaggregated by occupational type, median income, and educational level for Mexican American, Anglo, Black, and American Indian women and for Mexican American and Anglo men. The chief findings of the paper are: (1) lowest mean incomes in the southwest region are reported among Mexican American and American Indian women; (2) White and Mexican American men reported higher median incomes than women; and (3) educational background of women is associated with higher median incomes and employment rates. An overview of participation of Mexican American women in industry and unions focuses on issues of ethnic and sexual discrimination. Examples of Mexican American women's labor militancy are described. The effects of mechanization, undocumented workers, and seasonal work on female workers are examined. Women who must work to support their families view job security as of greatest importance.
Subjects: women; race; Mexican; wage; careers; working-conditions; income; hours; manager; union
Geography: CA; AZ; NM; NV; TX; Southwest; US
   Subjects: income; technology; Mexican; seasonal; intensive; unemployment
   Geography: CA

   Abstract: Hired farmworkers constituted 35% of the total farm workforce in 1985, up from 30% in 1975. This growth trend means that Federal laws and regulations governing employment taxes, wages, and working conditions are increasingly affecting employers of such workers. This report is a single source of information describing the Federal laws and regulations that pertain to agricultural employer-employee relations and agricultural employment taxes.
   Subjects: documentation; wage; hazard; housing; hours; contractor; laws; labor-relations
   Geography: U.S.

   Subjects: costs; manager; other-farm; education
   Geography: WI

   Subjects: education; family-farm; productivity; programs
   Geography: WI

   Abstract: Daniel Patrick Moynihan's thesis that males in low income black families do not adequately meet the economic demand of their nuclear families through examination of the effects of marital and parental socioeconomic position on the income of male agricultural workers is tested. The effects are compared across racial groups to evaluate how the earnings of black and white male workers. Marriage and having one or more children is associated with higher earnings among black males; however, the estimated positive effect of marital position on earnings was significantly higher for whites compared to blacks.
   Subjects: family; race; income
   Geography: US

   Subjects: Mexican; Hispanic
   Geography: US

   Subjects: women; family; family-farm; income; hours; housing; unemployment
   Geography: US

   Subjects: women; income; age; unemployment; race; education
   Geography: US
Subjects: history; women; careers
Geography: US

Subjects: contractor; unemployment; supply; demand
Geography: CA

Abstract: This paper reviews prior research on migration in nonmetropolitan areas, and highlights the usefulness of the human ecology perspective in the research. Authors argue that an important flaw in much of this prior research is its use of counties as the unit of analysis, while it has often overlooked smaller nonmetropolitan communities. The authors attribute this shortcoming to the absence of migration data for geographic units smaller than the county level. One way to get around the lack of data is by using age data from different censuses and national census survival rates to form estimate for smaller areas. Applying the human ecological perspective, this paper examines the relationships between six organization-sustenance activities and net migration in 116 relatively small Texas nonmetropolitan communities for the period 1970-1990. The paper finds support for the human ecological perspective. Lower net in-migration rates during the period was found in areas with high reliance on agriculture than in areas relying on manufacturing and service sector activities. Communities' efforts to sustain their local economies also help explain local net migration rates, even after t
Subjects: family; income; family-farm; nonfarm; migration
Geography: TX; US

Abstract: Analyzes employer payroll records of Hudson Valley apple growers for the 1968 apple harvest. Focuses on a comparison of domestic workers and foreign workers in the apple harvest and a comparison of employers who used a mix of foreign and domestic workers and those who used only domestic workers.
Subjects: wage; income; productivity; tasks; seasonal; migration; immigration; hours
Geography: NY

Subjects: women; family; programs; unemployment; income
Geography: US

Abstract: Existing health care policy targeting service for migrant and seasonal agricultural workers is discussed. The level of health care to seasonal agricultural laborers is characterized as low, especially in light of the occupational health hazards and poor living conditions of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers and their dependents in the United
The relatively few occupational health professionals have been involved in serving farmworkers. The reason for this neglect is analyzed and a definition of the population that should be targeted in farmworker health policy is provided. The paper reviews existing evidence regarding hazards of four major occupational exposures—pesticides, the sun, injuries, and poor field sanitation. Policies developed to address these hazards are reviewed. The paper summarizes negative health effects of farmworker living conditions that are indirect occupational hazards. Several policy, planning, and research recommendations are made. The author is skeptical that adequate solutions for farmworker health care will be developed and argues that improvements will require significant sociopolitical advances (unionization and other forms of political organizations).

Subjects: documentation; hazard; health; benefits; housing; seasonal; programs; laws; migration; union

Geography: US


Abstract: Deals with the political and economic events surrounding the Bracero Program. Emphasizes the effects of the program on the California farm labor market, giving particular attention to social and economic effects. Concludes that the Bracero Program resulted in excess fruit and vegetable production, lowering farm market prices. Concludes that the program reduced domestic employment opportunities, depressed wages, and lowered living standards.

Subjects: history; seasonal; migration; Mexican; laws; programs; costs

Geography: CA

1268. Salant, Priscilla. Farm Households and the Off-farm Sector: Results from Mississippi and Tennessee. Mississippi State, MS: Agricultural Experiment Station, 1984. 38p.

Abstract: According to this study of off-farm employment and income among farm households in the Sand-Clay Hills region of North Mississippi and Southwest Tennessee, over half of all farm operators and almost two-fifths of other family members age 16 and older in the 29-county study site worked off-farm in 1980. Off-farm employment was more likely for smaller farms, and less labor-intensive enterprises. These farmers were able to escape poverty and remain on the farm because of the income from nonfarm sources.

Subjects: nonfarm; family; women; family-farm; income

Geography: MS; TN

1269. Salant, Priscilla. Farm Women: Contribution to Farm and Family. Mississippi State, MS: Agricultural Experiment Station, 1983. 36p.

Subjects: women; income; family; nonfarm; productivity

Geography: MS; TN


Subjects: corporate; nonfarm; family-farm; income

Geography: US


Subjects: nonfarm; income; manager; costs

Geography: US
Subjects: family-farm; corporate; productivity; costs
Geography: US

Subjects: union; labor relation; migration; seasonal; documentation; Mexican
Geography: CA; TX; US; Mexico

Abstract: This article presents a sociological examination of Yemeni migrant workers in the United States. Migration patterns are analyzed for a sample of Yemeni agricultural laborers in California. Interviews with Yemeni workers living in the vicinity of Porterville, California, are summarized. The personal characteristics, housing and living conditions, migration within the United States, household expenditures, and use of public services are summarized in detail. Typical patterns of financial transaction and cultural interaction are modelled. This model is further developed to generate an overall model of the socioeconomic situation of Yemeni agricultural workers. A particular focus of the paper is the relations of Yemenis with the Mexican/Chicano farm worker community in California.
Subjects: immigration; migration; Mexican; family; seasonal; income; ethnicity
Geography: CA; US; Yemen

Subjects: recruit; personnel-management; manager
Geography: US

Subjects: hazard; health; tasks; working-conditions; seasonal
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: income; family; seasonal; family-farm
Geography: WI

Subjects: immigration; ethnicity; race; supply; demand
Geography: CA

Subjects: history; migration; race; income
Geography: US; South
Subject: wage
Geography: US

Subjects: age; women; health; recruit; supply
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; age; women; race; education
Geography: US

Subjects: nonfarm; seasonal; hours; demand; wage
Geography: GA

Subjects: health; hazard
Geography: US

Abstract: The many ethnic groups that developed California agriculture are discussed. Indians supplied much of the early agricultural labor. Most early arrivals were young males of Irish, German, and Chinese origins. Some of the most powerful 19th century California agricultural capitalists were of German descent. German, Scandinavian, and Italian groups formed agricultural colonies. Chinese workers were the largest group of early farm crew laborers and set the pattern of first-generation ethnic workers willing to work in crews for low wages.
Subjects: history; ethnicity; crew; immigration
Geography: CA

Subjects: family-farm; technology; history
Geography: CA

Subjects: technology; unemployment; income; housing
Geography: CA

Subjects: migration; laws; labor-relations; demand
Subjects: demand; supply; productivity; income
Geography: US

Subjects: history; demand; family-farm
Geography: Midwest

Subjects: women; family-farm
Geography: US

Subjects: women; income; other-farm
Geography: US

Subjects: tasks; manager; women; family
Geography: US

Subjects: union; labor-relations; manager
Geography: CA; US

Abstract: The dimensions of internal stratification of small landholders by surveying farmers from three North Carolina Piedmont counties are investigated. This study differs from others in that most of respondents are low-income blacks. Most of the farms surveyed produce flue-cured tobacco. Analysis of survey data nonetheless find significant dimensions of internal stratification similar to those identified in previous studies. The major dimensions of internal stratification identified through promax factor analysis are farm size, use hired labor, farm operator's age and education, and land tenure. Significant difference in social status between smallholders who do and who do not own tobacco allotments is found through discriminant analysis. The paper's findings suggest the importance of including land tenure and commodity choice into analyses of socio-economic stratification among small landholders.
Subjects: age; education; race; family; manager; family-farm
Geography: NC; Piedmont Counties; US

Subjects: migration; unemployment; supply; demand; careers; education; income; wage; technology; productivity; seasonal; race; programs
Geography: US
Subjects: crew; intensive; education; costs; productivity; labor-requirements; tasks
Geography: LA

Subjects: wage; costs
Geography: MI

Subjects: wage; costs
Geography: MI

Subjects: migration; unemployment; income; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: Mexican; history; documentation; supply; income; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: history; immigration; Mexican; Hispanic; seasonal; laws
Geography: US

Subjects: history; race; other-farm; family-farm; wage
Geography: South

Abstract: This paper considers the difficulty of obtaining accurate data on illegal immigrants. Recent research efforts are listed along with their scope and period of measurement, and their estimate of the undocumented alien population in the United States. Economic effects of illegal migration are examined. A review of administrative initiatives and Congressional actions concerning the illegal worker problem is included.
Subjects: documentation; immigration; demand; supply; wage; unemployment; laws; programs; Mexican; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; laws; programs; case; history
Subjects: manager; recruit; contractor; seasonal; personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: hours
Geography: US

Abstract: Using 1972 data from the Current Population Survey this paper develops a model of labor supply for wives and young family members in the hired farm labor force. A home production-consumption model is used to determine the variables that encourage or discourage participation in the agricultural labor market. Wages, age, gender, and school attendance were considered for their effects on labor supply by non-household-head members.
Subjects: supply; family; wage; women; age; education
Geography: U.S.

Subjects: education; immigration; Mexican; race
Geography: WI

Subjects: IRCA; supply; costs; productivity
Geography: AZ; US

Subjects: laws; wage; hours; unemployment; age
Geography: MI

Subjects: laws; wage; hours; unemployment; age
Geography: MI

Subjects: laws; wage; hours; productivity; age
Geography: MI

Subjects: demand; supply; laws; unemployment; costs
Geography: US
Subjects: health; manager; laws  
Geography: MI

Subjects: laws; regulations; case; documentation  
Geography: US

Subjects: age; education; race; women; migration; income; family  
Geography: NJ

Subjects: education; family-farm; other-farm; programs  
Geography: US

Subjects: health; migration; seasonal  
Geography: US

Subjects: laws; IRCA; demand; supply; seasonal  
Geography: US

1321. Shumway, C. R. *Economic Interrelationships in Texas Field Crop Production.* College Station, TX: Texas A & M University, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1983. 36p.  
Subjects: crew; productivity; manager; labor-relations  
Geography: TX

Abstract: This paper investigates the relationship between technology, supply, and demand among six Texas field crops and three variable inputs. A dual approach is applied. The authors find evidence of nonjoint production for wheat but not for other crops studied. Specifically, production of cotton, sorghum, and corn are found to be homothetically separable. Larger groups of outputs and all input groups do not satisfy sufficient dual conditions for valid aggregation and two-stage choice modelling. The authors also conclude production is homothetic in outputs, fertilizer, and hired labor. The paper's conclusions regarding product supply and input demand equation estimates are inconsistent with expectations of the competitive model. The normalized profit function Hessian matrix of second partial derivatives is not positive definite, and symmetry of parameters is rejected based on this research.  
Subjects: demand; supply; costs; intensive; technology  
Geography: TX; US

Subjects: immigration; programs; laws; IRCA
Geography: US

Subjects: housing; seasonal; migration
Geography: US

Abstract: Using data on New York State farm families, this study investigates household labor allocation decisions. Researchers look at how farm couples distribute their labor across farm and nonfarm work. The authors first develop a model of gender-specific work behavior for two crops, tobacco and peanuts-soybeans. These crops are studied because they represent two different types of production. The model is also examined for a third farm industry, dairy farming. Results are replicated for dairy farming because it correspond to the "small batch" methods of tobacco farmers and contrasts the continuous-process production system of peanut-soybean farmers. The paper finds farm, family, and individual characteristics affect the level of differentiation or integration in farm couples farm and nonfarm labor. These findings replicate earlier findings, but show that the effects of these characteristics vary according to the crop being produced by the farm.
Subjects: family; women; income; careers; nonfarm; family-farm; productivity
Geography: NY

Subjects: hours; family-farm; nontfarm; income
Geography: TN

Subjects: family-farm; supply; income
Geography: Midwest

Subjects: unemployment; demand; migration; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: migration; seasonal; race; Hispanic; housing
Geography: WI

Subjects: seasonal; migration; age; family
Geography: WI
   Subjects: age; health; migration; seasonal
   Geography: US

   Subjects: health; programs; Hispanic; migration; seasonal
   Geography: WI

   Subjects: age; health; migration; seasonal
   Geography: WI

   Abstract: Findings from a 1978 Wisconsin survey of migrant Hispanic women in farm families are summarized. The survey drew a 10% stratified random sample of 145 married females of childbearing age. Regression analysis indicates the following characteristics of the respondents: they have greater numbers of children than other women in the United States, bear children at younger ages, suffer higher rates of infant mortality, and use fewer contraceptive techniques. Authors hypothesize that Hispanic women's fertility behavior is associated with age, education, and degree of assimilation which is measured by women's English speaking ability. The variable found most strongly associated with live births is age. Education is the main predictor of live births when age is controlled. When the effects of both age and education are controlled, English speaking ability also accounts for variance in live births. Education is the strongest predictor in the expected number of children. The high fertility rate will likely continue among migrant farm women until educational attainments increase among the children, and the bilingual capacity and occupational opportunities of women improve.
   Subjects: age; education; Hispanic; Mexican; family; women; careers; seasonal
   Geography: WI; US

   Subjects: migration; seasonal; education; programs
   Geography: WI; MN; ND

   Subjects: women; family; unemployment; income; manager; tasks
   Geography: South

   Subjects: women; family; family-farm; nonfarm
   Geography: South

   Subjects: unemployment; seasonal; year-round
Subjects: Hispanic; family; income; education; unemployment
Geography: US

Subjects: demand; seasonal; year-round; labor-requirements
Geography: US

Subjects: unemployment; age; education; race; Hispanic; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: age; recruit
Geography: US

Subjects: personnel-management; recruit
Geography: US

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; wage; working-conditions; income; costs; documentation; other-farm
Geography: PA

1345. Smith, Roy J.; Seamount, Daniel T.; Mills, Bruce H. Lemon Picking and the Ventura County Production Incentive Wage System. Berkeley, CA: Division of Agricultural Sciences, University of California, California Agricultural Experiment Station, 1965. 60p.
Subjects: piece-work; wage; productivity
Geography: CA

Subjects: supply; demand; migration; seasonal
Geography: NY

Subjects: costs
Geography: NY

1348. Sorensen, Harold B.; McNease, J. D. Labor Requirements for Harvesting Texas Lettuce. College Station, TX: Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A & M University, 1967. i, 16 leaves.
Subjects: labor-requirements; demand; seasonal; tasks
Geography: TX

Subjects: programs
Geography: US

Subjects: seasonal; labor-requirements; personnel-management
Geography: TX

Subjects: seasonal; migration
Geography: US

Abstract: Book summarizes migrant services available in South Carolina. Intended for use by South Carolina public and private agencies to assist in information and referral services to migrant agricultural laborers. Range of federal, state and local programs and agencies are outlined.
Subjects: seasonal; migration; programs; housing
Geography: SC; US

Subjects: documentation; supply; IRCA
Geography: CA; AZ

Abstract: Paper formulates a mathematical programming model of seasonal farm labor markets. The model is applied to analyze the impact of mechanical harvesting and use of non-native labor. Labor demand, labor supply, local wage rates, and related variables comprise the model of temporary regional demand for farm labor. The author concludes with a discussion of ways the model could be empirically tested.
Subjects: demand; wage; supply; seasonal; migration; immigration; costs
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; seasonal; corporate
Geography: West

Subjects: history; migration; family; family-farm
Geography: US
Subjects: laws; corporate; documentation; wage; hours; age; labor-relations
Geography: US

Abstract: Analysis of data from 1965-1970 in the Pacific Northwest does not support the argument that "jobs follow people." Non-market goods play an important role in peoples' decisions to migrate, and the importance of the income incentive has declined over the past decade.
Subjects: migration; supply; demand; age; education; job-search; recruit
Geography: OR; WA; Northwest

Subjects: migration; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: history; immigration; supply; unemployment; education
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; immigration; documentation; seasonal
Geography: CA

Abstract: This article reviews existing literature concerning causes of undocumented immigration. The predominant approach is characterized as legalistic, which the author argues tends to view such immigration as caused by the immigrants. Contrary to this view, existing literature shows there is an institutionalized setting in which undocumented workers are employed in border areas. The variety of institutions covertly supporting undocumented immigration are outlined. The aliens' economic role in assuming jobs unacceptable to native workers is highlighted. The article also describes a acculturation system that exists in the U. S., which enables undocumented workers to live and work in this country without detection by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. A system of patronage between undocumented workers and employers is also detailed, as are various other steps in the aliens' acculturation. The study's findings were based on extensive interviews by bilingual sociology students of 200 workers on 13 farms in the central Rio Grande Valley.
Subjects: Mexican; housing; seasonal; documentation; personnel-management; immigration; crew
Geography: TX; Rio Grande Valley; US; Mexico

Subjects: family-farm; other-farm; income
Geography: SC

Subjects: immigration; migration; age; education; family; ethnicity; documentation; income
Geography: US


Subjects: family-farm; income; productivity; programs
Geography: US


Subjects: manager; seniority; labor-relations; technology; tasks
Geography: US


Subjects: demand; supply; unemployment; Mexican; migration; immigration; income; seasonal; housing;
Geography: CA; US; Mexico


Subjects: migration; income; family-farm
Geography: US


Subjects: income; unemployment; supply; demand; migration
Geography: US


Abstract: This paper examines the off-farm wages, labor force participation, and hours of work of farmers. Empirical and theoretical models of farmer labor market participation are developed. Using data from a 1971 survey of farmers in Illinois, researchers generate econometric estimates of farmers labor market characteristics. Econometric models indicate the wage received by farmers for nonfarm work depends upon the farmer's human capital and the conditions of the local labor market. The research confirms the sensitivity of nonfarm work to economic incentives. The econometric model estimates a 10% increase in the nonfarm wage is associated with an 11% increase in hours of nonfarm work, holding farm characteristics constant. The author also finds seasonality, risk, and life cycle factors each significantly affect the level of nonfarm work performed by farmers.

Subjects: age; family; wage; income; nonfarm; careers; hours; seasonal; year-round; family-farm; demand; supply; productivity
Geography: US

213 217
   Subjects: history; age; family; income
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Differences in enterprise mix; land, labor and capital use; and nonfarm income between part-time farmers and full-time farmers in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan and Wisconsin are examined and show that part-time farms differ markedly from their full-time farming neighbors.
   Subjects: hours; family-farm; other-farm; income; nonfarm
   Geography: US; MN

   Subjects: IRCA; documentation; year-round; personnel-management
   Geography: US

   Subjects: personnel-management; programs; laws; regulations; documentation
   Geography: CA; US

   Subjects: Hispanic; migration; housing; income; seasonal
   Geography: IN

   Subjects: Immigration; migration; income; documentation; nonfarm; seasonal; programs
   Geography: US; International

   Subjects: education; supply; demand; age; family
   Geography: US

   Subjects: demand; costs; productivity; tasks
   Geography: US

   Subjects: costs
   Geography: MN
Subjects: education
Geography: US

Subjects: other-farm; income; manager; wage
Geography: US

Abstract: Productivity varies with a farmer's age; middle-aged farmers appear to be the most productive. Farm production functions are estimated for six different age groups of farmers using U.S. Census of Agriculture data. Different age groups use slightly different technologies and use some inputs at different levels of efficiency. Production functions vary more as age differentials get larger.
Subjects: age; productivity; intensive; technology; careers; seniority
Geography: US

Subjects: migration; Mexican; family
Geography: US

Subjects: documentation; unemployment; income; seasonal; immigration
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; income; migration; programs
Geography: CA

1386. Taylor, J. Edward. The Earnings and Mobility of Legal and Illegal-Immigrant Workers in Agriculture. Davis, CA: University of California, Department of Agricultural Economics, .
Abstract: This paper presents theoretical and empirical evidence that U.S. immigration policies lead to a segmented farm labor market that has some, but not all, of the characteristics predicted by dual labor market theory. Unauthorized immigrants are significantly selected into secondary (low-skill) farm jobs. Controlling for this selection process, the earnings of unauthorized workers in primary (high-skill) farm jobs are significantly lower than the earnings of otherwise similar legal workers. These findings are shown to be consistent with expected profit maximization by farm employers. There is some evidence of positive returns to human capital in low-skill farm jobs.
Subjects: immigration; documentation; tasks; wage; supply; education
Geography: US

Subjects: Income; migration; immigration; documentation
Geography: US
   Subjects: migration; income; family; seasonal; documentation
   Geography: US

   Abstract: A 1983 survey of 1286 farmworkers in 37 California counties showed that 73% of all farmworkers were foreign, with higher than average concentration of foreign farm workers in citrus and other tree fruits (93% and 84%), and below average concentrations in grapes (67%). The relative concentration of illegal workers was (1) significantly above average for citrus, other tree fruits, and grapes, and significantly below average for field fruits and vegetables; (2) significantly above average for harvesting, tree thinning, and irrigating, and significantly below average for hoeing, crop sorting, operating machines, and serving as a foreman; and (3) significantly above average for southern San Joaquin valley and significantly below average for coastal and inland southern California. This analysis has implications for IRCA's replenishment workers provision.
   Subjects: documentation; migration; seasonal; income; careers
   Geography: CA

   Subjects: costs; productivity; seasonal
   Geography: FL

   Abstract: This paper specifies and estimates a four equation input demand system for aggregate Southeastern United States agriculture. Capital and land are considered quasi-fixed inputs while labor and materials are treated as variable inputs. The adjustment rates for land and capital are interdependent and differ considerably. The data supports the existence of an aggregate production technology and dynamic optimizing behavior.
   Subjects: intensive; demand; technology
   Geography: Southeast; FL; GA; AL; MS; LA; NC; SC; VA; US

   Subjects: unemployment; programs; income; education
   Geography: US

   Abstract: This paper reveals that the post-bellum shift to cotton production occurred in the Piedmont area of South Carolina and Georgia, and not in the entire South. An analysis of cotton production between 1860 and 1880 shows patterns that are different from those shown in an analysis of 1880 alone. The racial composition of the inhabitants, not tenure variables best explain the 1880 pattern.
   Subjects: history; technology; race; intensive; productivity; wage
   Geography: South; GA

Subjects: union; labor-relations; laws

Geography: US; Midwest


Abstract: This manual is used to train Migrant Education Program personnel on program purpose and history, identification and recruitment of eligible students, program services, and the Migrant Student Record Transfer System (MSRTS). It describes the identification and recruitment process for eligible workers under the migrant program.

Subjects: education; seasonal; migration; programs

Geography: TX


Subjects: documentation; age; ethnicity; sex; supply; seasonal; migrant

Geography: TX; US


Abstract: Report of a task force established by Governor Mark White established to examine the impact of the proposed federal Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1983 on the state of Texas. Results from public hearings on the issue are summarized, and the state's position on the legislation is declared. Strategies for influencing national legislation are examined. This is final report of the task force.

Subjects: immigration; IRCA; supply; demand; programs; Mexican; seasonal; year-round; corporate; family-farm; documentation; migration; labor-requirements

Geography: TX; US


Subjects: wage; hours; tasks

Geography: SD


Subjects: supply; demand

Geography: US


Abstract: An edited volume of nine case studies examining the effects of immigration reform on specific agricultural industries. Based primarily on interviews with growers and workers the studies identify changes occurring between 1986 and 1989 in the composition of the labor force, in wages and working conditions for farm workers, and in grower operations in particular areas and industries.

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; wage; working-conditions; contractor; other-farm; seasonal

Geography: US
Abstract: This paper uses a simultaneous equation, partial adjustment model of the demand for inputs to obtain estimates of the technical change parameters for wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton. The results show a labor-saving bias in technical change for these field crops and thus support the induced innovation hypothesis. Although there was no evidence of a productivity slowdown, one may yet affect agriculture in the United States.
Subjects: intensive; technology; labor-requirements; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: education; personnel-management; manager; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: corporate; supply; documentation; technology; migration
Geography: US

Subjects: women; family; education; careers; hours; income; family-farm; technology; corporate
Geography: US

Subjects: manager; labor-relations; corporate; seasonal
Geography: AZ; CA

Subjects: laws; union; wage; benefits; labor-relations
Geography: CA; US

Subjects: migration; seasonal; ethnicity; race; documentation; unemployment
Geography: East Coast

Subjects: recruit; education; technology; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: nonfarm; supply; demand

Geography: CA; US


Subjects: intensive; documentation; income; migration

Geography: US


Subjects: women; income; family-farm; age; education; race

Geography: CA


Abstract: The diversity that exists in nonmetropolitan labor market areas in the United States is demonstrated using regression analysis of a sample of Kentucky workers. Male-female nonmetropolitan labor force differences are examined in detail. Employment characteristics are examined by testing labor market outcomes associated with various demographic and personal characteristics. A model for examining metropolitan-nonmetropolitan labor market differences that integrates personnel characteristics and structural factors is developed.

Subjects: women; family; careers; income; family-farm; migration; education; age; nonfarm

Geography: KY; US


Subjects: Hispanic; migration; seasonal; housing; family; history

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; age; documentation; education; ethnicity; family; income

Geography: US


Abstract: This paper examines correlates the economic well-being and determinants of independent farmers with farmers that have a spouse. The paper defined independent farmers of individuals with managerial responsibilities over a farm who do not have a spouse who regularly engages in farm-related labor activities. These effects are also examined across male and female independent farmers. Data for the study are from a 1980 Farm Women Survey. The chief findings are; the economic well-being of independent male farmers does not differ significantly from farmers with wives who work on the farm, independent
women farmers have lower levels of economic well-being than non-independent women farmers. Analysis of the cause of this lowered economic position of independent farmers revealed most of the difference can be accounted for by differences in the class position, and family and demographic characteristics of independent and non-independent women farmers.

Subjects: careers; women; income; nonfarm; year-round; family-farm; productivity

Geography: US


Subjects: personnel-management; manager; labor-relations

Geography: US


Abstract: Theoretical and research issues relating to stratification research into labor markets are discussed, including the proper focus of inquiry, the usefulness of a case study approach, the availability of appropriate individual-level data for analysis of stratification, and the proper boundaries for regional/local research. A brief analysis of the North Florida Coastal labor market illustrates this approach. The author calls for greater research into labor market stratification and criticizes existing policy-oriented research as being inadequate to enable formulation of appropriate policy responses to nonmetropolitan labor market stratification.

Subjects: age; education; income; careers; personnel-management; manager

Geography: US


Subjects: seasonal; income; education

Geography: US


Subjects: migration; unemployment; supply; demand; careers; education; income; wage; intensive; technology; productivity; seasonal

Geography: US


Abstract: Two opposing theories of poverty are summarized. The first views poverty as an outcome dependent upon individual characteristics, focusing attention on the individual and inquiry on the question of 'who is poor.' The author criticizes this theory for its failure to consider the processes that create poverty positions in the social structure. The second theory views poverty as a function of local economic opportunity and social structure. Using data from South Carolina, the article analyzes poverty rates, industrial structure, and labor markets in light of the two theories. Based on this analysis, the author confirms the structural hypothesis.

Subjects: race; income; unemployment; productivity; education; age; family; housing

Geography: SC; US

Abstract: Current research on unionization among farmworkers has two failings: 1) prior research on unionization focuses on California nearly to the exclusion of all other states, 2) prior studies have looked at the structural impediments to unionization to the exclusion of individual social barriers. To address these inadequacies in current research, researchers interviewed 147 migrant farm workers in Immakalee, Florida in 1978 to study the association of seven demographic and socio-economic characteristics on farm worker support for unionization. Support for unionization was most strongly related to being Black. Worker perception that mechanization is a threat to job security was the second most strongly associated characteristic. Dependence on farm work, and marriage were next. Support for unionization was negatively associated with non-citizenship status, illiteracy, and low educational attainment (most negatively).

Subjects: documentation; education; race; careers; seasonal; programs; immigration; migration; unemployment; technology; union

Geography: FL; US


Subjects: costs; productivity; migration

Geography: US


Abstract: An econometric model of U.S.-Mexican commodity trade and illegal Mexican immigration of agricultural labor is presented. Economic conditions in the U.S. and Mexico affect the rate of illegal Mexican immigration into the United States. Poor economic opportunities in Mexico push Mexican workers toward pursuing employment in the United States, while tightening labor markets and higher vegetable prices in the US pull these same workers. Immigration and trade policies influence the apprehensions of undocumented workers.

Subjects: Mexican; IRCA; immigration; demand; supply

Geography: US


Abstract: The Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA) is compared to the Labor-Management Relations Act (LMRA). Several provisions of the ALRA were intended to plug holes in the LMRA. The ALRA representation election procedure is more protective of employee rights. The elapsed time between the filing of a petition and the holding of an election is approximately two months under the LMRA, and only seven days under the ALRA. This shorter time period helps prevent employer coercion that might affect the outcome of the election. The ALRA specifically provided for the make whole remedy, as a deterrent against employers bargaining in bad faith. Provisions in the ALRA have attempted to speed resolution of legal disputes and avoid systemic delay.

Subjects: Laws; union; labor-relations

Geography: CA


Subjects: costs; productivity; family-farm

Geography: US
Subjects: supply; seasonal
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; demand; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: health; programs
Geography: US

Subjects: hours; year-round; family-farm; income; seasonal
Geography: US

Abstract: Contains photographs and text on the U.S. migrant farmworker population. There are sections on income, health, housing, education, children, families, and Palisade Park near Grand Junction, Colorado (a home to many migrant farmworker families). (e)
Subjects: seasonal; migration; immigration; tasks; income; health; housing; education
Geography: US; CO

Subjects: housing; seasonal; programs
Geography: ID

Abstract: A report prepared by the Iowa Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.
Subjects: Mexican; migration; seasonal; housing; family; programs; race; ethnicity
Geography: IA; US

Subjects: programs; working-conditions; laws; income; race
Geography: NC

Subjects: education; programs; seasonal; migration
Geography: CA; FL; MI; TX; WA; US
   Subjects: laws; regulations; programs; immigration; documentation; seasonal; migration; labor-requirements
   Geography: US

   Subjects: programs; laws; regulations; working-conditions; wage; hazard; hours; labor-relations; union
   Geography: US

   Subjects: Immigration; laws; programs
   Geography: US

   Subjects: IRCA; immigration; programs
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Report is based on hearings held in Belle Glade, FL, on April 11, 1983. The report is critical of the H-2 program, employer practices, and the Department of Labor's regulation of the program. Includes an opposing view as a minority report in the document.(e)
   Subjects: immigration; seasonal; programs
   Geography: US

   Subjects: immigration; seasonal; supply; documentation; laws
   Geography: US

   Subjects: documentation; labor-relations; laws
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Contains extensive detailed information on the operation of the H-2 program. Includes a U.S. Department of Labor detailed employer and wage survey in Florida sugar
cane for the 1973-74 season. Includes cost items such as transportation expenses paid by the employer.(e)

Subjects: immigration; demand; unemployment; programs; tasks; wage; benefits; documentation

Geography: FL; US


Subjects: education; programs; laws

Geography: US


Abstract: Covers 1970 through June 1977.(e)

Subjects: immigration; documentation; laws; programs; case; regulations

Geography: US


Abstract: Summarizes and explains provisions of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act. The H-2 program and replenishing seasonal agricultural workers (RAW) provisions are emphasized. A calendar of implementation dates for various provisions of the Act is included.(e)

Subjects: immigration; IRCA; programs

Geography: US


Subjects: labor-relations; programs

Geography: US; VI


Subjects: documentation; immigration; labor-requirements; programs

Geography: US


Subjects: documentation; immigration; supply; programs; laws

Geography: US

Subjects: immigration; documentation; supply; laws
Geography: US


Abstract: Hearings held at Albany and Perry, Georgia on September 6, 1985.
Subjects: family-farm; nonfarm; laws; programs
Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; IRCA; supply; seasonal; documentation
Geography: US


Subjects: programs; costs; family-farm
Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; documentation; supply; programs
Geography: US


Subjects: education; immigration; documentation; laws
Geography: US


Subjects: laws; immigration; documentation; seasonal
Geography: US


Abstract: Contains extensive testimony by administration officials, private business, labor, and academic persons on a new H-2 type program with Mexico as part of an immigration reform bill. Focuses on agriculture and a proposal to permit 50,000 workers to enter for temporary agricultural work.

Subjects: immigration; Mexican; seasonal; migration; supply
   Abstract: Gives a detailed history of the H-2 program including a legislative and legal history. Includes annual data for the number of foreign workers admitted for temporary agricultural work by country of origin. Relates the program to the Bracero Program and the latter's termination.

Subjects: programs; seasonal; immigration; history; laws

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; documentation; laws; programs; manager

Geography: US


Abstract: Provides a transcript of a hearing on entry requirements for temporary workers including H-2 workers. Testimony was presented by Government agencies and producer groups on the effect of various provisions on the interests of different groups.

Subjects: documentation; immigration; migration; seasonal; laws; programs; regulations; demand; supply; labor-requirements

Geography: US


Abstract: Includes testimony by employer and worker groups on the H-2 program. Focuses on agriculture and problems in the apple-producing areas employing foreign workers. Focuses on H-2 regulations rather than on small businesses or small farms.

Subjects: documentation; seasonal; migration; immigration; programs; family-farm

Geography: US


Subjects: family; women; family-farm; nonfarm; year-round; income; hours; careers; costs; productivity

Geography: US


Subjects: supply; demand; productivity; migration; unemployment; nonfarm

Geography: US; TN


Subjects: productivity; unemployment; income; technology

Geography: US

Abstract: This publication is a summary of agricultural statistics for 1980. It contains information on output, inputs, crop production, livestock production, cropland use, crop production per acre, fertilizer use, farm machinery numbers, hours of farm labor, farmworker productivity. High temperatures and drought were a problem in 1980.

Subjects: productivity; demand; technology

Geography: US


Abstract: This publication contains a summary of agricultural statistics for 1981. It contains information on cropland use, crop production per acre, fertilizer use, input use, farm machinery numbers, hours of labor, farmworker productivity, and farm production. Dry conditions plagued farmers in 1981.

Subjects: productivity; costs; labor-requirements; intensive; technology

Geography: US


Abstract: This publication contains a summary of agricultural statistics for 1982. It contains information on crop production, livestock production, input use, productivity, cropland use, yields per acre, fertilizer use, farm machinery numbers, hours of farm labor, and farmworker productivity.

Subjects: costs; productivity

Geography: US


Abstract: Crop production in 1984 returned to near-normal levels from the reduced output of the drought year 1983. The top five States in net farm income were California, Iowa, Texas, Florida, and Illinois. Cattle and calves, and dairy products were the top earners among commodities. Texas led in cattle-and-calf earnings, and Wisconsin led dairy production. Iowa led in receipts of soybeans, corn, and hogs, the next three highest-earning commodities.

Subjects: costs; productivity; hours; income; technology

Geography: US; IA; CA; TX; FL; IL


Subjects: IRCA; immigration; laws; documentation; supply; seasonal

Geography: US


Subjects: careers; manager; year-round; seasonal; corporate; personnel-management; demand; labor-requirements; education
Geography: New England; ME; MA; VT; NH; CT; RI; US; Northeast


Subjects: careers; manager; year-round; seasonal; corporate; personnel-management; demand; labor-requirements; education

Geography: AK; ID; OR; WA; Northwest; US


Subjects: careers; manager; seasonal; year-round; corporate; personnel-management; education; labor-requirements; demand

Geography: Central Atlantic Region; VA; NY; MD; NJ; PA; DL; DC; US


Subjects: careers; manager; year-round; seasonal; corporate; personnel-management; demand; labor-requirements; education

Geography: Southeast; FL; GA; MS; AL; SC; NC; VA; US


Subjects: careers; demand; education; personnel-management; seasonal; year-round; corporate; labor-requirements; manager

Geography: East North Central States; US


Subjects: careers; seasonal; year-round; education; corporate; personnel-management; demand; labor-requirements; manager

Geography: AR; LA; NM; OK; TX; Southwest; US


Subjects: careers; manager; year-round; seasonal; corporate; personnel-management; demand; labor-requirements; education

Subjects: careers; personnel-management; manager; seasonal; year-round; corporate; education; labor-requirements; demand

Geography: CO; MT; ND; SD; UT; WY; Mountain Region; US


Subjects: careers; personnel-management; seasonal; year-round; corporate; labor-requirements; demand; education

Geography: AZ; CA; HI; NV; Western Region; US


Subjects: careers; corporate; seasonal; year-round; education; labor-requirements; demand; personnel-management; manager

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; programs; laws; IRCA; tasks; labor-requirements; demand

Geography: US


Subjects: personnel-management; costs; wage; labor-requirements; productivity; manager; benefits; labor-relations

Geography: US


Abstract: This publication is a summary of agricultural statistics for 1979. It contains information on farm output, crop and livestock production, cropland use, crop production per acre, tractor and farm machinery numbers, hours of farm labor, farmworker productivity, production inputs, and changes in production and farm mechanization.

Subjects: productivity; technology; intensive; labor requirements

Geography: US

Abstract: This is the preliminary report of estimates from the 1980-81 surveys of sugarbeet and sugarcane producers and processors.

Subjects: costs; productivity; labor-requirements; tasks; hours; wage

Geography: US


Abstract: Migrant farmworker survey report.

Subjects: migration; seasonal; housing; piece-work; income; family; Mexican; ethnicity; race

Geography: US


Abstract: This is a review of the Training and Technical Assistance Project. In general, the workshops conducted were successful. However, farmworker organizations had problems gaining access to the Appropriate Technology Small Grants Program. The reasons for this problem were lateness of the grant award, closeness of the due dates, and the general uncertainty created by the change in administration.

Subjects: technology; education; tasks; productivity; intensive; programs; union

Geography: US


Subjects: programs; benefits

Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; Mexican; seasonal; supply; demand; costs; programs; labor-requirements

Geography: US


Abstract: Compares the increase in labor costs for fresh fruits and vegetables resulting from termination of the Bracero Program with a change in their retail price. Finds that only asparagus and strawberries showed sharp changes in the retail price, although labor costs did generally rise. The retail price of most other fruits and vegetables changed little.(e)

Subjects: costs; labor-requirements; supply; demand; programs; other-farm; productivity

Geography: US


Abstract: This brochure gives listings of crop areas, seasonal work periods, and job service offices. It contains a map of the Eastern seaboard states, and lists dates for work and harvest of specific crops.(e)

Subjects: labor-requirements; demand; recruit; tasks; seasonal; programs

Geography: US; Eastern Seaboard
Abstract: This brochure gives listings of crop areas, seasonal work periods, and job service offices. It contains a map of the Gulf to Great Lakes states, and lists dates for work and harvest of specific crops. (e)
Subjects: labor-requirements; demand; recruit; tasks; seasonal; programs
Geography: US; Gulf states to Great Lakes states

Abstract: This brochure gives listings of crop areas, seasonal work periods, and job service offices. It contains a map of the Intermountain states, and lists dates for work and harvest of specific crops. (e)
Subjects: labor-requirements; demand; recruit; tasks; seasonal; programs
Geography: US; Intermountain states

Abstract: This brochure gives listings of crop areas, seasonal work periods, and job service offices. It contains a map of the Western states, and lists dates for work and harvest of specific crops. (e)
Subjects: labor-requirements; demand; recruit; tasks; seasonal; programs
Geography: US; Western states

Subjects: documentation; demand; seasonal; laws; programs; recruit; immigration
Geography: US

Abstract: Summarizes the employment of foreign workers in agriculture by source country for 1942-66. Gives tabular data on employment of foreign workers. (e)
Subjects: history; supply; demand; immigration; productivity; intensive
Geography: US

Abstract: Summarizes changes in the employment of foreign and seasonal domestic workers in U.S. agriculture in 1964-65. Tries to determine the effect of the termination of the Bracero Program and of the more restrictive conditions for employing foreign workers in agriculture. Gives employment data by commodity and by State for selected States. (e)
Subjects: seasonal; immigration; tasks; programs; documentation; productivity; supply; demand; labor-requirements
Geography: US

Subjects: regulations; programs; laws; migration; seasonal; labor-relations
Geography: US

Abstract: Traces the history of the Bracero Program and the legislative developments leading to its termination. Briefly addresses experiences under the program. Documents the early transition to a domestic labor force where braceros were employed. Presents related information for eastern seaboard States employing H-2 workers in light of the more restrictive attitude toward the employment of foreign agricultural workers.

Subjects: history; laws; programs; seasonal; supply; demand; migration; immigration; documentation; labor-requirements

Geography: US; Eastern seaboard


Abstract: The status of agricultural employment in 1982 is examined in this report. The work group recommends the establishment of another foreign (guest) worker admission program like the H-2 program. Recommendations for revision of the existing H-2 regulations are also presented.

Subjects: immigration; documentation; programs; seasonal; demand; supply

Geography: US; CA


Subjects: health; programs; laws; working-conditions; tasks

Geography: US


Subjects: documentation; supply; demand; wage; benefits; working-conditions; laws; immigration; unemployment

Geography: US


Subjects: IRCA; immigration; laws; programs; supply; demand; income

Geography: US; West


Subjects: documentation; regulations; immigration; laws

Geography: US


Subjects: documentation; immigration; IRCA; regulations; programs; laws

Geography: US


Subjects: migration; labor-requirements; seasonal; programs; immigration; regulations
Geography: VA


Subjects: immigration; programs; demand; documentation
Geography: WV; PR; US


Abstract: The demand for legal foreign workers for temporary or seasonal agricultural work permitted under the H-2A program will likely increase as the employer sanctions in the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 limit the use of undocumented foreign workers. IRCA requires that domestic workers be given first opportunity for jobs and that their wages and working conditions are not adversely affected by the use of H-2A workers. The Department of Labor (DOL) uses two surveys to set minimum wages for U.S. farmworkers: a Department of Agriculture (USDA) nationwide survey on farm labor wages and selected state-conducted, DOL area surveys of prevailing wages. The GAO believes that the USDA survey is generally sound but has a potentially serious flaw as used by DOL to set hourly wage minimums, because the precision of its wage estimates is unknown and potentially unreliable, and some of the prevailing wage surveys include practices that create potentially erroneous wage estimates. The GAO also questioned the DOL practices.

Subjects: programs; immigration; IRCA; working-conditions; wage; documentation; laws; personnel-management
Geography: US


Subjects: laws; immigration; programs; documentation
Geography: US


Subjects: immigration; documentation; programs; Mexican; migration; seasonal;
Immigration
Geography: US; Mexico


Subjects: productivity; personnel-management
Geography: US
Subjects: personnel-management
Geography: US

Subjects: family; migration; Mexican; income; unemployment
Geography: US

Subjects: Hispanic; Mexican; immigration; supply; demand
Geography: CA

Subjects: unemployment; family-farm; income
Geography: US

Subjects: contractor; seasonal; demand; IRCA
Geography: CA

Subjects: programs
Geography: US

Subjects: costs; income; other-farm; corporate; family-farm
Geography: LA

Subjects: laws; programs; contractor
Geography: US; CA

Subjects: race; women; unemployment; income
Geography: US

Subjects: family-farm; programs
Geography: CA

Abstract: This chapter concentrates on the raisin and tomato industries in Fresno County, California.

Subjects: IRCA; immigration; seasonal; wage; working-conditions; income; costs; documentation; other-farm; contractor

Geography: CA


Abstract: Article reviews the farm labor contracting system, and levels of contracting activity. The primary federal laws regulating farm labor contracting (The Farm Labor Contractors Registration Act of 1963 and the Migrant Seasonal Workers' protection Act of 1982) are outlined. Enforcement activities under the two acts are considered. The authors conclude that existing legislation has not stopped farm labor contractors from hiring undocumented workers. Data in support of this conclusion are presented.

Subjects: documentation; ethnicity; Hispanic; Mexican; seasonal; contractor; laws; programs; recruit

Geography: US; CA


Abstract: Farm labor contractors provide California farms with about a fifth of the agricultural workers employed. The role of farm labor contractors in California agriculture is discussed and recent data on farm labor contractors are summarized. The article begins by tracing the historical role of farm labor contracting in the state. Contractors are specialized middlemen who carry out numerous personnel management tasks for farmers. In addition to handling payroll, hiring, training, and other typical personnel activities, contractors often act as a communication link between farmers and non-English speaking farm workers. Federal regulations of contractors are discussed. Enforcement of regulations on farm labor contractors is characterized as insufficient. The number and size of farm labor contractors are summarized using California Unemployment Insurance Record data. Wages paid to workers employed by contractors are lower than wages paid to workers directly hired by farms. The use of farm labor contractors is growing and FLC's will continue to play an important part in California's agriculture.

Subjects: documentation; ethnicity; Mexican; benefits; wage; seasonal; contractor; labor relations; personnel-management; working-conditions; laws; recruit; history

Geography: CA


Abstract: Chronicles the Bracero Program and the farm labor situation in the Southwest. Gives some program details and discusses alternatives, such as mechanization. Briefly addresses PL 414 and undocumented immigration. Concludes that domestic workers are unavailable because remuneration is inadequate.

Subjects: programs; Mexican; seasonal; migration; documentation

Geography: CA


Subjects: education; technology

Geography: US

Abstract: Gives a history of temporary worker programs in the United States including the H-2 program and the Bracero Program. Discusses European guestworker programs as an alternative to the illegal problem. Includes an annotated bibliography.

Subjects: programs; migration; seasonal; immigration; documentation

Geography: US


Subjects: women; labor-relations

Geography: US


Subjects: technology; intensive; labor-requirements; income; unemployment; supply; demand; family

Geography: US


Subjects: supply; demand; documentation; wage; unemployment; immigration

Geography: US


Subjects: unemployment; technology; tasks

Geography: HI


Abstract: The Comite Civico Popular Mixteco (CCPM), an organization of Mexican Indian workers from Oaxaca, plans to expand its organizing efforts to farming regions around California. Another new labor organization, the California Arizona Border Agricultural Workers Union, represents field hands along the U.S.-Mexican border. Both seek to increase farm wages and the CCPM is concerned with discrimination against the Oaxacan workers. The CCPM has a good chance for success because of their dynamic leadership.

Subjects: documentation, Mexican; housing; wage; benefits; seasonal; labor-relations; union; working-conditions; immigration

Geography: CA


Abstract: The availability of agricultural workers could be a problem for California farmers, who say government regulations make it difficult for them to find workers. If there are not enough Special Agricultural Workers (SAW), then they will have to seek workers under the H-2A program. Positive examples of the H-2A program from New England and Florida are reported.

Subjects: demand; supply; documentation; programs; tasks; regulations; seasonal; wage; housing

Abstract: Presents a supply and demand analysis of the Florida farm labor market. Includes limited results for the aggregate Florida farm labor market, and gives more complete results for the Florida citrus-harvesting labor market. Finds the supply of labor to be highly elastic, but the demand is inelastic, confirming results in earlier studies that economic conditions in the nonfarm labor market are the major determinant of conditions in the farm labor market.

Subjects: supply; demand; seasonal; nonfarm

Geography: FL


Subjects: labor-relations; union

Geography: CA


Subjects: programs; documentation; Immigration

Geography: US


Subjects: history; manager; corporate; other-farm

Geography: VA; MD


Subjects: other-farm; recruit; income; personnel-management

Geography: CO


Abstract: A derivation and analysis of the dynamic properties of models for family farm labor and hired farm labor based on estimates obtained by alternative estimating procedures is provided. The dynamic properties of models for the two components of farm labor are reported.

Subjects: supply; demand; seasonal

Geography: US


Subjects: education

Geography: US


Subjects: education; year-round; seniority

Geography: OH

Subjects: costs; productivity; wage
Geography: NY


Subjects: migration; health; family; programs
Geography: US


Abstract: The appropriate econometric treatment and interpretation of corner solutions observed in cross-sectional samples of farm-level production decisions are discussed. The authors propose an estimation strategy which they apply to a data set for Pennsylvania dairy farms. They derive a complete set of choice functions that are consistent with multiple outputs and inputs, expected profit maximization, and the existence of corner solutions with respect to the labor hiring decision. An application of the model shows that a failure to consider the existence of corner solutions can cause substantial estimation bias. Elasticities of inputs and outputs are estimated. Substantial responsiveness of input and output decisions to factor price changes. Education and acreage operated are associated with substantial changes in output and input mixes according to the econometric estimates. Differences in production across farms with and without hired labor are substantial.

Subjects: education; corporate; family-farm; demand; costs; intensive; productivity; technology
Geography: PA; US


Subjects: ethnicity; seasonal
Geography: FL


Subjects: Mexican; immigration; seasonal; family
Geography: TX


Subjects: history; costs; Mexican; union; wage
Geography: CA


Subjects: Mexican; age; family; careers; seasonal; migration; immigration
Geography: US

Subjects: supply; history
Geography: US


Subjects: education; other-farm
Geography: US


Subjects: labor-relations; programs; seasonal
Geography: CA


Abstract: Authors advocate the merger of three independent bodies of thought regarding contemporary farms and farm families. One research stream looks at the fate of small farms in advanced capitalist societies by focusing on the continuing role of small-scale agriculture rather than its decline. A second body focuses on the question of the future role of small-scale agriculture, which is currently viewed as existing on the periphery of the world capitalist system. The third set of ideas centers on changes in domestic and local social relations of small farm communities in the "First" and "Third" World societies. Despite limited overlap between these three literatures, the authors criticize the lack of a systematic melding of them. This paper attempts such a merger, arguing that the domestic relations among small-scale farms are central to the role small-scale farms play in the world political economy. The authors also argue that despite changes in the role small farms play in world economies, small-scale farming remains economically significant in most developed capitalist societies.

Subjects: family-farm; productivity
Geography: US; Europe


Subjects: productivity; demand; intensive; seasonal
Geography: WA; OR; ID


Subjects: age; income; migration; nonfarm
Geography: WA


Subjects: history; other-farm; productivity; hours
Geography: South

Abstract: Mules and share tenants were replaced with wage laborers and preharvest machinery during the Great Depression. This paper looks at how the depression and the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) of 1933 facilitated this tenant displacement. The extent of tenant displacement due to AAA incentives is modeled for 1930-1940. These changes were caused by increasing the asset value of land rights without securing tenants a share right. Relaxing the harvest labor constraint that had previously impeded mechanization also contributed to tenant displacement.

Subjects: history; technology; other-farm; laws; supply; demand; tasks; contractor; productivity
Geography: US; South

Subjects: history; technology; intensive; tasks; contractor
Geography: South

Subjects: immigration; programs; seasonal; case; laws; documentation
Geography: US

Abstract: Production agriculture in the Northeast has three characteristics that will shape its future: 1) an unfavorable resource base, 2) proximity to population centers, and 3) a diversity of enterprises. The Northeast's share of national agricultural production is declining. Changing technology, particularly biotechnology, will have an effect on production agriculture in the Northeast. The changing structure of production agriculture, the Northeast's competitive position, pesticide and other regulations, and labor supply and availability are important factors for the future of this region. Specialty crops play an important role in the Northeast.
Subjects: demand; supply; costs; productivity; technology; intensive
Geography: Northeast

Subjects: laws; case
Geography: AZ

Abstract: Data was gathered from migrant farmworkers in New York state. The workers were mostly black males with a mean age of 35. Employment earnings of this group were approximately equal to the federal poverty income. A two equation model is developed to explain 1) the effect on farmworker productivity of human capital investments such as education, experience, and health, and 2) the demand for health capital investments. The results show that health capital investments have a larger marginal effect on earnings than education or experience.
Subjects: age; education; race; wage; health; income; seasonal; migration; benefits; productivity
Geography: NY
1560. Whitener, Leslie A. *Counting Hired Farmworkers: Some Points to Consider.*
Subjects: family; documentation; seasonal; migration
Geography: US

1561. Whitener, Leslie A. "Farmwomen's Contributions to Agriculture and the Rural
Subjects: women; productivity; income; nonfarm
Geography: US

1562. Whitener, Leslie A. *Hired Farm Labor Data from the Decennial Census: Limitations
Subjects: race; age; ethnicity; seasonal; year-round
Geography: US

1563. Whitener, Leslie A. *Migrant Farmworkers and Their Attachment to Farmwork.* Ames, IA:
Subjects: seasonal; careers; nonfarm; migration
Geography: US

Development Perspectives*, v.1, n.1, October 1984, p.32-34.
Subjects: education; productivity; seasonal; age; careers
Geography: US

1565. Whitener, Leslie A. "Structural Diversity in the Hired Farm Work Force: Implications for
Theory, Research, and Policy." *Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and
Social Sciences*, v.48, n.11, May 1988, p.2992-A.
Subjects: age; women; careers; education; productivity
Geography: US

Abstract: This article summarizes agricultural labor market theories and prior
agricultural labor market research, and explains the various issues researchers have looked
at to understand the agricultural labor market. The various conceptualizations of the farm
labor force are discussed. Specific theories examined include 1) agricultural labor markets
are separate from non-agricultural labor markets and the employment relationships different
across the two, 2) segmented labor market theory, and 3) theories that emphasize different
types of labor within the agricultural work force. Criticizing the lack of consensus regarding the
definition of the agricultural labor force, the author calls for additional research to create a
common definition. The paper also reviews data inadequacies that have hindered research
into agricultural labor markets.
Subjects: family; housing; income; seasonal; careers; nonfarm; year-round; family-
farm; corporate; personnel-management; laws; immigration; migration; programs
Geography: US

1567. Whitener, Leslie A. "The Migrant Farm Work Force: Differences in Attachment to
Abstract: The diversity and level of segmentation within United States migrant farm
labor force is investigated in this paper through examination of differences in migrants' labor
force attachment. Researchers evaluate whether it is possible to clearly define groups
migrants that differ significantly across factors such as income, economic security, employment
history, or demographic characteristics. The association between these characteristics and
level of attachment to farmwork is tested using regression techniques. There are three groups of migrants with differing levels of attachment to agriculture. The groups are distinguished by differences in the demographic and employment characteristics of the workers who comprise each group. Significant demographic characteristics found are age, minority status, and region of residence. Important employment characteristics are level of dependance on farm income, total earnings, and earnings from agricultural labor.


   Subjects: education; productivity; job-search; income
   Geography: IA; KS; MO; NE

   Subjects: health; hazard; other-farm; year-round
   Geography: NC

   Subjects: family-farm; income; nonfarm; programs; family
   Geography: US

   Subjects: migration; supply; demand; seasonal
   Geography: US

   Subjects: migration; laws; programs; seasonal
   Geography: US

   Subjects: migration; supply; demand; seasonal
   Geography: US

   Subjects: migration; supply; demand
   Geography: US

   Abstract: Using longitudinal data for a panel of 2,081 Pennsylvania men and women who were surveyed over a twenty-four year period, researchers measure the relative level of socio-economic achievement of migrant (relocating) and nonmigrant agricultural workers from rural areas. The survey was first administered to the respondents in 1947, when the respondents were high school sophomores. Migrants are defined as those persons whose 1947 and 1971 residences were 50 or more miles apart. The study found individuals who relocated have higher income levels and occupational status than did nonmigrants, as confirmed by respondents' self-evaluations of status.
   Subjects: income; year-round; seasonal; nonfarm; migration
   Geography: PA; US

   Subjects: education; productivity

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Geography: LA

Subjects: women; programs; family-farm
Geography: US

Subjects: technology; intensive; productivity
Geography: US

Subjects: education
Geography: WA

Subjects: history; migration; demand; immigration; Mexican; seasonal
Geography: CA

Subjects: women; careers; income; family
Geography: US

Abstract: Southern Florida sugar cane farms annually recruit between 8,000 and 10,000 workers from the small-farmer population of 5 English-speaking Caribbean islands. According to a 1981 survey of 302 Caribbean workers employed in the Florida sugarcane harvest, the average cane cutter earned $4,000 per season. Workers in total remitted $19 million to their home countries through mandatory savings plans, voluntary money orders, goods in-kind, and cash in hand. Survey results provide little evidence that harvest earnings in the United States expand agricultural production on their own farms or that the earnings contributed significantly to the ownership of land, although repeat migrants were more likely to own their homes. Instead, the workers use their earnings to increase household consumption rather than to invest in their farms. Estimates that the remittances generated about 1,000 full-time equivalent jobs in the rural areas of Jamaica. Overall, worker participation in the seasonal guestworker program is found to improve worker welfare but does little to increase agricultural output and enhance productive capacity of the Caribbean farmer-guestworkers.(e)
Subjects: documentation; ethnicity; race; Income; seasonal; corporate; family-farm; laws; programs; migration; recruit; productivity; technology
Geography: FL; US; Jamaica

Subjects: women; income; unemployment; supply
Geography: CA

   Subjects: history
   Geography: South

   Abstract: Advice is provided to farmers on how to manage farm labor and how to compete with nonfarm employers for higher skilled workers.
   Subjects: manager
   Geography: US

1595. Wotowiec, P. "Hire the Disabled." Western Fruit Growers, v.107, n.3, March 1987, p.44.
   Subjects: recruit
   Geography: US

   Subjects: history; wage; seasonal; immigration
   Geography: US

   Abstract: U.S. and Maryland Agricultural Census data are used to examine characteristics of part-time farmers. Age, education, number of children, years of farming experience, days of off-farm employment, and distance to major metropolitan area and job were gathered by questionnaire and personal interview. Part-time farmers utilize agricultural resources, maintain open space, control weed infestations, and produce food products for commercial markets. Labor extensive crops and animals work best for the part-time farmer.
   Subjects: age; education; income; nonfarm
   Geography: U.S.; MD

   Subjects: unemployment; productivity; seasonal
   Geography: US

   Subjects: education; tasks; technology
   Geography: US; WA

   Subjects: history
   Geography: NY

   Subjects: technology; seasonal; productivity; intensive

- Subjects: manager; productivity; other-farm
- Geography: MN


- Abstract: This paper looks at the effect of different minimum wage levels on the rate of adoption of the mechanical tomato harvester in Florida. Other factors affecting mechanization and the estimated extent of mechanization are considered. The effect that this adoption will have on farm workers' employment, job skills and tenure, and earnings is analyzed.

- Subjects: wage; technology; intensive; labor-requirements; tasks; seasonal; laws; costs
- Geography: FL


- Abstract: The current trend towards farm concentration and specialization in areas of comparative advantage will continue, and there will be fewer farms involving dispersed production of a variety of crops operated for producer sustenance and local sale. Increased exports of fruits and vegetables from the U.S. give evidence of this continuing trend. World marketing of U.S. agricultural products is predicted to be of increased importance. Three factors will determine the level of growth of U.S. agricultural exports in the future: 1) technological change for improving the storage and transport of products; 2) changes in the demand for fruits and vegetables; and 3) the macro-economic environment (exchange rates and related factors). Overall, the trend toward increased import and export of fruits and vegetables worldwide is likely to continue.

- Subjects: corporate; family-farm; technology; demand
- Geography: US


- Subjects: demand; seasonal
- Geography: CA; US


- Abstract: A theoretical model of farm capital (technological) substitution for labor is presented. In the model, instability in labor supply is an important cause of technical substitution. The elasticity of demand for the final product is also important in determining the impact of labor supply uncertainty on farm choice of capital substitution.

- Subjects: demand; costs; technology
- Geography: US


- Subjects: immigration; history
- Geography: US

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<td>1608</td>
<td>Zubrbrick, P. R. &quot;Arguing With Success.&quot; The Agricultural Education Magazine, v.61, n.1, July 1988, p.15-17</td>
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<td>education</td>
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<td>1609</td>
<td>Zulauf, C.; King, K.; Barr, W. Provision of Grain Crop Production Services by Farm Operators: a Study of Ohio Farmers</td>
<td>Columbus, OH: Ohio State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, 1984. 13p.</td>
<td>productivity; manager</td>
<td>OH</td>
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<td>Zulauf, C.; VonderEmbse, B. A Guide to Understanding Farm Production Costs, April 2, 1984</td>
<td>Columbus, OH: Ohio State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, 1984. 9p.</td>
<td>costs; productivity; labor-requirements</td>
<td>US</td>
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<td>Zurbrick, P. R. &quot;What Is in a Name.&quot; The Agricultural Education Magazine, v.61, n.12, June 1989, p.3</td>
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Appendix A

Journals that were systematically searched for the Farm Labor Research Bibliography include:

- Agricultural Economics Research
- American Journal of Agricultural Economics
- American Economic Review
- California Agriculture
- California Farmer
- Industrial Relations
- Industrial and Labor Relations Review
- Journal of Political Economy
- Journal of Rural Studies
- Journal of Labor Economics
- Journal of Labor Research
- Journal of Human Resources
- Monthly Labor Review
- North Central Journal of Agricultural Economics
- Northeastern Journal of Agricultural Economics
- Research in Rural Sociology & Development
- Review of Economics and Statistics
- Rural Sociology
- Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics
- Western Journal of Agricultural Economics

In addition, various trade journals, such as American Nurseryman, were searched. We also consulted the Journal of Economics Literature using the 710 (Agriculture) and 800 (Manpower; Labor; Population) classifications. EDD reports were obtained from California State Publications, which is published by the California State Library.
Appendix B: Other Databases

Other computerized databases we searched for appropriate entries include AGRICOLA, ERIC, NTIS, SOCIND, and SOCIO. In addition, we used the Giannini Foundation library's on-line catalog ORPHA and the University of California's on-line catalog MELVYL and University of California at Berkeley's on-line catalog GLADIS.

Rules for Constructing the Database

In constructing the database, the following rules were followed. Only articles in English and pertaining to the United States were included. Unpublished articles more than five years old were excluded. General articles on labor economics were not included unless they refer directly to agricultural markets or workers. When in doubt, we included articles that use the word "rural," though some may not be relevant for a study of agricultural labor markets.

Relevant chapters in edited books are listed separately. We tried to include articles from economics, sociology, education, political science, and management. We paid particular attention to economics and management, however. Articles on education are not included unless they deal with training (e.g., on-the-job training) or retraining workers. Articles on vocational training of high school students, 4H programs, farmer-training programs and so forth (especially those that concentrate on the training itself — e.g., the use of computers in vocational training) are not included unless they refer to job search in agriculture directly. With few exceptions, we restricted our database entries to those from 1965 on.

The following fields are controlled (only answers from a specified list or range are used): subjects, dates, pagination, and geography. Key words and abstracts are not controlled. Typically, keywords are supplied by the author, whereas the subjects were assigned by us.

Fields

The computerized database has the following fields:

1. Authors (e.g., Summers, L. A.; McKillop, William G.)
2. Corporate Author (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
3. Title (article, chapter, or book title)
4. Key words
5. Source (book; journal; series)
6. Issue: Date, Vol, pp. (journal: date, vol, no., pp.)
   (series: date, pp.)
7. Editors (e.g., Summers, L. A.; McKillop, William G.)
8. Series No. (for working papers, bulletins,...)
9. Publication Information (publication place and publisher)
10. Publication Year
11. Source of reference (e.g., AGRICOLA)
12. Type of publication (journal, book, government report, unpublished, films,...)
13. Geography (e.g., CA; US; AZ, TX, WA, OR, Pacific NW, other states)
14. Data Analysis (e.g., means; regressions; plots)
15. Discipline economics, sociology, education, institutional)
16. Subjects (controlled vocabulary)
17. Who last checked the abstract
18. Abstract
19. Notes (primarily from AGRICOLA)