

# Appendix to the Journal of the Assembly

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
1969 REGULAR SESSION

## REPORTS

January 6, 1969–September 10, 1969



HON BOB MONAGAN  
*Speaker*

HON W CRAIG BIDDLE  
*Majority Floor Leader*

HON CHARLES J CONRAD  
*Speaker pro Tempore*

HON JESSE M UNRUH  
*Minority Floor Leader*

JAMES D DRISCOLL  
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly*

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REPORT  
of the  
SELECT COMMITTEE  
on  
ASSEMBLY REORGANIZATION

December 1969

MEMBERS

W. Craig Biddle, *Chairman*  
Joe A. Gonsalves  
Ray E. Johnson

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OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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# California Legislature

## Assembly General Research Committee

ROOM 320 STATE CAPITOL  
Select Committee on Assembly Reorganization

December 5, 1969

Honorable Robert Monagan  
Speaker of the Assembly  
Chairman, General Research Committee  
State Capitol, Room 3164  
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Speaker:

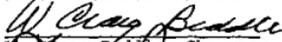
Your Select Committee on Assembly Reorganization herewith respectfully submits this unanimous report recommending major constitutional changes to improve legislative procedures.

We recommend early introduction of a constitutional amendment to implement these changes and suggest that public hearings be held as soon as possible so that this amendment may be placed before the people on the primary election ballot.

We recommend the establishment of a joint house study to prepare for converting to the new biennial session and to consider other changes as recommended in a report prepared by our contract consultant.

The Committee would like to express its appreciation for the assistance we have received from our contract consultant, Jud Clark, and from Albert J. Lipson, Chief Consultant to the Assembly; George Murphy, Legislative Counsel; A. Alan Post, Legislative Analyst; James Driscoll, Chief Clerk of the Assembly, and James Schoning, Chief Administrative Officer of Assembly Rules Committee.

Select Committee Members

  
W. Craig Biddle, Chairman

  
Joe A. Bonaventura

  
Ray E. Johnson

## REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSEMBLY REORGANIZATION

The California Legislature is recognized for its capacity to develop solutions to the extraordinary problems confronting the State, yet we have not made the procedural changes necessary to move the legislative institution into the Twentieth Century. California, the number one state in population with a \$6 billion budget, is faced with solving the critical social, environmental and economic problems of the 1970's. To meet this challenge, we must adopt a modern management approach to our organization and shed the constitutional constraints which now impede the Legislature's ability to fulfill its role

On January 13, 1969, Speaker Bob Monagan submitted a report to the Members entitled "Legislative Reorganization Plan for the California Assembly." The Reorganization Plan called for a commitment by the Assembly to a continuing responsibility for improving the Legislature's capacity to fulfill its constitutional functions, a commitment which recognized that reform is a continuing process and should be pursued on a bi-partisan basis by the entire body.

This report of the Select Committee on Assembly Reorganization sets forth steps which can be taken by the California Legislature to reshape its procedures and thus permit substantial improvements in its ability to serve the people.

Each legislative session demonstrates that the existing constitutional framework is outmoded and inhibits the Legislature's ability to provide the full-time service expected by the people when they overwhelmingly endorsed the 1966 Constitution revision submitted as Proposition 1A. The end of session logjam, the innumerable scheduling conflicts which require Members to be at two or even three places at once, inadequate time for "interim" study, all indicate that a legislator's time is not spent in the most productive way. This committee feels that the Legislature must be permitted to schedule sessions of the two houses in accord with actual workload and not be confined by constitutional strictures which, at best, hamper such scheduling and often require unnecessary floor sessions when time should be devoted to the business of standing and investigative committees.

The following recommendations, stemming from a consultant's report on Legislative Reorganization (See Appendix B), propose immediate overhaul of the basic structure of legislative sessions

The constitution should be amended to

- a. Provide that the Legislature convene on the first Monday of

December of each even-numbered year as a continuous body until it adjourns on November 30 of the following even-numbered year.

- b. Change the terms of Members so that a Member begins his term on the first Monday of December following his election.
- c. Provide that statutes ordinarily take effect on the first day of January.
- d. Provide that each House and its committees conduct open meetings. This provision will recognize, in the State's most basic instrument of public policy, the principle that the public's business must be conducted in public.<sup>1</sup>

It is the opinion of your Select Committee that these recommendations deserve immediate action by the 1970 Legislature so that the proposed amendments can be submitted on the June ballot. If the amendments are approved, preparations can be made so that following the 1970 General Election the Legislature can convert to a method of doing business that is consistent with current demands.

The arguments in support of these constitutional changes are formidable. The Legislature, as a constitutional body, deserves the same capacity as the other branches of state government to conduct business on a continuous basis. The ability to convene at any time would permit each House of the Legislature to schedule its floor sessions in much the same way committee meetings are now scheduled—when they are necessary to conduct business. Following this approach, meetings of the full House would be scheduled later in the year after standing committees had reported a sufficient volume of bills.

No veto or special sessions would be necessary since the Houses could consider vetoes or respond to urgency matters as they occur. The Legislature would have a two-year period to consider bills and could conduct hearings on specific legislation and report bills to the House at appropriate intervals.

The change to a December convening date recognizes the fact that it takes the Legislature nearly a month to “organize to do business” because of the time necessary following election of its leadership to select committee chairmen, determine committee composition, assign offices and perform a multitude of other administrative tasks. Convening a month earlier permits the Legislature to do business earlier.

A fundamental premise of any proposal for reforming the Legislature is that the change contributes to the public's understanding of the processes of their government. We feel that the proposed constitutional amendments

1. See Appendix A for proposed draft constitutional amendment.

serve this purpose and are consistent with the view that the people are paying their legislators for continuous service, therefore they should be authorized to exercise all of their constitutional responsibilities for the duration of their terms. In addition, by recognizing in the Constitution the Legislature's responsibility to conduct open meetings of each House and of its committees, the people can be assured that the decision-making process of the Legislature continues to be open and public

To implement the constitutional changes we propose and to analyze additional suggestions proposed by our consultant for improving the operations of the Legislature, we further recommend that a joint house study be undertaken immediately. Such a study should result in specific recommendations for better scheduling of legislative business, improved committee operations and more effective staff services.



## APPENDIX A

### PROPOSED DRAFT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

*Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. \_\_\_\_ A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the state, by amending subdivision (a) of Section 2, Section 3, Section 4, subdivisions (a) and (c) of Section 7, subdivision (c) of Section 8, subdivision (a) of Section 10, subdivisions (a) and (c) of Section 12, and subdivision (b) of Section 23 of, and repealing subdivision (d) of Section 7 of, Article IV, amending Sections 3 and 8 of Article V, amending Section 20 of Article XX, and adding Section 8 to Article XXII thereof, relating to the Legislature*

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California at its 1970 Regular Session commencing on the 5th day of January, 1970, two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature voting therefor, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California that the Constitution of the state be amended as follows*

*First—That subdivision (a) of Section 2 of Article IV be amended to read*

*(a) The Senate has a membership of 40 Senators elected for 4-year terms, 20 to begin every 2 years. The Assembly has a membership of 80 Assemblymen elected for 2-year terms. Their terms shall commence on the Monday after December 1 next following their election*

*Second—That Section 3 of Article IV be amended to read*

*Sec. 3. (a) The Legislature is a continuous body and shall meet annually in regular session convene at noon on the Monday after January 1—December 1 of each even numbered year. At the end of each regular session the Legislature shall recess for 30 days. It shall reconvene on the Monday after the 30-day recess, for a period not to exceed 6 days, to reconsider vetoed measures.*

*A measure introduced at any session may not be deemed pending before the Legislature at any other session*

*(b) On extraordinary occasions the Governor by proclamation may convene the Legislature in special session. When so convened it has power to legislate only on subjects specified in the proclamation but may provide for expenses and other matters incidental to the session, and each house shall immediately organize. The Legislature shall adjourn sine die at midnight on November 30 of the following even-numbered year*

*Third—That Section 4 of Article IV be amended to read*

*Sec 4. Compensation of members of the Legislature, and reimbursement for travel and living expenses in connection with their official duties, shall be prescribed by statute passed by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring. Commencing with 1967, in any statute enacted making an adjustment of the annual compensation of a member of the Legislature the adjustment may not exceed an amount equal to 5 percent for each calendar year following the operative date of the last adjustment, of the salary in effect when the statute is enacted. Any adjustment in the*

compensation may not apply until the commencement of the regular session commencing after the next general election following enactment of the statute

~~Members of the Legislature shall receive 5-cents per mile for traveling to and from their homes in order to attend reconvening following the 30-day-recess after a regular session.~~

The Legislature may not provide retirement benefits based on any portion of a monthly salary in excess of 500 dollars paid to any member of the Legislature unless the member receives the greater amount while serving as a member in the Legislature. The Legislature may, prior to their retirement, limit the retirement benefits payable to members of the Legislature who serve during or after the term commencing in 1967.

When computing the retirement allowance of a member who serves in the Legislature during the term commencing in 1967 or later, allowance may be made for increases in cost of living if so provided by statute, but only with respect to increases in the cost of living occurring after retirement of the member, except that the Legislature may provide that no member shall be deprived of a cost of living adjustment based on a monthly salary of 500 dollars which has accrued prior to the commencement of the 1967 Regular Session of the Legislature.

Fourth—That subdivision (a) of Section 7 of Article IV be amended to read

(a) Each house shall choose its officers and adopt rules for its proceedings and for the conduct of its affairs. *The Legislature may enact a statute governing such conduct, which statute shall be superseded by a conflicting rule of the Legislature, or the house involved, while such rule is in effect.* A majority of the membership constitutes a quorum, but a smaller number may recess from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members

Fifth—That subdivision (c) of Section 7 of Article IV be amended to read

(c) ~~The proceedings of each~~Each house and each standing or investigating committee shall be public hold such open meetings, except on occasions that in the opinion of the house require secrecy as provided by statute

Sixth—That subdivision (d) of Section 7 of Article IV be repealed

~~(d) Neither house without the consent of the other may recess for more than 3 days or to any other place.~~

Seventh—That subdivision (c) of Section 8 of Article IV be amended to read

(c) No statute may go into effect until the ~~61st day after adjournment of the regular session at which the bill was passed, or until the 91st day after adjournment of the special session at which the bill was passed~~ first day of January occurring 90 days after enactment of the statute, except statutes calling elections, statutes providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current expenses of the State, and urgency statutes.

Eighth—That subdivision (a) of Section 10 of Article IV be amended to read

(a) Each bill passed by the Legislature shall be presented to the Governor. It becomes a statute if he signs it. He may veto it by returning it with his objections to the house of origin, which shall enter the objections in the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If each house then passes the bill by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership concurring, it becomes a statute. A bill presented to the Governor that is not returned within 12 days becomes a statute ~~if the 12-day period expires during the recess at the end of a regular session, the bill becomes a statute unless the Governor vetoes it within 30 days from the commencement of the recess.~~ If the Legislature by adjournment of a special session prevents the return of a bill it does not become a statute

unless the Governor signs the bill and deposits it in the office of the Secretary of State within 30 days after adjournment, *No bill may be passed by the Legislature between September 1 of an even-numbered year and adjournment sine die except statutes calling elections, statutes providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current expenses of the state, and urgency statutes.*

Ninth—That subdivision (a) of Section 12 of Article IV be amended to read

(a) Within the first 30 days of each ~~regular session~~ *calendar year*, the Governor shall submit to the Legislature, with an explanatory message, a budget for the ensuing fiscal year containing itemized statements of recommended state expenditures and estimated state revenues. If recommended expenditures exceed estimated revenues, he shall recommend the sources from which the additional revenues should be provided.

Tenth—That subdivision (c) of Section 12 of Article IV be amended to read

(c) The budget shall be accompanied by a budget bill itemizing recommended expenditures. The bill shall be introduced immediately in each house by the chairmen of the committees that consider appropriations. Until the budget bill has been enacted *in a calendar year*, ~~neither house may pass the Legislature shall not send to the Governor for approval in that calendar year~~ any other appropriation bill, except emergency bills recommended by the Governor or appropriations for the salaries and expenses of the Legislature.

Eleventh—That subdivision (b) of Section 23 of Article IV be amended to read

(b) A referendum measure may be proposed by presenting to the Secretary of State, ~~within 60 days after adjournment of the regular session at which the statute was passed or within 90 days after adjournment of the special session at which the statute was passed~~ *90 days after the statute is filed with the Secretary of State*, a petition certified to have been signed by electors equal in number to 5 percent of the votes for all candidates for Governor at the last gubernatorial election, asking that the statute or part of it be submitted to the electors.

Twelfth—That Section 3 of Article V be amended to read

Sec 3. The Governor shall report to the Legislature ~~at each session~~ *calendar year* on the condition of the State and may make recommendations. ~~He may adjourn the Legislature if the Senate and Assembly disagree as to adjournment~~

Thirteenth—That Section 8 of Article V be amended to read

Sec 8. Subject to application procedures provided by statute, the Governor, on conditions he deems proper, may grant a reprieve, pardon, and commutation, after sentence, except in case of impeachment. ~~At each session he~~ *He* shall report to the Legislature each reprieve, pardon, and commutation granted, stating the pertinent facts and his reasons for granting it. He may not grant a pardon or commutation to a person twice convicted of a felony except on recommendation of the Supreme Court, 4 judges concurring.

Fourteenth—That Section 20 of Article XX be amended to read

Sec. 20. Elections of the officers provided for by this Constitution shall be held on the even-numbered years next before the expiration of their respective terms. The terms of such officers, *other than Members of the Legislature*, shall commence on the first Monday after the first day of January next following their election.

Fifteenth—That Section 8 is added to Article XXII, to read

Sec 8. Any legislator whose term of office is reduced by operation of the amendment to subdivision (a) of Section 2 of Article IV adopted by the people in 1970 shall, notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, be entitled to retirement benefits and compensation as if his term had not been so reduced.



**APPENDIX B**

**THE BIENNIAL "SESSION": A NEW  
DEPARTURE IN SESSIONS AND SCHEDULING**

The following is Chapter Two of the consultant's report entitled "Legislative Reorganization Goals for the California Legislature" prepared pursuant to contract LCB No. 14256 for the Assembly General Research Committee

by

Jud Clark  
California Research Consultants

November 6, 1969

## CHAPTER TWO – THE BIENNIAL “SESSION”: A NEW DEPARTURE IN SESSIONS AND SCHEDULING

Nothing is more fundamental to the structure of the Legislature than the idea that it functions when it is “in session” and ceases to exist once it adjourns *sine die*.<sup>6</sup> During its 120-year history, the California Legislature has operated with annual sessions, sessions every two years, split sessions, and budget sessions, with a variety of prescribed limits on the duration of each, until the process came full circle in 1966 with the return to unlimited annual sessions.

When the Legislature met for a few months of each year to consider a minimal session workload, the theory of the Legislature operating only for the duration of the session was not so poorly suited to its operating needs. But the concept of the Legislature existing only when it is sitting as a body is retained to this day when circumstances and many operating procedures require continuous existence. Legislators have seen the necessity for establishing permanent staff agencies, for continuing the life of committees beyond adjournment of the session, for employing full-time committee and special research staff on a year-round basis and to devoting virtually full time

<sup>6</sup> “Although the legislative power continues perpetual, the legislative body ceases to exist from the moment of its adjournment or periodical dissolution,” *Anderson v. Dunn*, 1821, 19 U.S. 204 cited by the California Supreme Court in *Assembly Interim Committee on Public Morals v. Southard*, 13 Cal. 2d 497.

to the business of the Legislature. But the essential functions of a deliberative body — the power to enact laws — terminates because the Legislature, unlike the other branches of government, is not a continuing body.

In the process of developing new programs for state government or altering the ways traditional ones are performed, legislators have undertaken not only a commitment to the research and development necessary for further improvements, but also to more careful scrutiny of the executive budget and closer surveillance of administration programs. While the Legislature's role has expanded, the traditional responsibilities for processing the session workload of bills and serving constituents has also increased. Annual sessions have added to the total bill-processing workload for each two-year period while diminishing the time available for "interim" studies formerly undertaken in the approximately eighteen-month period between regular sessions. While policy committees express interest in developing more effective administrative oversight, they have little time for it.

In the odd-numbered years following elections, the Assembly is subjected to delays in "getting organized" from which it never successfully recovers. Until the Legislature is formally organized, there can be no effective preparation for the forthcoming business of the session. Even when the election of a candidate for Speaker is assured, he is restrained from making important decisions until the election of officers is official. No matter what the politics of electing the leadership are in any given year, the first month of the session is lost to housekeeping details in which committee chairmen are selected, the composition of committees determined, staff positions filled, offices reassigned, and an infinite variety of other administrative tasks performed.<sup>7</sup> With the high turnover of membership in the Assembly and changes in key leadership positions, this process has taken one month even when the incumbent Speaker was re-elected. By the time the committees are announced and the Assembly is actually "ready to do business," bills which have been introduced since the opening day of the session are ready to be heard since the 30-day period has, by then, nearly lapsed. Thus, committees are confronted with an immediate bill workload and the business cycle of the session starts with a built-in backlog.

The result of this backlog is that committees have little time for reviewing programs or funding requests for those agencies within the committees' jurisdiction or even for setting their own priorities until the end of the

<sup>7</sup> In each of the odd-years from 1959 to 1969 the period from the convening of the session until the announcement of committee assignments and referral of bills has taken approximately one month

session, a date which now occurs later in the calendar year due to longer sessions. This leaves only a brief period before the annual session occurring in the even-numbered year (assuming no interruptions such as special sessions) to conduct "interim" hearings. The session occurring in even years is subject to the interruptions of the primary and general election campaigns, and the elections start the cycle over again with recurrent high turnover in both membership and committee leadership. The general elections for the period 1958 to 1968 have resulted in an average turnover in membership of nearly one-fourth, and two elections<sup>8</sup> caused more than two-thirds change in the composition of the Assembly. Following the past five elections, the lowest number of new committee chairmen appointed was ten with fourteen changes representing the average.

Annual sessions have substantially changed the way in which the Legislature is able to function. The yearly cycle of full sessions has doubled the workload of legislators and staff agencies in the respect that their workload is measured by volume of bills.

The two-year period 1965-66, the last under the alternating regular and budget sessions, saw 3,696 bill introductions. In 1967-68, the number had increased to 4,695, and in 1969 alone there were 3,792 bill introductions averaging 37 per legislator. The Legislative Counsel reported workload figures based on requests for legal services were up about 60 percent for the first two-years experience with annual sessions. (Prior to annual sessions the annual increase in requests averaged 10 percent.) This increase in legislator and staff workload which accompanied annual sessions took place without any study of its implications for the Legislature as an institution. The most readily apparent impact of this increased workload is that it compounds the inefficient use of member time. The recurrent conflicts in committee hearing schedules force the member to spend long hours sitting in committee audiences waiting to present his bills.

At the same time, the interim investigative period, which allowed the Legislature to develop programs giving California a reputation for initiative and innovation, has been eliminated except as the device for continuing the function of standing committees beyond *sine die* adjournment.<sup>9</sup> In the last

<sup>8</sup> The two elections (1962 and 1966) followed reapportionments

<sup>9</sup> The power of the California Legislature to prolong committee life was successfully challenged in 1939, when the California Supreme Court held that the Legislature could not, by a single-house or concurrent resolution, create a committee to function after the Legislature had adjourned. The court took the view that the Legislature was not a continuing body but rather a series of successive bodies and could not continue its existence after adjournment by means of interim committees. In order to permit the continued use of interim investigative committees, a constitutional amendment was adopted in 1940, which authorized the Legislature to create committees to act either during sessions or after final adjournment.

few years, Assembly committees have largely ignored the distinction between session and interim. The practice of adopting a resolution formally creating the standing committees as interim committees is still followed, although other approaches which are more consistent with the reality of continuous existence of standing committees are being considered. Similarly, the inadequacies of the practice of Rules Committee assignment of interim resolutions to the "appropriate committee for study" are recognized, but a new procedure has not been substituted. The authority to initiate studies rests in practice with the standing committees, occasionally in conflict with instructions from Rules Committee. In addition, requirements to submit reports to the House are not complied with. Only three interim reports were published in 1969.

In summary, California's experience demonstrates the need for fundamental changes. The following sections of this chapter propose a structure which would permit the Legislature to "organize" more expeditiously and to exercise its constitutional functions on a continuous basis.

#### **ORGANIZATION**

The Legislature should be permitted an organization period so that it is ready to do business at the same time as the executive branch. While the Legislature's task of organizing itself to do business and to participate with the executive in the conduct of the affairs of the state is a cumbersome, time-consuming process, the Governor is able to prepare for his official assumption of office from the time of his election. Under law, he is permitted to require the full cooperation of all state officers and employees in this preparation. Once sworn into office, the Governor does not experience periodic interludes when the exercise of his constitutional powers are dormant. In addition, the Legislature's organization problem takes place every two years while a new governor may be inaugurated as frequently as every fourth year but in actuality less often than that.

Terms of Senators and Assemblymen should be advanced to December 1, following their election. On this date the Legislature would convene for the purpose of organization. Thus, the Legislature would have a month of relative inactivity following the election of its leadership to permit the Speaker to select his committee chairmen, determine the composition of committees, and make other organizational changes. The election of Rules Committee would enable them to perform the numerous housekeeping functions necessary to prepare for the session. Bill introduction could take place during this period and the desk would be held open for this purpose.

Several state legislative studies have proposed an informal method of getting under way earlier, which requires prior agreement on the need to hold a caucus to "select" leadership in advance of the formal convening of the session. In addition, arrangements would have to be made to provide for the appointment of interim staff for the speaker-designate and Rules Committee from the contingency fund. It would also be possible to combine this informal means of organizing with the practice employed in a number of states of permitting pre-filing of bills, although a constitutional amendment would be necessary to change the 30-day waiting period on bill hearings.

The need for the legislature to organize in advance of the executive is recognized in some states and at the federal level.<sup>10</sup> A prospective speaker, unlike a governor-elect, cannot actually make decisions even if his election is assured until he is formally installed in office and the election of other leadership positions has taken place. The change in terms of members would also shorten the post-election terms of "lame duck" legislators while still leaving time for clearing up final business. At the same time there would be a period between election and swearing in to allow for necessary election recounts in closely contested races. The alternative, which exists in a few states, of terms that run from election to election does not allow time for these contingencies. From a practical standpoint, the urgency to begin legislative business is not so acute that time cannot be set aside between election and the beginning of terms to permit campaigning for leadership positions and to allow defeated legislators to close their capitol and district offices. The purpose of earlier organization of the Assembly and Senate is to permit the Legislature to be prepared to do business in early January. In some years, leadership contests might well prevent realization of this goal, but the Legislature should not be handicapped by having to wait until January to begin organizing.

#### THE BIENNIAL "SESSION"

The concept that the Legislature convenes and organizes for a two-year sitting (the biennium) with the flexibility to schedule periods of activity by the entire body or its committees as needed is a substantial departure from the constitutional framework of annual session and yet requires changes in the constitution which are relatively minor.

Providing for a two-year sitting of the Legislature requires discarding the

<sup>10</sup> Although no state provides for the convening of sessions before the January following election, some permit formal organization earlier by setting the terms of office of legislators to begin at an early date. Nevada, for example, provides that terms of legislators run from election to election. Members of Congress are sworn in approximately two weeks in advance of the inauguration of the chief executive. (Noteworthy is the fact that from 1862 to 1879 the terms of California legislators began on December 1.)

traditional session concept and recognizing that the Legislature, like other constitutional offices, has a continuous existence rather than "life" during periods of annual or special sessions interspersed with periods when the power of the Legislature to act *as a body* is dormant. The Legislature would be adjourned *sine die* only at the expiration of the terms of the Members of the Assembly.

Provision for annual, special and veto sessions would be eliminated, and all bills (except statutes calling elections, providing tax levies or appropriations and urgency statutes) could take effect at a uniform time certain. The first day of January occurring 90 days after the enactment of bills would set the end of September as the practical bill enactment deadline each year and January first as the uniform effective date. The provision for *sine die* adjournment and adjournment by the Governor would not be applicable, and the requirement that neither House may recess for more than three days without the consent of the other is inconsistent with the scheduling flexibility provided by the approach to sessions. Elimination of the special and veto sessions would not restrict the Legislature's ability to respond to a crisis or consider gubernatorial vetoes. Since the Legislature is in continuous existence, it can receive at any time, *as a body*, a message from the Governor calling for legislation or returning a bill with his veto. The purpose for which the veto session was instituted in 1966 would still be served. The Governor would return bills to the Legislature with a message explaining his veto. The vetoed bills would be before the House and could be taken up in the normal course of business, but the five-day veto session would be eliminated.

Legislative leadership should be elected for the biennium and elections repeated at each sitting of the body could be avoided, although an election could take place at any time just as now. The leadership of both houses would have to assume greater responsibility in setting objectives for the conduct of business. Deadlines would still have to be met, thus requiring action within given time periods. The Budget Bill must be enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year, and a practical deadline would be set for bills by specifying that they take effect on a specified date rather than 60 days from the end of the session. This proposal would allow uniform effective dates for all legislation except urgency measures.

The greatest flexibility would be provided by having the full body scheduled and called in much the same way as meetings of committees are called. The responsibility would be exercised by the presiding officer or a majority of the membership. A formal or informal plan could be adopted, however, to cover the entire two-year period subject to periodic updating.

None of the basic changes is without precedent. The pattern of annual sessions with carry-over of bills from one session to the next during the biennium is the so-called Congressional Plan. When the 1966 Constitution revision was presented to the Legislature, the Constitution Revision Commission suggested that during the two-year term for which Assemblymen are elected, the Legislature be a continuous body with the bills remaining at the end of the first session surviving to the end of the following year's session.<sup>11</sup> The Commission made it clear that it was concerned only about reducing the number of bills and was not attempting to deal with limitations imposed on the Legislature by the theory that its existence is limited to the periods when it is actually in session. Finding that "sufficient time to adequately consider the ever-increasing volume of bills and other matters coming before the Legislature" required the deletion of the restricted budget sessions held in even-number years, the Commission supported the retention of limits on annual sessions of 166 days (the same as the existing limit provided for general sessions), left unchanged the practice of having the Governor call special sessions and limit their scope and specified that carry-over bills could not be considered at any extraordinary session called between annual sessions. The Legislature reacted to the Commission proposal by dropping the provision for carry-over of bills and removing the time limitation on the duration of annual sessions.

Although there is no constitutional limit on the duration of sessions, there is a practical limit that results from the constitutional guarantee of a voter's right to institute a referendum to prevent a bill from taking effect. This unique heritage of the Progressive era imposes a requirement that sixty days lapse from the *sine die* adjournment of the Legislature and the effective date of new laws to permit the circulation of petitions to place a referendum on the ballot. (The period is, in actuality, ninety days from the effective adjournment including the 30-day recess and 5-day veto session.)

This practical limitation is not absolute although confusion would result if the Legislature remained in session, in even-numbered years, so long that the veto session occurred after the election and the terms of members had expired. If the referendum period is to be retained and a uniform effective date adopted, bills must be enacted 90 days prior to the specified effective date.

When California became an annual session state it joined 14 others which had "true" annual sessions, but only seven of these states have no prescribed

<sup>11</sup> Constitution Revision Commission, *Proposed Revision of the California Constitution* (February 1966), p. 23

limitations on length Alaska, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. (Kansas can extend its session by 2/3 vote.) Four states (Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, and Pennsylvania) have incorporated the continuous session concept in their constitutions, and two states permit the carry-over of bills through their rules. Combining this provision for continuity in legislation with the authority given to the legislatures of five annual session states (Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) to convene themselves into special sessions and determine the subjects to be considered would give the Legislature latitude to achieve the flexibility expected of the two-year session. Of the four states which have constitutional provisions permitting carry-over of legislation only Georgia also has the power to convene itself into special session (limited to 30 days) called by the governor upon petition of three-fifths of the members. Georgia's annual sessions, however, are limited to 45 calendar days with a 12-day organization period followed by a recess for approximately two weeks before the remaining 33 calendar days of the session.

While no state has incorporated all of the changes required to adopt the 2-year or continuous "session," there is precedent for each of the elements in other states. Adopting all of these changes would approach, in a highly complicated way, the objective sought by the biennial "session," but this method does not directly confront the fact that the functions of the Legislature today are limited by the "life" of the sessions.

#### *SCHEDULING*

Operating the Legislature with such a high degree of flexibility would impose challenges in the scheduling of legislative business. California would be pioneering with few precedents to draw upon. The sessions of the legislature in each state usually have well established patterns. The task of the leadership is to constantly prod the body along to "bring the session to a close" or "avoid the end-of-session log-jam." The alternative of maximum flexibility to determine priorities on a two-year basis requires a willingness to set reasonable priorities and to adopt a scheduling program to permit the fulfillment of these priorities as well as to provide for unexpected eventualities. At the same time the value of this approach should not be lost through imposition of calendaring restrictions which provide some of the same kind of restraints that are being eliminated. Lack of agreement on a scheduling program between the Houses could lead to chaos while rigid requirements could make the biennial session little more than the standard approach to session workload under a new guise.

One way of avoiding either result would be to enact a scheduling framework that would govern operating procedures in the event that

agreement between the Houses could not be reached or an alternative was not desired. Such a scheduling device could outline broad cycles of legislative business and Such a scheduling device could outline broad cycles of legislative business and should be statutory in form. In this way it would provide a governing precedent which could be superceded at any time by a more recent adoption of rules of procedure by either House.

A proposed calendar follows to illustrate the type of approach that might be taken. (See pages 24 )<sup>12</sup> The schedule is based on a two-year session which convenes on December 1. One of the functions of the one-month period of organization between the convening of the session and the first week of January would also be to permit time to establish the schedule as well as other required planning responsibilities. A scheduling plan which organized the business of the Legislature into various segments or cycles with the beginning point following receipt of the Governor's message is the approach chosen for the purposes of this illustration

The first cycle of business (approximately two months) would be limited almost exclusively to committee activity At this time agency heads would appear before committees to present their "state of the agency" reports to the Legislature and to provide the appropriate committees with an opportunity to evaluate the program objectives of each agency (for the period of the biennium and five-year commitments). Committees would also develop their own "committee plans" for the biennium, set their research objectives, secure necessary staff and plan for joint hearings and studies where feasible. When the budget documents are received (approximately mid-February), committees would review specific spending requests of agencies within their jurisdiction with staff assistance from the Legislative Analyst. By the first part of March this cycle of planning, oversight and budget review would draw to a close and policy committees would submit their recommendations on the budget document to the finance committee and the appropriate budget review subcommittees. During this time, the full body would meet only to perform housekeeping functions which require the action of the entire membership.

The second cycle of business (approximately two months) would also be limited primarily to committee business The deadline of three months on introduction of bills by Members would be passed and committees would schedule public hearings on all of the bills which have been referred. The

<sup>12</sup> The proposed calendar was patterned after a similar outline presented as part of a comprehensive legislative reorganization study submitted to the Wisconsin Legislature by the Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, October 2, 1968

committees are in a better position to group bills on similar subject areas, establish subcommittees, and set priorities for hearings on a planned basis. Members could still introduce resolutions calling for a committee study of needed legislation and a majority of a committee could sponsor a committee bill. This cycle would permit floor debate to be scheduled as workload demands, such as for consideration of urgency measures.

The third cycle (two months) would be limited almost entirely to floor debate with committee hearings restricted to consideration of bills which originated in the other house. During this period (about two months) budget bills and important conference committee measures would be before the full body, sometimes meeting as a Committee of the Whole to discuss complex legislation such as the budget bill, revenue and financing measures.

The fourth cycle would consist of a recess except for hearings by committees on bills requiring more extensive study or on special investigations. This period would be interrupted for about two weeks of floor activity (immediately prior to the 90-day deadline—September) to consider bills which have by then been reported out of committee for action so that they can take effect on the first of January. At the beginning of the second year, a one-month bill introduction period for Members could resume. There would be no need, however, to reintroduce legislation introduced in the prior year since bills would carry over from the first to the second year during the biennium.

In the second year the cycles might follow a similar pattern except that greater emphasis should be placed on the development of the legislative proposals requiring extensive research and public hearings. The scheduling of sessions of the full body for bill processing should be shorter in recognition of the need to devote more time to committee studies and to permit election recesses.

## A PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR FOR THE BIENNIUM

### First year (odd years)

Approx. Dec. 1  
(following election  
in even years)

Legislature convenes.  
Organization of leadership.  
Orientation for new members begins  
Housekeeping functions performed in preparation for session.  
(assignment of offices, staff, etc.)  
Speaker prepares for committee assignments.

1st Monday in January

Legislature meets in full session for Governor's inauguration  
(or "state of state" message).  
Committees officially organized and assignments made.  
Committee hearings, investigation, planning period  
commences—committee chairmen and General Research  
Committee plan research priorities for biennium (no floor  
activity scheduled)  
Agencies make presentations to appropriate standing  
committees (parallel committees of both houses meeting  
jointly).  
Governor's budget received (approx. Feb. 1) and referred to  
Budget Committee  
Standing committees begin deliberations on the particular  
sections of the budget for which they are responsible.

Approx. March 1

Standing committees have reported to the Budget Committee  
on respective portions of budget document.  
Budget Committee convenes its own hearings.  
Bill introduction deadline for individual member bills  
(3-months period)  
Standing committees schedule hearings on pressing legislation  
(grouping bills on related subjects, conducting "mark-up"  
sessions on major bills following receipt of testimony, and  
writing reports on major bills).

Approx. May 1

Budget committee concludes hearings and meets to consider  
budget.  
Sessions of the full house scheduled to consider standing  
Committee reports on pressing non-appropriation  
legislation.  
Consideration of the budget on the floor (approx. June 1).  
Consideration of revenue, appropriation measures on the  
floor.

Approx. July 1

Recess floor activity.  
Standing committee hearings held (intermittently) on bills  
requiring further study and investigations.

Approx. Sept. 15	Approximately two weeks of floor activity to take final action on pressing bills which have been reported out of committee (action must be taken 100 days before end of session to permit legislation to take effect on Jan 1.).
Approx. Sept. 15	Resume committee study with no further floor session (except to consider urgency legislation).
1st Monday in January	Legislature meets in full session for Governor's "state of state" message. One month bill introduction period for individual members Standing committee hearing period devoted to budget review and "state of the agency" reports and program evaluation (no floor sessions scheduled with budget review process following the same time schedule as in the first year).
Approx. May 1	Floor sessions scheduled for standing committee reports on major legislation and budget
Approx. June 1	Recess floor activity (primary election) Limited number of committee hearings (investigative)
Approx. August 1	Final period of floor activity for passage of remaining legislation
Approx. Sept. 15	Recess floor activity (General Election). Standing committee activity limited to preparation of reports for the next Legislature (convening Dec. 1)

## SPECIFIC PROCEDURAL CHANGES

Converting to the biennial session requires constitutional changes. In addition, a number of specific procedural changes should be considered.

### *1. Submission of Bills*

The objective of getting legislative business off to a quicker start is accomplished by permitting the two houses to organize approximately one month earlier. If the Legislature convenes on the first of December, this period can be used for bill introductions. Assuming that the 90 calendar day deadline on bill introductions is retained, the bill introduction period would terminate approximately one month earlier, thus giving committees an improved position with respect to handling their bill workload.

An alternative approach is the practice of pre-filing legislation followed by approximately twenty states. All but one state have pre-session bill drafting activity, and some follow California's practice of pre-printing bills. An increasing number of states, encouraged by the prospect of accelerating bill processing, are turning to the practice of pre-filing—the actual introduction of bills in advance of the session. Massachusetts makes this procedure mandatory but has not demonstrated there is any advantage to such an approach.

California would experience some problems with pre-filing since the constitutional 30-day period must elapse before a bill can be heard, and in the absence of constitutional authority for pre-filing, the period would not begin until the convening of the session. In view of this problem, pre-filing is indistinguishable from pre-printing as it is currently instituted since no formal action can be taken on the bills before the Legislature is organized. Thus far, the number of pre-prints of bills has been minimal and converting to pre-filing under the existing structure has little to commend it. If the two-year session concept is adopted, the Legislature would actually be in session during this organization period and some positive advantages would be derived from earlier introductions, whether or not the 30-day limitation is retained.

### *2 Deadlines*

The majority of the states, particularly those with heavy bill introductions, impose deadlines on the introduction and hearing of bills. Every state which has a bill introduction deadline experiences frantic activity on the last day for introductions. Following the 1966 constitution revision, the California Legislature adopted a period of 100 days for bill introductions. In both 1967 and 1968, the last day to introduce bills has resulted in a pile-up of bill introductions. For example, on this day in each

of the respective years 501 and 341 bills were introduced in the Assembly, creating a printing backlog that severely slowed the availability of legislation. The imposition of a deadline for filing bill-drafting requests in the Legislative Counsel's office has relieved some of the last minute pressure, but a number of bills introduced in the last few days before the deadline are "skeleton" or "spot" bills. The provision requiring a two-thirds vote to permit introduction of a bill after the deadline has limited "late" introductions.

Deadlines can serve legitimate purposes, but over-reliance on them can hamper rather than facilitate the business of the session. The existing introduction deadline might be relieved with some modifications in conjunction with calendaring improvements. For example, the existing 90-day deadline could be retained for the first year of the biennium along with the earlier start of the introduction period. In the second year, however, a more stringent time period might be imposed to reflect the progress of legislative business. These limitations, incorporated as part of the two-year session concept, would only apply to individual members, but a majority of a committee could introduce legislation any time.<sup>13</sup> As the biennium progresses, committees should be allowed time to shift the focus of their attention from the more pressing individual member bills to the development of major legislation. Members should be permitted to introduce resolutions calling attention to the need for legislation which would be referred by the Speaker to an appropriate committee. If, after a hearing, the Member convinces the committee of the need for the bill, the committee can introduce the legislation.

Flexibility can also be provided by allowing each Member one or two "free bills" which might be introduced after the deadline has occurred. An expansion of the existing deadlines for filing bill requests with the Legislative Counsel would be to permit unlimited bill introduction at any time provided that the time limit for filing drafting requests is complied with. "Spot" bills would very likely be prepared but not necessarily introduced.

The so-called "60-day rule" for hearing bills in committee has proven unsatisfactory. As a device for speeding up hearings on bills it has proven of minimal value since it does not force an actual "hearing" within the prescribed 60-day period. In fact, the scheduling of bills to comply with this rule has been misleading since the public is often unaware that the only purpose for putting the bills on calendar is to take them under submission and keep them "alive" as a means of getting around the rule. While some

<sup>13</sup> Twelve states permit committees to introduce bills after the deadline on introductions by individual members.

committees have noted in the file that a bill is being listed only for this reason, this explanation hardly seems to be an effective solution and the 60-day rule should be eliminated.

If the session is broken into segments for various activities, the committees should be allowed to set hearing dates for all bills during the first cycle of committee hearings, and the full hearing schedule should be published in the file. If a bill cannot be considered on that day, it must be deferred to a later period in the biennium. If the committees have the advantage of more information about their anticipated workload, they can regulate their bill processing activity and therefore the need to meet arbitrary hearing deadlines will be lessened.

### 3. *Adjournment*

With the biennial session there would not be a *sine die* adjournment until the terms of the Members of the Assembly expired. (The *sine die* adjournment could thus be made to operate automatically.) The scheduling of floor sessions should occur as they are necessary to conduct business. The provision that neither house may recess for more than three days without the consent of the other should be eliminated. Since the legislature would not be adjourning *sine die*, there is no need for the provision permitting the Governor to resolve disagreements between the houses over adjournment. The constitutional recess before the five-day veto session is also unnecessary as is the need to schedule a special period to consider gubernatorial vetoes. Since the Legislature does not adjourn except when it automatically ceases to exist at the end of the terms of its members, the existing procedure whereby the Governor returns those bills he vetoes with his message explaining his reasons for doing so would be operative.

### 4. *Effective Date*

A necessary element in the change in procedure is the development of a new method for determining the effective date of legislation. As discussed earlier, there is a 90-day period (60 days from the veto session) which protects the exercise of the constitutionally reserved power of the people to initiate a referendum to prevent a bill from taking effect. Instead of having the period of time tied to the adjournment of the session, the same objective can be accomplished by tying the running of the 90-day period to the bills themselves with the selection of a uniform effective date (e.g., January 1). This would provide a 90-day period for the filing of referendums. Legislation enacted later would not take effect until the following year unless the proposal was an appropriation, tax levy or an urgency measure.

# **THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE: A PROFILE**

**A Report Prepared for the  
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**By Its  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FARM LABOR RESEARCH**

**With the Assistance of the  
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT**



**APRIL, 1969**

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April 11, 1969

ASSEMBLYMAN ALAN G. PATTEE  
Chairman, Assembly Committee on Agriculture  
Room 4098  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Pattee:

Enclosed is the report **THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE: A PROFILE**. While farm organizations and labor organizations will no doubt continue to differ on farm labor policy, we are unanimous in our belief that improvement in the availability and reliability of information on the farm labor force is universally desirable, and could contribute to the better understanding and possible narrowing of these differences. We believe that the survey conducted for us by the Department of Employment constitutes a real breakthrough in the development of information on farm workers. The **PROFILE** constitutes our attempt to have a major portion of it reduced to tabular form with some explanatory text. The complete survey is available at the Department of Employment, and is available to qualified researchers for further use and development. We would welcome and encourage both the continued expansion and renewal of the basic survey data, and the development and analysis of the material in greater depth. We recognize that all of this data may be subject to varying interpretations as to its meaning and significance for farm labor policy. However, the material in the **PROFILE** has been presented in an objective manner to our satisfaction.

We would like to thank all those who made this project possible, particularly you and your staff, Dr. George Roche and his staff, and Dr. Cheryl Petersen. We are pleased to have been a part of this undertaking.

Sincerely,

J. J. Miller  
Richard W. Owens  
Wm. Hunt Conrad  
Michael Peevey  
Donald Blewett \*  
Vacancy †  
Jack Hislop  
Donald Vial

\* Tom Harris resigned November, 1966

† Father J. T. Dwyer resigned September, 1967. Bard MacAllister resigned August, 1966

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE  
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

April 11, 1969

HONORABLE ROBERT MONAGAN  
Speaker of the Assembly and  
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY  
Assembly Chambers  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, California

Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to transmit THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE: A PROFILE, to the Assembly. This report is a product of the first successful attempt in this country to survey the farm labor force of a state on a comprehensive and scientifically valid basis. The information contained therein should be of great assistance to the members of the legislature and the public at large in making informed policy decisions relative to the problems of farm labor in California.

I would particularly like to bring to your attention the splendid work of our Advisory Committee on Farm Labor Research in the development of this survey and report. This advisory committee was appointed late in 1964 to evaluate the material then available on farm labor in California and to suggest ways of improving it. It was composed of three representatives of labor, three representatives of agriculture, and two resource members from the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California (Berkeley). The committee was appointed on the premise that despite policy differences, labor and agriculture would both benefit from better information on the farm labor force, and could both work together to that end. This proved to be the case. The committee shortly concluded that available information was inadequate and conceived the idea of a comprehensive survey to rectify the situation. I am pleased to say that the survey and present report were produced under the supervision of the advisory committee, and have enjoyed their unanimous support.

I would also like to acknowledge the extensive contributions made by the California Department of Employment and the United States Department of Labor to the success of this project. Planning and conduct of the study was financed by a grant from the Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor. Analysis of the data was prepared under a grant from the Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research, U.S. Department of Labor, under the authority of Title I of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, and under contract to the Assembly. Conditions of these grants and contracts require our indicating that researchers undertaking such projects under Government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their professional judgment. Therefore, points of view

or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent the official position or policy of the Department of Labor, the Department of Employment, or the Assembly.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the contributions of all those individuals whose work was indispensable to the success of this project. I would particularly like to thank Dr. Cheryl Petersen, Sonoma State College, who served both as the project director of the survey and as the analyst of the data compiled; Dr George Roche, Chief of Research and Statistics, California Department of Employment, who coordinated the efforts of the Department in the preparation, financing, and execution of the study; former Assemblyman John Williamson, under whose chairmanship the Assembly Agriculture Committee embarked upon this project; Andrew Oppmann, Special Consultant on farm labor to the committee from 1965 to 1967; and Bill Geyer, Committee Consultant, who coordinated the Assembly's responsibilities under the project.

Respectfully submitted,

ALAN G. PATTEE  
Chairman

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## PREFACE

The diversity of California's agricultural resources is reflected in the diversity of its farm labor force. This diversity and the mobility of a part of this labor force have made it extremely difficult to compile authoritative data required by the Legislature and administrative agencies for decision making in such areas as unemployment insurance coverage for farm workers, and the needs of farm worker families for housing, education, and medical care.

The California Farm Labor Survey is designed to provide the first systematic study of the California farm labor force as a whole. It is based on a random sample of 3,488 workers who, during the calendar year 1965, had farm earnings in excess of \$100. The survey involved mailing questionnaires to California employers of each worker in the sample requesting weekly work and wage information for all periods of employment in 1965 and, among other data, the worker's latest address. Questionnaires were sent to both farm and non farm employers.

The second phase of the survey involved locating and interviewing the selected workers. Those who were interviewed were paid three dollars for their time and were asked a variety of detailed questions regarding their patterns of employment and unemployment, type of work performed by crop, education, housing, and family and personal characteristics. Most of these interviews were conducted during the fall of 1966 but efforts to contact additional members of the sample continued until June, 1967.

A total of 2,028 workers (58 percent) of the total sample were located and interviewed. Success in finding the workers differed according to earnings and mobility. Less than half of those earning under \$1,000 were interviewed compared to 90 percent of those earning over \$5,000. A larger proportion of local workers were interviewed than of migratory workers. In addition, work histories were obtained from employers for 3,202 (92 percent) of workers in the sample.

The data obtained from interviews have been expanded with care to reduce the distortion arising from the fact that all wage earners in the sample were not interviewed. These weighted sample results form the basis for a series of studies of the pattern of earnings of the farm labor force, the migrant labor force, the low-income farm worker, the Mexican-American farm worker, the role of students in the farm labor force, welfare, social insurance and pension payments to farm workers, and farm labor housing.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Approximately 742,300 people had some California farm earnings in 1965 with 256,000 earning less than \$100. This study is based on a random sample of the 486,700 who earned more than \$100 in total California farm wages
2. Short-term workers in agriculture play a major role in the production of California's crops. Fifty-nine percent of the sample earned less than \$1,000 in total farm wages and most of these (seventy-one percent) were out of the labor force more than half the year.
3. Approximately forty percent of the farm workers included in the sample, or 194,680 workers, may be regarded as professional farm workers, the core of the California farm labor force.
4. The San Joaquin Valley is the most significant area both as a pool of farm labor and a source of farm wages
5. The group of local workers with one employer contains the highest percentage of those with incomes over \$4,000 as well as the highest percentage of short-term workers with low earnings in agriculture
6. The professional farm worker who moves from one area to another and works in more than one different crop generally increases his earnings and weeks of work through his mobility
7. There is less specialization in the California farm labor force than frequently claimed. It does not appear that, among professional farm workers, there is a distinct, specialized work force for tree crops and other separate forces specializing in field or in vegetable crops.
8. Farm laborers working with machines or doing both machine and hand work have higher median earnings than those doing hand work alone
9. The farm labor market is characterized by a definite lack of organization. Most workers find out about available jobs through friends, relatives or individual growers rather than through formalized placement services
10. Mexican and Anglo workers make up about ninety percent of the farm labor force. The forty-six percent who are Mexican are more likely to be professionals rather than students or other short-term workers and have higher median earnings than the Anglo group although fewer Mexicans have managerial positions or year-round jobs with one employer
11. The non-student California farm labor force shows an average level of education far below that of the non-farm labor force
12. Chronic unemployment, even among farm workers firmly attached to the labor force, keeps median annual earnings low and may reduce the attraction of farm work

**PART I**  
**THE CALIFORNIA FARM**  
**LABOR FORCE**



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## INTRODUCTION

The California Farm Labor Survey was designed as a study of the economic characteristics of those people who do farm work in California. Such factors as mobility, education, household status and ethnic group have been considered primarily in their relation to earnings. The study makes no attempt to get at such subjective factors as attitudes toward farm labor or particular kinds of work. The whole problem of motivation among farm workers and their attitudes toward the particular conditions of farm work has been dealt with in other less comprehensive studies.

The data on which this survey is based are drawn from the year 1965. There is no attempt to claim that 1965 is in any sense a typical year for California agriculture. It is significant in that it marked the end of Public Law 78, under which braceros, imported Mexican workers, had played a crucial role in the harvesting of California's major agricultural crops. During 1965, some 17,000 braceros were admitted under the authority of the Immigration and Nationality Act (P.L. 414),<sup>1</sup> but California agriculture was forced to rely primarily on a domestic labor force.

Most of the interviewing for this survey was done late in 1966, although work continued through June 1967. The information workers gave on their actual work record could be checked in almost all cases against survey data gained from their employers and against disability insurance records. However, the interviewers had to rely on the worker's memory for his work record outside California, data on his activities while not working, total family income, dependence upon social insurance, pensions, welfare and other such information. In interpreting the results of the survey, therefore, it is important to keep in mind that the data on matters other than California earnings may not be strictly accurate.

### *An Earnings Profile of the California Labor Force*

The farm labor force may be divided into three groups for purposes of analysis:

1. Year-round workers with one employer make up 15 percent of the sample. These include such people as managers, milkers, and general farm workers. A small number are employed in what are called facilitating services. These are bookkeepers, truck drivers, carpenters, and others utilizing skills also in demand in the non-farm labor market.

2. Farm workers who are in the labor force all or a substantial portion of the year but who may change employers constitute the second and largest group. Most of these workers are not always employed while in the labor force. They perform direct production jobs, in cultivating and harvesting crops. With Group 1, they are the core

<sup>1</sup> Report on Manpower, Requirement, Resources, Utilization and Training, US Department of Labor (Washington, DC 1966), p. 132

of the California farm labor force, about two-thirds of the group covered by the present sample.

3 The remainder of the people who work on California farms are in the labor force for relatively short periods of time during the year. About one-fourth of these short-term workers are students. The rest are housewives, other residents in rural communities who look for farm work during peak periods, and a large group who apparently drift in and out of the California labor force for short periods. Some of these workers are critical for the harvesting of flash crops but, taken as a whole, they do not promise to be a significant source of recruits to build a larger basic farm labor force in the state. The present sample is limited to the group of short-term workers who earned at least \$100 in California in 1965.

Workers who earned less than \$100 in 1965 form a large group, 256,000 out of an estimated total farm labor force of 742,300. As individuals, these people have little attachment to the farm labor force although, as a group, they are important to the harvesting of certain crops. This lack of attachment in addition to the cost factor caused their exclusion from the study.

**TABLE A**  
**Amount of California Farm Earnings**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

		Farm earnings in California of							
Total	Total	\$100- 499	\$500- 999	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000 and over	Median earnings
4,887...	100%	40 8%	18 1%	16 2%	9 3%	6 7%	4 7%	4 6%	\$763

**TABLE B**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

		Total earnings in California of							
Total	Total	\$100- 499	\$500- 999	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000 and over	Median earnings
4,887...	100.0%	25 4%	16 1%	19 9%	13 7%	10 4%	6 9%	7.6%	\$1,388

Tables A and B show percentage distributions of the total California farm earnings and the total California earnings of the farm labor force. Again, these tables illustrate the important role played by workers earning less than \$1,000 in California agriculture. In California farm earnings alone, 59 percent had less than \$1,000. Some 42 percent

(71 percent of those with less than \$1,000 in farm earnings) had less than \$1,000 in total California earnings.

Short-term workers, out of the labor force for more than half the year, made up 56 percent of those whose total California earnings were less than \$1,000.

Another 14 percent were migrants, the majority of whom probably had out of state earnings which raised their total earnings above \$1,000. This means that 30 percent were very low earners, out of the labor force for less than half the year having total wages of less than \$1,000.

Another 17 percent of the farm labor force had California farm earnings of less than \$1,000 but total earnings above that figure. Some workers, about six percent of the sample, were employed in non-farm jobs most of the year so that their total earnings were more than \$1,000 but their California farm earnings were less than \$1,000.

Translated into absolute numbers, these tables show that, out of a total farm labor force of 486,700 (with farm wages of \$100 or more), 285,000 had California farm earnings of less than \$1,000 while 202,000 had total California earnings under \$1,000.

These 202,000 workers with less than \$1,000 in total California earnings included 112,000 short-term workers and 25,300 migrants, many of whom had additional out-of-state earnings. Therefore, at least 64,500 were very low earners in the labor force more than half the year but earning under \$1,000 in total wages.

Of the 285,000 who had California farm earnings of less than \$1,000, 83,000 had total earnings above that figure. Some 64,500 of the 285,000 had total California earnings of \$1,000 to \$3,999 while 18,700 were employed in non-farm jobs most of the year and had total California earnings of \$4,000 or more but their California farm earnings were less than \$1,000.

Most of the workers in this sample, short term or professional, relied on agriculture for the bulk of their earnings. Even among those short-term workers, earning less than \$500 in farm wages, about 60 percent worked only on farm jobs. For those who earned more than \$3,000 in farm wages, the percentage rises to ninety. This might be expected since most people who do farm work are rural people or live in the fringe areas of metropolitan centers (such as Sacramento), which are surrounded by important agricultural regions.

#### **Geographic Distribution of Farm Earnings**

In Table C the workers are classified by the agricultural areas where they received the largest amount of their farm earnings. The San Joaquin Valley appears as the most significant area with respect to number of workers and amount of farm wages. Almost 46 percent of the sample reported their highest farm earnings in this region. About 20 percent received their highest farm earnings in the Central Coast area followed by 18 percent in the Southern Area, 10 percent in the Sacramento Valley and five percent in the residual area.

These figures reflect differences in the climate and the types of agriculture which predominate in each region. Moving north from the Southern Area to the colder and wetter residual area (the North

Coast and mountain regions), the field work season becomes shorter and an increasing percentage of the farm labor force are short-term workers in agriculture most of whom earn less than \$1,000 in farm wages. This increasing proportion of short-term workers is reflected in a steady decline in median earnings from the Southern Area north to the residual area.

TABLE C  
Amount of California Farm Earnings by Area Worked  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Area worked						
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	867 (17 6%)	2,236 (46 0%)	957 (19 7%)	515 (10 6%)	301 (6 2%)	1
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	40 5	34 8	36 1	43 0	54 4	58 4	
\$500-\$999.....	18 1	15 6	21 0	15 4	18 1	15 9	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	16 2	18 2	18 2	16 1	9 6	9 2	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9 3	11 7	9 7	8 2	5 4	9 8	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	6 7	7 4	6 7	6 2	5 1	2 6	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4 7	5 4	4 7	3 9	5 3	3 9	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 5	7 4	3 6	5 2	4 1	1 1	
Median Earnings	\$763	\$1,005	\$880	\$726	\$468	\$443	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

In Table D the pattern of total California earnings is shown as it relates to the areas where the workers sampled received their highest earnings in 1965. When the total California earnings are considered, rather than only farm earnings, the influence of geography is less marked. Moving from the Southern Area north to the residual area, the proportion of workers earnings less than \$1,000 (largely short-term workers) does increase, but the increase is neither as great nor as regular as that shown in Table C.

The pattern of median earnings is quite different from that indicated in Table C. Median earnings in the two northern areas are still depressed by the somewhat higher proportion of short-term workers. The highest median earnings are again in the Southern Area but the Central Coast area displaces the San Joaquin Valley as having the second highest median earnings. In general, the table shows that farm workers in the San Joaquin Valley and the residual area are less successful than those of the other three areas in finding non-farm jobs to supplement farm earnings. The more diversified economies of the Southern Area, Central Coast, Sacramento Valley and the urban areas near these agricultural regions seems to provide a greater variety of job opportunities outside agriculture than are found in the San Joaquin Valley or in the residual area.

**Geographic Mobility and Earnings**

In this survey farm workers were designated as either local workers or migrant workers. Generally, local workers are those who had earnings in only one county or contiguous counties to which they could commute from their residence. Migrant workers, on the other hand, showed earnings in different counties which are not contiguous, or lived outside the area in which they worked (See Glossary of Terms) The term was devised to help distinguish those workers who actually moved in order to work on California farms<sup>1</sup>

**TABLE D**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Area Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1955

Farm earnings in California	Area worked						Unknown
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Remndal area	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	887 (17 6%)	2,236 (46 0%)	957 (19 7%)	515 (10 6%)	301 (6 2%)	1
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	25 4	22 9	23 5	22 5	35 4	38 5	
\$500-\$999.....	16 1	12 8	19 2	15 7	10 3	13 9	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19 9	18 3	21 5	21 3	14 6	17 8	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13 7	14 9	14 1	12 4	11 4	15 2	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	10 4	12 8	9 3	13 6	8 9	4 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 9	7 4	7 0	7 6	6 3	3 9	
\$5,000 and over..	7 6	10 9	5 5	7 0	13 1	6 6	
Median Earnings	\$1,388	\$1,791	\$1,291	\$1,509	\$1,285	\$912	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

Table E shows that 391,300 workers had farm earnings in a single area of California, while 95,400 had farm earnings in two or more areas. In general, those who did farm work in more than one area had higher median earnings. The median earnings of those working in one area, of course, are pulled down by the 61 percent earning less than \$1,000 in farm wages, most of whom are short-term workers in agriculture; a few of those counted as local workers, as already noted, could be migrants who had the bulk of their earnings out of state.

The proportion of workers earning more than \$3,000 in agriculture declines slightly with the number of areas of employment but the decline is not significant. The local, or one area group, does contain the highest percentage of those earning over \$5,000 in agriculture (five percent). These are largely year-round workers with one employer and include many who are managers, office workers, or others performing facilitating services not directly involved with the production of crops. On the other hand, the migrant group earning more than \$3,000 are largely direct production workers in the cultivation and harvesting of crops.

The trend toward higher median earnings does not hold for those who did farm work in four or more areas, although it must be noted that the sample of such workers is very small. The high percentage (about 45 percent) who earned less than \$1,000 in farm wages although working in more than three areas is largely dependent members of migrant families working a few days during the peak period in each area.

TABLE E  
Amount of California Farm Earnings by Number of Areas Worked \*  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Number of areas worked					
	Total	One area	Two areas	Three areas	Four areas	Five or more areas
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	3,913 (80 4%)	692 (14 2%)	182 (3 7%)	54 (1.1%)	26 (0 5%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	40 5	43 5	29 0	21 6	28 4	25 4
\$500-\$999.....	18 1	17 6	20 0	23 0	16 4	19 2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	16 2	15 2	20 9	18 2	24 5	21 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9 3	7 4	15 2	23 4	16 1	20 5
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	6 7	6 2	8 6	8 8	12 6	6 3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4 7	4 9	3 8	4 3	0 0	7 6
\$5,000 and over.....	4 5	6 2	1 8	0 7	2 0	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$763	\$684	\$1,015	\$1,347	\$1,058	\$1,203

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* The figures given in Table E do not provide a full count of the true migrants in the California labor force. It must be recognized that many who worked in only one area lived elsewhere. Through the use of other data 145,100 workers are here identified as migrants although only 95,400 worked in more than one area of California. Some who were not interviewed may have been migrant without this being apparent from employer records alone.

### Crops and Earnings

Table F shows the distribution of California farm earnings by the type of crop in which the worker was engaged. The total on the table refers to jobs, rather than to individuals, since many members of the sample worked in more than one different type of crop.

Median income was significantly higher in general farm and livestock jobs. Also, these show the highest percentage of workers earning over \$1,000 and the lowest percentage of low earners, largely short-term workers. Income for year-round workers in these jobs is more frequently supplemented by housing, transportation and other fringe benefits provided by the employer which are not considered in the earnings listed in this table.

Median earnings and distribution of earnings in field crops and horticulture are very similar. While median earnings, \$943 and \$990, are well below those in general farm and livestock work, they are above median earnings of those who worked in vegetable or fruit and nut tree crops. Median earnings in vegetable and fruit and nut tree crops are reduced by the relatively high percentages (48 and 61 percent respectively) of low earners, largely short-term workers employed in these crops.

Table F also shows that fruit and nut tree crops provided some employment for 287,400 members of the farm labor force, almost twice as many as were involved in field crops, the nearest competitor for labor. Work in vegetable crops ranks third, employing 123,300 workers, followed by much smaller numbers in livestock (61,200), horticultural (32,900) and general farm (6,900) jobs.

TABLE F

**Amount of California Farm Earnings by Crops in Which Worked**

Percentage Distribution of the Different Types of Crops Worked, for a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Crops in which worked							
	Total	Field crop	Fruit & nut tree	Vegetable	Livestock	General farm	Horticultural	Unknown
Total, Number <sup>a</sup> .....	6,548 <sup>b</sup> (100.0%)	1,510 (22.8%)	2,874 (43.4%)	1,233 (18.6%)	612 (9.2%)	69 (1.0%)	329 (5.0%)	22
Total, Percent.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
\$100-\$499.....	38.8	31.1	42.0	37.0	28.3	20.1	33.8	
\$500-\$999.....	19.4	21.3	19.2	20.6	15.9	15.5	16.5	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.4	18.5	21.6	17.4	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	10.3	10.9	9.2	11.3	9.7	22.4	13.1	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	7.2	8.4	6.5	6.6	8.2	2.2	9.4	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4.6	5.7	3.4	4.1	7.5	8.0	5.6	
\$5,000 and over.....	3.9	4.8	1.9	3.0	11.8	10.2	4.3	
Median Earnings.....	\$841	\$943	\$708	\$816	\$1,299	\$1,542	\$990	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Total refers to number of crops worked rather than number of individual workers.

<sup>b</sup> Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

Table G shows the percentage of workers who worked in one or more crops, and the income they derived from mobility in farm jobs. While 62 percent worked in only one type of crop the majority of these were short-term workers in agriculture earning less than \$1,000. The median income of the farm worker tended to increase with the number of crops worked while the percentage of short-term workers declined. The trend toward higher income is not borne out by the figures for those working in more than three different crops, but here the sample is very small, less than one percent of the total.

Table G indicates less specialization in the California farm labor force than frequently claimed. A more detailed analysis reveals that many workers who worked in tree crops or did general farm work also did stoop labor in field or vegetable crops. In other words, it does not appear that, among professional farm workers, there is a distinct, specialized work force for tree crops and other separate forces specializing in field or in vegetable crops.

**Type of Farm Work**

Although California farm employers hire workers with a great variety of skills most farm workers are employed in direct production jobs directly connected with the cultivation and harvesting of crops. In 1965, 415,700 workers, about 90 percent of the farm labor force,

were employed in such jobs. About half the remainder, 25,100 workers, provided facilitating services, working as bookkeepers, truck drivers, carpenters, etc., utilizing skills also in demand in non-farm employment and 21,600 performed both kinds of jobs.

While median earnings were higher for those providing facilitating services (\$1,207) than for those in direct production jobs (\$712),

**TABLE G**  
**Amount of California Farm Earnings by Number of Crops in Which Worked**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Number of crops in which worked						Unknown
	Total	One crop	Two crops	Three crops	Four crops	Five or more crops	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	3,024 (62 4%)	1,402 (28 8%)	375 (7 7%)	44 (0 9%)	0 (0 0%)	22
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	0 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	40 5	45 9	35 9	10 0	31 5	0 0	
\$500-\$999.....	18 1	16 3	20 4	24 6	21 9	0 0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	16 2	13 7	17 4	30 7	21 9	0 0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9 3	7 8	10 5	17 5	13 3	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	6 7	5 6	7 9	11 0	5 7	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4 7	4 9	4 2	5 3	3 1	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 5	5 8	2 8	0 9	2 5	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$783	\$636	\$822	\$1,470	\$921	0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

**TABLE H**  
**Amount of California Farm Earnings by Type of Farm Work**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Type of farm work				Unknown
	Total	Direct production	Facilitating service	Both	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	4,157 (89 9%)	251 (6 4%)	218 (4 7%)	243
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	40 5	49 0	31 0	12 1	
\$500-\$999.....	18 1	15 8	16 2	11 6	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	16 2	16 8	9 6	18 3	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9 3	9 4	8 8	12 6	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	6 7	6 5	5 2	13 3	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4 7	4 0	4 7	13 2	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 5	2 5	24 6	18 9	
Median Earnings.....	\$783	\$712	\$1,207	\$2,675	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

workers who performed both types of services fared best of all with median earnings of \$2,675. Almost half their number had total earnings of over \$3,000. Of course, median earnings of direct production workers were depressed by the high percentage of short-term workers employed in the fields.

Table I shows that, in spite of mechanization, almost three-fourths of the people doing farm work in 1965 were still doing hand work. About nine percent worked with machines, 13 percent did both machine and hand work, while the remainder held managerial or office jobs.

The predominant role of short-term workers in hand work partially accounts for the low median earnings of \$1,065 for this group although differential wage rates are also a factor. Workers operating machines had median earnings of \$2,895 while those doing both hand and machine work had median earnings of \$2,072. Workers performing managerial or office jobs had the highest median earnings of all, \$3,109, and a significantly higher proportion (32 percent) in the income category of \$5,000 and above.

#### *Source of Farm Jobs*

Workers interviewed were asked how they learned about the farm jobs they held in 1965. The answers shown in Table J may be somewhat inadequate but, when analyzed, they suggest some interesting conclusions.

By far the most important sources of farm jobs are growers and the informal grapevine operating through friends and relatives. Of the 8,337 jobs for which the source was ascertained, 76 percent were found through these two sources. Mexican workers showed a higher dependence on these informal channels than did other ethnic groups. About 75 percent of Mexicans reported they found their jobs through friends, relatives or growers; however, the majority of workers relying on these sources appeared to be short-term workers, either local workers, such as students and housewives, or dependent members of migrant families.

The Farm Labor Service of the Department of Employment was the channel for relatively few of the jobs, a little less than 10 percent coming from this source. Slightly more than half of those using the Farm Labor Service were migrants. Most of the rest were short-term workers in agriculture.

Median earnings are low for workers relying on informal contacts or on the Farm Labor Service, both figures being depressed by the number of short-term workers utilizing these sources.

Crew leaders and contractors were the source of 12 percent of the jobs for which such information was obtained. Along with growers' associations (sources of relatively few jobs), crew leaders and contractors recruited a higher percentage of professional farm workers. This is reflected in significantly higher median earnings for workers utilizing these services.

Very few workers were recruited by unions, but those workers who got jobs through a union had median earnings of almost four times those of the total sample. It should be pointed out that most of these jobs were in skilled occupations where earnings are generally higher.

Table J indicates that most farm labor is recruited in a rather informal manner. The reliance of Mexican workers on personal contacts

in finding out about jobs may suggest that non-English speaking workers are somewhat reluctant to deal with placement institutions or have inadequate information about their services. Improved formalized arrangements, easily available to workers and freely utilized by them could improve the opportunities for the multiple-employer worker to extend his week of employment

TABLE I

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Type of Labor**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Type of labor					
	Total	Hand	Machine	Hand and machine	Other	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	3,126 (78 8%)	375 (8 9%)	533 (12 6%)	201 (4 7%)	632
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	25 4	30 1	4 5	13 7	17 1	
\$500-\$999.....	16 1	18 2	12 3	11 8	6 6	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19 1	21 9	17 2	23 2	10 2	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13 7	13 0	19 4	15 2	14 8	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	10 4	9 4	12 6	15 1	9 8	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 9	4 0	11 6	13 0	9 8	
\$5,000 and over.....	7 6	3 4	22 6	8 0	31 6	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,388	\$1,065	\$2,895	\$2,072	\$3,109	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE J

**Amount of California Farm Earnings by Source of Jobs**  
Percentage Distribution of the Last Three Jobs Held for a Weighted One Percent Sample  
of Workers With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Source of jobs								
	Total	D E farm labor office	Grower	Crew leader, contractor	Grower association	Union	Friend relative	Other	Unknown
Total, Number*.....	14,602	776	3,124	1,067	126	33	3,221	1,119	5,153
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	40 5	44 5	34 6	27 3	0 0	21 6	41 2	28 6	
\$500-\$999.....	18 1	18 1	18 4	19 1	29 3	9 1	21 1	19 9	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	16 2	16 0	19 6	25 8	33 5	13 6	17 3	17 4	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9 3	10 0	11 0	14 8	20 3	6 8	10 0	8 3	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	6 7	6 9	8 4	19 9	11 2	0 0	4 9	6 6	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4 7	2 8	5 2	12 7	0 8	30 1	2 8	4 5	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 5	1 7	2 8	10 4	5 0	19 8	2 7	4 7	
Median Earnings...	\$763	\$652	\$920	\$1,144	\$1,655	\$2,992	\$709	\$788	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Total refers to number of jobs rather than number of individual workers.

*Personal Characteristics of the Farm Labor Force*

Table K shows that 106,900 women were in the California farm labor force in 1965, most of them were short-term workers in agriculture. About 80 percent earned less than \$1,000 in farm wages.

Only 8,400 of the women were students, almost all of whom earned less than \$1,000 in farm wages. Migrant women workers numbered 19,500, more than half of whom, largely wives of migrant workers, earned less than \$1,000 in farm wages.

It is probable that most of the small number (about one percent) of women workers earning over \$4,000 were office workers leaving, at the most, 18,000 women who could be considered professional farm workers.

Of the 379,900 males in the farm labor force in 1965, slightly more than half, 199,500, earned less than \$1,000 in farm wages. About one-third of those earning less than \$1,000 in farm wages were students. Most of the remainder were probably short-term workers in agriculture.

About 33 percent of the male farm workers were migrants, some 28 percent of whom earned less than \$1,000 in California. Student members of migrant families probably account for some of the male migrants earning less than \$1,000 in farm wages.

Table L shows the age distribution of the California farm labor force. The largest total group, 109,300 workers or 22 percent of the total, was under twenty years of age. The majority of these young workers were short term workers in agriculture. Most of the 88,300 students in the farm labor force were in this age group. As expected, their median earnings were low, \$497, and 77 percent had less than \$1,000 in total California earnings.

The group from twenty to twenty-four years of age composed 12 percent of the total farm labor force. Median earnings for this age group rose to \$1,509, somewhat above the median for the total sample but about 35 percent, including some students, earned less than \$1,000.

TABLE K  
Amount of California Farm Earnings by Sex  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Farm earnings in California	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	3,799 (78 1%)	1,069 (22.0%)
Total, Percent.....	100.0%	100 0%	100.0%
\$100-\$499.....	40 5	36 4	54 9
\$500-\$999.....	18 1	16 1	25 2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	16 2	17 1	13 3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9 3	10 8	4 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	6 7	8 1	1 8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	4 7	5 9	0 5
\$5,000 and over.....	4 3	5 6	0 4
Median Earnings.....	\$763	\$922	\$464

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**TABLE I**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Age**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Age								Unknown
	Total	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	1,093 (22 9%)	576 (12 1%)	788 (16 5%)	917 (19 2%)	599 (12 5%)	671 (11 9%)	237 (5 0%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	25 4	50 4	20 9	18 1	15 2	17 2	12 8	32 5	
\$500-\$999.....	16 1	28 3	14 2	10 6	13 2	15 4	12 3	15 0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19 9	15 6	28 9	16 2	21 6	17 8	23 1	30 4	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13 7	5 6	18 4	13 1	14 8	17 9	18 9	9 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	10 4	1 4	8 4	17 9	12 2	12 7	15 8	8 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 9	0 6	6 1	9 4	11 3	8 8	8 6	4 6	
\$5,000 and over....	7 6	0 0	5 2	14 7	11 7	10 7	8 5	0 4	
Median Earnings..	\$1,388	\$497	\$1,509	\$2,365	\$2,002	\$2,007	\$3,111	\$1,063	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

The percentage of workers in this category who earned over \$3,000 was significantly below that in the age group from twenty-five to sixty-four.

Thus, about one-third of the California farm labor force were twenty-four years of age or younger. However, many short-term workers and relatively few professional farm workers were found among these younger people.

The group from twenty-five to thirty-four years of age had the highest median earnings, but the distribution of earnings was fairly uniform for all groups between ages twenty-four and sixty-four. Somewhat over 60 percent of the farm labor force and the great majority of professional farm workers were in the age groups from twenty-four to sixty-four years of age.

Median earnings were significantly lower for those 23,700 workers over sixty-four years of age. Almost half of these older workers earned less than \$1,000, bringing their median earnings down to \$1,063. Of course, many older workers were short-term or part-time workers; about 27 percent were out of the labor force for more than half the year.

#### **Ethnic Composition**

The 208,800 Anglo workers made up 44 percent of the farm labor force, with a pattern of earnings quite similar to that of the total sample. There was a slightly higher percentage, 45 percent, earning less than \$1,000 in total California earnings reflecting in part the higher proportion of students among Anglo workers. More than half the students doing farm work were Anglos. Students comprised 42,100 of the 93,300 Anglo workers with less than \$1,000 in total California earnings. While Anglo workers made up 44 percent of the farm labor force, they provided only about one-third of the migrant labor force.

Almost 12 percent of the Anglos were in the income category of \$5,000 and over, a reflection of their dominant role in managerial positions (only eight percent of the total sample were in this income category). However, Anglos had median earnings of \$1,293, below the median earnings of the total sample and ranked third in median earnings among the ethnic groups discussed in the study.

Mexican workers were the largest ethnic group in the farm labor force making up about 46 percent of those with farm earnings over \$100. Of the 218,200 Mexican farm workers, 84,200, about 39 percent had less than \$1,000 in total California earnings, compared with 45 percent of the Anglo workers. Only about 27,500 of these largely short-term Mexican workers were students. About 55 percent of the migrant labor force were Mexican, 78,800 out of a total migrant labor force of 145,100.

The distribution of total California earnings of Mexican farm workers shows them less than proportionately represented at the lower and higher ends of the scale. The somewhat lower percentage of Mexican workers earning under \$1,000 can be accounted for, in part, by the lower percentage of Mexican students doing farm work. The lower figure, four percent, of Mexican workers earning \$5,000 and over shows them to have been less successful in getting year-round employment in managerial jobs or in facilitating services. Nevertheless, the Mexican group provided the largest percentage of professional farm workers, which is reflected in median earnings of \$1,472, above the median for the total sample.

The 16,400 Filipino workers in California agriculture were largely professional farm workers. Some 6,200 of their number were migrants and they showed by far the highest median earnings of any migrant group. In general, the professional role of the Filipino farm workers

TABLE M  
Amount of Total California Earnings by Ethnic Group  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	2,088 (43.7%)	158 (3.3%)	2,182 (45.6%)	164 (3.4%)	101 (2.1%)	60 (1.3%)	27 (0.6%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
\$100-\$499.....	25.4	27.2	18.1	24.3	16.2	32.0	50.3	24.3	
\$500-\$999.....	16.1	17.5	21.6	14.3	10.1	17.1	18.1	54.1	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19.9	17.6	31.2	22.2	17.1	18.4	19.2	0.0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13.7	10.9	15.3	16.0	18.7	12.0	4.2	7.1	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	10.4	8.0	8.5	12.2	21.6	7.3	6.2	6.0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6.9	7.0	1.5	6.6	11.0	5.9	2.0	8.5	
\$5,000 and over.....	7.6	11.8	3.9	4.4	4.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	
Median Earnings..	\$1,388	\$1,288	\$1,209	\$1,472	\$2,377	\$1,022	\$498	\$737	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

is indicated by the relatively low percentage, 26 percent, having less than \$1,000 in total California earnings and the highest median earnings, \$2,377, of any ethnic group in the sample.

Negroes made up only three percent of the farm labor force and showed median earnings slightly below those of the Anglo group. Only 600 of the 15,800 Negro workers were students, while 4,800 were migrants.

The Oriental workers, other than Filipinos, had median earnings well below those of the total sample. This is due to the fact that one-third of these 10,100 Oriental workers were students with only short-term attachment to the labor force.

The earnings picture is particularly dismal for the 6,000 farm workers identified as American Indians. About 68 percent of this group had less than \$1,000 in total California earnings, although only 700 were students. Some 1,900 Indians were migrants and none of these had more than \$1,000 in total California earnings in 1965. However, the sample of American Indian farm workers may be too small to give a reliable picture.

#### *Educational Background of the Farm Labor Force*

Table N shows the relationship between earnings and the level of educational attainment in the California farm labor force. When the student component is eliminated, educational background appears to have little effect on earnings. Only in the small group earning over

TABLE N  
Amount of Total California Earnings by Education  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Education							Un-known
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1-7	Grade 8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 or higher	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	269 (5 6%)	836 (17 3%)	1,573 (32 5%)	630 (13 0%)	817 (16 9%)	708 (14 6%)	33
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	25 4	26 8	55 0	16 9	18 8	21 5	15 6	
\$500-\$999.....	16 1	8 1	30 4	13 0	14 8	15 7	10 7	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19 9	24 1	8 8	22 3	26 5	24 7	14 7	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13 7	14 8	2 3	17 3	16 2	11 1	19 7	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	10 4	13 9	0 4	14 6	8 8	11 2	12 3	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 9	7 9	0 1	9 1	8 5	7 5	7 1	
\$5,000 and over.....	7 6	4 5	0 0	6 7	6 4	8 3	20 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,388	\$1,029	\$445	\$1,804	\$1,595	\$1,511	\$2,341	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

\$5,000 a year are differences in educational attainment really significant. While only five percent of those with no education earned over \$5,000, 20 percent of the high school graduates reached this income level.

The non-student California farm labor force shows an average level of education far below that of the non-farm labor force. Forty-six percent of the farm workers did not complete the eighth grade. About 70 percent of the workers who did not complete the eighth grade were Mexican—129,700 of the 184,200.

This picture is changing. Many of those with no education are older Mexican-born workers. With the expansion of the system of public education in Mexico, and the rising level of educational attainment in the United States, the table would look very different if workers over forty-four years of age were eliminated. Still, it is questionable whether the educational level is rising rapidly enough to meet the needs of an increasingly complex, mechanized agro-business.

#### Household Status and Earnings

Table O shows the earnings of farm workers as they are related to household status. Only slightly more than half were heads of household or persons living alone. The group who were not heads of household contained very few fully employed people. About 70 percent supplemented the family income by less than \$1,000 in earnings.

Among the farm workers interviewed, only those who were heads of household were asked to estimate total family income for 1965. The data shown in Table P reflect the difficulty in getting such estimates and the figures provided are probably not very accurate. The questions regarding family income were the most difficult for workers to answer, and many could supply only very vague answers.

Data on family income in Table Q shows similar inaccuracies. They do indicate that about 42 percent of the workers live in family units of five or more persons, and that median family income did not appear to rise with the size of the household.

**TABLE O**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Household Status**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,887 *(100 0%)	2,042 (42 0%)	2,063 (42 4%)	787 (16 0%)	4
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	28 4	10 3	44 7	13 5	
\$500-\$999.....	18 1	7 4	24 9	15 8	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19 9	13 1	19 5	25 8	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13 7	16 8	7 8	21 6	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	10 4	17 6	2 2	13 1	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 9	13 0	0 6	7 6	
\$5,000 and over.....	7 6	16 8	0 3	2 6	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,388	\$2,367	\$607	\$1,786	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

**TABLE P**  
**Amount of Family Income by Number of Wage Earners<sup>2</sup>**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Number of wage earners				
	Total	One wage earner	Two wage earners	Three wage earners	Four or more wage earners
Total, Number.....	2,355 (100 0%)	1,671 (71 0%)	554 (23 5%)	74 (3 1%)	56 (2 4%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	7 5	10 6	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	14 6	17 3	9 3	4 9	0 0
\$2,000-\$3,999.....	18 9	20 7	15 8	9 2	8 4
\$3,000-\$5,999.....	20 2	22 1	15 3	21 0	10 1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13 9	14 1	12 2	18 8	17 0
\$5,000-\$6,999.....	9 3	7 0	14 3	12 0	21 7
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	6 1	2 8	14 7	8 1	18 4
\$7,000 and over.....	9 6	5 3	18 5	20 0	24 5
Median Family Income.....	\$3,444	\$3,088	\$4,834	\$4,830	\$5,672

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

<sup>2</sup> Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded

Table R shows the role played by farm earnings in the total family earnings of members of the sample. While the data are less than adequate, they do provide reasonable evidence of how closely these families are tied to the agricultural sector. Seventy percent of them derived more than 80 percent of their income from agriculture.

At the other end of the scale, those families with less than 20 percent of the family income coming from farm wages show a far higher median income.

#### *The Pattern of Employment and Unemployment Among Farm Workers<sup>1</sup>*

This study supports the widely held opinion that chronic involuntary unemployment is common among farm workers. Only 41 percent of the sample were fully employed for twenty-seven or more weeks during 1965. Almost one-half had some employment for more than half the year when weeks of partial employment, common among field workers, are included.

Also, the study shows that many people in the farm labor force do not want to work year-round and do not regard themselves as permanently in the labor force. Above one-quarter of the sample, students, housewives, and elderly people, were out of the labor force twenty-seven weeks or longer.

Chronic unemployment was common, however, for the remaining 75 percent who were able to work and available during more than half the year. About one-third of these workers, or about one-quarter of the total sample were unemployed more than half the year.

Male farm workers show significantly greater attachment to the farm labor force than women, even when students are included. Almost 80

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix Tables for the data which forms the basis of this portion of the study.

TABLE Q

**Amount of Family Income by Size of Family Unit<sup>a</sup>**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Total	Size of family unit							
		One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons
Total, Number.....	2,355 (100 0%)	709 (30 1%)	434 (18 4%)	284 (12 1%)	294 (12 5%)	303 (15 4%)	155 (6 6%)	80 (3 4%)	38 (1 6%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	7 5	16 8	6 9	6 4	0 7	2 8	4 6	0 0	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	14 6	28 3	15 0	7 6	8 0	7 3	2 3	4 7	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	18 9	24 4	10 4	18 6	19 3	11 7	11 7	20 1	5 9
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	20 2	17 3	20 4	24 0	15 1	20 8	30 4	29 1	13 8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13 9	9 6	16 5	7 2	19 9	17 7	12 8	22 6	15 3
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	9 3	2 4	8 2	13 7	12 1	12 6	12,3	15 2	38 9
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	6 1	1 3	3 8	12 2	12 4	8 3	6 0	1 3	17 6
\$7,000 and over....	9 6	0 1	10 8	11 4	12 5	18 8	20 0	7 2	8 5
Median Family Income.....	\$3,444	\$2,215	\$3,373	\$3,772	\$4,427	\$4,391	\$4,199	\$3,888	\$5,385

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE R

**Amount of Family Income by Farm Wages as a Percent of Total Wages**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Farm wages as percent of total wages						
	Total	100 percent	80-99 percent	60-79 percent	40-59 percent	20-39 percent	Under 20 percent
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	2,990 (61 4%)	435 (8 9%)	278 (5 7%)	306 (6 3%)	351 (7 2%)	507 (10 4%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	3 7	4 3	2 9	6 4	4 1	1 9	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	7 1	6 9	10 0	6 1	9 7	13 7	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	9 1	7 3	13 3	16 0	9 7	12 4	10 8
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	9 8	8 7	12 3	9 8	9 3	6 4	16 7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 7	6 2	6 0	9 2	6 6	6 0	10 5
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	4 5	4 2	2 2	4 9	1 9	3 1	10 6
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	3 0	2 6	1 9	1 0	1 1	1 8	8 8
\$7,000 and over....	4 6	4 8	1 6	2 2	2 3	3 8	9 7
Unknown.....	51 6	55 1	60 7	45 4	55 5	51 0	33 0
Median Family Income.....	\$3,444	\$3,543	\$2,886	\$2,996	\$2,861	\$2,786	\$4,686

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

percent of the male workers were able to work and available for twenty-seven weeks or more, compared with 62 percent of the women. Men also had somewhat lower rates of unemployment while in the labor force. About 10 percent of the male workers were unemployed twenty-seven weeks or more, compared with 19 percent of the women. Male workers had more weeks of partial employment added to those of full employment. Probably because many women work only at the peak of the season when the demand for labor is high, they experienced fewer weeks in which they were only partially employed.

This study also substantiates frequently expressed opinions as to the relationship of age to patterns of employment and unemployment. Farm workers in what ordinarily would be their most productive years, twenty-five to fifty-four years of age, make up almost half the sample. The age groups within this range show very similar patterns of employment and unemployment. About 80 percent were able to work and available during forty or more weeks. Workers from twenty-five to fifty-four show a high rate of attachment to the labor force and about 88 percent were in the labor force twenty-seven or more weeks during the year. However, approximately 45 percent had less than twenty-seven weeks of full employment and about two-thirds had less than forty weeks of full employment. About three-quarters of these workers did have some weeks of partial employment, usually one to nine weeks, to supplement their weeks of full employment.

The number of weeks of full unemployment is fairly uniform within the age range twenty-five to fifty-four. About 14 percent were unemployed more than half the year. Slightly less than one-third had no weeks of full unemployment while slightly more than one-half had up to ten weeks of full unemployment. This means that a little less than one-half of these workers had forty or more weeks of full or partial employment during 1965.

The youngest workers, those under twenty, had the least attachment to the labor force. This is understandable, since 71 percent of these young workers were students not seeking full employment for the entire year. More than three-quarters of the workers under twenty were fully employed for fifteen weeks or less. Almost two-thirds of the workers in this youngest group were out of the labor force for twenty-seven or more weeks during the year.

This relative lack of attachment to the labor force is also reflected in the unemployment figures for this group. Only about six percent were unemployed for twenty-seven weeks or more during the year. This is the lowest rate of long term unemployment among the age groups included in this study. Nevertheless, some of these young people, like other workers, could not find work when they wanted it. About two-thirds of them had from one to twenty-six weeks of full unemployment. Only 27 percent had no weeks of unemployment.

Of course, many young people, particularly students, looked for part-time jobs. As a group, these workers had proportionately more weeks of partial employment than any other age group; 87 percent of them had at least one week of partial employment, and slightly more than half had five or more weeks of partial employment.

The 57,600 workers between twenty and twenty-four years of age had about the same level of attachment to the labor force as the group

from twenty-five to fifty-four. Only about 3,200 of these workers were students. About 12 percent were out of the labor force for twenty-seven weeks or more during the year.

Basically, workers from twenty to twenty-four years of age differ from older workers only in having a higher rate of long term unemployment and a lower rate of year-round employment. About 18 percent were unemployed twenty-seven weeks or more compared with about 14 percent of the older group, and only 20 percent were employed most of the year compared with 30 percent of the group between twenty-five and fifty-four years of age. These differentials probably are due to differences in skills and experience.

Farm workers from fifty-five to sixty-four years of age have the greatest attachment to the labor force of any age group. This group also contains the highest percentage of year-round workers, 23 percent being employed for fifty or more weeks during the year. More than one-third were employed for forty weeks or more. On the other hand, this group differs from the farm workers from twenty-five to fifty-four in having a slightly higher rate of long term unemployment. About 16 percent were unemployed for twenty-seven weeks or more compared to about 14 percent of those workers from twenty-five to fifty-four year of age.

Workers sixty-five years of age and older make up about 5 percent of the farm labor force. They have a greater attachment to the labor force than workers under twenty but considerably less than that of other age groups. Some 27 percent of these workers were out of the labor force for twenty-seven weeks or more. Withdrawal from the labor market on this age group could reflect choice or illness.

Lack of attachment to the labor force is also reflected in the relatively low percentage, nine percent, of elderly workers unemployed for twenty-seven weeks or more. Part-time jobs were important to elderly workers. About seven percent of them were partially employed twenty-seven weeks or more. The comparable percentages for other age groups ranged from zero to four percent.

An analysis of patterns of employment by ethnic group reveals some significant variations. When aggregate figures for Anglo and Mexican workers are compared, the difference in attachment to the labor force do not appear to be great. The Anglo group however, contains a much larger component of short-term student workers; on the other hand, a comparable proportion of Mexican workers withdraw from the labor force for a month or more to return home to Mexico or other states.

There is not much difference in the rate of unemployment when Mexicans and Anglos are compared but it is notable that Anglo workers were more often employed year-round. Some 20 percent of the Anglo workers had fifty or more weeks of full employment compared with eight percent of the Mexicans. These figures reflect the higher proportion of Anglos in skilled or managerial jobs. Mexican workers have more weeks of partial employment indicating the higher percentage of these people doing field work.

Filipino farm workers are an older, largely professional portion of the farm labor force. More than two-thirds of these workers were in the labor force forty-eight or more weeks of the year. Almost 86 per-

cent were able to work and available for work twenty-seven or more weeks, a very high rate of attachment. More than 57 percent were fully employed twenty-seven weeks or more during 1965. No other ethnic group had such a high rate of full employment for more than half the year.

Negro farm workers have a degree of attachment to the labor force almost as great as that of the Filipinos. Almost 60 percent of the Negro workers were in the labor force year-round. About 85 percent were able to work and available for work twenty-seven or more weeks. Negroes, however, were less successful in finding full employment than any ethnic group studied except the American Indians. Only 33 percent were fully employed for twenty-seven weeks or more and 48 percent had fifteen weeks or less of full employment. Their pattern of partial employment was about the same as that of the total sample indicating that a relatively high percentage of Negro farm workers were field workers.

Oriental, other than Filipinos, have by far the highest percentage of workers employed year-round. Almost 31 percent had fifty or more weeks of full employment. Since one-third of this group were students and some were undoubtedly housewives who did not want to work full time, these figures suggest that the professional farm workers among these Oriental people were remarkably successful in finding year-round employment.

The most dismal record is again that of the small sample of the American Indians. About 85 percent of these workers were never out of the labor force during 1965, but 88 percent had less than fifteen weeks of full employment supplemented, for 67 percent of them, by from one to fourteen weeks of partial employment.

This study reveals that farm workers usually do not increase their weeks of full employment by working for several different employers. A comparison of the amount of employment secured by workers with various numbers of employers during the year has meaning only if factors (not involved in this study) are taken into account. The large group of workers who have one employer are not strictly comparable to those with multiple employers. This group is not homogenous. More than one-fourth of workers with one employer are year-round workers in managerial positions, office jobs, or are permanent employees in general farm or livestock work. Others are students, housewives or non-farm workers who help a neighbor or relative harvest his crops or are people who tried farm work for a brief period and were not successful. Such workers did not add to their weeks of full employment by changing employers. The question as to the relationship between number of employers and pattern of employment generally has meaning only for those workers who follow the crops.

Among workers who had two or more employers, those who had five or more had the highest attachment to the labor force, 91 percent being in the labor force twenty-seven or more weeks of the year. About 20 percent of those with two or more employers were in the labor force more than half the year.

The worker's chances of being fully employed year-round decreased steadily with the number of his employers, but his chances of being fully employed for twenty-seven or more weeks did increase. Such

workers were also more successful in finding weeks of partial employment. Thus 38 percent of the workers with five or more employers had twenty-seven or more weeks of full employment and about 95 percent supplemented this with one or more weeks of partial employment. About 70 percent had five or more weeks of partial employment.

This conclusion that the worker has somewhat better success in employment by changing employers is supported by the figures on migrant income. Median income of migrants did increase significantly with the number of employers.

The relationship between geographic mobility and the pattern of employment is complicated by the same factors. The sample of those who worked in four or more areas is too small to provide accurate data. The group who worked in only one area again had the greatest chance of finding year-round employment, by far the lowest rate of unemployment, but contained the largest group, 28 percent, who were out of the labor force twenty-seven weeks or more. This group also contains some migrants who were not identified as such since they had farm earnings in only one area of California and interview data were not available from them.

Relatively few migrants had year-round employment but their success in finding full employment for twenty-seven weeks or more did increase somewhat with mobility. About 44 percent of those who worked in three areas had twenty-seven or more weeks of full employment compared to 40 percent of those who worked in only two areas. Almost all the workers who took jobs in three areas had from one to twenty-six weeks of partial employment compared to 84 percent of those who worked in only two areas and 72 percent of the purely local workers.

A substantially similar pattern of longer periods of employment appears when the number of different crops worked is taken into account. Again, those who worked in one type of crop, the majority of whom were local workers, and many of whom had just one employer, had the highest percentage employed year-round. The percentage of those employed year-round decreased steadily for those working in two or three different crops.<sup>1</sup> However, the proportion of those having twenty-seven weeks or more of full employment increased with the number of different types of crops. Workers employed in more than one crop are most often professional field workers who lose weeks of full employment as they change employer or because of weather conditions. There are fewer short-term workers in this group having less than 27 weeks of full employment by choice.

Those who worked in three crops had the greatest attachment to the labor force. Very few, however, were employed all year. Almost half, 48 percent, were fully employed twenty-seven weeks or more compared to 43 percent of those who worked in one crop and 36 percent of those who worked in two different crops. Slightly more than 90 percent of those who worked three crops had some weeks of partial employment; well over half had five or more weeks of partial employment.

In general, the more mobile worker, the worker with multiple employers and work with a variety of crops, is more likely to be a pro-

<sup>1</sup> This trend is sharply reversed for those who worked in four different crops, but the sample of such workers is too small to yield reliable data.

professional farm worker attached to the labor force most of the year. While he is rarely successful in finding full employment most of the year, he usually is more successful than his less professional counterparts in finding some employment throughout most of the year.

A consideration of the effect of household status on employment shows that farm workers who are heads of households have a high rate of attachment to the labor force. Three-quarters of them were out of the labor force for only five weeks or less. About 28 percent were employed year-round compared to 14 percent of the total sample and two percent of those who lived with others but were not heads of the household. In the latter group only 29 percent were out of the labor force for less than five weeks. Almost half were out of the labor force twenty-seven weeks or more reflecting the number of students and housewives in this category.

The 16 percent of the sample listed as living alone were attached to the labor force almost to the same extent as heads of households. They were generally less successful in finding year-round employment and considerably more dependent upon weeks of partial employment.

#### CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report is to describe the California farm labor force in terms of those characteristics which aid in distinguishing the core of professional farm workers from those who are short-term workers in agriculture or are loosely attached to the labor force. The differences between these groups appear to be very real, but, as might be expected they do not emerge sharply enough to allow easy definition of the problems of the core labor force as distinguished from those of the non-professional farm workers, or to allow a simple definition of policy alternatives.

A further analysis of the survey data undoubtedly will bring out further important characteristics. A planned three-year study of the members of the sample should provide valuable data on the drift of workers in and out of agriculture as well as changes in the earnings and employment patterns of those who remain in the farm labor force.

The group earning from \$1,000 to \$3,000 in farm wages must be analyzed in more detail, to explore whether any significant number of them can increase their earnings and their contributions to the productivity of California agriculture. Some of these people are relatively short-term workers while others are "isolates" who cannot be employed profitably in the industrial or service sectors of the economy and for whom agriculture traditionally has provided a form of outdoor relief. However, many of these workers could find more employment and higher earnings in farm work.

This report does show that chronic unemployment, even among farm workers firmly attached to the labor force, keeps median annual earnings low and may reduce the attraction of farm work.

About 47 percent of the sample representing 225,915 workers were never out of the labor force during 1965. Yet only 67,551 (14 percent of the sample) were fully employed year-round (fifty weeks or more). Some 302,300 were out of the labor force less than ten weeks while 119,142 (24.5 percent) were fully employed forty weeks or more. Thus

only about 40 percent of those professional farm workers firmly attached to the labor force were able to find full employment most of the year.

The rather primitive organization of the farm labor market contributes to unemployment. The Farm Labor Service, growers' associations, contractors, and unions all try to direct workers to those areas where their skills are needed. Some individual growers try to arrange year-round employment for their field workers. Most farm workers, however, have little contact with these efforts. They find out about job openings from relatives or friends and lack the information necessary to take full advantage of the employment opportunities available to them.

Lack of education prevents many farm workers from finding year-round employment. A functionally illiterate person or one who speaks no English may be an efficient field worker but it is very difficult for him to find jobs in facilitating services or non-farm jobs when no field work is available. Thus his lack of education not only limits his opportunities but may make him less useful to the grower as agriculture becomes a more complex, mechanized segment of the economy.



**PART II**  
**SPECIAL STUDY:**  
**MIGRANTS IN THE CALIFORNIA**  
**FARM LABOR FORCE**

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. About 145,100 migrant workers had more than \$100 in California farm earnings during 1965. They made up 30 percent of the California farm labor force for that year.
2. Median California earnings of migrant farm workers were significantly higher than those of farm workers generally. The migrant group contained a higher percentage of professional farm workers and a low percentage of short-term workers in agriculture.
3. Mexicans made up 55 percent of the migrant farm labor force although they account for only 46 percent of the total farm labor force.
4. The San Joaquin Valley was the most important source of jobs for migrant workers although migrants working in the Sacramento Valley and Southern areas had higher median earnings.
5. Almost 80 percent of the migrants had multiple employers with 42 percent having five or more employers. In general, migrant workers did increase their California earnings by changing employers.
6. Most migrant farm workers had earnings in only one or two areas of California. Greater geographic mobility did not necessarily increase earnings.
7. Almost 90 percent of the jobs of California migrants were in three major types of crops; fruit and nut tree crops, field crops and vegetables. Median earnings did not vary significantly among these major types of crops.
8. Migrant farm workers showed greater crop mobility, or versatility, than the farm labor force as a whole. Median earnings of migrants did increase with the number of different types of crops in which they worked but the increase was not great.
9. Migrants were less successful than other farm workers generally in finding full employment for most of the year but, they were somewhat more successful in finding full employment for at least half the year.
10. The rate of long-term unemployment, half the year or more, was about the same for migrants as for farm workers generally but a much higher percentage of migrants experienced up to nine weeks of unemployment and only ten percent had no weeks of unemployment.
11. Migrants showed a greater attachment to the labor force than farm workers as a whole. Only six percent were purely seasonal workers out of the labor force forty weeks or more.
12. Migrants relied on individual growers or the informal grapevine operating through friends and relatives to learn about most of their farm jobs. They were somewhat more inclined to turn to the Farm

Labor Service for jobs than were farm workers in general Slightly more than half lined up jobs while traveling rather than having commitments before they left home.

13. The nonstudent migrant labor force shows an average level of educational attainment even below that of the total farm labor force. About 54 percent of the migrants did not complete the eighth grade.
14. Most migrant workers travel alone or with friends or adult relatives in seeking work on California farms Although the survey data on migrants is somewhat inadequate, it indicates that only about 6,200 migrant family units of two or more persons moved as families to work in California agriculture. Median income of such families is below that of families remaining at home while the head of the household travels to work in California's crops.

### THE MIGRANT FARM WORKER

Data on migrant workers gained from the California Farm Labor Survey are less satisfactory than those dealing with local farm workers. Interviewers were less successful in locating migrant workers, particularly those with low earnings in California About 48 percent of those workers in the sample identified as migrants were interviewed compared with 63 percent of the local workers. Well over half those migrant workers with California farm earnings of \$3,000 or more were located and interviewed but only 34 percent of those with farm earnings of \$100 to \$499 were interviewed.

Employer questionnaires were returned for the great majority of these workers providing valuable information as a supplement to earnings data gained from Disability Insurance files. With the use of these figures and careful weighting of the interview data, a picture of the migrant farm labor force has been constructed which should be reasonably accurate.

Table A shows there were some 145,100 migrant workers with more than \$100 in California farm earnings during 1965. They made up 30 percent of the California farm labor force for that year. The median California earnings of migrants were well above those of the entire sample of farm workers The migrant group, of course, is largely professional containing fewer students, housewives and elderly people who make up the bulk of the short-term workers in agriculture. Total California earnings, however, do not provide an adequate reflection of the income patterns for migrant workers since many of these people undoubtedly had out-of-state earnings in addition

Most migrant workers, about 86 percent, were male. Male migrant workers had much higher California earnings than females with median earnings of \$1,829 compared with \$875 for the women Very few of the women migrants earned more than \$2,000 in total California wages while 46 percent of the men had earnings above that figure. Almost one-third of the women and only 14 percent of the men earned between \$100 and \$499 in California.

In Table B the total California earnings of migrant farm workers are related to age It shows the migrant labor force to be a relatively young group with a median age of about thirty-five.

**TABLE A**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Sex**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number.....	1,451 (100 0%)	1,255 (86 5%)	196 (13 5%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	16 8	14 3	31 7
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	13 9	24 3
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 3	26 2	33 9
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	21 2	8 3
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	14 5	1 7
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 1	7 0	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	2 8	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$1,529	\$875

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

The lowest median earnings are recorded for migrants under twenty years of age. This youngest group, making up 17 percent of the migrant labor force, contained a high percentage of short-term workers earning under \$1,000. Practically all of them had total California earnings of less than \$3,000.

Median California earnings rose steadily to their highest point for migrant workers from thirty-five to forty-four years of age. Over one-third of the migrants in this age group had total California earnings of over \$3,000 and only 18 percent were short-term workers in California agriculture earning less than \$1,000.

Median earnings of those migrants over forty-four decreased with age to \$1,446 for the small group of those sixty-five and older. This decrease reflects a reduction in the percentage of older workers earning more than \$3,000 and an increase in the percentage of short-term workers.

Table C shows the total California earnings of migrant farm workers as they relate to ethnic group. Mexicans make up 55 percent of the migrant labor force but only 46 percent of the farm labor force as a whole. Anglos form the second largest group of migrants with about one-third, but 44 percent of the total farm labor force. About four percent of the migrants are Filipino, about three percent Negro with small numbers of other ethnic groups making up the remainder.

Filipinos had the highest median earnings among the four major ethnic groups. About one-quarter of the Filipino migrants were short-term workers in California agriculture earning less than \$1,000 but, in general, they were a highly professional group. Some 35 percent of them had more than \$3,000 in total California earnings, a percentage well above that of any other ethnic group.

Mexican migrant workers had median California earnings of \$1,834, significantly above those of the total sample of migrants. About 28

**TABLE B**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Age**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Age								Un- known
	Total	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	
Total, Number.....	1,451 *(100 0%)	245 (17 2%)	217 (15 2%)	258 (18 1%)	332 (23 3%)	205 (14 4%)	125 (8 8%)	43 (3 0%)	24
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100- \$499.....	16 6	31 7	29 1	5 4	8 6	22 1	0 0	29 2	
\$500- \$999.....	15 3	29 6	14 3	11 6	9 2	9 8	21 4	13 0	
\$1,000- \$1,999.....	27 3	25 4	33 7	27 9	26 5	16 6	35 6	23 3	
\$2,000- \$2,999.....	19 5	11 3	13 6	23 9	21 2	24 7	19 2	27 1	
\$3,000- \$3,999.....	12 7	2 0	4 9	17 9	19 5	17 4	15 7	7 5	
\$4,000- \$4,999.....	6 1	0 0	3 7	9 3	11 3	6 2	4 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	0 0	0 7	4 2	3 8	3 2	3 3	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$810	\$1,175	\$3,210	\$2,291	\$2,046	\$1,814	\$1,446	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

**TABLE C**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Ethnic Group**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Ethnic group								Un- known
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	
Total, Number.....	1,451 *(100 0%)	467 (34 1%)	48 (3 4%)	788 (55 2%)	62 (4 3%)	8 (0 6%)	19 (1 3%)	16 (1 1%)	23
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100- \$499.....	16 6	22 4	0 0	13 9	20 5	0 0	52 2	0 0	
\$500- \$999.....	15 3	16 0	3 8	14 6	3 1	0 0	47 8	79 9	
\$1,000- \$1,999.....	27 3	29 6	65 6	25 4	16 6	47 0	0 0	0 0	
\$2,000- \$2,999.....	19 5	14 5	17 5	22 4	25 2	32 4	0 0	12 0	
\$3,000- \$3,999.....	12 7	9 5	10 7	15 0	20 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	
\$4,000- \$4,999.....	6 1	5 8	0 0	6 4	10 6	0 0	0 0	3 1	
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	2 4	2 5	2 2	3 9	20 6	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$1,343	\$1,420	\$1,834	\$2,328	\$2,045	\$483	\$813	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

percent were short-term workers in California agriculture with total California earnings of less than \$1,000. Twenty-four percent had total California earnings of \$3,000 or more.

Anglo workers, the second largest ethnic group among the migrants, had median earnings of only \$1,343, well below the median earnings figure for the total sample of migrants. This group contained the highest percentage, 38 percent, of short-term workers in California agriculture earning less than \$1,000. About 18 percent earned more than \$3,000 in total California wages.

The small group of Negro migrant workers had median California earnings of \$1,420 with only four percent of them earning under \$1,000 as short-term workers in California. About 13 percent had total California earnings of \$3,000 or more. The samples of other ethnic groups among migrant workers are too small for detailed consideration.

In Table D migrant farm workers are classified by the agricultural areas where they received the largest amount of their California earnings. The distribution shown does not deviate in any significant way from that for the entire farm labor force. The San Joaquin Valley is the most important source of earnings for migrant farm workers with 45 percent receiving their highest California earnings in this area. It is followed by the Central Coast area where 22 percent received their highest earnings, the Southern area, with 20 percent, the Sacramento Valley, seven percent and the residual area only five percent.

The pattern of median earnings of migrant farm workers by area does vary significantly from that for the entire farm labor force. Median California earnings of farm workers as a whole were highest in the Southern area there reaching \$1,791, followed by the Central Coast area where they were \$1,509. Median earnings fell to \$1,291 for farm workers in the San Joaquin Valley, \$1,285 for those in the Sacramento Valley and only \$912 for those in the residual area.

Migrant farm workers had their highest median earnings, \$1,873, in the Sacramento Valley followed by the Southern area where the figure was \$1,743. The San Joaquin Valley produced median earnings of \$1,633, the Central Coast, \$1,479 and the residual area \$1,403. The generally higher median earnings of migrant farm workers when compared with the farm labor force as a whole illustrates the more professional character and greater mobility of the migrant labor force.

As shown in Table E, most migrant farm workers, about 79 percent, had multiple employers. The largest group, 42 percent, had five or more employers. Only nine percent had four employers, 12 percent had three and 16 percent, two.

In general, the migrant worker did increase his California earnings by changing employers although the pattern is somewhat uneven. As expected, the group with only one employer had the lowest median earnings, \$1,256, depressed by the relatively high percentage in this group, 43 percent, who were short-term workers in California agriculture earning less than \$1,000. As the number of employers increases the percentage of short-term workers declines. The group of migrants with five or more employers contains only 24 percent short-term workers and shows median earnings of \$1,798.

**TABLE D**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Area Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Area					
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area
Total, Number.....	1,451 (100 0%)	291 (20 1%)	659 (45 4%)	225 (22 4%)	107 (7.4%)	68 (4 7%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	16 6	17 5	14 4	23 4	18 1	0 0
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	15 0	19 3	8 1	10 8	19 8
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 3	25 4	24 4	31 8	24 6	46 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	17 4	22 8	12 3	23 9	24 2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	16 6	10 3	15 8	8 3	7 9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 1	2 9	7 9	6 0	7 7	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	5 2	1 0	1 7	6 8	2 1
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$1,743	\$1,633	\$1,479	\$1,873	\$1,403

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**TABLE E**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Employers**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Number of employers					
	Total	One employer	Two employers	Three employers	Four employers	Five or more employers
Total, Number.....	1,451 (100 0%)	306 (21 1%)	235 (16 2%)	168 (11 6%)	132 (9.1%)	610 (42.0%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100.0%
\$100-\$499.....	16 6	20 5	24 6	21 0	11 6	11 6
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	22 8	11 5	14.7	17 8	12.7
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 3	19 0	24 9	19 7	38.2	32 1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	14 2	15 7	26 8	12 7	23 1
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	10.9	14.0	13.7	12 7	12 9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 1	6 9	6 1	2 0	4 8	7 1
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	5.8	3.3	2.1	2 2	0 6
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$1,256	\$1,401	\$1,749	\$1,607	\$1,768

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table F shows that most migrant farm workers, 82 percent, worked in only one or two areas of California. Only five percent worked in four or more areas.

While the migrant worker did tend to increase his earnings by changing employers, he did not necessarily increase his earnings by geographic mobility. The highest median California earnings were those of migrants who worked in three different areas followed by those who

TABLE F  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Areas Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Number of areas worked					
	Total	One area	Two areas	Three areas	Four areas	Five or more areas
Total, Number.....	1,451 (100 0%)	510 (35 1%)	661 (46 9%)	151 (12 8%)	52 (3 8%)	26 (1 8%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	16 6	13 2	18 4	14 7	23 0	25 4
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	13 8	15 4	19 3	13 3	19 3
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 3	29 3	27 6	22 2	24 6	21 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	17 6	20 6	21 5	16 4	20 5
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	12 9	11 6	16 5	16 7	6 3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	8 1	9 5	4 4	4 5	0 0	7 6
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	3 8	2 1	1 4	0 0	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$1,688	\$1,654	\$1,787	\$1,611	\$1,203

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

worked in only one. By far the lowest median earnings were those of the few migrants who worked in five or more areas but the sample of such workers is very small. It is interesting that the percentage of migrants with less than \$1,000 in total California earnings rises steadily with mobility.

Table G shows the distribution of total California earnings by the type of crop in which the migrant worked. The total on the table refers to crops, rather than to individuals, since many migrants worked in more than one type of crop.

Most of the jobs for migrant workers, almost 90 percent, were in fruit and nut tree crops, field crops and vegetables. Very few did general farm work and most of the remaining ten percent of these jobs were in livestock or horticulture.

Median earnings did not vary significantly among the major types of crops. Earnings of migrants in fruit and nut tree crops were somewhat depressed by a slightly higher percentage of short-term workers earning less than \$1,000. Median earnings of the very few in general farm jobs were exceptionally high and, for those in horticultural jobs, exceptionally low, but the samples are quite small.

Table H relates the total California earnings of migrant farm workers to the number of different types of crops in which they worked, or their crop mobility. The migrant labor force shows a higher degree of crop mobility than the farm labor force as a whole. Slightly less than one-half of the migrants worked in only one type of crop compared with 62 percent of the total farm labor force. This is a reflection of the more professional character of the migrant farm workers. The migrant group contains significantly fewer short-term workers in agriculture.

TABLE G

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Crops in Which Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Crops in which worked							Un- known
	Total	Field crop	Fruit and nut tree	Vegetable	Livestock	General farm	Horti- cultural	
Total, Number.....	*2,229 b(100 0%)	482 (21 7%)	1,017 (45 7%)	486 (21 8%)	125 (5 6%)	18 (0 8%)	99 (4 4%)	3
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	17 0	11 2	15 4	15 4	15 6	0 0	42 5	
\$500-\$999.....	15 5	18 3	15 1	15 9	12 1	0 0	11 1	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	28 2	29 9	29 2	24 0	32 7	8 3	27 1	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 7	20 5	19 3	23 1	9 1	61 1	8 6	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 0	10 3	12 9	10 5	20 3	8 3	8 9	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	5 4	6 6	3 5	8 0	5 1	22 2	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	2 3	3 1	1 4	3 1	4 1	0 0	1 8	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,599	\$1,636	\$1,554	\$1,781	\$1,670	\$2,650	\$839	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Total refers to number of crops worked rather than number of individual workers

b Crops worked for which information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

About one-third of the migrant farm workers worked in two different crops and most of the remaining 17 percent in three. Median earnings of migrants did increase with crop mobility but the increase was not great. Those who worked in four different types of crops had relatively low median earnings but very few workers were involved.

TABLE H

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Crops in Which Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Number of crops in which worked						Unknown
	Total	One crop	Two crops	Three crops	Four crops	Five or more crops	
Total, Number.....	1,461 *(100 0%)	698 (48 2%)	497 (34 3%)	222 (15 3%)	31 (2 1%)	0	3
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	0 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	16 6	16 7	16 8	12 3	45 1	0 0	
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	15 6	15 3	17 1	0 0	0 0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 3	26 5	27 0	28 2	42 0	0 0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	19 8	17 6	23 3	12 9	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	13 4	12 7	13 0	0 0	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 1	5 1	5 6	4 3	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	3 0	2 1	1 8	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$1,563	\$1,672	\$1,751	\$1,115	0 0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

**TABLE I**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Full Employment**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Weeks of full employment										Un- known
	Total	Less than six weeks	6-10 weeks	11-15 weeks	16-20 weeks	21-25 weeks	26-30 weeks	31-40 weeks	41-51 weeks	52 weeks	
Total, Number	1,451 (100 0%)	133 (9 2%)	163 (11 3%)	188 (13 0%)	189 (13 1%)	163 (11 3%)	157 (10 8%)	283 (19 5%)	145 (10 0%)	27 (1 9%)	3
Total, Percent	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-	10 6	73 2	34 6	23 6	7 4	5 3	13 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	
\$500-	16 3	26 8	55 0	20 6	8 5	5 3	6 8	2 8	5 7	11 3	
\$1,000-	27 3	0 0	8 7	55 2	66 7	40 1	24 0	12 2	8 3	7 5	
\$2,000-	19 5	0 0	1 6	0 6	17 4	36 9	45 2	30 1	19 6	7 5	
\$3,000-	12 7	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	12 5	9 3	38 2	26 1	16 7	
\$4,000-	6 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8	16 2	24 2	22 4	
\$4,999 and over	2 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 5	16 2	35 7	
Median Earnings	\$1,624	\$373	\$640	\$1,056	\$1,398	\$1,990	\$2,139	\$3,086	\$3,711	\$4,680	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

In Table I, the total California earnings of migrant farm workers are distributed by weeks of full employment. The figures do not provide a complete picture of the employment pattern of migrants since many had weeks of partial employment in addition to the weeks in which they were fully employed.

When compared with the total farm labor force, the pattern of full employment for migrant workers shows some important differences largely due to the more professional character of the migrant group. A lower percentage of migrants, 33 percent, were fully employed only on a seasonal basis experiencing less than sixteen weeks of full employment. The comparable figure for the total farm labor force is about 42 percent. Slightly more than half (58 percent) of the migrants were fully employed less than half the year compared with about 57 percent of farm workers as a whole. On the other hand, migrants were less successful than farm workers generally in finding full employment for most of the year. Only about 12 percent of the migrants were fully employed forty-one weeks or more compared with more than 20 percent of the farm labor force as a whole.

Median earnings of migrants rose steadily with the increase in weeks of full employment from a low of \$373 for those with less than six

weeks of full employment to \$4,680 for those few who were fully employed all year. The group with few weeks of full employment contains many who were short-term workers in California agriculture. Almost three-quarters of those with less than seven weeks of full employment had under \$500 in total California earnings.

Table J shows the total California earnings of migrant farm workers as they relate to weeks of full unemployment. Again the proportion of professionals among the migrants contributes to a different pattern of unemployment. While many migrants customarily withdraw from the labor force for part of the year to return to their homes in Mexico or other states, the total farm labor force contains a higher percentage of people, students, housewives and elderly people, who do not expect to work except on a seasonal basis.

About ten percent of the migrant workers were never unemployed and 37 percent experienced nine weeks or less of full unemployment. The comparable figures of the total farm labor force are 30 percent never unemployed and 55 percent unemployed nine weeks or less. At the other end of the scale, 13 percent of the migrants were unemployed more than half the year, a figure very close to the 12 percent for the farm labor force as a whole.

The presence of short-term workers among the migrants distorts the pattern of median earnings in Table J. While, in general, migrants with

TABLE J  
Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Full Unemployment  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Weeks of unemployment								Un-known
	Total	0 weeks	1-4 weeks	5-9 weeks	10-14 weeks	15-26 weeks	27-39 weeks	40 weeks and over	
Total, Number.....	1,451 *(100 0%)	145 (10 0%)	157 (10 8%)	239 (16 5%)	226 (15 6%)	485 (33 6%)	150 (10.4%)	43 (3 0%)	3
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	16 6	20 7	19 8	17 0	17 1	15 1	0 0	63 8	
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	18 4	31 9	6 2	7 1	8 6	35 5	36 2	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 3	5 0	9 3	15 7	24 3	40 0	57 7	0 0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	12 5	17 8	25 2	28 5	22 3	2 2	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	9 4	10 2	23 0	17 0	11 3	4 5	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 1	18 7	5 9	11 8	5 5	2 3	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over..	2 5	15 3	5 1	1 1	0 6	0 2	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings..	\$1,624	\$2,294	\$974	\$2,514	\$2,068	\$1,675	\$1,152	\$414	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

fourteen weeks or less of unemployment had median earnings well above those unemployed for longer periods, the pattern is uneven. Migrants unemployed for from one to four weeks had median earnings of only \$974. It seems that a larger number of purely seasonal workers in California agriculture fell into that category.

**TABLE K**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks Out of Labor Force**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Weeks out of labor force								
	Total	0 weeks	1-4 weeks	5-9 weeks	10-14 weeks	15-26 weeks	27-39 weeks	40 weeks and over	Un-known
Total, Number.....	1,451 *(100 0%)	623 (43 0%)	138 (9 5%)	152 (10 5%)	185 (12 8%)	139 (9 6%)	129 (8 9%)	81 (5 6%)	3
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	18 8	6 8	10 1	0 0	11 2	31 0	47 3	73 9	
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	13 1	8 2	7 0	8 9	26 4	31 7	26 1	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 3	27 4	31 0	32 7	38 6	34 4	10 4	0 0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	21 0	23 0	31 9	26 1	4 5	10 6	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	19 6	14 6	16 6	5 2	3 4	0 0	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 1	8 1	9 9	3 5	10 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	4 0	1 1	6 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$2,118	\$2,024	\$2,390	\$1,673	\$860	\$542	\$371	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

In Table K the total California earnings of migrant farm workers are distributed by weeks out of the labor force. These figures show that migrant workers have a greater degree of attachment to the labor force than California farm workers as a whole. Somewhat over half the migrants and a slightly higher percentage of the total farm labor force were out of the labor force four weeks or less. But about 85 percent of the migrants were in the labor force at least half the year compared with 75 percent of the total farm labor force. Only six percent of the migrants were purely seasonal workers out of the labor force forty weeks or more compared with 14 percent of the total farm labor force.

Median earnings of migrants are clearly related to availability for work. Those out of the labor force fourteen weeks or less had median earnings well above those for the total migrant sample. Median earnings dropped to \$860 for those out of the labor force for fifteen but not more than 26 weeks and declined steadily to only \$371 for those out of the labor force forty weeks or more.

Migrant workers interviewed were asked how they learned about the farm jobs they held in 1965. The answers shown in Table L may be somewhat inadequate but they indicate that migrant workers, like farm workers generally, learned about jobs from individual growers or the informal grapevine operating through friends and relatives. Of the 3,048 jobs held by migrants for which sources were ascertained, two-thirds came from these two sources. These same sources led to 76 percent of the jobs for the farm labor force as a whole. In the total farm labor force, the majority of the people learning about jobs from friends, relatives or individual growers were nonprofessionals, short-term workers in agriculture.

Migrants were more inclined to turn to the Farm Labor Service of the Department of Employment in seeking jobs than were local workers

Migrants learned about 13 percent of their jobs from this source while less than ten percent of the jobs for the total farm labor force came from the Farm Labor Service

For migrants and farm workers generally, median earnings were low for those relying on friends and relatives or on the Farm Labor Service

**TABLE L**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Source of Jobs**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Source of jobs								
	Total	D E farm labor office	Grower	Crew leader, contractor	Grower association	Union	Friend, relative	Other	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,352	397	994	527	59	15	1,055	399	905
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	16 6	25 6	10 3	8 1	0 0	0 0	22 0	26 6	
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	18 0	15 7	8 0	15 9	0 0	15 0	17 1	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 3	22 5	29 8	46 0	33 3	10 2	26 3	17 4	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	18 3	17 7	24 5	41 2	12 9	20 9	16 5	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	11 9	13 9	10 0	9 5	0 0	11 1	12 6	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 1	1 7	9 7	2 7	0 0	67 3	2 9	9 8	
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	2 0	2 8	0 7	0 0	9 6	1 8	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,024	\$1,353	\$1,744	\$1,765	\$2,009	\$4,700	\$1,458	\$1,410	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Total refers to number of jobs rather than number of individual workers

**TABLE M**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Method of Lining Up Jobs**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Method of lining up jobs			
	Total	Before leaving home	While traveling	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,352	590	689	3,093
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	18 8	25 3	25 5	
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	16 9	12 0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 3	23 4	16 6	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	17 4	28 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	11 4	17 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 1	4 9	0 7	
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	0 7	0 2	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$1,461	\$1,798	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Total refers to number of jobs rather than number of individual workers.

In both cases, these figures were depressed by the number of short-term workers utilizing these sources

Crew leaders and contractors were the sources of about 17 percent of the jobs for migrants and about 12 percent of farm jobs generally. Along with growers' associations (sources of relatively few jobs), crew leaders and contractors recruited a higher percentage of professional farm workers whether migrant or local. This is reflected in the higher median earnings for workers utilizing these services. Migrants learning about their jobs from individual growers had median earnings of \$1,744, just slightly below those getting their jobs through crew leaders and contractors and almost twice those of farm workers generally who relied on individual growers

Very few workers, migrant or local, were recruited by unions, but those who got jobs through a union had median earnings well above those of the total sample. It should be pointed out that most of these jobs were in skilled occupations where earnings are generally higher.

Migrants interviewed were asked whether they had jobs lined up before leaving home or found jobs while traveling. Table M shows the answers to this question relative to 1,259 jobs obtained by migrant farm workers during 1965 distributed by total California earnings.

More than half the migrants, about 53 percent, reported they obtained jobs while traveling. These workers had higher median earnings, \$1,798, than those who lined up jobs before leaving home. The group who found jobs while traveling contained a somewhat lower percentage of short-term workers in California agriculture but also contained a lower percentage of workers earning \$4,000 or more in total California wages.

In Table N the educational attainment of migrant farm workers is related to total California earnings. When the ten percent of the

TABLE N  
Amount of Total California Earnings by Education  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Education							Un-known
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1-7	Grade 8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 or higher	
Total, Number.....	1,451 *(100 0%)	52 (5 7%)	143 (9 9%)	625 (43 3%)	194 (13 4%)	233 (16 1%)	166 (11 5%)	8
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	16 6	31 0	41 9	7 1	25 4	18 2	12 0	
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	7 3	41 8	13 1	11 1	17 2	5 7	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 3	19 4	5 2	28 4	33 2	36 6	24 8	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	18 0	11 2	25 7	13 3	9 7	26 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	14 2	0 0	16 6	4 6	11 2	20 6	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 1	10 2	0 0	5 5	10 5	4 8	4 5	
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	0 0	0 0	2 8	1 9	2 3	6 3	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$1,453	\$597	\$2,058	\$1,297	\$1,378	\$2,205	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

migrants who were students are eliminated from consideration, educational background appears to have little effect on the earnings of migrants. This conclusion applies to farm workers as a whole, with one significant variation. Migrant workers who were high school graduates had median earnings below those of high school graduates in the total sample. Only six percent of these migrants earned more than \$5,000 compared with 20 percent of the high school graduates in the total farm labor force. Migrants, of course, were unlikely to hold the higher-paying managerial and office jobs.

The nonstudent migrant labor force shows an average level of education even below that of the total farm labor force. About 54 percent of the migrants did not complete the eighth grade compared with 46 percent of the farm labor force as a whole. The higher percentage of Mexicans among the migrants partially accounts for this difference.

**TABLE O**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Household Status**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number.....	1,451 *(100 0%)	585 (40 4%)	507 (35 0%)	356 (24 6%)	3
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	19 6	7 8	31 5	9 6	
\$500-\$999.....	15 3	9 5	24 9	11 3	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	27 8	23 9	28 4	30 6	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	19 5	24 0	12 3	22 6	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 7	18 7	2 6	17 5	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 1	10 1	0 0	8 1	
\$5,000 and over.....	2 5	5 9	0 0	0 3	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,624	\$2,333	\$866	\$1,566	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

Table O shows the total California earnings of migrant farm workers as they relate to household status. The migrant labor force, as might be expected, contained fewer dependent family members than the total farm labor force. About 65 percent of the migrant workers were heads of household or lived alone compared with 58 percent of the farm labor force as a whole.

Those migrants who were heads of household had median earnings well above those who lived alone. Sixteen percent of the heads of household earned more than \$4,000 compared with eight percent of those who lived alone.

The group who lived with others but were not heads of household had median earnings of only \$865. More than half these people, about 57 percent, supplemented the family income by less than \$1,000 in earnings.

TABLE P

**Amount of Family Income by Size of Family Unit \***

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Size of family unit								
	Total	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons
Total, Number.....	794 (100 0%)	325 (40 9%)	115 (14 5%)	71 (8 9%)	88 (10 8%)	104 (13 1%)	40 (5 0%)	29 (3 7%)	24 (3 0%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	7 3	12 3	13 7	0 0	0 0	1 8	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19 3	28 2	11 7	13 1	19 6	15 7	5 5	12 8	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	21 3	24 9	15 4	27 7	23 3	22 9	13 5	5 4	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	26 5	23 6	33 4	40 2	23 4	18 4	34 0	34 2	16 1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13 6	9 6	13 9	0 0	21 9	24 4	23 3	16 8	8 4
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	7 9	1 4	5 5	10 8	9 8	13 6	12 9	11 2	63 5
\$6,000-\$9,999.....	1 9	0 0	2 0	6 5	0 0	0 0	7 8	0 0	22 0
\$7,000 and over.....	2 3	0 0	4 4	1 7	1 9	3 1	3 0	19 6	0 0
Median Family Income.....	\$3,063	\$2,447	\$3,186	\$3,166	\$3,317	\$3,585	\$3,954	\$3,788	\$5,476

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

Among the farm workers interviewed, only those who were heads of household were asked to estimate total family income for 1965. The data shown in Table P showing family income of families headed by a migrant worker reflects the difficulty in getting such estimates and the figures provided probably are not very accurate. The questions regarding family income were the most difficult for workers to answer, and many could supply only very vague answers.

In Table P these estimates of family income are related to the size of the migrant workers' family unit. They do show that 25 percent of such families contained five or more persons. About 27 percent of the families of farm workers as a whole were similarly large. Family income for the migrant worker's family does show a more even pattern of increase with the increase in the size of the family than is shown on the comparable table for the entire farm labor force. The median income of migrant workers' families of \$3,063 is lower than median income for the entire sample of farm labor families, \$3,444.

Heads of households among the migrant workers interviewed were asked how many members of their families traveled with them as they moved to work on California farms. Their answers produced only 62 cases of mobile family units of more than one person standing for 6,200 migrant families in California agriculture in 1965. Perhaps 2,800 of these families were large, containing five or more persons. These numbers should be accepted with caution as based on a very small sample.

In Table Q these figures on the size of the mobile family unit are related to estimates of family income. Again, the data on family income must be treated with caution and generalizations about their

TABLE Q

**Amount of Family Income by Size of Mobile Unit <sup>a</sup>**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Size of mobile unit								
	Total	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons
Total, Number.....	192 (100 0%)	130 (67 7%)	7 (3 6%)	21 (10 9%)	6 (3 1%)	12 (6 2%)	5 (2 6%)	9 (4 7%)	2 (1 0%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	1 0	0 0	27 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	17 2	21 9	34 5	9 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	28 2	18 4	18 8	72 2	63 6	72 6	32 4	0 0	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	24 0	30 7	0 0	0 2	36 4	0 0	0 0	22 2	0 0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13 6	16 0	19 4	0 0	0 0	16 8	0 0	21 1	0 0
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	8 3	8 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	33 0	22 2	0 0
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	4 8	4 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	34 6	0 0	100 0
\$7,000 and over....	2 9	0 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 5	0 0	34 4	0 0
Median Family Income.....	\$3,663	\$3,249	\$1,328	\$2,744	\$2,812	\$2,815	\$5,536	\$5,300	\$8,500

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE R

**Amount of Family Income by Number of Wage Earners <sup>a</sup>**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Number of wage earners				
	Total	One wage earner	Two wage earners	Three wage earners	Four or more wage earners
Total, Number.....	994 (100 0%)	619 (68 8%)	197 (20 9%)	31 (3 4%)	66 (7 0%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	7 2	0 9	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19 3	20 4	20 9	8 6	4 8
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	21 3	20 1	31 0	7 4	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	26 5	29 0	18 0	37 6	5 0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13 6	13 7	9 4	21 7	25 8
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	7 9	5 1	11 8	24 6	27 3
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	1 9	0 2	5 6	0 0	16 0
\$7,000 and over....	2 3	1 0	3 2	0 0	21 1
Median Family Income.....	\$3,663	\$2,984	\$2,061	\$3,883	\$5,328

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE 5

**Amount of Family Income by Number of Dependents<sup>a</sup>**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Migrant Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1945

Family income	Number of dependents							
	Total	0 dependents	One dependent	Two dependents	Three dependents	Four dependents	Five or six dependents	Seven or more dependents
Total, Number.....	470 (100 0%)	43 (9 1%)	111 (23 6%)	97 (20 6%)	72 (15 3%)	56 (11 9%)	50 (10 6%)	41 (8 7%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	3 7	0 0	14 0	0 0	0 0	3 4	0 0	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	13 1	7 6	10 7	24 6	9 5	15 3	7 3	9 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	18 8	17 7	19 6	26 3	21 3	15 7	16 4	4 8
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	28 7	22 9	34 0	27 7	26 6	20 0	28 4	39 4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	18 2	11 9	11 5	3 4	32 3	28 6	23 3	4 6
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	12 3	22 6	6 1	11 0	5 7	13 0	9 4	34 9
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	3 2	5 4	3 1	2 9	2 1	3 9	0 0	7 3
\$7,000 and over.....	3 9	12 0	1 1	5 2	2 3	0 0	10 2	0 0
Median Family Income.....	\$3,063	\$4,306	\$3,118	\$3,002	\$3,829	\$3,831	\$3,945	\$3,888

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

relation to family size are based on very small numbers in each category. In general, family income of migrant families of two persons or more is shown to rise from a low of \$1,328 fairly steadily to a high of \$6,500 for the two cases of extremely large migrant families of eleven persons or more.

Median family income for such families remains below that for the total sample of families headed by migrant workers when the migrant family unit consists of from two to six persons and only rises above this median for the few very large migrant families. It appears that families who follow the crops, as families, have lower incomes than those who remain behind while the head of the household moves to work in California agriculture.

In Table R the estimated family incomes of migrant farm worker families are related to the number of wage earners. Among the families for which such information was obtained, almost 70 percent had only one wage earner. About 21 percent had two wage earners and the remaining nine percent, three or more.

Median family income of those migrant farm worker families with one or two wage earners was reported as below that for the total sample of such families. Fifty percent of those with only one wage earner reported family incomes under \$3,000 and 52 percent of those with two wage earners were below \$3,000. Median family incomes for migrant farm worker families with three wage earners rose to \$3,583 and to \$5,528 for those with four or more.

Table S distributes estimated family income of families headed by a migrant farm worker by the number of dependents in the family.

It shows that 14 percent of such families had no dependents and about 23 percent, only one. Forty-five percent contained from two to four dependents and the remaining 18 percent, five or more.

The chart shows no clear pattern of relationship between median family income and the number of dependents. The highest median family income of \$4,306 was reported for families with no dependents and the lowest, \$3,002 for families with two.

**PART III**  
**SPECIAL STUDY:**  
**MEXICAN WORKERS IN THE**  
**CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE**

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. For practical purposes, Mexican workers form the largest ethnic group in the California farm labor force
2. While not a majority of the farm labor force, Mexicans do constitute a majority of California migrants.
3. Mexican workers, taken as a whole, are a more professional group than Anglo workers. A smaller percentage are short-term workers earning less than \$1,000.
4. Mexican workers are primarily field workers and are underrepresented in the higher paying jobs in California agriculture and in the types of work which provide year-round employment.
5. Mexican workers are more mobile than the California farm labor force generally, and more versatile in that they tend to work in a greater variety of crops.
6. Primarily field workers, Mexican workers show a somewhat higher percentage of weeks of full unemployment and a greater dependence on weeks of partial employment than do California farm workers as a whole.
7. Mexican farm workers are somewhat more dependent on individual growers and the informal grapevine of friends and relatives to find out about jobs on California farms than the labor force as a whole. However, the entire farm labor force appears to be organized on a very informal basis
8. While Mexican workers have a lower level of educational attainment than that of the entire farm labor force, neither educational attainment nor literacy in English has any important bearing on median earnings. This can be partially explained by the fact that most Mexican workers are field workers performing jobs where skills acquired in school are not important

## MEXICAN WORKERS IN THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE

Mexicans are the largest ethnic group in the California farm labor force, making up 46 percent of those with farm earnings over \$100 00<sup>1</sup> Anglo workers form the second largest component, some 44 percent of the farm labor force with the remaining 10 percent being composed of relatively small numbers of Filipinos, Negroes, and other ethnic groups

Of the 218,200 Mexican farm workers, 84,200 (about 39 percent) had less than \$1,000 in total California earnings in 1965, compared with 45 percent of the Anglo workers Only about 27,500 of these very

<sup>1</sup>For purposes of this study, the term "Mexican" includes all workers who appeared to have Mexican heritage, with no attempt made to designate birthplace or citizenship

low earners among Mexican workers were students, others were migrants who had additional earnings in other states. About 55 percent of the migrant labor force were Mexican, 78,800 out of a total migrant labor force of 145,100.

The distribution of total California earnings of Mexican farm workers shows them less than proportionately represented at the lower and higher ends of the scale. The somewhat lower percentage of Mexican workers earning under \$1,000 can be accounted for, in part, by the lower percentage of Mexican students doing farm work. The lower figure, four percent, of Mexican workers earning \$5,000 and over shows them to have been less successful in getting year-round employment in managerial jobs or in facilitating services. Nevertheless, the Mexican group provided the largest percentage of professional farm workers, which is reflected in median earnings of \$1,472, above the median for the total sample.

Table A shows the total California earnings of Mexican workers by sex. The great majority, about 74 percent, of Mexican workers are male. The male workers had much higher median earnings than female Mexican workers, \$1,967 compared to \$724.

The median earnings figure for Mexican female workers is depressed by the 64 percent of largely short-term workers earning less than \$1,000. Only 30 percent of the males earned less than \$1,000. At the other end of the scale, 15 percent of the male workers earned \$4,000 or more while no females reached this earnings level.

In Table B the total California earnings of Mexican farm workers are shown by age. The relationship between age and median earnings generally follows that for the total sample, with some interesting variations.

Median earnings are lowest for those workers under 20 years of age for both Mexican workers and all farm workers. Mexican workers under 20, a little over half of them still in school, show median earnings of \$561. This is somewhat above the \$497 median for the same group in the total farm labor force which contains a somewhat larger percentage of students.

For both the Mexican group and the farm labor force as a whole, median earnings rise to their highest level for the age group from 25 to 34 years. Here the median for Mexican workers is somewhat below that of the total, \$2,244 compared to \$2,365.

Between ages 34 and 54 the median earnings of Mexican farm workers do not decline as sharply as those of the total farm labor force and are actually higher. After age 54 the median earnings of Mexican workers decline sharply. For all farm workers, those in the age range of from 55 to 64 years have the second highest median earnings (\$2,111) of any of the age groups. Mexican workers from 55 to 64 years of age have median earnings of only \$1,770. Mexican workers 65 or over have median earnings of only \$628 compared to \$1,063 for this age group in the total farm labor force.

The average Mexican farm worker is somewhat younger than the average worker in the entire California farm labor force. This is explained, in part, by the small proportion of elderly workers among the Mexicans. About 10 percent of Mexican farm workers are 55 years

**TABLE A**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Sex**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number.....	2,182 (100 0%)	1,810 (73 8%)	573 (26 3%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	19 1	38 8
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	10 5	25 1
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	21 2	25 1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	16 6	8 6
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	15 7	2 5
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	8 9	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	6 0	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,967	\$724

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**TABLE B**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Age**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number.....	2,182 *(100.0%)	461 (21 5%)	298 (13.9%)	419 (19 5%)	508 (23 7%)	237 (11 0%)	136 (6 3%)	87 (4 1%)	35
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	47 4	18 2	18 5	13 4	18 7	14 4	47 3	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	21 3	14 4	10 0	13 9	10 1	13 7	10 4	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	20 4	33 1	18 4	19 2	19 7	30 2	30 7	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	8 9	21 4	12 7	18 0	27 2	11 2	6 9	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	1 9	9 6	23 0	15 5	9 8	20 0	1 4	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	0 0	2 8	8 1	13 2	8 1	7 1	4 2	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	0 0	0 5	9 4	6 8	6 4	3 5	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$661	\$1,442	\$2,244	\$2,227	\$2,061	\$1,770	\$628	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

of age or older compared to 17 percent of the total California farm labor force.

Table C shows the distribution of total California earnings of Mexican farm workers by household status. About 55 percent are either heads of household living with others or live alone. Median earnings are highest (\$2,677) for heads of household living with others but below those for heads of household in the entire farm labor force (\$2,867).

Median earnings for Mexican workers living alone are \$2,198, well above the \$1,785 for the same group in the entire farm labor force. For those Mexican workers living with others and not heads of household median earnings again are higher than those for all California farm workers in this category. This group contains a high percentage of short-term workers. About 63 percent of the Mexicans not heads of household earned less than \$1,000 compared with about 70 percent of the same group in the total farm labor force.

**TABLE C**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Household Status**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Household status				
	Total	Live with others— head of household	Live with others— not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number.....	2,182 * (100 0%)	897 (41 2%)	982 (45.1%)	299 (13 7%)	4
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	24.3	9 0	40 9	16 1	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	8 1	21 8	8 9	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	20 1	24.4	20 6	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	19 2	10 1	25 7	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	20 6	2 8	18 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	12 5	0 0	10 7	
\$5,000 and over.....	4.4	10 5	0.0	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$2,677	\$709	\$2,198	

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not known are excluded from computation of percentages.

Table D shows the difference in the pattern of earnings of migrant Mexican workers compared to nonmigrants. About 36 percent of all Mexican farm workers are migrants (78,800 workers, or about 55 percent of the total migrant labor force). Their median earnings of \$1,834 are substantially above the median earnings (\$1,624) for the migrant labor force as a whole, but well below those of Filipino and Oriental migrants (\$2,328 and \$2,046).

The median earnings of Mexican migrant workers are substantially higher than those of Mexican nonmigrants. The median earnings of the nonmigrant group are depressed by the higher percentage (31 percent) of largely short-term workers in the lowest earnings category, \$100 to \$499.

Table E shows the pattern of total California earnings of Mexican farm workers as it relates to the areas in which these workers received their highest earnings. For Mexican workers, as for the farm labor force generally, the San Joaquin Valley was the most important area in providing farm earnings. The Central Coast and the southern areas follow.

TABLE D

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Stability**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Stability		
	Total	Nonmigrant	Migrant
Total, Number.....	2,182 (100 0%)	1,394 (63 9%)	788 (36 1%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	30 1	13 9
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	14 2	14 6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	22 2	20 3	25 4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	16 0	12 3	22 4
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13 2	10 7	14 9
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	6 7	6 4
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	5 7	2 2
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,281	\$1,394

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Mexican workers make up 46 percent of the farm labor force as a whole, but 52 percent of those workers receiving their highest earnings in the Southern area where Mexicans. About 50 percent were Mexican in the Central Coast area and 47 percent in the San Joaquin Valley. In the Sacramento Valley and the residual area, Mexicans played a less important role in the farm labor force; only one-quarter of the farm workers receiving their highest earnings in these areas were Mexican.

Mexican workers receiving their highest earnings in the Central Coast area had the highest median earnings, \$1,925, well above the \$1,509 for the comparable group in the total sample. Those who received their highest earnings in the Southern area followed with median earnings of \$1,825, again higher than the median earnings for the same group in the total farm labor force. In the San Joaquin Valley, median earnings of Mexican workers were nearly the same as those for all farm workers receiving their highest earnings there.

The much smaller group of Mexican farm workers receiving their highest earnings in the Sacramento Valley and the residual area had median earnings lower than comparable groups in the entire farm labor force. The very low median earnings of Mexican workers in the residual area result from the fact that most of them appear to be short-term workers. About 72 percent earned less than \$500.

Table F relates the total California earnings of Mexican farm workers to mobility. Mexican farm workers appear to be somewhat more mobile than the members of the entire California farm labor force. About 80 percent of the total worked in only one area, compared with 75 percent of the Mexican workers. Some 18 percent of the total and 24 percent of the Mexicans worked in two or three different areas. This leaves a very small group in both samples working in four or more areas.

**TABLE E**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Area**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Area					
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual
Total, Number.....	2,183 (100 0%)	440 (20 6%)	1,054 (48 3%)	476 (21 8%)	128 (5 9%)	74 (3 4%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	21 3	23 4	18 0	37 0	72 2
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	12 0	17 3	12 3	13 0	4 1
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	21 1	25 2	21 6	14 6	2 7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	15 3	16 9	14 6	16 8	13 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	15 8	9 7	17 4	4 6	6 0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	6 4	5 4	9 8	8 9	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	8 1	1 9	6 4	6 2	1 9
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,825	\$1,290	\$1,925	\$1,072	\$377

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**TABLE F**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Areas**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Number of areas					
	Total	One area	Two areas	Three areas	Four areas	Five or more areas
Total, Number.....	2,183 (100 0%)	1,841 (75 2%)	376 (17 2%)	141 (6 5%)	18 (0 8%)	7 (0 3%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	26 1	20 1	18 9	0 0	0 0
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	14 5	12 6	16 2	27 6	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	21 1	27 9	21 6	9 8	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	13 4	23 3	20 1	36 1	76 6
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	11 6	12 1	17 8	26 4	23 4
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	7 8	3 4	2 8	0 0	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	5 5	0 6	2 6	0 0	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,389	\$1,589	\$1,793	\$2,174	\$2,759

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Median earnings for Mexicans who worked in one area are \$1,389, compared with \$1,323 for all members of the California farm labor force who worked in only one area.

The Mexican farm workers' median earnings rise steadily with the increase in mobility to a high of \$2,759 for the small number who worked in five or more areas. This even pattern of increase does not appear in the comparable table for the entire farm labor force. In

the total California farm labor force, median earnings tend to increase with mobility up to a point; they peak at \$1,798 for those who worked in three areas, but then fall to \$1,634 for those who worked in four areas and decrease again to \$1,203 for those few who worked in five or more.

In Table G the earnings pattern of Mexican farm workers is related to the number of employers. It shows a surprisingly small percentage of Mexican workers (about 25 percent) with only one employer. This probably reflects the relatively low percentage of Mexican workers in managerial or office jobs compared to Anglo workers, the other large ethnic component of the California farm labor force.

Mexican workers with just one employer have relatively high median earnings, well above the median for the whole group. This latter median, however, reflects the rather high percentage of the whole group (41 percent) earning less than \$1,000 on the lower end of the distribution and the 21 percent, largely year-round employees, who earned \$4,000 or more on the upper end of the distribution.

Median earnings are substantially lower for Mexican workers with two or three employers. More than 50 percent earned less than \$1,000. Most of them were probably short-term workers.

Median earnings rise sharply for those with four or five employers. These groups contain a lower percentage of short-term workers earning less than \$1,000 to depress the median earnings figure. They also con-

TABLE G  
Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Employers  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Number of employers						Un- known
	Total	One employer	Two employers	Three employers	Four employers	Five or more employers	
Total, Number.....	2,182 *(100 0%)	648 (26 2%)	339 (15 6%)	325 (14 9%)	182 (8 4%)	782 (36 0%)	7
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	30 8	35 5	31 3	19 4	12 4	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	10 3	15 0	21 1	18 7	13 1	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	13 5	13 3	17 0	28 6	32 9	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	11 0	11 2	15 3	9 9	23 3	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	13 6	13 4	8 2	16 1	11 6	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	8 6	12 2	6 8	3 4	2 6	5 4	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	8 5	5 9	3 7	4 7	1 3	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,681	\$982	\$943	\$1,336	\$1,710	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

tain lower percentages of workers earning \$4,000 or more when compared with the one employer group. This probably can be explained by a higher rate of unemployment among the professional farm workers with multiple employers.

Table H shows the earnings pattern of Mexican farm workers by types of crops in which they worked. The distribution of Mexican

**TABLE H**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Crops in Which Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Crops in which worked							
	Total	Field crop	Fruit and nut tree	Vegetable	Livestock	General farm	Horti- cultural	Un- known
Total, Number.....	*3,188 (100 0%)	679 (21 4%)	1,485 (46 9%)	674 (21 3%)	119 (3 8%)	37 (1 2%)	173 (5 5%)	21
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100.0%	
\$100-\$499.....	22 3	18 7	25 3	18 2	24 6	37.8	16 2	
\$500-\$999.....	14 4	14 7	16 0	12 0	12 3	0 0	14 8	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	24 4	26 4	23 5	26 0	18 9	15.7	24 1	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 9	17 4	16 9	16 4	12 3	22 7	20 6	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	11 9	12 2	11 8	11 7	14 1	4 1	13 5	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	5 9	6 9	3 7	10 0	5 2	16 6	4 3	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 2	3 8	2 8	5 8	12 5	3 2	6 5	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,512	\$1,592	\$1,336	\$1,786	\$1,767	\$1,828	\$1,672	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Total refers to number of crops worked rather than number of individual workers.

† Crops worked for which information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

farm workers among types of crops does not differ significantly from the distribution of the total California farm labor force. Mexicans are slightly under-represented in field crops and in livestock jobs.

The median earnings pattern by crop for Mexicans bears little resemblance to that for the farm labor force as a whole. Median earnings of Mexican workers are significantly higher for every type of crop, except general farm and horticultural, testifying to the more professional character of the Mexican farm laborer.

Median earnings are lowest for Mexican workers in fruit and nut tree crops, and highest for those in general farm work. The differences, however, are not really significant, and the median earnings of Mexican workers in fruit and nut tree crops are depressed by the relatively high percentage (41 percent) of largely short-term workers earning less than \$1,000 in such crops.

In Table I, the total California earnings of Mexican farm workers are related to the number of different types of crops in which they worked. Somewhat more than one-half of them worked in only one type of crop. This is a significantly lower percentage of one-crop workers than is shown in the total farm labor force. In part, this reflects the lower proportion of short-term workers among the Mexicans compared with the total. The proportion working in two different crops is roughly the same as that shown in the total sample, though a somewhat higher proportion of Mexicans worked in three crops than farm workers as a whole.

Median earnings of Mexicans are affected by crop mobility. The lowest median earnings are those of the groups working in two different types of crops. Compared with the one-crop group, who showed the second lowest median earnings, there is a smaller percentage of two-crop workers in the highest income categories. About 26 percent

TABLE I

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Crops in Which Worked**

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Number of crops in which worked						
	Total	One crop	Two crops	Three crops	Four crops	Five or more crops	Unknown
Total, Number.....	2,182 (100 0%)	1,131 (52 3%)	778 (35 8%)	243 (11 2%)	15 (0 7%)	0 (0 0%)	21
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	0 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	27 0	24 7	7 8	0 0	0 0	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	13 2	17 8	10 6	0 0	0 0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	18 3	23 9	32 4	65 0	0 0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	15 3	14 5	25 3	13 6	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	12 5	11 6	13 5	14 5	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	7 8	5 3	5 9	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	5 8	2 2	4 6	16 9	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,483	\$1,271	\$1,979	\$1,910	0 0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Crops worked for which information is not available are removed from computation of percentages

of the one-crop workers had earnings over \$3,000, compared with 19 percent of the two-crop workers. The percentages earning less than \$1,000 are approximately the same for both groups

Mexicans who worked in three types of crops had the highest median earnings, almost \$2,000. The small sample working in four crops had slightly lower median earnings. These groups, largely professional, contain much lower percentages of workers earnings less than \$1,000

Table J shows that the great majority of Mexican farm workers are involved in direct production jobs. About 95 percent of the Mexican workers were employed only in direct production jobs, compared with 90 percent of the total California farm labor force. Mexican workers are under-represented in facilitating services, management, office work, carpentry, truck driving, etc. Only about one percent were employed exclusively in these kinds of jobs compared with five percent of the total farm labor force. Three percent performed both kinds of jobs.

The median income for Mexican workers in facilitating services and in both facilitating services and direct production are more than double those for such workers who held only direct production jobs. The latter group contains most of the short-term workers, with 41 percent earning less than \$1,000. At the other end of the scale, nine percent of the direct production workers earned \$4,000 or more compared with about one-third of those either in facilitating services or performing both kinds of jobs.

Table K shows the pattern of weeks of full employment experienced by Mexican farm workers and its relation to total California earnings. About 40 percent of the Mexicans were fully employed more than half

**TABLE J**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Type of Farm Work**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Type of farm work				
	Total	Farm service	Facilitating service	Both services	Unknown
Total, Number.....	2,182 *(100 0%)	2,015 (95 5%)	25 (1 2%)	71 (3 4%)	72
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$199.....	21 3	26 8	15 6	0 0	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	15 3	7 7	0 0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	22 9	12 7	15 9	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	15 5	0 0	24 5	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	11 2	30.7	27 3	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	5 4	13 6	15 6	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	3 8	19 8	16 7	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,344	\$3,671	\$3,288	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

the year Another 43 percent experienced relatively brief periods of full employment, 15 weeks or less

The distribution of weeks of full employment for Mexican farm workers is very similar to that for the entire California farm labor force This might seem to contradict previous statements as to the more professional character of the Mexican component of the farm labor force.

There are several factors which may serve to explain why the Mexican group, though containing more professional farm workers than the total farm labor force, does not show a higher rate of full employment. The under-representation of Mexican farm workers in managerial or office positions and in general farm and livestock work means that they have less than a proportionate share of jobs for which year-round employment is common. The great majority of Mexican workers are field workers, engaged in jobs where weeks of partial employment or unemployment are common.

The greater mobility of the Mexican farm worker also contributes to reducing his weeks of full employment In addition, Mexican workers have a slightly lower rate of attachment to the labor force as many of them customarily return to Mexico or to other states in this country for certain periods during the year.

Table K shows a steady rise in median earnings of Mexican workers as the number of weeks of full employment increases. While those workers with less than six weeks of full employment show median earnings of only \$316, this rises to \$4,638 for the almost five percent who were fully employed year-round

In Table L the weeks of full unemployment experienced by Mexican farm workers are related to total California earnings. The pattern it reveals does differ from that for the total farm labor force,

showing a higher rate of weeks of unemployment among Mexicans than among the members of the total farm labor force. Again, the type of farm jobs generally held by Mexican workers undoubtedly explains some of this difference.

TABLE K  
Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Full Employment  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of full employment										
	Total	Less than six weeks	6-10 weeks	11-15 weeks	16-20 weeks	21-25 weeks	26-30 weeks	31-40 weeks	41-51 weeks	52 weeks	Unknown
Total, Number	2,182 *(100 0%)	441 (20 4%)	242 (11 2%)	249 (11 4%)	170 (7 8%)	188 (8 5%)	174 (8 0%)	326 (15 0%)	285 (13 1%)	102 (4 7%)	3
Total, Percent	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-											
\$499----	24 3	93 5	30 0	13 9	0 0	0 0	2 9	0 0	2 3	0 0	
\$500----	14 3	7 0	62 6	34 2	7 1	3 7	4 9	2 4	1 3	3 6	
\$1,000-	22 2	0 5	6 3	52 0	79 5	53 0	35 1	9 3	3 6	1 8	
\$1,999	16 0	0 0	1 1	0 0	13 4	35 4	36 1	40 2	21 5	1 9	
\$2,000-											
\$2,999	12.2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 9	19 5	35 6	25 4	25 1	
\$3,000-											
\$3,999	6 6	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 4	10 5	27 1	29 4	
\$4,000-											
\$4,999	4 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0	17.8	38 2	
\$5,000- and over---											
Median Earnings	\$1,472	\$316	\$660	\$1,021	\$1,399	\$1,902	\$2,169	\$2,054	\$3,841	\$4,633	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

About 22 percent of the Mexican farm workers had no weeks of full unemployment compared with almost 30 percent of the total farm labor force. Only 40 percent of the Mexicans were fully employed more than half the year; the figure for the total farm labor force is slightly higher.

Median earnings are low, only \$963, for those Mexican workers who had no weeks of full unemployment. While 28 percent of this group earned more than \$4,000, more than half were short-term workers in the labor market for brief periods. Median earnings rise to \$2,503 for those with from one to four weeks of full unemployment, and then fall rather steadily to \$351 for those with 40 or more weeks.

Figures taken from the general survey of the California farm labor force show that a greater percentage, about 77 percent, of the Mexican farm workers had from one to 14 weeks of partial employment. This compares with 70 percent of the total farm labor force. This varia-

TABLE L  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Full Unemployment**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of full unemployment								
	Total	0 weeks	1-4 weeks	5-9 weeks	10-14 weeks	15-26 weeks	27-39 weeks	40 weeks and over	Un- known
Total, Number.....	2,182 (100 0%)	487 (22 3%)	253 (11 6%)	338 (16 3%)	281 (12 9%)	581 (28 6%)	135 (6 2%)	111 (5 1%)	1
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	42 2	15 1	27 0	12 2	12 1	0 0	79 8	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	8 4	26 3	8 3	7 0	33 8	46 5	12 5	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	4 2	4 9	12 0	21 4	47 1	48 7	7 7	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	5 6	14 7	23 8	35 2	17 0	4 9	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	11 0	19 8	17 8	21 5	7 5	0 0	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	5 6	11 9	10 2	8 2	1 9	2 1	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over...	4 4	16 6	3 0	1 1	0 9	0 3	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings...	\$1,472	\$963	\$2,503	\$2,045	\$2,215	\$1,450	\$1,048	\$351	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

tion again reflects the importance of field work to the Mexican farm worker.

Table M shows the distribution of total California earnings of Mexican farm workers by attachment to the labor force. About half these workers were virtually year-round members of the labor force, available for work at least 48 weeks during the year. About 54 percent of the total farm labor force show this rate of attachment.

The percentage of Mexican short-term workers out of the labor force for 26 weeks or more is slightly below that for the total sample. This is due, at least in part, to the lower percentage of student workers in the Mexican group.

Median California earnings of Mexican workers decrease steadily with the increase in weeks out of the labor force. The median earnings figure for those never out of the labor force, \$2,457, appears low but is depressed by the almost 40 percent who earned less than \$2,000. It should be recalled that these are California earnings and many of these workers are migrants with earnings in other states.

All workers interviewed were asked how they learned about the farm jobs they held in 1965. In Table N this information gained from Mexican workers is related to California earnings. For Mexican workers, as for the entire farm labor force, by far of the most important sources of farm jobs are growers and the informal grapevine operating through friends and relatives. Mexican workers are slightly more dependent on these informal sources; about 75 percent of their farm jobs were found through friends, relatives or growers.

The Farm Labor Service of the Department of Employment was the channel for relatively few of the jobs for Mexican workers, about seven percent coming from this source. About 10 percent of the jobs for the total farm labor force came from the Farm Labor Service.

TABLE M

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks Out of Labor Force**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks out of labor force								Un- known
	Total	0 weeks	1-4 weeks	5-9 weeks	10-14 weeks	15-26 weeks	27-39 weeks	40 weeks and over	
Total, Number.....	2,182 *(100 0%)	920 (42 2%)	189 (8 3%)	198 (9 0%)	147 (6 7%)	249 (11 4%)	222 (10 2%)	267 (12 2%)	1
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	8 6	15 5	3 3	0 0	28 4	51 7	86 3	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	9 4	5 3	8 7	8 9	29 0	35 1	12 8	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	21 4	27 1	35 8	42 0	35 6	7 0	0 0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	21 7	21 7	24 2	25 8	4 4	6 2	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	19 6	17 3	17 8	10 7	1 9	0 0	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	11 3	7 8	4 1	12 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	8 0	5 4	6 2	0 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$2,457	\$2,123	\$2,089	\$1,981	\$866	\$457	\$332	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

Most of the Mexicans contacting the Farm Labor Service were migrants or short-term workers. About 47 percent of them had total California earnings of less than \$1,000.

Mexican migrants and short-term workers in agriculture also turned to individual growers and the advice of friends and relatives in find-

TABLE N

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Source of Jobs**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Source of jobs							Un- known	
	Total	D E farm labor office	Grower	Crew leader, con- tractor	Grower associa- tion	Union	Friend, relative		Other
Total, Number.....	*6,547	326	1,464	690	89	15	1,726	538	1,700
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	21 3	31 8	17 8	16 8	0 0	0 0	25 3	35 4	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	15 4	14 2	12 8	10 0	0 0	16 3	17 0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	18 3	26 8	33 0	20 8	67 6	25 8	10 8	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	13 0	16 0	23 3	47 4	12 6	17 2	13 9	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	17 5	14 0	10 3	13 7	0 0	8 9	9 8	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	1 5	7 4	3 1	4 8	10 4	3 0	8 8	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	3 4	3 7	0 8	3 4	9 4	2 6	4 6	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,172	\$1,523	\$1,610	\$2,240	\$1,370	\$1,313	\$930	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Total refers to number of jobs rather than number of individual workers.

ing farm jobs About 42 percent of those learning about jobs from friends and relatives earned less than \$1,000 in California Some 32 percent of those finding jobs through individual growers had less than \$1,000 in California earnings

Crew leaders and contractors were the source of 16 percent of the jobs for Mexican workers and 12 percent for the total farm labor force. Growers' associations (a source of relatively few jobs) recruited primarily professional Mexican farm workers This is reflected in the significantly higher median earnings for Mexican workers utilizing this source Very few Mexican workers were recruited by unions.

Table O shows the relation between educational attainment and earnings for Mexican workers When the student component is eliminated, educational background appears to have little effect on the earnings of Mexican farm workers, or those of the total farm labor force. In the total farm labor force the 15 percent who were high school graduates did show higher median earnings, largely due to the 20 percent of them, generally in managerial positions, who earned over \$5,000.

Only seven percent of the Mexican farm labor force were high school graduates While their median earnings were somewhat above those of Mexicans with less education, only five percent earned more than \$5,000 This is slightly below the percentage of Mexicans with from one to seven years of education earning more than \$5,000.

In general, the level of educational attainment of Mexican farm workers is below that of the farm labor force as a whole. Sixty percent of them did not complete the eighth grade compared with 46 percent of the total sample About 80 percent of the farm workers with no formal education are Mexican

All farm workers interviewed were asked what languages they could read The information gained is of limited value since no attempt was made to find out how well the worker could read or to check the accuracy of his response in any way

In Table P the workers' answers to this question are related to total California earnings Ability to read English appears to have no important relationship to earnings About 21 percent of the Mexican workers reported that they read only English Median earnings of this group are very low The majority of them appear to be short-term workers It is probable that most of the Mexican students are in this category.

Median earnings are highest for the 37 percent who read only Spanish This group probably contains more of the professional Mexican farm workers It shows a relatively low percentage of workers earning less than \$1,000 and the highest percentage of those earning \$4,000 or more.

Illiterates, making up only three percent of the Mexican workers, had the second highest median earnings Those workers who could read both English and Spanish had significantly lower median earnings, largely because of the high percentage, 43 percent, earning less than \$1,000 in total California wages

All workers interviewed were asked whether, on their last three farm jobs in 1965, they received training from the employer or already knew how to do the work when hired In Table Q the answers given by

Mexican farm workers are related to total California earnings. The patterns of earnings and median earnings are very similar for those workers who knew how to do their jobs when hired and those receiving training.

On 61 percent of the jobs covered, the workers reported they already knew how to perform the job when hired, while training by the

TABLE O

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Education**

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Education							Unknown
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1-7	Grade 8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 or higher	
Total, Number.....	2,182 (100 0%)	212 (9 8%)	295 (13 2%)	1,055 (50 1%)	240 (11 1%)	202 (9 3%)	142 (6 6%)	16
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	27 6	65 6	18 2	13 4	12 0	16 8	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	7 8	24 0	11 6	18 0	20 1	10 0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	23 5	4 6	22 7	34 6	28 8	22 7	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	17 9	4 9	17 5	16 2	17 8	21 6	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	11 5	0 0	15 9	7 5	13 6	16 3	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	6 9	0 0	8 7	7 3	2 5	7 7	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	4 7	0 0	5 4	3 1	5 1	4 9	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,652	\$405	\$1,880	\$1,445	\$1,648	\$2,017	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE P

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Literacy**

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Literacy							Unknown
	Total	English	Spanish	English and Spanish	English and other	Other	Cannot read any language	
Total, Number.....	2,182 (100 0%)	451 (20 9%)	704 (36 7%)	818 (39 2%)	2 (0 1%)	0 (0 0%)	68 (3 1%)	20
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	38 1	15 0	25 9	0 0	0 0	19 2	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	20 0	9 2	17 3	0 0	0 0	2 4	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	17 0	24 6	21 9	100 0	0 0	34 3	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	7 4	21 4	14 8	0 0	0 0	19 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	10 3	16 5	9 3	0 0	0 0	12 6	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	6 2	8 5	5 7	0 0	0 0	7 3	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	2 0	4 9	5 1	0 0	0 0	5 2	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$707	\$2,058	\$1,210	\$1,750	0	\$1,810	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE Q

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Knowledge of Work**  
**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers**  
**Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965**

Total earnings in California	Knowledge of work			
	Total	Knew how to do work when hired	Employer trained	None or unknown
Total, Number.....	6,547	3,996	887	1,685
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	23 4	23 1	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	15 0	14 3	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	25 2	22 6	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	10 0	16 9	19 9	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	11 3	11 3	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	5 5	4 2	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	2 6	4 5	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,410	\$1,416	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Total refers to number of jobs rather than number of individual workers.

TABLE R

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Sick or Injured**  
**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers**  
**Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965**

Total earnings in California	Sick or injured				Never sick or injured
	Total	Sick and collected Disability Insurance	Sick and collected Workmen's Compensation	Sick and did not collect Disability or Workmen's Compensation	
Total, Number.....	2,189 (100 0%)	44 (2.0%)	10 (0.5%)	213 (9.8%)	1,915 (87.7%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	0 0	0 0	21 6	25 3
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	4 2	18 0	15 0	14 5
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	53 0	58 1	27 8	20 6
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	13 8	11 5	12.5	16 4
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	23 5	12 4	14 0	11 8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	2 7	0 0	4 6	6 9
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	2 7	0 0	4 5	4 5
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,775	\$1,712	\$1,499	\$1,453

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

employer was received on about 14 percent of the jobs. On the rest, either the worker was not trained or this information was not given.

During the interviews workers were asked whether they had been sick or injured during the past year and, if so, whether they had collected any disability insurance or workmen's compensation benefits. In Table

R, the answers given by Mexican workers are related to total earnings in California. Only about two percent reported being ill or injured and receiving social insurance benefits. Another 10 percent reported being ill but receiving no benefits, while the great majority said they were never sick or injured during 1965.

The small group who received social insurance benefits had somewhat higher median earnings than the rest. This can be accounted for by the absence of workers earning less than \$500 from these groups. About 22 percent of those who were ill or injured but received no benefits and about 25 percent of those who were never sick or injured earned less than \$500.

In an effort to gain information as to the adequacy of medical care received by farm workers, all those interviewed were asked when they last visited a doctor. The answers given by Mexican workers are related to earnings in Table S.

Although about 88 percent of the Mexican workers reported they had never been sick or injured during 1965, 73 percent said they had visited a doctor within six months of the interview and another nine percent reported seeing a doctor within seven to 12 months before the interview. About 17 percent had not visited a doctor within the year and a small number reported they had never sought medical attention.

Those workers who had not seen a doctor recently or reported never having visited one had significantly higher median earnings than those who had seen a doctor within the past year. The latter group may contain a higher proportion of women and older workers, although the earnings patterns of the three significant groups do not vary a great deal. There is a higher percentage of workers earning \$4,000 or more among those who had not seen a doctor in the past year.

TABLE S  
Amount of Total California Earnings by Last Visited Doctor  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Last visited doctor					Unknown
	Total	Within six months of interview	7-12 months before interview	Over a year before interview	Never	
Total, Number .....	2,182 *(100 0%)	1,540 (72 6%)	190 (9 0%)	367 (17 3%)	25 (1 2%)	61
Total, Percent .....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499 .....	24 3	25 3	25 9	20 6	26 5	
\$500-\$999 .....	14 3	15 5	14 6	10 9	0 0	
\$1,000-\$1,999 .....	22 2	21 1	24 5	24 2	34 9	
\$2,000-\$2,999 .....	16 0	16 2	14 6	12 9	21 1	
\$3,000-\$3,999 .....	12 2	12 0	12 7	13 0	13 4	
\$4,000-\$4,999 .....	6 6	5 4	4 2	14 0	4 1	
\$5,000 and over .....	4 4	4 6	3 6	4 4	0 0	
Median Earnings .....	\$1,472	\$1,402	\$1,378	\$1,751	\$1,769	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not known are excluded from computation of percentages.

Workers were also asked whether they had a regular family doctor. The answers given by Mexican workers are related to earnings in Table T.

About two-thirds of those who answered the question reported that they had a regular doctor. Their median income was well below that of the workers who had no regular doctor. The first group did contain a higher percentage of those, presumably short-term workers in California agriculture, earning less than \$1,000. It is probable that the group reporting no regular doctor contained more migrant, professional farm workers with a permanent residence in Mexico.

Data on housing gained from the California Farm Labor Survey tell little concerning the adequacy of housing available to farm labor families and individual farm workers. Workers were asked what type of housing they had at their permanent address. They were also asked the number of rooms they had and whether there was indoor plumbing.

The data on types of housing utilized by Mexican farm workers is shown in Table U in relation to California earnings. Most of these workers, some 89 percent, reported living in houses. About five percent lived in apartments, about three percent in "other" types of housing such as barracks. Very few reported living in trailers, rooming houses, or other kinds of generally temporary housing. This distribution of types of housing does not differ significantly from that shown for the entire farm labor force.

Median income is much higher for the small number of Mexican farm workers living in rooming houses than for farm workers as a whole. This group contains no short-term workers earning less than \$1,000. Median incomes for those living in apartment or "other", mainly on-the-ranch housing, are well above the median for all Mexican farm workers. The median income of those living in houses is depressed

TABLE T  
Amount of Total California Earnings by Regular Doctor  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1955

Total earnings in California	Regular doctor			
	Total	Yes	No	Unknown
Total, Number.....	2,182 *(100 0%)	1,455 (67 1%)	713 (32 9%)	14
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	27 5	18 1	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	10 1	10 5	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	21 0	24 5	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	13 2	19 8	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	10 8	16 3	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 0	5 2	9 7	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	5 5	2 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,472	\$1,270	\$1,866	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not known are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE U

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Housing**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Housing								
	Total	House	Trailer	Apartment	Hotel	Motel	Rooming house	Other	Un- known
Total, Number.....	2,192 *(100 0%)	1,922 (88 7%)	20 (0 9%)	113 (5 2%)	18 (0 8%)	2 (0 1%)	29 (1 3%)	64 (3 0%)	15
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	24 3	27 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 2	
\$500-\$999.....	14 3	13 7	18 2	20 5	44 9	100 0	0 0	11 7	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22 2	21 6	39 1	24 1	31 1	0 0	20 1	21 4	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 0	15 3	31 0	22 4	18 2	0 0	13 0	26 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	12 2	11 0	6 7	20 7	5 8	0 0	13 9	21 6	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 6	6 4	0 0	2 5	0 0	0 0	53 0	5 7	
\$5,000 and over.....	4 4	4 8	5 0	0 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 3	
Median Earnings..	\$1,472	\$1,358	\$1,571	\$2,270	\$1,217	\$750	\$4,354	\$2,200	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not known are excluded from computation of percentages.

by the relatively high percentage of short-term workers (housewives, and students, and elderly people), earning less than \$1,000.

It appears that professional Mexican farm workers predominate in the temporary types of housing as might be expected; families and, therefore more short-term workers, live in houses.

Mobile Mexican workers were asked what type of housing they utilized while working on jobs that required their staying away from home overnight. In Table V their answers are related to total California earnings. There are some differences in the pattern of types of housing used by mobile Mexican workers and that of mobile California farm workers as a whole.

While barracks are the most common form of mobile housing used by California farm workers, houses are more often used by Mexican workers. This must reflect the predominance of Mexicans among migrant worker families. Mexican workers reported staying in houses on 41 percent of the jobs they held away from home and in barracks on 28 percent of such jobs.

Mexican workers are less likely to live in trailers, cars, or tents, or to camp out. This simply may mean that mobile Mexican workers are less likely to own trailers, cars, and camping equipment.

The highest median earnings among Mexican mobile workers are those of workers, generally professional and traveling alone, who use various types of temporary housing. The lowest median earnings are those of Mexican workers living in houses, family units, hotels, or motels.

**TABLE V**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Mobile Housing**  
**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mexican Workers**  
**Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1963**

Total earnings in California	Mobile housing										
	Total	Family unit	Bar-racks	House	Apartment	Hotel, motel	Room-ing House	Trailer	Tent, car, camped out	Other	Un-known
Total, Number	6,547 <sup>b</sup> (100 0%)	67 (7 6%)	247 (28 0%)	359 (40 7%)	34 (3 9%)	57 (6 5%)	33 (3 7%)	5 (0 6%)	12 (1 4%)	89 (7 8%)	5,661
Total, Percent	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499	24 3	18 9	20 1	26 7	0 0	46 6	0 0	0 0	0 0	37 8	
\$500-\$999	14 3	18 6	13 3	16 8	30 0	17 9	0 0	0 0	18 2	7 4	
\$1,000-\$1,999	22 2	17 0	25 9	17 0	52 8	14 0	45 1	0 0	32 0	2 3	
\$2,000-\$2,999	16 0	25 9	17 5	25 9	17 3	12 7	21 7	60 0	32.8	23 5	
\$3,000-\$3,999	12 2	15 8	20 5	9 9	0 0	7.9	0 0	0 0	17 1	29 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999	6 6	1 9	0 6	2 6	0 0	0 0	30 1	50 0	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over	4 4	1 8	2 0	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings	\$1,472	\$1,460	\$1,761	\$1,354	\$1,531	\$595	\$2,233	\$3,750	\$1,997	\$2,215	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Total represents a weighted one percent sample of worker's housing on his last three jobs away from home.

<sup>b</sup> Unknowns and workers who did not stay away from home overnight are excluded from computation of percentages.

**PART IV**  
**SPECIAL STUDY:**  
**STUDENTS IN THE CALIFORNIA**  
**FARM LABOR FORCE**

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- 1 During 1965 a special effort was made to recruit student farm workers. Most of these students worked for very brief periods but about 83,300 students did earn at least \$100 in farm wages during 1965.
2. Almost three-quarters of the students with more than \$100 in California farm earnings in 1965 did some farm work in 1966 as well.
- 3 Most student farm workers were fully employed on a seasonal basis only. About 90 percent had 15 weeks or less of full employment and 47 percent were fully employed for six weeks or less.
- 4 Most student farm workers were involved in direct production jobs with fruit and nut tree crops and vegetable crops providing most of the employment opportunities for students.

## STUDENTS IN THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR FORCE

During 1965 a special effort was made to recruit students to work in California agriculture. Most of these student workers are among the more than one-quarter million people who did some farm work in 1965 but earned less than \$100. The temporary student workers probably were important, in the aggregate, particularly for harvesting certain flash crops. As individuals, however, they had little attachment to the farm labor force. For most of them, 1965 probably was the only year in which they did farm work.

Those student workers included in the California Farm Labor Survey all earned more than \$100 in farm wages in 1965. It is reasonable to expect that this group has a greater attachment to the farm labor force and a higher percentage of these young people do farm work during more than one year.

Table A shows that about 83,300 students earned more than \$100 in California agriculture during 1965. About 60,200 of these students also had some farm earnings in 1966, so almost three-quarters of them did some farm work during at least two years. More than half, however, received most of their California earnings from nonfarm jobs even though they did enough farm work during both years to earn more than \$100 in farm wages.

Five percent, or 4,100 students, had relatively permanent part-time or even full-time jobs on California farms and had earnings in all four quarters of 1965 and 1966. Another three percent had farm earnings in the same three quarters of both years. About 11 percent were seasonal workers in both years with earnings in the same one or two quarters.

Median California earnings of student farm workers in the survey were \$443, and almost 89 percent had less than \$1,000 in total California earnings. Median earnings, naturally, were well above this fig-

**TABLE A**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Employment in 1965 and 1966**  
**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers**  
**Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965**

Total earnings in California	Employment in 1965 and 1966							Un- known
	Total	Farm work in 1965 not 1966	Farm work in four quarters of 1965 and 1966	Farm work in same three quarters of 1965 and 1966	Farm work in same two quarters of 1965 and 1966	Farm work in same quarter of 1965 and 1966	Other workers with farm work in 1965	
Total, Number.....	833 *(100 0%)	223 (27 0%)	41 (5 0%)	22 (2 7%)	67 (8 1%)	26 (3 2%)	446 (54 1%)	8
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	58 2	61 7	31 9	100 0	52 0	74 1	56 3	
\$500-\$999.....	30 3	22 4	38 6	0 0	45 0	13 3	28 8	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 8	4 4	21 8	0 0	0 0	7 0	11 4	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2 3	1 5	5 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 1	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	5 1	0 5	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0 1	0 0	2 7	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$443	\$424	\$735	\$300	\$485	\$370	\$456	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

ure for those who did farm work in all four quarters of both years; this group shows median earnings of \$735, and almost 30 percent earned more than \$1,000.

Table B shows that all students surveyed were under 25 years of age and most of them, about 96 percent, were under 21 years of age. Student workers under 21 had median California earnings of \$438, while the four percent who were older had median California earnings of \$1,251. About 56 percent of the latter group earned more than \$1,000 compared with only 10 percent of the younger students.

Most of the students taking farm jobs, about 90 percent, were male. Table C shows that male student farm workers had somewhat higher median California earnings than females. About 12 percent of the male students earned more than \$1,000, compared with five percent of the female students. Almost two-thirds of the girls had from \$100 to \$499 in total California earnings.

In Table D the California earnings of student farm workers are shown by ethnic group. Anglo students make up 57 percent of the student farm labor force, although Anglo farm workers are only 44 percent of the farm labor force as a whole. A little more than one-third of the student farm labor force are Mexicans while this ethnic group forms 46 percent of the total California farm labor force. These figures simply reflect the fact that a higher percentage of young Anglos from 12 to 24 years of age are enrolled in schools or colleges, compared with young Mexicans.

Median California earnings of Anglo student farm workers are slightly higher than those of Mexican students. Median earnings of

**TABLE B**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Age**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Age				
	Total	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number.....	833 *(100 0%)	780 (96 1%)	32 (3 9%)	0 (0 0%)	21
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100.0%	0 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	58 2	59 1	10 4	0 0	
\$500-\$999.....	30 3	31 0	33 5	0 0	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 6	7 7	34 9	0 0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2 3	2 0	10 3	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0 4	0 0	10 9	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$448	\$438	\$1,251	0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

**TABLE C**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Sex**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number.....	833 (100 0%)	748 (89.8%)	84 (10 2%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	58 2	67 3	66 2
\$500-\$999.....	30 3	30 5	29 1
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 6	9 0	4 7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2 3	2 8	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0 4	0 5	0 0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0 1	0 1	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	0 0	0 0	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$448	\$449	\$402

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

students in some other ethnic groups such as American Indians and Negroes are much higher but the samples of such student workers are too small to yield significant data.

In Table E the total California earnings of student farm workers are distributed by the geographic areas in which they received their highest earnings. The distribution shown is very close to that in the comparable table for the California farm labor force as a whole.

**TABLE D**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Ethnic Group**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Ethnic group								Un- known
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	Amer- ican Indian	Other	
Total, Number.....	833 *(100 0%)	476 (57 5%)	6 (0 7%)	284 (34 3%)	9 (1 1%)	33 (4 0%)	7 (0 8%)	13 (1 6%)	5
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$199.....	58 2	58 4	0 0	65 9	0 0	55 8	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$200-\$299.....	30 3	20 1	67 5	24 6	81 2	30 8	0 0	100 0	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 6	9 7	33 5	4 6	18 8	6 5	100 0	0 0	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2 3	1 1	0 0	4 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0 4	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 1	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0 1	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$443	\$442	\$570	\$403	\$908	\$441	\$1,250	\$750	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

The San Joaquin Valley is the most important source of earnings for student farm workers as for the total California farm labor force with about 44 percent of the students receiving their highest earnings in this area. The Central Coast area is second in importance, the source of the highest earnings for 21 percent of the students, closely followed by the southern area and the Sacramento Valley. Only eight percent

**TABLE E**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Area**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Area					
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area
Total, Number.....	833 (100 0%)	113 (13 6%)	369 (44 3%)	175 (21 0%)	105 (12 6%)	70 (8 4%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	58 2	62 7	51 0	49 9	79 9	77 5
\$500-\$999.....	30 3	20 1	35 2	41 5	10 5	17 8
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 6	14 1	7 9	8 6	7 5	4 7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2 3	1 9	4 6	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0 4	1 2	0 0	0 0	2 0	0 0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0 1	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$443	\$419	\$492	\$501	\$350	\$358

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

received their highest earnings in the residual, or mountain and North Coast area.

Median earnings of student workers were highest in the Central Coast closely followed by those in the San Joaquin Valley. Median earnings were below those of the total student sample in the Southern Area, the Sacramento Valley and the residual area. In the latter two areas, well over three-quarters of the student farm workers were in the lowest earnings category in the sample, \$100 to \$499 in total California earnings.

In Table F the total California earnings of student farm workers are related to the number of employers. It shows that 47 percent of these students worked for only one employer while 22 percent had two employers. The rest, about 31 percent, had earnings from three or more employers.

Median earnings were highest, \$478, for those students who worked for only one employer and fell to \$436 for those who worked for two. In general, the table shows that students did not increase their earnings by working for several employers. The median earnings of those who worked for three or more employers are depressed by the fact that about two-thirds of such students only earned from \$100 to \$499.

Table G shows the distribution of total California earnings of student farm workers by the type of crop in which they worked. The total on the table refers to crops, rather than to individuals, since some students worked in more than one different type of crop.

Fruit and nut tree crops with high demands for seasonal labor were the most important sources of farm jobs for students, providing 56 percent of such jobs. Median earnings of students working in fruit and nut tree crops were below those of the total sample, depressed by the 64 percent in these crops who only earned from \$100 to \$499. The median earnings of students in general farm and horticultural

**TABLE F**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Employers**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers  
Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Number of employers					
	Total	One employer	Two employers	Three employers	Four employers	Five or more employers
Total, Number.....	833 (100.0%)	393 (47.2%)	185 (22.2%)	117 (14.0%)	61 (7.3%)	76 (9.1%)
Total, Percent.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
\$100-\$499.....	58.2	83.9	50.6	65.2	68.0	64.1
\$500-\$999.....	30.3	38.0	24.0	21.0	25.0	23.7
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8.6	7.3	15.3	1.2	6.0	12.3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2.3	1.1	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$5,000 and over.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median Earnings.....	\$433	\$478	\$436	\$407	\$394	\$412

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

jobs also were well below those of the total sample but the number working in such crops was very small

Field crops and vegetables were also important sources of student farm jobs, providing about 31 percent of such jobs. Jobs in livestock accounted for about 10 percent of the jobs for students on California farms. Median earnings were highest in vegetable crops, followed by livestock and field crop earnings. Median earnings in all three types of crops were substantially above those for the total sample of student farm workers.

Table H relates total California earnings of student farm workers to the number of different types of crops in which they worked. Not surprisingly, it shows the student farm labor force to have less crop mobility, or versatility, than the farm labor force as a whole.

Most students, 69 percent, worked in only one type of crop while about 29 percent worked in two different types. The latter had median California earnings of only \$395 compared to \$459 for those who worked in only one type of crop. More than two-thirds of those who worked in two types of crops had earnings of from only \$100 to \$499. The small number of students who worked in three different types of crops had median earnings of \$1,011, more than twice those of students who worked in only one type of crop.

Table I shows that most student farm workers were employed in direct production jobs on California farms. Very few were doing office work or performing such services as carpentry or truck driving.

The small sample of those providing facilitating services did show somewhat higher median earnings than students doing direct production jobs but the difference is not great. Those few who performed both kinds of jobs had median earnings about three times those of the total sample of student farm workers.

In Table J the total California earnings of student farm workers are related to weeks of full employment. It shows that about 90 percent of these students were fully employed only on a seasonal basis, having 15 weeks or less of full employment. Almost half, 47 percent, were fully employed for six weeks or less. Some students, about three percent of the sample, were fully employed for more than half the year.

Median earnings of student farm workers do increase significantly with the increase in weeks of full employment. They rise from \$322 for those with less than six weeks of full employment to \$2,045 for those with from 21 to 25 weeks of full employment. The pattern becomes uneven for those with more than 25 weeks of full employment but the numbers involved are very small.

Table K relates the total California earnings of student farm workers to weeks of partial employment. It seems to indicate that part-time jobs are not as important to these students as might be expected. Farm work probably does not lend itself to part-time jobs as well as work in the service sector. Seasonal full employment, rather than part-time employment, is more common for student workers. A few did have part-time jobs for more than half the year but 55 percent of the student farm workers had six weeks or less of partial employment. This is particularly significant in view of the prevalence of weeks of partial employment in field work, the type of farm work done by most student farm workers.

The pattern of median earnings shown in Table K is uneven. Median earnings of most student farm workers do rise with the increase in weeks of partial employment up to the category experiencing 16 to 20 weeks of partial employment. Thereafter the pattern is very uneven but the numbers involved are very small.

**TABLE G**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Crops in Which Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Crops in which worked						
	Total	Field crop	Fruit and nut tree	Vegetable	Livestock	General farm	Horticultural
Total, Number.....	*1,020 (100 0%)	161 (15 8%)	570 (55 9%)	154 (15 1%)	97 (9 6%)	18 (1 8%)	20 (2 0%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	59 7	56 3	64 0	49 4	51 7	76 4	63 4
\$500-\$999.....	28 8	33 0	26 6	38 7	28 5	11 8	9 1
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 9	10 4	6 6	10 0	14 3	11 8	21 5
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	1 9	0 0	2 6	1 3	2 2	0 0	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0 5	1 3	0 2	0 0	2 2	0 0	0 0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 2	0 0	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$435	\$465	\$413	\$508	\$487	\$362	\$388

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Total refers to number of crops worked rather than number of individual workers.

**TABLE H**  
**Amount of Total California Earnings by Number of Crops in Which Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Number of crops in which worked				
	Total	One crop	Two crops	Three crops	Four or more crops
Total, Number.....	833 (100 0%)	574 (68 9%)	244 (29 3%)	15 (1 8%)	0 (0 0%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	0 0%
\$100-\$499.....	58 2	55 7	67 7	0 0	0 0
\$500-\$999.....	30 5	30 4	20 0	45 9	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 6	10 1	2 5	51 1	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2 3	3 3	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0 4	0 2	0 8	0 0	0 0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0 1	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$443	\$459	\$395	\$1,011	0

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE I

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Type of Farm Work**  
**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers**  
**Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965**

Total earnings in California	Type of farm work				
	Total	Farm service	Facilitating service	Both services	Unknown
Total, Number.....	833 *(100 0%)	782 (97 6%)	6 (0 7%)	14 (1 7%)	31
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	88 2	60 8	58 2	0 0	
\$500-\$999.....	30 3	28 8	0 0	29 4	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 6	7 5	24 3	70 6	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2 3	2 3	17 5	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0 4	0 4	0 0	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$443	\$429	\$444	\$1,357	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE J

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Full Employment**  
**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers**  
**Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965**

Total earnings in California	Weeks of full employment									
	Total	Less than six weeks	6-10 weeks	11-15 weeks	16-20 weeks	21-25 weeks	26-30 weeks	31-40 weeks	41-51 weeks	52 weeks
Total, Number.....	833 (100 0%)	392 (47 1%)	289 (31 1%)	95 (11.4%)	89 (4 7%)	23 (2 8%)	6 (0.7%)	10 (1 2%)	3 (0 4%)	8 (0 7%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	88 2	90 1	43 0	21 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$500-\$999.....	30 3	9 0	51 2	51 8	55 4	8 0	30 2	0 0	0 0	45 3
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 6	0 0	5 7	25 7	34 8	37 1	0 0	77 5	64 4	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2 3	0 0	0 0	1 1	0 0	54 9	34 4	22 5	35 6	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	35 4	0 0	0 0	29 3
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	24 3
\$5,000 and over.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Median Earnings.....	\$443	\$322	\$568	\$776	\$882	\$2,045	\$2,287	\$1,323	\$1,887	\$3,000

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE K

**Amount of Total California Earnings by Weeks of Partial Employment**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Student Workers  
 Who Had \$100 or More in California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of partial employment									
	Total	Less than six weeks	6-10 weeks	11-15 weeks	16-20 weeks	21-25 weeks	26-30 weeks	31-40 weeks	41-51 weeks	52 weeks
Total, Number.....	833 (100 0%)	450 (54 7%)	229 (27 5%)	52 (6 2%)	42 (5 0%)	16 (1 9%)	19 (2 3%)	14 (1 7%)	2 (0 2%)	3 (0 4%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	58 2	84 4	64 5	21 3	15 6	29 3	73 4	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$500-\$999.....	30 3	25 0	29 1	59 5	57 8	34 1	0 0	54 8	100 0	100 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 6	5 0	6 0	14 2	26 5	13 0	26 6	45 4	0 0	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	2 3	3 5	0 4	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	0 1	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$5,000 and over.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Median Earnings..	\$448	\$411	\$410	\$685	\$798	\$649	\$372	\$958	\$750	\$750

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.



**PART V**

**SPECIAL STUDY:**

**SOCIAL INSURANCE, WELFARE AND PENSIONS AS  
INCOME SUPPLEMENTS FOR FARM LABOR FAMILIES**

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study suggests that most families headed by a farm worker are completely dependent upon wages for their family incomes. Welfare payments and other income supplements play a minor role in the support of such families. If family units headed by workers over 64 years of age are eliminated from consideration about 76.4 percent of farm labor families receive no income from such supplements.

The figures on which this study is based undoubtedly contain certain errors. The impact of such errors is difficult to estimate. These conclusions can be asserted with confidence only if further studies based on other sources produce similar results.

### SOCIAL INSURANCE, WELFARE AND PENSIONS AS INCOME SUPPLEMENTS FOR FARM LABOR FAMILIES

Families headed by a farm worker are generally low income families. Estimates of total family income for 1965 for those families whose head earned \$100 or more in California agriculture for that year show a median income of \$3,444, not including the housing and other fringe benefits received by approximately one-fifth of such families.

Farm labor families are frequently large families. Table A, below, shows that about 29 percent include four or more dependents.

Some important considerations must be kept in mind in interpreting these data on family income.

1. Total family income figures are based on estimates given by the workers interviewed and undoubtedly are inaccurate in many cases. Only heads of household and single persons living alone were asked the total income of their households on the assumption they could give more accurate information than other family members.
2. Families included in the survey reflect the diversity of the farm labor force. Not all are headed by "professional" farm workers. Some family heads are elderly people with a limited attachment to the labor force. Others are nonfarm workers who did some farm work in 1965.
3. Not all are California families. In a number of cases the worker's dependents live in Mexico or in areas of the United States where the cost of living is not quite as high as in California.
4. Estimates of family income include cash income only. About 20 percent of these families receive fringe benefits from employers in the form of housing, food, or transportation.

All single persons living alone and heads of household interviewed were asked how much they or any member of their household received in 1965 from county welfare, private welfare, social security, veterans' pensions or private pensions. In addition, heads of household were asked how much was received from social insurance payments (unemployment insurance, State disability insurance, or workman's compensation) by members of their families other than themselves. This latter information for the respondents themselves is available in Department of Employment records.

With the exception of social insurance benefits received by the respondents, all these data on welfare, pensions and social insurance are drawn from the worker's memory of his family's income for the previous year. In addition, widespread criticism of welfare recipients may have made some workers reluctant to mention any income from county welfare or caused them to cite a figure lower than that actually received.

Table B shows the totals of these income supplements as percentages of total family income by the age of the respondent. As might be expected, single individuals living alone or heads of household under twenty years of age have the least dependence on such supplements; almost 90 percent of them receive none at all and only about one percent receive more than half their family income from these sources.

The percentage of those receiving more than half their family income from welfare, pensions or social insurance payments rises slowly and quite steadily up to age sixty-four. After sixty-four, there is an obvious increase with more than one-third relying on various income supplements for more than one-half their family income and about 57 percent receiving 30 percent or more from these sources.

TABLE A  
Amount of Total Family Income by Number of Dependents<sup>1</sup>  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total family income	Number of dependents							
	Total	No dependents	One dependent	Two dependents	Three dependents	Four dependents	Five or more dependents	Seven or more dependents
Total, Number.....	1,653 (100 0%)	163 (9 9%)	442 (26 7%)	304 (18 4%)	294 (16 0%)	157 (9 5%)	211 (12 8%)	112 (6 8%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	3 6	0 0	5 8	5 1	0 8	1 2	7 2	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8 8	10 3	13 2	10 6	5 0	8 5	4 1	3 3
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	16 5	15 0	19 8	16 5	19 4	9 4	12 0	17 7
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	21 4	13 3	22 0	19 7	16 9	25 1	28 7	27 1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	15 7	17 8	12 8	10 2	20 4	24 2	14 9	17 6
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	12 2	12 2	10 9	12 3	10 1	12 4	11 1	23 2
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	8 3	9 5	7 0	11 5	10 0	10 0	3 4	3 8
\$7,000 and over.....	13 5	21 8	8 6	14 1	17 3	9 2	18 5	7 3
Median Family Income.....	\$3,444	\$4,710	\$3,429	\$3,372	\$4,508	\$4,230	\$3,953	\$4,107

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>1</sup> Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

Table C shows these same data, income supplements as a percentage of total family income, by the area in which the household head received the greatest amount of his farm wages.

Farm worker families in the Southern area show the least reliance on income supplements. More than 80 percent received no payments from these sources while only two and one-half percent received more than half their family income in the form of these income supplements. Many dependent members of these families may have been nonresidents and ineligible for some types of benefits.

San Joaquin Valley area farm worker families had the highest rate of dependence upon income supplements. About 69 percent received no payments from these sources but more than 10 percent received over half their incomes from various income supplements.

TABLE B

**Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Age**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Age	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-20 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,612	100 0%	72 5%	8 8%	7 2%	4 8%	6.9%
Under 20 years.....	112	100 0	89 9	1 6	5 8	1 5	1 2
20-24 years.....	267	100 0	79 0	7 7	6 1	5 9	3 3
25-34 years.....	511	100 0	75 0	12 4	8 2	0 8	3 5
35-44 years.....	830	100 0	75 0	11 1	4 2	3 7	4 9
45-54 years.....	461	100 0	73 7	6 0	6 3	5 4	6 6
55-64 years.....	449	100 0	76 6	6 3	7 4	3 3	6 3
65 years and over.....	171	100 0	17 8	4 4	20 2	23 9	33 6
Unknown.....	26						

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE C

**Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Area**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Area	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-20 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,012	100 0%	72 5%	8 8%	7 2%	4 8%	6.9%
Southern area.....	498	100 0	80 4	8 3	4 3	4 5	2 5
San Joaquin Valley area.....	1,147	100 0	68 8	7 5	7 7	5 7	10 3
Central Coast area.....	643	100 0	71 0	8 0	10 7	3 5	6 7
Sacramento Valley area.....	302	100 0	73 4	15 9	4 6	2 6	3 6
Residual area.....	121	100 0	79 7	9 1	4 3	4 0	3 8
Unknown.....	1						

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

The figures for the Central Coast and Sacramento Valley areas show a rate of dependence on income supplements somewhere between those of the first two areas and in a pattern close to that for the total sample. Those families based in the residual, or mountain, area, are relatively less dependent on income supplements than those in any area other but the Southern. This may be explained, in part, by the type of agriculture dominant in the residual area which provides a higher percentage of the workers with year-round employment than do the types which prevail in the major agricultural regions.

Table D shows the relative dependence on income supplements among farm worker families by ethnic group. Figures given for the four major ethnic groups show no significant differences. While Negro farm worker families have a somewhat higher percentage receiving more than half their income from these sources, they also reported some 78 percent receiving no such income at all. This is well above the figure of 72 percent shown for the entire sample.

The records for Orientals other than Filipinos, for American Indians and for other ethnic groups show more distinct variations but here the samples are very small. Perhaps it is worth noting that American Indian farm labor families seem to have the lowest dependence on income supplements of any ethnic group (more than 81 percent reporting none at all) while they have the lowest median income of any ethnic group surveyed.

In Table E, dependence on income supplements is related to educational attainment. As might be expected, the small group still in school received virtually no income supplements from the public sources listed even though they were single and living alone or heads of household.

When the student group is removed from consideration, a mixed pattern develops under the influence of a number of factors. The percentage of those families receiving 30 percent or more of their income from income supplements does decrease steadily as the educational attainment of the family head rises. About 85 percent of the families headed by a high school graduate or person with some higher education received no income supplements and only about three percent received more than 30 percent of their incomes from these sources.

Those families whose head had less than an eighth grade education show a somewhat higher percentage receiving no income supplements when compared with the next highest groups, those who finished elementary school or had some high school. This may be explainable, at least in part, by problems of eligibility since some of the families headed by workers with little or no formal education live in Mexico. On the other hand, most elderly family heads have less than a high school education and are heavily dependent on income supplements.

Table F relates dependence on income supplements to the size of the family unit. A kind of pattern emerges from a study of those families receiving thirty percent or more of their incomes from various income supplements. In family units of one to two persons, about 12 percent received 30 percent or more of their incomes from these sources. The highest percentages of social security recipients are found in these one or two person family units. The slight drop in the percentages of families of from three to six persons heavily dependent on income

TABLE D

**Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Ethnic Group**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
 Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Ethnic group	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,612	100 0%	72 5%	8 8%	7 2%	4 6%	6 9%
Anglo.....	1,153	100 0	71 7	10 7	6 0	5 2	6 3
Negro.....	118	100 0	78 2	4 0	7 2	1 5	9 2
Mexican.....	1,095	100 0	72 2	8 1	8 9	3 1	7 7
Filipino.....	124	100 0	74 5	6 8	7 0	7 1	4 5
Other Oriental.....	32	100 0	61 4	5 1	8 8	20 4	4 3
American Indian.....	37	100 0	81 2	3 7	0 0	15 1	0 0
Other.....	11	100 0	42 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	57 7
Unknown.....	60						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE E

**Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Education**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
 Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Education	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,612	100 0%	72 5%	8 8%	7 2%	4 6%	6 9%
No education.....	156	100 0	71 0	3 8	8 3	5 0	11 9
Still in school.....	60	100 0	99 9	0 0	3 1	0 0	0 0
Grades 1-7.....	1,107	100 0	70 0	7 8	8 3	5 4	8 5
Grade 8.....	363	100 0	64 0	13 9	6 4	4 3	11 4
Grades 9-11.....	472	100 0	69 8	14 0	5 8	5 9	4 5
Grade 12 or higher.....	437	100 0	84 4	5 3	7 1	2 0	1 2
Unknown.....	23						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

supplements may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the heads of such families tend to be younger people and social security plays a minor role in their incomes.

Large families, those with seven or more members, show by far the highest rate of dependence on income supplements although they rarely receive social security benefits. About 21 percent of these large families received at least 30 percent of their incomes from these sources.

The column in Table F showing the percentage of families who received no income supplements follows no clear pattern. Families of seven or eight persons have the lowest rate of independence of income supplements, only about 58 percent receiving none at all, but this percentage rises to 62 percent for families of nine or ten persons and

**TABLE F**  
**Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Size of Family Unit**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
 Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Size of family unit	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,612	100 0%	72 8%	8 8%	7 2%	4 8%	6 9%
1 person.....	734	100 0	77 0	4 8	6 9	6 4	4 9
2 persons.....	492	100 0	70 5	7 9	8 1	2 9	10 6
3 persons.....	346	100 0	75 3	10 2	5 5	2 8	5 2
4 persons.....	315	100 0	69 6	13 4	10 0	5 1	1 9
5 or 6 persons.....	413	100 0	75 3	10 7	5 1	4 3	4 6
7 or 8 persons.....	182	100 0	57 6	11 5	9 7	4 4	16 7
9 or 10 persons.....	89	100 0	62 4	12 6	4 8	0 0	20 2
11 or more persons.....	41	100 0	65 7	3 0	9 7	16 2	6 4

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

66 percent for those of eleven or more but it is still well below the percentages for small families of three persons or less. Again, some of these very large families may live in Mexico or other states and be ineligible for some types of benefits.

Table G showing the dependence upon income supplements by number of dependents in the family generally supports the conclusions drawn from Table F. The percentage of families receiving 30 percent or more of their incomes from income supplements increases definitely, if not steadily, from about four percent for family units with no dependents to about 21 percent for those families with seven or more dependents. Again, the percentage of families receiving no income supplements generally declines as the number of dependents increases but the pattern is not as clear.

**TABLE G**  
**Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Number of Dependents**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
 Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of dependents	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,612	100 0%	72 8%	8 8%	7 2%	4 8%	6 9%
No dependents.....	208	100 0	76 9	10 5	8 7	2 4	1 5
1 dependent.....	519	100 0	68 4	11 2	7 4	3 2	9 8
2 dependents.....	330	100 0	77 7	6 4	5 9	3 2	6 4
3 dependents.....	304	100 0	72 0	12 6	8 4	5 0	1 9
4 dependents.....	171	100 0	68 2	11 9	8 0	5 0	7 0
5 or 6 dependents.....	234	100 0	64 6	9 5	7 1	3 2	15 6
7 or more dependents.....	120	100 0	64 1	10 0	4 8	7 4	13 8
Unknown.....	723						

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table H shows dependence on income supplements by the number of wage earners in the family unit. Since more than two-thirds of the farm labor family units in the survey had only one wage earner and 93 percent had no more than two, the number of families in the sample with three or four wage earners is quite small. As might be expected, major dependence on income supplements decreases with the number of wage earners in the family.

TABLE H

**Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Number of Wage Earners**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of wage earners	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,612	100.0%	72.5%	8.8%	7.2%	4.6%	6.9%
1 wage earner.....	1,769	100.0	73.1	7.1	6.9	4.6	8.3
2 wage earners.....	609	100.0	70.7	13.1	7.1	4.8	4.8
3 wage earners.....	86	100.0	75.2	7.8	8.5	5.1	3.3
4 or more wage earners.....	84	100.0	69.9	12.0	18.3	2.2	2.6
Unknown.....	4						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table I, relating dependence on income supplements to potential, rather than actual, wage earners, presents quite the opposite picture. The number of families in the sample with seven or more persons over eleven years of age is too small to be considered. With these eliminated, the table shows that major dependence on income supplements

TABLE I

**Social Benefits as a Percent of Total Family Income by Family Members Over 11 Years of Age**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family members over 11 years of age	Social benefits as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,612	100.0%	72.5%	8.8%	7.2%	4.6%	6.9%
1 person.....	11	100.0	85.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 persons.....	1,127	100.0	71.9	9.6	8.4	3.6	6.5
3 persons.....	399	100.0	71.3	9.5	5.0	3.2	11.1
4 persons.....	297	100.0	69.2	14.8	5.2	6.8	4.0
5 or 6 persons.....	198	100.0	64.8	12.4	6.1	1.6	15.1
7 or 8 persons.....	32	100.0	79.7	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0
9 or 10 persons.....	4	100.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	70.6	0.0
Unknown.....	737						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

does not decrease with the increase in the number of family members over eleven years of age. About 17 percent of the families with five or six potential wage earners received 30 percent or more of their incomes from various income supplements in contrast to about 10 percent of those families with two persons over eleven years of age.

Independence from income supplements also decreases with the number of potential wage earners, if families with seven or more persons over eleven years of age are left out of consideration. In evaluating these figures it should be remembered that not all family members over eleven years of age are potential wage earners or potential year-round wage earners. This group includes elderly people no longer able to contribute to family income, as well as students and housewives who have a limited attachment to the labor market.

#### *Private Welfare and Pensions*

A detailed analysis of the importance of income supplements to the incomes of farm labor families shows that private welfare services, pensions from private industry and military retirement benefits make too small a contribution to merit further study. The contributions of county welfare, social security and social insurance programs are of greater importance to farm labor families and of greater legislative interest.

#### *County Welfare Programs*

Heads of household and single persons living alone were asked how much they or their family received in county welfare payments during 1965. The resulting figures require the confirmation of further studies. They rely on the respondents' memory and their willingness to disclose dependence on welfare in the face of widespread criticism of welfare recipients.

Table J relates dependence on county welfare payments to the respondent's estimate of total family income. If these figures are accepted as reasonably accurate, they show that county welfare payments play no important role in the income of families headed by farm workers. Slightly more than seven percent of these families had income from this source; only about four percent relied on county welfare for 30 percent or more of their family income.

Reliance on county welfare does not effect median incomes in any obvious manner. While families who received no welfare payments show a median family income slightly below that for the total sample, the lowest median income listed is for those families who received from 30 to 50 percent of their incomes from this source.

Table K shows percentage of income derived from county welfare by the age of the head of household or single person living alone. The figures reveal an uneven pattern of dependence. Those family units headed by a person under twenty years of age rarely reported receiving county welfare. The majority in this category are single people not eligible for assistance under the most important welfare programs.

There is a definite increase in the rate of dependence for family units whose head is twenty to twenty-four years of age. This age group has the lowest percentage receiving no welfare at all and the

highest percentage receiving more than 30 percent of the family income from this source. At this age, a larger percentage of the respondents were married and many of these young family heads could have difficulty in finding employment through lack of the skills and contacts developed by older workers.

Dependence on county welfare decreases for the group of respondents from twenty-five to thirty-four years of age and then rises again for those age groups from thirty-five to fifty-four years of age. The

TABLE J

**County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Amount of Family Income<sup>a</sup>**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total family income	County welfare as a percent of total family income					
	Total	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-20 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total, Number.....	2,382 (100 0%)	2,165 (92 0%)	44 (1 9%)	37 (1 6%)	39 (1 7%)	67 (2 8%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	7 4	8 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	14 7	14 0	15 1	9 3	36 1	2 4
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	18 0	18 9	29 5	9 3	13 1	21 4
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	20 2	19 0	12 2	28 0	21 2	59 9
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13 9	13 9	26 8	20 5	5 4	5 5
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	9 3	9 1	11 1	28 8	11 8	2 0
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	6 1	6 2	5 4	4 0	7 6	5 3
\$7,000 and over.....	9 6	10 2	0 0	0 0	4 7	2 6
Median Family Income.....	\$3,444	\$3,896	\$3,650	\$4,507	\$3,105	\$3,690

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Workers who are not the head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE K

**County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Age**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Age	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-20 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,726	100 0%	93 1%	1 6%	1 4%	1 4%	2 4%
Under 20 years.....	112	100 0	98 4	1 6	0 0	0 0	0 0
20-24 years.....	261	100 0	89 7	2 0	1 7	4 1	2 4
25-34 years.....	625	100 0	93 3	1 5	1 8	0 9	2 6
35-44 years.....	654	100 0	90 6	2 4	1 0	2 7	3 4
45-54 years.....	482	100 0	90 4	2 4	3 0	0 6	3 7
55-64 years.....	473	100 0	98 6	0 2	0 0	0 0	1
65 years and over.....	198	100 0	95 3	0 6	1 1	2 0	0
Unknown.....	26						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

rate then drops to a low level for those from fifty-five to sixty-four and rises again slightly for those over sixty-four.

The increase in dependence on county welfare for families headed by workers from thirty-five to fifty-four year can be explained, in part, by reference to family size. Workers in these age brackets generally have more dependents than younger or older workers. Even for these families, less than 10 percent reported receiving county welfare and only about five percent received more than 30 percent of the family income from this source. Workers from fifty-five to sixty-four years of age most frequently are well established in the farm labor market and have less reliance on short-term employment (The rate for older workers decreases due to lack of eligibility for Aid to Needy Children payments and increasing reliance on social security.)

Considered regionally in Table L, the figures for dependence on county welfare form a pattern very similar to that shown in Table C where dependence on all forms of income supplements is distributed on a regional basis. In the Southern and residual areas dependence on county welfare is rare. The same factors of ineligibility in the Southern area and a high percentage of year-round employment in the residual area, in all probability, are the important contributing factors.

In the San Joaquin Valley, farm worker families show the greatest dependence upon county welfare followed by the Central Coast and Sacramento Valley areas. Slightly less than 10 percent of the respondents in the San Joaquin Valley reported receiving some county welfare but the majority of these, almost seven percent of the total, received 30 percent or more of their income from this source. In the Central Coast, a little over three percent reported this level of dependence with very small percentages in the other areas.

Table M shows dependence on county welfare by ethnic group. Considering the four major ethnic groups only, Anglo and Filipino farm worker families rarely reported reliance on county welfare programs. The percentages of Negro and Mexican families receiving county welfare are somewhat higher. About eight percent of the Negro families

TABLE L  
County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Area  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Area	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,726	100 0%	93 1%	1 6%	1 4%	1 4%	2 4%
Southern area.....	517	100 0	98 3	0 7	0 0	0 0	1 0
San Joaquin Valley area.....	1,202	100 0	90 1	1 2	2 1	2 0	4 6
Central Coast area.....	563	100 0	92 1	2 7	2 1	2 7	0 4
Sacramento Valley area.....	269	100 0	96 8	3 6	0 0	0 0	0 8
Residual area.....	152	100 0	95 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 7
Unknown.....	1						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

received such payments, all of them receiving 30 percent or more of their income from this source. While about 11 percent of the Mexican families received some welfare payments, a little less than six percent received 30 percent or more of their incomes from welfare.

The samples of other ethnic groups are very small. The American Indian and Oriental, other than Filipino, families in the sample reported receiving no county welfare. The majority of those families of "other" ethnic groups were heavily dependent upon welfare but the sample here is too small to have much meaning.

Differences in educational attainment are related to dependence on county welfare in Table N. When the student group is left out of consideration, the highest rate of dependence is found among those families headed by a worker who had some formal education but did

TABLE M

**County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Ethnic Group**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Ethnic group	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,726	100 0%	93 1%	1 8%	1 4%	1 4%	2 4%
Anglo.....	1,197	100 0	96 9	0 9	0 3	1 2	0 6
Negro.....	119	100 0	91 7	0 0	0 0	6 4	2 9
Mexican-American.....	1,148	100 0	89 2	2 4	2 7	1 6	4 1
Filipino.....	130	100 0	93 7	0 9	2 0	0 0	1 4
Other Oriental.....	32	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
American Indian.....	37	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Other.....	12	100 0	47 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	83 0
Unknown.....	51						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE N

**County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Education**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Education	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,726	100 0%	93 1%	1 8%	1 4%	1 4%	2 4%
No education.....	178	100 0	93 0	0 0	2 9	0 9	3 2
Still in school.....	60	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Grades 1-7.....	1,148	100 0	90 8	1 3	2 2	1 5	3 9
Grade 8.....	381	100 0	91 0	4 6	0 7	1 7	2 1
Grades 9-11.....	490	100 0	93 8	2 0	0 4	2 2	1 7
Grade 12 or higher.....	447	100 0	99 0	0 4	0 6	0 0	0 0
Unknown.....	23						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

not finish elementary school. Dependence on county welfare definitely decreases with educational attainment.

The group of households whose heads had no education shows a dependence on welfare equal to that of the total sample. Certain special considerations undoubtedly apply to this group. A higher percentage of older people not eligible for Aid to Needy Children benefits is in this group as well as a number of Mexican residents ineligible for assistance. There may be a greater gap between need and assistance given for this group than any other.

In Table O, income derived from county welfare is related to the size of the family unit. For purposes of this table and the following three, families headed by local workers are distinguished from those headed by migrants.

For families headed by purely local workers, dependence on county welfare increases steadily with the size of the family unit. The percent of those receiving some county welfare payments rises as does the percentage of heavily dependent families, those receiving 30 percent or more of their incomes from this source. The picture is reversed for those very large families of eleven persons or more but the sample of such families is very small.

For families headed by migrant workers the pattern of increasing dependence on welfare with the growth in family size is present but is very uneven. Large families are significantly less dependent on welfare than such families headed by local workers. Only about five percent of those families of from seven to ten persons received 30 percent or more of their incomes from this source compared to about 25 percent of families of the same size headed by a local worker. Very large migrant families of eleven or more persons again show a reverse trend but constitute a very small sample.

The problem of eligibility must be considered in seeking an explanation for the differences shown between local and migrant farm worker families. The majority of migrant workers do not travel with their families. In many cases these families reside in Mexico or in other states and receive no benefits in California. In other cases, California length-of-residence requirements made the family ineligible for welfare benefits.

Table P, relating reliance on county welfare to the number of dependents in the family unit, repeats the pattern shown in Table O although a little less evenly.

For families headed by local workers, resort to county welfare and heavy dependence on its programs, increases with the number of dependents, although the increases are not as even as those shown in Table O. For migrant farm worker families the pattern is not so clear, the trend toward increased dependence being reversed for those families with five or six dependents. Again, the factor of residence enters into explaining the lower rate of dependence among migrant families and the absence of an obvious pattern.

Dependence on county welfare among farm labor families is related to the number of wage earners in the family, in Table Q. For those families headed by local farm workers, dependence on county welfare rises rather than falls as the number of wage earners in the family increases. The differences, however, are not great. Families with four

TABLE O  
**County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Size of Family Unit**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
 Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Size of family unit	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total—Nonmigrant.....	1,812	100 0%	98 4%	1 8%	0 9%	1 2%	3 2%
1 person.....	396	100 0	98 1	0 0	0 9	1 0	0 0
2 persons.....	384	100 0	98 7	0 2	0 0	0 0	1 0
3 persons.....	279	100 0	97 9	0 4	0 4	0 0	1 2
4 persons.....	233	100 0	96 2	1 2	1 2	0 0	1 3
5 or 6 persons.....	304	100 0	93 4	0 9	1 0	2 2	2 5
7 or 8 persons.....	140	100 0	69 7	3 5	3 3	3 5	20 1
9 or 10 persons.....	55	100 0	50 9	17 5	2 2	8 4	20 8
11 or more persons.....	21	100 0	56 4	5 8	0 0	8 8	0 0
Total—Migrant.....	914	100 0	92 6	2 2	2 3	1 9	1 0
1 person.....	340	100 0	98 1	1 9	0 0	0 0	0 0
2 persons.....	137	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
3 persons.....	87	100 0	92 8	2 1	3 0	2 1	0 0
4 persons.....	106	100 0	96 6	2 0	1 4	0 0	0 0
5 or 6 persons.....	130	100 0	82 6	3 0	4 2	6 6	3 7
7 or 8 persons.....	46	100 0	73 4	3 1	18 7	4 8	0 0
9 or 10 persons.....	38	100 0	82 3	12 4	0 0	0 0	5 3
11 or more persons.....	24	100 0	88 7	0 0	11 8	20 3	9 3

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

or more wage earners do show the smallest percentage receiving no payments at all but, among those receiving income from welfare, about two-thirds got less than 30 percent of their income from this source. Heavy dependence on welfare is higher, proportionately, for families with two or three wage earners

The figures for families headed by migrant workers show the same pattern They do indicate a somewhat greater tendency among families with one wage earner to receive some welfare when compared with families headed by local workers.

Table R relates dependence on county welfare to the number of potential wage earners in the family unit, that is, persons over eleven years of age. The number of families with seven or more such members is too small to be considered

Families headed by local workers, as well as those headed by migrants, show increased dependence on county welfare as the number of family members over eleven years of age increases. It should be recalled that not all persons over eleven years of age are potentially major contributors to family income A large family can reduce the housewife's attachment to the labor market and may include elderly people no longer in the labor market as well as young students with limited earning capacities

It must be remembered that about 93 percent of the families surveyed reported no income from county welfare In interpreting all the above tables referring to dependence on county welfare, conclusions, if any, are based on a very small number of cases.

Dependence on county welfare among farm worker families may be greater than the survey figures show and potential dependence certainly is greater. Families headed by farm workers are usually low income families, many of whom need income supplements. Many, however, are not eligible for welfare payments. Some who received such payments may have been reluctant to tell the interviewer. The experience with social insurance programs also indicates that many who are eligible for benefits do not apply.

TABLE P  
**County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Number of Dependents**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
 Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of dependents	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total—Nonmigrant.....	1,512	100 0%	93 4%	1 3%	0 9%	1 2%	3 2%
No dependents.....	170	100 0	93 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 1
1 dependent.....	408	100 0	98 3	0 3	0 0	0 5	0 9
2 dependents.....	227	100 0	95 9	1 0	1 0	0 0	2 1
3 dependents.....	223	100 0	93 9	1 9	2 0	1 4	0 7
4 dependents.....	116	100 0	97 5	1 4	0 0	0 0	1 1
5 or 6 dependents.....	133	100 0	74 4	1 9	3 4	3 4	17 8
7 or more dependents.....	75	100 0	92 3	14 4	1 7	8 6	13 1
Unknown.....	399						
Total—Migrant.....	914	100 0	92 6	2 2	2 3	1 9	1 0
No dependents.....	79	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
1 dependent.....	132	100 0	98 6	1 4	0 0	0 0	0 0
2 dependents.....	111	100 0	94 7	0 9	3 7	1 6	0 0
3 dependents.....	89	100 0	86 3	5 3	5 0	0 0	3 4
4 dependents.....	61	100 0	90 0	7 7	5 6	14 1	6 8
5 or 6 dependents.....	52	100 0	83 9	5 3	10 8	0 0	0 0
7 or more dependents.....	46	100 0	73 2	0 0	7 2	15 3	4 4
Unknown.....	345						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

TABLE Q

**County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income by Number of Wage Earners**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
 Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of wage earners	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-M percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total—Nonmigrant.....	1,812	100 0%	93 4%	1 3%	0 9%	1 2%	3 2%
1 wage earner.....	1,175	100 0	93 8	1 5	0 8	1 2	2 7
2 wage earners.....	524	100 0	93 0	0 8	0 7	1 1	4 3
3 wage earners.....	64	100 0	92 6	0 0	2 9	0 0	4 5
4 or more wage earners.....	48	100 0	86 6	5 4	3 7	4 3	0 0
Unknown.....	6						
Total—Migrant.....	914	100 0	92 6	2 2	2 3	1 9	1 0
1 wage earner.....	627	100 0	95 8	1 6	1 4	0 6	0 6
2 wage earners.....	191	100 0	87 4	1 0	3 0	7 0	1 6
3 wage earners.....	31	100 0	81 1	12 8	6 0	0 0	0 0
4 or more wage earners.....	64	100 0	82 3	7 2	7 0	0 0	3 4
Unknown.....	0						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE R

**County Welfare as a Percent of Total Family Income**  
**By Family Members Over 11 Years of Age**

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
 Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family members over 11 years of age	County welfare as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total—Nonmigrant.....	1,812	100 0%	93 4%	1 3%	0 9%	1 2%	3 2%
1 person.....	5	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
2 persons.....	846	100 0	95 7	1 1	0 4	0 8	2 0
3 persons.....	253	100 0	92 9	1 8	1 4	1 3	2 6
4 persons.....	187	100 0	89 6	0 0	1 8	3 3	5 3
5 or 6 persons.....	141	100 0	70 8	7 7	2 4	1 0	18 2
7 or 8 persons.....	10	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
9 or 10 persons.....	3	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Unknown.....	396						
Total—Migrant.....	914	100 0	92 6	2 2	2 3	1 9	1 0
1 person.....	6	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
2 persons.....	328	100 0	92 0	1 2	2 7	2 6	1 5
3 persons.....	71	100 0	91 5	0 0	6 0	2 5	0 0
4 persons.....	72	100 0	93 8	3 6	2 6	0 0	0 0
5 or 6 persons.....	66	100 0	77 8	6 6	6 5	2 7	6 3
7 or 8 persons.....	17	100 0	73 5	17 7	8 8	0 0	0 0
9 or 10 persons.....	3	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	100 0	0 0
Unknown.....	381						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

The role of Social Security in the incomes of families headed by a farm worker is of less legislative interest than the role of county welfare. As social insurance payments, Social Security costs have no direct budgetary implications for state or local government. In addition, the seven percent of such family units who do receive some Social Security generally are small, composed of one or two persons, usually, elderly, who have a limited attachment to the farm labor force. Social Security is not a significant income supplement for families headed by professional farm workers.

Table S illustrates the minor role played by Social Security in the incomes of families headed by farm workers. Only eight percent received Social Security payments. Slightly more than five percent depended on Social Security for 30 percent or more of their family income.

These family units heavily dependent on Social Security payments had median incomes well below the median for the total sample. These low median incomes reflect the low earnings of elderly farm workers many of whom have a limited attachment to the labor force.

Table T shows dependence on Social Security by the size of the family unit. Such dependence is most prevalent among single persons or small families of two or three persons.

About nine percent of the single farm workers received some Social Security. About seven percent received more than 30 percent of their incomes from this source. Almost 17 percent of the families of two persons received some Social Security with about 11 percent receiving 30 percent or more of their incomes from Social Security payments.

As the size of the family unit increases dependence on Social Security decreases steadily, reflecting the fact that these larger families are generally headed by younger persons.

Basically the same pattern is shown in Table U where dependents on Social Security is related to the number of dependents in the family. Social Security is most important to families containing one dependent. About 14 percent of such families received some Social Security and about nine percent received 30 percent or more of their family incomes from this source. Dependence on Social Security decreases rather steadily with an increase in the number of dependents, these larger families generally being headed by younger workers.

In Table V, dependence on Social Security is related to the number of wage earners in the family unit. Social Security payments are most important to family units with only one wage earner. About seven percent of such families received 30 percent or more of their incomes from this source. As might be expected, such payments are of little importance to families with two or more wage earners.

TABLE 5

**Social Security as a Percent of Family Income by Amount of Family Income**

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Family income	Social security as a percent of family income					
	Total	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total, Number.....	2,362 (100 0%)	2,156 (91 7%)	7 (0 3%)	55 (2 3%)	54 (2 3%)	80 (3 4%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	7 4	7 3	23 1	0 0	12 2	16 4
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	14 7	14 0	0 0	5 7	32 1	24 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	18 9	18 2	0 0	14 0	44 1	27 2
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	20 2	20 1	18 8	8 6	5 6	20 6
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13 9	14 2	0 0	25 8	0 0	8 2
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	9 3	9 9	26 9	0 0	0 0	1 5
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	6 1	6 3	17 0	11 3	0 0	0 0
\$7,000 and over.....	9 6	10 0	14 2	7 5	3 0	2 0
Median Family Income.....	\$3,444	\$3,546	\$6,260	\$3,813	\$2,098	\$2,344

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding  
Workers for whom information is not available are excluded.

TABLE 7

**Social Security as a Percent of Total Family Income by Size of Family Unit**

Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Size of family unit	Social security as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,741	100 0%	82 9%	0 3%	2 0%	2 0%	2 9%
1 person.....	748	100 0	91 4	0 2	1 7	4 2	2 5
2 persons.....	510	100 0	83 2	0 5	6 8	2 4	5 2
3 persons.....	368	100 0	94 3	0 3	0 9	1 1	3 4
4 persons.....	329	100 0	97 0	0 0	1 1	1 9	0 0
5 or 6 persons.....	161	100 0	97 7	0 0	0 8	0 0	1 4
7 or 8 persons.....	193	100 0	97 9	1 0	1 1	0 0	0 0
9 or 10 persons.....	96	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
11 or more persons.....	48	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

TABLE U

**Social Security as a Percent of Family Income by Number of Dependents**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
 Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of dependents	Social security as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,741	100 0%	92 9%	0 3%	2 0%	2 0%	2 0%
0 dependents.....	227	100 0	91 8	0 4	5 5	2 2	0 0
1 dependent.....	535	100 0	85 2	0 2	4 1	1 7	7 8
2 dependents.....	343	100 0	93 0	0 3	0 5	2 4	3 7
3 dependents.....	313	100 0	99 2	0 0	0 8	0 0	0 0
4 dependents.....	198	100 0	96 1	0 0	0 5	0 0	3 3
5 or 6 dependents.....	249	100 0	98 4	0 8	0 0	0 0	0 0
7 or more dependents.....	129	100 0	100 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Unknown.....	749						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE V

**Social Security as a Percent of Family Income by Number of Wage Earners**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers Who Are  
 Heads of Household and Had \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of wage earners	Social security as a percent of total family income						
	Total number	Total percent	0 percent	Under 10 percent	10-29 percent	30-50 percent	51-100 percent
Total.....	2,741	100 0%	92 9%	0 3%	2 0%	2 0%	2 9%
1 wage earner.....	1,812	100 0	91 0	0 2	2 1	2 2	4 4
2 wage earners.....	733	100 0	95 4	0 4	1 4	1 5	0 0
3 wage earners.....	94	100 0	95 5	0 0	4 5	0 0	0 0
4 or more wage earners.....	95	100.0	97 9	0 0	2 1	0 0	0 0
Unknown.....	7						

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**PART VI**  
**SPECIAL STUDY:**  
**FARM LABOR HOUSING**

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Farm labor housing must be considered as a part of the broader problem of providing adequate housing for low income rural people.
2. California growers now provide the permanent housing for about one-fifth of the farm labor force and the temporary housing used by roughly one-half of the mobile farm workers.
3. Data from this survey are not an adequate basis for judging existing farm housing in California but do suggest that overcrowding is common.
4. While the development of adequate housing for migrant families has been a legitimate area of serious concern, the problem of housing migrant farm workers, purely in terms of numbers, is largely one of housing male, adult workers.

## FARM LABOR HOUSING

### *Introduction*

The California Farm Labor Survey was designed to provide an economic profile of the California farm labor force. It was not intended to include a survey of farm labor housing requirements. The slightly more than two thousand farm workers interviewed were asked some questions about their permanent housing and the type of housing they utilized as migrant workers, but the data gathered do not provide a satisfactory basis for judging the adequacy of this housing.

The workers interviewed were asked whether their permanent residence was a house, trailer, apartment or other type of housing, how many rooms it had, how many people lived in the unit, and whether it had indoor plumbing. No questions dealt with the age or condition of the unit. From the survey data, only the number of persons per room and the presence or absence of plumbing give any basis for judging the adequacy of the workers' housing.

It is even more difficult to make any generalizations about the housing needs of migrant farm workers. Of the 1451 members of the sample who were migrants, only 36 percent were interviewed. Survey workers were most successful in finding the higher income migrant workers but less than 30 percent in the lowest income categories were interviewed. As a result, the data on migrant workers, particularly low income migrants, are probably not very accurate in spite of careful weighting.

All migrant workers interviewed were asked about the type of housing they found while working away from home but were not asked about plumbing or the number of rooms. Only those migrants who were heads of household were asked whether other members of the family traveled with them, when they worked away from home. This group contains only 63 cases of migrant families of two or more persons, a very small sample from which to generalize.

With these important qualifications, the California Farm Labor Survey does provide some useful information on family size, income and location which should be helpful in determining farm labor housing needs. On the other hand, the study provides little information as to how these needs are being met.

There is no single farm labor housing problem. In one sense, farm labor housing must be considered as a part of the broader problem of providing adequate housing for low income rural people. In the narrower sense, it is an aspect of the problem of labor supply for California's agriculture. To attract and hold both permanent local workers and migrant workers, California growers must be concerned that housing needs, of such workers, are being met by the combined efforts of the public and private sectors including the growers themselves.

#### Family Income of Farm Worker Families

Data gained from the California Farm Labor Survey, though admittedly inadequate, indicate that the problem of housing farm workers is primarily a problem of housing low income families. Only those members of the sample who were heads of household were asked to estimate total family income for 1965. About 42 percent of the sample (representing 204,200 workers in California agriculture) were heads of household living with others; about 16 percent lived alone. All workers interviewed were asked the number of people living in their household, and their answers showed that 42 percent lived in family units of five or more persons.

TABLE A  
Amount of Total Family Income by Size of Family Unit \*  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total family income	Size of family unit								
	Total	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons
Total, Number.....	2,355 (100 0%)	709 (30 1%)	434 (18 4%)	284 (12 1%)	294 (12 5%)	363 (15 4%)	155 (6 6%)	80 (3 4%)	26 (1 1%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000....	7 5	16 6	5 9	5 4	0 7	2 8	4 6	0 0	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	14 6	28 2	15 0	7 6	8 0	7 3	2 2	4 7	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	18 9	24 4	19 4	18 5	19 3	11 7	11 7	20 1	5 9
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	20 2	17 3	20 4	24 0	15 1	20 3	30 4	29 1	13 8
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	13 9	9 6	16 5	7 2	19 9	17 7	12 8	22 6	15 2
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	9 2	2 4	8 2	13 7	12 1	12 6	12 3	16 2	38 9
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	6 1	1 3	3 8	12 2	12 4	8 3	6 0	1 3	17 6
\$7,000-\$7,999.....	9 6	0 1	10 8	11 4	12 5	18 8	20 0	7 2	8 5
Median Family Income.....	\$3,444	\$2,215	\$3,373	\$3,772	\$4,427	\$4,391	\$4,199	\$3,898	\$5,386

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers who are not the head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

Table A shows an estimated median family income of \$3,444 for these households covered by the Farm Labor Survey. This figure refers only to cash income. About one-fifth of the workers lived in on-the-ranch housing. The figures in Table A are based on the worker's estimate of family cash income but housing and other fringe benefits received by farm workers are not included.

Most farm worker families appear to have little prospect of becoming owners of adequate homes. Only about one-quarter of them have cash incomes in excess of \$5,000. Low incomes plus the prospect of lengthy periods of unemployment for many make them unattractive clients for mortgage lenders.

#### Permanent Housing

All workers interviewed were asked about the type of housing at their permanent address, the number of rooms and whether the unit had indoor plumbing. Table B shows the type of housing utilized but tells very little due to the diversity of the California farm labor force.

Table C showing the type of housing utilized by families headed by a farm worker, is more informative although it is based on a much smaller sample and relies on worker's estimates of total family income.

Higher income families are more likely to live in houses while low income families more frequently live in apartments, motels or labor camps. Very few families with incomes over \$5,000 listed trailers, motels, rooming houses or camps as their permanent addresses.

Table D provides a regional breakdown of types of housing. Regional variations do not appear to be significant. The slightly higher percentage of farm labor housing in Central Coastal area listed as "other" probably indicates that a greater percentage gave farm labor camps as a permanent address in that area. The table emphasizes the importance of the San Joaquin Valley as the source of the largest pool

TABLE B  
Type of Permanent Housing by Amount of Total California Earnings  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Total California earnings							
	Total	\$100- \$499	\$500- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000- \$4,999	\$5,000 and over
Total, Number.....	4,887 (100 0%)	1,235 (25 4%)	785 (16 1%)	969 (19 9%)	667 (13 7%)	505 (10 4%)	388 (6 9%)	871 (7 6%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
House.....	89 0	91 2	66 2	82 1	80 4	80 3	87 3	94 9
Trailer.....	2 0	1 4	2 0	3 3	2 1	2 9	0 9	0 9
Apartment.....	5 7	4 7	5 8	5 7	7 5	9 3	3 2	3 1
Hotel or Motel.....	1 1	0 0	2 2	2 6	1 4	0 2	0 2	0 0
Rooming House.....	1 2	0 0	0 5	1 6	2 6	1 1	4 5	0 3
Other.....	3 3	2 7	2 8	2 5	5 5	5 3	1 9	0 9
Unknown.....	0 6	0 0	1 1	1 1	0 6	0 2	1 7	0 0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**TABLE C**  
**Type of Permanent Housing by Amount of Total Family Income \***  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Total family income								
	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$5,999	\$6,000-\$6,999	\$7,000 and over
Total, Number.....	2,388 (100 0%)	178 (7 5%)	345 (14.6%)	445 (18 9%)	475 (20 2%)	327 (13 9%)	218 (9 3%)	144 (6 1%)	228 (9 6%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
House.....	79 9	67 9	67 2	72 1	80 6	86 6	91 7	89 0	95 0
Trailer.....	3 1	2 0	2 7	5 7	3 7	2 1	2 8	0 5	0 6
Apartment.....	7 5	10 6	11 7	9 1	7 7	3 6	3 9	10 1	3 0
Hotel or Motel.....	1 8	7.5	4 3	2 1	0 6	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 0
Rooming House.....	2 1	1 0	3 8	3 8	1 2	4 7	0 0	0 0	0 4
Other.....	6 6	10 9	10 3	7 2	6 2	2 9	1 5	0 0	0 9

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers who are not the head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded.

**TABLE D**  
**Type of Permanent Housing by Area**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Area						
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,987 (100 0%)	857 (17 6%)	2,236 (45 0%)	957 (19 2%)	515 (10 3%)	301 (6 2%)	1
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
House.....	86 0	85 7	89 0	81 6	81 5	87.0	
Trailer.....	2 0	2.1	1 7	2.0	4 0	1 3	
Apartment.....	5 7	8 1	3 5	7.3	7 6	6.5	
Hotel or Motel.....	1.1	0 2	1 1	1 5	1 4	2 0	
Rooming House.....	1 2	1 2	0 0	2 3	0 7	0 6	
Other.....	3 3	1 7	3 5	4 6	3 5	2 6	
Unknown.....	0 6	0 0	0.3	0 8	1 4	0 0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

of farm labor with about 46 percent giving permanent addresses in that area.

Table E compares the permanent housing of local workers with the type of housing listed by migrants as a permanent address. The great majority of local workers, as might be expected, live in houses while migrants are more likely to live in apartments, motels, labor camps or other forms of more temporary housing.

**TABLE E**  
**Type of Permanent Housing by Stability**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Stability		
	Total	Nonmigrant	Migrant
Total, Number.....	4,887 (100 0%)	3,417 (70 2%)	1,451 (29 8%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
House.....	86 0	89 7	77 4
Trailer.....	2 0	2 1	2 0
Apartment.....	5 7	4 6	8 2
Hotel or Motel.....	1 1	0 7	2 1
Rooming House.....	1 2	0 8	2 2
Other.....	3 3	2 0	6 6
Unknown.....	0 6	0 2	1 6

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

Table F shows the distribution of types of permanent housing for all farm workers by ethnic group. No really significant variations appear except that these figures emphasize the older, professional character of the Filipino group. There are fewer students or other short-term farm workers among the Filipino workers. Filipino, compared to other workers are more likely to be single, or to have left their families at home. A far higher percentage, (22 percent), live in on-the-ranch housing such as barracks or labor camps.

#### Home Ownership

The figures on home ownership given in Table G show that about one-third of the farm labor force live in family-owned homes or trailers. A somewhat higher percentage, 38 percent, are renters; 79 percent of whom rent houses and 14 percent apartments. About 28 percent live in on-the-ranch housing or have other living arrangements.

#### Adequacy of Permanent Housing

All workers interviewed were asked the number of people living with them and the number of rooms at their permanent address. The responses are shown in Table H.

These figures seem to indicate that overcrowded housing is a significant problem for farm labor families. There are few cases of families of three or more persons living in one room but about 12 percent of the families of five or more persons live in three rooms or less. About 36 percent of those very large families with nine or more members live in four rooms or less. The figures given in Table I below indicate that most of this overcrowding is among families who live in houses rather than in other types of dwellings.

Table I shows the distribution of types of permanent housing by size of the family unit. The percentage of those families living in houses clearly increases with the size of the family unit. Almost all those families with four or more persons live in houses although there are a few large families living in apartments, rooming houses or labor camps.

**TABLE F**  
**Type of Permanent Housing by Ethnic Group**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Ethnic group								Un- known
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican- American	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	2,088 (43 7%)	158 (3 3%)	2,182 (45 0%)	164 (3 4%)	101 (2 1%)	60 (1 3%)	27 (0 6%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
House.....	86 0	85 5	81 2	88 1	69 6	83 5	94 5	83 1	
Trailer.....	2 0	3 5	0 0	0 9	0 0	0 0	3 2	0 0	
Apartment.....	5 7	6 4	6 2	5 2	3 1	5 1	0 0	0 0	
Hotel or Motel.....	1 1	0 8	6 1	0 9	1 8	3 9	0 0	0 0	
Rooming House.....	1 2	0 7	4 1	1 3	3 7	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Other.....	3 3	2 4	2 4	2 9	21 9	2 6	2 3	11 9	
Unknown.....	0 6	0 7	0 0	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

**TABLE G**  
**Type of Permanent Housing by Form of Occupancy**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Form of occupancy				Unknown
	Total	Rent	Own	Other	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	1,848 (38 3%)	1,633 (33 5%)	1,347 (27 9%)	39
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
House.....	86 0	78 8	86 8	86 0	
Trailer.....	2 0	1 0	3 2	2 1	
Apartment.....	5 7	14 1	0 0	1 0	
Hotel or Motel.....	1 1	2 7	0 0	0 2	
Rooming House.....	1 2	2 5	0 0	0 9	
Other.....	3 3	1 1	0 0	10 1	
Unknown.....	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

TABLE H  
**Number of Rooms by Size of Family Unit**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of rooms	Size of family unit									
	Total	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	782 (16 0%)	690 (14 5%)	627 (13 2%)	683 (14 3%)	1,039 (21 8%)	589 (12 4%)	247 (5 2%)	123 (2 6%)	107
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
One room.....	3 7	18 4	1 5	2 1	1 2	0 2	0 6	0 7	0 0	
Two Rooms.....	4 8	15 4	5 3	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 5	4 7	1 2	
Three Rooms.....	10 5	13 2	14 4	10 6	6 9	10 7	9 2	2 2	7 0	
Four Rooms.....	21 4	16 1	26 3	26 8	17 4	19 6	17 6	33 4	17 8	
Five Rooms.....	24 5	12 5	30 9	29 0	25 2	24 0	29 1	18 9	39 4	
Six Rooms.....	18 6	4 8	13 5	15 2	26 9	18 7	18 1	24 2	18 2	
Seven or more.....	12 7	4 1	6 2	10 8	18 1	20 5	17 9	10 0	5 4	
Unknown.....	6 7	15 8	2 9	2 6	1 2	4 2	5 1	7 0	10 9	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

TABLE I  
**Type of Permanent Housing by Size of Family Unit**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Size of family unit									
	Total	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	782 (16 0%)	690 (14 5%)	627 (13 2%)	683 (14 3%)	1,039 (21 8%)	589 (12 4%)	247 (5 2%)	123 (2 6%)	107
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
House.....	86 0	54 3	82 6	88 8	96 4	95 2	94 5	97 4	100 0	
Trailer.....	2 0	3 7	5 1	3 3	0 5	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	
Apartment.....	5 7	9 3	10 8	6 9	2 0	2 0	2 4	2 1	0 0	
Hotel or Motel.....	1 1	6 3	0 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Rooming House.....	1 2	7 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 0	
Other.....	3 3	16 8	0 7	0 7	0 5	0 5	2 1	0 0	0 0	
Unknown.....	0 6	2 5	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 5	0 0	0 5	0 0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computations of percentages.

On the other hand, just slightly more than half of those workers living alone live in houses and about 17 percent live in barracks, labor camps or other forms of housing. Trailers and apartments are most frequently utilized by families of two persons.

Table J shows that about 5 percent of the housing utilized by farm workers has no indoor plumbing. In Table K the figures indicate that most housing without plumbing consists of small units of four rooms

or less. Many of the one-room units without plumbing may be in rooming houses or hotels.

#### **On-the-Ranch Housing**

About 20 percent of the farm labor force live in on-the-ranch housing. Data on family income was obtained only for about half of this group from questions asked from heads of household. Table L relates these estimates of family income to the type of on-the-ranch housing provided.

The great majority of those families earning \$4,000 or more and living in on-the-ranch housing live in houses. For low income families (some of whom are one-person families) on-the-ranch housing more often means labor camps or other types of housing. Slightly more than half those families with less than \$1,000 income have houses while 48 percent live in other kinds of units. The percentage living in houses rises steadily with family income while the percentage of those with other types of housing generally declines.

Table M shows the percentage distribution of on-the-ranch housing by ethnic group. The samples in the case of some ethnic groups are too small to have much meaning. In general, the distribution of types of on-the-ranch housing follows the distribution of types of housing for the entire sample shown in Table F. Anglo workers appear to have on-the-ranch housing more often than Mexican workers and are provided with houses rather than other types of on-the-ranch housing more frequently than are their Mexican counterparts. The figures reflect the higher proportion of Anglo workers in managerial positions or year-round jobs in livestock and general farming work.

Table N provides a breakdown of types of on-the-ranch housing by region. On-the-ranch housing is most frequently provided in the San Joaquin Valley, the area with the most farm jobs and the largest pool of farm workers. It is relatively rare in the Sacramento Valley and the Southern Area although 10 percent of the farm labor force re-

**TABLE J**  
**Type of Permanent Housing by Plumbing**  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of permanent housing	Plumbing			
	Total	Plumbing	No plumbing	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,897 *(100 0%)	4,497 (95 6%)	214 (4 5%)	156
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
House.....	88 6	87.7	60 5	
Trailer.....	2 0	1 5	13 5	
Apartment.....	5 7	5 8	4.1	
Hotel or Motel.....	1 1	1 2	0 0	
Rooming House.....	1 2	1 1	3.0	
Other.....	3 3	2 6	18 8	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

**TABLE K**  
**Number of Rooms by Plumbing**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Number of rooms	Plumbing			
	Total	Plumbing	No plumbing	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,987 *(100 0%)	4,497 (90 5%)	214 (4 3%)	156
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
One Room.....	3 7	2 7	28 8	
Two Rooms.....	4 8	4 4	17 0	
Three Rooms.....	10 5	10 6	16 7	
Four Rooms.....	21 4	21 8	28 0	
Five Rooms.....	24 5	26 2	1 7	
Six Rooms.....	16 6	17 8	1 2	
Seven or More.....	12 7	13 7	1 5	
Unknown.....	5 7	2 7	1 6	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

**TABLE L**  
**Type of On-the-Ranch Housing by Amount of Total Family Income \***  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of housing	Total family income								
	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$5,999	\$6,000-\$6,999	\$7,000 and over
Total, Number.....	497 (100 0%)	12 (2 4%)	46 (9 3%)	113 (22 7%)	110 (22 1%)	96 (19 3%)	52 (10 5%)	30 (6 0%)	38 (7 6%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
House.....	78 3	52 3	50 4	70 3	73 6	91 0	87 4	92 1	91 7
Trailer.....	5 0	0 0	7 4	9 7	5 8	0 0	6 1	4 0	0 0
Apartment.....	1 6	0 0	8 5	1 7	1 0	0 0	0 0	4 0	0 0
Other.....	15 1	47 7	24 7	18 3	19 6	9 0	6 5	0 0	8 3

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers who are not head of a household and those for whom information is not available are excluded

**TABLE M**  
**Type of On-the-Ranch Housing by Ethnic Group**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of housing	Ethnic group								Un- known
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican- American	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	
Total, Number.....	936	433	9	389	41	33	8	9	16
	*(100 0%)	(47 1%)	(1 0%)	(43 3%)	(4 5%)	(3 8%)	(0 9%)	(1 0%)	
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
House.....	87 0	91 0	100 0	86 5	50 9	58 6	82 2	85 4	
Trailer.....	3 1	4 4	0 0	2 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Apartment.....	1 1	0 2	0 0	1 8	0 0	3 6	0 0	0 0	
Other.....	8 7	4 4	0 0	9 3	49 1	7 9	17 8	14 6	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

ceived the largest amount of their earnings in the Sacramento Valley and 18 percent in the Southern Area. Only 5 percent of the farm labor force received their highest earnings in the residual area, yet there is more on-the-ranch housing provided here than in either the Sacramento Valley or the Southern area. This difference probably is based on the important role of dairy and beef cattle industries in the residual area with their need for year-round employees for whom other housing is not easily available.

A few clear regional variations in types of housing are apparent. In the Southern Area, houses are provided less frequently than in the rest of the state with about 78 percent of the on-the-ranch housing being of this type while 11 percent of the on-the-ranch housing in this area is in trailers.

**TABLE N**  
**Type of On-the-Ranch Housing by Area**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Type of housing	Area					
	Total	Southern area	San Joaquin Valley area	Central Coast area	Sacramento Valley area	Residual area
Total, Number.....	936	109	434	202	67	132
	(100 0%)	(10.7%)	(46 4%)	(21 8%)	(7 2%)	(14 1%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
House.....	87 0	78 1	89 0	82 4	84 3	95 5
Trailer.....	3 1	10 9	2 4	2 8	4 4	0 0
Apartment.....	1 1	1 2	1 4	0 5	3 4	0 0
Other.....	8 7	9 8	7 2	14 5	7 8	4 5

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

No striking differences are apparent in the types of on-the-ranch housing utilized when the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley areas are compared. In the Central Coast area, barracks and other labor camp housing is more common than in other areas, 14 percent of the on-the-ranch housing being of this type. In the residual area almost all on-the-ranch housing is in the form of houses.

### Migrant Housing

Survey data indicate there were about 145,100 migrant workers with more than \$100 in California farm earnings in 1965. About 40 percent, or 58,000, were heads of households living with others. Of these, only 8,600, or about 15 percent, took members of their families with them when traveling to work away from their home areas.

Table O provides the survey data on the family incomes of families who moved, as families, in order to work in California agriculture. The large figure in the "unknown" column on the left includes all non-migrant workers and those migrant workers not heads of household. Only those who were heads of their households were asked to estimate total family income.

Undoubtedly these figures are somewhat distorted due to the difficulties encountered in locating and interviewing migrant workers, particularly those with low earnings in California. Making allowances for such distortion, it still appears that most migrants travel with adult friends or relatives or travel alone. Much of the discussion of migrant housing needs has concentrated on the migrant family, including dependent children. The welfare of such families certainly is a serious area of concern but the problem of housing migrant farm workers, purely in terms of numbers, is largely one of housing male, adult work-

TABLE O

**Amount of Total Family Income by Size of Mobile Family Unit<sup>a</sup>**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total family income	Size of mobile family unit								
	Total <sup>a</sup>	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five or six persons	Seven or eight persons	Nine or ten persons	Eleven or more persons
Total, Number.....	239 (100 0%)	176 (73 0%)	7 (2 8%)	22 (9 4%)	6 (2 3%)	12 (5 0%)	5 (1 9%)	9 (3 8%)	2 (0 8%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Less than \$1,000.....	3 7	4 0	27 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	15 7	18 8	34 5	8 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	25 2	17 5	18 8	74 5	63 6	72 8	32 4	0 0	0 0
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	23 0	27 8	0 0	3 5	36 4	0 0	0 0	22 2	0 0
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	11 8	13 0	19 4	0 0	0 0	16 8	0 0	21 1	0 0
\$5,000-\$5,999.....	6 0	5 9	0 0	8 5	0 0	0 0	33 0	22 2	0 0
\$6,000-\$6,999.....	7 1	7 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	34 6	0 0	100 0
\$7,000 and over.....	5 9	5 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 5	0 0	34 4	0 0
Median Family Income.....	\$3,444	\$3,304	\$1,328	\$2,745	\$2,612	\$2,845	\$5,636	\$5,300	\$6,500

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Workers for whom information is not known and those who were not a head of household are excluded. There were 4,628 such workers.

ers. It is possible that more migrant workers would bring their families to work on California farms if better family housing were easily available.

The survey data on types of housing used by migrant workers, like that on permanent housing, provide no real basis for judging the adequacy of that housing. All workers who moved from their homes to work in California agriculture were asked what type of housing they stayed in on the last three jobs in 1965 which required their being away from home overnight. No attempt was made to judge the condition of these accommodations, or to find out if the worker considered them satisfactory.

Table P shows the kind of housing used by mobile farm workers on a total of 156,000 jobs and relates this data to the total California earnings of the workers surveyed. Many of these migrant workers certainly had earnings out of California. This fact makes it difficult to formulate conclusions (from this data) about the type of housing used by workers in various income categories.

Almost two-thirds of the jobs surveyed had migrant workers living either in barracks or houses, that were rented or provided by the grower. Those who lived in tents, their cars, or camped out generally had low earnings in California. Family units in farm labor camps and hotel or motel rooms provided the housing for a greater percentage of those with median earnings below that shown for the total sample, than for those with higher median California earnings. Rooming houses, trailers and barracks were used to a greater extent by those with the highest median earnings in California, presumably the more professional members of the farm labor force.

TABLE P  
Amount of Total California Earnings by Type of Housing on Last Three Jobs  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mobile Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total California earnings	Type of housing utilized by the mobile worker									
	Total	Family unit	Barracks	House	Apartment	Hotel, motel	Rooming house	Trailer	Tent, car, camped out	Other
Total, Number.....	*1,560 (100 0%)	94 (6 0%)	512 (32 8%)	463 (29 7%)	99 (6 3%)	98 (6 2%)	50 (3 2%)	58 (3 7%)	42 (2 7%)	145 (9 3%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
\$100-\$499.....	22 6	22 5	21 8	22 5	28 3	27 8	13 3	9 0	26 4	27 8
\$500-\$999.....	15 9	22 7	18 9	18 8	10 2	16 6	0 0	19 3	21 6	14 9
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	20 5	18 4	21 2	19 4	32 5	16 3	29 5	19 3	28 0	16 1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	28 0	21 1	19 0	26 4	20 1	24 6	16 2	65 5	9 2	17 5
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	13 3	11 3	21 7	8 3	4 0	7 3	21 4	0 0	4 8	18 2
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3 0	2 7	1 1	3 7	3 7	3 7	19 7	4 3	0 0	0 7
\$5,000 and over.....	1 5	1 3	1 2	0 8	1 2	3 7	0 0	0 0	0 0	5 2
Median Earnings	\$1,559	\$1,165	\$1,771	\$1,472	\$1,517	\$1,242	\$2,521	\$2,267	\$814	\$1,500

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Total represents a weighted one percent sample of the worker's housing on his last three jobs away from home. Unknowns and workers who did not stay away from home overnight are excluded.

Table Q distributes these same data by the area in which the migrant worker received his highest earnings or had his base. Unfortunately, no table is available showing the distribution of types of housing utilized by areas in which jobs for migrant workers were located. Hopefully, there is enough of a correlation to give this table some meaning.

The table seems to suggest that barracks and houses, the most frequently used forms of housing for migrant farm workers, are available throughout the State in roughly the same proportion as the supply of farm jobs. The use of other types of housing shows some regional variations.

TABLE Q  
Type of Housing Utilized by the Mobile Worker on His Last Three Jobs by Area  
Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Mobile Workers  
With \$100 or More Farm Earnings in 1965

Area where worker obtained his highest earnings	Type of housing utilized by the mobile worker									
	Total	Family unit	Barracks	House	Apartment	Hotel, motel	Rooming house	Trailer	Tent, car, camped out	Other
Total, Number.....	*1,560 (100 0%)	94 (6.0%)	512 (32.8%)	483 (29.7%)	99 (6.3%)	96 (6.2%)	50 (3.2%)	58 (3.7%)	42 (2.7%)	145 (9.3%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Southern area.....	21.7	19.3	25.1	18.2	29.6	43.8	8.3	33.1	5.8	7.9
San Joaquin Valley area.....	49.2	73.3	40.9	54.1	57.0	18.4	60.0	66.9	52.6	53.5
Central Coast area.....	18.6	5.3	21.5	17.9	3.6	32.9	18.5	0.0	23.4	23.5
Sacramento Valley area.....	8.1	0.0	16.5	7.9	7.6	5.0	13.3	0.0	18.2	5.2
Residual area.....	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Total represents a weighted one percent sample of the worker's housing on his last three jobs away from home. Unknowns and workers who did not stay away from home overnight are excluded.

Workers based in the Southern area more often lived in hotels, motels or trailers while working away from home than those from other areas. Living in tents, cars, or rooming houses and camping out were relatively rare in this area. Utilization of other types of housing tended to follow the statewide pattern.

The San Joaquin Valley is the most important source of farm jobs in California and contains the largest pool of farm labor. Almost half the migrant workers interviewed received the largest amount of their farm wages in this area.

Family units in farm labor camps provided a more important source of migrant farm worker housing in the San Joaquin Valley than in any other major agricultural region of the State. Also, trailers, rooming houses and apartments, relatively, were more often utilized than in other areas. Hotels and motels, on the other hand, played a less important role.

In the Central Coast area, hotels, motels, tents, cars, camping out and other forms of very temporary housing were more frequently used

by farm workers than in the other major areas. Family units, apartments and trailers were relatively unimportant in providing housing for migrant farm workers

The number of migrant workers receiving their highest earnings in the Sacramento Valley or in the residual area is too small to serve as a basis for detailed conclusions. Family units in farm labor camps and trailer housing appear unimportant as housing for migrant farm workers in the Sacramento Valley. Tents, cars and rooming houses may be relatively more important than in most other regions.

**PART VII**  
**APPENDIX**

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following definitions explain the terms used in the tables of this report. They may be simplifications of official definitions, and they are not necessarily the legal definitions. Some definitions pertain only to this study.

**Area (Economic):** The State was divided into five major areas. Each worker was classified into one of these areas according to where he earned the largest amount of his 1965 farm earnings.

**Central Coast Area:** Includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Ventura Counties.

**Sacramento Valley Area:** Includes Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento, Shasta, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba Counties.

**San Joaquin Valley Area:** Includes Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties.

**Southern Area:** Includes Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties.

**Residual Area:** Includes Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity, and Tuolumne Counties.

**Area (Migratory):** For purposes of counting the number of areas in which mobile workers had employment, as presented in Table E, each county outside of the workers' local area (which could include more than one county) was counted as an additional area, see definition of *Migratory Worker*. A state or county or Mexico was counted as an area, only if farm wages were earned there. A migrant worker might have only one area.

**Crops:** Both employee and employer questionnaires gave specific crop information for each week worked. If no questionnaire was obtained crop was assigned from employer code.

**Field Crop:** Includes hay, grain, feed-lots, dry beans, sugar beets, cotton, alfalfa, and sod crops.

**Fruit and Nut Tree:** Includes fruits, nuts, grapes, and olives.

**General Farm:** Includes farms reporting two or more categories of crops. This classification used only if worker was classified by employer code.

**Horticulture:** Includes nurseries, florists, herbs, flower seeds, and bulbs.

**Livestock:** Includes livestock, horse training, poultry, dairies, and egg farms.

**Vegetable:** Includes vegetables, melons, tomatoes, row crops, snap beans, garlic, mushrooms and table beets.

**Direct Production:** Work including services directly connected with producing farm products, such as tractor driving, irrigating and crop dusting.

**Facilitating Service:** Work on the farm but not directly connected with the farm product, such as truck driving, clerical services, maintenance, construction, or managerial.

**Full Employment:** Weeks of full employment consist of those weeks where the worker had wages for four or more days worked, including all employment, anywhere, paid vacations and self-employment.

**Full Unemployment:** Weeks of full unemployment consist of those weeks where the worker reported that he earned less than \$13 in the week and:

1. Was looking for work, or
2. Was waiting to be called back to a job from which he was laid off, or
3. Was waiting to report to a new job scheduled to start within 30 days, or
4. Would have been looking for work except that he believed no work was available in his line of work in the community

**Migrant worker:** Migratory workers were defined for purposes of this report as those who work in more than one area, or in an area distant from their residence. Areas were defined for this purpose by use of a commuting area concept. An area might be only part of a county (East or West Riverside, for example), or it might comprise, for any one worker, a combination of two or three contiguous counties in which he could work without migrating (Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano, for example). Account was taken of the size of the county, the distances involved, and the existence of natural barriers such as mountains. A worker living in a border town such as Yuma, Mexicali, or Tijuana, and working only in a contiguous California county was defined as non-migratory, on the other hand, a worker residing some distance from the border was a migrant, even though he worked in only one California county.

**Out of Labor Force:** Worker was not working and had no earning, and reported that he was on unpaid vacation, on strike, did not want to work, was in school, sick or injured, keeping house, retired or too old to work.

**Partial Employment:** Consists of those weeks where the worker reported less than four days of work, including all employment, anywhere, paid vacation weeks, and self-employment.

**Professional Farm Workers.** Includes workers who are non-students, whose farm earnings composed at least 80% of their total earnings, and who had \$1,000 or more in farm earnings.

**Race or Ethnic Group:** Ethnic group was assigned during interview by visual observation, according to the following designations:

1. Anglo: includes all Caucasians except those of Mexican heritage
2. Negro
3. Mexican includes all workers who appeared to have Mexican heritage with no attempt made to designate birthplace or citizenship
4. Filipino
5. Other Oriental
6. American Indian
7. Other ethnic determination could not be made by visual observation.
8. Unknown interviewer made no entry for ethnic group.

**Total Earnings:** Total farm and nonfarm wages earned in California, as reported for 1965 under the State disability insurance program plus any federal earnings.

**Total Family Income:** Counted only for workers who live alone or who live with relatives and are head of the household. Includes worker's total 1965 earnings from all sources, total family contributions, plus any welfare, pensions, or social insurance benefits the worker or his family received in 1965.

**Total Farm Earnings:** Total wages earned on California farms as reported for 1965 under the State disability insurance program.

## TECHNICAL APPENDIX

### *Design of the Sample*

A sample of 3,488 farm workers was drawn from wage records reported for calendar year 1965 under the California disability insurance program for farm workers not covered by the unemployment insurance program.

A one percent, random sample was selected of workers with farm earnings of \$500 or more by the use of the last two digits of their social security numbers. In addition, a random 0.3 percent sample was drawn from those with farm earnings of \$100 to \$499. Workers with farm earnings below \$100 were excluded from the sample.

**Design of Sample  
Of Workers With Farm Earnings in 1965**

<i>Annual Farm Earnings</i>	<i>Estimated Number of Workers</i>	<i>Percent in Sample</i>	<i>Number in Sample</i>
Less than \$100 -----	256,000	None	None
\$100-\$499 -----	196,400	0.3%	589
\$500 or more -----	239,900	1.0%	2,899
Total -----	742,300	--	3,488

Data available in Department records for workers in the sample included quarterly earnings, both farm and non-farm subject earnings, paid by each of their employers. In addition Department records contain the name and address of each farm employer, and a record of the type of activities performed by each employer.

### *Employer Information*

A letter was mailed to the California employers of each worker in the sample, requesting weekly work, wage and crop information for all periods of employment in 1965 and, among other data, the worker's latest address. These questionnaires were sent to both farm employers and unemployment-insurance-subject employers.

The first mailing of employer questionnaires made in August 1966 amounted to 13,300 letters. An additional 5,200 "second requests" for information were sent to employers who did not respond within 60 days of the initial request.

Altogether about 11,200, or 84 percent, of the employer questionnaires were completed and returned, however, for 92 percent of the workers in the sample at least one employer responded for each worker.

Because of the data obtained from the wage record file and collected from employers, considerable information was available regarding the characteristics of the workers who were not interviewed.

### *Location and Interview of Sample Workers*

All the workers in the sample had social security account numbers ending in digits "45". A list of the workers to be interviewed, showing name and social security account number, was prepared and distributed to the Farm Labor Service offices, and also to Unemployment

Insurance offices in rural areas, and to Service Centers in metropolitan areas, so that workers could be easily identified as being either in the sample or not in the sample

Location of the workers in the sample began with the addresses supplied by the workers' 1965 employers. In addition, as 1966 quarterly wage reports were received (data for the first three quarters were available before the end of the survey), and the workers' 1966 employers were identified, these employers were contacted for information about the workers whereabouts. Most of the workers who were located were found by using the information obtained from their 1966 employers. Efforts to reach workers through publicity or by writing letters to individuals were not very productive, nor were attempts to locate workers by searching the active files in local offices or service centers. Farm employers cooperated by giving information to farm labor representatives or by responding to mailed questionnaires but they did not, in general, take an active part in locating the workers. Some workers were found through the file of drivers licenses maintained by the California Department of Motor Vehicles. The field interviews were conducted by personnel of the Farm Labor Service, both permanent and seasonal employees were used.

They were selected to include a substantial proportion capable of carrying out interviews in Spanish. Training sessions for those selected to interview the workers were held in September 1966. An intensive effort was made to locate and interview the workers selected for the sample during the fall and winter months of 1966-1967, and continued, on a reduced scale, through June 1967.

Before a worker was interviewed, all the weekly wage and employment data collected from his 1965 employers was transcribed onto his questionnaire in order to stimulate his recall of his work experience in that year. This part of the interview was thus narrowed down to what the worker did during the weeks he was not employed on a California farm or in employment presently covered by unemployment insurance.

Most of the interviews were carried out at the worker's residence and at a prearranged time, although some were made on the job site, in local offices, or in other places. A payment of \$3.00 per interview was a factor in persuading the worker to set a time and place for the interview. The payment created no administrative problems; each worker signed a receipt for the \$3.00, and the interviewer included this in his State travel expense claim.

With the cooperation of agencies in other states, some workers with out-of-state residence were interviewed at their homes. The 56 workers who were interviewed in another state accounted for about half of these for whom a complete out-of-state address was obtained. Plans were made to send interviewers into Mexico, but permission to enter Mexico for this purpose could not be secured from the Mexican authorities. Complete Mexican addresses were known for about 100 of the workers who were not interviewed, so that if interviewers had been allowed into Mexico, perhaps another 50 could have been located and interviewed.

Of the 1460 workers in the sample who were not interviewed, 36 were reported to have died, 53 were said to be in military service, and 42 were located but refused to respond. One reason for failure to locate many of the workers is that they had little or no earnings in California agricultural or in covered employment in 1966. As a result of this problem a separate study of turnover in the farm labor force for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 by earnings level and other characteristics is being prepared.

#### Expansion of the Data

The proportion of workers interviewed was not evenly distributed throughout the sample, but rather, exhibited wide variation indicating a biased selection. Success in locating workers for interview was greater

**Number and Percentage Interviewed**  
**Distributed by Amount of Farm Earnings and Mobility Status**  
**Unadjusted Sample Data**

Amount of Farm Earnings	Workers in Sample		Nonmigratory Workers		Migratory Workers	
	Total	Percent Interviewed	Total	Percent Interviewed	Total	Percent Interviewed
\$100-\$499.....	689	43.8%	442	47.1%	147	34.0%
500-999.....	883	52.3	586	54.8	297	47.5
1,000-1,499.....	468	55.5	282	57.8	176	51.7
1,500-1,999.....	331	54.1	202	56.9	129	49.6
2,000-2,499.....	246	53.7	133	53.9	113	45.1
2,500-2,999.....	208	59.6	124	67.7	84	47.6
3,000-3,499.....	184	69.6	120	79.2	64	61.6
3,500-3,999.....	141	75.2	100	85.0	41	61.2
4,000-4,499.....	120	84.2	94	89.4	26	65.4
4,500-4,999.....	109	78.9	91	83.5	18	56.6
5,000-5,499.....	63	93.8	57	94.7	6	83.3
5,500-5,999.....	43	98.0	38	97.4	5	60.0
6,000 or more.....	113	87.6	107	87.8	6	83.3
Total.....	3,488	58.1	2,376	63.0	1,112	47.8

for nonmigratory than for migratory workers. The probability of interviewing workers doubled as earnings increased, about 44 percent of those with earnings ranging from \$100 to \$499 were interviewed compared with 88 percent of those who earned \$6,000 or more. In addition, if workers are classified by the crops in which they worked, those who worked in livestock or on a general farm had a larger proportion interviewed than those who had worked in vegetables or in fruit and nuts.

A weighted expansion was used to compensate for the bias introduced by the size and the skewness of this nonresponse. This could be done because the data available from the Departments' wage and employer files and the data collected from employers could be used to (1) select a random sample on which to base the study (2) measure the response rate for various groups or categories of workers, and (3) supply known parameters to which data obtained from interviews could be expanded.

A weighting system based on annual farm earnings and mobility status (26 weights) was tested against known totals and was found unsatisfactory, particularly with respect to crop data. The weighting system adopted included six crop classifications, as well as two mobility status groups and 13 earnings groups, for a total of 156 weights. This procedure was feasible only because of the use of a computer to prepare the tabulations. The weighting system was equivalent to dividing the sample into 156 strata and expanding each stratum to the number known to be in the original sample. The basic assumption was that variations within the strata were more nearly random than in the data collected taken as a whole, so that the bias would be substantially reduced.

An additional step in adjusting the sample was to expand data for workers with earnings ranging from \$100 to \$499 to the one percent level, so that they could be combined with the data for workers with higher earnings and sample totals could be derived.

## APPENDIX TABLES

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**APPENDIX TABLE 1**  
**Weeks of Full Employment by Sex**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number.....	4,887 (100 0%)	3,799 (78 1%)	1,089 (22 0%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Under 15 weeks.....	40 7	34 3	63 5
15-19 weeks.....	7 9	7 2	10 4
20-26 weeks.....	10 0	10 7	7 6
27-39 weeks.....	16 9	19 1	9 0
40-49 weeks.....	10 6	12 4	4 2
50-52 weeks.....	18 9	16 2	5 4

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**APPENDIX TABLE 2**  
**Weeks of Full Unemployment by Sex**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number.....	4,887 (100 0%)	3,799 (78 1%)	1,089 (22 0%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
0 Weeks.....	29 5	28 7	32 4
1-4 Weeks.....	12 6	13 3	10 1
5-9 Weeks.....	13 3	15 3	6 2
10-14 Weeks.....	11 4	12 0	9 5
15-26 Weeks.....	20 8	20 3	22 9
27-39 Weeks.....	7 9	6 7	12 1
40 Or More Weeks.....	4 4	3 7	6 9

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

**Weeks Out of Labor Force by Sex**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	3,799 (78 1%)	1,069 (22 0%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
0 Weeks.....	46 5	50 5	32 6
1-4 Weeks.....	7 5	8 5	4 0
5-9 Weeks.....	6 9	6 9	7 1
10-14 Weeks.....	5 6	5 9	4 4
15-26 Weeks.....	8 9	7 4	14 3
27-39 Weeks.....	10 8	10 7	11 2
40 Or More Weeks.....	13 7	10 1	26 3

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

APPENDIX TABLE 4

**Weeks of Partial Employment by Sex**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	3,799 (78 1%)	1,069 (22 0%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
0 Weeks.....	23 4	24 6	19 1
1-4 Weeks.....	55 8	56 4	47 2
5-9 Weeks.....	23 3	23 2	23 7
10-14 Weeks.....	7 5	8 4	4 0
15-26 Weeks.....	5 0	5 4	3 0
27-39 Weeks.....	1 2	1 5	0 2
40 Or More Weeks.....	0 5	0 5	1 0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

APPENDIX TABLE 5

**Weeks of Full Employment by Age**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full Unemployment	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Un- known
Total, Number....	4,867 *(100 0%)	1,093 (22 9%)	578 (12 1%)	788 (16 5%)	917 (19 2%)	599 (12 5%)	571 (11 9%)	237 (5 0%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
Under 15 Weeks.....	40 7	77 2	33 7	23 6	32 5	29 6	23 0	47 3	
15-19 Weeks.....	7 9	8 8	11 1	10 1	7 1	4 6	2 8	12 1	
20-24 Weeks.....	10 0	5 7	9 5	9 0	7 6	12 4	19 8	16 0	
25-29 Weeks.....	16 9	5 8	21 2	20 2	20 6	23 7	18 4	9 8	
30-34 Weeks.....	10 6	1 7	14 9	15 3	15 0	10 4	12 8	4 5	
35-39 Weeks.....	13 9	1 0	9 6	21 8	17 1	19 3	23 2	10 3	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

**Weeks of Full Unemployment by Age**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full Unemployment	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Un- known
Total, Number....	4,867 *(100 0%)	1,093 (22 9%)	576 (12.1%)	788 (16 5%)	917 (19 2%)	599 (12 5%)	571 (11 9%)	237 (5 0%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	29 5	27 4	19 9	36 9	27 6	80 0	32 1	39 5	
1-4 Weeks.....	12 6	23 8	10 0	8 3	16 7	9 2	11 8	2 5	
5-9 Weeks.....	13 3	22 9	14 5	10 8	9 9	10 2	8 1	8 0	
10-14 Weeks.....	11 4	11 7	10 6	9 6	13 4	9 7	11 3	10 0	
15-20 Weeks.....	20 8	8 1	25 5	24 2	24 1	26 4	20 5	30 9	
21-29 Weeks.....	7 9	2 8	12 7	5 9	8 0	9 3	13 2	7 4	
30 Or More Weeks.....	4 4	3 3	5 8	4 2	6 5	5 2	2 9	1 6	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

**Weeks Out of Labor Force by Age**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	1,093 (22 0%)	575 (12 1%)	788 (16 5%)	917 (19 2%)	599 (12 5%)	571 (11 9%)	237 (5 0%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	46 5	12 0	50 9	57 1	56 8	58 6	66 7	41 4	
1-4 Weeks.....	7 5	3 7	9 9	10 0	7 3	9 6	8 8	4 9	
5-9 Weeks.....	6 9	2 4	7 9	10 4	8 4	8 5	6 8	7 1	
10-14 Weeks.....	5 6	2 2	6 9	6 0	8 6	5 7	4 3	7 1	
15-26 Weeks.....	8 9	15 4	12 4	4 8	6 3	6 2	4 0	12 4	
27-39 Weeks.....	10 8	32 7	5 7	1 6	6 9	2 1	4 1	3 5	
40 Or More Weeks.....	13.7	31.6	6 4	10 1	5 8	9 2	4.7	23 5	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

**Weeks of Partial Employment by Age**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Age								
	Total	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	1,093 (22 0%)	576 (12 1%)	788 (16 5%)	917 (19 2%)	599 (12 5%)	571 (11 9%)	237 (5 0%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	10 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	23 4	12 3	19 3	27 2	27 7	26 1	30 1	25 7	
1-4 Weeks.....	33 3	35 4	42 3	44 3	37 4	33 6	37 3	33 0	
5-9 Weeks.....	23 3	33 9	24 9	15 7	21 9	24 0	17 7	18 5	
10-14 Weeks.....	7 5	8 0	7 5	7 2	8 8	6 5	7 1	6 0	
15-26 Weeks.....	6 0	6 9	5 5	3 5	3 2	4 2	6 9	3 3	
27-39 Weeks.....	1 2	3 1	0 0	2 1	0 5	0 0	0 3	1 5	
40 Or More Weeks.....	0 6	0 4	0 0	0 0	0.5	0 5	0 6	5 3	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

**Weeks of Full Employment by Ethnic Group**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Un-known
Total, Number.....	4,887 *(100 0%)	2,088 (43 7%)	158 (3 3%)	2,182 (45 0%)	164 (3 4%)	101 (2 1%)	60 (1 3%)	27 (0 6%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Under 15 Weeks.....	40 7	41 2	48 0	40 3	16 1	41 2	87 6	78 4	
15-19 Weeks.....	7 9	7 6	9 2	8 8	8 6	3 1	0 0	0 0	
20-26 Weeks.....	10 0	7 3	9 8	12 2	18 9	14 7	0 0	0 0	
27-39 Weeks.....	16 9	14 6	14 2	19 0	30 6	1 4	4 1	7 1	
40-49 Weeks.....	10 6	9 2	6 6	12 0	19 9	8 7	4 3	4 8	
50-52 Weeks.....	13 9	20 2	12 2	7 6	6 9	30 9	3 9	9 7	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

**Weeks of Full Unemployment by Ethnic Group**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Ethnic group								
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	Un-known
Total, Number.....	4,887 *(100 0%)	2,088 (43 7%)	158 (3 3%)	2,182 (46 6%)	164 (3 4%)	101 (3 1%)	60 (1 3%)	27 (0 6%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
0 Weeks.....	29 5	39 5	21 9	22 3	13 3	44 8	6 2	16 5	
1-4 Weeks.....	12 6	12 7	6 2	11 6	15 1	23 4	2 0	47 2	
5-9 Weeks.....	13 3	11 3	10 5	15 2	18 2	9 4	17 0	4 8	
10-14 Weeks.....	11 4	9 6	6 8	12 9	20 2	10 0	2 3	7 1	
15-26 Weeks.....	20 8	16 1	22 5	28 6	22 6	4 4	4 1	0 0	
27-39 Weeks.....	7 9	8 6	26 8	6 2	10 6	1 6	9 4	0 0	
40 Or More Weeks.....	4 4	2 2	5 6	5 1	0 0	6 4	58 9	24 3	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

**Weeks Out of Labor Force by Ethnic Group**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Ethnic group								Un-known
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	2,088 (43 7%)	158 (3 3%)	2,182 (45 0%)	164 (3 4%)	101 (2 1%)	60 (1 3%)	27 (0 6%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	46 5	47 8	59 7	42 2	57 1	50 1	51 9	40 0	
1-4 Weeks.....	7 5	6 1	12 3	8 2	12 7	6 4	2 0	5 0	
5-9 Weeks.....	6 9	5 6	3 3	9 0	6 3	0 0	2 2	0 0	
10-14 Weeks.....	5 6	5 4	1 2	6 7	4 7	1 6	0 0	0 0	
15-26 Weeks.....	8 9	7 0	8 2	11 4	4 8	8 7	0 0	0 0	
27-39 Weeks.....	10 8	10 6	9 6	10 2	12 0	18 7	10 9	47 2	
40 Or More Weeks.....	13 7	17 4	5 7	12 2	2 3	14 5	0 0	0 0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

APPENDIX TABLE 12

**Weeks of Partial Employment by Ethnic Group**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Ethnic group								Un-known
	Total	Anglo	Negro	Mexican	Filipino	Other Oriental	American Indian	Other	
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	2,088 (43 7%)	158 (3 3%)	2,182 (45 0%)	164 (3 4%)	101 (2 1%)	60 (1 3%)	27 (0 6%)	87
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	23 4	29 3	19 2	16 9	21 1	44 2	27 0	40 9	
1-4 Weeks.....	38 8	37 0	30 0	41 5	42 2	31 6	53 2	4 8	
5-9 Weeks.....	23 3	19 6	28 0	27 2	25 2	18 9	8 3	0 0	
10-14 Weeks.....	7 6	7 0	14 5	7 9	8 0	0 0	5 4	7 1	
15-26 Weeks.....	5 0	4 9	7 3	4 6	3 4	3 2	0 0	47 2	
27-39 Weeks.....	1 2	1 2	1 0	1 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
40 Or More Weeks.....	0 6	0 8	0 0	0 3	0 0	2 1	6 2	0 0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

**APPENDIX TABLE 13**  
**Weeks of Full Employment by Number of Employers**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Number of employers						Unknown
	Total	1 employer	2 employers	3 employers	4 employers	5 or more employers	
Total, Number.....	4,887 (100 0%)	1,950 (40 1%)	882 (17 7%)	530 (10 9%)	251 (7 2%)	1,168 (24 0%)	7
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
Under 15 Weeks.....	40 7	43 0	38 3	51 2	42 9	33 1	
15-19 Weeks.....	7 9	3 9	11 2	8 1	15 3	9 8	
20-26 Weeks.....	10 0	6 8	7 5	8 7	8 0	18 7	
27-36 Weeks.....	15 9	9 6	17 0	17 5	21 9	27 2	
40-49 Weeks.....	10 6	10 6	14 3	8 7	7 0	9 8	
50-52 Weeks.....	13 9	23 2	11 6	5 8	4 4	1 5	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

**APPENDIX TABLE 14**  
**Weeks of Full Unemployment by Number of Employers**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Number of employers						Unknown
	Total	1 employer	2 employers	3 employers	4 employers	5 or more employers	
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	1,950 (40 1%)	882 (17 7%)	530 (10 9%)	251 (7 2%)	1,168 (24 0%)	7
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	29 5	46 5	33 4	16 2	21 8	6 5	
1-4 Weeks.....	12 6	15 8	13 0	12 0	13 9	6 9	
5-9 Weeks.....	13 3	9 4	13 2	15 4	11 4	18 8	
10-14 Weeks.....	11 4	8 5	10 4	12 9	10 8	16 7	
15-28 Weeks.....	20 3	10 0	18 2	25 3	20 3	35 4	
27-39 Weeks.....	7 9	5 5	5 2	10 3	9 4	19 3	
40 Or More Weeks.....	4 4	4 2	6 6	5 6	2 5	3 2	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

**Weeks Out of Labor Force by Number of Employers**  
**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers**  
**With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965**

Weeks out of labor force	Number of employers						Unknown
	Total	1 employer	2 employers	3 employers	4 employers	5 or more employers	
Total, Number.....	4,827 (100 0%)	1,950 (40 1%)	862 (17 7%)	530 (10 9%)	351 (7 2%)	1,168 (24 0%)	7
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100.0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	45 5	49 9	47 8	43 8	32 3	46 1	
1-4 Weeks.....	7 5	5 3	5 5	7 4	7 6	12 6	
5-9 Weeks.....	6 9	3 5	4 4	5 0	19 0	11 7	
10-14 Weeks.....	5 6	3 7	5 1	3 8	7 5	9 4	
15-26 Weeks.....	8 9	7 0	8 6	12 4	6 2	11 6	
27-39 Weeks.....	10 8	10 5	13 6	18 8	5 9	6 6	
40 Or More Weeks.....	13 7	20 0	15.1	9.3	21 5	2 0	

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 16

**Weeks of Partial Employment by Number of Employers**  
**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers**  
**With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965**

Weeks of partial employment	Number of employers						Unknown
	Total	1 employer	2 employers	3 employers	4 employers	5 or more employers	
Total, Number.....	4,827 (100 0%)	1,950 (40 1%)	862 (17 7%)	530 (10 9%)	351 (7 2%)	1,168 (24 0%)	7
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	23 4	41 2	21 7	14 3	6 2	4 4	
1-4 Weeks.....	38 8	35 8	50 3	59 3	55 4	25 3	
5-9 Weeks.....	23 3	11 8	18 8	23.6	27.4	43 9	
10-14 Weeks.....	7 6	4 3	4 3	5 1	5 9	17 4	
15-26 Weeks.....	5 0	4 1	3 6	3 2	5 1	8 5	
27-39 Weeks.....	1 2	1 3	1 4	3 3	0 0	0 4	
40 Or More Weeks.....	0 6	1 4	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 2	

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 17

**Weeks of Full Employment by Number of Areas Worked**  
**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers**  
**With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965**

Weeks of full employment	Number of areas worked					
	Total	1 area	2 areas	3 areas	4 areas	5 or more areas
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	3,913 (80 4%)	692 (14 2%)	182 (3 7%)	54 (1 1%)	26 (0 5%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
Under 15 Weeks.....	40 7	43 0	31 9	32 3	19 6	37 7
15-19 Weeks.....	7 9	6 6	14 9	9 9	4 3	7 6
20-26 Weeks.....	10 0	9 0	13 8	14 3	27 6	5 7
27-39 Weeks.....	16 9	14 0	26 6	33 6	39 1	34 2
40-49 Weeks.....	10 6	10 5	10 5	9 2	7 6	14 8
50-52 Weeks.....	13 9	16 7	2 5	0 8	2 0	0 0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 18

**Weeks of Full Unemployment by Number of Areas Worked**  
**Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers**  
**With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965**

Weeks of full unemployment	Number of areas worked					
	Total	1 area	2 areas	3 areas	4 areas	5 or more areas
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	3,913 (80 4%)	692 (14 2%)	182 (3 7%)	54 (1 1%)	26 (0 5%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
0 Weeks.....	29 5	35 1	8 3	3 2	2 0	7 8
1-4 Weeks.....	12 6	13 3	10 3	7 9	3 7	13 5
5-9 Weeks.....	13 3	12 0	19 3	15 3	19 6	7 6
10-14 Weeks.....	11 4	10 5	13 4	18 6	26 0	25 7
15-26 Weeks.....	20 8	17 2	32 0	45 7	45 1	45 6
27-39 Weeks.....	7 9	7 2	13 0	9 2	3 6	0 0
40 Or More Weeks.....	4 4	4 6	4 8	0 0	0 0	0 0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 19

**Weeks Out of Labor Force by Number of Areas Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Number of areas worked					
	Total	1 area	2 areas	3 areas	4 areas	5 or more areas
Total, Number.....	4,807 (100 0%)	3,913 (80 4%)	692 (14 2%)	182 (3 7%)	54 (1 1%)	26 (0 5%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
0 Weeks.....	48 5	45 6	45 7	45 7	46 1	42 7
1-4 Weeks.....	7 5	7 0	9 5	5 2	20 2	0 0
5-9 Weeks.....	5 9	5 8	10 5	16 2	6 7	5 7
10-14 Weeks.....	5 6	4 0	12 5	10 3	4 0	35 3
15-25 Weeks.....	8 9	3 9	8 0	8 7	22 1	12 4
27-39 Weeks.....	10 8	12 0	6 1	9 1	0 0	0 0
40 Or More Weeks.....	13 7	15 8	6 6	1 8	0 0	0 0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

APPENDIX TABLE 20

**Weeks of Partial Employment by Number of Areas Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Number of areas worked					
	Total	1 area	2 areas	3 areas	4 areas	5 or more areas
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	3,913 (80 4%)	692 (14 2%)	182 (3 7%)	54 (1 1%)	26 (0 5%)
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%
0 Weeks.....	23 4	26 0	13 2	0 8	5 7	7 6
1-4 Weeks.....	33 8	39 5	40 4	25 6	23 4	5 7
5-9 Weeks.....	23 3	20 9	29 2	45 4	42 2	23 0
10-14 Weeks.....	7 6	6 8	8 2	22 7	10 5	15 3
15-25 Weeks.....	5 0	4 6	5 5	5 5	13 3	43 4
27-39 Weeks.....	1 2	0 9	3 5	0 0	0 0	0 0
40 Or More Weeks.....	0 6	0 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**APPENDIX TABLE 21**  
**Weeks of Full Employment by Number of Crops in Which Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Number of crops in which worked						Unknown
	Total	1 crop	2 crops	3 crops	4 crops	5 or more crops	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	3,024 (62 4%)	1,402 (28 9%)	375 (7 7%)	44 (0 9%)	0 (0 0%)	22
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
Under 15 Weeks.....	40 7	42 4	43 0	21 0	4 8	0 0	
15-19 Weeks.....	7 9	6 9	8 5	14 6	5 2	0 0	
20-26 Weeks.....	10 0	7 8	12 8	16 3	17 5	0 0	
27-30 Weeks.....	16 9	13 9	18 3	22 3	51 9	0 0	
40-49 Weeks.....	10 6	10 5	10 2	13 4	4 8	0 0	
50-52 Weeks.....	13 9	15 3	7 2	2 3	15 8	0 0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

**APPENDIX TABLE 22**  
**Weeks of Full Unemployment by Number of Crops in Which Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Number of crops in which worked						Unknown
	Total	1 crop	2 crops	3 crops	4 crops	5 or more crops	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	3,024 (62 4%)	1,402 (28 9%)	375 (7 7%)	44 (0 9%)	0 (0 0%)	22
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	25 5	27 1	19 7	7 5	20 6	0 0	
1-4 Weeks.....	12 6	14 8	8 9	10 5	4 8	0 0	
5-9 Weeks.....	13 3	10 5	18 3	12 3	40 2	0 0	
10-14 Weeks.....	11 4	10 5	13 1	13 2	7 7	0 0	
15-26 Weeks.....	20 5	15 9	27 0	38 1	26 8	0 0	
27-39 Weeks.....	7 9	5 9	11 0	13 7	0 0	0 0	
40 Or More Weeks.....	4 4	5 1	2 0	4 6	0 0	0 0	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 23

**Weeks Out of Labor Force by Number of Crops in Which Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Number of crops in which worked						Unknown
	Total	1 crop	2 crops	3 crops	4 crops	5 or more crops	
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	3,024 (62 4%)	1,402 (28 9%)	375 (7 7%)	44 (0 0%)	0 (0 0%)	22
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	49 5	49 1	43 8	81 0	54 3	0 0	
1-4 Weeks.....	7 5	5 6	3 6	14 8	8 9	0 0	
5-9 Weeks.....	5 9	6 5	7 1	9 9	5 2	0 0	
10-14 Weeks.....	5 6	4 9	5 7	8 2	31 5	0 0	
15-26 Weeks.....	8 9	7 8	13 5	2 3	0 0	0 0	
27-39 Weeks.....	10 8	11 7	11 4	3 8	0 0	0 0	
40 Or More Weeks.....	13 7	17 4	9 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 24

**Weeks of Partial Employment by Number of Crops in Which Worked**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Number of crops in which worked						Unknown
	Total	1 crop	2 crops	3 crops	4 crops	5 or more crops	
Total, Number.....	4,867 (100 0%)	3,024 (62 4%)	1,402 (28 9%)	375 (7 7%)	44 (0 0%)	0 (0 0%)	22
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	23 4	30 3	12 8	8 7	15 8	0 0	
1-4 Weeks.....	38 8	39 8	20 1	34 4	9 6	0 0	
5-9 Weeks.....	22 3	17 7	31 4	32 8	49 0	0 0	
10-14 Weeks.....	7 6	5 7	10 2	13 4	12 0	0 0	
15-26 Weeks.....	5 0	4 8	4 2	9 8	8 6	0 0	
27-39 Weeks.....	1 2	0 7	2 3	0 5	4 8	0 0	
40 Or More Weeks.....	0 6	0 9	0 0	0 6	0 0	0 0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 25

**Weeks of Full Employment by Type of Farm Work**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Type of farm work				
	Total	Direct production	Facilitating service	Both	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100.0%)	4,157 (89.9%)	251 (6.4%)	218 (4.7%)	243
Total, Percent.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Under 15 Weeks.....	40.7	44.6	19.2	11.3	
15-19 Weeks.....	7.9	8.2	1.1	8.3	
20-26 Weeks.....	10.0	9.7	18.1	15.0	
27-39 Weeks.....	16.9	17.2	10.0	19.9	
40-49 Weeks.....	10.6	10.1	11.3	16.3	
50-62 Weeks.....	13.9	10.2	40.3	29.3	

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

APPENDIX TABLE 26

**Weeks of Full Unemployment by Type of Farm Work**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Type of farm work				
	Total	Direct production	Facilitating service	Both	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100.0%)	4,157 (89.9%)	251 (6.4%)	218 (4.7%)	243
Total, Percent.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 Weeks.....	29.5	25.9	55.8	40.0	
1-4 Weeks.....	12.6	13.4	9.1	7.7	
5-9 Weeks.....	13.3	14.2	2.8	14.3	
10-14 Weeks.....	11.4	11.5	9.3	6.1	
15-26 Weeks.....	20.2	22.6	6.3	17.0	
27-39 Weeks.....	7.9	7.9	15.2	7.6	
40 Or More Weeks.....	4.4	4.6	1.5	5.3	

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

APPENDIX TABLE 27

**Weeks Out of Labor Force by Type of Farm Work**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Type of farm work				
	Total	Direct production	Facilitating service	Both	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,887 *(100 0%)	4,157 (89 9%)	251 (5 4%)	218 (4 7%)	248
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	46 5	48 0	69 9	64 8	
1-4 Weeks.....	7 5	7 5	8 9	10 3	
5-9 Weeks.....	6 9	7 2	2 5	11 0	
10-14 Weeks.....	6 6	5 7	7 4	4 0	
15-26 Weeks.....	8 9	9 6	3 0	3 1	
27-39 Weeks.....	10 8	12 0	3 0	4 2	
40 Or More Weeks.....	13 7	15 0	6 4	2 6	

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 28

**Weeks of Partial Employment by Type of Farm Work**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Type of farm work				
	Total	Direct production	Facilitating service	Both	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,887 *(100 0%)	4,157 (89 9%)	251 (5 4%)	218 (4 7%)	248
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	23 4	19 4	55 7	35 5	
1-4 Weeks.....	38 8	39 9	30 7	40 1	
5-9 Weeks.....	23 3	25 7	4 7	12 7	
10-14 Weeks.....	7 6	7 6	2 1	9 7	
15-26 Weeks.....	3 0	3 6	2 6	1 2	
27-39 Weeks.....	1 2	1 2	0 8	0 7	
40 Or More Weeks.....	0 6	0 4	3 4	0 0	

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 29

**Weeks of Full Employment by Household Status**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	2,042 (42 0%)	2,063 (42 4%)	767 (15 6%)	4
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
Under 15 Weeks.....	40 7	17 2	88 6	28 0	
16-19 Weeks.....	7 9	4 8	9 7	11 4	
20-28 Weeks.....	10 0	10 9	6 7	16 5	
27-39 Weeks.....	16 9	22 5	9 5	22 1	
40-49 Weeks.....	10 6	16 9	3 2	13 6	
50-52 Weeks.....	13 9	27 6	2 4	8 3	

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

APPENDIX TABLE 30

**Weeks of Full Unemployment by Household Status**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	2,042 (42 0%)	2,063 (42 4%)	767 (15 6%)	4
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	29 5	34 4	29 3	17 2	
1-4 Weeks.....	12 6	11 5	14 8	9 7	
5-9 Weeks.....	13 3	12 4	14 6	11 9	
10-14 Weeks.....	11 4	11 6	9 4	16 5	
15-26 Weeks.....	20 8	21 2	18 2	26 8	
27-39 Weeks.....	7 9	6 1	7 7	13 2	
40 Or More Weeks.....	4 4	2 8	6 9	4 7	

Note. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages

APPENDIX TABLE 31

**Weeks Out of Labor Force by Household Status**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	2,042 (42 0%)	2,063 (42 4%)	757 (15 6%)	4
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	46 5	85 9	24 8	53 7	
1-4 Weeks.....	7 5	9 9	4 0	10 8	
5-9 Weeks.....	6 9	8 3	5 3	7 7	
10-14 Weeks.....	5 6	5 3	3 4	12 6	
15-26 Weeks.....	9 9	4 4	14 5	5 7	
27-39 Weeks.....	10 8	3 1	20 5	5 2	
40 Or More Weeks.....	13 7	3 2	27 6	4 3	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 32

**Weeks of Partial Employment by Household Status**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Household status				
	Total	Live with others—head of household	Live with others—not head of household	Live alone	Unknown
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	2,042 (42 0%)	2,063 (42 4%)	757 (15 6%)	4
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	23 4	32 7	14 6	22 0	
1-4 Weeks.....	38 8	37 9	41 2	34 9	
5-9 Weeks.....	23 3	18 9	28 0	22 3	
10-14 Weeks.....	7 6	6 9	7 5	10 1	
15-26 Weeks.....	5 0	2 9	6 3	7 4	
27-39 Weeks.....	1 2	0 2	1 7	2 5	
40 Or More Weeks.....	0 6	0 5	0 7	0 8	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 33

**Weeks of Full Employment by Education**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full employment	Education							Unknown
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1-7	Grade 8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 or higher	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	269 (5 6%)	836 (17 3%)	1,573 (32 5%)	630 (13 0%)	817 (16 9%)	708 (14 6%)	33
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
Under 15 Weeks.....	40 7	36 1	87 7	30 6	30 7	35 2	25 0	
15-19 Weeks.....	7 9	6 3	6 6	9 1	8 8	10 3	4 6	
20-29 Weeks.....	10 0	14 5	4 3	13 7	11 4	9 2	6 5	
27-39 Weeks.....	16 9	20 3	1 5	21 3	23 4	17 1	17 4	
40-49 Weeks.....	10 6	13 8	0 4	13 9	9 3	11 4	14 7	
50-52 Weeks.....	13 9	9 0	0 6	11 3	16 4	16 9	31 7	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 34

**Weeks of Full Unemployment by Education**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of full unemployment	Education							Unknown
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1-7	Grade 8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 or higher	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	269 (5.6%)	836 (17 3%)	1,573 (32 5%)	630 (13 0%)	817 (16 9%)	708 (14 6%)	33
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	29 5	30 2	34 2	25 8	26 5	27 6	38 2	
1-4 Weeks.....	12 6	11 4	26 1	7 9	8 1	9 1	13 7	
5-9 Weeks.....	13 3	9 3	26 4	11 3	11 6	9 0	10 4	
10-14 Weeks.....	11 4	11 4	9 1	14 1	12 1	8 8	9 9	
15-26 Weeks.....	20 8	29 2	1 5	28 8	22 3	22 3	19 0	
27-39 Weeks.....	7 9	7 9	0 0	7 6	14 0	13 9	6 6	
40 Or More Weeks..	4 4	0 5	0 8	4 4	5 2	9 2	3 0	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 35

**Weeks Out of Labor Force by Education**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks out of labor force	Education							Unknown
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1-7	Grade 8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 or higher	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	269 (5 6%)	838 (17 3%)	1,573 (32 5%)	630 (13 0%)	817 (16 9%)	708 (14 6%)	33
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	46 5	66 0	2 8	47 5	68 6	62 4	63 9	
1-4 Weeks.....	7 5	3 0	0 6	10 6	8 1	9 4	8 1	
5-9 Weeks.....	6 9	6 3	0 4	11 5	6 8	8 8	5 5	
10-14 Weeks.....	5 6	4 8	1 5	9 7	4 4	4 5	3 4	
15-26 Weeks.....	8 9	9 0	13 4	8 0	9 0	5 9	8 7	
27-39 Weeks.....	10 8	3 1	42 1	4 6	4 9	4 9	3 1	
40 Or More Weeks...	13 7	17 7	39 3	8 1	8 3	7 1	7 4	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 36

**Weeks of Partial Employment by Education**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Weeks of partial employment	Education							Unknown
	Total	No education	Still in school	Grades 1-7	Grade 8	Grades 9-11	Grade 12 or higher	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	269 (5 6%)	838 (17 3%)	1,573 (32 5%)	630 (13 0%)	817 (16 9%)	708 (14 6%)	33
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
0 Weeks.....	23 4	18 0	13 8	20 5	27 0	23 8	39 6	
1-4 Weeks.....	38 8	27 1	35 6	39 6	37 9	43 7	35 9	
5-9 Weeks.....	23 3	21 7	30 0	24 7	25 6	17 3	12 8	
10-14 Weeks.....	7 6	6 9	7 9	0 3	5 6	8 4	5 3	
15-26 Weeks.....	5 0	3 9	7 4	4 2	3 1	5 9	5 1	
27-39 Weeks.....	1 2	0 9	4 0	1 0	0 3	0 2	0 5	
40 Or More Weeks...	0 6	1 6	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 7	0 7	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

**APPENDIX TABLE 37**  
**Weeks of Full Employment by Total California Earnings**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of full employment										
	Total	Less than six weeks	6-10 weeks	11-15 weeks	16-20 weeks	21-25 weeks	26-30 weeks	31-40 weeks	41-51 weeks	52 weeks	Un-known
Total, Number	4,867 (100.0%)	982 (19.8%)	603 (12.4%)	497 (10.2%)	367 (7.6%)	341 (7.0%)	220 (6.6%)	644 (13.3%)	686 (12.1%)	629 (10.9%)	18
Total, Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
\$100-	25.4	89.8	33.3	13.1	3.8	6.6	8.0	0.0	2.2	3.2	
\$100-	16.1	8.7	69.9	37.5	15.9	3.7	3.8	2.0	3.8	6.2	
\$1,000	19.0	1.5	6.4	48.8	60.6	48.2	36.1	14.5	6.3	3.4	
\$2,000	13.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	13.4	33.8	37.0	27.0	16.1	8.7	
\$3,000-	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.7	13.9	31.1	25.2	15.8	
\$4,000-	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.5	25.8	21.7	
\$5,000 and over..	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.0	20.6	41.0	
Median Earnings...	\$1,388	\$323	\$639	\$693	\$1,308	\$1,873	\$2,049	\$2,912	\$3,879	\$4,674	

Note: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 38

**Weeks of Full Unemployment by Total California Earnings**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks of full unemployment								Un-known
	Total	0 weeks	1-4 weeks	5-9 weeks	10-14 weeks	15-26 weeks	27-39 weeks	40 or more weeks	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	1,433 (29 3%)	612 (12 6%)	643 (13 3%)	555 (11 4%)	1,011 (20 8%)	383 (7 9%)	214 (4 4%)	17
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	25 4	30 3	26 8	30 0	20 9	11 3	7 8	82 2	
\$500-\$999.....	16 1	14 0	24 6	10 0	6 7	13 6	42 1	13 8	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19 9	7 3	6 8	14 7	18 0	46 2	40 8	4 0	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13 7	6 4	10 3	18 3	31 3	10 0	7 2	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	10 4	9 8	13 8	14 7	17 3	8 0	2 0	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 9	11 7	13 0	7 9	4 0	1 5	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	7 5	20 4	8 7	4 4	1 9	0 4	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,388	\$1,090	\$992	\$1,081	\$2,131	\$1,523	\$1,001	\$343	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

APPENDIX TABLE 39

**Weeks Out of Labor Force by Total California Earnings**  
 Percentage Distribution of a Weighted One Percent Sample of Workers  
 With \$100 or More California Farm Earnings in 1965

Total earnings in California	Weeks out of labor force								Un-known
	Total	0 weeks	1-4 weeks	5-9 weeks	10-14 weeks	15-26 weeks	27-39 weeks	40 or more weeks	
Total, Number.....	4,867 *(100 0%)	2,287 (46 8%)	364 (7 5%)	335 (6 9%)	272 (5 6%)	432 (8 9%)	625 (12 8%)	665 (13 7%)	17
Total, Percent.....	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	100 0%	
\$100-\$499.....	25 4	9 5	7 7	6 8	7 6	26 6	49 5	84 4	
\$500-\$999.....	16 1	10 5	8 7	7 6	9 4	37 4	38 5	14 7	
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19 9	19 9	27 7	36 7	42 0	29 5	9 2	0 9	
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13 7	18 3	30 2	21 9	25 5	5 1	2 8	0 0	
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	10 4	16 1	18 7	14 6	7 6	1 1	0 0	0 0	
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	6 9	11 8	10 1	3 3	7 3	0 3	0 0	0 0	
\$5,000 and over.....	7 5	13 9	7 0	9 1	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Median Earnings.....	\$1,388	\$2,541	\$2,292	\$1,969	\$1,666	\$812	\$507	\$337	

Note Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Workers for whom information is not available are excluded from computation of percentages.

ASSEMBLY INTERIM COMMITTEE REPORTS  
1968-1969

Volume 26

Number 18

**PRELIMINARY COMMENTS  
ON THE  
DOS RIOS PROJECT**

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COMMITTEE**

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*Chairman*

JOHN STULL  
*Vice Chairman*

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JOHN P. QUIMBY

FRANK R. RUSSELL

KENT H. STACEY

U.S. Army Engineer District, San Francisco,  
Interim Report on Water Resources Develop-  
ment for Middle Fork Eel River

A Report of the  
**ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON WATER**



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*Secretary*

*Published by the*

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JAMES D. DRISCOLL  
*Chief Clerk*

January 1969



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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE  
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON WATER

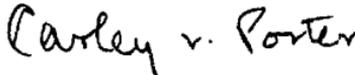
January 20, 1969

HONORABLE NORMAN LIVERMORE, JR  
Secretary for Resources  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr Secretary:

Pursuant to the authority of Sections 450-453 of the Water Code, the Assembly Committee on Water herewith transmits its comments on the U.S. Army Engineer District, San Francisco Interim Report on the Water Resources Development of the Eel River

Respectfully submitted,



CARLEY V. PORTER  
*Chairman*

John Stull  
*Vice Chairman*  
Robert E. Badham  
Eugene A. Chappie  
Stewart Hinckley  
Harvey Johnson  
Ray E. Johnson

Charles W Meyers  
Ernest N Mobley  
Robert Monagan  
Carlos J. Moorhead \*  
John P. Quimby  
Newton R Russell  
Kent H. Stacey

\* Mr Moorhead concurs in the report and recommends "that we should make plans to go forward with the Project."



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1 In order for the State Water Project to deliver its full project yield through the year 2000, the Committee recommends that additional supplies not now provided for be developed and made available around 1986. The Committee believes that the Dos Rios Project will meet this need.

2 The Committee concludes that none of the current desalting estimates would justify reliance on sea water conversion as an alternative to Dos Rios at this time

3 The Committee concludes that the Wilson Valley, Dutch Gulch, Farquhar School, Paskenta-Newville, and Rancheria Projects are not alternatives to Dos Rios as they either are already slated for construction by other agencies, do not provide necessary flood control, or do not develop sufficient water supplies

4 We agree that enlargement of Lake Berryessa or construction of Los Banos or Los Meganos offstream reservoirs cannot be considered alternatives to Dos Rios primarily in view of their lack of flood control and other local benefits

5 The Committee believes that neither a low Dos Rios Dam, or a high Dos Rios dam—coupled with dams at Mill Creek and Short Creek—are alternatives to Dos Rios since they would not meet water supply needs. We believe that, in view of the excessive cost, Yellow Jacket Dam cannot be considered an alternative to Dos Rios at this time

6 The Committee recommends that every effort be made by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers and the State to coordinate plans for the English Ridge Project in order to maximize benefits of coordinated development in the Eel River Basin. This project is complementary to and not a substitute for Dos Rios

7. While a potentially important water supply, the Committee concludes that waste water reclamation does not represent an alternative to development of Dos Rios at this time

8 With regard to the physical feasibility of the Project, it appears to the Committee that the Corps' report has proceeded in the manner customary with federal project reports and clearly the Corps recognizes the need for more study as part of the design process.

9 The Committee recommends that the Corps prepare a provision for impact payments to local agencies similar to those of the Trinity Project Act for inclusion in the authorizing legislation for Dos Rios. Arrangements must be made to apportion such payments to all affected units of local government and not just the County and School District. This would be in addition to payments for increased governmental costs under PL 874, PL 815 or the State's Byrne Act.

10 It would appear that relocation of Covelo is more desirable than simple purchase of the property of present residents and landowners of Covelo and Round Valley and the Committee recommends that a special effort should be made by all affected parties to minimize relocation hardships with regard to this Project

11. The Committee seriously questions the Corps' assumption that the Indian Community will automatically assume a new recreation way

of life It would appear that assimilation of the members of the Indian Community into society is the most desirable course The Committee believes that reasonable arrangements can be made to adequately compensate the Indians in a manner acceptable to them and recommends that the Corps reconsider its present plans for the Indians and make an immediate new and imaginative effort in this direction

12 The Committee believes that fish and wildlife studies to date are inadequate and concurs in the recommendation of the Department of Fish and Game that these studies continue to completion with the cost shared between the State and the federal government in accordance with the Corps' memorandum of November 30, 1967 We agree that the authorizing legislation for the Dos Rios Project (if enacted before the completion of these efforts) should include a continuation of this study so that when construction is commenced there will be no doubt that adequate provisions have been made for preservation and enhancement of the fishery resources of the Project area We cannot say that this has been done to date

13 Not only does the Committee recommend that the use of public land be encouraged for wildlife mitigation but urges that careful consideration be given to alternative methods of mitigation of wildlife habitat losses due to construction of this Project

14 We concur with the recommendation of the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Resources Agency that state standards in evaluating recreation benefits should be utilized by the Corps in this Project

15 The Committee recommends that State law be amended to authorize participation by the State as the local agency under the Porter-Cobey Federal Water Project Recreation Act whenever an authorized feature of the State Water Project (such as Dos Rios) is constructed by an entity other than the State, since the State would be required to provide such recreation facilities (under the Davis-Dolwig Act) at an authorized project which it itself constructed.

16 We recommend that the Corps review its plans to purchase 14,000 acres of land for future recreation in addition to the 800 acres required for initial recreation facilities By limiting the purchase of recreation lands, the Corps would ease the adverse effect of the Project on the tax base of Mendocino County and would also save \$4 million in Project costs

17. The Committee recommends that upon authorization of the Dos Rios Project the two counties involved (Mendocino and Glenn), the State Division of Highways and the federal government (as to the forest highway portions) make every effort to develop the access highways (including Route 261) as fully as possible by the time of the initial use of reservoir facilities. To the extent legally permissible, maximum use of Project funds should be made for this program

18. The Committee feels strongly that anthropological salvage should receive more consideration and that a comprehensive program be developed. Therefore, we recommend that the Corps of Engineers review the archeological salvage portion and include anthropological aspects in its report and specifically consider the anthropological salvage program presented to the Committee by Mr Robert Edwards in order to develop an adequate anthropological and archeological salvage program.

19. The Committee recommends that the Department of Water Resources immediately begin detailed studies of the desirability of adding projects to meet local needs in the Eel River Watershed to be authorized as part of the overall Eel River Development and supplemental to Dos Rios

20 We concur that every effort should be made by the Corps in acquiring land for the Project to include exchanges so that the result would be logically administered blocks of land which would consolidate holdings by various entities to reduce difficulties of administration and jurisdictional disputes

21 The Committee recommends early acquisition of Project lands to minimize the adverse effect on residents, and to maximize the archeological and anthropological salvage which will be necessary in the Round Valley area

## INTRODUCTION

Under the provisions of Sections 450-453 of the Water Code, the Governor is required to transmit copies of reports on proposed federal flood control or reclamation projects to the Legislature for study and comment. In addition, the Governor is required to transmit any legislative comments to the appropriate federal agency together with official state comments on the proposed report<sup>1</sup>

On July 5, 1968, the Chief of Engineers in Washington, D C. transmitted to Governor Reagan the interim report on Water Resources Development on the Middle Fork of the Eel River developed by the U.S. Army Engineer District, San Francisco This report on the proposed *Dos Rios Dam and Reservoir* was subsequently assigned to this Committee by the Assembly Rules Committee for study

The comments in this report are in response to the Committee's statutory authority for project review as noted above Although the Corps extended the review period to February 5, 1969, the minimum time available has necessarily limited the Committee's review.<sup>2</sup>

For purposes of its review of the Corps' report, in addition to staff analysis, the Committee held the following hearings, jointly with the Senate Committee on Water Resources

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Subject</i>
August 15, 1968	--	State Water Project Field Trip, including Dos Rios site
August 16, 1968	Ukiah	Proposed Dos Rios Dam Project—local views
October 17, 1968	Sacramento	Proposed Dos Rios Dam Project—State and federal agency views

<sup>1</sup> The legislation enacting these provisions was sponsored by the Assembly Water Committee in order to improve review procedures within California on proposed federal projects See *Arizona v California and Pacific Southwest Water Problems, Assembly Interim Committee Reports, Vol 26, No 13, December 13, 1964*, for background of these sections

<sup>2</sup> The sequence of review of the Dos Rios Project and the Peripheral Canal Unit is determined by federal agencies and not the State It appears to the Committee that the most immediate project needed is the Peripheral Canal Unit The Peripheral Canal would be a unit of the Bureau of Reclamation's federal Central Valley Project and would be processed by different congressional committees than Dos Rios

## I. BACKGROUND

As proposed in the Corps' report, the Dos Rios Project will consist of a 730-foot high, rock-filled dam on the Middle Fork of the Eel River in Mendocino County. It will have a gross reservoir storage capacity of 7.6 million acre-feet, of which 600,000 acre-feet will be for flood control, 5 million acre-feet for water supply, and 2 million acre-feet for minimum pool (dead storage). The dam would create a 40,000 acre lake (at maximum storage) with a shoreline of 175 miles.

The total capital cost, including interest during construction of the dam, reservoir, and appurtenant facilities is estimated by the Corps of Engineers to be \$272,500,000 based on 1967 prices. This cost is exclusive of the conveyance facilities which will be financed, constructed, and operated by the State.

The cost allocation of the proposed Project, including costs allocated to the State, is as follows:

	<i>Federal</i>	<i>Non-Federal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Flood control -----	\$30,400,000	--	\$30,400,000
Water Supply -----	--	339,000,000	339,000,000
Dam and Reservoir -----	--	(186,000,000)	(186,000,000)
Grindstone Diversion Tunnel ---	--	(153,000,000)	(153,000,000)
Recreation -----	24,000,000	2,000,000	26,000,000
Hydroelectric power -----	2,600,000	--	2,600,000
<b>Totals -----</b>	<b>\$57,000,000</b>	<b>\$341,000,000</b>	<b>\$398,000,000</b>

The proposed Dos Rios Project would be used for water supply (primarily for export into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta), flood control<sup>1</sup>, fish and wildlife mitigation, recreation, water quality improvement, and hydroelectric power. From the Delta, the Project's water supply, which would become part of the total water supply of the State Water Project, will be conveyed to the State's water service contractors in the San Francisco Bay area, the San Joaquin Valley, the Central Coastal area, and Southern California through the aqueducts of the State Water Project.

In March 1964, by administrative action under authority provided in the Water Code<sup>2</sup>, the Director of Water Resources authorized the Upper Eel River Development as an additional conservation facility of the State Water Project, the purpose of which is to develop additional water supplies to meet local needs and to maintain the minimum yield<sup>3</sup> of the State Water Project at the Delta.

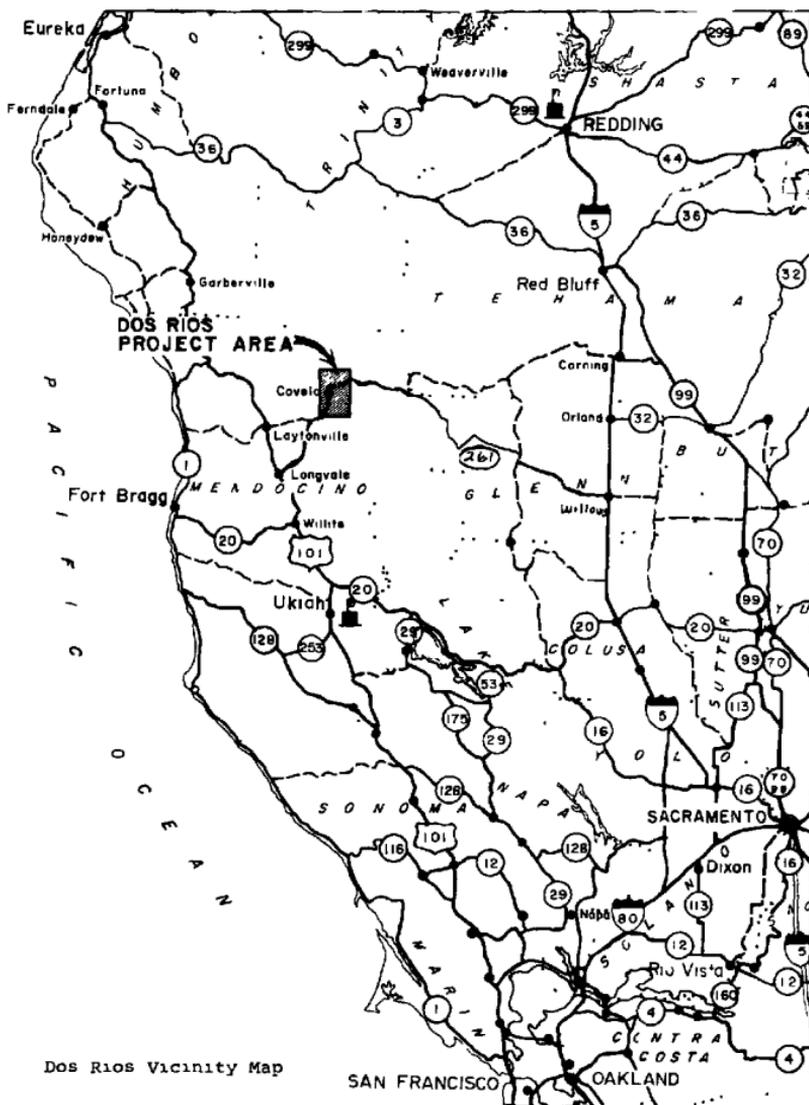
The works authorized by the State action include a Dos Rios Dam and Reservoir and two alternative conveyance routes to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta—one, a westerly route, through Clear Lake and the other, an easterly route, through the Glenn Reservoir complex in the Upper Sacramento Valley.

In October 1967, the Department and the Corps executed a "Memorandum of Understanding" under which the parties agreed that the

<sup>1</sup> Although opponents of the Project criticize the amount of flood control provided, the Corps has noted that "The \$30,400,000 construction cost allocated to this purpose makes Dos Rios by far the largest flood control project in the 100-year history of the San Francisco District" (Statement to Committee, August 16, 1968, p. 6).

<sup>2</sup> See Water Code, Sections 11290, 12931, 12938

<sup>3</sup> Now 4,230,000 acre-feet



Dos Rios Vicinity Map

SAN FRANCISCO

OAKLAND

Corps of Engineers would seek authorization to construct and operate a large, multiple-purpose Dos Rios Dam and Reservoir. The Department agreed to support the Corps in seeking the authorization as a federal project and to contract for the use of the reservoir's conservation storage space under provisions of the Federal Water Supply Act of 1958 (PL 85-500).

The Department would also finance, construct, and operate the conveyance works necessary to deliver the water developed by the Project to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Under such an arrangement, the State will not need to provide the capital necessary to construct the dam and reservoir, and it can use its limited available "offset" funds<sup>4</sup> for the construction of the conveyance facilities. Under the Water Supply Act of 1958 the State would repay costs allocated to water conservation over a 50-year period with the first 10 years interest free if the water is not used.

Although the Dos Rios Dam and Reservoir is thus proposed as a federally constructed and authorized project, it can be seen that it is, in fact, primarily an additional feature of the State Water Project. Its primary purposes are for flood control and water conservation, and virtually all of its water supply will be used to firm up the minimum project yield of the State Water Project at the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. However, it should be pointed out that the proposed Dos Rios Project represents another new federal-state arrangement and will not be a "joint-use" facility such as the San Luis Dam and Reservoir Project. Federal construction of Dos Rios will require development of some new concepts in federal-state relationships and modifications in federal legislation as discussed elsewhere in this report.

In most cases the Committee will refer to and recommend specific action under federal law (such as the anthropological salvage program, for example) but in each case state law *may* also be applicable since the Dos Rios Project is an authorized feature of the State Water Project.

It should be noted at the outset that the Committee's study (and this report) did not consider the selection of a route to be used to convey water from the proposed Dos Rios Reservoir to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. While the Glenn Route has been incorporated in the Corps' report, the route chosen will not affect the basic determination of whether or not and on what terms the Corps and the State should proceed with the Dos Rios Project.

<sup>4</sup> Currently \$189,000,000.

## II. THE NEED FOR DOS RIOS WATER SUPPLY

One of the main contentions of critics of the proposed Dos Rios Dam Project is that the water supply to be developed by the Project is not needed until considerably later than estimated by the Department of Water Resources

At the time the Legislature enacted the Burns-Porter Act, and when it was approved by the people of California in 1960, it was clearly understood that the initial facilities<sup>1</sup> of the State Water Project would not develop all of the water necessary to meet both the full Project export needs and local needs of the areas of origin. For that reason, the Burns-Porter Act provides for the authorization and construction of additional facilities for those purposes.

The Department of Water Resources advised the Committee that the full State Water Project yield of 4,230,000 acre-feet would be required by its 31 water service contractors by the year 2000 rather than the year 1990 as previously contemplated. The build-up of deliveries from the Project would be gradual, as follows:

1973—	122,000 acre-feet
1980—	2,243,000 acre-feet
1990—	4,194,000 acre-feet
2000—	4,230,000 acre-feet

The Department of Water Resources' timetable for the use of Dos Rios water is based on this anticipated build-up of water demand. Thus, the initial State Water Project conservation facilities must be supplemented beginning in 1986, when the total demand on the Project at the Delta will for the first time exceed the firm yield of the initial facilities. The amount of additional supplies that must be available to the Delta by 1990 will total 900,000 acre-feet. These supplies will be provided by Dos Rios, according to the Department's plans.

Representatives of the Save the Eel River Association misinterpreted several of the Department's reports, and erroneously concluded that the Dos Rios Dam and Reservoir water supply will not be required by the State Project until the year 2000.

The Association brought to the Committee's attention the following statement from a Department report:

"It is of particular significance that the supplemental water demand [in the South Coastal plain of Southern California] is somewhat less than has been thought. Contrary to general opinion that there would be a supplemental water demand by 1990, present and future supply is adequate to 2000. This 10-year difference has important economic consequences, since it means that investment in new importation facilities can be postponed 10 years longer than was anticipated."<sup>2</sup>

This statement is consistent with the Department's testimony to the Committee and shows that the "present and future supply" of the State

<sup>1</sup> Consisting of Oroville and San Luis Reservoirs

<sup>2</sup> "Present and Future Water Supply and Demand in the South Coastal Area". Memorandum Report, Department of Water Resources, August 1968, p. 89

Water Project will be adequate to the year 2000, rather than 1990. Apparently the Association misunderstands the use of the term "supplemental water demand" in the statement. Supplemental water demand as used above refers to the water demand in the South Coastal area *over and above* the safe yield of local supplies (such as groundwater), existing import projects (such as Colorado River supplies), and full contract entitlements from the State Water Project. As indicated above, meeting the contract entitlements requires that supplies such as those from the Dos Rios Project must be provided in addition to supplies developed by the initial facilities (Oroville and San Luis Reservoirs). Also, the "new importation facilities" referred to above does not refer to the Dos Rios Dam, but rather to additional facilities to provide water to Southern California *in excess of that provided from the 4.23 million acre-foot yield of the State Water Project*. The Department's discussions of the State Water Project's ability to meet Southern California needs through the year 2000 have consistently included the construction of Dos Rios Dam and Reservoir and the placing of its water supply on the line in the 1980's.

This Committee agrees that after the year 2000 additional supplemental supplies of water for Southern California will be required.<sup>3</sup> These may come from additional surface projects in California, projects to augment the Colorado River, waste water reclamation, or sea water conversion. *However, in order for the State Water Project to deliver its full project yield through the year 2000, the Committee recommends that additional supplies not now provided be developed and made available around 1986. We believe that the Dos Rios Project will meet this need.*

<sup>3</sup> However, this estimate was prepared prior to the passage of the Colorado River Basin Project Act, which authorized the Central Arizona Project and did not recognize the immediacy of reduction in California's Colorado River supplies and the rapid rate at which the reduction would be effected. It now appears that the initial date of cutback in Colorado River supplies will be advanced from that assumed in the above report. The Central Arizona Project can put its full allocated water supplies to immediate use because of the substantial long-term ground water overdraft in Central Arizona. Moreover, there is a possibility of an earlier reduction in California's deliveries from the Colorado River under Title VI of PL 90-537, which entitles the Upper Basin to hold over water in its reservoirs for potential future drought periods.

### III. ECONOMIC FACTORS AND ALTERNATIVES TO DOS RIOS

Some of the most serious objections to the Dos Rios Project were those raised by the Save the Eel River Association, which argued first that the Project did not, in fact, have a favorable benefit-cost ratio and thus was not economically justified; and, second, that alternatives to the Project were available.

#### A. ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION

The Corps of Engineers' report indicated annual benefits for the proposed Project of \$29,030,000 against a cost of \$15,540,000 resulting in a benefit-cost ratio of 1.9 to 1, which is significantly above the unity level which a project must exceed to be feasible.

In reviewing the report prepared for the Save the Eel River Association by Professor Gardner Brown, Jr. of the University of Washington, the Committee has concluded that the principal reason for Professor Brown's conclusion that the Project had a negative benefit-cost ratio of 6 to 1 was an unwarranted use of extremely low estimates of the cost of desalting sea water, as is discussed below. Save for this item, and incorrect analysis of the cost of Dos Rios water, Professor Brown's work does not challenge the economic feasibility of the Project.<sup>1</sup>

#### B. ALTERNATIVES TO THE DOS RIOS PROJECT

##### 1. Sea Water Conversion

The most recent experience with development of large-scale desalting plants was the proposed Bolsa Island Project of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and a number of public and private utilities. According to the District, based on existing technology the cost of desalting water at the proposed Bolsa Island Plant (which would be both a desalting plant and nuclear power plant) would be approximately \$130 per acre-foot (or \$140-145 per acre-foot including conveyance costs) which compares with a cost of development of water at Dos Rios of \$26 per acre-foot, including transportation to the Delta. In his report, Professor Brown estimates the 1967 price of desalting water at \$162 an acre-foot, with a reduction to \$117 per acre-foot at the proposed Bolsa Island Plant. *But he further assumes a geometric progression downward into the future which is not warranted.* This amounts to basing assumptions on wishful thinking.

The Save the Eel River Association is even more optimistic about sea water conversion and relies upon an estimate for production of "sweet water" of 15¢ per thousand gallons (\$50 per acre-foot) made by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, writing in the *Readers' Digest* of June 1968.<sup>2</sup> This estimate is significantly under what had previously been the

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed critique of Professor Brown's work, see US Army Engineer District, San Francisco, "Reply to Gardner Brown's Revised Review of Dos Rios Interim Report." As to the effect of the discount rate increase from 3½% to 4½% on Dos Rios, it is our understanding that projects with a benefit-cost ratio of at least 1.4-1 will continue to be feasible under the new rate.

<sup>2</sup> See the Association's review of the Corps' Interim Report, May 3, 1968, p. 5.

most optimistic estimates the Committee had seen, those in the so-called "Hammond Report"<sup>3</sup>, released in 1964 by an interagency task group of the federal government. This report estimated that a combined sea water conversion and nuclear power plant to produce 1015 megawatts of marketable electrical energy (an extremely large plant) and 500-800 million gallons of water a day (500,000 to 800,000 acre-feet a year) would result in water costs of 20¢ to 26¢ per thousand gallons at the plant site, about \$65-80 per acre-foot (exclusive of conveyance costs). Both are significantly more costly than Dos Rios water. In fact, no plant in operation in the world produces water for less than \$275 per acre-foot.<sup>4</sup>

It should be emphasized that, if constructed, the yield of the proposed Dos Rios Dam would be delivered through canals and aqueducts of the State Water Project which are already financed and, in fact, under construction in most areas. If desalting plants were utilized in lieu of Dos Rios supplies, transportation facilities to get the desalted water to State Water Project terminal reservoirs would be required. The difference between the cost of Dos Rios water and the Department's estimates of the cost of desalted water, however, is basically the same regardless of whether the point of comparison is the Delta (the delivery point used in the Corps' report) or Southern California, since the estimated incremental cost of conveying water via the California Aqueduct from the Delta to service areas south of the Tehachapis is almost exactly the same as the total cost of the conveyance facilities required to move the desalted water from the conversion site at sea level on the South Coast to the water agencies concerned. The annual cost of water transportation in each case is estimated to be in the order of \$10 to \$15 per acre-foot.

The Department's latest comparison of the cost of Dos Rios water delivered to Southern California and desalted water is as follows:

Dos Rios water in the Delta-----	\$26 per acre-foot
Net transportation cost (pumping less power recovery) _____	10 per acre-foot
<b>Total—Dos Rios water in Southern California-----</b>	<b>\$36 per acre-foot</b>
Desalted water cost along the coast-----	\$120 per acre-foot
Transportation cost to service area inland-----	10 per acre-foot
<b>Total—cost of desalted water-----</b>	<b>\$130 per acre-foot<sup>5</sup></b>

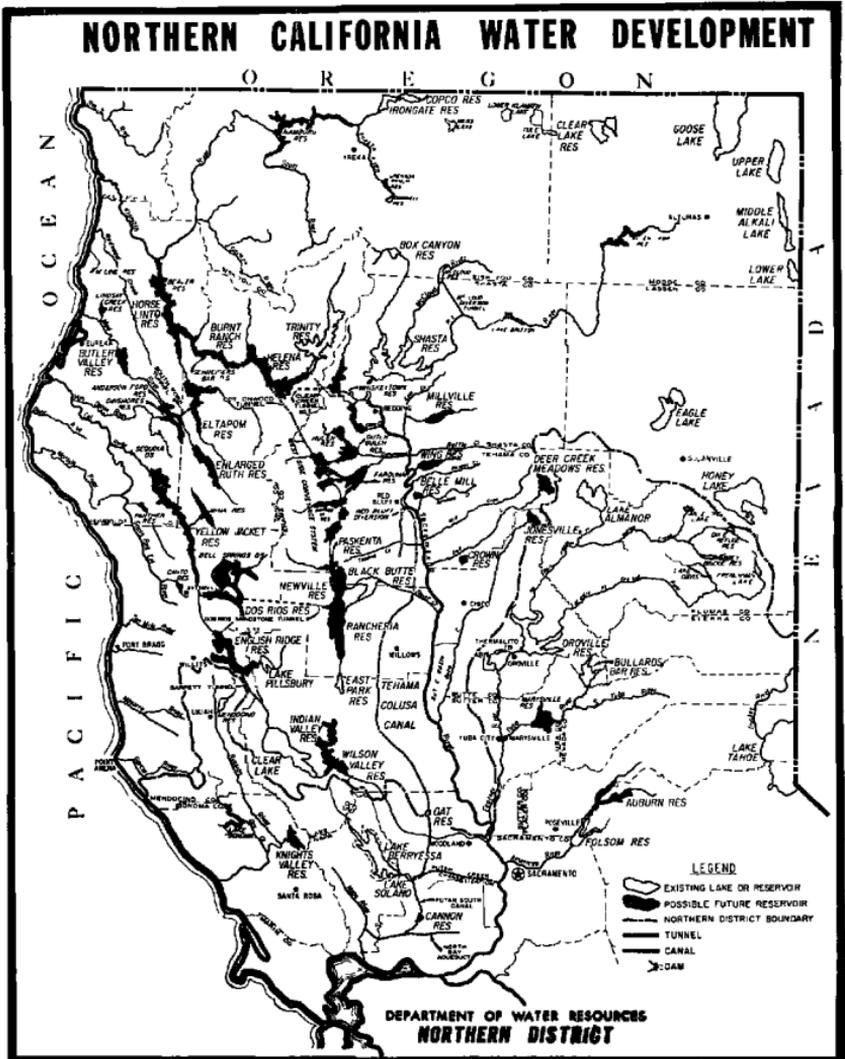
The Committee believes that based on existing technology or that which can be reasonably projected, desalting does not represent either a practical or economic alternative to Dos Rios Dam. Although this Committee has consistently stressed the need for research and development of sea water conversion processes,<sup>6</sup> and hopes as fervently as

<sup>3</sup> Executive Office of the President, Office of Science and Technology, "An Assessment of Large Nuclear Powered Sea Water Distillation Plants", March 1964. Although the Hammond Report emanates from a respectable source, we know of no recognized scientific acceptance of its hopeful assumptions.

<sup>4</sup> The new Westinghouse plant at Key West, Florida.

<sup>5</sup> Letter to Senate Water Resources Committee from Robert Eiland, Acting Director, Department of Water Resources, December 4, 1968.

<sup>6</sup> See the following Assembly Water Committee reports: *Report of Subcommittee on Water Project Uses for Atomic Power*, Vol. 13, No. 16 (1955-57), *Power for Water*, Vol. 13, No. 27 (1957-59), *Report of Subcommittee on Saline Conversion and Nuclear Energy*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (1959-61), *Saline Conversion and Nuclear Energy*, Vol. 26, No. 7 (1961-63), *Saline Conversion and Nuclear Energy*, Vol. 26, No. 12 (1963-65), *New Horizons in California Water Development*, Vol. 26, No. 16 (1965-67).



anyone that sea water conversion will become a meaningful alternative to development of surface supplies, regrettably, such is not the case today.

The Committee has no doubt that in the future the costs of desalting water will decline. The critics of the State Water Project, however, argued unsuccessfully in the late 1950's that desalting was then a meaningful alternative to the initial Feather River Project. Time has proven well the State's wisdom of moving ahead with the State Project. *Similarly, the Committee concludes that none of the current desalting estimates would justify reliance on sea water conversion as an alternative to Dos Rios at this time.*

## 2. Surface Projects Elsewhere <sup>7</sup>

Persons opposed to the construction of the Dos Rios Dam have suggested other projects as alternatives to construction of Dos Rios. For example, the Save the Eel River Association suggested that sufficient sources of water existed in the Central Valley Basin to meet the State's water demand through the year 2000, and these sources could be utilized instead of Dos Rios. The Director of Water Resources described to the Committee several reservoirs authorized or proposed for the Central Valley. Seven of these projects are already planned to be part of an expanded Federal Central Valley Project and we agree with the Director they should *not*, therefore, be considered alternatives to the Dos Rios as a source of water for the State Water Project <sup>8</sup>.

Five other proposed projects, none of which have yet been authorized by the Congress, were also considered by the Department. These are as follows:

	Wilson Valley	Dutch Gulch	Farquhar School	Paskenta- Newville	Rancheria
Responsible Agency	None	USCE	USCE	USBR	DWR
Stream-----	Cache Creek	Cottonwood Creek	Cottonwood Creek	Thomes, Stony Creeks	Stony Creek
Storage-AF -----	1,000,000	1,100,000	900,000	3,120,000	4,200,000
Yield-AF/YR					
Local -----	100,000	19,500	7,000	43,000	--
Export -----	--	132,000	100,000	300,000	500,000
Average Storable Inflow-AF/YR (1911-60) -----	192,000	230,000	140,000	180,000	172,300
Years to Fill-----	6	4	7	25	35

According to the Department, Dutch Gulch, Farquhar School and Paskenta-Newville offer "some potential" for furnishing long-term firm supplies to the State Water Project, and the Department has expressed specific interest in the Paskenta-Newville and Cottonwood Creek Projects. However, the Corps of Engineers is studying the Dutch Gulch and Farquhar School Projects and intends to obtain authorization for those two, and the Paskenta-Newville Project has been ear-

<sup>7</sup> See map, p 18, for projects discussed in this section.

<sup>8</sup> These include the New Melones and Marysville Reservoirs (already authorized and to eventually be part of the East Side Division) and Auburn Reservoir (already authorized to be part of the Folsom-South Canal Project). The four proposed reservoirs are the Nasville Project (Cosumnes Division), Sikes Project (West Sacramento Canal Division), Hungry Hollow (East Side Division) and Montgomery (undesignated). The latter three are offstream storage facilities related to the Bureau's canal system.

marked by the Bureau as a unit of the Central Valley Project (Lower Trinity Division)

According to the Department

" the Paskenta-Newville and Cottonwood Creek developments are not true alternatives to the Dos Rios Project. Together they would develop only 500,000 of the required 900,000 acre-feet of additional supplies necessary to fulfill water service contract commitments. They will be needed in any event to meet growing demands throughout the State. The only sense in which these projects can be considered alternatives to Dos Rios is in the sequence of construction. Should Paskenta-Newville and the Cottonwood Creek Projects be constructed prior to Dos Rios, their combined yield would defer the need for Dos Rios for only five years, assuming that all the exportable yield of the Paskenta-Newville and Cottonwood Creek Projects could be dedicated to State Water Project service areas. With a 25-year filling period it is also questionable that the Paskenta-Newville Project could be constructed and be fully operable in time to meet the needs of the State Water Project for additional supplies."<sup>9</sup>

The Department indicated that the Wilson Valley Project will be needed to meet local needs and the Rancheria Reservoir will be of value primarily for providing storage for North Coastal imports.

*Thus, the Committee concludes the above suggested projects are not alternatives to Dos Rios as they either are already slated for construction by other agencies, or do not provide necessary flood control, or do not develop sufficient water supplies.*

The Department of Water Resources also studied three additional off-stream reservoirs—an enlarged Lake Berryessa, Los Meganos and Los Banos Reservoirs—each of which would operate to store surplus water pumped during wet periods in a manner similar to the operation of the San Luis Dam and Reservoir Project.

Enlargement of Lake Berryessa to provide 900,000 acre-feet per year would require increasing the storage capacity of the present reservoir from 16 to 9 million acre-feet and would destroy existing recreation benefits. Los Meganos Dam on Kellogg Creek in Contra Costa County has a firm yield of only approximately 100,000 acre-feet per year while the proposed Los Banos Reservoir would only provide a yield of 550,000 acre-feet a year.

Although these three off-stream storage reservoirs have not been subjected to the same intensity of study as Dos Rios and other projects noted above, the Department concluded that

" . . . we are confident that the cost of developing new yield at any of the three [enlarged Lake Berryessa, Los Meganos, Los Banos] would be on the order of half again as much as at Dos Rios and that local benefits from flood control and recreation would be substantially less."<sup>10</sup>

*We agree that they cannot be considered alternatives to Dos Rios primarily in view of their lack of flood control and other local benefits.*

<sup>9</sup> Statement to the Committee, October 17, 1968, pp. 8-9

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

### 3. Other Dams on the Eel River <sup>11</sup>

It was also suggested either that other dams on the Eel River be constructed or that a configuration at Dos Rios be selected which would not result in the inundation of Round Valley.

The Corps considered a *low* Dos Rios dam 400 feet high with a reservoir capacity of 550,000 acre-feet. However, the low dam would be too small to provide both flood control and water supply.

The Corps also considered a *high* dam at Dos Rios combined with dams at Mill Creek and Short Creek to avoid the flooding of Round Valley. A reservoir of 3.4 million acre-feet capacity would result from this combination.

This alternative would have reduced recreation potential, but, most importantly, would develop a firm annual water supply yield of only 350,000 acre-feet. The cost of this project is estimated at \$252,000,000 or \$11 million more than the high dam recommended by the Corps. In addition, this alternative project would have a benefit-cost ratio of less than unity.

*Thus, the Committee believes that neither of these are alternatives to Dos Rios since they would not meet water supply needs.*

Three additional reservoir sites were considered on the Lower Eel River as alternatives to the Dos Rios Project. These included Sequoia and Bell Springs Dams, which were eliminated by the Corps primarily because of geologic conditions and the unusually high cost of relocating the Northwestern Pacific Railroad—a cost estimated in 1964 at more than \$130 million.

The railroad relocation problem would also apply to the proposed Yellow Jacket Dam which would develop approximately 800,000 acre-feet of annual firm yield, and would replace both Sequoia and Bell Springs. *We believe that in view of its excessive cost, this project cannot be considered an alternative to Dos Rios at this time, but may eventually be required as a supplemental source for the State Water Project after the development of less costly supplies such as Dos Rios.*

The English Ridge Dam and Reservoir in the Upper Eel River Basin is another potential project in the North Coast. The Bureau of Reclamation is expected to have a report completed on the proposed English Ridge development soon. The English Ridge Project would involve a reservoir with a storage capacity of 1.8 million acre-feet and a transbasin tunnel to convey Eel River water into Clear Lake. The Bureau's proposed report is predicated on the assumption that the Dos Rios water supply will be routed easterly into the Sacramento River Basin, and the Bureau advised the Committee that in its opinion,

“ . . . there is general acceptance now in the Interagency Group that any sound master plan will include both Dos Rios and English Ridge features along with other water resources development facilities presently under investigation for these basins [the Eel and Mad River]. . . . both the Dos Rios and English Ridge Projects will prove to be key elements in any master plan of development in the Eel River Basin and that it is desirable that we push ahead as fast as possible with the completion of planning, authorization,

<sup>11</sup> See map, p 18, for projects discussed in this section.

construction, and operation of these important water resources development proposals."<sup>12</sup>

The Committee cannot evaluate the potential for the English Ridge Project until the Bureau report is presented. However, it is generally recognized that the English Ridge Project will be required together with Dos Rios in order to provide complete flood protection for the Basin. Although the Dos Rios Dam would reduce peak flood flows in the lower Eel River and Delta area 23%, construction of both the Dos Rios and English Ridge Projects, as well as Eel River Delta levee projects, is necessary to provide protection against the storm of record, the disastrous floods of December 1964. The English Ridge Project is also expected to be a source of water supply for Lake and Mendocino Counties, and possibly other North Coast Counties.

*The Committee recommends that every effort be made by the Bureau, the Corps and the State to coordinate plans for the English Ridge Project in order to maximize benefits of coordinated development in the Eel River Basin. This project is complementary to and not a substitute for Dos Rios.*

#### 4. Waste Water Reclamation

Many witnesses who testified to the Committee suggested waste water reclamation as an alternative to the Dos Rios Project. For example, the Save the Eel River Association told the Committee that "... without any advances in technology all foreseeable water needs in the area [Southern California] can be met through the recycling of waste water at a price far below that for Dos Rios water."<sup>13</sup>

The Association cited estimates by Professor Jack McKee of the California Institute of Technology that 60% of the waste water on the coastal plain could be reclaimed at an estimated cost of \$25 to \$37 per acre-foot.

This Committee has constantly encouraged waste water reclamation, and, in fact, sponsored legislation on the subject enacted in 1967, the "Waste Water Reclamation and Reuse Law"<sup>14</sup>

The Committee agrees that waste water reclamation technology is further advanced than sea water conversion technology, and that reclamation of waste water is, in most cases, less expensive than sea water conversion.

However, there are a number of factors, including serious institutional and physical constraints, which mitigate against waste water reclamation as a feasible alternative to the development of Dos Rios as a source of water supply to provide the yield of the basic State Water Project.

The 29 Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts issued a comprehensive report in 1963 recommending the reclamation of 100 million gallons a day of waste water (100,000 acre-feet a year) at a cost of \$20 million for the construction of five and enlargement of three existing waste treatment plants. The primary use of the reclaimed water would be for ground water recharge, the availability of facilities for

<sup>12</sup> Statement to the Committee, October 17, 1968, p. 10

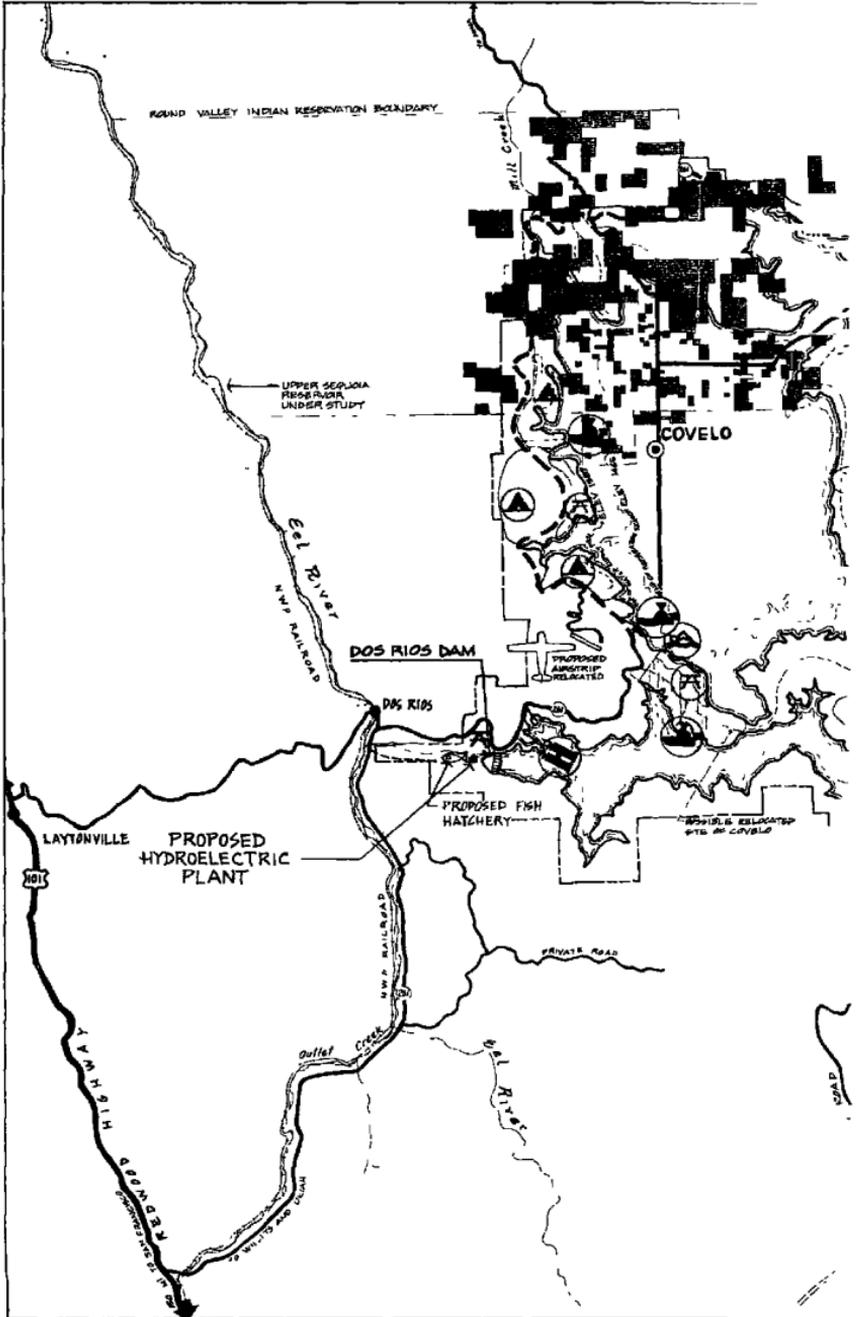
<sup>13</sup> Statement to Committee, October 17, 1968, pp. 2-3

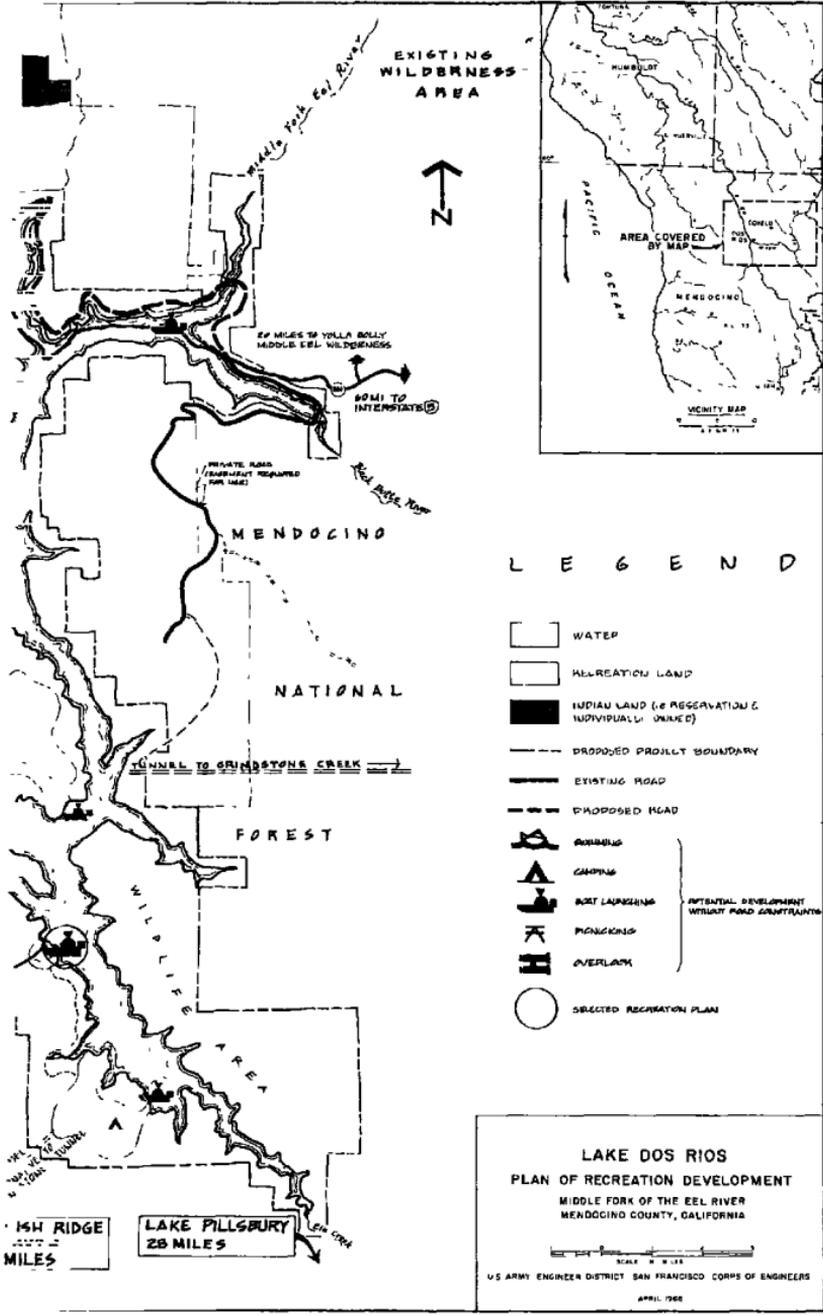
<sup>14</sup> See Assembly Interim Committee Reports, *New Horizons in California Water Development*, Vol. 26, No. 16 (1965-67), for a discussion of waste water reclamation.

which would effectively limit the quantity of reclamation. Since the public today has clearly not reached the point of accepting direct use of reclaimed water by placing it into municipal and industrial water supply systems, the theoretical maximum waste water which is reclaimable is not *practically* available at this time<sup>15</sup> Also, reclamation today remains primarily the responsibility of the local agencies operating the sewage treatment and collection facilities

An increase in the reclamation of water in Southern California is desirable and would probably result in a modest *delay* in the buildup of the need for imported water supplies The Committee hopes that present plans for waste water reclamation can be accelerated and that the maximum amount of reclaimed water can be put to beneficial use throughout the state *However, while a potentially important water supply, the Committee concludes that waste water reclamation does not represent an alternative to development of Dos Rios at this time.*

<sup>15</sup> For example, according to the Department of Water Resources, the maximum potential for reclamation of waste water in Southern California will increase from 20,000 acre-feet a year in 1970 to 1,110,000 acre-feet a year in 2020 However, the Department noted "The quantities of reclaimed water should be considered a *potential supply and not the actual quantity that is usable* These amounts may be produced simply as an efficient means of waste water disposal, but the amount that can really be used depends on spreading basin capacity, irrigation demand, and recreation demand Based on information from the City of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, [by 2020] *about 300,000 acre-feet per year may be reused in Los Angeles County,* and the Department of Water Resources estimates that another 300,000 acre-feet per year may be reused in Ventura, Orange, and San Diego Counties by 2020" The Department also cautioned that inland treatment facilities and transportation facilities will also be required (emphasis added) "Present and Future Water Supply and Demand in the South Coastal Area", *op cit*, pp 72-73





**LAKE DOS RIOS**

**PLAN OF RECREATION DEVELOPMENT**

MIDDLE FORK OF THE EEL RIVER  
MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SCALE 1" = 1 MILE

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT SAN FRANCISCO CORPS OF ENGINEERS

APRIL 1962

## IV. SPECIFIC AREAS OF CONCERN

### A. PHYSICAL FEASIBILITY OF THE PROJECT

The Save the Eel River Association, among others criticized several aspects of the physical feasibility of the Dos Rios Project, including allegations of a lack of suitable rock in the area for construction of the Dam and serious inadequacies such as earthquake faulting, potential tunnel construction difficulties inadequate foundations and a high likelihood of landslides at the reservoir. The Association pointed out to the Committee that Bulletin 136 of the Department of Water Resources stated that "the possibility and effect of landslide-triggered waves should be thoroughly investigated for any proposed reservoir in the North Coastal area," and that "the foundation conditions at many of the dam sites located in the Northern Coast Range are among the poorest in the State. Exceptional cautions are required in the planning and design of dams and reservoirs in this region."<sup>1</sup>

The Save the Eel River Association concluded that the Corps' report

"... gives little indication of the severity of the problems and does not acknowledge, except for the tunnel, the intensive geological exploratory work required before project costs and engineering can be determined. To leave such studies until after approval of the Project could well result in authorization of a project whose ultimate cost and design would be far in excess of that now contemplated."<sup>2</sup>

In addition to testimony by the Save the Eel River Association, several consulting geologists provided testimony to the Committee supporting the various positions of the Association.

In response to these charges, the Department of Water Resources (which did the preliminary work for the Corps with regard to geologic and landslide studies) replied to the Committee. The Department stated that the foundation of the proposed dam at Dos Rios would be one of 71 damsites in California which rest on Franciscan rock. According to the Department, the dams constructed on this foundation formation in other areas "are inspected regularly and have been found safe."<sup>3</sup>

With regard to earthquakes, the Department concluded that

"the most probable cause of a strong earthquake at Dos Rios dam-site would be a displacement on the San Andreas fault, which lies 50 miles to the west of the site. The most severe shock originating on that fault in historic time was the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. Large dams close to the fault withstood that earthquake, and consequently there is no reason to expect serious damage to a well-designed dam at Dos Rios in the event of recurrence of such an earthquake."<sup>4</sup>

With regard to concern over fractures in the rock abutment at the damsite, the Department replied that in construction of the dam the

<sup>1</sup> See the Association's review of the Corps' Interim Report, *op cit*, p. 15

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 14-15

<sup>3</sup> Department's statement to Committee, October 17, 1968, p. 23

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, p. 24.

fractured near-surface rock is removed during foundation preparation and other deep-seated cracks are sealed. The Department concluded that "The conditions that have been found at Dos Rios are no worse than those that have been encountered and described at other damsites where safe and watertight dams were subsequently built."<sup>5</sup>

In addition, with regard to the alleged unavailability of construction rock, the Department and the Corps concluded that sufficient material is readily available.

Finally with regard to landslides, the Department indicated that its consultants are confident that "the conditions are not present at the Middle Fork Bel River project for a sudden, catastrophic landslide. All indications are for a progressive, steady creep movement of landslide debris and not a rapid, translatory sliding."<sup>6</sup> The Department further concluded that "Ample allowances can be made in the proposed Dos Rios Reservoir to accommodate the material without adversely affecting its operation."<sup>7</sup>

The Committee does not have the competence to review the engineering aspects of the Corps' report as to these technical items. However, in view of the fact that the investigations on which the Corps' report are based are termed "preliminary", considerable additional investigation and drilling, etc., must be undertaken before construction of the Project. Moreover, conduct of such detailed study and investigation after authorization of a project and during detailed design stage is the manner in which these matters are customarily handled and funds for such extensive surveys are not normally available until after project authorization. In the event that the Department's preliminary conclusions are not borne out by surveys at a later date, it must be assumed that the Corps of Engineers, as an experienced constructor of dams, would either take steps necessary to overcome the difficulties or would not pursue a project at a site at which dangerous conditions existed.

It should be pointed out that with regard to dams constructed by the Department of Water Resources in some instances,<sup>8</sup> difficulties with site foundation areas were not discovered until substantial periods after the projects were authorized and designated as facilities of the State Water Project. Modification of design resulted and in one case a reservoir site was abandoned by the Department.

*With regard to the physical feasibility of the Project, it appears to the Committee that the Corps' report has proceeded in the manner customary with federal project reports and clearly the Corps recognizes the need for more study as part of the design process.*

## B. ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THE LOCAL AREA

Representatives of Mendocino County, as well as others testifying before the Committee, placed particular emphasis upon the need for mitigation of the adverse economic impact on Mendocino County and its constituent local agencies resulting from construction of the Dos Rios Project. Consonant with this concern, the Corps of Engineers included considerable discussion of this matter in its Dos Rios report.

<sup>5</sup> *Loc. cit.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 25.

<sup>7</sup> *Loc. cit.*

<sup>8</sup> Del Valle, Cedar Springs and Airpoint.

The County pointed out to the Committee that downstream counties would receive nearly all flood control benefits from the Project while other areas of the state would be beneficiaries of its water supply features.

The assessed value of all taxable property in Mendocino County for the current year is \$128 million and the assessed value within the area of the proposed Project (and which would be taken off the tax rolls) is approximately \$3 million, or 2.3% of the total assessed value of the County. The combined tax rate for all jurisdictions in Round Valley is presently \$7.85 per each \$100 of assessed value, which raises a total of \$262,000 for all entities. The County tax rate is \$3.31 per each \$100 of assessed value and this raises \$99,000 in the Round Valley area. School districts within the area receive a total of \$106,800 in tax revenue.<sup>9</sup>

Of particular significance is the fact that the total assessed valuation of the existing Round Valley School District is \$6.3 million. Thus, its tax base would be approximately halved by construction of the dam and reservoir.

In addition to the loss of assessed value, and thus tax revenue, the Corps estimates total additional costs to local government due to the Project of \$723,878 over the seven-year construction period anticipated. (This is summarized in Table 1 on page 29.)

A number of federal and state statutes relate to project impact on local communities, the principal state law being the Byrne Act.<sup>10</sup> Between 1961 and 1968 nearly \$1 million was disbursed under this law due to the impact of Oroville Dam construction as follows:

City of Oroville.....	\$500,000
County of Butte.....	350,000
Fire District.....	20,000

During the four-year construction period of the San Luis Project, total state payments of \$150,000 were made to Merced County and the Cities of Los Banos and Gustine. Payments under the Byrne Act are in the form of reimbursements for all added costs caused by project construction. The Committee is not certain whether the Byrne Act would apply to the Dos Rios Dam if construction were by an agency other than the State, but this matter should be explored in greater detail,<sup>11</sup> and the act should be available in the event federal provisions are not adequate.

There are two federal laws relating to project impact—both administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

PL 874 appears to be similar to the Byrne Act but applies only to school costs. It provides that when a federal construction project extends over at least five years and substantial increase in school attendance occurs, the school district receives operating expenses of \$300

<sup>9</sup> Letter to Senate Water Resources Committee from Robert Newhouse, Director of Public Works, County of Mendocino, November 8, 1968.

<sup>10</sup> Water Code Sections 12950, et seq. Payments to schools are made under "Special Allowance For Project Connected Pupils" (Education Code Sections 18301, et seq.), and the "State Project Area School Construction Law of 1957" (Education Code Sections 18301 et seq.).

<sup>11</sup> The Chief Counsel of the Department of Water Resources has indicated that the Byrne Act would not apply to Dos Rios. The law should be amended to be certain that it does apply so that the state law can "back up" applicable federal laws.

TABLE 1  
ESTIMATED LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING EXPENSES CAUSED BY DOS RIOS PROJECT

Year	Construction Force <sup>1</sup>	General Government		Public Safety	Public Works	Health	Libraries	Parks and Recreation	Total
		Department	Non-department						
		\$5 98	\$12 81						
1.....	705	\$4,216	\$9,031	\$17,392	\$16,828	\$21	\$2,898	\$3,962	\$54,348
2.....	1,380	8,252	17,678	34,045	32,941	41	5,672	7,756	106,385
3.....	1,560	9,329	19,964	38,485	37,237	47	6,412	8,767	120,261
4.....	1,980	11,840	25,364	48,847	47,263	59	8,138	11,128	152,639
5.....	1,680	10,046	21,521	41,446	40,102	50	6,905	9,442	129,512
6.....	1,230	7,355	15,756	30,344	29,360	37	5,055	6,913	94,820
7.....	855	5,113	10,953	21,093	20,409	26	3,514	4,805	65,913
									\$723,878

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers associated with dam and reservoir constructing tunnel, construction of relocated Covelo, Covelo Airport, and Indian Community  
Source: Corps of Engineers, *Office Report No. 2*, Construction Report of the Dos Rios Project on Mendocino County, January 1968

PRELIMINARY COMMENTS ON THE DOS RIOS PROJECT

per student per year. The Corps estimates an additional project-related school population ranging from 133 in the seventh year of construction to 460 in the second year of construction. The current total enrollment of the high school and elementary school in Round Valley totals 420.

Under this law federal funds are also made available to local school districts whose children reside on federal property or whose children's parents are employed on federal property.

PL 815 provides capital outlay funds for the construction of urgently needed minimum school facilities in school districts which have substantial pupil increases as the result of new or increased federal activities. The money available works out to about \$2,000 if the construction worker lives on federal land and \$1,000 if the worker is employed on federal land. As noted above, there will be a substantial increase of students as a result of the construction of Dos Rios.

In addition to the above federal laws, special provisions have been made in the past as to specific projects. Construction of the Trinity Unit of the Central Valley Project involved payments by the federal government in lieu of taxes which were lost by the construction of that project.

It should be pointed out that the above federal laws are primarily of benefit to school districts and a substantial annual loss in tax revenues will accrue to the County of Mendocino and other public districts including a water district, library district, and fire protection district among others. While it is absolutely essential that the school districts be reimbursed in order to maintain educational programs, it would appear equally logical that impact payments be made in lieu of taxes to other jurisdictions to the extent these are not offset by economic growth in the community. The Committee recommends that the Corps prepare a provision for impact payments to local agencies similar to those of the Trinity Project Act for inclusion in the authorizing legislation for Dos Rios. This would be in addition to payments for increased governmental costs under PL 874, PL 815 or the State's Byrne Act.

The Corps has pointed out in its report and its accompanying office reports that county roads and bridges would be relocated within the Project area itself, however, the county would be required to pay any additional maintenance costs on county roads due to recreation activity. However, it appears that the major recreational access road would be State Highway 261 which would be maintained by the State if brought up to state standards along its full length. (See discussion below.) Such improvement would be necessary to provide recreational access.

The Corps has concluded that Project-oriented recreation will provide

“... a dynamic basic industry which will aid the local economy, increase private land values and restore the tax base. Economic activity with the project is expected to exceed that without the project in the longrun (from 1985 or 1990 to 2080).”<sup>12</sup>

If such is the case, a sliding schedule of in lieu payments could be adjusted annually and gradually phased out as the local economy re-

<sup>12</sup> 'Supplementary Data on Dos Rios Dam Project for Joint Senate-Assembly Hearing on 17 October 1968, Sacramento, California', Report No. 7, pp. 8-9.

covered. Any tax gains (the Corps predicts increased motor vehicle license fees and cigarette and sales taxes) attributable to activity of construction workers due to the project should be taken into consideration in a determination of the extent to which in lieu payments would be required to make the County and its local jurisdictions whole.<sup>13</sup>

The Corps of Engineers predicts a substantial impact on the community from recreational expenditures, including the generation of 150 new jobs by 1990. They also cite their experience with other reservoirs and predict increases in the market value of adjacent property.

*The Committee must reiterate that it believes that in lieu payments equal to the tax loss to the local governments should be provided for and arrangements must be made to apportion such payments to all affected units of local government and not just the County and school district.*

Elsewhere in these comments, the Committee recommends that the State assume the obligation as the local agency for recreation development at Dos Rios if PL 89-72 is applicable, as it is clear that the County is totally unable to finance this responsibility.

#### C. RELOCATION OF THE TOWN OF COVELO

The Corps of Engineers proposes to relocate the Town of Covelo at an estimated cost of \$2 million for preparation of the townsite. The new town will be located adjacent to the reservoir and will consist of approximately 800 acres and serve a population of 1200 (See map, p 24-25).

The relocation of the community would include Corps construction of water supply and sewage disposal systems and other community facilities.

*It would appear that relocation of the community is more desirable than simple purchase of the property of present residents and land owners of Covelo and Round Valley. However, it should be pointed out that the present economy is primarily based on the lumber industry and agriculture and the new community would, in essence, represent an entirely new way of life for the present residents of Round Valley. The Corps should proceed to work with the residents of the area, however, to develop in greater detail plans for relocation (which should be accomplished at as early a time as feasible).*

The Committee is not unmindful of the hardships brought about by any relocation made necessary by a public works project and recommends that a special effort should be made by all affected parties to minimize such hardships with regard to this Project.

#### D. RELOCATION OF THE INDIAN COMMUNITY

The Corps of Engineers also plans to relocate the Round Valley Indian Community which consists of about 350 persons. At the present time the Indians work in lumber mills, farm and engage in other normal occupations in the general area of Round Valley. The Committee agrees with the Save the Eel River Association that the Indians "are

<sup>13</sup> The Corps estimates the increases in these taxes will nearly completely offset losses from taking property off the rolls. Of course, increases in the above taxes would be apportioned to the County and would not provide relief to other governmental agencies in the Round Valley area.

not tourist oddities and will not become such"<sup>14</sup> as they have been assimilated somewhat into community life in the area in the past. The Corps plans to exchange one acre of flat valley land for two acres of hilly area around the reservoir and, as discussed elsewhere in this report, anticipates that the Indian Community will engage in a recreation-oriented activity and operate facilities built for them by the Corps.<sup>15</sup>

*The Committee seriously questions the Corps' assumption that the Indian Community will automatically assume this new recreation-oriented way of life.* The Corps proposes to spend approximately \$24 million on land and necessary facilities to relocate the Indian Community and provide the substitute recreation economy.<sup>16</sup> This is quite a large amount and is far in excess of the cost of relocating the Town of Covelo.

Representatives of Indians in the area appear to be generally opposed to the proposed Dos Rios Project as it was presented to them. The representative of the Covelo Indian Community Council, Round Valley Reservation, told the Committee that

"The US Army brought more than twenty tribal groups to Round Valley between 1850-1875. The Indians didn't ask to come here, but now, a century later, the survivors of the desperate early years have adjusted to a new Indian community. Round Valley is the only home they have known and the last tiny piece of California left to people who once enjoyed plentiful lands. Its flooding would disperse them forever. The Committee is respectfully urged to disapprove the Dos Rios Project."<sup>17</sup>

The Council representatives also stated that

"It has been difficult for us to keep our Indian Community intact, and some have been forced to leave to find work. But despite the obstacles, many of us have remained. The high dam would destroy this effort and scatter our people."<sup>18</sup>

Although the Indian Community appears to desire to remain together, it would appear to the Committee that assimilation of the members of the Indian Community into society is the most desirable course (as this is already underway to a large extent), and offers the best opportunity to develop the potential of the Indians as independent self-reliant Americans. The Corps has not convinced the Committee that its somewhat paternalistic approach of the substitute recreation economy (which would tend to prevent such assimilation) is in the best interests of the Indians.

The Committee concurs in general with the comments of the Eel River Association that

"This land exchange proposal may well be an equitable arrangement for the Indian Community, and the substitute recreation

<sup>14</sup> Association's review of the Corps' Interim Report, *loc. cit.*, p. 10.

<sup>15</sup> This proposal has the potential of setting aside the Indians as a tourist attraction and alienating them further from the rest of society.

<sup>16</sup> Curiously the Corps treats Indian separable recreation costs as mitigation costs (and thus allocated to all project purposes) rather than non-reimbursable recreation. This results in recreation benefits for the Indian development not being included in overall recreation benefits for the purpose of project cost allocation.

<sup>17</sup> Statement to the Committee, October 17, 1968, p. 3.

<sup>18</sup> Statement to the Committee, August 16, 1968.

economy may prove to be successful assuming predictions of tourist trade become reality and assuming the Indian Community is sufficiently motivated to exploit the potential

"On the other hand, outright purchases of the Tribal lands might be the best solution in this case in the event it is concluded that the establishment of the substitute recreation economy will not be a profitable enterprise for the Indian Community

"In any event, this matter should be subject to further continuing study and negotiation to assure that value given for Indian Tribal lands is equal to that given for all other similar lands in the Round Valley area and to assure that any substitute economy for the Indian Community will be a reasonably prudent undertaking."<sup>19</sup>

The Corps has a responsibility to resolve this matter as quickly as possible as the Indian Community cannot be expected to assume the responsibility of becoming recreation entrepreneurs against its will. The Indian Community will obviously not be successful in this endeavor unless it sincerely endorses and accepts the responsibility of operating marinas, etc. This decision should be made before authorization by the Congress so that the final action taken (which, at a minimum should be full compensation for their holdings) can be incorporated into the authorizing legislation for the Project

*The Committee believes that reasonable arrangements can be made to adequately compensate the Indians in a manner acceptable to them and recommends that the Corps reconsider its present plans for the Indians and make an immediate new and imaginative effort in this direction*

#### E. FISH AND WILDLIFE PROBLEMS

The Eel River System affected by the Dos Rios Project is one of California's leading producers of anadromous fish, including king salmon, silver salmon and steelhead. The Department of Fish and Game estimates average runs of 13,000 king salmon and 20,000 steelhead return annually to spawn in the Middle Fork of the Eel River

To preserve the fisheries on the Eel River, the Corps' report calls for minimum downstream releases of 200 cfs during the summer and 350 cfs during the winter to improve the present flow (this would total about 217,000 acre-feet a year). These flows were recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Department of Fish and Game. The Corps would also construct a hatchery below the dam. The Department of Fish and Game concluded that

"The proposed Dos Rios Project will have vast and far-reaching impact on the fish and wildlife resources of the Eel River drainage. Although, our assessment of these effects is not complete."<sup>20</sup>

The Department told the Committee that

"We believe these flows [the minimum downstream flow of 217,000 acre-feet of water] along with an adequately-sized fish hatchery, will compensate for anadromous fish habitat lost upstream from the dam, and for reduced stream flows downstream from the dam."<sup>21</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Statement to the Committee, August 16, 1968, p. 10

<sup>20</sup> Statement to the Committee, October 17, 1968, p. 3

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6

The Department concluded that

" . . . an adequately-sized and efficiently operated salmon and steelhead hatchery combined with adequate downstream flow maintenance can compensate for loss of spawning area and that summer-run steelhead can be successfully reproduced in a hatchery environment. If the hatchery is successful and downstream flow releases are adequate we see no reason why the commercial salmon fishery dependent upon the Eel River would decline. Again, if downstream flow releases below the dam are satisfactory, both in terms of quantity and quality, we do not believe the project would *ruin* the river fishery." <sup>22</sup>

The inadequacy of Corps' studies to date as well as the incomplete Department studies have left undetermined at present the sizing of the hatchery, plans for enhancement, and even an adequate evaluation of the existing resource.

Although the Department noted the loss of all stream fishing for salmon and steelhead above the damsite, it predicted a good warmwater fishery in the reservoir. This fishery could be developed with only "minimal expenses" including an initial stocking program. Sufficient natural reproduction to support the fishery is expected.

The Department of Fish and Game told the Committee that its studies on the Project were not slated for completion until 1974, and between now and then the Department must refine the details of the above and other mitigation measures as well as study and evaluate enhancement features (which have not been studied in detail to date and must be included in the final Project). The river supports both commercial and recreational fishing and more studies of enhancement measures on small related North Coastal streams should also be undertaken. These studies were recommended by the Department in *Bulletin 105-1* and have never been implemented.

*The Committee believes that fish and wildlife studies to date are inadequate and concurs in the recommendation of the Department of Fish and Game that these studies continue to completion with the cost shared between the state and the federal government in accordance with the Corps' memorandum of November 30, 1967. We agree that the authorizing legislation for the Dos Rios Project (if enacted before completion of these efforts) should include a continuation of this study so that when construction is commenced there will be no doubt that adequate provisions have been made for preservation and enhancement of the fishery resources of the Project area. We cannot say that this has been done to date.*

The continuing studies on fisheries aspects of the Project should also include careful determination of the extent to which costs for this purpose are allocated to either preservation or enhancement.

For example, witnesses pointed out that summer Eel River flows at Scotia near the mouth of the Eel River annually decrease to 100 cfs every second year and less <sup>23</sup> in many years. Thus, it is possible that part of the 217,000 acre-feet in annual fish flows may properly be an enhancement, rather than mitigation, cost.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10

<sup>23</sup> As low as 50 cfs about 40% of the years. See Statement to Committee by Metropolitan Water District, October 17, 1968, p. 29.

With regard to wildlife habitat the proposed reservoir would inundate 40,000 acres of wildlife habitat, an area which presently supports approximately 381,000 deer-days use annually, in addition to its use by other wildlife species. According to the Department of Fish and Game, wildlife displaced by the reservoir will be forced to move onto adjacent range "that is already populated at its capacity."

The Department then concluded that

"This range will deteriorate with increased use and animals will perish until a balance is restored between the reduced carrying capacity and the animals using it"<sup>24</sup>

The Department of Fish and Game concluded that compensation for loss of wildlife habitat will be difficult to obtain and their estimate was that conventional habitat would be required on 22,000 acres of land. Their studies, however, are not far enough along to make final conclusions as to appropriate measures.

This fact, however, provides a particularly judicious opportunity for the Department of Fish and Game as well as the U S Fish and Wildlife Service to give serious consideration to providing for wildlife mitigation on existing public land to the extent practicable. The Corps' interim report proposed the acquisition of 16,000 acres of land for management areas. *Not only does the Committee recommend that the use of existing public land be encouraged for this mitigation but that careful consideration be given to alternative methods of mitigation of wildlife habitat losses due to construction of the Project.* Much more study is needed before the Committee can make a judgment on both fish and wildlife aspects of the Project.

#### F. RECREATION AND HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT

The Corps' report contemplates the ultimate accommodation of a maximum of 6 to 7 million recreation visitor days a year at Dos Rios, utilizing a reservoir surface area of 38,000 acres (the top of the water supply pool). The Corps considered several levels of potential development, as follows:

Level of Development	Projected Visitation	Recreation Land Acres
1 National Recreation Area Plan -----	6,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	14,800
2 1965 Recreation Act Plan -----	5,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	14,800
3 Incidental Recreation Use Plan -----	300,000	None <sup>2</sup>
4 Selected Level of Development -----	1,000,000	800

<sup>1</sup> Excludes one million recreation days considered as mitigative measures by providing a substitute economy for the Indian community.

<sup>2</sup> General public visitation would be provided for on project lands.

The level of development recommended in the Corps' report (No. 4 above) was chosen because the Corps recognized that a critical constraint exists in inadequate access to the area, and visitor days under this plan would be limited to one million per year<sup>25</sup>. In its report, the Corps recommends the purchase of 800 acres for the recommended recreation development and 14,000 acres of additional land which would be held for a period of 10 years after project completion and then dis-

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4

<sup>25</sup> Of course, if improvement in State Route 261 proceeds as discussed below, recreation potential will not be so limited.

posed of if not needed for recreation development (This extra cost would be required for plans 1 and 2 above)

The Corps estimates that 1 million visitor days would be related to and accommodated by the development of the relocated Indian Community<sup>26</sup> for a recreation total of 2 million visitor days annually.<sup>27</sup>

In commenting on the recreation potential of the Project, the Department of Parks and Recreation stated that it "does not consider recreation at the Dos Rios Project a particularly attractive prospect . . ."<sup>28</sup> Several reasons were given including 1) the fact the Project is four hours driving time from the San Francisco Bay area and there is other recreation potential in Northern California, 2) greater demands and great deficiencies in recreation are in Southern California and capital investment should be made first in that area and then in the San Francisco Bay area (areas within two hours of metropolitan centers), 3) unsuitable topography and unsound geological formation make recreation development difficult, and 4) the cost per visitor day of recreation use is high when compared with other areas of the State

Assuming that the Project is constructed by the federal government as a federal project, it presumably would be subject to the provisions of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, PL 89-72. Under this law, a local entity (which may be the State) must provide a "Letter of Intent" prior to project authorization and agree to pay one-half of the separable (onshore) costs and the operation and maintenance costs of the recreation development in order for the remaining one-half of the separable (onshore) costs and the entire joint costs allocated to recreation to be declared non-reimbursable

Under the "Porter-Cobey Federal Water Project Recreation Act"<sup>29</sup> a "Letter of Intent" may not be given by the Secretary of the Resources Agency prior to approval (by statute) by the Legislature.

Legislation was introduced at the 1968 Session (AB 552) to authorize the issuance by the Secretary of Resources of a "Letter of Intent" for the Dos Rios Project

The estimated cost to the State of participation under PL 89-72 at Dos Rios would be \$2 million in capital costs and \$110,000 annual operation and maintenance costs<sup>30</sup>

*We concur with the recommendation of the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Resources Agency that state standards in evaluating recreation benefits should be utilized by the Corps in this Project*

Under the Davis-Dolwig Act, "recreation and the enhancement of fish and wildlife resources are among the purposes of the State Water Project" The law requires that facilities for such purposes be ready and available for public use when each state water project having a potential for such uses is completed The Act further requires that the Department include in the planning and construction of each project

<sup>26</sup> The Indian recreation area would consist of 217 picnic sites, 1620 camp sites, 17 swimming areas and boat launching facilities

<sup>27</sup> For a discussion of the problems the Committee feels are raised by the Corps' proposal with regard to the substitute recreation economy to be developed for the relocated Yuki Indian Community, see Section D of this report

<sup>28</sup> Statement to the Committee, October 17, 1968, p. 2 The Committee is not certain whether this statement relates to conditions existing after 1968 and when the reservoir is available and access roads, etc., are improved

<sup>29</sup> Public Resources Code, Sections 5094 et seq

<sup>30</sup> However, the Department of Parks and Recreation feels the annual operating cost estimates are "very low by our standards"

such features as the Department determines necessary or desirable for the preservation of fish and wildlife and for recreation<sup>51</sup> Thus, wherever the potential exists recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement are, in fact, mandatory features of the project

Although the Dos Rios Project is an authorized feature of the State Water Project, it will not be constructed by the State, and therefore, the Committee believes the Davis-Dolwig Act would not apply However, the Committee also believes that whenever an *authorized feature* of the State Water Project is constructed by an entity other than the State and it is in fact an operating part of the State Water Project, the State should participate under PL 89-72 since the State would be required to provide such recreation facilities (under the Davis-Dolwig Act) at an authorized project which the State itself constructed<sup>52</sup>

For this reason, the Committee *recommends that state law be amended to authorize participation by the State as the local agency under the Porter-Cobey Federal Water Project Recreation Act whenever an authorized feature of the State Water Project is constructed by an entity other than the State, and a local agency is not available*

With regard to the specific recreation features of the Project, the Committee is not convinced that the Corps' planning to date has sufficiently advanced to justify firm conclusions on the eventual recreation potential

We would particularly *recommend that the Corps review its plans to purchase 11,000 acres of land for future recreation in addition to the 800 acres required for initial recreation facilities By limiting the purchase of recreation lands, the Corps would ease the adverse effect of the Project on the tax base of Mendocino County and would also save \$4 million in project costs*

In November 1967, the state office of the Bureau of Land Management submitted to the Corps a Preliminary Impact Study Report for the proposed Dos Rios Project The report points out that the proposed reservoir lies within the Bureau's Mendocino Resource area, and on December 14, 1967, all of the lands in the vicinity of the Project were classified for retention in federal ownership and multiple wildlife enhancement and determined to be appropriate federal responsibility under BLM administration The report stated

"Accordingly, if all or a part of the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features of the Dos Rios Project are determined to be suitable for Federal administration in accordance with the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, P L 89-72, BLM appears to be the most appropriate Federal agency for administration. Except for Indian lands, National Forest lands, and the townsite of Covelo, BLM is prepared to assume the full land and resource management responsibility for all of the public domain and acquired lands within the proposed project area not occupied by the dam, reservoir, fish hatchery, and other facilities directly related

<sup>51</sup> See Water Code Sections 11900 et seq

<sup>52</sup> In fact, the cost of recreation to the State would be less under PL 89-72 than under the Davis-Dolwig Act On the other hand, if the Corps builds the project and there is not state recreation participation, the costs allocated to the water supply would increase, thus raising the cost of water to the state's contractors Also, in the case of Dos Rios, it has clearly been demonstrated that Mendocino County does not have the available resources to participate as the local agency

to water storage features of the project subject to availability of adequate appropriations and manpower<sup>23</sup>

This report was submitted to the Committee on November 27, 1968. We have not had the opportunity to make an evaluation of BLM management plans. However, if BLM operation is found to be appropriate, we would support this approach which would, of course, result in savings to the State of California.

One of the principal problems with regard to recreation development is the problem of inadequate access to the reservoir area. The main highway access to Dos Rios is State Highway 261<sup>24</sup> which runs from Longvale on US 101 to Willows on Interstate 5. The road traverses Mendocino Pass and serves the existing Town of Covelo. To date, only portions of Route 261 have been accepted into the State Highway system. These include 15.8 miles from Longvale to Dos Rios in Mendocino County and 21 miles from Willows to Elk Creek in Glenn County. However, 54.4 miles of the existing county road on Route 261 between Williams Creek Bridge and the East Forest Boundary of Mendocino National Forest is included in the Federal Forest Highway System and 11.8 miles of this road have been graded to modern standards by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads using forest highway funds. Improvement of another 11.8 miles is expected to be undertaken in 1969, and the federal government should be able to expedite remaining portions.

The Division of Highways is presently considering the feasibility of incorporating into the State Highway System a portion of the existing county road in Mendocino County between Dos Rios and Short Creek easterly of Covelo. However, between Dos Rios in Mendocino County and the Glenn County line at Mendocino Pass studies for the ultimate location of a state highway constructed to modern standards have not been started.

With regard to the probability of completion of the entire Route 261 to state highway standards (which would permit year-round access to the recreation area) the Director of Public Works made the following comments,

"The California Highway Commission will be faced with some very difficult financial decisions. No major construction has been programmed on the Mendocino County portion of Route 261 prior to 1980; the needs on other routes in Mendocino County have been considered to be of much greater urgency. For example, even by 1980 portions of Route 101, the Redwood Highway, will not have been constructed to modern 4-lane freeway standards; portions will still exist as 2-lane conventional highways. If it becomes necessary to expend any State highway funds when Route 261 is relocated outside the reservoir area, they would have to come from the normal proration of funds of Mendocino County. In addition, the recreational traffic generated by the dam may require improvements to the adopted portion of Route 261 between Route 101 at Laytonville and the Middle Fork of the Eel River because it was developed for fairly low traffic volumes.

<sup>23</sup> Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, "Preliminary Impact Study Report for the Proposed Dos Rios Project", November 1, 1968, Letter of Transmittal, p. 2.

<sup>24</sup> See map, p. 12, for the route of the highway.

"In Glenn County the financial situation is not as difficult. Studies were initiated for route adoption between Alder Springs and Elk Creek in Glenn County because funds are tentatively programmed to construct portions of the route in this area to modern standards in about the 1974-75 fiscal year. The Glenn County approach, however, most likely will not be the preferred access to the recreational facilities; the Mendocino County approach will be much shorter, particularly from the San Francisco Bay area." <sup>35</sup>

However, in view of the fact that the Dos Rios recreation area will not be open to the public until the mid-1980's it appears quite possible that substantial portions of Highway 261 can be completed by the time of opening of the reservoir and the remainder within a short time thereafter.

*The Committee recommends that upon authorization of the Project the two counties involved (Mendocino and Glenn), the State Division of Highways and the federal government (as to the forest highway portions) make every effort to develop the access highways (including Route 261) as fully as possible by the time of the initial use of reservoir facilities. To the extent legally permissible maximum use of project funds should be made for this program.*

#### G. ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT

Under existing state law, the Department of Water Resources is authorized to make surveys and investigations to study the preservation of archeological remains which might be destroyed by construction programs of the Department <sup>36</sup> However, it is not clear whether this provision authorizes the expenditure of Project funds for such studies

In addition, the Public Resources Code provisions cover archeological remains generally and give discretionary responsibility to the Department to determine whether or not it will submit plans to the Department of Parks and Recreation from which a survey may be made to find if archeological remains will be destroyed by a proposed project

Testimony to the Committee indicated that in Round Valley, which would be inundated by the proposed Dos Rios Dam, there are nearly 800 recorded archeological sites and the flooding of the Valley was referred to by one witness as comparable to the "... destruction of archeological resources that rivals the Aswan Dam in Egypt." <sup>37</sup>

Another witness told the Committee that

"Round Valley is unique in California prehistory. Contained in this single valley and some of the small offshoots is the total cultural history of the Yuki Indians, believed to be among the first to settle in California" <sup>38</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Letter to Assembly Water Committee from James Moe, Director of Public Works, State of California, dated December 20, 1968

<sup>36</sup> See Section 234 of the Water Code, enacted in 1953 at the same time as the Burns-Porter Act

<sup>37</sup> Statement by Mr. Robert Edwards to Committee, October 17, 1968

<sup>38</sup> Letter to Senate Water Resources Committee from Robert Schenk, Curator, Anthropology Museum, San Francisco State College, presented to Committee October 17, 1968, p. 2

A number of witnesses emphasized that in order to understand fully the story of the Yuki Indians a massive program of archeological and anthropological data recovery must be implemented.

Another witness told the Committee,

"The Yuki . . . are unique and remnant American populations that must be studied in their original ecological settings . . . such studies must include an examination of the past as well as the present Indian communities

"First . . . is the necessity to systematically excavate as many archeological sites in the Round Valley as economically possible.

" . . . The biology of archeological populations is little known as yet for this particular region of the state. We have numerous unanswered questions concerning the origins, racial identity, health, environmental adaptations and genetics of past California Indian peoples. There are few archeological opportunities in the range and quantity of sites as that of aboriginal Yuki area. There is also a further importance to the specific study of Yuki prehistory in that the historic Yuki and neighboring populations have not been studied in regard to cultural and biological changes due to European contact. Historic skeletal remains represented in historic burials are of value in this research interest.

" . . . Secondly, there remains the matter of obtaining physical anthropological data from the living Indian populations of this area."<sup>39</sup>

It appears to the Committee there is agreement among experts in the field that an unusual opportunity to preserve anthropological and archeological values exists in the area to be inundated by the proposed Dos Rios Dam.

Federal law<sup>40</sup> makes mandatory the preservation of archeological remains at dam and reservoir sites. The federal law provides that the purpose of the law is

"to preserve historical and archeological data [including relics and specimens] which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of flooding . . . [which is] caused by construction of a dam by any agency of the United States, or by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by such agency."

Under the procedures of the federal law, before undertaking construction of any dam with a capacity of more than 5,000 acre-feet or more than 40 surface-acres, the Corps must notify the Secretary of the Interior who shall cause a survey to be made. Clearly under federal law the preservation of archeological remains is reimbursable by project beneficiaries.

The Corps' report on Dos Rios indicates that a National Park Service survey on preserving archeological remains in Round Valley concluded that approximately \$415,000 would be necessary to preserve the artifacts which would be flooded under the proposed construction schedule.

<sup>39</sup> Letter to Senate Water Resources Committee from Rodger Heglar, Associate Professor, Anthropology Department, San Francisco State College, presented to Committee October 17, 1968.

<sup>40</sup> 16 USC 469.

of the Corps and the Department, there would be at least 12 years to conduct salvage operations before the flooding of Round Valley.

In response to a request from the Committee, several anthropologists and members of the Society of California Archeology proposed the following program for Dos Rios.<sup>41</sup>

<i>Cultural, Physical, and Historic Salvage Program</i>		
I	Systems Research .....	\$75,000
II	Community School Focus .....	50,000
III	Salvage .....	150,000
IV	Applied Programs .....	75,000
V	Physical .....	150,000
VI	Historical Studies .....	50,000
		\$550,000
<i>Archeological Salvage Program</i>		
Phase I	Reconnaissance & Research Design.....	\$50,000
Phase II	Massive Excavation .....	1,500,000
Phase III	Processing, Evaluation, Publication and Storage.....	700,000
		\$2,250,000
Subtotal .....		\$2,800,000
Projected Overhead .....		2,200,000
Total Projected Cost .....		\$5,000,000

This estimate is more than ten times the cost of the salvage program proposed by the Corps of Engineers. The Committee is unable to determine which level of activity is appropriate. *However, the Committee feels strongly that this area of concern should receive more consideration and that a comprehensive program be developed. Therefore, we recommend that the Corps of Engineers review this portion of its report and include anthropological aspects in its report and specifically consider the anthropological salvage program presented to the Committee by Mr. Edwards in order to develop an adequate anthropological and archeological salvage program.*

It should also be noted that lands in Round Valley must be obtained by the State or federal government in order to conduct much of the anthropological activity and archeological salvage. Thus, early purchase of land in the Valley will not only be advantageous for reasons explained in other parts of this report, but also for this particular program.

#### H ADDITIONAL PROJECTS TO MEET LOCAL NEEDS

Under the Water Code, additional facilities may be authorized as part of the State Water Project which the Department determines,

" to be necessary and desirable to meet local needs, including, but not restricted to, flood control, and to augment the supplies of water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta from multiple purpose dams, reservoirs, aqueducts and appurtenant works in the watersheds of the Sacramento, Eel, Trinity, Mad, Van Duzen and Klamath Rivers " 42

<sup>41</sup> "Tentative Anthropological Salvage Program for High Dos Rios Dam", by Robert L. Edwards, November 1968 p. 10

<sup>42</sup> Water Code Section 12938. These projects could be authorized at any time at the discretion of the Director of Water Resources (see also Water Code, Sections 12901 and 12931)

The Committee believes that the Department of Water Resources should give detailed consideration to authorizing small local projects within the Eel River Watershed to be constructed ancillary to the Dos Rios Dam Project and to be incorporated in the State Water Project.

Any such projects authorized by the Department would primarily serve local needs, but should be integrated financially and, to the extent practicable, operationally into the State Water Project. Any such projects constructed would be, of course, subject to the same contract provisions as other elements of the State Water Project, but state authorization would extend the financial resources of the State to local service areas. This would complement the Davis-Grunsky program which is now primarily recreation-oriented.

The Committee recommends that the Department of Water Resources immediately begin detailed studies of the desirability of adding projects to meet local needs in the Eel River Watershed to be authorized as part of the overall Eel River Development and supplemental to Dos Rios. Presumably, construction would not begin until water service contracts for each project's yield have been executed in a manner similar to the procedures followed with regard to service from other State Water Project facilities. Projects outside the entire Eel River Watershed should not be considered.

Efforts should be made to provide water service from such projects at the Delta water rate or at formulas comparable to those utilized for other features of the State Water Project.

As authorized features of the State Water Project, these would be subject to the provisions of the Davis-Dolwig Act, as to their recreation features. Construction of such local projects would make it even more imperative that the Resources Agency and the affected State Departments develop a financing procedure for the costs of onshore recreation facilities and fish and wildlife enhancement features of the State Water Project as well as of any additional projects constructed to meet local needs.

Two small projects upon which the Department reported in *Bulletin 173*,<sup>43</sup> are the Cahto Project on Tenmile Creek and the Panther Project on the East Branch of the South Fork of the Eel River. Each are small multi-purpose projects providing flood control, recreation, enhancement for anadromous fish and water supply both for communities along the South Fork and in the Eel River Delta area. Cahto Dam would cost an estimated \$15.1 million and provide 18,000 acre-feet a year for local use while Panther would cost \$22.6 million and provide a firm annual yield of 63,000 acre-feet to meet local needs. (See map, page 18 for location of these projects.)

These projects would provide needed water supplies for areas of origin, and study of their ultimate inclusion in the State Water Project was strongly supported by local interests. The Eel River Association commented that

“ . . . a firm source of water in the Lower Eel River will lead to the expansion of badly needed industry—primarily those using the timber resources of the region. Ironically, industrial expansion in Humboldt County today is hampered by, of all things, lack of

<sup>43</sup> *North Coastal Area Investigation South Fork Eel River Study, Preliminary Edition*, California Department of Water Resources, January 1963.

water While water for the Lower Eel could be supplied from Dos Rios, it is felt from the standpoint of the North Coast, that Cahto and Panther are better sources because of the other benefits these latter projects provide."<sup>44</sup>

### I. LAND ACQUISITION PROBLEMS

Elsewhere in this report the Committee has commented upon the need to minimize the impact of the Dos Rios Project on the community and we suggested the purchase of only the minimum recreation lands necessary to accommodate the initial proposed development.

In addition, the Eel River Association pointed out to the Committee that there is a checkerboard of lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the Round Valley vicinity. *We concur with the Association that every effort should be made by the Corps in acquiring land for the project to include exchanges so that the result would be logically administered blocks of land, which would consolidate holdings by various entities to reduce "difficulties of administration and jurisdictional disputes."*

The Committee is also concerned with the problem of early acquisition of land following authorization of the Project in order to minimize the adverse effect of the proposed Project on the current residents of the Round Valley area. Customarily, after project authorization, persons with land within the project area find it difficult to sell their property, and are frequently beset by uncertainties with regard to purchase dates which should be avoided if at all possible.

The Corps, in its report, recommended that

"immediately following authorization of the reservoir and during the advanced engineering and design phase, detailed site investigation and design be made for the purpose of accurately defining the project lands required so that acquisition be made of title to such lands as may be required to preserve the site against incompatible developments."

In addition, the Office of the Chief of Engineers

"recommended that early in the advanced engineering and design phase detailed site investigation and design be made for the purpose of early acquisition of project lands, and to provide for the expeditious relocation of the Indian Community and the Town of Covelo; it also recommended that the Chief of Engineers be authorized to participate in the construction, or reconstruction of transportations and utility facilities in advance of project construction. Agricultural lands could be bought on a 'sale or leaseback' arrangement to those desirous of early acquisition."<sup>45</sup>

This appears to be a desirable step and the Committee *recommends early acquisition of project lands to minimize the adverse effect on residents*. However, early purchase of Project lands is not generally funded by Congress. Inasmuch as this Project is also an authorized State Project, it would appear that the State would have statutory

<sup>44</sup> Statement to the Committee, August 16, 1968, pp 13-14

<sup>45</sup> "Supplementary Data on Dos Rios Dam Project for Joint Senate-Assembly Hearing on 17 October 1968, Sacramento, California", Report No. 7, p 11

authority to purchase the land in advance<sup>46</sup> and the State could, in effect, advance funds to the federal government, if the authorizing legislation for the Dos Rios Project does not include the capability of accomplishing this objective

It would appear appropriate that Project lands purchased by the State could be leased to present owners pending the relocation of the Town of Covelo. Although Covelo should be relocated at as early a date as possible, it must be recognized, however, that the new community will be recreation-oriented, and its full economic development must await the completion of the reservoir.

As noted elsewhere, the Committee believes that early land acquisition will be required also in order to maximize the archeological and anthropological salvage which will be necessary in the Round Valley area.

<sup>46</sup> See Water Code Section 346. If this section is interpreted similarly to the Byrne Act and would apply only if Dos Rios were, in fact, constructed by the State, it should be amended to permit its use under these circumstances.

## APPENDIX

Persons testifying before the Committee or submitting statements at the Ukiah hearing on August 16, 1968.

Colonel Frank C Boerger, District Engineer  
U S Army Engineer District, San Francisco

Robert R Newhouse, Director  
Mendocino County Department of Public Works

Richard A Wilson, President

Lewis Butler, Attorney

J W Mailliard III

William M Longhurst, Zoologist (University of California)  
Save the Eel River Association

Norman W Whipple, President  
Round Valley Indian Community Council

Tom Moss, Vice President  
Round Valley Conservation League

Jan S Stewart, Chairman

Mrs Claude Swayze  
Covelo Action Committee

Jerald R Butchert, Executive Secretary  
Eel River Association

John R Winzler  
Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

Wesley O Lampson, Chairman  
Lake County Board of Supervisors

Arnold S Rummelsburg, Director  
Shasta County Department of Water Resources

Mrs Hazel Wilburn, Supervisor  
Trinity County Board of Supervisors

Claude F Trimble, Chairman  
Mendocino County Grange Water Committee

Don Todd, President  
Mendocino County Farm Bureau

Charles W Cleveland, General Manager  
Covelo Lumber Company

William J Montgomery, President  
Mendocino County Historical Society

Maxine H Peterson, Secretary  
Mendocino Coast Taxpayers' Association

Adah N Blinn, President  
North Mendocino County Taxpayers' Association

Burton Banzhof, Legislative Representative  
Ukiah Rod and Gun Club

L M. "Jack" Mitchell, President  
Lake-Mendocino Sportsmen's Council

Albert J King  
North Coast Fly Fisherman's Club and  
North Coast Conservation Council

Paul McKeehan  
California Wildlife Federation

Joseph Paul, Chairman, Policy Committee  
 California Council, Trout Unlimited and Golden Gate Angling and  
 Casting Club

D. J. Bressi, Chairman, Conservation Committee  
 California Fly Fishermen Unlimited

Al Whitney  
 Sierra Club

M. F. Spurlock  
 Geologist

Otto C. Van Seggern  
 Consulting Professional Engineer

David J. Cox  
 Citizens for Sound Planning in Water Development

Joseph E. Patten, President  
 California Water Resources Association

John M. Foster, Minister  
 Methodist Church of Round Valley

Marvin Brody  
 United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers  
 of America

William R. Seeger

Jerome B. Gilbert  
 Marin County

Persons testifying before the Committee or submitting statements at  
 the Sacramento hearing on October 17, 1968

William R. Gianelli, Director  
 State Department of Water Resources

Colonel Frank C. Boerger, District Engineer  
 San Francisco District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Robert J. Pafford, Jr., Regional Director  
 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

William Penn Mott, Jr., Director  
 State Department of Parks and Recreation

Walter T. Shannon, Director  
 State Department of Fish and Game

Charles H. Fairbank, Deputy State Forester  
 State Department of Conservation

Kerry W. Mulhgan, Executive Officer  
 State Water Resources Control Board

William H. Fairbank, Jr., Legislative Representative  
 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

Henry F. Lippitt, Chairman  
 Water and Power Committee  
 Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce

John T. Keane, Assistant Manager  
 Western Lumber Manufacturers, Inc.

William C. Bryant, Engineer-Manager  
 Kern County Water Agency

Rupert Costo, President  
 American Indian Historical Society

Winfield Henn, Chief Archaeologist  
Archaeological Survey, San Francisco State College  
Rodger Heglar, Associate Professor of Anthropology  
San Francisco State College  
Robert E. Schenk, Curator  
Treganza Anthropology Museum, San Francisco State College  
Richard A. Wilson, President  
J. D. Barnum, Attorney  
Save the Eel River Association  
Norman W. Whipple, President  
Round Valley Community Council  
Ray E. Welsh, Chairman  
Salmon Unlimited, Inc.  
David Balmer, County Administrator  
County of Solano  
Robert L. Edwards  
Society for California Archeology

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