

MEMORANDUM

To: Alice Larson, Luis Plascencia, Executive Committee

From: Bill Beardall

Date: November 20, 1992

Re: **Formulating An Appropriate Factor For Migrants Who Work Out-Of-State**

Executive Summary

The discussion which follows shows how two thirds or more of the work performed by Texas-based migrants is actually performed in other states. This needs to be taken into account in devising a methodology for distribution of legal services funding among the states. The methodology will be inadequate if it estimates the number of migrants in each states or the need for legal assistance in each state based solely on the amount of labor performed in each state. However, it is possible to use available data to formulate a supplemental factor which will estimate the amount of legal services funding needed in Texas by migrants who work in other states but who reside in Texas and utilize legal services in Texas.

This memorandum sets out: (I.) why an out-of-state factor is needed to adequately fund migrant legal services for Texas (and Puerto Rico) migrants; (II.) a summary of studies suggesting what proportion of the work done by Texas migrants is performed out-of-state; and (III.) a proposed methodology for estimating the appropriate out-of-state factor.

I. The Purpose Of The Out-Of-State Factor And A Profile Of The Migrant Legal Assistance Needs In Texas

It has always been a fundamental principle in migrant legal services policy, that migrant legal assistance should be funded where migrants reside as well as where they work. This was stated in 1977 in LSC's "1007(h) Study." It was one of the primary reasons experts and Congress rejected the Martin-Holt Study. The principle has been reaffirmed among the migrant programs from the outset of this current study.

Because the primary methodology of the TRC study counts migrant jobs on the basis of crop acreage and work factors, this primary methodology, like Martin-Holt, looks only at where migrants

work; it does not adequately address the legal assistance needs of migrants in states like Texas and Puerto Rico whose migrants perform the vast majority of their work in other states.¹

The various studies cited below suggest that Texas migrants perform two thirds (or more) of their work out-of-state. This has long been a unique characteristic of the Texas migrant population. While Texas has substantial acreage in labor intensive crops, it has always had far less than, say, Florida or California. However, its 1,000 mile border with Mexico and the overwhelmingly *Mexicano* culture of this entire border region have long made the Texas border a home base for a very large pool of migrants the size of which is out of proportion relative to the State's crop acreage. The relatively small Texas acreage has meant that these migrants often do no work or only a little work in Texas, and rather depend mainly on migrating to jobs in other states.²

Yet these out-of-state migrants spend most of the year residing in Texas and they customarily seek assistance in Texas with the legal problems which arise out of their work in these other states. TRLA's current agricultural employment caseload reflects this pattern. Sixty seven percent of the cases presently being handled by TRLA arise from work which was performed in states other than Texas. In these cases TRLA is representing migrants in connection with work in 34 different states. (See Tables 1 and 2).

¹ There are also other base states whose migrants migrate out-of-state and then return to their permanent residence in that base state (e.g. Florida, California, and Arizona). However, in all our discussions of this issue so far, the thinking seems to have been that Puerto Rico and Texas needed this out-of-state factor, because these were the two base states whose migrants did *most* of their work in other states and whose employment caseloads arise principally from employment in other states. (I realize Puerto Rico is not a state; for convenience I am using the term in loose sense here.)

² Among other places, this is reflected in the Farm Labor Supply Study which reported that the peak employment months for its Weslaco sample (July and August) were also the months when 72% of these workers were working in another state.

Table 1
ANALYSIS OF TRLA OUT-OF-STATE v. TEXAS CASES

Universe: TRLA Agricultural employment cases open during period Oct 15 - Nov 15, 1992.

SUMMARY: - 67% of current cases arise from out-of-state work.
 - 62% of all named clients are being represented in connection with out-of-state work.
 - 91% of all named clients and class members are being represented in connection with out-of-state work.

	OUT-OF-STATE			TEXAS		
	Cases	Clients	Class	Cases	Clients	Class
Weslaco:	36	488	5,500	14	188	54
Laredo:	24	136		4	78	
Plainview:	0	0		29	292	300
El Paso:	24	200	3361	1	8	
Eagle Pass:	27	191		6	54	
TOTAL	111	1,015	8,861	54	620	354

Table 2
TRLA OUT-OF-STATE CASES
STATES WHERE EMPLOYMENT TOOK PLACE

Universe: TRLA out-of-state agricultural employment cases open during period Oct 15 - Nov 15, 1992.

STATE	TOTAL CASES	%	STATE	TOTAL CASES	%	STATE	TOTAL CASES	%
AL	2	2%	LA	1	1%	NY	3	3%
AR	2	2%	MA	1	1%	OH	3	3%
CO	1	1%	MD	2	2%	OR	1	1%
CT	1	1%	ME	3	3%	SC	2	2%
FL	1	1%	MI	4	4%	SD	1	1%
GA	3	3%	MN	3	3%	TN	3	3%
HA	3	3%	MO	5	4%	VA	9	8%
IA	6	5%	MS	1	1%	WA	3	3%
ID	4	4%	NB	3	3%	WI	7	6%
IL	2	2%	NC	3	3%			
IN	5	4%	NJ	2	2%			
KY	10	9%	NM	12	11%			
						TOTAL	34 States	

The case distribution shown in the above tables is fairly typical of the TRLA caseload at any given time; the particular states involved vary from time to time, but the *number* of different states involved at any particular moment typically stays in the range of 30 - 35. There are a variety of reasons why Texas migrants seek legal assistance in Texas with respect to the legal problems they encountered working in other states: (1) During the time when they have a job, they are under great pressure to take advantage of the opportunity to earn as much as possible and they tend to put off dealing with problems and disputes until after the job is completed; (2) Once the work is over they have no income or housing and typically need to get back home as soon as possible to save money; (3) It is easier and safer to bring a complaint against your employer or contractor once you are safely back on your home turf surrounded by your own culture;³ (4) Workers are more familiar with the legal services offices and staff where they live; (5) It is easier to maintain an ongoing attorney-client relationship, not to mention a court action, in the place where the worker spends the most time and to which she always returns.

The various studies cited below tend to confirm that two thirds or more of the work done by Texas migrants is done out-of-state. If Texas migrant share were based solely on crop acreage and work performed within Texas, this obviously would not provide any funding to meet the main part of the need experienced by Texas migrant farm workers (the out-of-state portion). This is why an out-of-state factor is needed to supplement the primary acreage-based methodology.

It is important to note that this out-of-state factor should not be restricted just to workers who do absolutely zero work in Texas. The reason why can be illustrated with an example: Consider Migrant X who does no work in Texas, works 30 weeks in other states and resides in Texas unemployed for the remaining 22 weeks; compare Migrant X to Migrant Y who works one week in Texas, works 30 weeks in other states and resides unemployed in Texas for the remaining 21 weeks. Migrant Y's need for legal assistance in Texas will hardly be different from the need of Migrant A. In both cases almost all of that need will arise from their work in other states. The out-of-state factor for Texas and Puerto Rico was conceived as a way to account for that need. It would be contrary to this design, if Migrant Y's work were completely excluded from the Texas count because Migrant Y had also done a tiny amount of work in Texas. Nor would that tiny amount of work in Texas by itself ensure that Migrant Y was adequately counted in Texas. Texas would only get credit for those acres and hours which Migrant Y had worked in Texas and none for the acres and hours he worked in

³ The Texas border region, for example, is 80-90% Hispanic and predominantly Spanish speaking.

other states. On the other hand, if Migrant Y were in California migrating intrastate during the course of the year from job 1 in tomatoes, to job 2 in broccoli, to job 3 in strawberries, to job 4 in lettuce, in that case his acres and hours would be counted 4 times in the California count - once in each job. This is because what the DFL formula really counts is the number of jobs (duplicated) rather than the number of workers. To be consistent, then, this out-of-state factor needs to account for Migrant Y's out-of-state work, in addition to the small amount of in-state work he may have done.

II. Studies Suggesting The Proportion Of Out-Of-State Work vs. Work In Texas Done By Texas Migrants

A. Del Rio, Texas Migrant Education Study - 1992 (Texas Education Agency, Migrant Education Program)

Del Rio is one of the principal migrant home bases in Texas. Though smaller in population than the Rio Grande Valley, Del Rio and Eagle Pass have a greater concentration of migrants relative to the overall population. In August of 1992, the Migrant Education Program service center for Region XV (which includes Del Rio) undertook a study of the information reported by the parents and guardians of the 1,224 currently migrant children enrolled in Del Rio. The information was recorded by migrant education officials in program eligibility interviews and then transferred to the MSRTS. The study included an examination of the recorded migrant destinations of parents and children who moved between January 1 and December 31, 1991. Sixty four percent of the moves were made to states other than Texas, with 23 different states listed as destinations. Thirty six percent of the moves were to intra-state migrant destinations within Texas. (See Appendix A).

It should also be noted that 34% of the intra-Texas migrants in the Del Rio study migrated to hoe or pick cotton, 19% migrated to perform work related to cattle or sheep, and 12% migrated to detassel or rogue seed corn and sorghum. Even though these were the three most common migrant activities performed in Texas, none of them have been counted in the TRC study thus far (and cattle and sheep have been categorically excluded). If these tasks are similarly factored out of the Del Rio Migrant Education Study, then the percentage of out-of-state migrants increases to eighty four percent.

B. Texas Employment Commission, Migrant Agricultural Worker Survey - 1991

This survey was conducted by the Texas Employment Commission (TEC) which called the study the "Texas Migrant Agricultural Worker Survey." Although the TEC did not issue a formal publication, they recently distributed an abstract of the results at a Florida meeting between farm labor specialists and officials of the Helsinki Commission (on human rights) who were preparing for their July 1992 hearings in the U.S. Congress on the human rights plight of migrants. I understand that Luis was at that meeting and obtained a copy from the TEC. Attached to this memo is an imperfect copy of the abstract (See Appendix B). Luis probably has a better copy. I also spoke with Jack Vick, TEC Director of Agricultural Services, regarding details of the survey, which are summarized below.

The survey was conducted to help TEC target its services to better meet the needs of migrants. Three hundred eighty five interviews were conducted of migrants primarily in the Rio Grande Valley. While the sample was not scientifically designed, Vick says TEC interviewers tried to obtain a random sample of migrants in a wide variety of locations where migrants were mostly likely to be found. The interviews were apparently not conducted in TEC offices. All of the interviewees were current migrants. Only 16% of the interviewed migrants had used the TEC's job clearance services.

The bar graph entitled "Worker Destination State" shows the destination states to which the surveyed migrants traveled. According to Vick those who migrated intrastate to work in upstream areas of Texas are reflected in the bar labeled "TX;" The others migrated out-of-state to the states shown. Vick confirmed that it reflects that ninety eight percent of these migrants migrated to work outside the state of Texas. This is another indicator which suggests a very high ratio of out-of-state work to in-state migrant work. Of course this particular study did not attempt to identify what proportion of the average worker's work might be done locally before or after the average worker has migrated. Nevertheless its results are consistent with other surveys cited here and it thus lends credence to these other surveys.

C. Farm Labor Housing Survey, Eagle Pass - 1991
(MET, Inc.)

In 1991 MET, Inc. (the Texas JTPA agency) did a random survey of farm worker households in Eagle Pass, one of Texas' principal farm labor supply communities. The survey was conducted as part of a needs assessment for a planned farm labor housing project. 310 farm worker households were randomly sampled in the survey. As APPENDIX C shows, 247 were migrants home-based in Eagle Pass while

22 were seasonals.⁴ (The remaining 41 were ineligible for the housing due to too little income from agriculture and they were not classified as either migrant or seasonal).

Work histories for the preceding year were recorded for the workers in the sample. Among workers in this Eagle Pass survey seventy four percent of the agricultural work sites reported by the migrants and seasonals combined were in other states (325 out-of-state work sites out of a total 440 work sites reported). See Appendix C, p. 84. This percentage would by definition be even higher if those workers who are local seasonal workers were factored out.

Looking just as the migrant destinations reported (i.e. excluding local worksites in Maverick County (Eagle Pass) and the adjacent Winter Garden counties), the survey shows that ninety percent of the migrant destinations were in other states, while 10% were in West or South Texas (325 out-of-state destinations v. 36 West and South Texas destinations). See Appendix C-1, p. 84.

To put the Eagle Pass survey in context it is important to remember two points. First the survey found that 74% of all reported work sites were out-of-state, even counting the work performed locally and even counting the work of seasonal workers who did not migrate at all. Secondly Appendix C-2 shows 64.8% of the workers surveyed in the Eagle Pass study reported no Texas work at all (neither local nor intra-state migrant). This is all the more remarkable because the pool surveyed included both migrants and local seasonals combined and still 64.8% did no work at all in Texas. (See Appendix C-2).⁵

Further information regarding the Eagle Pass data base can be obtained from Jim Glueck, MET, Inc., Austin, TX 512-472-6045.

⁴ The survey instrument took work histories for the preceeding 12 months and asked whether the respondent was "away from the Eagle Pass area to perform farmwork in other geographic locations."

⁵ I apologize for the cryptic nature of Appendix C-2. It is a "quick and dirty" printout from the Eagle Pass database supplied to me by Jim Glueck of MET, Inc. The first page left hand column shows the location codes. On the remaining pages, each row represents one of the 301 survey respondents. Columns A, B, C, and D contain the location for each work site reported by that respondent. If you think it would be helpful we can arrange to get a better printout and we can do a run which shows the work sites for migrants alone (rather than intermingled with the seasonal workers).

D. Unemployment Insurance Claims - Eagle Pass

In support of its housing efforts in Eagle Pass, MET Inc. also obtained a special run of UI data from the TEC for the Eagle Pass zip codes. The resulting chart seems to demonstrate that even without factoring out UI claims by local seasonal workers, 53% of all Eagle Pass UI claims were based on out-of-state work. Moreover, 41% of the claims were based entirely on out-of-state work, that is no Texas work at all was reported. See Appendix D. The usefulness of this UI data is limited, since UI coverage and reporting is very incomplete both in Texas and in most stream states. A number of other things about this run are not clear to me at this point, including whether this run is limited to agricultural work. However, its results do at least seem to be consistent with the other data cited in this memo, because these percentages would necessarily be higher if local work by seasonal workers were factored out and because the run does indicate that at least 43% of the Eagle Pass UI claimants performed work only out-of-state.

E. Texas Governor's Office Of Migrant Affairs - 1976

While this study is too old to stand by itself, it nevertheless shows that the very high level of out-of-state migration is a long-standing characteristic of the Texas migrant labor market. This statewide survey based on a sample of more than 1600 farworker households found that 37% of Texas migrants traveled to work sites in Texas while sixty three percent migrated out of state. (See Appendix E: at p 43.)

F. Texas Education Agency: Migrant Education Data On Interstate v. Intrastate Migrants, 1991

Similar ratios of interstate v. intrastate migration are reflected in the data on residence of Texas-based children tracked by the Migrant Education Program. 42,110 or sixty five percent of all currently migrant students are interstate migrants, while 22,877 or 35% of the currently migrant children are intrastate migrants. (See Appendix F: Texas Migrant Education Program State Plan 1991-92, p. 59.)

It should also be noted that the interstate migrants education count is considered to be low in Texas. The Texas Education Agency and MSRTS have data showing that approximately 30,000 migrant children enroll in other states listing Texas as their residence, but are never counted in Texas. These are different from the children identified but unenrolled. These children are not shown in the Texas Migrant Education count. TEA administrator Bob Trevino has estimated that about 5-7% of these 30,000 are children who actually have their permanent residence in Mexico, but believe they must give a U.S. address in order to qualify for migrant

education while living upstream. However, Trevino estimates that the other 28,000 are Texas residents who migrate interstate but have fallen through the cracks and have not ever been counted in Texas.

G. Survey: Migrant Agricultural Workers In Wisconsin, 1989

Additional confirmation of this pattern is found in Schlesinger, Migrant Agricultural Workers In Wisconsin, 1989 which looks at the phenomenon from the other end of the stream. In random surveys taken during July-August of 1989 in three labor intensive Wisconsin counties, Schlesinger found that 84% of these migrants live in Texas during the winter months, while 10% reside in Mexico. 84% of the migrants were accompanied by family members. See Appendix G: at p. 7. The workers were mostly unemployed when they returned to their home base in Texas as shown by the very close correlation between their employment pattern and the period of time they spent in Wisconsin. See Appendix G: at p. 11-13

H. The FLSS - 1989-90

The FLSS notes that in Immokalee and Parlier there is abundant local work through most of the year, greatly diminishing the need for workers to migrate and in particular the need to migrate out of state. While only 33% and 15% of farm workers migrate out of state from Immokalee and Parlier respectively, 72% of Weslaco workers work in another state during their peak work season. See Appendix H: at p. 79. In other words peak employment for the Texas migrants takes place not in Texas, but rather in other states during those periods (especially July and August) when the maximum number of jobs are available in those other states.⁶

III. A Methodology For Estimating The Appropriate Out-Of-State Factor For Texas

While any interpretation of the data cited above is necessarily rough, those studies consistently suggest that somewhere between 65% and 90% of the work performed by Texas migrants is performed out of state. A reasonable estimate of this percentage could be obtained by "triangulating" among the percentages in the cited studies to obtain a composite percentage representing the proportion of out-of-state work done by Texas

⁶ This part of the FLSS also confirms one of the serious shortcomings of the NAWS - namely, that the NAWS greatly under samples Texas migrants, because NAWS does not do any sampling during July and August, precisely the months of peak employment for Texas migrants.

workers. This would be an approach similar to the way Alice and Luis have averaged migrant health and migrant education percentages to obtain a composite figure for the study's migrant percentage element, or the way they have averaged hours-per-acre estimates to obtain a composite hours-per-acre element for each crop.

I would propose a straightforward method to account for the legal assistance need in Texas with respect to this out-of-state work: Texas in-state migrants would first be counted using the primary methodology based on in-state acreage and labor demand and whatever supplemental methodologies are adopted for counting forestry, nursery, processing etc. For convenience we can refer to this as the "in-state component." This "in-state-component" would roughly account for the legal assistance need arising from in-state employment. But since the bulk of the need for legal assistance arises with respect to the approximately 65-90% percent of employment which occurs out-of-state, the "in-state component" would be multiplied by the ratio of out-of-state employment to in-state employment in order to derive the "out-of-state component." The out-of-state component and the in-state component added together would constitute the Texas estimate. This would provide a fair funding base to meet both the legal assistance needs arising from in-state employment and the even larger need arising from out-of-state employment.

Mathematically, the above approach can be expressed in either of two formulas:

1.)

$$\# \text{ of out-of-state migr.} = \# \text{ of in-state migr.} \times \frac{\text{out-of-state}\%}{\text{in-state}\%}$$

OR

2.)

$$\text{total \# of migrants} = \frac{\# \text{ of in-state migrants}}{\text{in-state migrant}\%}$$

It may be that with more research, additional data can be found to further refine the out-of-state percentage. In the near term, however, it would seem to me the available data cited above is consistent enough to reasonably triangulate the out-of-state percentage and to justify the approach I am suggesting. It certainly would be more fair and accurate to estimate the out-of-state component in this manner, than to leave it out altogether.

APPENDIX "A"

**Del Rio Migrant Education Study
1992**

1991 MOBILITY PATTERNS
OF MIGRANT CHILDREN IN DEL RIO, TEXAS

Prepared for

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INTRODUCTION

Definition of Problem

Del Rio is a small Texas border town on the Rio Grande River. Each year, a sizable portion of Del Rio's population travels within Texas and to other states to plant, harvest, and process crops. Many families leave in early spring, before the school year closes, and return to Del Rio late in the fall, well after the opening of the new school year. The education of the children of migrant farm workers is a central concern for the school district in Del Rio. Not only must school administrators plan for enough teachers and classroom space to accommodate migrant students who enroll late, but also provide accelerated instruction for migrant students who fall behind in their school work because of interrupted school attendance.

Purpose of Research

The purpose of this research is to present the most recent data available on migrant children, in a format for officials in San Felipe-Del Rio CISD to use to plan for fluctuations in student attendance during the 1992-93 school year.

Scope of Research

The research data for this project originates from interviews conducted with the parents and guardians of migrant children during the 1991-92 school year. Specially trained school district employees documented key information on Certificates of Eligibility, qualifying children for the Chapter I Migrant Education Program operated by the school district. Essential data items were selected from the certificates and coded for data processing at Education Service Center Region XV. The processed data was then transferred to the Migrant Student Record Transfer System (MSRTS), the national data bank for educational and health information on migrant children. Data pertinent to this report was qualified and then extracted from the MSRTS using computer programs written specifically for this project.

The population under study consists of 1,224 migrant children identified in Del Rio, who moved between January 1, and December 31, 1991 and returned to Del Rio during the same time frame. The children range in age from birth through 21. High school drop-outs are included in this study, but children who have graduated from high school and migrate with their parents and guardians are excluded from the data.

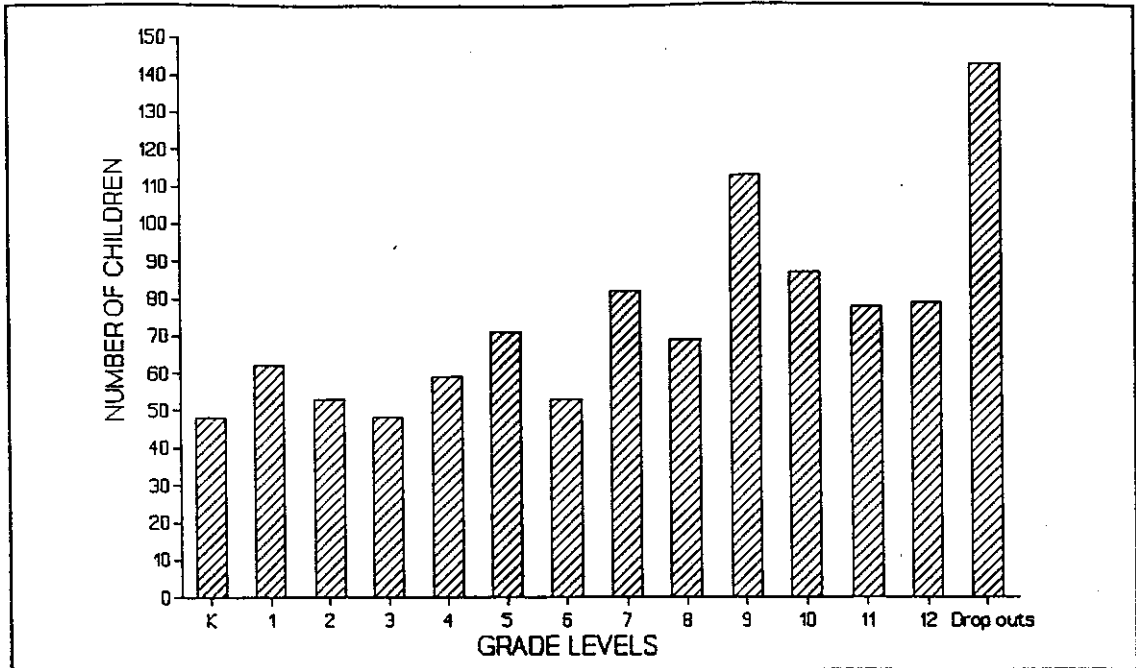


Figure 1. Migrant children (ages 5 to 21) by grade level during 1991. Data Source: MSRTS

Figure 1 shows a slight bottle neck effect occurring at the 9th grade level, and similar patterns at the 7th and 5th grade levels. These grade levels correspond to the administration levels of the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills. Students who perform poorly on this examination during the previous year might not have been promoted to the next grade level, accounting for lower enrollment figures in grades 6, 8, and 10. Figure 1 also shows a high number of drop outs.

Destinations

The mobility patterns of the population are divided into two categories, interstate (moves out of Texas) and intrastate (moves within the state).

Interstate Moves

Moves to 23 other states involve 64 percent of the population (784 children). Three states, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, receive 64.6 percent of the interstate migrant children. Figure 2 displays percentage distribution for receiving states. Appendix A lists counts of interstate migrant children by destination in each receiving state.

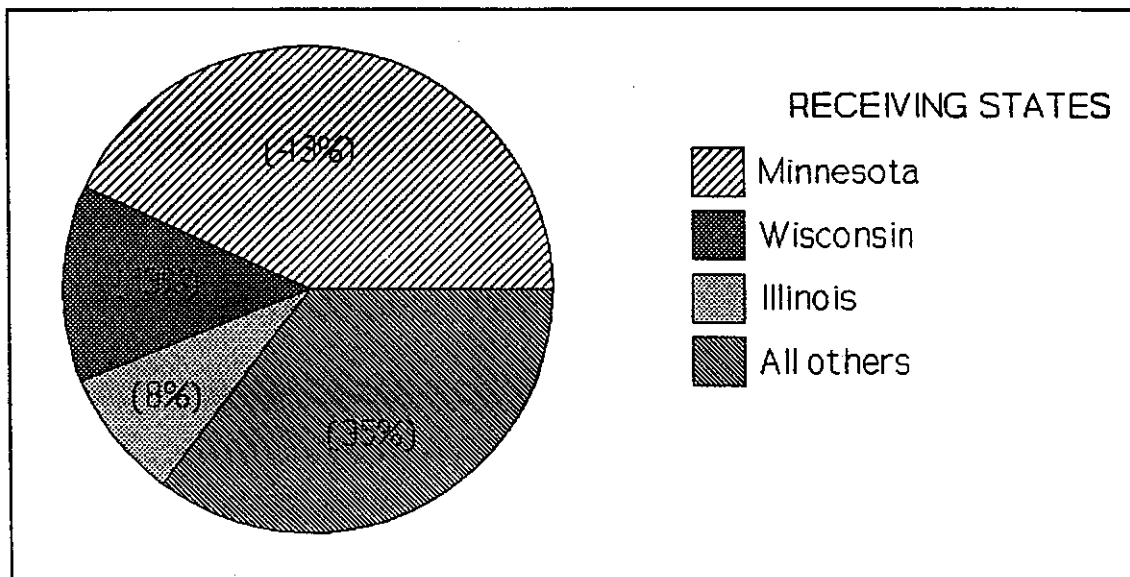


Figure 2. States receiving migrant children during 1991.
Data Source: MSRTS

Intrastate Moves

Over 50 towns and communities within the state of Texas receive 434 migrant children. A few small concentrations of migrant children are found in San Angelo (48), Hereford (35), and O'Donnell (30). The remaining intrastate moves

ACTIVITIES OF MIGRATORY WORKERS FROM DEL RIO, TEXAS

1991

STATE	CITY	OPERATION	OPERAND
			*
OK	MOUNTAIN VIEW	HOEING	COTTON
			*
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	HOEING	COTTON
			*
OR	NYSSA	CLIPPING	ONIONS
			*
OR	ONTARIO	CLIPPING	ONIONS
			*
TX	ABERNATHY	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	AMARILLO	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	BELTON	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	BIG LAKE	CLEANING HOEING	COTTON COTTON
			*
TX	BIG SPRING	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	BIG SPRINGS	FEEDING HOEING	CATTLE COTTON
			*
TX	BRADY	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	BRECKENRIDGE	DETASSEL	CORN
			*
TX	CAMPWOOD	CANNING	CORN

ACTIVITIES OF MIGRATORY WORKERS FROM DEL RIO, TEXAS

1991

STATE	CITY	OPERATION	OPERAND
			*
TX	CARTA VALLEY	FEEDING	CATTLE
			*
TX	COMANCHE	PICKING CLEANING	NUTS PEANUTS
			*
TX	COMSTOCK	FEEDING FENCING SHEARING	CATTLE CATTLE SHEEP
			*
TX	CRANE	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	DEL RIO	CLIPPING	ONIONS
			*
TX	DELEON	CLEANING	PEANUTS
			*
TX	DIMMITT	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	DUMAS	PULLING	SORGHUM
			*
TX	ELDORADO	SHEARING	SHEEP
			*
TX	FLOYDADA	DETASSEL HOEING PULLING PULLING	CORN COTTON SORGHUM SUGAR CANE
			*
TX	FORT WORTH	HOEING	COTTON
			*

ACTIVITIES OF MIGRATORY WORKERS FROM DEL RIO, TEXAS

1991

STATE	CITY	OPERATION	OPERAND
TX	FRIONA	CLEANING	COTTON *
TX	HALE CENTER	HOEING	COTTON *
TX	HART	HOEING	COTTON *
TX	HEREFORD	HOEING HOEING DETASSEL FLOWING PICKING PULLING HOEING	BEETS CABBAGE CORN COTTON ONIONS SORGHUM SUGAR BEET *
TX	JUNCTION	SHEARING	SHEEP *
TX	JUNO	SHEARING	SHEEP *
TX	KENEDY	PICKING	WATERMELON *
TX	KNIPPA	PICKING	MELONS *
TX	LAMESA	HOEING	COTTON *
TX	LAPRYOR	PULLING	SORGHUM *
TX	LEVELLAND	CLIPPING	ONIONS *
TX	LOMA ALTA	FEEDING FENCING SHEARING	CATTLE LIVESTOCK SHEEP

ACTIVITIES OF MIGRATORY WORKERS FROM DEL RIO, TEXAS

1991

STATE	CITY	OPERATION	OPERAND	
				*
TX	LOOP	CLEANING HOEING	COTTON COTTON	
				*
TX	LUBBOCK	HOEING PULLING	COTTON SORGHUM	
				*
TX	MARFA	PENNING	CATTLE	
				*
TX	MIDLAND	HOEING	COTTON	
				*
TX	MORTON	HOEING	COTTON	
				*
TX	MULESHOE	HOEING SORTING PACKING	COTTON PEPPERS POTATOES	
				*
TX	ODONNELL	HOEING CLIPPING	COTTON ONIONS	
				*
TX	OZONA	SHEARING	SHEEP	
				*
TX	PAINT ROCK	PICKING	BALES	
				*
TX	PANDALE	SHEARING	SHEEP	
				*
TX	PECOS	PICKING	MELONS	
				*
TX	PLAINVIEW	DETASSEL	CORN	

ACTIVITIES OF MIGRATORY WORKERS FROM DEL RIO, TEXAS

1991

STATE	CITY	OPERATION	OPERAND
		HOEING SORTING	COTTON POTATOES
			*
TX	QUEMADO	PLOWING PICKING CLIPPING	FIELDS MELONS ONIONS
			*
TX	ROBSTOWN	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	ROCKSPRINGS	FEEDING	CATTLE
			*
TX	ROPEVILLE	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	SAN ANGELO	FEEDING HOEING PICKING PICKING HAULING	CATTLE COTTON COTTON GRAPES SILAGE
			*
TX	SAN LORENZO	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	SANDERSON	SHEARING	SHEEP
			*
TX	SEGUIN	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	SNYDER	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	SONORA	FEEDING FENCING HOEING	CATTLE CATTLE COTTON
			*

ACTIVITIES OF MIGRATORY WORKERS FROM DEL RIO, TEXAS

1991

STATE	CITY	OPERATION	OPERAND
TX	ST LAWRENCE	HOEING	COTTON
			*
TX	UVALDE	PICKING PACKING PICKING PICKING PULLING PICKING	MELONS ONIONS ONIONS PEPPERS SORGHUM TOMATOES
			*
TX	WINNIE	HOEING	TREES
			*
WA	ELLENBERG	HOEING	BEETS
			*
WA	EVERSON	PICKING	STRAWBERRY
			*
WA	PASCO	PICKING	APPLES
			*
WA	QUINCY	CUTTING	ASPARAGUS
			*
WA	TOPPENISH	CUTTING	ASPARAGUS
			*
WA	TOPPENISH	CUTTING PICKING	ASPARAGUS STRAWBERRY
			*
WA	YAKIMA	PICKING PICKING	APPLES CHERRIES
			*
WI	BEAVER DAM	CANNING CANNING	BEANS GREEN BEAN
			*
WI	BERLIN	HARVESTING	CELERY

ACTIVITIES OF MIGRATORY WORKERS FROM DEL RIO, TEXAS

1991

STATE	CITY	OPERATION	OPERAND
		PACKING PLANTING	CELERY CELERY
			*
WI	CAMBRIA	CUTTING CANNING INSPECTING CANNING CLEANING	ASPARAGUS CORN CORN GREEN BEAN TOBACCO
			*
WI	CLINTONVILLE	PICKING	CABBAGE
			*
WI	FAIRWATER	CANNING	CORN
			*
WI	FORESTVILLE	CANNING	GREEN BEAN
			*
WI	PARDEEVILLE	CANNING	GREEN BEAN
			*
WI	RIO	CANNING	GREEN BEAN
			*
WI	RIFON	CANNING CANNING	CORN GREEN BEAN
			*
WI	SHAWANO	PACKING	CABBAGE
			*
WI	SHIOCTON	HOEING	CARROTS
			*
WI	X	HOEING	SUGAR BEET
			*
WY	BURLINGTON	HOEING	SUGAR BEET
			*

APPENDIX "B"

**Texas Employment Commission
Migrant Agricultural Worker
Survey**

TEXAS

Migrant Agricultural Worker Survey

The interviews of 385 migrant agricultural workers focused on the usability of the Agricultural Clearance System (ACS) and ways of improving the system in relation to the needs of those workers.

Findings on Worker Usage

Out of a sample of 385 workers, 16% had used the ACS.

A profile of the workers and their employment-related needs were developed in the following areas:

1. Movement of Migrant Farmworkers

Migrant farmworkers travel April (11%), May (36%), and June (17%).

This profile indicates the time frame when ACS must initiate services. Consequently, the ES Local Office can then actively direct migrant farmworkers in relation to and when and where jobs are available.

← departure are months

2. Supportive Services

Types of assistance required included food stamps (26%), child care (15%) and transportation assistance (10%) after beginning the job.

Many of the migrant farmworkers (41%) stated they need no supportive assistance.

3. Migrant Farmworker's Preferences

- When available, migrant farmworkers prefer job orders through the ACS because the system offers more complete information on jobs and housing conditions.
- Many migrant farmworkers are interested in only a three month employment period.
- The need for transportation to find work through the ACS was indicated by 69% of those interviewed.
- Family housing was preferred over dormitories by 92% of the workers.

4. **Destination States**

There is a tendency for workers to migrate to Ohio (19%) and Michigan (17%). This situation presents problems as there are comparatively less jobs available in those states.

5. **Methods Used to Find Employment**

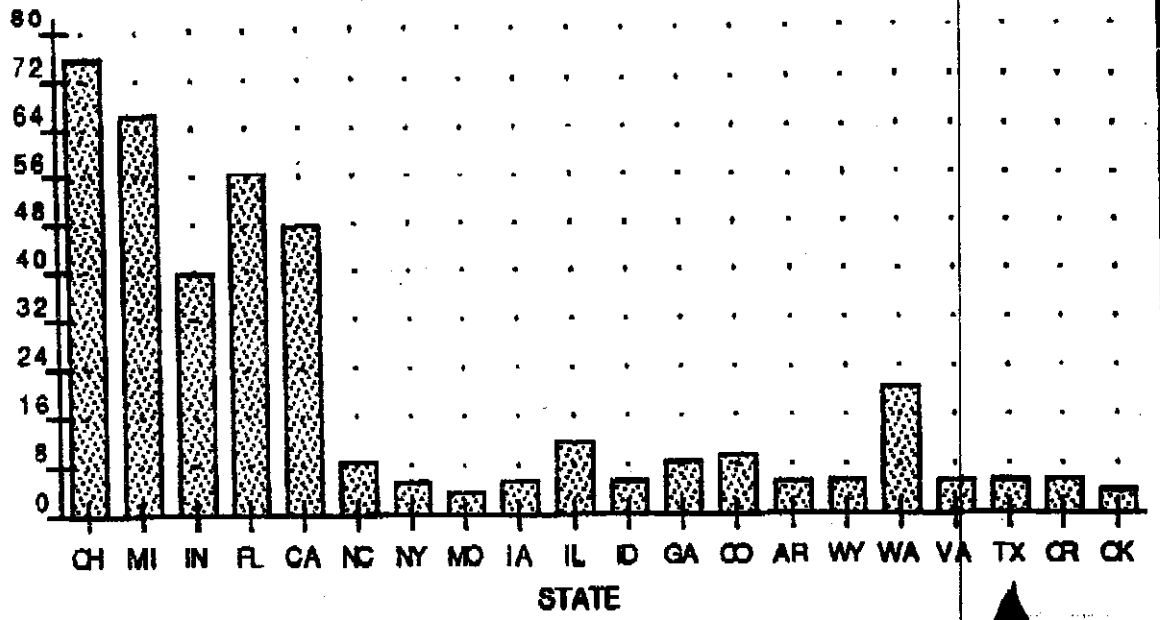
One basic source of information on job availability was the employer (30%), while 35% relied on the informal "grapevine" network of friends or crewleaders. Only 16% of the workers interviewed used the Employment Service, or ACS.

6. **Sources of Dissatisfaction with Employers**

Contrary to previous assumptions, 68% of the workers stated that available housing was more important than wage level. Lack of advanced transportation was a source of dissatisfaction with 12% of the workers.

WORKER DESTINATION STATE

NUMBER OF WORKERS



NO. WORKERS



APPENDIX "C1"

**Farm Labor Housing Survey
Eagle Pass - 1991**

FARM LABOR HOUSING SURVEY RESULTS

Eagle Pass, Texas

June - September 1991

		RESPONSE
Number of individuals surveyed:		310
Number of individuals surveyed who are eligible for FLH:	<u>Home-based Migrant (Total)</u>	<u>247</u> 79.7%
	by Income	245 79.0%
	by Days Worked	2 0.6%
	<u>Seasonal (Total)</u>	<u>22</u> 7.1%
	by Income	18 5.8%
	by Days Worked	4 1.3%
	<u>Ineligible</u>	<u>41</u> 13.2%

Question 1: What age group are you in?			
	Under 35	180	58.1%
	35 to 49	78	25.2%
	50 to 61	39	12.6%
	62 or Over	13	4.2%
	No Response	0	0.0%

Question 2: Are you or members of your household handicapped or impaired, and in need of specially designed housing arrangements?

Yes	27	8.7%
No	283	91.3%
No Response	0	0.0%

Question 3: How many people are in your household?

		<i>Adults</i>			<i>Children</i>
Ave		2.7			2.5
	Range			Range	
	1	33	10.6%	0	41 13.2%
	2	155	50.0%	1	56 18.1%
	3	50	16.1%	2	82 26.5%
	4	40	12.9%	3	49 15.8%
	>4	32	10.3%	4	41 13.2%
No Response		0	0.0%	>4	40 12.9%
				No Response	1 0.3%

Those eligible for FLH who plan to continue

Total Eligible	269	86.8% of all respondents
Continue	231	85.9% of all elig. FWs
Not continue	38	14.1% of all elig. FWs

Location of Farm Labor Work Site:

Total Winter Garden	82	18.3% of all responses
Maverick Co.	71	15.8% of all responses
Uvalde	4	0.9% of all responses
Zavala	2	0.4% of all responses
Dilley	1	0.2% of all responses
Total West Texas & Tx	33	7.3% of all responses
Lubbock	10	2.2% of all responses
Plainview	4	0.9% of all responses
Hereford	2	0.4% of all responses
Total South Texas	3	0.7% of all responses
All states outside of Tx	325	72.4% of all responses
Minnesota	49	15.1% of outside states
Colorado	40	12.3% of outside states
Wisconsin	37	11.4% of outside states
Montana	36	11.1% of outside states
Oregon	34	10.5% of outside states
Washington	23	7.1% of outside states

Type of Work Performed

Pick, Cut, Clip, Chop, and/or Clean	286	79.4% of all responses
Hoeing and/or Planting	12	3.3% of all responses
Cleaning Fields, Weeding/Thinning	8	2.2% of all responses
Transport/Driving Tractor	3	0.8% of all responses
Packing/Storing	47	13.1% of all responses

APPENDIX "C2"

**Farm Labor Housing Survey
Eagle Pass - 1991**

WORKSITE CODES

Key - Location

1	AR	Outside States
2	CA	
3	CO	
4	FL	
5	GA	
6	IA	
7	ID	
8	IL	
9	IN	
10	KY	
11	MI	
12	MN	
13	MT	
14	NC	
15	ND	
16	NM	
17	OH	
18	OR	
19	SC	
20	VA	
21	WA	
22	WI	
23	WY	
24	Uvalde	Winter Garden (7)
25	Pearsall	
26	Val Verde	
27	Zavala	
28	Knippa	
29	Leakey	
30	Dilley	
31	Corpus Christi	South Texas (3)
32	Alton	
33	LaJoya	
34	Lubbock	West Texas (12)
35	Tahoka	
36	Lamesa	
37	Plainview	
38	Seminole	
39	Bovina	
40	Seagraves	
41	Idalou	
42	Hereford	
43	Floydada	
44	Pecos	
45	Paducah	
46	Lufkin	East Texas (1)
47	Maverick	
48	Texas	
49	MD	

Key - Crops

1	Strawberry
2	Melon
3	Rasberries
4	Peaches
5	Pecans
6	Oranges
7	Apples
8	Grapes
9	Cherries
10	Fruits/Nuts
11	Spinach
12	Onion
13	Corn
14	Carrots
15	Peas
16	Sugar Beets
17	Chiles
18	Tomatoes
19	Green Beans
20	Cabbage
21	Cucumber
22	Potatoes
23	Radishes
24	Cauliflower
25	Broccoli
26	Lettuce
27	Asparagus
28	Celery
29	Vegetables
30	Cotton
31	Tobacco
32	Sugar Cane
33	Sod
34	Hops
35	Trees
36	Misc.

Key - Work Performed

1	Pick
2	Clean
3	Cut
4	Clip
5	Chop
6	Weed & Thin
7	Clean Fields
8	Hoe
9	Plant
10	Transport
11	Drive Tractor
12	Pack
13	Store
14	Misc.

64.8% report farm work outside TX only

(201 respondents of 310)

Location A Location B Location C Location D

49

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48-24 = Texas work locations
 1-23 and 49 = Out-of-state

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52
 entries
 p. 1

3
 entries
 p. 2

APPENDIX "D"

**Unemployment Insurance Claims
Eagle Pass**

TEC - TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
 INTERSTATE AGENT & TEXAS COMBINED WAGE CLAIMS
 CLAIMANTS IN ZIP 78852 & 78853

13:46 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1991

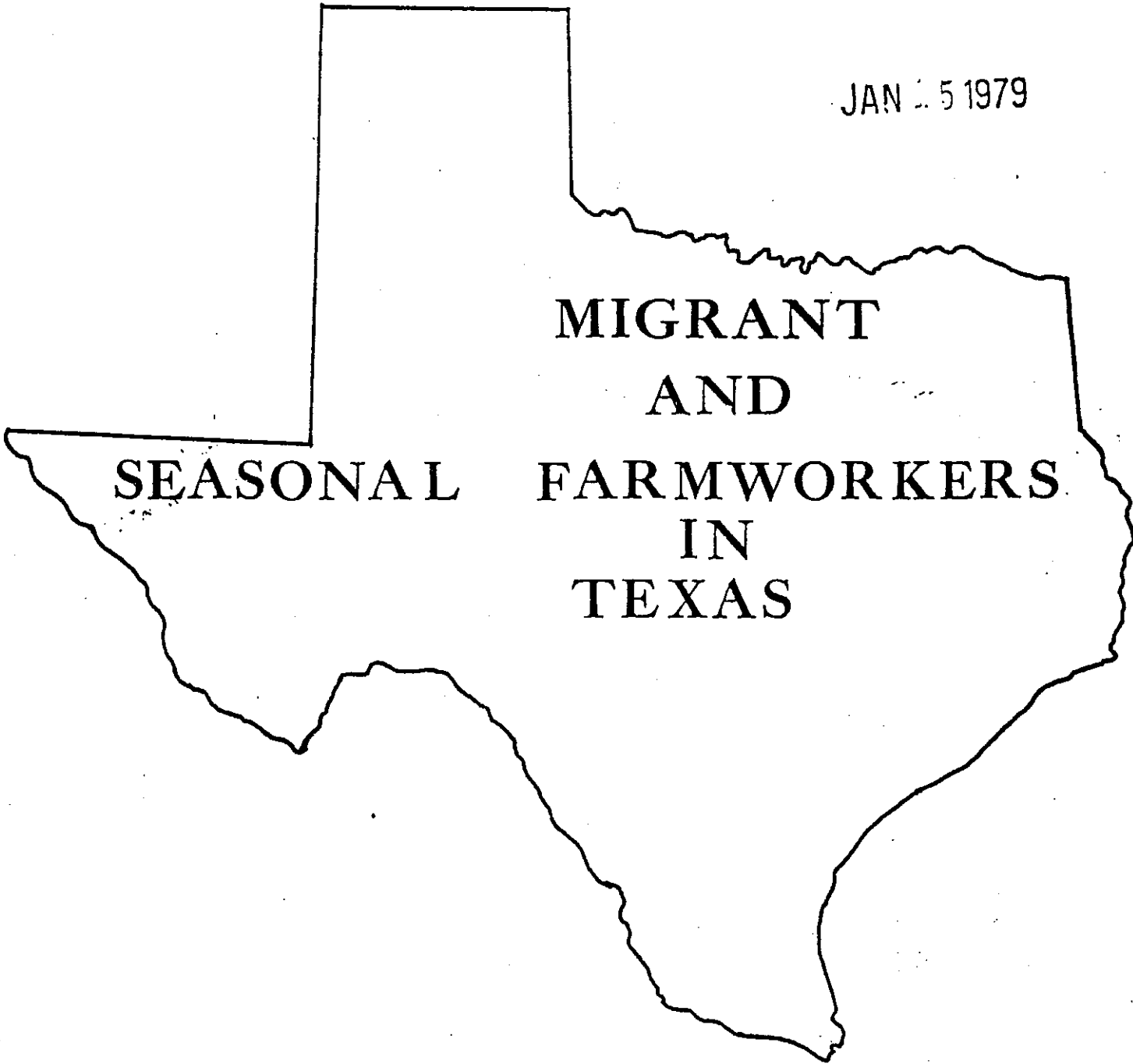
STATE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ALABAMA	105	0.8	105	0.8
ALASKA	2	0.0	107	0.8
ARIZONA	3	0.0	110	0.9
ARKANSAS	21	0.2	131	1.0
CALIFORNIA	5	0.0	136	1.1
COLORADO	1054	8.2	1190	9.2
CONNECTICUT	207	1.6	1391	10.8
FLORIDA	3	0.0	1394	10.8
GEORGIA	212	1.6	1606	12.4
IDAHO	23	0.2	1629	12.6
ILLINOIS	157	1.2	1780	13.8
INDIANA	1007	7.7	2781	21.5
INVALID CODE	24	0.2	2805	21.7
IOWA	2	0.0	2807	21.7
KANSAS	31	0.2	2838	22.0
LOUISIANA	24	0.2	2862	22.1
MAINE	4	0.0	2866	22.2
MARYLAND	6	0.0	2872	22.2
MASSACHUSETTS	5	0.0	2877	22.3
MICHIGAN	1	0.0	2878	22.3
MINNESOTA	23	0.2	2901	22.4
MISSOURI	309	2.3	3204	24.8
MONTANA	2	0.0	3206	24.8
NEBRASKA	3	0.0	3209	24.8
NEVADA	13	0.1	3222	24.9
NEW JERSEY	12	0.1	3234	25.0
NEW MEXICO	21	0.2	3255	25.2
NEW YORK	7	0.1	3262	25.2
NORTH CAROLINA	2	0.0	3264	25.2
NORTH DAKOTA	8	0.1	3272	25.3
OHIO	18	0.1	3290	25.5
OKLAHOMA	12	0.1	3302	25.5
OREGON	9	0.1	3311	25.6
PENNSYLVANIA	297	2.3	3608	27.9
RHODE ISLAND	19	0.1	3627	28.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	0.0	3629	28.1
TENNESSEE	7	0.1	3636	28.1
TX-CWC	5	0.0	3641	28.2
TX-OTHER	1612	12.5	5253	40.6
UTAH	6073	47.0	11326	87.6
VIRGINIA	1	0.0	11327	87.6
WASHINGTON	46	0.4	11373	88.0
WEST VIRGINIA	407	3.1	11780	91.1
WISCONSIN	2	0.0	11782	91.1
WYOMING	1143	8.8	12925	100.0
	2	0.0	12927	100.0

APPENDIX "E"

**Governor's Office of Migrant
Offices - 1976**

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
of
MIGRANT AFFAIRS

JAN 5 1979

An outline map of the state of Texas, showing its characteristic shape with the Panhandle at the top and the Gulf of Mexico coastline at the bottom. The map is centered on the page.

SEASONAL FARMWORKERS
MIGRANT AND
IN
TEXAS

JULY 1976

MOBILITY PATTERNS

Much has been conjectured about the nature of farm-worker migration patterns, but little was actually known. To obtain more understanding of migrant "streams", the survey respondents were asked their work destinations. Furthermore, it should be noted that the instrument was applied during the off-season, when migrants are expected to have returned to their home base areas. The "off-season" covering from October 1st thru April 15th.

TABLE: 22

DESTINATION OF MIGRANT FARMWORKERS

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Texas	37%
New Mexico	10%
Ohio	8%
Michigan	7%
California	2%
Florida	5%
Colorado	4%
Indiana	3%
Arizona	2%
Illinois	2%
Mississippi	2%
Nebraska	2%
Minnesota	2%
Other states	17%

As Table 22 indicates about one out of three migrants travel to other parts of Texas for work. The most

discernible flow is from the Lower Rio Grande Valley to the Panhandle. In addition, there is very noticeable movement toward the Middle Rio Grande Valley.

The second most popular destination is New Mexico. Agricultural activity in the area of Las Cruces, New Mexico, is a major focal point for migrants living in far West Texas and the Upper Rio Grande region. Migrants from the same areas also comprise most of the group which travels to California, Arizona and northwestern states.

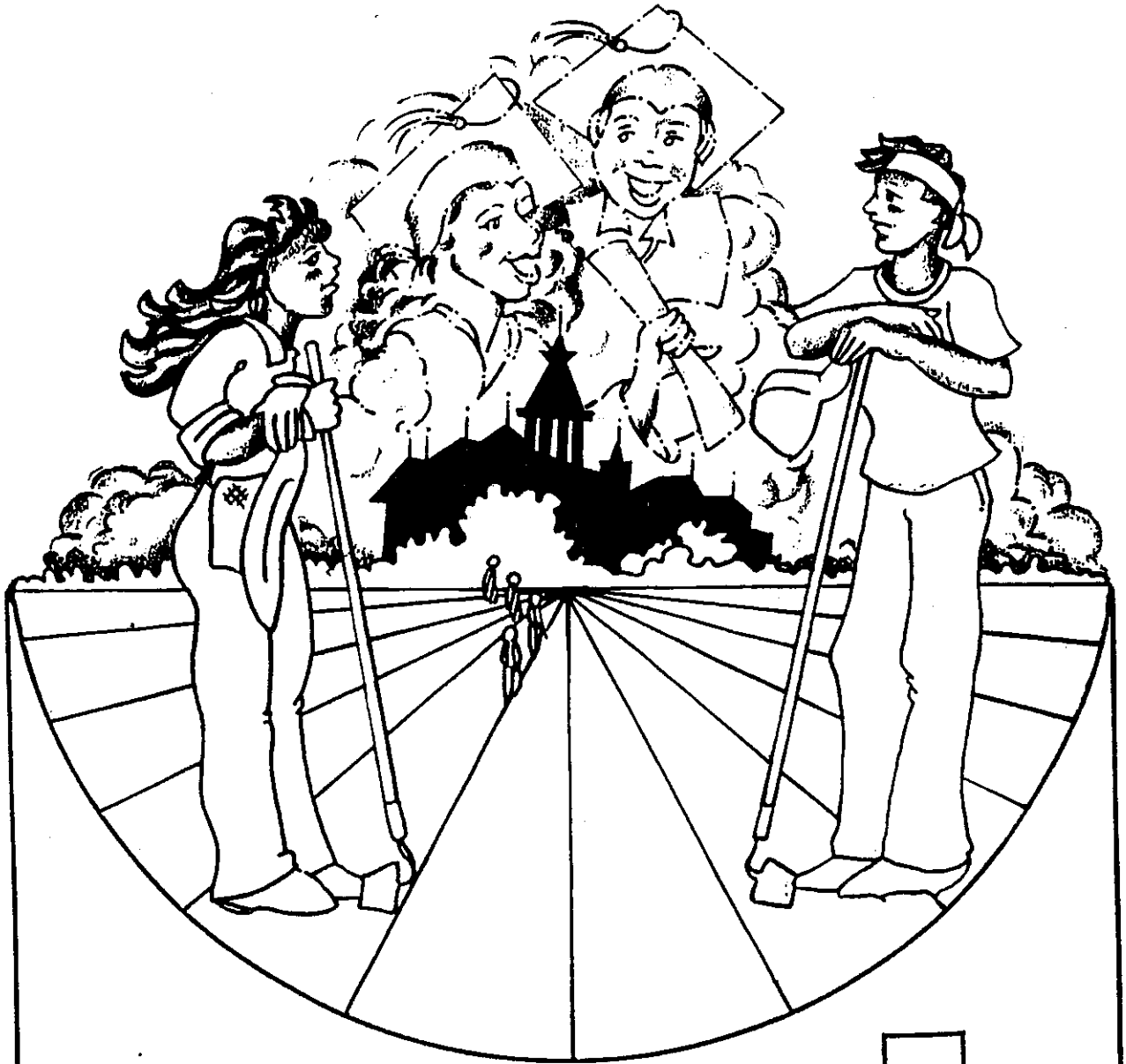
The principal destination of lower Rio Grande Valley migrants is the upper midwest. They travel to Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and other North Central states. Migrants from the Coastal Bend area follow a similar pattern, with somewhat more inclination toward eastern states.

East Texas migrants are vectored toward the deep south-Florida and Louisiana. Their Central Texas counterparts gravitate in the same direction. The patterns have been traced onto national maps for clearer representation.

APPENDIX "F"

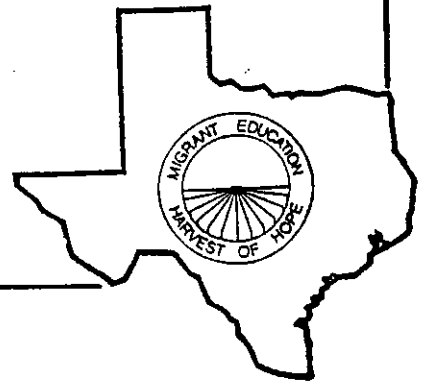
**Texas Migrant Education
Statistics**

Texas Migrant Education Program State Plan



1991-92

Texas Education Agency
Austin, Texas



Application for Federal Financial Assistance
Under Chapter 1
Migrant Education Program

PART I

1. Request for Federal Assistance

The State of Texas hereby requests its entitlement of funds as authorized by Section 1201 of Chapter 1 of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (Pub. L. 100-297).

2. State Applicant

Applicant: Texas Education Agency

Street Address/P.O. Box: 1701 North Congress Avenue

City/State, and Zip Code: Austin, Texas 78701

Federal Employer Identification Number: 74-6003079

Contact Person: Frank Contreras
Division Director
Special Programs Planning
and Implementation

Telephone Number: (512) 463-9067

3. Certification

To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this application are true and correct. The document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the requirements of the Chapter 1, Migrant Education Program, and the attached assurances contained in Part IV of this application.

Thomas E. Anderson
Signature of Chief State School
Officer or Legally Authorized
Representative

April 24, 1991
Date

Interim Commissioner of Education
Title

TABLE A (1)

**CHILDREN EXPECTED TO RESIDE IN THE STATE
AND CHILDREN EXPECTED TO BE SERVED ^{a/}**

AGRICULTURE

MIGRANT STATUS	AGE		GRADE LEVELS			TOTAL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Below Age 3	3 Thru 4	ELEMENTARY Grades K to 7	SECONDARY Grades 8 to 12	UNGRADED		
INTERSTATE	Reside	2,110	2,949	18,519	17,275	1,257	42,110
	Serve	0	1,765	12,002	13,805	1,003	28,575
INTRASTATE	Reside	1,379	1,604	10,518	8,696	680	22,877
	Serve	0	990	6,802	6,942	542	15,266
SUBTOTALS (Interstate and Intrastate)	Reside	3,489	4,553	29,037	25,971	1,937	64,987
	Serve	0	2,745	18,804	20,747	1,545	43,841
FORMERLY	Reside	311	2,488	33,397	23,740	2,487	62,423
	Serve	0	1,082	21,638	16,572	1,984	41,276
TOTALS	Reside	3,800	7,041	62,434	49,711	4,424	127,410
	Serve	0	3,827	40,442	37,319	3,529	85,117

^{a/} "Served" means to receive academic and support services provided in whole or in part with MEP funds, except those related to identification and recruitment of migrant children, up to the point of entry into the Migrant Student Record Transfer System.

APPENDIX "G"

**Migrant Agricultural Workers in
Wisconsin - 1989**

Migrant Agricultural Workers in Wisconsin, 1989:
Social, Economic and Health Characteristics

Doris P. Slesinger, Ph.D.

and

Cynthia Ofstead, M.S.

Final Report to the Wisconsin Rural Health Research Center,
Marshfield Medical Research Foundation

September 1990

Department of Rural Sociology, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of
Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706

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Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706

1

INTRODUCTION

In Wisconsin's agricultural economy, seasonal migrant farmworkers play a unique and important role. The labor performed by migrant workers makes an essential contribution to the processing of locally-grown vegetables like beans and corn, and in the cultivation and harvesting of many fruit and vegetable crops.

Most of the migrants who come to work in Wisconsin each summer are from the Rio Grande Valley in southern Texas. Nearly all of them are of Mexican or Mexican-American heritage. For many, a large proportion of each year's total income is earned in three or four months of agricultural work in Wisconsin.

The generally low annual incomes, long periods of travel, heavy labor, and minimal living conditions of migrant workers raise a number of concerns about their health status and their access to and use of health care facilities.

In the spring of 1989, Professor Doris P. Slesinger received funds from the Marshfield Medical Research Foundation and the National Center for Health Services Research to conduct a survey investigating the health care status and needs of migrant agricultural workers in Wisconsin. These funds were matched by the Graduate School of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In addition to assessing migrants' current health status and needs, the survey was developed to produce results that could be compared to those of Professor Slesinger's 1978 Migrant Health Care Needs survey, in order to chart changes in health status and health utilization patterns.¹

With the assistance of Eleanor Cautley, Research Specialist, the interview schedule was drafted in June 1989, and a team of interviewers was selected and trained in July. A two day training program was held on July 10-11, followed by a pretest of the interview instrument in Jefferson county. The first sampling and interviewing was conducted at the end of July, and continued through the first week of September.

Three counties were chosen as sampling units: Columbia, Dane, and Waushara. Of the 24 employers contacted, one employer refused to cooperate with the survey, and all the workers had left the farms of two other employers. A total of 1,265 employee names from the previous week's payroll list were used to draw a sample. In all, 124 names of workers were selected for interviewing, and 113 workers were interviewed. In addition, a special supplement on maternal and child health was used to interview 20 of the women workers plus another 52 women living in the households of sampled workers. Details of the sampling procedure are given in the Sampling section below.

In the fall, the research staff was expanded to include Cynthia Ofstead, Research Assistant, and Tom Conroy, an hourly student employee. The code book was created, data from the worker interview schedule was coded and entered into the computer, and frequencies tabulated. By the end of December, we had completed some basic analyses of the workers' responses to the survey. The information generated is the basis of this report.

SAMPLING*

The sampling design called for interviews with 10 percent of all migrant workers in Columbia, Dane, and Waushara Counties. We chose counties to include workers in both field and cannery work, and to be located at varying distances from Family Health/La Clinica, the federally funded migrant health clinic. Migrants in Waushara County were close to the clinic, while those in Columbia and Dane Counties were over 50 miles from it. Migrants in Waushara County were employed primarily in field work, and migrants in Dane and Columbia Counties primarily in cannery work.

We obtained lists of employers of migrant workers from the Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations (Bureau of Migrant Law Enforcement). The lists of employers were verified by the Bureau's regional inspectors, who knew the employers in their areas well. We sent a letter explaining the study to each employer, and followed it with a phone call to arrange a time to sample workers' names from the previous week's payroll list. Some employers with small numbers of workers preferred to sample their employee lists over the telephone. Others permitted the staff to come to their office and draw the sample in person. We did not sample employers with less than 10 migrant workers because of the expense of tracking down only one worker. However, one grower with only six employees was accidentally sampled.

We drew the sample of migrant workers using the following procedure: First, we determined the size of the workforce at each location, and listed the names of all migrant workers. We then selected 20 percent of the names, either using a table of random numbers or by taking every fifth name after a random start. We selected twice the number of names as was needed, listing every other name as an "alternate." This allowed the possibility of replacing a name if the original name was not that of a migrant worker, if a sampled worker had already left the camp, if a chosen individual was not working or was under 16 years of age (the minimum age for our survey), or if a particular name was unknown to anyone. In all, approximately 10 names were replaced with "alternates" for these reasons.

We set up the sampling to be a "rolling" procedure, whereby we would contact employers at their peak level of employment. Regional Job Service personnel assisted us in determining the optimum time to make contact with each employer. Thus, the sampling took place from the beginning of July through the end of August. The final sample included 24 workers in Columbia County, 22 in Dane County, and 78 in Waushara County.

*We are especially indebted to Eleanor Cautley for the material in this section.

Once the list of names was complete, the Research Specialist assigned each name to a specific interviewer. He or she, in turn, visited the migrant camp to locate the worker. Whenever possible, the migrant group's crewleader was contacted before the interviewing began; this aided in locating the housing unit of each specific worker and provided interviewers with the migrants' general working schedule. The interviewers then made personal contact with the workers, and arranged times for the interviews. Often workers were free to be interviewed at the time of the original contact. Interviews lasted from 25 minutes to 1 1/2 hours; the average time was 52 minutes.

At the beginning of each interview, persons residing in the sampled worker's household were listed, and the interviewer identified married women of childbearing age in that household. These women were subsequently contacted by female interviewers to arrange times to complete the maternal and child health supplement.

Only four workers refused to be interviewed. The interviewers were unable to locate seven additional sampled workers. Thus, of the 124 workers sampled, 113 were interviewed. This resulted in a response rate of 91 percent.

Some Methodological Problems

Counting migrant agricultural workers is always problematic. The definition of a "migrant worker" varies among institutions providing services. For the present study, we employed the definition used by the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations (Job Service), which states that migrant workers are persons employed in agricultural work who cannot return to their usual abode at night. By Wisconsin law, passed in 1977, workers who register with Job Service must receive a contract for their services, and usually have their housing provided by their employer. This housing is inspected by the Bureau of Migrant Law Enforcement before the season begins, and its occupant capacity is the basis for the state's pre-season estimates of migrant labor. This Bureau approves housing for specific numbers of migrants. Occasionally, as in the case of one of the canneries contacted in this survey, the number of workers hired exceeds the capacity of approved housing units. In these cases, migrants rent privately offered apartments or houses. Employers sometimes subsidize part or all of the cost of this housing.

Our use of employer lists provided by the Bureau of Migrant Law Enforcement raised the possibility that some migrant workers would elude the sampling frame, since those lists include only employers who provide housing for workers. However, with the assistance of the regional inspectors, we were able to identify one additional employer who did not provide housing, and included that employer's payroll list in our sampling frame.

Although a 1978 study of migrant workers in Wisconsin found that some employers do not acknowledge use of migrant workers, to our knowledge, there were no such employers in the three counties in which we sampled for the 1989 survey.

In a few cases, the use of counties as units of sampling became complicated. Some migrants were found to live in one county while working for an employer in another county. Some workers lived in a camp owned by one employer, but worked for a

different employer. In one case, the headquarters of an employer was in one county, but his workers were housed nearby in three camps located in two different counties. In these cases, we identified migrants with the counties in which they were employed.

Accuracy of the employee payroll lists varied from employer to employer. Occasionally, the migrant lists included workers who were not migrants, or persons who lived in migrants' households but were not working. We do not have an exact count of such errors; when an interviewer discovered a discrepancy, we would replace the name with an alternate. Because some of these names should not have been included in the total count of workers from which the original sample was drawn, there may be a small overcount in our sample.

In addition, some smaller growers listed employees by head of family, and had to estimate for us the number and age of actual workers in the family.

Finally, this survey included only migrants working in July and August of 1989. We did not contact any employers in September. This probably affects the count of workers only in Waushara County, where new workers arrive in the fall to work for the Christmas tree industry. While Dane and Columbia County canneries continue to operate into the fall, they seem to maintain a portion of the same individuals who worked for them in the summer, rather than soliciting and hiring new arrivals.

Language and Literacy

Workers were asked what language they speak most often, and whether they also speak a second language. The primary language of 92% of sampled migrants was Spanish; the remainder spoke English as their primary language. Over half reported no second language; only 39% of primary Spanish speakers spoke English as a second language (and 5% of English speakers also speak Spanish). In all, 51% of the sample consists of monolingual Spanish speakers, with approximately equal proportions of men and women speaking only Spanish. We note that age is strongly related to language flexibility. As demonstrated in Table 4, younger migrants are less likely than older ones to be monolingual Spanish speakers. Further, migrants with more education are less likely to speak only Spanish. The ability to write is almost universal. Only 7% of interviewed migrants are unable to write in their primary language, and 62% of those who speak a second language can also write it.

TABLE 4. Language Ability

Age	Spanish Only	Spanish/English or English Only
16-19	0.0%	100.0%
20-29	56.8	43.2
30-39	61.9	38.1
40-49	68.2	31.8
50 and older	69.2	30.8
Total	(%) 51.3%	48.7%
	(N) 113	113

Ethnicity and Home State Residency

Seventy-five percent of sampled workers said their ethnic heritage was Mexican. Another 24% were Mexican-American, and the remainder were Anglo-American. 71% were born in Mexico, 26% in Texas, and 3% were born in U.S. states other than Texas. Workers were also asked a series of questions about life in their home state, or the place where they usually live when not doing migrant work. Texas was the home state of 84% of those interviewed. One in ten live in Mexico when they are not migrating, and 5% live in other U.S. states or do not consider any one place "home." Migrant workers had lived in their home state for an average of 16 years. When they are not migrating, nearly two-thirds live in a home that they or an immediate family member own, and another 26% rent their homes.

When asked about their current employment, 41% of the sample said they had originally found their jobs through a labor contractor, and 43% made contact with their employers through friends or relatives. The remainder were hired by individual farm or cannery recruiters, applied on their own when they arrived in Wisconsin, or used an employment agency such as Wisconsin Job Service or United Migrant Opportunity Services, Inc.

More than half of the workers were engaged in fieldwork at the time of their interview. Forty-two percent were working in canneries and food processing plants, and 7% were doing a combination of field and cannery work. These proportions are very different, however, for workers who traveled to Wisconsin without family members or relatives: 72% of these "single" workers were employed in cannery operations. Many of them had come to Wisconsin on special busses chartered by the canneries to bring seasonal workers north from Texas.

Most of the fieldworkers were picking cucumbers or packing celery when interviewed in the mid-summer survey period. Many of the cucumber workers expected to continue working on Wisconsin's green pepper or Christmas tree crop after the end of the pickle season. Most cannery workers were processing green beans or corn.

It is interesting to calculate what proportion of the migrant workers are living in their home state each month of the year. We asked each respondent to tell us, month by month, in what state they were living for the preceding 12 months, and whether they were employed in agricultural work, nonagricultural work, or unemployed. Figure 2 graphs the proportion of migrants who were living in their home state, by month. Virtually all of the workers were living away from their home state in July and August, whereas about 90 percent of them were home in December, January, February and March.

Figure 3 displays the proportion of migrants who were employed, by month of year. Whereas 100 percent are employed in July and August, and all in agricultural work, this proportion drops to around 40 percent employed in December, January, February and March. Employment slowly starts to rise in April and May, and jumps to over 80 percent in June. After August, it declines to about 78 percent in September, and continues to drop until it hovers around 42 percent in the winter months. In the winter and non peak months of the spring and fall, just over half of those employed are employed in agricultural work. The remainder are employed in nonagricultural jobs. And, at the lowest period of employment, about 58 percent are unemployed.

Figure 2
Proportion of Migrants Living in Home State, by Month

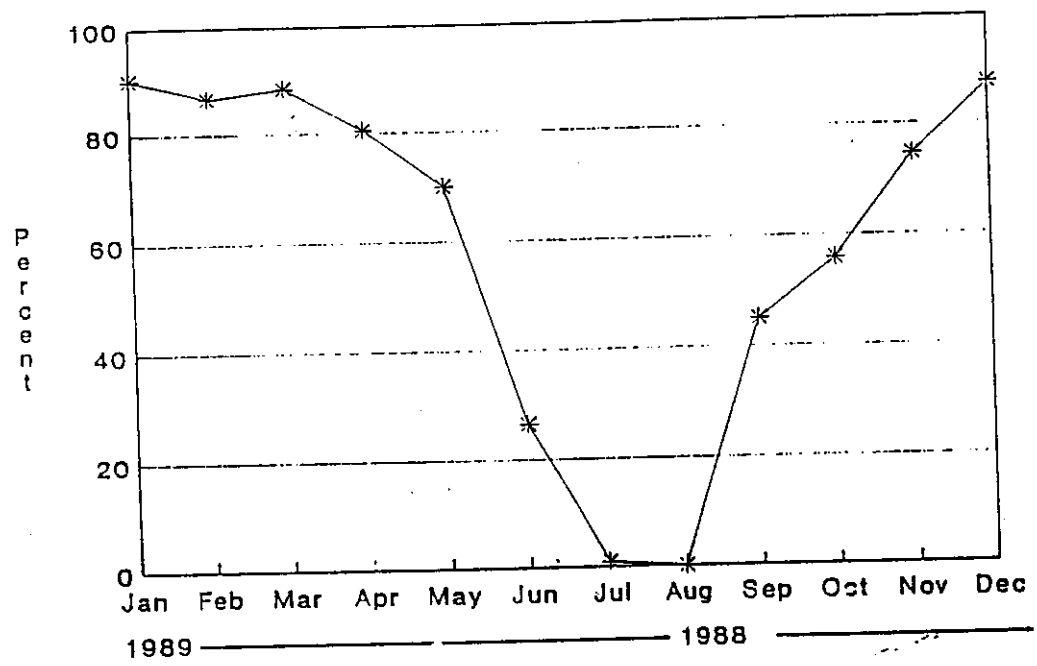
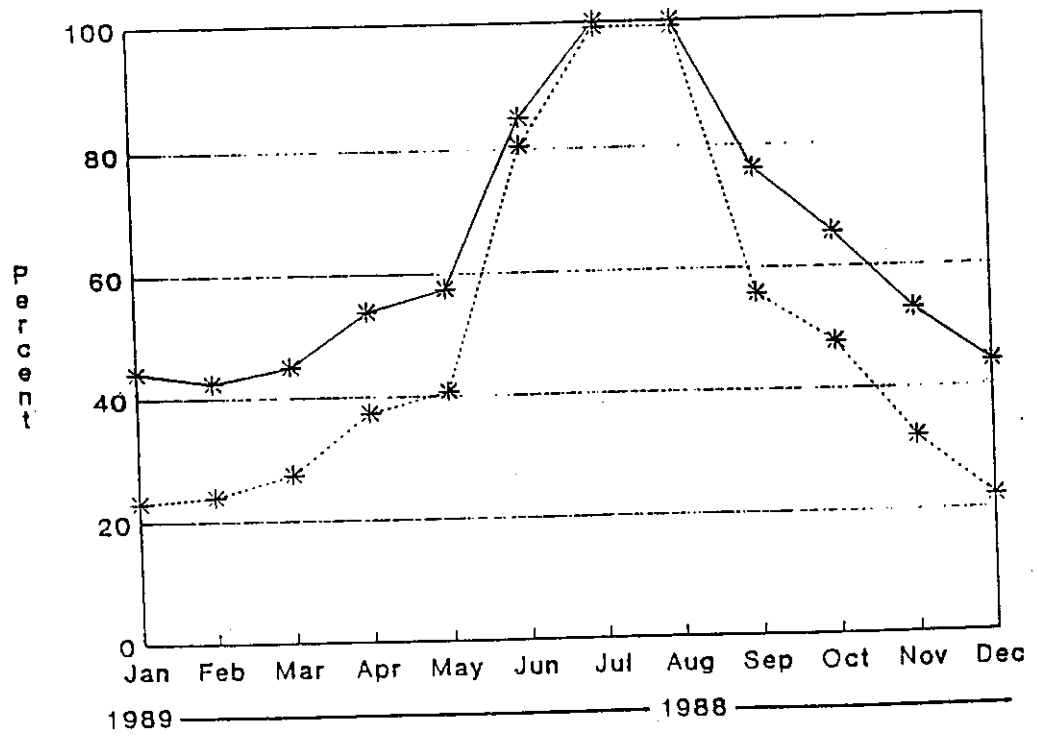


Figure 3
Employment and Employment in Agriculture, by Month



Income and Poverty Status

Sixty percent of the sample reported being paid an hourly wage for their work, while 40% reported earning a piece-rate or per-weight wage. The median household income reported by interviewed workers for 1988 was approximately \$7,330. An average of 5.2 persons was dependent upon this income. Table 7 lists the income distribution for migrant households, showing also the average household size for each income category.

TABLE 7. 1988 Household Income and Average Household Size

1988 Household Income	Percent	Average Number of Persons in Household Dependent on this Income
Under \$3,000	12.4%	3.9 persons
\$3,000-4,999	16.8	4.3
\$5,000-6,999	17.7	5.3
\$7,000-8,999	15.9	5.1
\$9,000-10,999	11.5	6.2
\$11,000-14,999	10.6	5.9
\$15,000-19,999	8.0	5.4
\$20,000 and over	5.3	4.7
Don't know	1.8	6.5
Total	100.0% \$7,330 (median)	5.2 persons (mean)

In one third of the households, one person earned all the income reported for 1988. There were two contributors in one quarter of the households, and three to ten earners in the remainder. For 44% of workers' households, migrant work provided 100% of the income in 1988. More than three quarters of the households earned at least half of their 1988 income doing migrant work.

It is difficult to measure the proportion of migrants living on a poverty wage. However, in 1988, a family of five earning less than \$14,305 was considered living in poverty by the U.S. Social Security Administration. This level is almost double the median income of the migrant's household of \$7,330. This also contrasts sharply with a 1988 median income in the U.S. as a whole of \$36,023 for a household of 5 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990).

APPENDIX "H"

**Farm Labor Supply Study
1989 - 1990**

FINAL REPORT
THE FARM LABOR SUPPLY STUDY: 1989-1990

Vol. 1 -- Findings and Recommendations

by

Ed Kissam and David Griffith

October 15, 1991

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Table 5-2 on the next page shows levels of current farmworkers' participation in farmwork during the months of January, June, and August of 1989.

Table 5-2
Active Participation of Current Farmworkers
in the Farm Labor Market

COMMUNITY	% of current FW working in farmwork during January	% of current FW working in farmwork during June	% of current FW working in farmwork during August
Parlier (N=101)	49% (49)	82% (82)	80% (80)
Weslaco (N=28)	50% (14)	64% (18)	64% (18)
Immokalee (N=123)	85% (105)	70% (86)	81% (100)

Source: FLSS, WH-1, FWREFYR

Migration and Employment

Although Weslaco and Immokalee are widely recognized to be "migrant homebase" communities, not all current farmworkers are willing to migrate. This also affects the "yield" of upstream farm labor from these labor supply communities. In Weslaco, at the peak of the season, 72% of the current farmworkers were working in another state. In Immokalee, no more than 33% of the labor force were interstate migrants. Parlier, despite its status as a labor demand area, experiences some outmigration during the early summer when 15% of the current farmworkers were working in another state.⁴

Seasonal Unemployment

Seasonal unemployment is also very high for all the current farmworkers. From half to two-thirds of the current farmworkers are unemployed for at least one month during the year -- ranging from a low of 58 % in Parlier to a high of 64 % in Weslaco. Table 5-3 profiles the amount of time spent doing farmwork during the year by current farmworkers in each of the labor supply communities.