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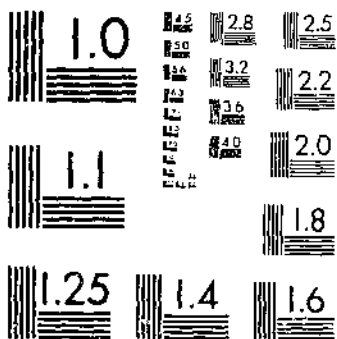
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CASH WAGES AND PERQUISITES RECEIVED BY REGULAR HIRED FARMWORKERS, 1966

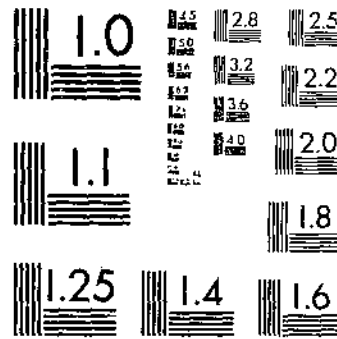
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ABSTRACT

Wages of regular hired farmworkers who were provided perquisites were 46 percent higher than those of workers paid cash only. Workers provided perquisites received a wage-equivalent of \$3,571, while those paid cash got only \$2,450. Workers on tobacco and cotton farms received the lowest wages and those on vegetable, fruit and nut, livestock, and general farms the highest. Workers on farms with sales of \$100,000 or more were paid more than twice as much as those on farms with less than \$20,000 in sales. The lowest annual wage equivalent was paid in the South and in the Lake States; the highest was paid in the West. About half the regular hired workers studied were furnished a house with an average annual value \$572. Workers furnished "any other perquisites," which might include items such as an automobile or garden plot, received the highest noncash wages, \$2,167; those furnished meals only received the lowest, \$401. Data in this study were obtained in the 1966 Pesticide and General Farm Survey based on 1966 farm operations.

Key Words: regular hired workers, total wages, cash wages, perquisites, wage-equivalent, farm type, farm production region, sales class

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HIGHLIGHTS

About four of every five regular hired farm workers received some noncash perquisites in 1966. Workers who received perquisites were paid an average annual wage equivalent of \$3,571, whereas those paid cash only earned \$2,450, nearly a third less.

The proportion of workers receiving perquisites varied by type of farm from a low of 55 percent of the workers on fruit and nut farms to a high of 90 percent on cotton farms. The nature of the work requirements of different enterprises and the customs and preferences of workers and employers had a role in these differences.

The proportion of wages that were perquisites declined as farm sales increased up to \$100,000, but then increased on farms with sales of \$100,000 or more. However, total wage payments were substantially greater on the largest farms.

About half of the regular hired workers studied were furnished a house. The average annual value of a house was \$572, but this varied considerably by type of farm and farm production region. For example, on cotton farms and fruit and nut farms, the average house was valued at \$314 and \$1,226, respectively.

Workers furnished only "a house," "a house and other perquisites," and "any other perquisite" worked more hours and received higher hourly wages than those furnished "room and board" and "meals only." On the whole, workers furnished only a house appear to be more closely identified with specific farm operations.

CASH WAGES AND PERQUISITES RECEIVED BY
REGULAR HIRED FARMWORKERS, 1966

by

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INTRODUCTION

America's hired farm work force has not been included in much legislation pertaining to workers, but the situation is changing. Legislation providing Federal minimum wages to some farmworkers became effective in early 1967. Legislation that would provide workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and collective bargaining rights to farmworkers is being considered for a broad segment of agricultural workers.

In view of both passed and pending legislation regarding farmworkers as well as the present lack of detailed data on the economic situation of hired farmworkers, this report is relevant. The economic position of farmworkers cannot be fully comprehended by a mere examination of average cash wages received by all of them. It is necessary not only to examine the cash wages received by workers employed on different types of farms, in different regions of the country, and on different sales classes of farms, but also to examine the value and types of perquisites as well.

This report provides information on average cash wages and average value of perquisites furnished regular hired workers on farms in 48 States (Alaska and Hawaii excluded) in 1966. Average total wages received by regular hired workers are presented both for workers receiving and those not receiving perquisites.^{1/} Moreover, five different types of perquisites and the economic position of different groups of workers are compared and contrasted on different types of farms and farm production regions of the United States.^{2/} Information on cash wages and perquisites will provide a greater level of understanding of the economic position of farmworkers on various types and sizes of farms and within different regions. This will be useful both as a guide for making policy decisions and for ascertaining the general impact of legislative proposals on farmworkers employed on specific types of farms and in different parts of the United States.

Methodology and Data Used

Data used in this study were obtained in a nationwide enumerative survey taken in 1967 based on 1966 farm operations. About 9,600 farmers in 417 counties throughout the 48 contiguous States were enumerated.

The Standards and Research Division of Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) designed the nationwide sample from which farmers were selected for

^{1/} Hereafter, regular hired workers are referred to simply as workers.
^{2/} See figure 1 for States in farm production regions.

interview. The Data Collection Branch of SRS assisted in developing the final format of the questionnaires and supervised the collection of data through State statisticians.

Farmers were selected for interview on the basis of a stratified random sample designed to represent all farms; a proportionately greater number of larger farms were included in the sample. Farms with sales of \$10,000-\$39,999 were sampled at four times the rate of those having sales of less than \$10,000. Farms with sales of \$40,000 or more were sampled at twice the rate of those with sales of \$10,000 to \$39,999. However, proper weighting factors have been applied in the programming to put farms in each sales class of farm on a 1 to 1 ratio. The procedure outlined below was used in making farms in each sales class comparable on a 1 to 1 ratio basis. Data on farms having sales of:

Less than \$10,000	-	multiply by 4.
\$10,000 to \$39,999	-	multiply by 1.
\$40,000 and over	-	multiply by 1/2.

This technique slightly expanded the number of farms and provided uniformity among sales classes of farms so that the relative proportion of farms within sales classes was consistent with SRS estimates.

Only firms meeting the U.S. Census definition of a farm are included in the labor tabulations. Usable labor information was obtained from the equivalent of 16,382 farms and included usable data on 3,069 regular hired workers.

KINDS OF COMPENSATION GIVEN TO FARMWORKERS

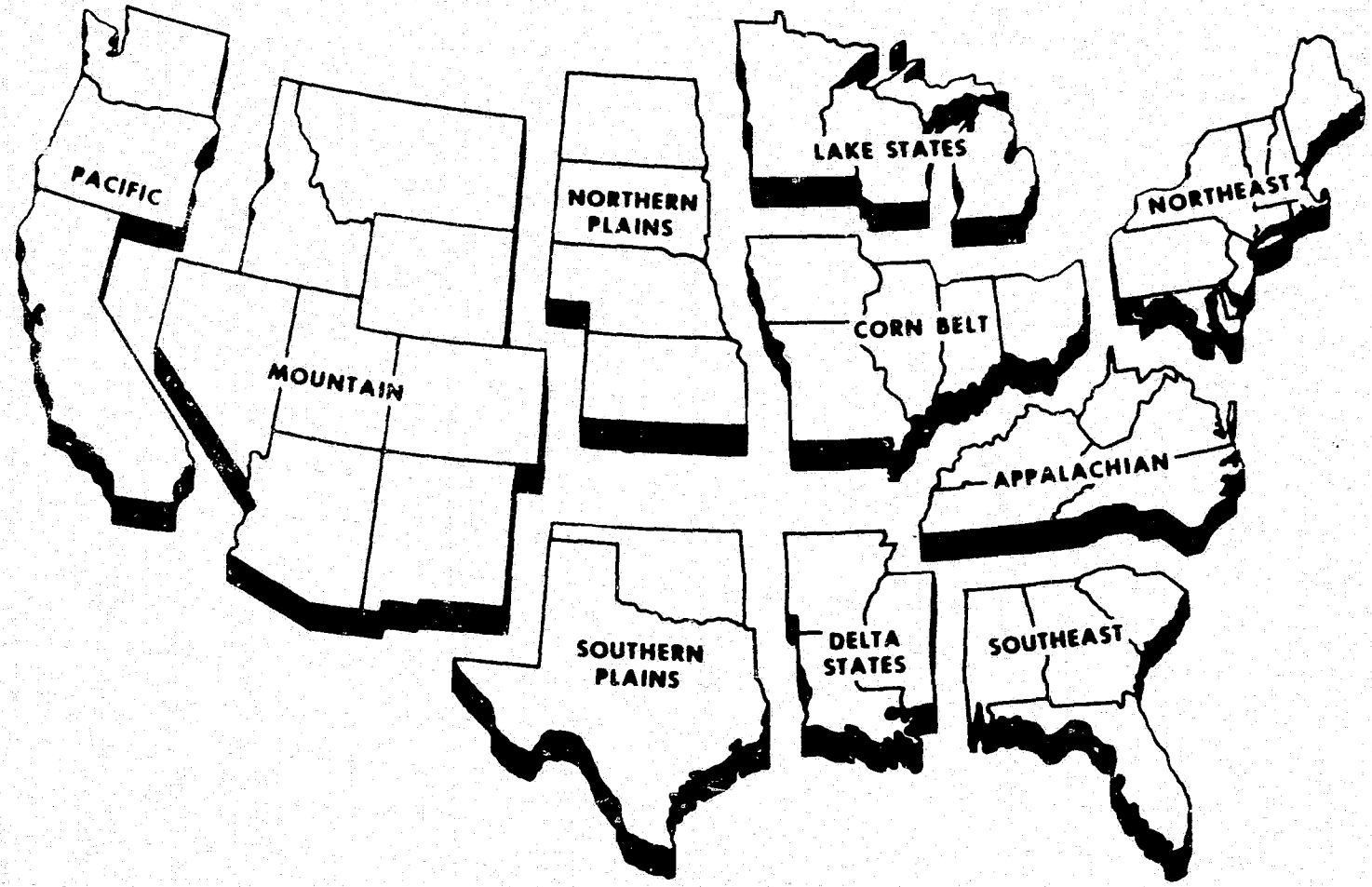
All Farms

Farmworkers are compensated for their work either by cash or by cash and some form of perquisite. A perquisite is defined as any noncash payment that a worker receives for services performed. In this study, workers are categorized into groups receiving: (1) house only; (2) room and board; (3) meals only; (4) house and other (e.g., garden plot, meat, automobile, employer-paid insurance); and (5) any other perquisite, non-cash items exclusive of housing and meals.^{3/} In 1966, 79 percent of the workers studied received some form of perquisite in addition to cash payments (table 1). The average wage per worker of those receiving perquisites totaled \$3,571 of which 29 percent, or \$1,041 was in the form of perquisites (table 2). Workers who received perquisites were paid \$1,121 more in 1966 than those receiving only cash wages.

Wages and perquisites paid to workers vary appreciably throughout agriculture, particularly by type of farm and farm production region. The scale of farm operations, as measured by value of sales, also causes variation. Payments to workers will first be examined by type of farm and farm production region and then by type and sales class of farm and farm production region.

^{3/} See appendix B for additional detail concerning types of perquisites furnished workers as well as for definitions of terms used in this report.

FARM PRODUCTION REGIONS



3

Type of Farm

The proportion of workers who received perquisites varied substantially by type of farm.^{4/} Only about 55 percent of the workers employed on fruit and nut farms received perquisites, compared with 90 percent on cotton farms (table 1). ^{5/}

The variation in the proportion of workers furnished perquisites depends on the nature of the labor requirements associated with different types of farm enterprises and perhaps the customs and preferences of the hired workers and employers. For example, a large proportion of the workers on dairy and livestock farms received perquisites together with cash wages. The nature of these enterprises is such that there is a day-to-day need for labor. To attract workers on a continuous basis, perquisites are provided as an added inducement in acquiring competent workers. Tobacco farming also requires work during much of the year and the custom of providing perquisites for its workers and for those on cotton farms is more prevalent than for most other crops. On fruit and nut as well as vegetable farms, labor needs are more seasonal than for many crops. Also, on the average, fruit and nut, vegetable, and poultry farms are larger than most other farms. On many of these farms, perquisites were not provided, but workers who did receive perquisites generally received substantial value in this form of payment.

Regular hired workers employed on tobacco farms received the lowest annual wages in 1966, and those employed on livestock farms, other than dairy and poultry, the highest wages.^{6/} Workers paid only cash wages were generally paid less than those receiving perquisites.

Workers on cotton, other field crop, vegetable, and fruit and nut farms received relatively small proportions of their wages as perquisites, while those employed on poultry and other livestock farms received relatively large proportions of wages as perquisites (table 2). Also, the average value of perquisites varied substantially.

Farm Production Region

More than 80 percent of workers employed in the Lake States, Appalachian, Southeast, Delta States, and Mountain regions received part of their wages as perquisites, compared with about 67 percent of those in the Pacific region (table 3). Regional proportions of workers furnished perquisites reflect differences in major enterprises and in the customs and preferences of workers and employers.

^{4/} See appendix B for a description of the basic characteristics of the 10 different types of farms.

^{5/} See table 1 for the number of survey workers included on each of the 10 types of farms.

^{6/} In this report, wages are evaluated for workers receiving perquisites, those not receiving perquisites, and for both those receiving and not receiving perquisites. References to workers without a statement qualifying them as receiving or not receiving perquisites means that all workers included in the survey are being discussed.

Workers employed in the Lake States, Delta States, and Appalachian regions received the lowest cash wages and those employed in the Mountain and Pacific regions the highest (table 4). The average value of perquisites received per worker was largest in the Mountain region and smallest in the Southern regions and the Lake States region. The value of perquisites was higher in the Mountain region because of the high value of perquisites provided shepherders and cowboys.

CASH WAGES AND PERQUISITES BY SALES CLASS OF FARM

Type of Farm

The use of regular hired farmworkers is a function of scale of operation as well as type of farm operation.^{7/} On larger farms, the volume of work exceeds that available from the farm operator and his family, making hired workers essential.

About 74 percent of the regular hired workers included in the survey were employed on farms with gross sales of \$20,000 or more. A similar percentage of workers receiving perquisites were employed on these farms (table 1).

On farms with less than \$20,000 and more than \$100,000 in gross sales, average cash wage payments of workers receiving perquisites were larger than for those workers not receiving perquisites^{8/} (tables 5-10). However, differences in cash wages between workers receiving and those not receiving perquisites were generally small. Workers, whether receiving or not receiving perquisites, employed on farms with sales below \$20,000 received less than \$2,000 in cash wages. But, the average cash wage increased at each successively higher sales class to a high of around \$3,700 for both those receiving and not receiving perquisites on farms with sales of \$100,000 or more.

Overall, workers employed on tobacco and cotton farms received the lowest cash wages, while those employed on vegetable, fruit and nut, livestock, and general farms received the highest. The average payments received by workers employed on all types and sales classes of farms were higher in almost every instance when part of the payment was in the form of perquisites (tables 5-10). The differences between the average payments of workers receiving and those not receiving perquisites varied widely. The average total payment per worker employed on all farms with sales of \$100,000 or more was more than double that of all workers employed on farms with sales of less than \$20,000 whether or not the workers received perquisites, but the variation differed by type of farm.

The proportion of total wages received as perquisites declined as farm size increased up to \$99,999 in sales. On farms having \$100,000 or more of sales, the proportion of wages as perquisites again generally increased (table 11). Exceptions were payments to workers on dairy, vegetable, and general farms.

^{7/} See appendix B for a description of the 10 types of farms and the 6 sales classes of farms that are used in this report.

^{8/} Scale of farm operations and sales class are used synonymously in this report.

Farm Production Region

Excluding workers on farms with sales of less than \$10,000 (13 percent of the workers), the proportion of workers that received perquisites declined on each successively higher sales class group of farms in the Northeast, Southeast, and Lake States regions. On the other hand, the proportion increased on each successively higher sales class group of farms in the Appalachian and Delta States regions. There was not a consistent increase-decrease pattern in the proportion of workers receiving perquisites on farms with successively greater sales in the other regions. The number of workers considered by region and the percentage that received perquisites on the survey farms are presented in table 3.

Reasons for changes in the proportion of workers that received perquisites on farms with different volumes of production are quite complex, particularly at the aggregate level. Some of the causes appear to be related to types of enterprises, differences in the structure of enterprises at different scales of operation, and customs and preferences of both workers and employers. These variables also depend upon the part of the country in which the workers are employed.

Cash wages received by workers on farms having the largest sales were generally markedly higher than those of workers employed on farms with smaller sales (tables 12-17). Owing to the small number of workers employed on farms with sales under \$10,000, and to the extreme heterogeneity of the farms included, it is difficult to make inferences about wages received by workers on these farms in different regions, except that most receive comparatively low wages. Workers in each successively higher sales class group of farms usually received higher wages in all regions whether they received perquisites or not. Differences, however, were generally relatively small for those workers employed on farms selling from \$10,000 to \$99,999 of product value but were substantially larger for those employed on farms with sales of \$100,000 or more.

Although several workers paid only in cash obtained higher cash wages than those furnished perquisites, the average total wage was higher for workers furnished perquisites (tables 12-17). If the value of perquisites was accurately reported by farm operators, the economic position in 1966 of workers receiving perquisites was higher than for workers not receiving perquisites.

Although value of perquisites furnished workers was generally higher, the proportion that perquisites were of total wages tended to decline as farm sales volume increased (table 18). Major exceptions were in the Delta States and Mountain regions. Perquisites generally comprised over 30 percent of wages received by workers on farms having less than \$10,000 sales, but were usually 20-30 percent of workers' wages on farms with sales of \$10,000 or more. Workers employed in regions with large concentrations of livestock other than poultry, field crops such as cash grains, and tobacco generally received relatively higher percentages of their wages as perquisites than did workers in regions producing large amounts of vegetables, fruits, nuts, poultry, and cotton.

PERQUISITES BY TYPE AND VALUE

Five types of perquisites were delineated. The proportion of workers receiving a particular type of perquisite, the cash value of such, and other information are summarized below.

All Farms

Nearly half of the workers in the survey were furnished a house. Of those receiving perquisites, about 62 percent were furnished a house. Three-fourths of those furnished a house also received other perquisites (table 19). About 13 percent were furnished room and board, another 12 percent did not receive room, board, meals, or a house, but received "other perquisites." Four percent of the workers received "meals only."

Workers furnished houses worked the greatest number of hours (table 20). This reflects the locating of workers where they are needed on farm operations requiring timeliness and dependability. Workers on dairy and other livestock farms generally were provided housing. The systematic nature of livestock chores requires dependability and timeliness in workers. By furnishing housing, the operators can locate workers with less difficulty than if they resided elsewhere.

Overall, workers receiving "any other perquisites" obtained the highest hourly rates of pay primarily because of the higher wages paid supervisors receiving these perquisites. Workers receiving room and board, or meals only, obtained the lowest hourly rates of pay and worked fewer hours than the other workers. As a result, these workers received lower total wages because of lower hourly wages and a shorter work year than other workers (table 21).

Workers receiving room and board earned an average hourly cash wage of only \$0.66, whereas the average for workers receiving "any other perquisite" was \$1.42 (table 22). For time spent at work, the value of perquisites ranged from \$0.23 per hour for those receiving "housing only" or "meals only" to \$0.93 per hour for those receiving "any other perquisite."

Workers receiving "any other perquisite" earned considerably higher average total wages than workers furnished other perquisites (table 21). Yet, workers receiving housing only or a house and other perquisites had considerably higher total wages than those receiving room and board or meals only.

Wage differences of workers furnished different types of perquisites may be the result of differences in: (1) average productivity and skill of workers; (2) bargaining ability of workers; (3) valuation of perquisites by both farm operators and workers; (4) type of farm and region where located; and (5) size of farm business.

Workers receiving room and board and "any other perquisite" had a large percentage of their wages in the form of perquisites (table 23). The average value of room and board in 1966 was \$1,150, while that of "any other perquisites" was \$2,167; these constituted 43 and 40 percent of total wages, respectively. The average equivalent rental value of a house was \$572, 15 percent of total wages. When other perquisites were furnished together with a house, the average value of perquisites rose \$318, but total wages were lower. The value of meals averaged \$401 for the year on all farms, but the proportion that perquisites were of wages was even greater than that of workers furnished housing only.

Type of Farm

More workers were furnished "house and other" perquisites than any of the other four perquisite categories on all types of farms except vegetable farms and fruit and nut farms (table 19). On these types, a larger proportion of workers received a house only.

The next most important perquisite varied substantially by type of farm. For workers on cash grain, cotton, and general farms it was a house only. On dairy farms, room and board was the second most common perquisite. On other field crop, fruit and nut, poultry, and other livestock farms, the category of "any other perquisite" was second in importance.

Distribution of workers furnished the five kinds of perquisites outlined previously reflects both differences in operations performed on different types of farms and differences in customs and social conditions surrounding the hiring of workers. For example, the relatively high proportion of workers receiving room and board on dairy farms reflects not only a need for timely labor but a familial structure that lends itself to this arrangement. In addition, the regional location of workers has an important bearing on the kinds of perquisites provided; this will be dealt with in more detail in the next section.

Workers furnished a house, and a house and other perquisites, averaged more hours worked than workers furnished any other type of perquisite. An explanation for this is that farm operators provide added inducement for a larger and more dependable work input by furnishing the worker a house and often other necessities such as meat, a garden plot, a car, etc.

The average hourly wage received by workers varied considerably by type of farm and kind of perquisite furnished (table 20). Average hourly payments to workers receiving "any other perquisite" was higher, on the whole, than for workers furnished other types. However, there was a sizeable variation in payments by type of farm and type of perquisite.

Average total payments on both tobacco and cotton farms were somewhat lower than for workers on other types of farms (table 21). Those employed on dairy, cash grain, general, and other field crop farms received wages in an intermediate range. Workers employed on vegetable, fruit and nut, poultry, and other livestock farms received the highest wages. However, workers receiving room and board on dairy farms, about a fourth of all dairy hands, were among the lowest paid workers.

Perquisites comprised over 20 percent of the wages received by workers when the perquisites consisted of room and board, a house and other perquisites, and the category of perquisites classified as "any other perquisite" on over half the farm types (table 23). The value attached to perquisites varied greatly, even for the same perquisite, on different types of farms. For example, the value of a house ranged from \$314 to \$1,226 on cotton farms and fruit and nut farms, respectively. This is probably attributable to differences in both the quality of housing and the general price levels in the geographic areas in which the housing is furnished. The greatest variation was in "any other perquisite." Type and volume of these perquisites differed greatly by type of farm.

Farm Production Region

Types of perquisites furnished regular hired workers varied greatly by farm production region. For example, even though room and board was the predominant perquisite furnished workers in the Lake States region, and a substantial perquisite in the Northeast, Corn Belt, Northern Plains, and Mountain regions, it was relatively insignificant in three Southern regions--the Southeast, Delta States, and Southern Plains (table 24). These differences may result from: (1) the customs, beliefs, and traditions associated with the roles of workers and farm operators. In much of the South, for example, agriculture is still strongly based on the plantation system and a well-defined differentiation exists between hired workers and farm owners and where each lives; (2) the structure of the agriculture of the region. For example, in the Lake States and Northeast, dairying is concentrated on relatively small-sized farms. Consequently, owing to the size of farms and the frequency that dairy chores must be performed, efficiency is improved if workers live close to the dairy operations. In the South, however, farming is largely extensive, requiring a great deal of field work; as a result, greater efficiencies are achieved if housing for workers is scattered over larger areas; (3) bargaining ability of workers; and (4) differences in regional costs of providing perquisites.

At the regional level, a wide variation in average hourly wage rates and average total payment was reported (table 25-27). Among regions, wages are shaped mainly by the type of agriculture, the labor skills and needs associated with the enterprises, and the supply of labor available to meet these needs. Variations in hourly wage rates by type of perquisite furnished would appear to reflect differences in workers productivity in that those workers receiving perquisites such as "house only," "house and other," and "any other perquisite" are more closely associated with the farm operation than those furnished room and board or meals only.

Regionally, average total wages were the highest in the Mountain and Pacific regions. Workers employed in Southern regions worked fewer hours and at lower rates; consequently, they were in a lower wage position than most of their counterparts in other regions.

The average annual equivalent rental value of a house varied from \$346 in the Southern Plains to \$1,325 in the Corn Belt (table 28). The value of a house in the Corn Belt constituted 32 percent of total wages, 10 percent more than in any other region. Apparently, higher quality housing is provided in this region in lieu of higher cash wages. When other perquisites were provided along with housing, the differences among regions tended to converge. The reason for this is not evident from the data available. Variability in the value of "any other perquisite" was extremely large due to the heterogeneity of the components of this perquisite. Differences in the value of room and board or meals only were largely a function of the number of meals and number of days that board was provided, general price levels in the region, and values attached to these items by farm operators.

APPENDIX A. STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.--Number and percentage of workers furnished perquisites, by type and sales class of farm, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Type of farm	All sales classes		Sales class of farm											
			\$50-\$4,999		\$5,000-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$19,999		\$20,000-\$39,999		\$40,000-\$99,999		\$100,000 and over	
			No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Cash grain.....	539	80	32	38	16	100	60	68	121	83	227	84	81	90
Tobacco.....	99	88	12	67	4	100	35	89	27	89	18	94	3	67
Cotton.....	195	90	8	100	12	100	31	74	40	95	47	94	57	86
Other field crop.....	85	84	4	100	8	50	6	67	15	80	31	90	21	91
Vegetable.....	81	58	12	33	0	--	2	50	15	60	17	56	35	69
Fruit and nut.....	170	55	4	100	0	--	5	60	28	61	30	52	103	52
Poultry.....	171	62	8	0	12	100	7	29	17	53	30	60	97	67
Dairy.....	641	84	4	100	44	91	124	90	222	84	163	78	84	82
All other livestock.....	755	82	76	58	92	83	98	80	153	88	157	84	179	88
General.....	280	83	24	100	28	86	39	59	45	79	64	80	80	95
All types ^{2/}	3,069	79	184	61	216	87	408	78	698	82	802	79	761	79

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.^{2/} Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 2.--Wages: Cash and perquisite, per regular hired worker, by type of farm, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Type of farm	All workers			Workers receiving perquisites			Workers paid cash only
	Wages received			Wages received			Total wage received
	Total	Cash	Perquisite	Total	Cash	Perquisite	
	-----Dollars-----						
Cash grain.....	2,885	2,305	580	3,000	2,277	723	2,417
Tobacco.....	2,169	1,671	498	2,319	1,751	567	1,089
Cotton.....	2,719	2,238	481	2,793	2,256	537	2,088
Other field crop.....	2,709	2,239	470	2,889	2,323	566	1,830
Vegetable.....	3,972	3,519	453	4,799	4,018	781	2,829
^{1/} Fruit and nut.....	3,787	3,383	404	4,066	3,331	735	3,446
Poultry.....	3,568	2,659	909	4,352	2,904	1,448	2,257
Dairy.....	2,954	2,285	669	3,069	2,272	797	2,354
All other livestock.....	4,172	2,636	1,536	4,623	2,758	1,865	2,070
General.....	3,284	2,687	597	3,451	2,734	717	2,454
All types ^{2/}	3,337	2,514	823	3,571	2,531	1,041	2,450

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 3.--Number and percentage of workers furnished perquisites, by farm production region and sales class of farm, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	All sale classes		Sales class of farm											
	No.	Pct.	\$50-\$4,999		\$5,000-\$9,999		\$10,000-\$19,999		\$20,000-\$39,999		\$40,000-\$99,999		\$100,000 and over	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Northeast.....	331	73	4	100	16	100	63	86	114	82	86	66	48	40
Lake States.....	201	83	0	--	24	84	45	89	63	86	37	84	31	68
Corn Belt.....	321	78	12	67	12	100	49	80	71	76	108	85	69	65
Northern Plains.....	178	80	8	50	20	100	21	86	53	89	37	78	39	64
Appalachian.....	458	83	64	75	20	100	58	74	88	86	164	81	64	94
Southeast.....	278	82	20	80	12	100	40	93	50	86	58	83	98	74
Delta States.....	322	85	20	40	20	100	32	63	54	85	107	88	89	98
Southern Plains.....	286	71	20	60	36	78	54	59	61	80	61	80	54	70
Mountain.....	421	84	20	60	36	67	29	79	87	86	71	75	178	94
Pacific.....	273	67	16	25	20	80	17	71	57	58	73	81	90	74
All regions.....	3,069	79	184	61	216	87	408	78	698	82	802	79	761	79

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 4.--Wages: Cash and perquisite, per regular hired worker, by farm production region, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	All workers			Workers receiving perquisites			Workers paid cash only
	Wages received			Wages received			Total wage received
	Total	Cash	Perquisite	Total	Cash	Perquisite	
	-----Dollars-----						
Northeast.....	3,191	2,568	623	3,190	2,340	849	3,197
Lake States.....	2,449	1,889	560	2,587	1,911	676	1,785
Corn Belt.....	3,127	2,432	695	3,307	2,415	892	2,493
Northern Plains.....	3,064	2,396	668	2,915	2,084	831	3,676
Appalachian.....	2,623	2,053	570	2,798	2,109	689	1,785
Southeast.....	2,994	2,556	438	3,056	2,523	533	2,709
Delta States.....	2,833	2,117	716	3,028	2,188	840	1,708
Southern Plains.....	2,891	2,386	505	3,181	2,472	710	2,175
Mountain.....	5,444	3,170	2,274	6,106	3,413	2,693	1,851
Pacific.....	3,952	3,402	550	4,412	3,599	814	2,993
All regions.....	3,337	2,514	823	3,571	2,531	1,041	2,450

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 5.--Wages: Cash and total, by type of farm, farms with sales of \$50-\$4,999, United States, 1966 1/

Type of farm	Cash Wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Cash grain.....	1,473	1,435	1,496	1,733	2,128
Tobacco.....	377	410	312	685	871
Cotton.....	1,992	1,992	---	2,402	2,402
Other field crop.....	1,820	1,820	---	2,080	2,080
Vegetable.....	1,395	1,200	1,492	2,062	3,200
Fruit and nut.....	4,160	4,160	---	4,640	4,640
Poultry.....	960	0	960	960	---
Dairy.....	468	468	---	1,068	1,068
All other livestock.....	1,380	1,843	743	1,856	2,666
General.....	1,837	1,837	---	2,626	2,626
All types <u>2/</u>	1,450	1,716	1,036	1,905	2,464

Table 6.--Wages: Cash and total, by type of farm, farms with sales of \$5,000-\$9,999, United States, 1966 1/

Type of farm <u>2/</u>	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Cash grain.....	1,210	1,210	---	1,986	1,986
Tobacco.....	574	574	---	1,174	1,174
Cotton.....	2,248	2,248	---	2,708	2,708
Other field crop.....	1,123	270	1,976	1,198	420
Poultry.....	1,960	1,960	---	2,513	2,513
Dairy.....	930	1,000	228	1,552	1,684
All other livestock.....	1,608	1,687	1,230	2,207	2,413
General.....	1,134	629	4,160	1,905	1,529
All types <u>3/</u>	1,397	1,365	1,612	2,007	2,065

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ There were no regular hired workers employed on the fruit and nut or vegetable farms selling \$5,000-\$9,999 worth of product.

3/ Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 7.--Wages: Cash and total, by type of farm, farms with sales of \$10,000-\$19,999, United States, 1966 1/

Type of farm	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Cash grain.....	2,069	2,011	2,193	2,529	2,685
Tobacco.....	1,751	1,880	750	2,261	2,455
Cotton.....	1,983	2,037	1,830	2,409	2,610
Other field crop.....	1,247	1,720	300	1,660	2,341
Vegetable.....	2,313	3,525	1,101	2,913	4,725
Fruit and nut.....	2,294	2,108	2,574	2,767	2,896
Poultry.....	1,154	1,500	1,015	1,342	2,160
Dairy.....	1,735	1,744	1,657	2,419	2,508
All other livestock.....	1,890	1,838	2,093	2,733	2,898
General.....	2,186	2,476	1,768	2,564	3,117
All types <u>2/</u>	1,875	1,894	1,810	2,486	2,677

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 8.--Wages: Cash and total, by type of farm, farms with sales of \$20,000-\$39,999, United States, 1966 1/

Type of farm	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Cash grain.....	2,346	2,232	2,889	2,935	2,945
Tobacco.....	1,779	1,770	1,855	2,260	2,311
Cotton.....	2,125	2,183	1,032	2,655	2,741
Other field crop.....	2,411	2,321	2,773	2,865	2,888
Vegetable.....	1,974	1,893	2,095	2,199	2,268
Fruit and nut.....	3,381	3,705	2,879	3,616	4,093
Poultry.....	1,371	1,860	820	2,041	3,126
Dairy.....	2,056	2,085	1,909	2,751	2,915
All other livestock.....	2,322	2,362	2,043	2,967	3,098
General.....	2,077	2,026	2,256	2,522	2,599
All types <u>2/</u>	2,207	2,198	2,246	2,798	2,922

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 9.--Wages: Cash and total, by type of farm, farms with sales of \$40,000-\$99,999, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Type of farm ^{2/}	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Cash grain.....	2,323	2,292	2,482	2,836	2,905
Tobacco.....	2,349	2,364	1,820	2,900	2,931
Cotton.....	2,325	2,302	2,667	2,792	2,801
Other field crop.....	1,912	1,943	1,629	2,320	2,394
Vegetable.....	2,666	2,221	3,201	2,917	2,680
Fruit and nut.....	3,178	3,368	2,982	3,484	3,970
Poultry.....	2,450	2,202	2,806	2,769	2,743
Dairy.....	2,666	2,746	2,376	3,353	3,626
All other livestock.....	2,821	2,886	2,476	3,570	3,777
General.....	2,108	2,058	2,305	2,635	2,718
All types.....	2,510	2,500	2,550	3,071	3,206

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 10.--Wages: Cash and total, by type of farm, farms with sales of \$100,000 or more, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Type of farm	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Cash grain.....	2,907	2,822	3,635	3,842	3,866
Tobacco.....	2,340	1,872	4,680	3,173	2,872
Cotton.....	2,415	2,416	2,412	2,918	2,994
Other field crop.....	3,361	3,549	1,932	4,135	4,425
Vegetable.....	5,354	5,980	4,048	5,917	6,813
Fruit and nut.....	3,464	3,211	3,747	3,936	4,106
Poultry.....	3,285	3,456	2,931	4,575	5,366
Dairy.....	3,756	3,586	4,543	4,322	4,275
All other livestock.....	4,210	4,211	4,198	8,498	9,083
General.....	4,540	4,544	4,472	5,268	5,310
All types ^{2/}	3,715	3,727	3,669	5,291	5,715

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 11.--Perquisites: Value and proportion of total wages, by sales class and type of farm, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Type of farm	Sales class of farm											
	\$50- \$4,999		\$5,000- \$9,999		\$10,000- \$19,999		\$20,000- \$39,999		\$40,000- \$99,999		\$100,000 and over	
	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
Cash grain.....	693	33	776	39	674	25	713	24	613	21	1,044	27
Tobacco.....	462	53	600	51	576	24	541	23	567	19	1,000	35
Cotton.....	410	17	460	17	574	22	558	20	499	18	579	19
Other field crop.....	260	13	150	35	621	27	567	20	451	19	876	20
Vegetable.....	2,000	63	--	--	1,200	25	375	17	459	17	833	12
Fruit and nut.....	480	10	--	--	788	27	388	10	602	15	895	22
Poultry.....	--	--	553	22	660	31	1,266	41	540	20	1,910	36
Dairy.....	600	56	684	41	764	31	830	29	879	24	689	16
All other livestock.....	823	31	726	30	1,060	37	736	24	892	24	4,872	54
General.....	789	30	900	59	641	21	572	22	660	24	766	14
All types ^{2/}	748	30	701	34	784	29	724	25	706	22	1,988	35

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 12.--Wages: Cash and total, by farm production region, farms with sales of \$50-\$4,999, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Northeast.....	3,840	3,840	---	5,040	5,040
Lake States.....	---	---	---	---	---
Corn Belt.....	623	754	360	1,065	1,418
Northern Plains.....	3,720	3,120	4,320	4,320	4,320
Appalachian.....	1,064	1,179	719	1,499	1,759
Southeast.....	2,090	2,340	1,092	2,518	2,875
Delta States.....	1,086	1,056	1,107	1,194	1,326
Southern Plains.....	962	988	945	1,119	1,380
Mountain.....	2,262	3,596	261	3,222	5,196
Pacific.....	1,128	1,200	1,105	1,628	3,200
All regions.....	1,450	1,716	1,036	1,905	2,464

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 13.--Wages: Cash and total, by farm production region, farms with sales of \$5,000-\$9,999, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Northeast.....	318	318	---	813	813
Lake States.....	993	1,146	228	1,442	1,685
Corn Belt.....	1,289	1,289	---	1,999	1,999
Northern Plains.....	1,063	1,063	---	1,670	1,670
Appalachian.....	1,194	1,194	---	1,705	1,705
Southeast.....	1,217	1,217	---	1,995	1,995
Delta States.....	2,256	2,256	---	2,964	2,964
Southern Plains.....	1,908	1,921	1,860	2,348	2,487
Mountain.....	761	613	1,059	1,495	1,713
Pacific.....	2,819	2,483	4,160	3,639	4,160
All regions.....	1,397	1,365	1,612	2,007	2,065

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 14.--Wages: Cash and total, by farm production region, farms with sales of \$10,000-\$19,999, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Northeast.....	2,128	2,131	2,113	2,845	2,967
Lake States.....	1,544	1,587	1,199	2,194	2,318
Corn Belt.....	1,441	1,595	839	1,947	2,231
Northern Plains.....	1,721	1,577	2,587	2,359	2,321
Appalachian.....	1,628	1,804	1,124	2,087	2,424
Southeast.....	1,887	1,827	2,636	2,533	2,309
Delta States.....	1,599	1,697	1,436	1,975	2,299
Southern Plains.....	2,267	2,263	2,274	2,584	2,797
Mountain.....	2,184	2,186	2,178	4,030	4,513
Pacific.....	2,818	2,604	3,332	3,374	3,392
All regions.....	1,875	1,894	1,810	2,486	2,677

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 15.--Wages: Cash and total, by farm production region, farms with sales of \$20,000-\$39,999, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Northeast.....	2,397	2,383	2,460	3,103	3,248
Lake States.....	1,771	1,735	1,987	2,284	2,333
Corn Belt.....	2,006	2,035	1,914	2,617	2,839
Northern Plains.....	1,903	1,784	2,836	2,596	2,566
Appalachian.....	1,849	1,826	1,998	2,356	2,412
Southeast.....	1,875	1,889	1,787	2,489	2,603
Delta States.....	1,851	1,851	1,851	2,294	2,371
Southern Plains.....	2,483	2,625	1,904	3,083	3,372
Mountain.....	2,740	2,773	2,536	3,504	3,658
Pacific.....	2,913	3,100	2,657	3,221	3,630
All regions.....	2,207	2,198	2,246	2,798	2,922

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 16.--Wages: Cash and total, by farm production region, farms with sales of \$40,000-\$99,999, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Northeast.....	2,712	2,663	2,805	3,294	3,547
Lake States.....	1,774	1,969	749	2,370	2,679
Corn Belt.....	2,670	2,714	2,412	3,426	3,596
Northern Plains.....	2,439	2,501	2,213	3,095	3,339
Appalachian.....	2,072	1,995	2,393	2,542	2,579
Southeast.....	2,371	2,296	2,730	2,841	2,864
Delta States.....	2,256	2,254	2,268	2,700	2,762
Southern Plains.....	2,757	2,704	2,968	3,371	3,473
Mountain.....	2,826	2,942	2,485	3,417	3,733
Pacific.....	3,412	3,533	3,100	3,969	4,309
All regions.....	2,510	2,500	2,550	3,071	3,206

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 17.--Wages: Cash and total, by farm production region, farms with sales of \$100,000 or more, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Cash wages			Total wages-- cash and perquisites	
	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites	Workers not receiving perquisites	All workers	Workers receiving perquisites
	-----Dollars-----				
Northeast.....	3,933	3,124	4,487	4,311	4,054
Lake States.....	3,438	3,619	3,077	4,005	4,469
Corn Belt.....	3,706	3,564	3,968	4,567	4,893
Northern Plains.....	3,784	3,161	4,921	4,489	4,253
Appalachian.....	3,913	3,972	3,023	5,077	5,213
Southeast.....	3,545	3,668	3,206	3,830	4,056
Delta States.....	2,499	2,496	2,608	3,975	4,007
Southern Plains.....	2,833	2,877	2,728	3,472	3,785
Mountain.....	4,267	4,399	1,916	8,480	8,851
Pacific.....	4,348	4,483	3,956	4,994	5,350
All regions.....	3,715	3,727	3,669	5,291	5,715

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 18.--Perquisites: Value and proportion of total wages, by sales class and farm production region, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Sales class of farm											
	\$50- \$4,999		\$5,000- \$9,999		\$10,000- \$19,999		\$20,000- \$39,999		\$40,000- \$99,999		\$100,000 and over	
	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
Northeast.....	1,200	24	495	61	836	28	865	27	883	25	930	23
Lake States.....	--	--	539	32	731	32	598	26	710	27	850	19
Corn Belt.....	664	47	710	36	636	29	804	28	883	25	1,329	27
Northern Plains.....	1,200	28	606	36	745	32	782	31	838	25	1,092	26
Appalachian.....	580	33	511	30	619	26	586	24	584	23	1,241	24
Southeast.....	535	19	778	39	482	21	713	27	567	20	388	10
Delta States.....	270	20	708	24	602	26	520	22	507	18	1,511	38
Southern Plains.....	392	28	566	23	534	19	747	22	769	22	908	24
Mountain.....	1,600	31	1,100	64	2,327	52	885	24	791	21	4,451	50
Pacific.....	2,000	63	1,677	40	788	23	531	15	775	18	867	16
All regions.....	748	30	701	34	784	29	724	25	706	22	1,988	35

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 19.--Number and proportion of workers receiving various types of perquisites, by type of farm, United States, 1966 1/

Type of farm	Type of perquisite									
	House only		Room and board		Meals only		House and other		Any other perquisite	
	No.	Pct. <u>2/</u>	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Cash grain.....	92	24	70	17	28	21	200	18	41	11
Tobacco.....	9	2	10	2	4	3	58	5	6	2
Cotton.....	17	4	1	--	0	--	152	13	5	1
Other field crop.....	12	3	0	--	6	5	33	3	20	6
Vegetable.....	22	6	8	2	1	1	8	1	8	2
Fruit and nut.....	41	11	4	1	0	--	15	1	29	8
Poultry.....	12	3	8	2	1	1	50	4	35	10
Dairy.....	32	8	156	39	31	23	232	21	83	23
All other livestock.....	71	18	104	26	51	38	282	25	111	31
General.....	75	19	41	10	11	8	93	8	12	3
All types <u>3/</u>	387	--	402	--	133	--	1,131	--	358	--

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Percentages rounded to nearest whole number.
3/ Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 20.--Average hours worked and average total hourly wage: Workers furnished various types of perquisites, by type of farm, United States, 1966 1/

Type of farm	Type of perquisite									
	House only		Room and board		Meals only		House and other		Any other perquisite	
	Hrs.	Dol.	Hrs.	Dol.	Hrs.	Dol.	Hrs.	Dol.	Hrs.	Dol.
Cash grain.....	2,330	1.28	1,871	1.31	1,586	1.36	2,417	1.39	2,184	1.25
Tobacco.....	1,821	0.94	1,152	1.67	1,175	1.58	2,054	1.21	2,051	1.23
Cotton.....	2,658	0.95	910	2.21	--	--	2,457	1.13	2,339	1.65
Other field crop.....	2,160	1.72	--	--	2,568	0.78	2,512	1.21	1,546	1.55
Vegetable.....	2,290	1.58	1,964	1.78	3,120	2.16	2,470	1.56	1,729	6.48
Fruit and nut.....	2,490	1.89	1,308	1.75	--	--	2,265	1.83	2,083	1.58
Poultry.....	2,053	1.52	2,050	1.45	1,420	1.44	2,193	2.07	2,391	2.01
Dairy.....	2,430	1.39	2,542	0.87	1,840	1.26	2,799	1.34	2,461	1.23
All other livestock....	2,294	1.51	2,331	1.71	1,672	1.47	2,488	1.42	2,568	3.91
General.....	2,951	1.67	2,382	0.78	1,719	1.33	2,360	1.37	1,999	1.29
All types <u>2/</u>	2,464	1.50	2,275	1.17	1,723	1.34	2,487	1.37	2,326	2.35

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 21.--Average total wages of workers receiving various types of perquisites, by type of farm, United States, 1966 1/

Type of farm	Type of perquisite				
	House only	Room and board	Meals only	House and other	Any other perquisite
	-----Dollars-----				
Cash grain.....	3,000	2,442	2,153	3,368	2,736
Tobacco.....	1,713	1,927	1,863	2,484	2,528
Cotton.....	2,509	2,015	--	2,796	3,859
Other field crop.....	3,725	--	2,009	3,049	2,397
Vegetable.....	3,622	3,497	6,760	3,831	11,193
Fruit and nut.....	4,701	2,289	--	4,156	3,283
Poultry.....	3,122	2,965	2,044	4,544	4,810
Dairy.....	3,388	2,214	2,310	3,725	3,020
All other livestock.....	3,443	3,979	2,444	3,533	10,041
General.....	4,920	1,852	2,285	3,223	2,581
All types <u>2/</u>	3,706	2,654	2,316	3,403	5,480

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Includes miscellaneous farms.

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Table 22.--Hourly wages: Cash and perquisite, workers receiving various types of perquisites, by type of farm, United States, 1966 1/

Type of farm	Type of perquisite									
	House only		Room and board		Meals only		House and other		Any other perquisite	
	Cash	Perq.	Cash	Perq.	Cash	Perq.	Cash	Perq.	Cash	Perq.
Cash grain.....	1.08	0.20	0.85	0.46	1.14	0.22	1.03	0.36	0.98	0.27
Tobacco.....	0.66	0.28	1.27	0.40	1.35	0.23	0.91	0.30	0.99	0.24
Cotton.....	0.83	0.12	1.50	0.71	--	--	0.91	0.22	1.24	0.41
Other field crop.....	1.51	0.21	--	--	0.68	0.10	0.90	0.31	1.32	0.23
Vegetable.....	1.35	0.23	1.00	0.78	2.08	0.08	1.26	0.30	5.95	0.53
Fruit and nut.....	1.40	0.49	1.12	0.63	--	--	1.53	0.30	1.51	0.07
Poultry.....	1.32	0.20	0.89	0.56	1.00	0.44	1.12	0.95	1.61	0.40
Dairy.....	1.18	0.21	0.54	0.33	0.98	0.28	1.01	0.33	0.97	0.25
All other livestock....	1.28	0.23	0.86	0.85	1.23	0.24	1.04	0.38	1.69	2.22
General.....	1.49	0.18	0.39	0.39	1.13	0.20	1.00	0.37	1.05	0.24
All types <u>2/</u>	1.27	0.23	0.66	0.51	1.11	0.23	1.01	0.36	1.42	0.93

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 23.--Perquisites: Value and proportion of total wages, by type of perquisite and type of farm, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Type of farm	Type of perquisite									
	House only		Room and board		Meals only		House and other		Any other perquisite	
	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
Cash grain.....	476	16	854	35	346	16	868	26	586	21
Tobacco.....	516	30	461	24	275	15	621	25	489	19
Cotton.....	314	13	650	32	--	--	550	19	956	25
Other field crop.....	460	12	--	--	259	13	789	26	363	15
Vegetable.....	535	15	1,537	44	260	4	729	19	911	8
Fruit and nut.....	1,226	26	830	36	--	--	683	16	143	4
Poultry.....	420	13	1,139	38	624	31	2,079	46	956	20
Dairy.....	512	15	838	38	516	22	912	25	627	21
All other livestock.....	517	15	1,971	50	394	16	947	27	5,705	57
General.....	522	11	919	50	349	15	864	27	480	19
All types ^{2/}	572	15	1,150	43	401	17	890	26	2,167	40

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} Includes miscellaneous farms.

Table 24.--Number and proportion of workers receiving various types of perquisites, by farm production region, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Type of perquisite									
	House only		Room and board		Meals only		House and other		Any other perquisite	
	No.	Pct. ^{2/}	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Northeast.....	16	4	74	18	14	11	88	8	51	14
Lake States.....	13	3	77	19	19	14	29	3	28	8
Corn Belt.....	33	9	58	14	34	26	102	9	22	6
Northern Plains.....	8	2	45	11	20	15	56	5	14	4
Appalachian.....	64	17	26	6	9	7	248	22	31	9
Southeast.....	46	12	14	3	8	6	103	9	56	16
Delta States.....	33	9	2	--	0	--	217	19	20	6
Southern Plains.....	41	11	8	2	8	6	129	11	16	4
Mountain.....	78	20	68	17	8	6	106	9	93	26
Pacific.....	55	14	30	7	13	10	53	5	27	8
All regions.....	387	--	402	--	133	--	1,131	--	358	--

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} Rounded to nearest whole number.

Table 25.--Average hours worked and average total hourly wage: Workers furnished various types of perquisites, by farm production region, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Type of perquisite									
	House only		Room and board		Meals only		House and other		Any other perquisite	
	Hrs.	Dol.	Hrs.	Dol.	Hrs.	Dol.	Hrs.	Dol.	Hrs.	Dol.
Northeast.....	1,670	1.47	2,798	0.94	1,825	1.50	2,894	1.37	2,359	1.30
Lake States.....	2,065	1.65	2,582	0.81	1,717	1.20	2,984	1.35	2,105	1.15
Corn Belt.....	2,386	1.74	1,734	1.31	1,476	1.32	2,809	1.41	2,828	1.40
Northern Plains.....	2,711	1.53	1,990	1.16	1,765	1.34	2,419	1.33	2,526	1.39
Appalachian.....	2,453	1.66	1,224	1.37	2,124	1.05	2,220	1.21	1,984	1.07
Southeast.....	2,174	1.36	1,623	1.45	2,252	0.82	2,230	1.31	1,916	1.96
Delta States.....	2,323	1.25	2,485	1.26	--	--	2,334	1.32	2,051	1.25
Southern Plains.....	2,042	1.24	3,200	1.03	1,478	2.11	2,492	1.37	2,097	1.39
Mountain.....	3,037	1.36	2,586	1.58	2,306	1.63	2,916	1.49	2,651	4.30
Pacific.....	2,648	1.80	1,884	1.64	1,410	1.55	2,490	1.94	2,400	2.21
All regions.....	2,464	1.50	2,275	1.17	1,723	1.34	2,487	1.37	2,326	2.35

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 26.--Average total wages of workers receiving various types of perquisites,
by farm production region, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Type of perquisite				
	House only	Room and board	Meals only	House and other	Any other perquisite
	-----Dollars-----				
Northeast.....	2,466	2,621	2,727	3,961	3,057
Lake States.....	3,412	2,072	2,065	4,011	2,413
Corn Belt.....	4,131	2,280	1,941	3,985	3,963
Northern Plains.....	4,148	2,318	2,362	3,240	3,505
Appalachian.....	4,088	1,674	2,242	2,677	2,120
Southeast.....	2,949	2,356	1,848	2,916	3,742
Delta States.....	2,896	3,132	--	3,094	2,557
Southern Plains.....	2,532	3,313	3,131	3,420	2,905
Mountain.....	4,123	4,083	3,768	4,360	11,395
Pacific.....	4,769	3,084	2,183	4,835	5,304
All regions.....	3,706	2,654	2,316	3,403	5,480

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 27.--Hourly wages: Cash and perquisite, workers receiving various types of perquisites, by farm production region, United States, 1966 1/

Farm production region	Type of perquisite									
	House only		Room and board		Meals only		House and other		Any other perquisite	
	Cash	Perq.	Cash	Perq.	Cash	Perq.	Cash	Perq.	Cash	Perq.
Northeast.....	1.15	0.32	0.61	0.33	1.26	0.24	1.01	0.36	1.02	0.28
Lake States.....	1.46	0.19	0.51	0.30	1.03	0.17	1.01	0.34	0.97	0.18
Corn Belt.....	1.18	0.56	0.77	0.54	1.12	0.20	1.07	0.34	1.14	0.26
Northern Plains.....	1.23	0.30	0.68	0.48	1.13	0.21	0.95	0.38	1.03	0.36
Appalachian.....	1.44	0.22	0.84	0.53	0.88	0.17	0.87	0.34	0.78	0.29
Southeast.....	1.15	0.21	1.04	0.41	0.71	0.11	1.03	0.28	1.72	0.24
Delta States.....	1.05	0.20	0.85	0.41	--	--	0.93	0.39	0.96	0.29
Southern Plains.....	1.07	0.17	0.66	0.37	1.46	0.65	1.04	0.33	1.20	0.19
Mountain.....	1.20	0.16	0.58	1.00	1.41	0.22	1.08	0.41	1.86	2.44
Pacific.....	1.57	0.23	1.12	0.52	1.12	0.43	1.55	0.39	1.82	0.39
All regions.....	1.27	0.23	0.66	0.51	1.11	0.23	1.01	0.36	1.42	0.93

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 28.--Perquisites: Value and proportion of total wages, by type of perquisite and farm production region, United States, 1966 ^{1/}

Farm production region	Type of perquisite									
	House only		Room and board		Meals only		House and other		Any other perquisite	
	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
Northeast.....	538	22	913	35	437	16	1,035	26	652	21
Lake States.....	397	12	834	40	292	14	1,010	25	375	16
Corn Belt.....	1,325	32	940	41	291	15	966	24	736	19
Northern Plains.....	810	20	962	42	371	16	930	29	898	26
Appalachian.....	549	13	649	39	364	16	755	28	572	27
Southeast.....	457	15	670	28	242	13	621	21	451	12
Delta States.....	467	16	1,011	33	0	0	920	30	596	23
Southern Plains.....	346	14	1,197	36	967	31	824	24	397	14
Mountain.....	485	12	2,588	63	516	14	1,206	28	6,477	57
Pacific.....	609	13	980	32	600	28	969	20	937	18
All regions.....	572	15	1,150	43	401	17	890	26	2,167	40

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

APPENDIX B. DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Regular Hired Worker - A person who is hired to work on a farm at least one hour per day for at least 150 days in a year.

Farm Work - Includes time spent tending crops and livestock, overhead jobs such as constructing and repairing fences and farm buildings, maintaining and repairing machinery, and similar farm maintenance jobs.

Perquisite - Any noncash payment that a worker receives for services rendered.

Types of Perquisites

House only - A house together with normal upkeep.

Room and board - Includes food and sleeping accommodations and may include such things as washing and ironing of clothes.

Meals only - Includes at least one meal per day of work.

House and other - Includes a house and other items such as a garden plot, meat, employer-paid insurance, automobile, etc.

Any other perquisite - Any noncash items that do not include a house, room and board, or meals.

Type of Farm - As defined in this report, a farm deriving 50 percent or more of its cash income from a major source was classified as that type of farm.

Cash grain - Corn, sorghum, small grains, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, dry field and seed beans and peas.

Tobacco - Tobacco

Cotton - Cotton

Other field crops - Peanuts, potatoes (Irish and sweet), sugarcane for sugar and sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets, mint, hops, and sugar beet seed.

Vegetables - Vegetables

Fruit and nuts - Berries, other small fruits, tree fruits, grapes and nuts.

Poultry - Chickens, turkeys, eggs, and other poultry products.

Dairy - Milk and cream. The criterion of percentage of total sales was modified in the case of dairy farms. A farm selling dairy products with a value amounting to less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm, if-- (a) milk and cream sold accounted for more than 30 percent of the total value of products sold; (b) milk cows represented 50 percent or more of total cows; and (c) the value of milk and cream sold plus the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of the total of all farm products sold.

Other livestock-(excludes dairy and poultry)--Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, and mohair.

General- Field seed crops, hay, silage. A farm was classified as general if it had cash income from three or more sources and did not meet the criteria for the other types.

Miscellaneous - Nursery and greenhouse products, forest products, horses, colts, and ponies. Also all institutional farms and Indian Reservations.

Sales Class - For this report, there are six basic classes or sales groups with the same dollar ranges as used by the Census Bureau, in its quinquennial census of agriculture survey. However, for this report the two smaller sales groups were combined and the largest sales group was broken into two parts as follows:

Gross sales

\$50-\$4,999 - The \$50-\$2,499 and

\$2,500-\$4,999 sales groups were combined.

\$5,000-\$9,999

\$10,000-\$19,999

\$20,000-\$39,999

\$40,000-and over - divided into two sectors;

(a) \$40,000-\$99,999

(b) \$100,000-and over.

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