MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKER

ENUMERATION PROFILES STUDY

MARYLAND

FINAL

prepared for the

Migrant Health Program
Bureau of Primary Health Care
Health Resources and Services Administration

by

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PREFACE

The mission of the Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC), Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services is to increase access to comprehensive primary and preventive health care and to improve the health status of under served and vulnerable populations. To achieve this mission the Migrant Health Program (MHP), BPHC provides support to organizations which offer technical assistance to or directly deliver primary health care services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs). In order to better plan, develop and evaluate health care service delivery and utilization, information is needed on the numbers and distribution of farmworkers at the national, state, and county levels. Moreover, the legislation which authorizes the Migrant Health Program, Section 330g of the Public Health Service Act, requires that priorities for assistance be assigned to areas where the greatest need exists. Therefore, the MHP periodically seeks to obtain updated information about MSFWs; where they are working and living and what crops are being harvested, in order to more appropriately target limited resources to areas of greatest MSFW need.

These MHP enumeration reports are some of the few sources offering MSFW estimates at the county level. The last time such data was published by the MHP was in March 1990 with "An ATLAS of State Profiles Which Estimate Number of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Members of Their Families." This time with the Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a funding partner, the MHP awarded a grant to the National Center for Farmworker Health, Inc. (NCFH). The NCFH consequently contracted with Alice C. Larson, Ph.D. of Larson Assistance Services to research and develop state estimates.

In the previous publication "ATLAS of State Profiles" the counting of MSFWs was done on a state-by-state basis which depended on the available data resources within each state, then a consultant was used to validate each state's submission. For this publication, Dr. Larson, assisted by a team of consultants, used a systematic approach to estimate the number of farmworkers included under the MHP definition. Please note that in this document farmworker dependents and family members within their households are labeled "non-farmworkers" although they are clearly included in the MHP definition. This research included the determination of the number of workers needed for specific seasonal hand labor tasks, and the examination of state employment records, local sources of information and large-scale databases (i.e., the National Agricultural Workers Survey of the U.S. Department of Labor, the National Farmworker Database of the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs, the Uniform Data System of the Bureau of Primary Health Care and

the Census of Agriculture of the Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Agriculture). A major part of this effort involved the review of draft estimates by local and national knowledgeable individuals.

In this document, the MHP presents currently updated MSFW information beginning with ten states: Arkansas, California, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and Washington. The MHP hopes to continue these collaborative efforts with other federal agencies and organizations in order to update the remaining states impacted and benefiting by the labor of our Nation's farmworkers.

Readers may wish to address questions or comments concerning these state estimates directly to Alice C. Larson, Ph.D., P.O. Box 801, Vashon Island, WA 98070 or via e-mail to las@wolfenet.com. It is our hope and expectation that all federal, state, local public and private entities providing services to MSFWs will use this state and county specific enumeration data to plan, develop and implement improved services to our Nation's farmworkers.

The Migrant Health Program, BPHC gratefully acknowledges the efforts of the many groups across the nation who have made this publication possible. Our thanks not only to those who directly reviewed and commented on the estimates, but to those who participated and assisted along the way.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The research team is extremely grateful to the many people in Maryland who offered information, data and suggestions that helped make this study possible. In addition, those who took the time to review draft documents offered a major contribution to improving the end result.

Estimating migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their non-farmworker household members is an extremely challenging task. This research has attempted to examine existing data and develop a reasonable approach to the estimation process. The user should carefully consider the description of study parameters to understand what is included or excluded from the final figures and the limitations of the research.

It is hoped this document will be found to be helpful in meeting the need for descriptive information on the migrant and seasonal farmworker population.

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DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

A. BACKGROUND

The Migrant Health Program of the Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has periodically undertaken an estimation of the population targeted for services by federally funded Migrant Health Centers. The results have helped better plan service utilization including determining if resources are appropriate to the need and identification of unserved areas. Four such studies have previously been undertaken; the last was published in 1990, *The Migrant Health Atlas*.

The Migrant Health Program is updating this information beginning with ten states: Arkansas, California, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and Washington. Final reports, titled "Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study" (MSFW EPS) were prepared for each target state.

The National Center for Farmworker Health was engaged by the Migrant Health Program to act as its agent in securing, monitoring and finalizing an end product. In July 1998, agreement was reached with Larson Assistance Services to research and develop state estimates. Alice C. Larson, Ph.D., with the assistance of a team of consultants, is responsible for this document containing MSFW estimates for Maryland.

B. STUDY PURPOSE

The MSFW EPS offers state-based information at the county level for the following three population sub-groups:

- Migrant farmworkers and seasonal farmworkers.
- Non-farmworkers present in the same household as migrant farmworkers and seasonal farmworkers (defined by the term "accompanied").
- Number of people ("children and youth") under age 20 in six age groups.

C. DEFINITION

The MSFW definition used for this study is that of the Migrant Health Program. It

describes a seasonal farmworker as:

> "An individual whose principal employment [51% of time] is in agriculture on a seasonal basis, who has been so employed within the last twenty-four months."

A migrant farmworker meets the same definition but "establishes for the purposes of such employment a temporary abode." (*U.S. Code*, Public Health Services Act, "Migrant Health")

Included in the scope of study are individuals engaged in field and orchard agriculture; packing and sorting procedures in food processing; horticultural specialties (including nursery operations, greenhouse activities and crops grown under cover); and reforestation. Excluded from study are those working with livestock, poultry, and fisheries.

D. LIMITATIONS

This study is limited in scope in that only secondary source material, including existing database information, and knowledgeable individuals, have been utilized to generate information. This has meant taking reports and databases prepared for other purposes and adjusting them, as possible, for the MSFW EPS. Limited resources and time have prohibited primary research directly with farmworkers.

In addition, by employing only secondary source information, the definition of who is included as a migrant or seasonal farmworker is often tied to the parameters used by the generating source. Wherever possible, screens were used to exclude those not covered by the Migrant Health Program definition.

E. GENERAL PROCESS

1. Basic Investigation Techniques

The research conducted within each state had four major phases:

(1) Basic data gathering and preparation of First Draft Estimate.
(2) Review by local knowledgeable individuals and revision of First Draft Estimate.
(3) Completion of Second Draft Estimate and additional review by a wider audience of knowledgeable individuals.
(4) Revision as necessary and issuance of Final Estimate.

2. National Databases

Prior to completion of any state profile, two national databases were analyzed specifically for this study. They represent the two largest continuous direct surveys of MSFWs in the country as of 1999.

> The National Farmworker Database (NFD) of the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs contains information on clients eligible for services at job training programs targeted to MSFWs (Workforce Investment Act – WIA 167 Programs; formerly JTPA 402 Programs). This database, tied to programs throughout the country, contains 65,000 individuals and includes basic demographic, family characteristic and work history information. Figures from 1994 through August 1998 were used for this study and provided national and some state data.
>
> The National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) of the U.S. Department of Labor (coordinated by Aguirre International) is a survey conducted three times annually gathering similar information through random selection of targeted counties, employers and subjects. Demographic, family and work history information is similar to the NFD. Data for a five-year period (1993-97) were used in the MSFW EPS, which included over 11,000 respondents offering national and regional information.

A third national database used to develop factor information was Migrant Health Program statistics prepared annually by each federally funded migrant health center. These gave the number of migrant farmworker and seasonal farmworker patients served. Data for 1996 and 1997, where available, were averaged.

3. State Specific Steps

Work on each target state began with a mass mailing to identified service organizations assisting MSFWs, government agencies involved with agriculture, farm employer and crop commodity groups, special interagency MSFW committees and others. These included: migrant health centers, primary care associations, migrant education programs, migrant head start programs, legal services, job training programs, housing assistance centers, grower associations, extension service and agricultural economics departments of state land grant universities and other agents. State government agencies involved with agriculture, education, employment, forestry, health, labor and welfare were contacted.

Each was sent an introductory letter and questionnaire listing study factors for which information was sought. Those contacted were asked to provide anything they might have directly or list other resource documents or personnel.

Follow-up contacts were made with numerous individuals and internet sites from a variety of programs and agencies (a range of 14-54 for each of the ten target states) looking for state-specific information such as client-related demographics, enrollment data, crop production figures and acreage statistics. Although many different individuals, agencies, organizations and businesses were contacted, the list was in no way exhaustive of all of those involved with agriculture and MSFWs in each state. It is expected most of the key knowledgeable individuals were reached, many of whom were identified by questionnaire respondents.

Once all state specific information was received, factor information was extracted. Sources were compared and analyzed to account for any differences. Results were contrasted against national database information and conclusions drawn regarding the best factor, data range or average to use. Draft estimates and maps were then prepared for review.

4. Review of Draft Estimates

The Draft One document was sent out for review to knowledgeable individuals in the state who had provided information for preparation of the estimates, assisted in some other manner, or expressed an interest in receiving a copy.

Reviewers were asked to comment on methodological steps, resources utilized and factors employed. If they found something they felt was incorrect, they were requested to offer suggestions for improvement in the form of specific information which could be incorporated into the estimates. Where clarification was needed after receipt of comments, direct conversation or exchange of correspondence were utilized to assure a complete understanding of the issues raised or obtain additional information. Often additional research was necessary to determine the appropriate direction to correct the estimates.

After consideration of all issues raised from a variety of sources, revisions were made as necessary. Draft Two estimates, tables, maps and supporting documents were then prepared and shared with Draft One reviewers as well as other local and national sources. Comments were again incorporated into the Final Report. In all, 10 people helped review and refine the Maryland estimates and document.

F. ENUMERATION METHODOLOGY

The four separate industry classifications within the study MSFW definition; field agriculture, nursery/greenhouse -- crops grown under cover, food processing and reforestation; were each addressed differently. An adjustment was made to final

worker estimates to account for duplicate counts within and across counties. Finally, population sub-groups and children's and youth's ages were calculated.

1. Field Agriculture

The field agriculture estimate used a "demand for labor" (DFL) process that examines the number of workers needed to perform temporary agricultural tasks, primarily harvesting. The results estimate full-time equivalent (FTE) workers required for the task during the period of peak labor demand. Calculations, prepared for each county, are derived through a formula using four elements:

$$DFL = \frac{A \times H}{W \times S}$$

Where:

A = crop acreage.

H = hours needed to perform a specific task (e.g., harvest) on one acre of the crop.

W = work hours per farmworker per day during maximum activity.

S = season length for peak work activity.

2. Nursery/Greenhouse and Crops Grown Under Cover

Nursery/greenhouse workers and those involved in crops grown under cover were more difficult to estimate than workers in field agriculture as many different categories fall within these classifications. This includes: bedding plants, cut flowers, florist greens, floriculture, flower seed crops, foliage plants, greenhouse vegetables, mushroom production, potted flowering plants, sod and vegetable seed crops. Some products are grown in covered structures while others are raised in open acreage. Tasks differ with the type of product and production needs.

For these industry categories, the best resource was found to be direct employment reports. Statewide monthly figures were used to subtract the lowest employment month from the highest month to obtain a rough estimate of "temporary" laborers. Results for a three-year period were averaged to avoid any aberration attributable to a single year. The county proportion of the state acreage and enclosed space total for nursery/greenhouse operations and crops grown under cover was calculated and multiplied by the statewide employment estimate to determine each county's temporary worker share.

3. Food Processing

Those employed temporarily in the food processing industry are also very difficult to estimate. Examination was made of many sources to assess both the extent of employment and distribution by county.

Three Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes were identified as most likely to meet the Migrant Health Program definition used in this study; however, only two of these were found to be relevant to Maryland. Information specific to food processing companies in each county was pulled from a national directory of food processors. This provided estimates of total number of employees.

The same source used to estimate nursery/greenhouse workers provided the average highest and lowest monthly employment figures for food processing employees. This information was only available statewide. Calculations were made to determine the percent of temporary to permanent workers. This percentage was applied to each county in the respective state to estimate the number of temporary food processing workers.

4. Reforestation

Reforestation activity is different from work in the other industry classifications as stands of trees are left to grow from five to forty-five years or longer. This means only a proportion of timberland in a state is engaged by tree planters each year. As the exact location of this labor differs annually, a worker estimate can only be provided on a statewide basis.

A DFL approach was taken to estimate tree planters using statewide data. Research found two different sets of factors for the DFL elements. Accordingly, two estimates were prepared resulting in a range. The final worker figure became the midpoint of this estimation range.

5. Adjustment for Duplication

An adjustment was made to account for those employed in more than one job covered by the MSFW definition. This involved dividing all worker estimates by a factor for average jobs per MSFW. These adjusted county estimates could then be more appropriately added to develop a state total.

An additional increase was made to estimates in Kent and Somerset Counties to account for presence that would not be calculated in DFL estimates. Labor camp lists indicated a greater number of migrant workers housed in these areas than there are jobs. This is indicative of individuals living in one county where they

can find accommodations while commuting to work in another part of the state.

Accordingly, in these two counties, migrant worker estimates were increased; however the state total was not increased. To do otherwise would cause duplication of worker counts when looking at estimates on a statewide basis (as these migrants would already be included as employed in other counties).

6. Sub-Group Estimates

Sub-groups estimated for the study included migrant farmworkers, seasonal farmworkers, non-farmworker family members accompanying farmworkers and children and youth in specified age groups. Migrant farmworkers included individuals who migrated only within the state (intrastate migrants), and those who traveled out of state for farm work (interstate migrants).

Both "non-farmworkers" and "children and youth" were estimated. The first group included anyone of any age in the household who was not employed in farm work. The latter group covered anyone in the household from ages less than one through nineteen. Although the category "children and youth" includes those of a young age who would be considered non-farmworkers, it also includes older individuals who may be farmworkers.

Sub-group calculations were made, at a county level, as follows:

- Apply percent identified as migrant workers and percent identified as seasonal workers to adjusted MSFW estimates.
- Determine the percent of each sub-group, migrant workers and seasonal workers, accompanied. This is as opposed to workers who represent single person households; for example, 14 unrelated men living in one household would represent 14 single person households.
- Divide the group of accompanied workers by the average number of farmworkers per household to determine the number of accompanied households.
- Multiply the number of accompanied households by the average number of other members per household to derive the number of "non-farmworkers."

The following age groupings were determined to be the most useful descriptors for the population considered "children and youth," given the needs of funding sources and health care programs: under 1 year, 1-4, 5-12, 13-14, 15-18, and 19. Factors were found for the number of individuals in each accompanied household who were less than 20 years old. These were multiplied by the estimate of accompanied migrant and seasonal households to find total number of migrant and seasonal children and youth. A variety of sources were then

examined to derive percent of the population in each age group.

G. RESOURCES UTILIZED FOR MARYLAND ESTIMATES

Factor information was gathered from the primary sources listed below. In addition and where available, local information was utilized as a check or as a replacement for broader national or regional data.

1. Field Agriculture

Crops Requiring Temporary Hand Laborers: NFD and NAWS direct survey data on respondent work history were examined on a state basis (NFD) and at the regional level (NAWS) to determine the crops and tasks worked. This information was then discussed with local knowledgeable experts including individuals from the Maryland Agricultural Statistical Service and Maryland Department of Agriculture.

Acreage: 1997 Census of Agriculture (COA) acreage for identified hand labor crops by county was used. After discussion with agricultural experts and others, it was determined crops of less than ten acres are less likely to employ hired workers and more likely to have tasks performed by family members. Accordingly, any crop noting such small acreage within a county was dropped.

Hours for Task: "Crop budgets" prepared by agricultural economists and extension specialists as a guide to crop production were utilized to determine hours needed to perform major hand labor tasks on each crop. The *Migrant Enumeration Project, 1993* (Larson and Plascencia) had updated earlier 1970s-80s estimates. These were supplemented through a search of additional budgets specific to the study target states.

Where state specific information was available and determined to be reasonably accurate for a given crop, it was used. Otherwise an average of other sources was applied. The results vary per crop.

Work Hours: The NAWS was found to be the only national source for hours per week and days per week worked by MSFWs. The latest five-year averages showed 38.6 hours/week during a five day work week. The resulting 7.7 hours/day factor was used in the calculation.

Season Length: Information on peak hand labor season was obtained from the *Migrant Enumeration Project* with updates from state specific publications from State Department of Agriculture or state-based U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics Service. Calendar days were converted to work days by

dividing the total number by seven to determine number of weeks and then multiplying by five for number of average MSFW work days per week (as noted in NAWS data).

2. Nursery/Greenhouse and Crops Grown Under Cover

The "Employment and Wages Monthly Employment," *ES 202* report (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics) provided monthly employment totals for SIC 0181: nursery/greenhouse – ornamental floriculture and nursery products; and SIC 0182: food crops grown under cover including mushrooms. The estimate used the difference between highest and lowest monthly employment figures averaged for the three year period, 1995-1997.

County data from the 1997 COA for nursery and greenhouse acres in the open and square feet under glass were used to proportion the state nursery/greenhouse worker estimate into counties. COA figures for mushrooms and greenhouse vegetable acreage and square feet under glass were similarly used to proportion the statewide estimate for crops grown under cover.

3. Food Processing

ES 202 reports for SIC 2033 (canned fruits and vegetables) and SIC 2037 (frozen fruits, fruit juices and vegetables) were utilized in a method similar to the estimate for nursery/greenhouse workers. The results derived percent differences between high and low monthly employment for each state. This was taken to represent percent of total employed considered temporary workers.

Information from the *Directory of Canning, Freezing, Preserving Industries, 1998-99* (Edward E. Judge and Sons) determined companies engaged in activities within the two SICs and a range for total employment at each site. The mid-point of this range was used to represent exact number of employees. City locations were attributed to counties as cross-referenced in *Bullinger's 1997 Postal and Shippers Guide* (Alfer Leland). Total food processing employment per county was tabulated.

The percent determined through ES 202 reports to be temporary employees in each state was multiplied by total employment in each county to estimate MSFWs in food processing.

4. Reforestation

For each of the two different estimates made for reforestation workers, the same resource was used for two of the DFL factors:

Acreage information was obtained from *Tree Planting in the United States*, an annual publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. The years 1992-1996 created a five-year average.

Work Hours were generally agreed to be eight per day as reported by various forestry experts.

The DFL factors "hours for task" and "season length" differed for each estimate and came from the following two sources.

(1) *Number and Characteristics of Migrants in Mississippi* (Larson, 1992), presented tree planting DFL characteristics from field research discussion with knowledgeable experts. This source reported: 1½ acres of seedlings planted per 8 hour day or 5.33 hours/acre; 73 days peak season length, calculated at 13 weeks working an average 6 days/week minus 5 days during the season in which weather conditions would prohibit work.

(2) Conversation with Michael Economopoulos, South Eastern Forestry Contractors Association (1998), reported the following factor information: 3 acres planted per 8 hour day or 2.67 hours/acre; 40 days season length, calculated at 8 weeks for an average of 5 days/week.

5. Adjustment Factor

No data on jobs per county or jobs per state could be located. The only information found was from both NFD and NAWS for average jobs/worker for approximately a twelve month period. For lack of better factor information, the resulting figures from these two sources, at a national level, were averaged to derive a factor of 1.665 jobs/worker.

For two counties, Kent and Somerset, the permitted camp total capacity exceeded the MSFW EPS migrant worker estimate. In these instances, the migrant worker estimate was increased to match migrant housing capacity. These migrant worker increases are not reflected in state totals.

6. Sub-Groups

Migrant/Seasonal: Three sources were averaged: NFD Maryland specific data, NAWS regional data and figures from three federally funded health centers serving MSFWs in Maryland. The result was 88.6% migrant farmworkers; 11.4% seasonal farmworkers.

Accompanied: An average of the following sources were used for percent of

migrant workers accompanied by relatives and seasonal workers residing in multiple person families.

For migrant workers, a combination of NFD Maryland specific, NAWS regional and Maryland Migrant Education program data were used. The later source was determined by estimating the total number of migrant workers represented by Migrant Education child enrollment as a percentage of the estimated total number of migrant workers. It was felt NFD might overestimate the number of accompanied workers as more individuals with dependents might seek assistance from this source, while Migrant Education might underestimate assuming not all migrant children in the State are identified. The percentage figure used, 23.3% accompanied, was an average of these three sources.

Calculations for the percentage of seasonal workers accompanied used a combination of NFD Maryland specific and NAWS regional information, resulting in an estimate of 60% accompanied.

Farmworkers Per Household: The only source found was NAWS regional information of 2.07 farmworkers per accompanied household for migrants and 1.80 for seasonals.

Non-Farmworkers Per Household: An average of NFD Maryland specific and NAWS regional factors were used to determine total household size. The number of farmworkers per household were subtracted to calculate non-farmworkers per household: 1.24 for migrants and 2.01 for seasonals.

7. Children and Youth by Age Groups

"Children and youth," as defined in the MSFW EPS are those ages infant through 19. Whether or not these individuals perform farm work does not matter for purposes of this calculation, and therefore, the group "MSFW farmworkers" and the group "children and youth" are not mutually exclusive.

NAWS national average figures on children and youth per household were used to determine the number of those under 20 years of age (1.50 for migrants; 1.53 for seasonals). The results found 1,187 migrant and 461 seasonal children and youth.

Migrant Education program data were found to be the best source for percent of children in each of the six age groups for both migrants and seasonals. Even though this information covers only migrant children, comparison to NFD and NAWS seasonal percentages found a similar pattern. The resulting percent for each age group was: under 1 = 4.8%, ages 1-4 = 25.2%, ages 5-12 = 38.9%, ages 13-14 = 5.0%, ages 15-18 = 18.6%, and age 19 = 7.5%.

TABLE ONE
MARYLAND MSFW ENUMERATION PROFILES ESTIMATES
FINAL

FIELD AGRICULTURE, NURSERY/GREENHOUSE AND FOOD PROCESSING

County	Adjusted MSFW Farmworker Estimate	Migrant Farmworkers	Seasonal Farmworkers	Non-Farmworkers In Migrant Households	Non-Farmworkers In Seasonal Households	MSFW Farmworkers And Non-Farmworkers
Allegany	55	49	6	7	4	67
Anne Arundel	275	243	31	34	21	330
Baltimore	609	540	69	75	47	731
Calvert	432	383	49	53	33	519
Caroline	784	695	89	97	60	941
Carroll	498	441	57	62	38	597
Cecil	335	297	38	41	26	402
Charles	387	343	44	48	30	465
Dorchester	1,000	886	114	124	76	1,200
Frederick	260	231	30	32	20	312
Garrett	49	43	6	6	4	59
Harford	202	179	23	25	15	243
Howard	129	115	15	16	10	155
*Kent	193	188	5	26	3	223
Montgomery	236	209	27	29	18	283
Prince Georges	427	378	49	53	33	512
Queen Annes	374	331	43	46	29	448
*Somerset	696	680	16	95	11	802
St. Marys	793	703	90	98	61	952
Talbot	19	17	2	2	1	23
Washington	445	394	51	55	34	534
Wicomico	363	322	41	45	28	436
Worcester	36	32	4	5	3	44
Total State	7,894	6,994	900	976	603	9,473
Reforestation						
Total State	41	36	5	5	3	49
Grand State Total	7,934	7,030	905	981	606	9,522

* Estimate was increased to account for migrant workers residing in but not working in the county.
NOTE: County numbers do not add to state total (see narrative for details).

CHILDREN AND YOUTH BY AGE GROUPS (STATEWIDE)

Age Groups	Migrant and Seasonal Percent	Number of Migrant Children And Youth	Number of Seasonal Children And Youth
< 1	4.8%	57	22
1-4	25.2%	299	116
5-12	38.9%	462	179
13-14	5.0%	59	23
15-18	18.6%	221	86
19	7.5%	89	35
Total	**100.0%**	**1,187**	**461**

NOTE: "Children and Youth" are defined as those under 20 years of age. Some may be farmworkers.

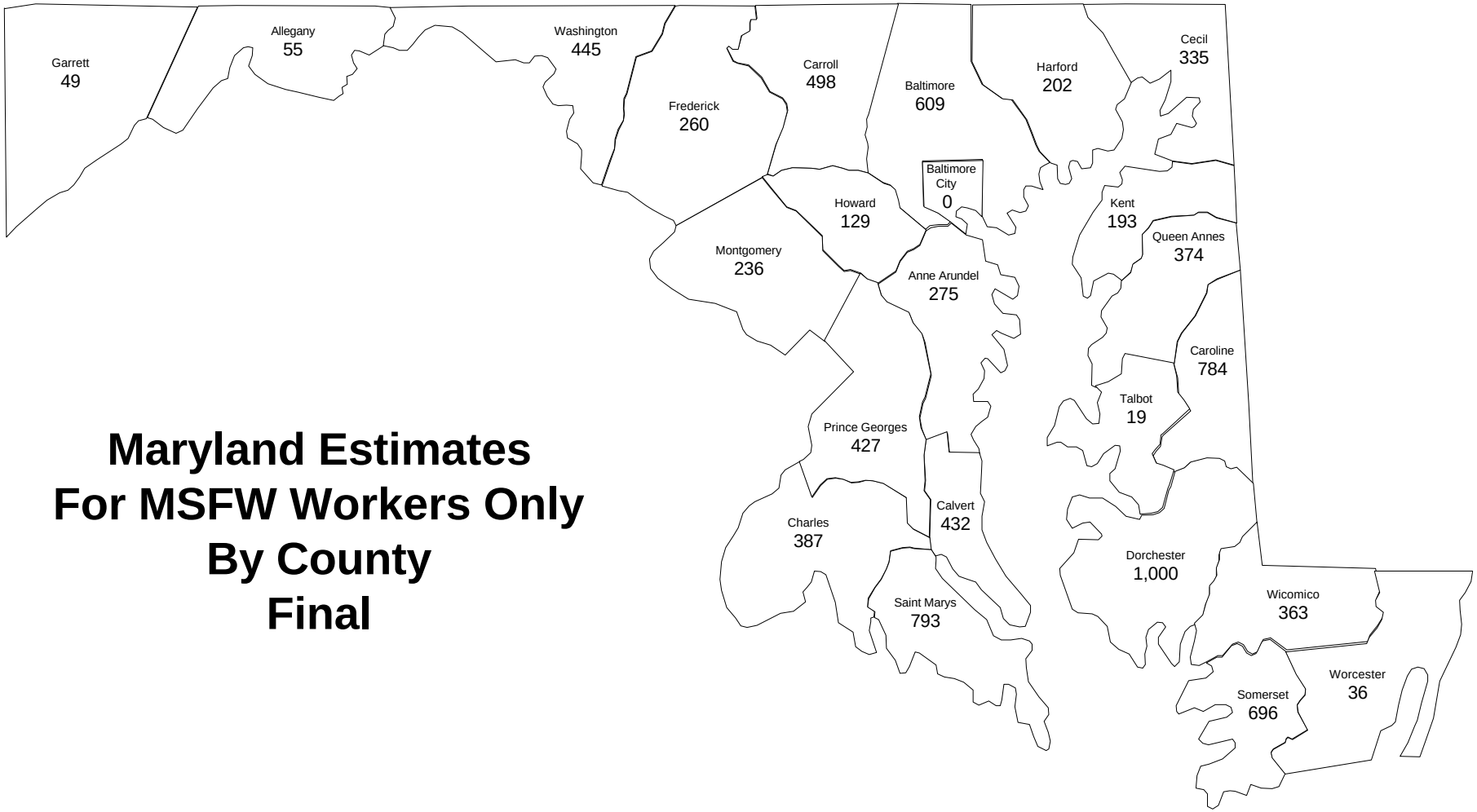
TABLE TWO

MARYLAND DEMAND FOR LABOR FACTORS

FINAL

Crop	Hours For Task	Daily Work Hours	Peak Season Length (Work Days)
Apples	91.00	7.7	35.00
Asparagus	72.50	7.7	28.00
Berries	172.00	7.7	23.25
Blackberries	60.00	7.7	25.00
Blueberries	181.50	7.7	27.00
Broccoli	80.92	7.7	43.00
Cantaloupes	60.00	7.7	37.00
Cherries	158.50	7.7	12.86
Christmas Trees	31.70	7.7	21.43
Collards	94.81	7.7	26.00
Cucumbers	77.00	7.7	27.00
Eggplants	151.20	7.7	57.00
Grapes	48.75	7.7	85.00
Green Peas	6.00	7.7	11.42
Head Cabbage	77.94	7.7	57.00
Hot Peppers	159.80	7.7	49.00
Kale	180.00	7.7	38.00
Lettuce	95.58	7.7	21.43
Lima Beans	9.00	7.7	24.00
Mustard Greens	178.00	7.7	22.00
Nectarines	39.50	7.7	21.43
Okra	156.60	7.7	30.00
Peaches	81.65	7.7	25.00
Pears	85.00	7.7	16.00
Plums	34.00	7.7	19.80
Potatoes	21.96	7.7	16.43
Pumpkins	27.33	7.7	37.00
Snap Beans	37.92	7.7	37.86
Spinach	119.60	7.7	32.00
Squash	69.54	7.7	21.00
Strawberries	355.10	7.7	14.00
Sweet Cherries	253.00	7.7	9.29
Sweet Corn	19.00	7.7	22.00
Sweet Peppers	141.00	7.7	43.00
Sweet Potatoes	52.56	7.7	36.43
Tobacco	63.64	7.7	22.86
Tomatoes	200.65	7.7	55.00
Turnip Greens	119.50	7.7	37.00
Turnips	26.00	7.7	36.00
Watermelons	67.93	7.7	37.00

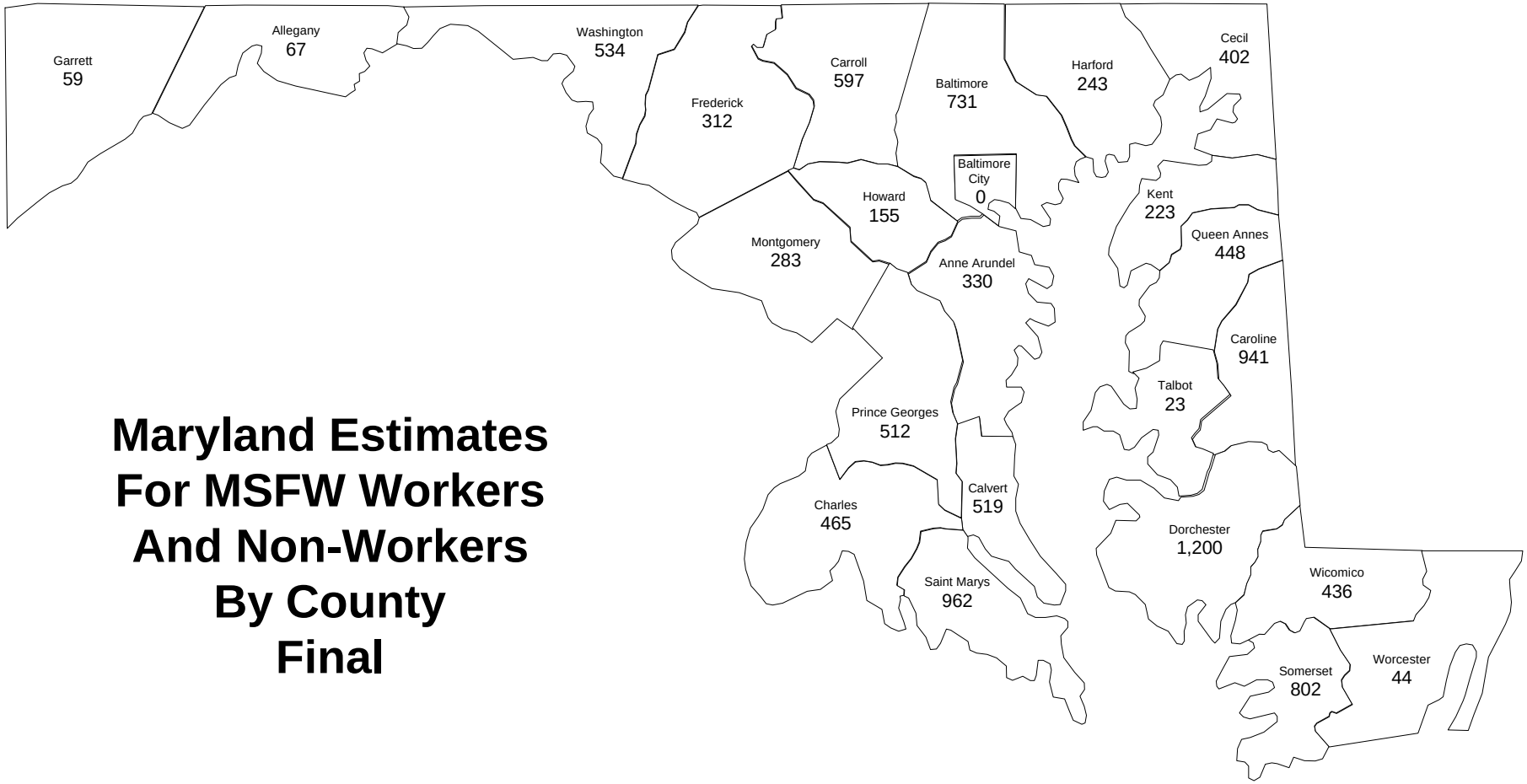
Maryland Estimates
For MSFW Workers Only
By County
Final



Reforestation Statewide: 41
Grand Total -- MSFWs in Maryland: 7,934

NOTE: County Totals Do Not Add to State Total (see narrative for details)

Maryland Estimates For MSFW Workers And Non-Workers By County Final



Reforestation -- Workers and Non-Workers Statewide: 49
Grand Total -- MSFW Workers and Non-Workers in Maryland: 9,522

NOTE: County Totals Do Not Add to State Total (see narrative for details)

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