

A Survey of
Migrant Farmworker Housing in Oregon



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Contents

Summary	3
Introduction	4
The Study Areas	6
Hood River County	6
Malheur County	7
Marion-Polk County Area	7
Wasco County	7
Housing Alternatives	8
Physical Characteristics of Migrant Housing	9
The Migrant Worker	13
The Grower	18
The Camp Operator	26
Appendix	32

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COVER PHOTO: *Nyssa migrant labor camp (Malheur County Housing Authority). Administered by the Malheur County Farm Labor Association.*

A Survey of Migrant Farmworker Housing in Oregon

MELVIN J. CONKLIN and ROBERT C. McELROY

Summary

Housing is essential in attracting and holding the migrant farmworkers needed in producing fruit and vegetables in Oregon. To determine how migrants are housed and to consider associated problems, a survey was made in four representative areas dependent on migrant labor: Hood River County where the work is primarily fall harvesting of pears and apples; Malheur County with a comparatively long work season in sugarbeets, onions, and potatoes; Marion and Polk counties with a medium-length season of harvesting strawberries, caneberries, and snap beans; and Wasco County with a very short season of cherry picking.

Approximately 85% of migrant housing in Oregon is on farms where the migrants work. The rest is in off-farm camps sponsored by growers' associations, housing authorities, and processing firms.

Eighty-four percent of the housing in the 103 camps in the study was used for families and the rest for single workers. Two or more single workers were often housed in structures suitable for families.

Housing units are commonly one room with central washing and toilet facilities in separate buildings. Thirty-five percent are in multiple-unit structures and the rest are separate units. Most units range from 10 by 14 to 14 by 16 feet, are of weatherboard construction with wood floors, concrete block or wood piers, and have composition roll or shingle roofs. Some of the multiple units are of concrete or cinder blocks on cement slab foundations. All have electricity and are usually furnished with one or two beds and mattresses, tables and benches, and wood stoves. Butane gas plates are furnished for stoves in the central camps in Malheur County and in a few farm camps. Only a few have inside plumbing.

The cost of housing varied with construction, age, and usage. The lowest cost was in the association-sponsored central camps in Malheur County, \$0.37 per worker day, with an average occupancy of 2.77 workers per unit for 222 days. The highest cost was in the association camp in Wasco County, \$2.39 per worker day, with 2.5 workers per unit for 21 days. Average cost in on-farm camps ranged from \$0.39 in Marion and Polk counties to \$1.41 in Wasco County.

Housing has been developed through the years to meet local needs. In Malheur County, where large crews are needed intermittently for short periods, central camps, from which workers can go from farm to farm, meet this need. In other areas, work is practically all harvesting and is continuous until each crop is finished. With on-farm housing, growers are surer of their crews, and workers have steadier work, are closer to their jobs, and have less living expense.

Three-fourths of the migrants were heads of families in which an average of three members worked. The others were single or traveling without families. A third started from California and the next largest number came from Texas. About two-thirds were Anglo-American and over one-fourth Spanish-speaking Americans. Among the rest were Negroes, American Indians, and Filipinos.

The average interstate migrant family had been coming to Oregon six years and had returned to the same housing four years. The average single worker had worked in Oregon eight years and returned to the same camp three years.

Housing features rated most important by the migrants were a good water supply, good showers, and plenty of hot water. Good stoves and fuel supply were next, followed by good beds and mattresses. Among reasons for leaving camps were poor housing, dirty camps, and dirty or poor sanitary facilities.

Hood River County growers employed an average of from 18 to 20 migrants each. Their needs had not changed much in the previous five years, but half of them expected to use more migrants in the future because of increased orchard production.

Growers with camps in Malheur County used an average of 20 migrants each and those without camps averaged 11 migrants. None had changed his use of migrants much during the previous five years, but about half expected use to decrease in the future because of mechanization, chemical weed control, and other innovations. Three of 38 growers expected to use more migrants because of increased acreage.

In Marion and Polk counties, 36 growers with camps used an average of 67 migrants each and 2 with-

out camps used an average of 48. Migrants accounted for two-thirds of their workers, the rest were "day-hauls" and "drive-outs." Twenty-five growers expected use of migrants to remain the same, nine expected to increase production and use more migrants, and four expected to use fewer because of mechanization or reduced production.

Ten Wasco County growers used from 15 to 540 cherry pickers with an average of 91. Nine growers expected an increase in production in the next 5 years and a need for more pickers. The tenth did not comment.

Credit for financing migrant housing was used by growers to a small extent and was considered by only a few in their plans for the future. During the previous two years, 35 of the 104 growers with camps in the four areas had improved their housing and 13 had built new units. Of these, six used credit for building or improving; four had loans from local banks and two from the Production Credit Association. All were one-year loans at 6 or 6½% interest.

Eight growers who made no changes said credit problems prevented improving their migrant housing. Three said they lacked credit and four said interest rates were too high. The eighth gave no explanation.

One grower in Malheur County without housing said credit problems prevented building on-farm hous-

ing, but he did not explain further. One in Marion County said high interest rates prevented building.

Growers, generally, were not aware of financing that might be available for building or improving migrant housing. When asked about sources of loans, 45 of the 104 with camps said local banks; 9 said finance companies, insurance companies, and local processors; 7 said the Farmers Home Administration; 6 said the Federal Land Bank; 5 said the Production Credit Association; 27 said they did not know; and 16 gave no answer. Some mentioned more than one source.

Of the 18 growers without camps, 9 had no knowledge of loan sources, 4 did not give answers, and 5 gave limited answers. Four mentioned local banks, one said the Farmers Home Administration, and one said the Federal Land Bank.

Many factors influence decisions of growers as to housing their migrant workers. Established systems tend to be continued. Feasibility of alternative methods, cost, available credit and terms, and the outlook for crops and prices are considerations. Possible changes in crops grown, cropping methods, and their effect on labor needs are other factors. Workers may demand better housing in the future, and growers may find it necessary to provide better housing to remain competitive in the labor market. Better housing also may be required to meet public health regulations.

Introduction

Housing plays an important part in attracting and holding migrant farmworkers needed in producing fruits and vegetables in Oregon. Workers who leave their permanent homes in Oregon or other states for seasonal jobs in Oregon find temporary housing and continue to come in sufficient number to handle normal crops. This situation may change, either in number of workers needed or in kind of housing required.

Seasonal workers employed on Oregon farms in 1963 ranged from 38,000 to 75,000 between early June and the end of September.¹ Seventy to 75% of these were local workers; the rest were interstate and intra-state migrants, peaking at 18,400 the last of June during berry harvest and again at 20,500 in August during snap bean harvest. About 90% of the migrants were interstate, mostly in family groups, and the largest numbers came from Texas and California.

Of the 47 contiguous states where migrants were employed in 1963, Connecticut being the exception, only 4 employed a greater number than Oregon at the peak: California, 47,700; Michigan, 44,600; Texas, 29,700; and New York, 22,000.² Thus it can be seen that mi-

grants play an important role in producing and harvesting Oregon crops.

The Oregon State Employment Service in its "Pre-season Agricultural Report," May 1963, reported total housing capacity throughout the state for 33,111 migrants. This exceeds peak employment because many family groups include members who are not workers and because employment peaks in the several main crops do not occur at the same time or in the same area.

Housing needs have been met in the past, although not always ideally, but what of the future? Will changes be required to attract and hold the workers that will be needed? With the December 31, 1965, termination of Public Law 78 under which 186,865 Mexican workers (braceros) were permitted to work in the United States (95% in seven western states), competition by growers in other states for workers formerly employed in Oregon will be keen. Available housing will influence workers in their decisions as to where to work.

Other changes will influence growers' use of seasonal labor and housing needs. Mechanization and other innovations in producing, harvesting, and handling crops are reducing hand labor and increasing required skills. Cropping patterns change and shift regionally. Pending legislation may affect minimum wages and hours for agricultural workers and may limit the use of family

¹ *Oregon Post-Season Farm Labor Report, 1963*, Department of Employment, Oregon State Employment Service.

² *Farm Labor Market Developments*, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, March 1964.

labor. A change in the use of agricultural labor may result in changes in housing methods. Improvements may not only be demanded by workers but also may be required by law and regulation.

In planning for the future, growers, individually and as groups with common interests, face decisions as to amounts and kinds of housing that will be required, whether it should be on individual farms or in central camps, and how it should be financed. This study may provide useful information that will help in these decisions.

Objectives

The objectives of this study were to determine:

- What housing is now available; methods of housing; how it is provided; and costs of housing.
- Adequacy of present housing in attracting and holding migrant labor.

- Growers' estimates of future needs and how these needs can be met.
- Credit availability and credit terms and their effect on the quantity and quality of housing.
- Factors influencing decisions of farm operators as to constructing, improving, or discontinuing farm housing.

Areas and crops

Much of Oregon's perishable fruit and vegetable crops that require migrant labor is grown in the Willamette Valley in the western part of the state. Other important producing areas are the Rogue River Valley in the southwest, Hood River and Wasco counties along the Columbia River on the north, and Malheur County on the eastern border (Figure 1).

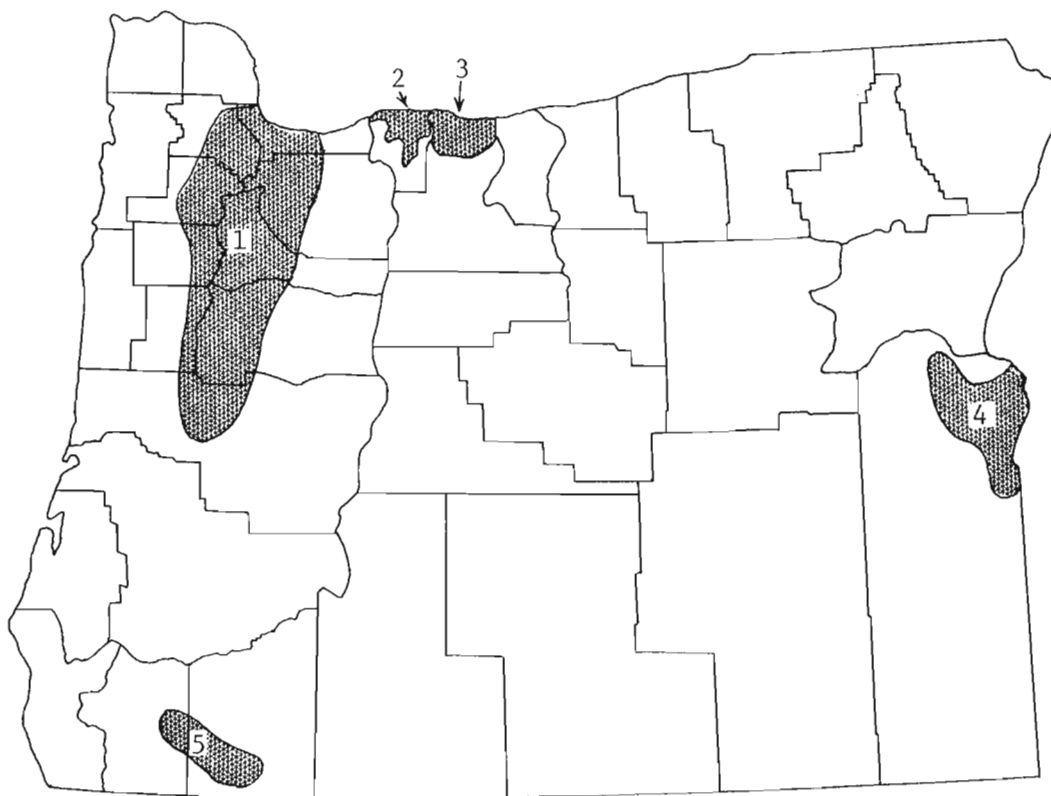


FIGURE 1. Important crop areas in Oregon where migrant labor is employed.

- KEY:
1. Willamette Valley—strawberries, caneberries, pole snap beans.
 2. Hood River County—strawberries, cherries, pears, apples.
 3. Wasco County—cherries.
 4. Malheur County—sugar beets, onions, potatoes.
 5. Rogue River Valley—hops, pears, peaches.

Acreage and value of important Oregon crops in which migrants were employed in 1963 (according to the USDA Statistical Reporting Service unless otherwise noted) were as follows:

Crop	Acreage	Dollars	Percentage of U. S.
Strawberries	15,500	8,874,000	9.3
Caneberries	9,850	6,566,000	.....¹
Cherries	17,383 ²	5,711,000	14.2
Pears	22,185 ²	8,341,000	16.7
Apples	5,460 ²	3,294,000	1.4
Snap beans	17,300	14,524,000	30.7
Sugarbeets	19,300	5,852,000	2.1
Onions	5,300	6,767,000	7.8
Potatoes	35,000	9,230,000	2.3
Total		\$ 69,159,000	
All principal crops		\$262,198,000	

¹ Complete U. S. statistics were not available for caneberries.

² Special Report 169, *Oregon Fruit and Nut Tree Survey*, Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service (specified principal producing counties).

Method of study

Four areas in the state were selected for survey. Malheur County provided an area where the work season is comparatively long, where row crops such as sugarbeets, onions, and potatoes dominate, and where most of the housing is off-farm in centrally located camps sponsored by a growers' association. The Marion and Polk County area in the Willamette Valley has a medium-length work season consisting largely of harvesting berries and snap beans and has housing largely of the on-farm type. Hood River County was

selected because of a medium-short season, mainly the fall harvesting of tree fruits, and because it has mostly on-farm housing. Wasco County was added because of a special situation of a single migrant-dependent crop (cherries) and a very short season. Housing there is mainly on-farm but also includes a central camp sponsored by growers.

Three survey schedules were used in the study: one for interviews with operators of migrant camps, one for migrants, and one for growers who employed migrants. Where the grower provided the camp for his migrant workers, both a camp operator and a grower schedule were used in the interview.

Thirty-six grower-camp operator schedules were obtained in the Marion-Polk County area and 36 in the Hood River area. Where possible, three migrant interviews were made in each camp. In Malheur County, interviews were obtained with 15 on-farm camp operators, with the managers of the 4 grower-sponsored central camps, and with 1 private camp operator. Eighty-three migrants from the 20 camps were interviewed. Thirty-eight growers, including the 15 on-farm camp operators, were also interviewed.

In Wasco County, because of the short season and the single crop (cherries), only 10 growers with camps and the manager of the grower-sponsored central camp were interviewed. Interviews with 53 migrants were obtained.

In each area, stratified random samples were taken to obtain camp operators and growers representative by size of camp, by geographic location in the area, and by crops that require migrant labor. Within the camps, migrants were chosen numerically to obtain a cross section of the housing and occupants.

The Study Areas

Hood River County

Pears and apples are the principal Hood River crops, although some cherries and strawberries are grown. This area is a valley sloping gently from the Cascade Mountains north to the Columbia River. The Oregon State Employment Service reported 1,410 seasonal workers were employed in the strawberry harvest at the peak, June 30, 1963; 810 were local, 180 intrastate migratory, and 420 interstate.

Tree fruit harvest starts in August with Bartlett pears; this is followed by winter pears in September and apples in October. Local family help constitutes a small part of the harvest work force for several reasons. Picking is mostly ladder work requiring adults, much of it takes place after schools reopen, and many

of the local people are employed in the packing plants. This leaves the growers particularly dependent on migratory help.

The number of supplemental workers employed in the fall of 1963 was reported by the Oregon Employment Service as follows:

	August	September		October	
	31	15	30	15	31
Local	80	140	90	160	25
Intrastate migratory..	315	150	145	300	90
Interstate migratory..	520	1,095	1,455	1,150	265
Total	915	1,385	1,690	1,610	380

The number of supplemental workers reported for the same period in 1962 was:

	August		September		October	
	31		15	30	15	31
Local	460		30	95	225	120
Interstate migratory..	170		35	110	285	215
Interstate migratory..	910		90	1,325	1,035	1,250
Total	1,540		155	1,530	1,545	1,585

The Hood River County Department of Health reported 310 private on-farm camps. Six central camps were operated in the county, five by the Apple Growers' Association and one by an independent packer, but occupancy of these central camps was restricted to pack-house workers.

Housing is used mostly in the fall months when cool nights and occasional rain require warmer and more substantial buildings than in areas where usage is in mid-summer only. Families were smaller in size here than in other areas, as most families with children of school age had returned to their permanent homes.

Malheur County

The Malheur County area presents a different type of migrant labor usage. Most of the seasonal labor is used in row crops during the growing season; beginning about May 1 with the thinning and weeding of sugarbeets and weeding of onions, continuing with early potato harvest during the last half of July and August, and onion harvest in August and September. In the fall beet harvest, mechanization has eliminated most of the hand labor formerly required.

Workers employed at the peak periods in 1962 and 1963 were reported by the Oregon State Employment Service as follows:

	1962		1963	
	May 15	Sept 15	May 15	Aug. 31
Local	490	535	350	450
Intrastate migratory			20	
Interstate migratory	1,675	1,175	1,395	1,570
Total	2,165	1,710	1,765	2,020

Approximately one-half of the migrants who come to the area are recruited by the local sugar company through representatives in Texas. These migrants, together with others who come to Malheur County on their own initiative or with crew leaders, are mostly Spanish-American family groups.

Four central labor camps sponsored by an association of growers of the area, the Malheur County Farm Labor Sponsoring Association, Inc., house the biggest part of the migrants. The county sanitarian reported 56 private on-farm camps but only about 20 being used.

Workers from the central camps operate as crews, spending a few days at a time on any grower's farm.

Marion-Polk County area

Strawberries, caneberries, and pole beans are the principal hand-harvested crops of this Willamette Valley area in western Oregon. Winters are mild with frequent rain and summers moderately warm with very little rain. Considerable land along the river bottom was formerly devoted to hops and required many hand pickers, but, because serious disease problems developed, much of this land has been diverted to producing pole snap beans for canning and freezing. At somewhat higher levels, considerable acreage is devoted to strawberries, caneberries, and miscellaneous vegetable crops. The heaviest demand for supplementary labor starts about the middle of June with the beginning of strawberry harvest, builds up to a high about the middle of August during bean harvest, and drops off sharply by September 1. The Oregon State Employment Service reported peak employment periods in 1962 and 1963 as follows:

	1962		1963	
	June 30	Aug. 15	June 15	Aug. 15
Local	19,520	10,600	11,855	14,260
Intrastate migratory	190	1,450	500	530
Interstate migratory	5,875	10,910	5,870	11,010
Total	25,585	22,960	18,225	25,800

The Marion and Polk County Health Department sanitarians reported 171 on-farm camps with 2,110 housing units.

Wasco County

Wasco County, lying east of Hood River County along the Columbia River, has 4,600 acres of sweet cherries, 50 acres of sour cherries, 400 acres of peaches, and 150 acres of apricots. All are harvested during the warm, dry part of the year, but cherries are the main crop dependent on migrant labor for harvesting. Approximately 10,000 tons of cherries must be harvested by the 200 growers in about 3 weeks, although most orchards are picked in 10 days to 2 weeks.

Seasonal workers employed during the 1962 and 1963 cherry picking as reported by the Oregon State Employment Service were as follows:

	1962		1963	
	June 30	July 15	June 30	July 15
Local	385	435	350	105
Intrastate migratory	365	115	260	165
Interstate migratory	4,415	2,370	4,840	980
Total	5,165	2,920	5,450	1,250

Housing for the most part is minimum. In 1963, 85 growers were reported by the Oregon State Employment Service to have housing for 325 families and 10 growers to have 80 units suitable for singles. Many growers provide camping space, some having well-planned campgrounds with good showers and sanitary facilities. Twenty-five provide hookups for a total of 85 trailers. Many pickers bring tents with them and

more each year are reported coming with trailer houses or "campers" on pickups.

A central camp, operated by a growers' association, the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League, furnished 56 family housing units and space for tents and trailers. All growers in the county are association members.

Housing Alternatives

Approximately 85% of the housing for migrants in Oregon is located on farms where migrants work. The rest is in off-farm camps sponsored by grower's associations, housing authorities, and processing firms.³ Some privately owned rentals are available in most areas but are little used, both because of cost to the migrant and because central camps or camps on growers' farms offer attractions such as lower or no rent, nearness to the job, being with friends and work groups, and opportunity for steadier employment. The job usually comes first and housing second. Rent is charged in the central camps but rarely in farm camps.

³ *Pre-season Agricultural Report*, State of Oregon Department of Employment, May 1963.

Kinds of housing, number of units, and total capacity in the camps surveyed are shown in Table 1.

A few central camps and some on-farm housing units are designed for single male workers, but most camps are built to accommodate families. Family housing is sometimes used to house single workers, often with two or more workers being assigned to one unit.

Housing units are commonly one-room with central washing and toilet facilities in separate buildings. Occupancy is usually for a three-to six-week period with migrants furnishing their own bedding and utensils. Many growers will assign more than one unit where families are large—one unit for sleeping and the other for both cooking and sleeping.

Table 1. Methods of Housing Workers (1963)¹

	Hood River County	Malheur County	Marion-Polk counties	Wasco County
Number of camps in the study	36	20	36	11
Number provided by:				
Growers	36	15	36	10
Grower associations .....	....	4	....	1
Private commercial operators .....	....	1	....	....
Number of camps providing housing for families only	15	19	31	9
Number of camps providing housing for single workers only ²	3	....	1	1
Number of camps providing housing for both families and single workers	18	1	4	1
Total number of units for families	263	333	600	126
Total number of units for single workers	192	2	43	11
Total number of separate units	306	278	351	54
Total number of units in multiple-unit buildings.....	147	57	245	76
Total number of tents or tent houses .....	....	....	47	7
Total number of trailer houses	2	....	....	1
Total number of persons that may be housed	1,115	1,689	2,709	1,052
Total number of camps providing camping space or trailer hookups....	....	....	....	5

¹ Years in parentheses in the table headings refer to the time of the interviews.

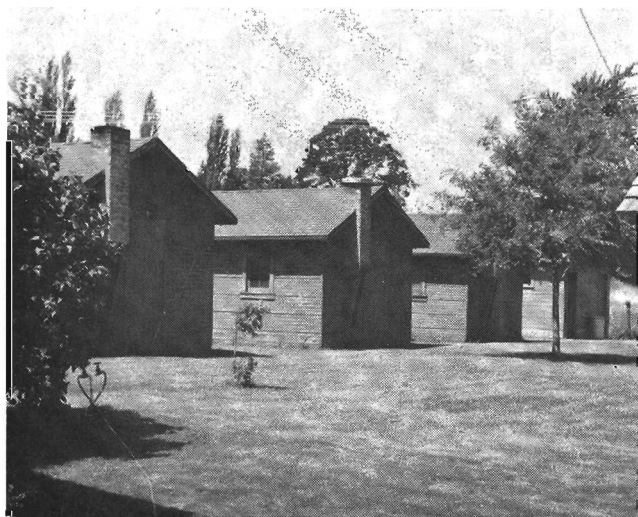
² Family-type housing is structurally suitable for single workers and is often used to house them.

Physical Characteristics of Migrant Housing

Hood River County

Owners of the 36 camps surveyed in Hood River County reported a total of 434 units of which 294 were separate cabins and 126 were motel-type units. Old homes, storage buildings, and trailers provided 14 units. Average size of camp was 12 units. Housing structures varied in age from new to 99 years but averaged 15 years old (Appendix Table 1). The buildings were mainly of weatherboard construction set on concrete block or wood piers with tongue and groove board flooring and composition shingle, composition roll, or wood shingle roofing. About three-fourths had inside walls and inside ceilings.

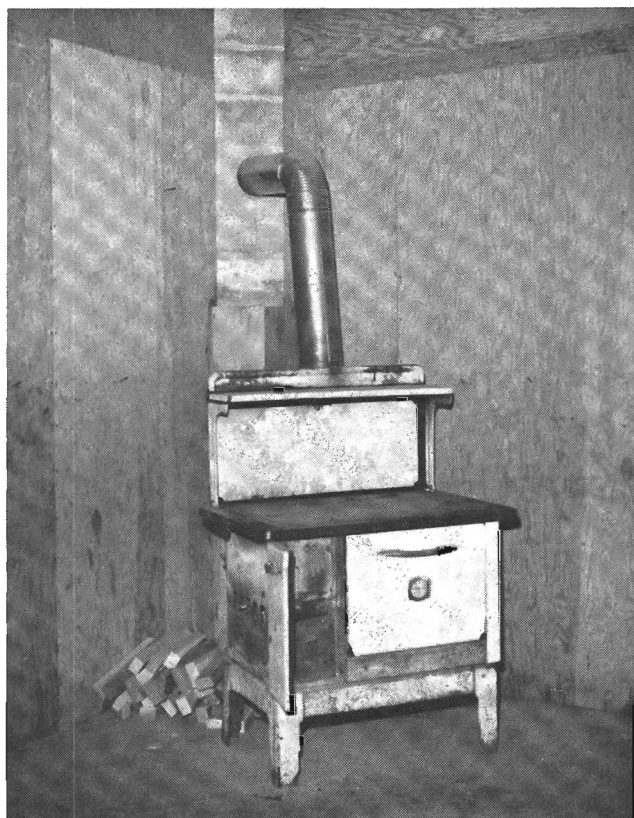
In the separate units, four out of five were single room structures. About one-fourth were in the 101-to 144-square-foot floor space grouping; for example, measuring 10 by 10 up to 10 by 14 feet. About half were in the next larger group, measuring up to 14 by 16 feet.



A neat and attractive camp for single workers in Hood River County.

In the multiple-unit structures, practically all were one-room units. Nearly three-fourths were 10 by 10 up to 10 by 14 feet in size. Most units had one outside door and two or three windows. About one-third of the windows had screens but only 10% of the doors were screened. This may be partly because cool days and nights prevail in the late summer and fall when these units are used most, and neither flies nor mosquitoes are a serious problem.

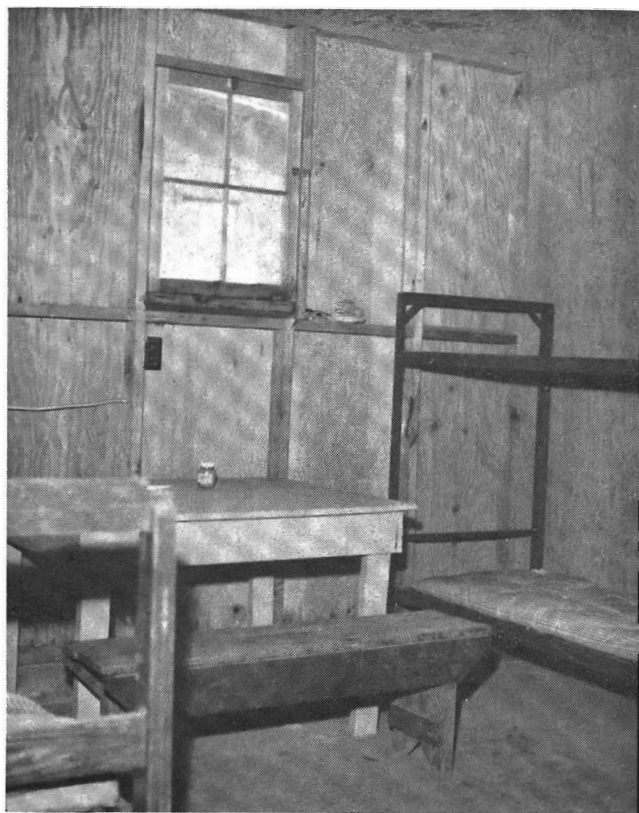
All units had electricity and almost all had wood stoves serving both for cooking and heating (Appendix Table 2). A few of the separate units had electric stoves. About 30% of the units had running water and the rest had water available from central facilities. Only 5% of the separate units had hot water and indoor toilets. About one-fourth of the remaining units had access to flush toilets in washhouse structures, the rest had outdoor privies.



Wood-burning stoves are commonly furnished for cooking and heating.

Shower baths with hot and cold water were provided in separate central facilities in nearly all camps. Laundry facilities were provided for 85% of the units, mostly as central facilities, with approximately two-thirds equipped with washing machines as well as tubs and lines.

All camps provided beds and mattresses, and in some cases, mattress covers. All units were furnished with tables, but benches were furnished more frequently than chairs because chairs, reportedly, are not durable enough. Orchard fruit boxes often find their way into cabins for chairs.



Tables, benches, and bunk beds are usually supplied.

Malheur County

In the 15 on-farm camps surveyed, there were 47 separate units and 10 units in multiple-unit structures (Appendix Table 3). All but one of both types were in the 225- to 336-square-foot floor space grouping or larger (for example, 15 x 15, 14 x 24 feet). Separate units averaged 14 years old and multiple units 6 years. The separate units averaged three rooms, while the multiple units averaged two rooms. Nearly all windows were screened and about two-thirds of the doors were screened.

Construction for both types was mostly weatherboard on poured concrete or concrete block foundation, although some of the multiple units were on concrete slabs. The most common roofing was wood or composition shingle.

All units had electricity, about two-thirds had running water inside, and about one-half of these had hot water (Appendix Table 4). The rest obtained water from central facilities. About one-half had wood stoves and the rest electric or gas stoves. Almost one-half had refrigerators for food storage.

One-fourth had showers or baths in the units and a little over one-half had showers in central facilities. One-fifth of the toilets were flush-type in the units and

the rest were outdoor privies. One-third of the units had laundry facilities available; one-half of these included washing machines.

The four central camps, operated by the growers' association, had 261 units (Appendix Table 3). Two hundred and twenty-six of the units were separate and 35 were in multiple-unit structures. Two separate units were 10 by 15 feet in size, 48 were 16 by 16, 74 were 14 by 16, and 102 were 12 by 14. Twenty-four of the multiple units were 14 by 24 feet, 6 were 14 by 28, and 5 were 20 by 20 feet.

The largest camp which is at Nyssa, had 159 units and had been under five-year lease to the sponsoring association by the Housing Authority of Malheur County. It was expected that the lease would be renewed for another period of time. The other three camps located near Ontario, Vale, and Adrian, were owned by the association.

In the Nyssa camp, two multiple-type pumice block structures, each with six two-room units had been built. One such structure had been built in each of the other three camps. In the Adrian camp, a former mess hall had been divided into two one-room units, and in the Vale camp a similar building had been divided into three one-room units.



A group of young migrant workers on a Sunday afternoon at the Nyssa labor camp.

All of the separate units were one room with one unscreened door and either three or four windows with screens. They were on either poured concrete or concrete block foundations, had weatherboard sides, tongue and groove board floors, and composition roll roofing. Some of the newer cabins in the association-owned camps were built on concrete slabs and had metal roofs. The single-unit structures averaged about 17 years in



Playtime on the grounds of the Nyssa labor camp.

age. The six-unit cinder block structures were from two to six years old, were constructed on concrete slabs, and had metal roofs. None of the association housing had inside plumbing, but water, showers, laundry facilities, and flush toilets were provided as central facilities (Appendix Table 5). Ice boxes were furnished for food storage, but many families furnished their own refrigerators.

The Oregon Department of Employment had a man in each of the central camps to receive orders from growers for workers and to place workers on these jobs. In the Adrian, Vale, and Ontario camps, this man was headquartered in the camp office. In the Nyssa camp, the employment office was in a separate building.

One private commercial camp was surveyed at Nyssa. This camp, located near the association camp and the State Employment Office, is on the main traveled street and was built 15 years earlier for tourist accommodations. Most of the units were rented in the summer to migrant farmworkers. In the fall, when the migrants moved on, other workers who had had farm employment and housing moved into this housing and worked in the sugar factory, packing sheds, or at whatever jobs they could find. Both groups were mainly Spanish-American.

Six of the units were separate and 11 were multiple units (Appendix Table 3). The separate units averaged more than two rooms, but seven of the multiples had only one room.

All units had electricity and running cold water; hot water was available only at a central utility building. Gas stoves were supplied for each unit. Showers, flush toilets, and laundry equipment with washing machines were in the separate utility building (Appendix Table 6).

Marion-Polk County area

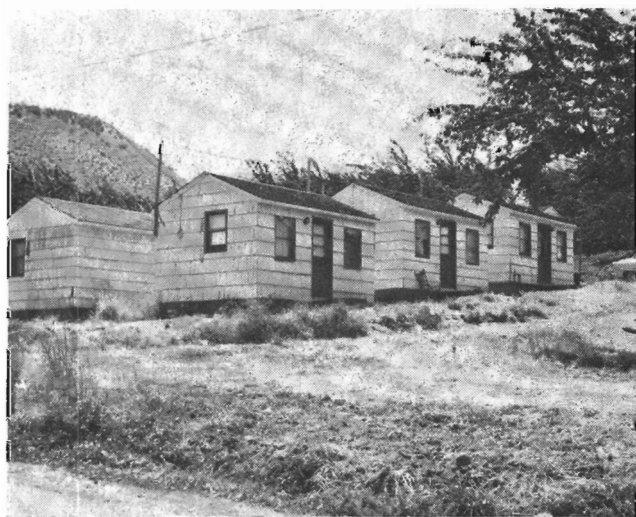
In the 36 on-farm camps studied in the Marion-Polk County area there were 351 separate units and 245 units in multiple-unit structures (Appendix Table 7). Four of the camps also furnished a total of 47 tents. In the separate units, three out of five were in the floor space group measuring 10 by 14 up to 14 by 16 feet, and in the multiple units about three-fourths were in this size group.

Tents are commonly put over wood frames which have wood floors and partial side walls (2 to 3 feet high). Wood doors are usually built in.

All units were supplied with electricity, but running water was provided in only 15% of the separate units and 17% of the multiple units (Appendix Table 8). Water for the rest was obtained from central facilities. Wood stoves predominated, but 2% of the separate units had electric stoves and about a third of the multiples had gas stoves. Twenty-five of the separate units and three of the multiple units had indoor flush toilets; the rest had privy-type toilets, mostly as central facilities. About two-thirds of the separate units and almost three-fourths of the multiple units had showers available in central facilities. About the same proportion had laundry facilities, including washing machines, in central facilities.

Wasco County

In the 10 on-farm camps surveyed in Wasco County, there were 41 separate units and 30 units in multiple structures (Appendix Table 9). Over one-half of the separate units were in the 10 by 14 to 14 by 16 foot floor space group; most of the multiple units were larger. About one-fourth of both separate and multiple

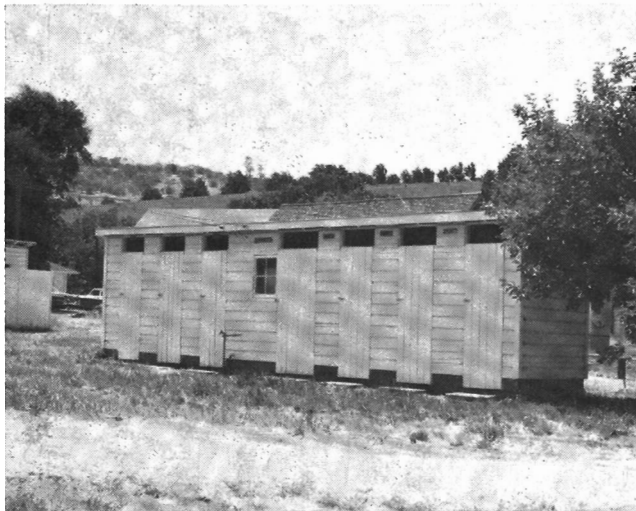


These single cabins in Wasco County were obtained from a former army camp.

units had more than one room. About one-half of the windows in the separate units were screened, while only one out of six in the multiple units had screens. Only a few doors were screened.



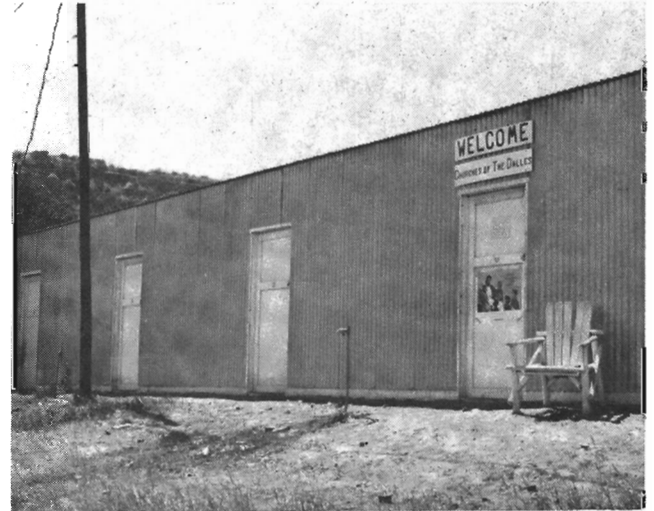
A Wasco County campground with space for trailers and tents.



The shower and toilet facilities provided for the campground shown above.

Practically all of the units had electricity but only 19% had running water (Appendix Table 10). Most of the others had running water nearby. Three of the 71 units had wood stoves, 20 had electric stoves, and 38 had gas stoves. Ten had no stoves provided. About two-thirds of the separate units and two of the multiple units had refrigerators. One-half of the multiple units had access to refrigerators nearby.

Showers and laundry facilities were provided in most of the camps and were mainly in separate buildings as central facilities. All camps had toilets. Ten of the units had inside flush toilets, the rest were mostly privy-type in central facilities.



Multiple-unit housing in the growers' association camp in Wasco County.

No stoves were provided for tents, trailer houses, and camp spaces, but most other conveniences were available at central facilities.

A central camp, just outside the city of The Dalles, was operated by a growers association. The camp's 13 separate units averaged 8 years old and the 46 multiple-unit structures averaged 4 years old. All were one-room units, 12 by 14 feet in size with one door and one window. Six of the separate units had screens for the windows, but no doors in either group were screened (Appendix Table 9).

The separate units had weatherboard walls, wood floors on wood piers, and wood shingle roofs. Eight had recently had the inside walls covered but there were no inside ceilings.

Five multiple-unit structures contained 46 units; 2 of these were used for the manager's office and quarters and another for a combination church and recreation room. The older structures were of wood on concrete or wood pier foundations with wood floors and corrugated metal roofing.

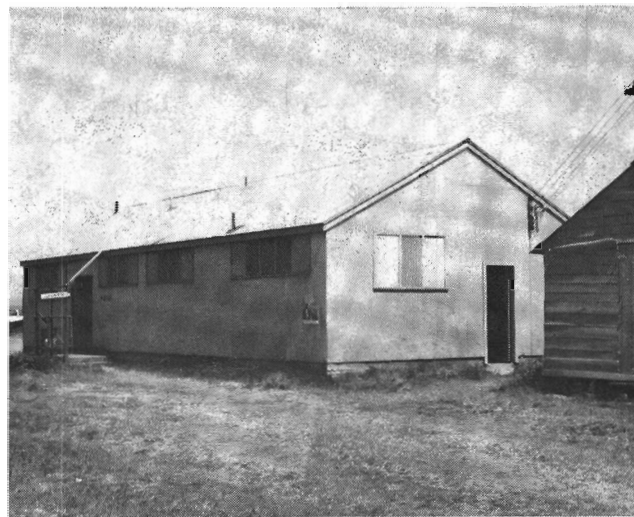
The three newest multiple-unit structures were unique in that they were built on a slab of rolled asphalt paving with dry cement brushed in while hot. Outside walls and roofing were corrugated sheet metal and partitions were of plywood. According to the manager, they were economical both to build and to maintain.

Space for camping with electrical hookups for 26 trailers was also provided.



Trailer-parking area in the Wasco County growers' association camp.

All units were provided with electricity. The separate units had wood stoves and the multiple units had electric plates. No refrigerators were furnished, although some workers rented them from dealers for the two or three weeks they were there. One multiple structure had running cold water piped into its eight units. (Appendix Table 11).



The wash house, shower, and laundry building for the growers' association camp in Wasco County.

Sanitary facilities were provided in a central wash-house structure where running hot and cold water was also available. Showers and flush toilets were separately partitioned in opposite ends for men and women; a laundry room with tubs but no washing machine was provided in the center section. These facilities were also used by those camping in tents and trailers.

The Migrant Worker

Migrants will work for employers who provide suitable living quarters in preference to those who provide poor housing. Unless satisfactory housing is provided, a grower may find it increasingly difficult to secure the help he needs. An understanding of the characteristics of migrants, their likes and dislikes, is essential in planning housing that will attract adequate and reliable workers.

Migrant workers in the four areas varied in national origin and in proportion of family to single workers according to the crops in which they worked. Generally, the largest proportion were members of family groups, living away from home half of the year. A third of them started from California and the next largest group came from Texas. A majority were Anglo-American, but slightly over a fourth were Spanish-American.

The average interstate migrate family had been coming to Oregon for six years and had returned to the same housing four years. Single workers had returned to Oregon an average of eight years and to the same housing three years. Most workers who returned to the same grower liked him and thought he was fair

to work for. Fair treatment by the grower was most frequently mentioned as important in considering a good place to work. Good crops, so they could make good wages, was next most important and a good camp or good housing was third.

Housing items that were most looked for and for which they would most willingly pay, if necessary, were a good water supply, good showers, and plenty of hot water. Good stoves and fuel supply and good beds and mattresses followed.

By far, the largest proportion of the workers preferred housing on the farm where they were employed because it was close to the work, saved time, required less driving, and permitted more rest. They also preferred to be close to a grocery store.

Camp supervision was considered important by the workers. They stressed keeping the camp clean, quiet, and orderly, including the control of drunks, rowdiness, and fights. Most thought the owner, his foreman, or a camp manager should be in charge. Ninety percent of the workers said they had no objections to being told what to do in the right way by the right person.

National origin and home states

Sixty-five percent of the 339 migrants interviewed were listed as Anglo-American, 28% as Spanish-speaking American, 3% as American Negro, and 4% as other, including American Indian. In the Malheur County row-crop group, four out of five workers were Spanish-American. They made up one-sixth of those interviewed in Marion and Polk counties where crops were primarily snap beans and strawberries. Table 2 shows, by counties, the distribution of nationalities, as well as by family head and single workers.

Nearly three-fourths of the migrant workers interviewed came from California, Texas, and Oregon, 32, 22, and 20%, respectively. California was the home state of most of the cherry pickers in Wasco County, about a third of the pear and apple pickers in Hood River County, and a third of the bean pickers in Marion and Polk counties. Most of the migrants from Texas were in Malheur County. Oregon workers were divided between Hood River County and Marion and Polk counties. Oregon single workers were mostly in Hood River County. Table 3 shows the distribution by states.

Family status

Three out of four workers interviewed were heads of families with an average of three members who

worked. The others were either single or married workers traveling without families. In Hood River County, 47 were heads of families representing an average of 2 workers each; 51 were single workers. In Malheur County, 74 represented families averaging 3 workers per family; 9 were singles. In Marion and Polk counties, 96 were family heads with an average of 4 workers per family; 9 were singles. In Wasco County 42 were family heads with an average of 3 workers; 11 were singles (Table 2).

Type of employment

In Marion and Polk counties, Hood River County, and Wasco County, work performed is primarily harvesting, and, for the most part, employment arrangements are made directly between grower and worker. In some instances, one worker may act as spokesman for a group traveling together. Contractors who agree to harvest the crop and furnish their own crews account for a very small part of the labor force.

In Malheur County, the work is mostly thinning and weeding row crops with some harvesting of onions and early potatoes in late summer. Workers operate as crews with a crew leader who negotiates with the grower on work to be done and rate of pay. Only on some of the larger farms with a variety and succession of crops are workers employed and housed for the season. Some of these farms are 20 miles or more from central camps

Table 2. National Origin and Family Status of Migrant Workers (1962-63)

National origin	County								All counties	
	Hood River		Malheur		Marion-Polk		Wasco			
	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single
Anglo-American	41	49	1	....	72	5	41	11	155	65
Spanish American	4	1	67	3	17	1	1	....	89	5
American Negro	1	....	.....	2	6	2	....	....	7	4
Other	1	1	6	4	1	1	....	....	8	6
Total	47	51	74	9	96	9	42	11	259	80

Table 3. Permanent Residences of Migrant Workers (1962-63)

State	County								All counties	
	Hood River		Malheur		Marion-Polk		Wasco			
	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single
California	16	9	2	2	33	4	33	8	84	23
Texas	1	....	60	1	9	1	1	....	71	2
Oregon	15	16	3	1	29	....	3	1	50	18
Arizona	3	2	3	1	8	1	3	1	17	5
Washington	3	6	....	....	7	....	1	....	11	6
Arkansas	1	3	....	....	2	1	1	....	4	4
Oklahoma	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	6	....
Other states	4	8	5	4	3	2	....	1	12	15
No permanent address	1	5	1	....	3	....	....	....	5	5
Total	46	49	74	9	98	9	42	11	260	78

and traveling crews are available only when they cannot get closer jobs.

Table 4 shows the jobs performed by the workers the day they were interviewed.

Yearly work patterns

Workers interviewed reported they usually spend about half the year in migrant camps, families averaged five months and single workers six months. The range and the average for the four areas are shown in Table 5.

On the average, family heads had followed the crops for 10 years and single workers for 12 years. Wasco County workers averaged 12 years for family heads and 15 years for single workers, while Malheur County workers averaged least—8 years for family heads and 6 years for single workers (Table 6).

Workers in the tree fruit harvest in Hood River and Wasco counties had been coming to Oregon longer than those in the other counties. Those in Hood River County averaged 4 years for family heads and 10 years for single workers. In Wasco County, family heads averaged 8 years and the single workers 13 years. The average for all counties was six years for family heads and eight years for single workers (Table 7).

Reasons given for coming to Oregon were:

Climate, likes Oregon, likes area and growers	113
To work, part of the route of crop harvest.....	97
Good pay	70
Good crops (earnings higher on piece-rate pay).....	34

Workers interviewed showed considerable stability in returning to the same housing, either to the same grower furnishing the housing or the same central camp and work area. The average for the family heads was

Table 4. Type of Work Performed by Migrant Workers, (1962-63)

Activity ¹	County								All counties	
	Hood River		Malheur		Marion-Polk		Wasco			
	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single
Number, by activity, employed:										
Picking (harvesting)	40	43	2	2	94	7	42	11	178	63
Hoeing (weeding) .....	....	....	52	4	....	....	....	....	52	4
Thinning .....	....	....	14	1	....	....	....	....	14	1
Truck or tractor driver..	2	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	5
Crew leader—supervisor..	1	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	6	1
Packing plant work	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1
Grading	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Other hourly work (mostly irrigating)	1	2	3	2	1	1	....	....	5	5
Total	47	51	74	9	98	9	42	11	261	80

¹ Work performed on the day of the interview or on the last day employed.

Table 5. Number of Months per Year Workers Lived in Migrant Camps (1962-63)

Months per year	County									
	Hood River		Malheur		Marion-Polk		Wasco		All counties	
	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single
Range	2-12	1-12	2-12	3-9	1-12	1-12	1-12	3-12	1-12	1-12
Average	5	5	7	6	4	5	4	7	5	6

Table 6. Number of Years Migrant Workers Followed the Crops (1962-63)

Years	County									
	Hood River		Malheur		Marion-Polk		Wasco		All counties	
	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single
Range	1-40	1-40	1-31	1-38	1-46	1-11	1-38	2-43	1-46	1-43
Average	10	13	9	12	8	6	12	15	10	12

Table 7. Number of Years Migrant Workers Worked in Oregon (1962-63)

Years	County									
	Hood River		Malheur		Marion-Polk		Wasco		All counties	
	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single
Range	1-20	1-40	1-18	1-13	1-31	1-21	1-35	1-43	1-35	1-43
Average	4	10	5	5	5	5	8	13	6	8

four years and for the single workers, three years (Table 8).

Questioned as to their reasons for returning to the same housing, their answers were as follows:

Only housing available, assigned by camp owner or arranged for by crew leader	98
Housing furnished with the job	72
Better housing	61
Close to work area	51
Likes to work for the owner	35

The last reason was given most frequently in Hood River County and in the Marion-Polk County area.

Workers returned to the same grower in much the same pattern as they returned to the same housing. With housing on the farm where the migrant works, the job and housing go together. Where housing is in central camps, workers return to the same camp so they can work for the same growers, with whom they have had favorable experiences in previous years. Table 9 shows the average number of years workers returned to the same growers in the four areas.

Reasons given by workers who returned one or more years were:

Likes grower, fair to work for	140
Good crops, a good grower (earnings higher on piece-rate pay)	34
Steady employment	16
Good pay	15

While more than one reason was occasionally given, nearly all said in one way or another, "he is a good man to work for." Among the Spanish-Americans, they frequently said, "He treats us with respect."

Job considerations and housing preferences

Workers were asked what they felt went toward making a good job or a good place to work. Considerations mentioned, usually more than one, were:

Fair treatment by grower	206
Good crops, clean fields, good soil, good equipment....	165
Good camp, good housing	120
Good wages	110
Steady work	41

Asked what they look for in housing when deciding where to work, the migrants gave one or more preferences, as follows:

Water supply, good showers, plenty of hot water.....	205
Good stoves and fuel supply	133
Good beds and mattresses	106
Clean and sanitary camp, screens, garbage disposal.....	97
Refrigeration for food	69
Good size, good construction and condition	69

Of the features or conditions they looked for in housing, workers were asked which they would be willing to pay \$1.00 per week for if they were not available otherwise. Some said they would not pay anything, that they did not earn enough to pay for housing. A few paying rent thought they were already paying

Table 8. Number of Years Migrant Workers Returned to the Same Housing (1962-63)

Years	County									
	Hood River		Malheur		Marion-Polk		Wasco		All counties	
	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single
Range	1-25	1-14	1-18	1-13	1-21	1-11	1-23	1-3	1-25	1-14
Average	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	2	4	3

Table 9. Number of Years Migrant Workers Returned to the Same Grower (1962-63)

Years	County									
	Hood River		Malheur		Marion-Polk		Wasco		All counties	
	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single
Range	1-25	1-10	1-12	1-4	1-21	1-11	1-12	1-5	1-25	1-11
Average	4	3	3	2	3	4	3	2	3	3

enough or too much. But most gave one or more answers as follows:

Water supply, good showers, hot water	262
Good stoves and fuel supply	78
Refrigeration	70
Good beds and mattresses	61
Clean, sanitary camp, garbage disposal	38

Reasons for leaving jobs

Asked if they had quit jobs in the last two years because of housing conditions, 281 said "no"; 73 said "yes." Of those who had left jobs, the reasons given were:

Poor housing: small, poor construction, or in poor repair	36
Poor sanitation facilities: cabins, toilets, etc, dirty; camp dirty	27
Rent too high	26
Lack of wash facilities: hot water, showers, laundry	17

Rating of houses

Workers did not emphasize the features they wanted most in appraising the housing they occupied. The majority, however, considered it equal to or better than housing they had experienced elsewhere. Asked how they rated the housing they were occupying, 135 said above average, 143 said average, and 49 below average. Most favorable response was in Hood River County where 58 replied above average, 29 average, and 7 below average. Wasco County workers indicated 18 above average, 16 average, and 18 (one-third) below average. Malheur County workers scored 21 above average, 51 average, and 8 below average. Marion and Polk County workers reported 38 above average, 47 average, and 16 below average.

Reasons given by those rating their housing average or above were:

Good construction and size, interior finished	65
Good wash facilities, showers, laundry	49
Good sanitation, camp and facilities clean	43
Good furnishings, beds, stoves, refrigerators	41
Good water supply, plenty of hot water	29

Those rating their housing below average gave as their reasons:

Poor wash facilities, poor water supply, no hot water	33
Poor construction, poor repair, run-down	28
Poor sanitation, poor surroundings	15
Poor furnishings, beds, and stoves	12

Preferred camp locations and features

Asked where they would like to have their housing, workers' answers were:

On the farm where employed	262
In town	32
In the country but off the farm where employed	29

Reasons given for preferring housing on the farm where employed or in the country near the job were:

Closer to work	151
Convenience: saves time, more rest, less driving	128
Financial saving: no rent, less driving	84
Better place to live: likes country, better for children	66

Reasons given for preferring housing in town or away from the job were:

Close to stores	22
Free to work where they want to	15
Close to recreation	3
Close to school	2

Workers were also asked about considerations they felt important in selecting a camp location. Their answers were as follows:

Close to grocery store	282
Close to work area	262
Close to church	165
Close to school	102
Close to clothing store	80

It was necessary with this question to suggest features that might seem important. A location close to a grocery store and to the work area was either volunteered or quickly acknowledged. Family groups, especially among the Spanish-Americans, usually agreed that being close to a church was important, but often there was an impression that this answer was given because they thought it was expected of them. Only 14, 9 of them single workers, said that it was important to be near a liquor store or tavern. A few who said it was not important may have given the answer they thought should be given, but most appeared sincere.

As for the ground location on which a camp might be placed, opinions expressed were as follows:

Well placed with respect to highways	127
Good site: well-drained, grassy, free of dust	118
Shady, cool	91
Close to work areas	88
Quiet, private	21

Camp supervision

Asked what they thought necessary in a well-run camp, items mentioned were:

Cleanliness in camp area, rest rooms, cabins	140
Supervisor to enforce rules	108
Quiet and orderly	99
No drunks and rowdyism or fights	95
Facilities kept in good order	64
Someone responsible for keeping the camp clean	38
Rules for guidance of camp residents	36

A majority, 242, thought the owner should be in charge of the camp. Sixty-two said a camp manager should be in charge, 8 mentioned the crew leader, and 6 suggested some member of the crew. Reasons given for preferring owner or manager supervision varied but were similar.

Owner's responsibility	87
Better qualified, knows what is wanted	81
More authority, better able to enforce rules	65
More time for supervision	34
Workers prefer taking orders from owner	32

Supervisors actually in charge of the camps, according to the workers were: camp owner, 195; camp manager, 113; crew leader, 6; and crew member, 6.

The question, "Do you dislike being told what to do while in camp?" was answered "no" by 299 of the workers and "yes" by 32. Those who did not object gave the following reasons:

Rules are necessary	75
No objection if told in the right way by the right person	56
I like to know or to be told	9
It is the owner's right	6

Those who did object said:

People can take care of themselves	17
I know what is right, how to act, or what should be done	8

Asked if, during the last two years, they had left housing because of the camp supervision, 229 said "no" and 8 said "yes."

Two hundred and fifty-six thought some workers in camp needed to be told what they can and cannot do to keep them from disturbing others; 77 thought it unnecessary.

The Grower

No one method of housing migrant labor can be said to be best for individual growers or for an area. Suitability of housing is influenced by the number of workers employed, by the different types of crops, and by the cost of the housing and its effectiveness in attracting the help needed.

Most growers in the study provided on-farm housing for at least part of their seasonal workers. The exception was in Malheur County where the majority of growers used workers housed in off-farm housing, much of it in grower-sponsored central camps.

Principal crops requiring migrant labor

Not all growers interviewed gave usable data on their crops and returns for the years 1961 and 1962, but the information that was given indicates the scope and size of operation of those using migrant labor in each area. To these data, the employment figures given later can be related.

Hood River County. Farmers in Hood River County who use migrant labor are primarily growers of

apples and pears, usually both. Eight of the 36 growers interviewed grew cherries and 2 grew strawberries. Details of the crops grown are shown in Table 10.

Malheur County. Twenty-two growers who housed all or part of their migrant help⁴ operated fairly large irrigated farms with considerable diversification. The 16 growers without migrant housing operated on a smaller scale. Tables 11 and 12 summarize the cropping data provided by these two groups of growers.

Marion and Polk counties. Harvesting pole beans and strawberries were the principal activities requiring migrant labor here, although they were not the only ones in this area. Reports of the 36 growers with farm camps and the 2 growers without camps are summarized in Tables 13 and 14.

Wasco County. Migrant labor is employed in this county almost entirely for picking cherries. Crop information given by the 10 growers interviewed is shown in Table 15.

⁴ This includes the 15 growers who gave information as camp operators and in whose camps migrants were interviewed.

Table 10. Production Data for Principal Crops Requiring Migrant Labor, Hood River County Growers With Housing, 1961 and 1962

Crop and year	Number of growers reporting	Average acreage	Average yield per acre	Average income per acre	Average gross income
Apples:			<i>Boxes</i>		
1961	31	21	441	\$ 844	\$17,714
1962	34	22	563	883	19,435
Pears:					
1961	32	39	344	626	24,405
1962	35	39	414	654	25,496
Cherries:			<i>Tons</i>		
1961	8	11	3.3	1,081	11,895
1962	8	11	3.5	1,101	12,115
Strawberries:					
1961	2	24	3.9	945	22,680
1962	2	24	3.6	869	20,860

Table 11. Production Data for Principal Crops Requiring Migrant Labor, Malheur County Growers With Housing, 1961 and 1962

Crop and year	Number of growers reporting	Average acreage	Average yield per acre	Average income per acre	Average gross income
Sugarbeets:			<i>Tons</i>		
1961	12	122	25.4	\$ 315	\$38,384
1962	13	122	27.6	372	45,361
Potatoes:					
1961	5	100	11.7	254	25,360
1962	5	126	13.1	361	45,540
Onions:					
1961	5	38	25.5	1,228	46,650
1962	4	54	26.3	500	27,018
Asparagus:					
1961	1	100	25.0	625	62,500
1962	1	100	25.0	625	62,500
Hay, silage, grains, seeds:					
1961	1	55	.....	187	10,275
1962	1	70	.....	125	8,755

Table 12. Production Data for Principal Crops Requiring Migrant Labor, Malheur County Growers Without Housing, 1961 and 1962

Crop and year	Number of growers reporting	Average acreage	Average yield per acre	Average income per acre	Average gross income
Sugarbeets:			<i>Tons</i>		
1961	9	37	22.4	\$ 300	\$11,100
1962	9	34	22.7	309	10,514
Potatoes:					
1961	5	42	12.3	234	9,835
1962	4	30	14.8	400	11,996
Onions:					
1961	3	9	24.6	2,122	19,100
1962	3	9	26.9	473	4,257

Table 13. Production Data for Principal Crops Requiring Migrant Labor, Marion-Polk County Growers With Housing, 1961 and 1962

Crop and year	Number of growers reporting	Average acreage	Average yield per acre	Average income per acre	Average gross income
Pole beans:			<i>Tons</i>		
1961	22	34	8.9	\$1,147	\$39,005
1962	22	28	9.2	1,290	34,840
Strawberries:					
1961	15	17	3.0	748	12,711
1962	18	17	3.8	1,018	17,302
Caneberries:					
1961	6	10	3.2	707	7,072
1962	6	12	2.7	582	6,990
Hops:			<i>Bales</i>		
1961	3	113	6.6	599	67,667
1962	4	116	6.5	584	67,688
Sour cherries:			<i>Tons</i>		
1961	1	20	2.0	320	6,400
1962	1	20	4.6	738	14,770
Cucumbers:					
1961	1	10	11.7	580	5,800
1962	1	25	7.6	336	8,400
Filberts:					
1961 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1962	1	30	.5	220	6,600

Table 14. Production Data for Principal Crops Requiring Migrant Labor, Marion-Polk County Growers Without Housing, 1961 and 1962

Crop and year	Number of growers reporting	Average acreage	Average yield per acre	Average income per acre	Average gross income
Pole beans:			<i>Tons</i>		
1961	1	10	12.10	\$1,452	\$14,520
1962	1	20	13.50	1,620	32,400
Strawberries:					
1961	1	9	4.50	1,613	14,520
1962	2	12	4.71	1,130	13,560
Hops:			<i>Bales</i>		
1961 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1962	1	135	6	576	77,760

Table 15. Production Data for the Principal Crop Requiring Migrant Labor, Wasco County Growers With Housing, 1961 and 1962

Crop and year	Number of growers reporting	Average acreage	Average yield per acre	Average income per acre	Average gross income
Cherries:			<i>Tons</i>		
1961	10	70	2.6	\$795	\$55,679
1962	10	70	2.9	678	47,428

The use of migrant labor

The number of migrant workers employed by individual growers varied with the crops or combination of crops grown, size of operation, and extent of mechanization of crop production and handling. Numbers ranged from one or two in several areas to the 540 cherry pickers hired by one grower in Wasco County. The average length of time migrants were needed ranged from 10 days to 2 weeks with work such as strawberry or cherry picking or stringing hop vines, to the 6 or 7 months of row-crop work in Malheur County. Use of migrants had not changed greatly in the last five years, but changes were expected in the next five years. Most growers in Malheur County expected mechanization to reduce the numbers that would be needed in the future, while growers in the other areas expected their needs to be greater because of increased acreages.

Hood River County. The average number of migrants employed per grower by those interviewed in Hood River County, all of whom had camps, was 18 in 1961, and 20 in 1962. These migrants comprised about 91% of the seasonal help employed each year, the others were drive-outs.

Growers reported little change in use of migrants in the past five years, and none expected a decrease in the next five years; 17 expected use to remain the same and 19 expected an increase. The principal reason given by the 19 for the expected increase was additional production from young orchards and new plantings.

Malheur County. Growers in Malheur County who had camps used an average of about 22 migrants in

1961 and 19 in 1962, which was about 90% of their seasonal help. Growers without camps used an average of 11 migrants each year, about 81% of the seasonal help required. The rest of the seasonal workers were drive-outs.

Most of the growers with camps and those without camps indicated there had been little change in the use of migrants in the last 5 years; one in each group reported an increase; and six of those with camps and two without reported a decrease. One who reported an increase said he had increased his production; those who reported a decrease cited increased mechanization in methods of production.

During the next 5 years, 11 of the 22 growers expected their use of migrants to remain about the same. Ten expected their requirements to be less because of increased mechanization and one expected his needs to be greater because of increased acreage.

Three of the 16 growers without camps expected their use to remain the same. Eleven expected to use fewer migrants, nine because of mechanization, one because his production would be down, and one gave no reason. Two expected to use more migrants because of increased production.

Marion and Polk counties. The 36 Marion and Polk County growers with camps used an average of about 67 migrants in both 1961 and 1962; the 2 growers without camps reported an average of 48 migrants each year. These migrants accounted for 68% of the seasonal crews for those growers with camps and 70% for those without. For additional help, 28 growers with camps and one without depended on

drive-outs to fill in. Two growers with camps used day-hauls, and two growers with camps and one without used both day-hauls and drive-outs.

Most of the growers reported no change in their use of migrants in the last five years. Twenty-nine with camps and one without said there had been no change. Six with camps and one without said there had been an increase and one with a camp reported a decrease. Four with camps and one without said the increase had been because of increased production.

Twenty-five growers with camps expected the use of migrants to remain the same and four expected a decrease. Seven with camps and two without camps expected the use of migrants to increase. Principal reasons for an expected increase was an increase in production. Two expected a decrease because of less production and two because of mechanization.

Wasco County. Wasco County cherry growers reported an average use of 91 migrants in 1961 and 94 in 1962. Better understanding of the production pattern in this county may be obtained from the fact that the largest of the 10 growers interviewed used approximately 540 migrants in 1962 and the next largest used 120. The remaining 8 growers averaged 35 migrants

and the smallest used 15. These growers reported 92% of their pickers as migrants and the rest drive-outs. However, it is likely that many of the drive-outs were also migrants staying at the central labor camp or other temporary lodging.

Nine growers reported no change in the use of migrants during the last five years and one reported a decrease because of decreased production. Nine expected the use of migrants to increase during the next five years because of increased production.

Housing methods

Housing of migrants on the farms where they worked was predominant, except in Malheur County where central camps provided most of the housing (Table 16). In Hood River County, 30 of the 36 growers in the study housed all of their migrant workers and 6 housed part of them. In Marion and Polk counties, 24 of the 38 growers interviewed housed all their workers, 12 housed part of their workers, and 2 housed none. Of the 38 Malheur County growers, 6 provided housing for all their workers, 15 for part of them, and 17 provided no housing. In Wasco County

Table 16. Methods of On-Farm and Off-Farm Housing for Migrant Workers, 1961 and 1962

	Hood River Co. growers with camps	Malheur Co. growers with camps	Malheur Co. growers without camps	Marion-Polk Co. growers with camps	Marion-Polk Co. growers without camps	Wasco Co. growers with camps
Number of farms reporting	36	22	16	36	2	10
Portion of migrants housed on grower's farm in 1961:						
All	30	6	....	24	....	2
None .....	....	1	16	....	2	....
Some	6	15	....	12	....	8
Portion of migrants housed on grow- er's farm in 1962:						
All	30	6	....	24	....	3
None .....	....	3	16	....	2	....
Some	6	13	....	12	....	7
Housing other than the grower's used by migrants:						
Grower association central camps..	1	13	15	....	....	5
Commercial worker camps	2	....	....	4	....	1
Other growers' housing	3	5	1	6	....	1
Trailers or tents in public camps or parks	1	....	....	1	1	....
Trailers or tents on grower's farms .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Method of determining cost of off- farm housing in 1961:						
Per acre of crop .....	....	5	8	....	....	....
Per hundredweight of crop .....	....	....	....	1	1	10
Lump-sum agreed .....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Housing allowance to worker.....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Method of determining cost of off- farm housing in 1962:						
Per acre of crop .....	....	5	8	....	....	....
Per hundredweight of crop .....	....	....	....	1	1	10
Lump-sum agreed	2	....	....	1	....	....
Housing allowance to worker.....	2	....	....	....	....	....

in 1961, two growers housed all workers and eight housed part of their workers; in 1962, three growers housed all workers and seven part of them. In each county, workers staying in grower camps usually were allowed to work for other growers when they had days off.

In Malheur County, the Oregon Department of Employment reported 37 on-farm camps available in 1963 with a total capacity of 477 workers and dependents. In the four grower-sponsored central camps, 257 units provided housing capacity for 1,420 workers and dependents. An estimated two-thirds of the growers of labor-intensive crops, representing about two-thirds of the acreage, contribute yearly at the rate of \$1.00 per acre of crop to the Malheur County Farm Labor Sponsors' Association. Its main activity is the operation of the four migrant housing camps.

In Wasco County, 5,000 migrant cherry pickers are employed by the 200 growers at the peak of the season. Nearly all growers provide some sort of housing or camping space. The Oregon Department of Employment reports that 65 growers had housing units of some kind in 1963, with a total capacity of 405 workers with dependents. The Department reports the capacity of the central camp, operated by the Wasco County Produce League, as 300 workers and dependents in housing units and an unspecified number using camping space and the 26 trailer hookups. The rest of the pickers nearly all stay on the farms and either camp in the open or use sheds or storage buildings for the 10 days to 3 weeks they are there.

All Wasco County cherry growers belong to the growers' association and contribute to the operation of the camp on the basis of tonnage of cherries produced.

Wages paid to workers

There was practically no difference in the wages paid seasonal workers, whether housed or not. In Hood River County, 24 of the 36 growers used drive-outs; they ranged from 2 to 50% of the crews. Only four made concessions to workers who were not furnished housing. One paid an additional \$1.00 per day; one paid an additional one-fourth cent per pound for picking cherries, but paid the same on pears and apples; one paid an additional one cent per box on pears and apples; and one gave an allowance for gasoline. Many of the drive-outs were migrants from other growers' camps where picking had not started or had been completed.

Most of the workers are paid on a piece-rate basis; those paid an hourly rate are primarily engaged in such operations as pruning, irrigating, handling supplies or produce, and operating machines or equipment. Hood River County growers paid hourly rates varying from \$1.10 to \$1.60, depending on the kind of work, but the majority paid \$1.25. Workers were paid piece rates for picking pears, apples, cherries, and strawberries. Units

for pears and apples were either field lugs holding 40 to 50 pounds or field boxes holding 22 to 25 lugs. Rates for pears in 1962 varied from 14 cents to 19 cents per lug, with the largest number paying 15 cents followed by those paying 16 and 17 cents. Rates per lug for apples varied from 14 to 22 cents, with most paying 15, 16, or 17 cents. Rates for cherries were mostly \$4.50 to \$5.00 per hundred pounds, with one grower paying as low as \$3.50. Two strawberry growers paid 4 cents per pound.

In Malheur County, 1962 rates for hourly employment ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.25, with \$1.00 being most common. Thinning or blocking sugarbeets was paid on an acre basis ranging from \$15 to \$25 and averaging \$18.75. Beets are usually hoed or weeded twice after thinning; average cost per weeding is about \$9.40 per acre. Onions are weeded on an hourly basis. In 1962 the rate of pay ranged from 90 cents to \$1.10 per hour and averaged \$1.00. Onions are topped and harvested either in field baskets holding 25 to 30 pounds or in bags of 60 pounds. Rates for 60-pound bags ranged from 8 to 12 cents, with 10 cents most common. Potato harvesting rates ranged from 13 to 18 cents per hundred pounds, with 17 cents the most common rate.

Six of the 22 Malheur County growers reporting housed all of their workers, 15 housed part of them, and one housed none. Only one grower reported a substantial difference in wages paid; his rate per acre for hoeing sugarbeets was \$9 for workers furnished housing and \$18 for drive-outs. There could have been differences in the fields assigned that were not reported. In 1962 one grower paid 5 cents more hourly wage to drive-outs than to workers furnished housing, and in 1961 a third paid 10 cents per hour less to drive-outs.

In Marion and Polk counties, strawberry pickers were paid from 25 to 35 cents per carrier of 6 boxes. The most common rates were 25 to 30 cents, but growers frequently paid a bonus for staying through the season or higher rates for cleaning up fields where picking was poor.

Caneberry pickers were paid at rates varying from 20 cents to 35 cents per carrier of 6 boxes, depending on the kind of crop and the yield. All growers of pole beans paid \$2.75 per hundred pounds for picking. One grower with bush beans, which are grown to be machine picked, paid \$3.00 per hundred pounds for hand picking. Most hop growers paid \$1.00 per hour for training and hoeing hops.

In Marion and Polk counties, 4 growers reported they used migrants entirely; 34 had part drive-outs, ranging from 1 to 95% of their crews. Only one grower made any distinction in his rates of pay. He gave a 50-cents-per-day gasoline allowance to pickers traveling a considerable distance, but not to those from the local community.

In Wasco County, growers interviewed paid workers housed and those not housed at the same rates. In 1962 rates for cherry picking ranged from 4 to 5 cents per

pound; the higher rates were paid where crops were poor and picking slow. In 1961 the range was from 3½ to 5 cents per pound. Two growers reported their workers as all migrant and eight said they used from 1 to 25% local drive-outs, although again, some of these could have been migrant workers staying in the central camp or in local lodgings.

Inducements offered

In discussing inducements offered to attract and hold workers, growers seldom mentioned providing housing but apparently took this part of their operation for granted. Some growers took pride in the housing they offered; others considered housing a necessity but an undesirable part of the business. However, housing is a most important inducement since without adequate housing growers in most areas would find it almost impossible to attract enough seasonal labor to continue present production patterns. Also, without adequate housing there would likely be a change in crops and a shift of many labor-intensive crops to areas with better local supplies of farm labor.

In Hood River and in Marion and Polk counties, most growers offered migrants free housing on the farms where they worked. In Malheur and Wasco counties, on-farm housing was available to part of the workers and grower-subsidized central housing was available to others on a rental basis.

Aside from housing, the most frequently mentioned inducement offered to attract workers was a bonus or higher wages (Table 17). Bonuses paid at the end of the season were offered where crops were harvested by piece work to induce workers to stay through and finish the job. Higher wages were sometimes offered where the work was difficult or where a poor crop would otherwise reduce worker earnings.

Other inducements cited were: better housing, a well-regulated camp, good treatment, extras, such as treats or weekend parties, transportation or gas allowance, and, in one case, help in locating outside work when the worker was not needed. Reasons given for offering these inducements were: to have workers finish the job, to get better workers and better work, to get and hold enough workers because of difficult work or

Table 17. Inducements Offered to Attract Workers, 1961 and 1962

	Hood River Co. growers with camps	Malheur Co. growers with camps	Malheur Co. growers without camps	Marion-Polk Co. growers with camps	Marion-Polk Co. growers without camps	Wasco Co. growers with camps
Number of farms reporting	36	22	16	36	2	10
Special inducements offered to attract workers, 1961:						
Bonus or higher wages	19	1	2	6	....	1
Better housing	4	1	....	1	....	2
Well regulated camp	1	....	....	....	....	....
Good treatment, "extras"	1	1	....	1	....	....
Transportation or gas allowance....	3	1	....	....	1	....
Help to locate outside work when worker not needed	1	....	....	....	....	....
Special inducements offered to attract workers, 1962:						
Bonus or higher wages	22	1	2	6	....	3
Better housing	5	2	....	2	....	3
Well regulated camp	1	....	....	1	....	....
Good treatment, "extras"	2	1	....	2	....	1
Transportation or gas allowance....	3	1	....	....	1	....
Good farming practices to make picking easier	1	....	....	....	....	....
Help locate outside work when worker not needed	1	....	....	....	....	....
Why necessary to make inducements:						
To get and hold enough workers....	5	3	....	2	....	3
Better workers, better work	7	1	1	2	....	2
To have workers finish job	10	1	1	....	....	....
Difficult work or poor crop	5	....	2	2	....	2
To maintain better relations	3	....	....	....	....	1
Customary practice	1	....	....	....	....	....
Average cost of inducements:						
In 1961	\$624	¹	....	....	....	¹
In 1962	\$732	¹	....	....	....	....

¹ Only one usable record.

poor crop, to maintain better relations, and because it is a customary practice.

It was difficult to place a value or cost figure on these inducements, but Hood River County growers placed their average per grower cost at \$624 in 1961 and \$732 in 1962. These costs were principally the payment of bonuses. Cost data from growers in other areas were too limited to be meaningful.

Grower evaluation of workers

Most growers without camps considered their workers average compared with those of their neighbors, although two in Malheur County considered theirs below average. About 35% of the growers with camps considered their workers better than average and the rest considered them average (Table 18).

Workers considered better than average were most often described as dependable, cooperative, and more productive. A few growers mentioned members of families being better workers than single workers, but one grower in Hood River County and one in Marion County thought their single workers better than families. Some growers thought their pickers above average because they had been carefully selected, others thought good housing attracted better workers, and several said good treatment attracts better help.

Crop losses due to labor shortage in 1961 were reported by only two Hood River growers and three Marion-Polk County growers. Similar losses in 1962

were reported by two Hood River and four Marion-Polk County growers.

Asked what measures they might take to prevent future losses from labor shortage, two Hood River County growers said they would pay a bonus, one Hood River County and one Marion County grower said they would improve their housing, and two Marion-Polk growers said they would change their crop pattern to be less dependent on seasonal help.

Present housing and future plans

Most growers believed that their present method of housing workers was most satisfactory. This was true in Hood River County where only one grower said his on-farm housing was not best for him and that he would prefer off-farm housing. Two other growers said they would prefer off-farm housing but indicated their on-farm housing was best. Reasons most often given in favor of their present on-farm housing was that it provides help when needed and the kind of help needed. Five thought they had better control of their workers and six thought their present housing was all that was required. Twenty-one growers planned no changes in their housing; 14 planned changes. Eleven would add more units, four would improve present units, two would improve the showers and hot water supply, and one would add laundry facilities.

Seventeen of the 22 Malheur County growers with camps thought their present method of housing best

Table 18. Comparison by Growers of Their Workers With Workers of Other Growers, 1961 and 1962

	Hood River Co. growers with camps	Malheur Co. growers with camps	Malheur Co. growers without camps	Marion-Polk Co. growers with camps	Marion-Polk Co. growers without camps	Wasco Co. growers with camps
Number of farms reporting	36	22	16	36	2	10
How workers compare with those of other growers:						
Average	22	13	13	26	2	7
Better	14	9	1	10	....	3
Worse .....	....	....	2	....	....	....
In what way are they different:						
Dependable, cooperation, better production	3	5	2	1	....	4
Families better than singles	2	3	....	1	....	....
Singles better than families	1	....	....	1	....	....
High percentage return	1	2	....	1	....	2
Pickers carefully selected	2	....	....	3	....	....
Good housing attracts better help..	1	1	....	1	....	1
Good treatment attracts better help	3	1	....	....	....	....
Number of growers reporting losses due to labor shortage:						
1961	2	....	....	3	....	....
1962	2	....	....	4	....	....
Measures to prevent future losses:						
Bonus	2	....	....	....	....	....
Improved housing	1	....	....	1	....	....
Change in crop pattern .....	....	....	....	2	....	....

for them, 4 thought it was not and 1 offered no opinion. Fifteen of the growers who were satisfied said it provided help when needed, four of them thought the method economical, six said they could get the kind of help they wanted, and two said they had better control of their workers. Of the 22 growers with camps, 5 plan changes; 3 will add more units, 2 will improve present units, 1 will improve showers and hot water supply, and 1 grower with a single unit discontinued its use for migrants in 1962. Seventeen planned no changes.

The 16 Malheur County growers without camps thought it best to have their workers housed away from their farms and planned no change in that arrangement. However, four said they could not depend on getting as good help or getting help when needed as they might with on-farm housing. Ten gave as their reason for preferring central camp housing, economy or low cost, two said they were able to get help as needed, and one mentioned not being responsible for the workers when they were off the job. Some did not give reasons.

Thirty-two of the 36 Marion-Polk County growers with camps thought their method of housing most satisfactory for them. Nine said they had better control of the workers; seven cited economy and lower cost; four said it provided help when needed; four said they had no choice, the housing was on the farm when they acquired it; four said it was the type commonly used in the area, and three said it was all that was needed.

Thirteen of the growers planned changes in their present housing. Eleven of them would add more units, four would improve present units, and three would add or improve hot water supply. Twenty-two planned no changes and one made no statement.

One of the two Marion County growers without camps thought his use of drive-out workers satisfactory with his present acreage, but expected to have to put in a camp if he expanded as planned. The other who depended on drive-outs and day-hauls planned to build a camp if financing was available. One said drive-outs often quit for the day and went home if a shower came up.

Two of the four growers who expressed dissatisfaction with their on-farm housing said it was not satisfactory to have housing for only part of their workers and that they planned to add units to house sufficient workers to handle their crops. A third grower, who had strawberries, said his drive-outs were choosy about

where they picked and that having all workers housed on the farm would insure getting his crop picked. A fourth, who grew hops, had junked four old units and converted two others for housing his steady employees; he planned to use drive-outs entirely for his seasonal help.

In Wasco County, all 10 growers interviewed thought on-farm housing was best, but two felt they could attract better workers by improving their present housing. One hopes to build a machine shed that can be converted into housing during the picking season. The other would prefer to have trailer houses but has no plans to change.

The need for financing

Growers who had no on-farm housing were asked if credit problems prevented them from building such housing. Thirteen of the 16 Malheur County growers without housing replied "No" and one said "Yes." Two gave no answer. Three of the 13 said they were not interested in building, 2 said the expenditure was not justified, and 2 said they could get workers without housing. Their lack of concern about financing was undoubtedly because they were able to get workers from the central camps as needed. The one grower who said credit was a problem gave no explanation.

Few of the 16 growers without camps knew about financing that might be available for migrant housing. Nine said they had no knowledge, three did not give answers, and four gave limited answers. Three of the four mentioned local banks as a source, one said the Farmers Home Administration, one said the Production Credit Administration, and one said the Federal Land Bank. As to interest rates, one said between 6 and 7% and one said between 7 and 8%. Only one responded as to length of repayment period and said between one and two years. None would say what they thought the longest repayment period might be.

One of the two Marion County growers without camps said high interest rates were preventing him from building a camp. He thought local banks would be the only source of suitable credit and that interest rates would be 8%. He thought it would be a short-term loan and that 100% collateral would be required. The other growers did not respond to questions on credit.

Responses of growers with camps to questions concerning credit are discussed in the following section.

The Camp Operator

Occupancy of camps

Hood River on-farm camps averaged 12.6 housing units in size with a range of from 1 to 28 units. Most camps were full at the peak of the season, only five in 1961 and seven in 1962 had an average of between three and four empty units. The principal reason given for the vacancies was that no more workers were needed. The average number of workers housed per camp in 1962 was 19.1 for 10.1 weeks with an additional 2.6 dependents for 5.4 weeks. Couples with dependent children worked in the comparatively short strawberry season or left the tree-fruit picking early in the fall to be at home when schools opened. Occupancy in 1961 was nearly the same. Forty percent of the workers returned each year. Additional details are given in Appendix Table 12.

The 15 Malheur County on-farm camps⁵ averaged 3.8 units, ranging from 1 to 18, with an average occupancy per camp in 1962 of 13.3 workers for 17.1 weeks; 1961 figures were nearly the same. Growers reported an average of about 75% of the workers returned each year (Appendix Table 13).

The four association-sponsored camps in Malheur County had an average of 65.2 units per camp, ranging from 26 to 162, with an average per camp occupancy of 180.2 workers and 69.8 dependents for 30.5 weeks in 1962 and 219 workers and 84.2 dependents for 26.5 weeks in 1961. Eighty percent of the workers return to these camps each year.

The private commercial camp in Malheur County had 17 units and reported an occupancy of 50 workers and 50 dependents for 26 weeks. The owner estimated that 80% of his migrant workers returned each year.

The 36 Marion-Polk County on-farm camps averaged 17.9 units ranging from 2 to 60. Average camp occupancy in 1962 was 58.1 workers for 8.2 weeks and 16.8 dependents for 6.9 weeks; 1961 occupancy was almost the same. Growers reported an average of 51% of the workers returned to their housing each year (Appendix Table 14).

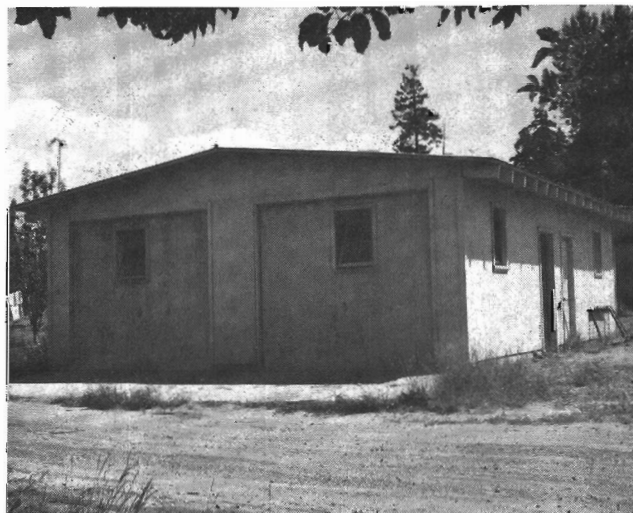
Four of the 10 Wasco County growers had more workers than their housing would indicate, as camping space was furnished for workers who had their own trailer houses or tents. The other six growers who housed all their workers had an average of 7.5 units per camp with an average 1962 camp occupancy of 19.3 workers for 3.2 weeks and 6.2 dependents for 2.7 weeks. Average return of workers each year was 81% (Appendix Table 15).

⁵ Seven growers interviewed had camps but were not included in the camp operators' sample.

Data for the central camp in Wasco County is based on camp registration and includes not only the occupants of 56 units but campers with their own tents and trailer houses. Average occupancy was given as 151 workers and 50 dependents during the three weeks the camp was in use. An estimated 25% of the workers return each year (Appendix Table 15).

Income and off-season use

In Oregon, only limited use is made of migrant housing outside of the regular work season. In Hood River County, 29 of the 36 growers reported no off-season use, 3 reported use for storage of machinery and equipment, 1 reported rental to workers, and 3 rented to other growers. Three reported average off-season income of \$202 in 1962 and one reported \$200 in 1961. None received rent from seasonal workers. One grower reported use of housing for equipment storage. He has built several four-unit structures with movable partitions so he can use them for workshops or for storing machinery in the winter.



A four-unit building on a Hood River County ranch. Movable interior partitions convert the building into a shop or storage area for off-season use.

In Malheur County, none of the 15 growers with on-farm housing made any off-season use of the housing or had any rental income during the regular work season or after. In the four association central camps, no off-season use was made of housing, but seasonal rents averaged \$7,956 per camp in 1962 and \$8,693 in 1961. Rent ranged from \$4.50 to \$7 per week plus \$2 where gas plates were furnished.

The private commercial camp operator rented 17 units, mostly to migrants during the work season, and during the winter he rented 13 units to local workers. Four units had no heat. Rent charged was \$9 per week or \$35 per month for each unit. This brought him \$4,000 during the work season and \$3,000 the rest of the year. Rents were comparable with the larger units in the association camp.

In Marion County, 30 of the 36 growers reported no off-season use, 3 reported storage of machinery and equipment, 1 reported use for shop and machine work, and 2 reported temporary rental in 1962 to other growers for an average income of \$180. In 1961, one grower rented to another grower for \$260. In 1962, one of the growers let some of his strawberry pickers stay in their cabins after picking was over so they could work on other farms. Charging \$5 per week per cabin, he collected a total of \$60.

In Wasco County, one grower charged a weekly rate to his cherry pickers for his separate-cabin housing equipped with refrigerators and butane gas plates, but made no charge for other housing or for use of his camp grounds.⁶ No income was reported by any of the other growers. Four of the 10 growers used their housing for off-season storage of equipment.

The central camp in Wasco County charged from \$7.50 to \$10 per week for housing units and \$4 per week for camping with either trailer houses or tents. In 1962 total income from rent of 56 housing units, use of camp grounds, electric plates, and extra cots was \$2,821. This was approximately one-half of the operating cost; the balance was paid from association funds

raised by a tonnage fee on fruit each member produced. No use was made of the camp for the rest of the year.

Cost of housing in camps

The cost of housing migrant workers varied widely from county to county, depending on days of occupancy, number of workers per unit, and age and value of buildings (Table 19). The highest cost of on-farm housing was in Wasco County where costs averaged \$1.41 per worker day.⁷ Housing was occupied for 22 days with an average of 2.6 workers per unit.

Lowest on-farm cost was in the Marion-Polk County area with an average cost of \$0.39 per worker day. Occupancy averaged 65 days with three workers per unit.

The longest occupancy of on-farm housing was in Malheur County with an average of 128 days. The cost, \$0.59 per worker day, reflects the higher value of land and buildings of former farm homes made available by building new homes or combining more than one farm under one management. The average occupancy was 2.9 workers per unit.

Hood River County costs averaged \$0.90 per worker day for 70 days of occupancy. These costs are higher than in Malheur or Marion and Polk counties because the smaller size of families and the larger proportion of single workers brought the average of workers housed down to 1.55 per unit. Pear and apple picking in the fall is ladder work and offers less opportunity for younger family members. Also, much of

⁶ Details are omitted to avoid disclosing confidential information.

⁷ A worker day is based on the number of days a worker was housed.

Table 19. Summary of Costs of Housing Migrant Farm Labor, 1962¹

	On-farm				Central camps		
	Hood River County	Malheur County	Marion-Polk Counties	Wasco County	Association Malheur County	Private Malheur County	Association Wasco County
Number of farms or camps	35	15	36	6 ²	4	1	1 ³
Investment per unit—							
land and buildings ⁴	\$366.67	\$920.93	\$277.66	\$484.53	\$724.08	\$779.59	\$350.43
Annual costs per unit—							
average of all farms:							
Noncash	\$ 41.68	\$ 98.91	\$ 30.12	\$ 44.51	\$ 77.11	\$ 72.29	\$ 35.77
Cash	56.31	121.20	45.59	36.76	148.02	179.47	89.80
Total	97.97	220.14	75.71	81.27	225.13	251.76	125.57
Days occupied per unit	70	128	65	22	222	332	21
Cost per day of occupancy	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.16	\$ 3.71	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.76	\$ 5.98
Workers per unit	1.55	2.94	2.97	2.62	2.77	3.27	2.50
Cost per worker day	0.90	0.59	0.39	1.41	0.37	0.23	2.39

¹ Total costs. On some farms in Hood River County and in Marion-Polk counties, credit for off-season rent collected or use of buildings for storage resulted in slightly lower net costs. Rent charged migrants in the association- sponsored central camps resulted in substantially lower net costs. Rent charged migrant workers in the summer and local workers in the winter in the privately operated camp was sufficient to return a profit over cost.

² Data for four additional farms included camp grounds; therefore, it could not be applied on a comparable per unit or per worker basis.

³ Fifty-six units. Costs also include administration, electricity, and use of sanitary facilities for 26 locations rented for tents and trailer houses.

⁴ Based on county assessors' appraisals of current market value of land and buildings and estimated depreciated value of furnishings.

the work is done after many families have returned home to put their children in school.

The central camps showed even greater variation. Association camps in Malheur County with 222 days of occupancy had a cost of \$0.37 per worker day, while the association camp in Wasco County with only 21 days occupancy had a cost of \$2.39 per worker day. The private camp in the city of Nyssa in Malheur County had nearly year-round occupancy, 332 days, with an average of 3.27 workers per unit and a cost of \$0.23 per worker day. The operator of this camp stated, however, that some of his renters stay with him all year, and that others move from on-farm housing into town to work during the winter. They work at jobs around packing sheds or whatever they can get and then return to farm housing in the spring.

Rent collected returned about one-half of the annual cost of the Wasco association camp, almost all the cost of the Malheur County association camps, and provided a profit in the privately operated camp.

Changes in housing and the role of credit

Hood River County. One-half of the 36 camp operators interviewed in Hood River County had made improvements in their camp housing during the previous two years. Two had built new housing, 15 had improved existing housing, and 5 had discontinued use of a portion of their housing. Eighteen had made no changes.

Various reasons were given for the changes. Five said changes were to repair or replace housing because of age or damage; two said it was routine upkeep to maintain condition; five said it was to make the housing more attractive to workers and to get more reliable

workers; and one said he needed to house more workers because he was increasing acreage and production.

Only one Hood River County camp operator made use of credit to finance his housing improvements. He had a one-year loan at 6% interest from the local bank. He did not know how long a period he could have obtained for repayment of the loan.

Asked about changes planned for the following two years, 10 of the Hood River camp operators said they planned to build new migrant housing and 19 planned to improve their present housing. Five said they would make no changes in their housing and one planned to discontinue some of his present housing.



Six one-room units provide new housing on a Hood River County ranch. Each unit will house three single workers or a family.



Eight-unit pumice block housing in Hood River County. Single rooms have electric plates and running cold water. Wash rooms and laundry facilities are located in one end of the building.



Kitchen facilities in the units shown above consist of built-in two-burner stoves, cold-water sinks and cupboards.



Double deck springs and mattresses are provided in the Hood River County units shown above. A single bed will be furnished for a third occupant.

Eleven said they planned to improve their housing to make it more attractive to workers and to get more reliable workers, nine planned to repair or replace housing because of age or damage, one wanted to make his housing easier to maintain, one planned to reduce fire hazard, and five needed housing for more workers because they planned more acreage and production. Some gave more than one reason. No one said credit problems prevented him from building or improving migrant housing, and 11 said specifically that credit was not a problem.

As to knowledge of credit available for building or improving housing, 6 of the 36 growers with camps said they did not know or had not inquired. Twenty-two of the other 30 said local banks; 8 said finance companies, insurance companies, or local processing associations; 3 said the Federal Land Bank; 3 said the Production Credit Administration; and 2 said the Farmers Home Administration.

They thought interest rates would be 6 or 6½% and repayment periods would be from 1 to 20 years, depending on the type of loan. Collateral required would be from 100 to 150%.

Malheur County. Nine of 15 growers with camps in Malheur County had made no changes, 2 of the other 6 had built new housing, 5 had improved existing housing, and 2 had discontinued the use of some housing. The two who had built new housing needed room for more workers. Three made improvements to make the housing more attractive and to get better workers. Only one grower used credit for an improvement and he obtained a one-year loan at 6% from the Production Credit Administration. He said the longest repayment period he could have obtained was one year.

Seven of the above 15 growers planned no changes or improvements in the following two years. One of

the other eight planned to discontinue part of his housing and employ Mexican nationals in the future, using the discontinued part for storage until needed again.⁸ Three planned to build new housing and four planned to improve existing housing. Two of those building needed housing for more workers and one wanted to make his housing more attractive to workers and easier to maintain. Those making improvements were repairing their housing because of age or to make it more attractive to workers.

Eleven of the 15 growers, including the 7 who planned no changes, said credit problems were not preventing them from making improvements. The other four made no comment but were among those planning changes.

Asked what financing was available for constructing or improving housing, 11 of the 15 did not know or had not inquired; 2 named local banks; 1 the Production Credit Administration; and 1 the Federal Land Bank. Two thought interest rates were 6%, one said 7%, and the rest gave no answers. The one who mentioned the Federal Land Bank thought maximum repayment period would be 20 years and that 100% collateral would be required. The rest gave no replies.

Sixteen growers without camps planned no construction. For 15 of these, credit was not a problem. The other man thought that he had used all of the credit his operation justified. Nine had no knowledge of credit sources; three mentioned local banks; one, the Farmers Home Administration; one, the Production Credit Administration; and one, the Federal Land Bank. Knowledge of terms was vague.

The manager of the four Malheur County association camps said they had built new concrete block housing in two of their camps and a new office building in a third. Improvements to buildings had been made in three camps, and in two camps some of the older dilapidated buildings had been torn down. No changes were made in the fourth camp. Housing was increased in two camps because of more crop acreage and need for more worker housing. Repairs made in the one camp were to maintain condition and to take care of depreciation and damage. Credit was not used by the association in their building and improvement program and was not a problem for the association, but the manager thought it could be obtained from local banks or the local sugar company if needed.

Changes had been made by the operator of the private commercial camp in Nyssa in the last two years to make the housing more attractive to workers. However, he planned no changes in the next two years because he thought there would be less need for housing. Credit was not a problem in his decisions as to changes in housing, and he had no knowledge of what financing might be available.

⁸ As this is written, Mexican nationals are no longer available.

Marion and Polk counties. Eighteen of the 36 Marion-Polk County growers who operated migrant camps on their farms had made changes in their housing during the previous two years. Nine built new housing and nine improved existing housing. Three had discontinued some housing. Reasons given for changes by five operators were more acreage and production and need to house more workers. Four needed to repair or replace buildings because of age or damage, one said it was routine upkeep to maintain condition, one said to make the housing easier to maintain, and two to make it more attractive to workers.

Credit was used by four of the operators in making their improvements. Loans were obtained by three from local banks and by one from a Production Credit Association. Terms of the loans were $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest, 100% collateral, and one year for the period of repayment. Longest period obtainable for repayment was given as three years.

Eleven of the Marion-Polk County operators planned no changes in their housing and one planned to discontinue his housing. Sixteen planned to build new worker housing and eight would improve present housing. Twelve said they needed to repair or replace housing because of age or damage; nine needed additional housing for more workers because of planned increase in acreage; six wanted to make their housing more attractive to workers and to get more reliable workers; and one thought the changes would make his housing safer or easier to maintain.

Credit problems prevented five operators from building housing and three from building and improving housing. Three of the eight said they lacked credit and four thought interest rates were too high. Ten said credit was not a problem and the rest gave no statement.

Asked what financing might be available in the area for building or improving migrant housing, 20 referred to local banks, 5 to the Farmers Home Administration, 1 to finance or insurance companies, and 11 said they did not know or had not inquired. Prevailing interest rates were quoted as being from $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 8% with repayment periods of from one to three years. Collateral required was given as from 30 to 100%. Most operators, however, were unable to furnish information on interest rates, repayment period, or collateral required.

Wasco County. Six of the 10 Wasco County growers interviewed had improved their existing camp housing during the last two years and one had made no change. No information was obtained from the other three. One grower said he needed to replace or repair present housing because of age or damage, and one grower was improving his housing to make it more attractive to workers and to get more reliable workers. None reported on the use of credit for these improvements.

In the next two years, one grower planned to discontinue housing any workers, two planned to build new housing, four planned to improve existing housing,

and three planned no changes in present housing. Two said the increased housing was needed because they would have more production and more workers. Another planned improvements to make his housing more attractive to workers.

None of the camp operators said credit problems prevented building or improving housing and four said credit was no problem. Of four who discussed sources of financing, one mentioned the Federal Land Bank and three said they had made no inquiries.

The grower association which owns the central camp in Wasco County improved its existing housing during the last two years to make it more attractive to workers and to get more reliable workers. Credit had not prevented building or improving housing. The association planned to build additional housing during the next two years since more acreage is coming into production and more workers will be needed. The manager was not able to give information on available financing.

Camp supervision

Supervision of migrant labor camps has much to do with the kind of workers attracted to a camp—whether they are reliable, industrious workers who like to return to the same job each year or are the opposite with a high rate of turnover during the season. Camps get a reputation among workers as being desirable or undesirable as places to work.

Supervision varies with size of camp and personal relationships between workers and camp operators. In many of the smaller on-farm camps, a high percentage of workers returns each year and they are received like old friends. In other camps, most workers are new each year and relationships between workers and camp management are quite impersonal. Operators of the smaller camps often reported a lack of supervision, but many of these same operators said they visited around camp often enough to see that everything was in order and that worker needs were taken care of. In larger on-farm camps, the owner or his family, living adjacent to or near the camp, usually handled supervision. In other cases, part or all of the supervision was delegated to a farm foreman or to a camp manager or boss. In some cases, a degree of responsibility was delegated to a crew leader—a person who brings a group to the farm and is spokesman for them.

Supervision may include any of a wide range of activities, such as seeing that housing is in good order before opening the camp; being selective as to who is permitted to occupy camp housing; keeping the camp clean and arranging for garbage disposal; keeping sanitary facilities clean and in good working order; regulating children, animals, and car traffic; making the camp rules known to the occupants and enforcing them when necessary; and giving at least some attention to the health of camp occupants, including first aid on occasion.

Hood River County. Fourteen of the 36 Hood River grower-camp operators did their own supervising by daily or occasional visits to the camp; 13 delegated the supervision to a foreman, camp manager, or a worker living in the camp; and 4 depended on a crew leader. Camp rules were either posted or verbally explained by 12 operators; 5 operators had no set rules but were on call if trouble developed in the camp. On 11 farms, the supervisor lived in the camp; on 16, adjacent to the camp; and on 5, away from camp. Supervision was sandwiched in with other work on 29 farms; on one farm it occupied one-half of the time of the supervisor.

Twenty-six operators thought supervision reduced the cost of housing workers and six thought it did not. Twenty-four thought supervising workers use of housing improved general living conditions in the camp but eight said it did not.

Malheur County. In the on-farm camps in Malheur County where housing was occupied several months of the year, there was a lesser degree of supervision than in Hood River County. Seven of the 15 Malheur owners made occasional visits to their camps, 2 made daily visits, 2 turned the supervision over to a foreman or camp boss, and 4 delegated the responsibility to a crew leader. On nine farms, the supervisor lived in the camp; on two, they lived adjacent to the camp; and on one, away from the camp. Eight sandwiched supervision in with other work and one made occasional visits. Three said there were no set rules but that the owner was called if there was trouble. Nine owners thought supervision reduced the cost of housing and four said it did not. Eight thought supervision improved living conditions in the camp and two thought not.

The four central camps operated by the Malheur County Farm Labor Sponsors' Association were under the charge of one general manager with a camp manager at each location. Each local manager was employed full time and lived in the camp. The general manager said proper supervision reduced housing costs and also improved living conditions in the camps.

The Oregon Department of Employment has a man in each of the camps to receive orders from growers and to place workers on these jobs. In the Adrian, Vale, and Ontario camps this man is headquartered in the camp office. In the Nyssa camp the employment office is in a separate building.

Marion and Polk counties. Nineteen of the 36 owners made daily visits in the camps and seven visited occasionally. One had his farm foreman supervise and eight used camp managers or camp bosses including one crew member. One depended on a crew leader to supervise his crew in camp as well as in the fields. Only three had specific camp rules. Supervision was a full-time job on one farm, part-time on another, and on 32 farms was sandwiched in with other work. Twenty-four owner-supervisors lived adjacent to the camp, and three at some distance. Eight employee-supervisors lived within the camps. Thirty-three owners said supervising worker use of the camp reduced costs and one said in his case it did not.

Wasco County. In the 10 Wasco County on-farm camps, 4 of the owners made daily visits and 6, occasional visits. One owner had his foreman help with the camp supervision. Two had specific rules and three said they had no set rules but could be called when needed. On one farm, supervision was a part-time job and on eight it was sandwiched in with other work. Five owners had camps adjacent to their homes and three had camps some distance away. Eight thought supervision reduced costs and one thought not. Nine believed supervision of workers' use of housing improved the living conditions within the camp.

In the grower-sponsored central camp, a full-time manager was employed from April 1 to August 1, to help get the camp ready for occupancy, to supervise the camp during the harvest season, and to look after equipment and close the camp at the end of the season. During its occupancy, the manager and his wife lived in the camp. He thought his supervision reduced costs and was necessary for satisfactory living conditions.

The principal reasons given by camp operators in the four areas who did their own supervising were: owner's responsibility, does a better job, less expensive, workers take orders better, better qualified, and lives at or near the camp. The principal reason given where the operator's foreman did the supervision was that he lives near the camp. The reasons given by those who had a camp manager or camp boss was that he relieves the owner of responsibility and bother. The principal reason given for appointing a crew leader or crew member as supervisor was that he speaks the workers' language. Other reasons were that the crew leader knows what is going on, is better qualified, lives in the camp, and relieves the owner of bother and details.

Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Physical Characteristics of Migrant Housing, Hood River County, 1962

Characteristics	Grower-operated camp	
	Separate units	Multiple units
Number of units ¹		
100 sq. ft. or less floor space	15	9
101 to 144 sq. ft. floor space	86	107
145 to 224 sq. ft. floor space	153	22
225 to 336 sq. ft. floor space	34	8
337 to 720 sq. ft. floor space	19	1
721 or more sq. ft. floor space	1	.....
Total, all units	308	147
Average age of units	16	13
Average number of rooms	1.2	1.0
Average number of windows	2.7	2.2
Average number of windows with screens	1.0	.7
Average number of doors	1.2	1.0
Average number of doors with screens .....	.1	.1
Most common foundation	Concrete block Wood piers	Poured concrete Concrete block Wood piers
Most common siding	Weatherboard	Weatherboard
Most common floors	T. & G. boards	T. & G. boards
Most common roofing	Comp. shingle Comp. roll Wood shingle	Wood shingle
Percent of units with inside walls	74	82
Percent of units with inside ceilings	71	60

¹ Two trailer houses are included in this table.

Appendix Table 2. Facilities Provided in On-Farm Migrant Housing, Hood River County, 1962

Grower on-farm housing	Separate buildings		Multiple unit buildings		Trailer houses	
	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility
Number of camps	—33—	.....	—18—	.....	—1—	.....
Number of units	—306—	.....	—147—	.....	—2—	.....
Number with electricity	306	.....	147	.....	2	.....
Number with running water	90	216	32	115	.....	2
Number with hot water	16	287	.....	127	.....	2
Number with wood stoves	291	.....	136	.....	.....	.....
Number with electric stoves	15	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Number with gas stoves .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Number with food storage cabinets or shelves	250	9	139	.....	2	.....
Number with refrigerators	28	46	2	15	.....	.....
Number with flush type toilets	16	72	.....	37	.....	.....
Number with privy type toilets	47	171	27	83	.....	2
Number with showers or bath	10	295	.....	134	.....	2
Number with hot and cold running water for showers or bath	10	295	.....	137	.....	.....
Number with laundry facilities						
Washing machine, tubs, and line	4	214	.....	101	.....	.....
Tubs and line	1	36	.....	28	.....	.....
Hot water only .....	.....	7	.....	8	.....	.....
Laundry facilities at owner's house.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	2
No facilities	3	40	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix Table 3. Physical Characteristics of Migrant Housing, Malheur County, 1962

Characteristics	Grower operated camp		Grower association operated camp		Private commercial housing	
	Separate units	Multiple units	Separate units	Multiple units	Separate units	Multiple units
Number of Units:						
100 sq. ft. or less floor space.....	----	----	----	----	----	----
101 to 144 sq. ft. floor space	----	----	----	----	----	----
145 to 224 sq. ft. floor space	1	----	104	----	2	11
225 to 336 sq. ft. floor space	18	5	122	6	1	----
337 to 720 sq. ft. floor space	18	2	----	17	3	----
721 or more sq. ft floor space.....	10	3	----	12	----	----
Total all units	47	10	226	35	6	11
Av. age of units	14	6	17	8	15	15
Av. number of rooms	3.00	2.2	1.0	1.8	2.7	1.4
Av. number of windows	5.4	2.8	3.7	2.3	4.7	2.0
Av. number of windows with screens..	5.1	2.8	3.7	1.6	4.7	2.0
Av. number of doors	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.0
Av. number of doors with screens.....	1.3	.7	----	.7	1.2	1.0
Most common foundations	Poured con. Con. blocks Wood piers	Poured con. Con. blocks	Poured con. Con. blocks	Poured con.	Concrete block	Concrete block
Most common siding	Weatherbd.	Weatherbd.	Weatherbd.	Cinder blk. Weatherbd.	Weatherbd.	Weatherbd.
Most common floors	T. & G. Bd.	Con. slab T. & G. bd.	Con. slab T. & G. bd.	Con. slab	Linoleum over boards	Linoleum over boards
Most common roofing	Wood shg. Comp. shg.	Comp. shg.	Comp. roll Metal	Comp. roll Metal	Comp. roll	Comp. roll
Percent of units with inside walls.....	91	100	----	34	100	100
Percent of units with inside ceilings....	94	100	----	86	100	100

Appendix Table 4. Facilities Provided in On-Farm Migrant Housing, Malheur County, 1962

Grower on-farm housing	Separate buildings		Multiple unit buildings	
	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility
Number of camps	—14—	----	—2—	----
Number of units	—47—	----	—10—	----
Number with electricity	47	----	10	----
Number with running water	31	15	6	4
Number with hot water	18	11	6	4
Number with wood stoves	27	----	4	----
Number with electric stoves	10	----	----	----
Number with gas stoves	7	----	6	----
Number with food storage cabinets or shelves	47	----	10	----
Number with refrigerators	23	----	4	----
Number with toilets, flush type	12	----	----	----
Number with toilets, privy type	19	14	5	5
Number with showers or bath	15	22	----	10
Number with hot and cold running water for showers or bath.....	10	21	----	10
Number with laundry facilities				
Washing machine, tubs, and line	----	9	----	----
Tubs and line	----	5	----	5
Hot water only	----	----	----	----
Laundry facilities at owner's house	----	----	----	----
No facilities	----	33	----	5

Appendix Table 5. Facilities Provided in Grower Association Migrant Housing, Malheur County, Oregon, 1962

Grower association, off-farm	Separate buildings		Multiple unit Buildings	
	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility
Number of camps	4		4	
Number of units	226		35	
Number with electricity	226	....	35	....
Number with running water .....	....	226	....	35
Number with hot water .....	....	226	....	35
Number with wood stoves	26	....	....	....
Number with electric stoves .....	....	....	....	....
Number with gas stoves	200	....	35	....
Number with food storage cabinets or shelves	226	....	23	....
Number with refrigerators .....	....	....	....	....
Number with toilets, flush type .....	....	206	....	29
Number with toilets, privy type .....	....	170	....	18
Number with showers or bath .....	....	226	....	35
Number with hot and cold running water for showers or bath.....	....	226	....	35
Number with laundry facilities				
Washing machine, tubs, and line .....	....	150	....	12
Tubs and line .....	....	76	....	23

Appendix Table 6. Facilities Provided in Private Migrant Housing, Malheur County, Oregon, 1962

Private commercial, in-town	Separate buildings		Multiple unit buildings	
	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility
Number of camps	1		1	
Number of units	6		11	
Number with electricity	6	....	11	....
Number with running water	6	....	11	....
Number with hot water	1	5	....	11
Number with gas stoves	6	....	11	....
Number with food storage cabinets or shelves	6	....	11	....
Number with refrigerators .....	....	....	....	....
Number with toilets, flush type	1	5	....	11
Number with toilets, privy type .....	....	....	....	....
Number with showers or bath	1	5	....	11
Number with hot and cold running water for showers or bath.....	1	5	....	11
Number with laundry facilities				
Washing machine, tubs, and line .....	....	6	....	11

Appendix Table 7. Physical Characteristics of Migrant Housing, Marion and Polk Counties, 1962

Characteristic	Grower operated camp	
	Separate units	Multiple units
Number of units: ¹		
100 sq. ft. or less floor space	---	---
101 to 144 sq. ft. floor space	40	15
145 to 224 sq. ft. floor space	219	192
225 to 336 sq. ft. floor space	78	14
337 to 720 sq. ft. floor space	13	24
721 or more sq. ft. floor space	1	---
Total all units	351	245
Av. age of units	7	10
Av. number of rooms	1.2	1.4
Av. number of windows	1.8	1.7
Av. number of windows with screens .....	.3	.7
Av. number of doors	1.0	.9
Av. number of doors with screens .....	.1	.3
Most common foundation	Poured concr. Concrete blk. Wood piers	Poured concr. Concrete blk.
Most common siding	Weatherboard	Weatherboard
Most common floors	Concrete slab Ord. boards T. & G. board	Concrete slab T. & G. board
Most common roofing	Comp. roll	Comp. roll
Percent of units with inside walls	10	14
Percent of units with inside ceilings	9	15

¹ Forty-seven tents not included.

Appendix Table 8. Facilities Provided in On-Farm Migrant Housing, Marion and Polk Counties, 1962

Grower on-farm housing	Separate buildings		Multiple unit buildings		Tents	
	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility
Number of camps	—28—	---	—15—	---	—4—	---
Number of units	—351—	---	—245—	---	—47—	---
Number with electricity	351	---	245	---	47	---
Number with running water	53	272	42	182	---	47
Number with hot water	38	192	5	183	---	36
Number with wood stoves	344	---	160	---	47	---
Number with electric stoves	7	---	---	---	---	---
Number with gas stoves	---	---	85	---	---	---
Number with food storage cabinets or shelves	304	---	242	---	47	---
Number with refrigerators	6	21	---	---	---	---
Number with toilets, flush type	25	---	3	33	---	---
Number with toilets, privy type	80	256	10	202	---	47
Number with showers or bath	---	229	3	179	---	36
Number with hot and cold running water for showers or bath	---	229	3	179	---	36
Number with laundry facilities						
Washing machine, tubs, and line....	---	223	---	185	---	27
Tubs and line	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hot water only	---	---	---	40	---	20
Laundry facilities at owner's house	---	---	---	---	---	---
No facilities	---	128	---	20	---	---

Appendix Table 9. Physical Characteristics of Migrant Housing, Wasco County, 1962

Characteristic	Grower operated camp		Grower association operated camp	
	Separate units	Multiple units	Separate units	Multiple units
Number of units: ¹				
100 sq. ft. or less floor space	---	8	---	---
101 to 144 sq. ft. floor space	14	---	---	---
145 to 224 sq. ft. floor space	25	1	13	46
225 to 336 sq. ft. floor space	---	8	---	---
337 to 720 sq. ft. floor space	---	8	---	---
721 or more sq. ft. floor space	2	5	---	---
Total all units	41	30	13	46
Av. age of units	11	27	8	4
Av. number of rooms	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0
Av. number of windows	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.0
Av. number of windows with screens	1.3	.3	.5	---
Av. number of doors	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Av. number of doors with screens .....	.1	.1	---	---
Most common foundation	Concr. blk. Rock piers	Concr. blk.	Wood piers	Asphalt slab
Most common siding	Weatherbd.	Weatherbd.	Weatherbd.	Metal
Most common floors	T. & G. bd.	Concr. slb.	Wood	Asphalt slab
Most common roofing	Metal Wd. shg.	Comp. shg.	Wd shg.	Metal
Percent of units with inside walls	32	20	62	---
Percent of units with inside ceilings	32	47	---	---

¹ Seven tents and one trailer house not included.

Appendix Table 10. Facilities Provided in On-Farm Migrant Housing, Wasco County, 1962

Grower on-farm housing	Separate buildings		Multiple unit buildings		Tents		Trailer houses		Space for camping or trailer hookups	
	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility
Number of camps	—6—	---	—5—	---	—2—	---	—1—	---	—4—	---
Number of units	—41—	---	—30—	---	—7—	---	—1—	---	---	---
Number with electricity	40	---	30	---	7	---	1	---	---	2
Number with running water	10	24	3	27	---	7	---	1	---	4
Number with hot water	10	21	3	16	---	4	---	---	---	2
Number with wood stoves	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number with electric stoves	6	---	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number with gas stoves	24	---	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number with food storage cabinets or shelves	18	---	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number with refrigerators	25	---	2	15	---	4	1	---	---	---
Number with toilets, flush type	10	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1
Number with toilets, privy type	1	30	---	27	---	7	---	1	---	3
Number with showers or bath	7	29	3	24	---	7	---	---	---	3
Number with hot and cold running water for showers or bath	7	29	3	24	---	---	---	---	---	3
Number with laundry facilities										
Washing machine, tubs, and line....	---	26	---	7	---	4	---	---	---	---
Tubs and line	---	4	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	1
Hot water only	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Laundry facilities at owner's house	---	10	---	5	---	---	---	1	---	---
No facilities	---	1	---	10	---	3	---	---	---	3

Appendix Table 11. Facilities Provided in Grower Association Migrant Housing, Wasco County, 1962

Grower association off-farm	Separate buildings		Multiple unit buildings		Space for camping or trailer hookups	
	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility	In each unit	Central facility
Number of camps	—1—		—1—		—1—	
Number of units	—13—		—46—		....
Number with electricity	13	....	46	....	26	....
Number with running water .....	....	13	8	38	....	26
Number with hot water .....	....	13	....	46	....	26
Number with wood stoves	13	....	....	....	....	26
Number with electric stoves .....	....	....	46	....	....	....
Number with gas stoves .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number with food storage cabinets or shelves	13	....	46	....	....	....
Number with refrigerators .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number with toilets, flush type .....	....	13	....	46	....	26
Number with toilets, privy type .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Number with showers or bath .....	....	13	....	46	....	26
Number with hot and cold running water for showers or bath .....	....	13	....	46	....	26
Number with laundry facilities						
Washing machine, tubs, and line....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tubs and line .....	....	13	....	46	....	26

Appendix Table 12. Occupancy of Migrant Worker Camp Housing, Hood River County, 1961 and 1962

	Grower operated camp
	On-farm
Number of camps	36
Number of units per camp	12.6
Number of camps not filled in 1961	5
Number of units empty at peak of season	19
Number of camps not filled in 1962	7
Number of units empty at peak of season	24
Reasons camp not filled	
No more workers needed	7
More workers could not be obtained .....	....
Other reasons	1
Average workers housed in 1962	19.1
Average weeks housed in 1962	10.1
Average worker—weeks housed in 1962	191
Average dependents housed in 1962	2.6
Average weeks housed in 1962	5.4
Average dependent—weeks housed in 1962	14
Average workers housed in 1961	18.6
Average weeks workers housed in 1961	9.9
Average worker—weeks housed in 1961	184
Average dependents housed in 1961	2.3
Average weeks dependents housed in 1961	4.4
Average dependent—weeks housed in 1961	10
Percent of workers returning each year	40

Appendix Table 13. Occupancy of Three Types of Migrant Worker Housing, Malheur County, 1961 and 1962

	Grower-operated camp	Grower association operated camp	Private commercial housing
	On-farm	Off-farm—In-town	In-town
Number of camps	15	4	1
Number of units per camp	3.8	65.2	17
Number of camps not filled in 1961	---	---	---
Number of units empty at peak of season	---	---	---
Number of camps not filled in 1962	1	---	---
Number of units empty at peak of season	2	---	---
Reasons camp not filled			
No more workers needed	---	---	---
More workers could not be obtained	---	---	---
Other reasons	---	---	---
Average workers housed in 1962	13.3	180.2	50
Average weeks housed in 1962	17.1	30.5	26
Average worker—weeks housed in 1962	227	5,551	1,300
Average dependents housed in 1962	6.6	69.8	50
Average weeks housed in 1962	14.5	30.5	26
Average dependent—weeks housed in 1962	96	2,129	1,300
Average workers housed in 1961	13.1	219	50
Average weeks workers housed in 1961	17.1	26.5	26
Average worker—weeks housed in 1961	224	5,804	1,300
Average dependents housed in 1961	6.9	84.2	50
Average weeks dependents housed in 1961	14.4	26.5	26
Average dependent—weeks housed in 1961	99	2,231	1,300
Percent of workers returning each year	74	80	80

Appendix Table 14. Occupancy of Migrant Worker Camp Housing, Marion and Polk Counties, 1961 and 1962

	Grower operated camp
	On-farm
Number of camps	36
Number of units per camp	17.9
Number of camps not filled in 1961	1
Number of units empty at peak of season	---
Number of camps not filled in 1962	2
Number of units empty at peak of season	---
Reasons camp not filled	
No more workers needed	1
More workers could not be obtained	---
Other reasons	1
Average workers housed in 1962	58.1
Average weeks housed in 1962	8.2
Average worker—weeks housed in 1962	476
Average dependents housed in 1962	16.8
Average weeks housed in 1962	6.9
Average dependent—weeks housed in 1962	116
Average workers housed in 1961	57.9
Average weeks workers housed in 1961	7.8
Average worker—weeks housed in 1961	452
Average dependents housed in 1961	17.5
Average weeks dependents housed in 1961	6.6
Average dependent—weeks housed in 1961	116
Percent of workers returning each year	51

Appendix Table 15. Occupancy of Migrant Worker Camp Housing, Wasco County, 1961 and 1962

	Grower operated camp	Grower association operated camp
	On-farm	In-town
Number of camps ¹	6	1
Number of units per camp	7.5	56
Number of camps not filled in 1961 .....	....	....
Number of units empty at peak of season .....	....	....
Number of camps not filled in 1962 .....	....	....
Number of units empty at peak of season .....	....	....
Average workers housed in 1962	19.3	151
Average weeks housed in 1962	3.2	3
Average worker—weeks housed in 1962	62	453
Average dependents housed in 1962	6.2	50
Average weeks housed in 1962	2.7	3
Average dependent—weeks housed in 1962	20	150
Average workers housed in 1961	19.1	151
Average weeks workers housed in 1961	3.2	3
Average worker—weeks housed in 1961	61	453
Average dependents housed in 1961	6	50
Average weeks dependents housed in 1961	2.7	3
Average dependent—weeks housed in 1961	19	150
Percent of workers returning each year	81	25

¹ Data for additional farms included camp grounds and were not comparable on a per unit or per camp basis.