

# **Economics of California Farm Labor: The Supply, Demand and Regulatory Situation**

**January 12, 2017  
Woodland**

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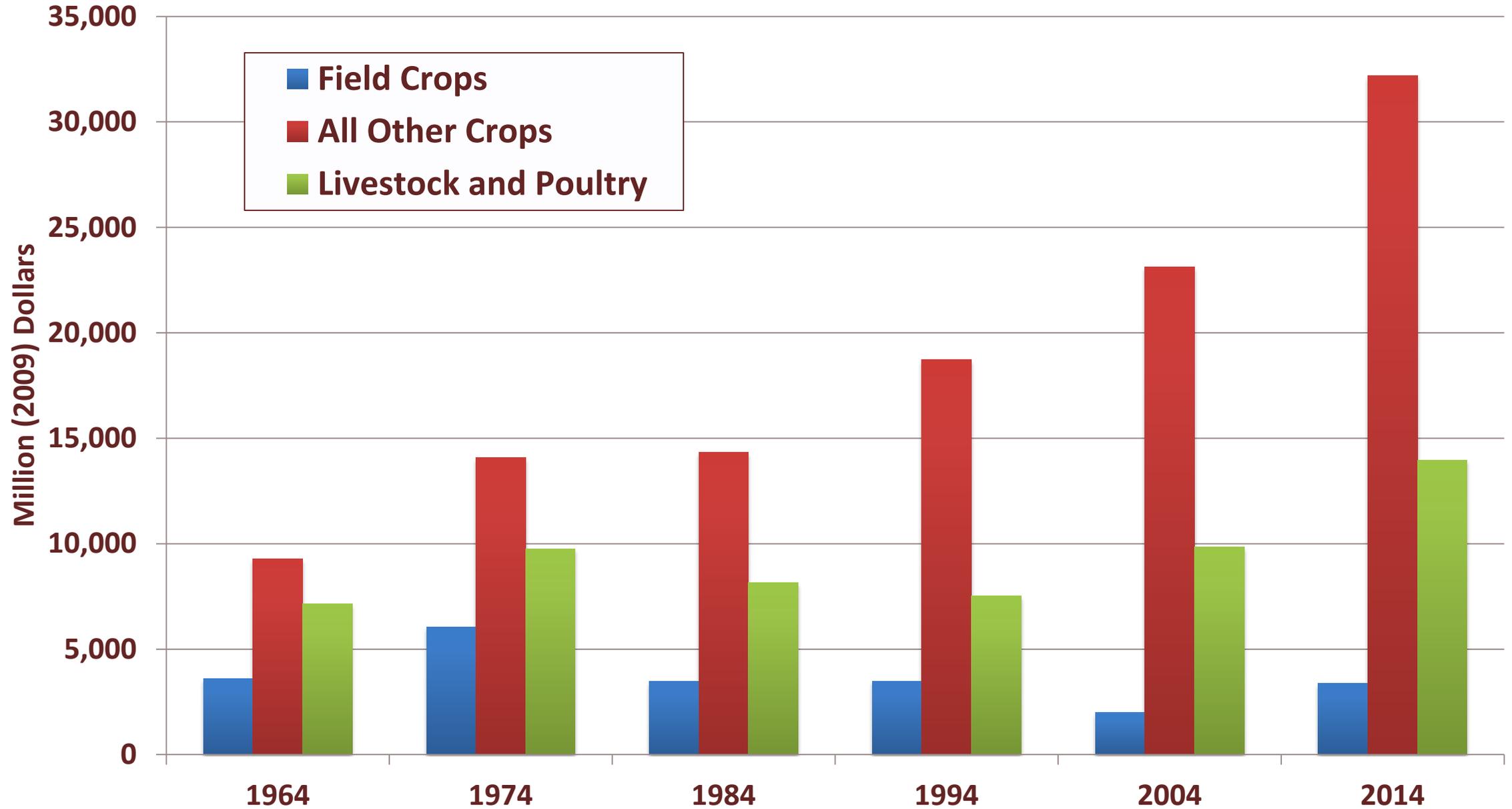
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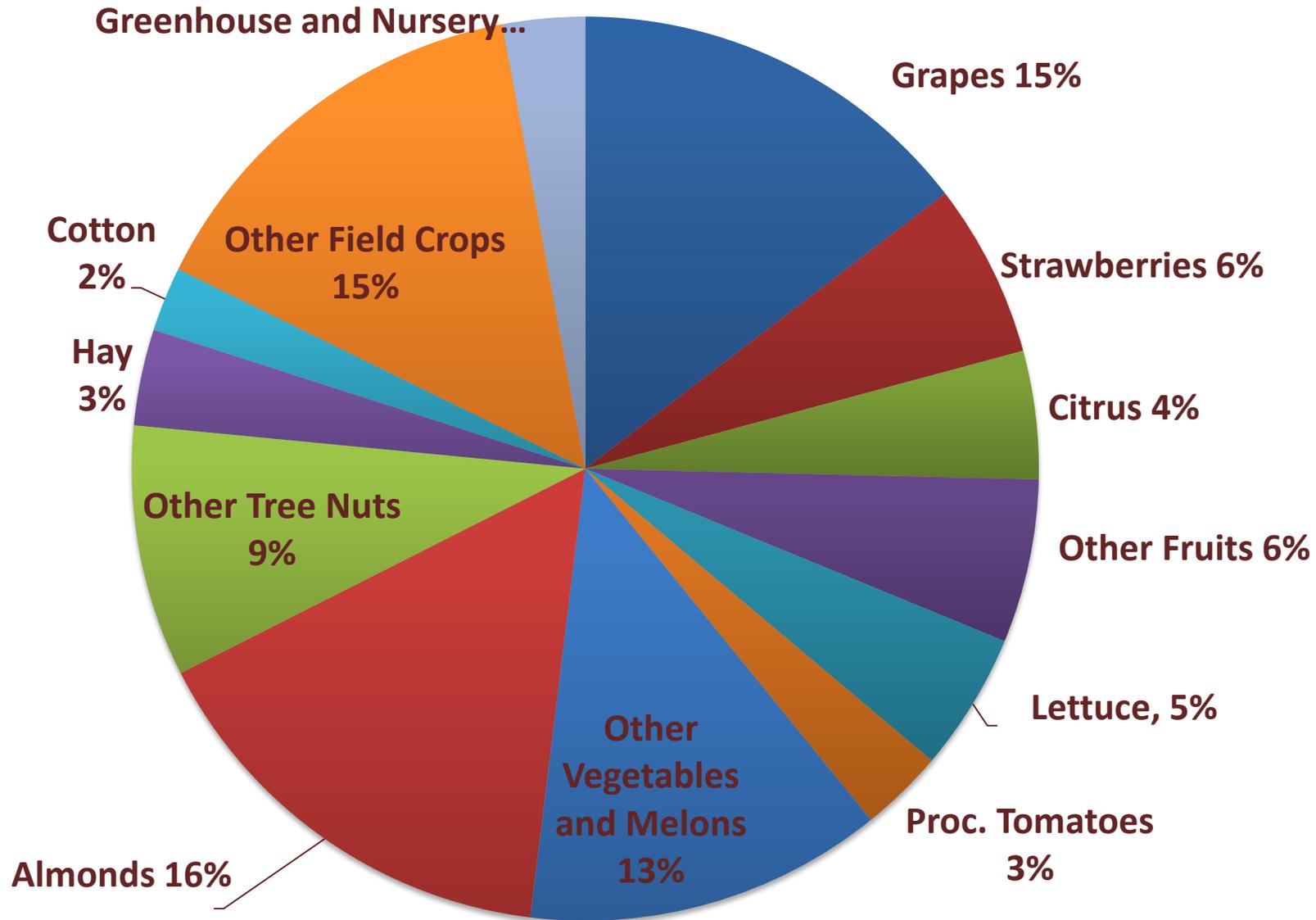
## **Outline and main points**

- 1. Demand side trends, more demand for labor intensive crops, but high marketing margins limit the size of the market in U.S.**
- 2. Supply side: Labor force grows slightly as more hired labor not less in California (Up 10% in the last decade, berries grew; some other crops mechanized or shrunk)**
- 3. Additional new immigrants very limited and labor force ages; some H-2A program use. Maybe new programs added?**
- 4. Hired Labor is a big share of costs and a limiting resource for some farms**
- 5. Continuing shift to contractors**
- 6. Increased demand has meant gradually higher wages as labor market outside farming improves, more rapid wage jumps recently**
- 7. Minimum wage increase to \$15 by 2022 is unlikely to be binding in most situations**
- 8. Overtime for over 8 hours per day and 40 hours in a week is more likely to cause shifts in practices**

# Real (2009) Value of California Crops and Livestock, 1964-2014



# California Crops Cash Receipts



## **Labor Costs as a Share of Costs for some sample costs studies**

**2013 Asparagus, Delta: Labor: 82% of operating costs; 69% of total costs**

**2015 Oranges, SJ-south: Labor 67% of operating; 47% of total**

**2014 Strawberries, organic, CC: Labor 42% of operating; 37% of total**

**2015 Romaine Hearts, CC: Labor (include custom); 58% of operating; 47% of total**

**2015 Spinach, organic, CC: Labor: (include custom); 36% of operating; 28% of total**

**For comparison, Alfalfa has labor costs that are 2% of total costs and custom harvest costs (includes machinery) that are 14% of total costs.**

## **A few base numbers for farm labor in California**

- **420,000 employment in 2015 all agriculture in California**
- **176,000 direct hires**
- **100,000 in fruits and vegetables 25,000 strawberries and 25,000 grapes**
- **209,000 hired by “support firms” ... labor contracting**
- **829,000 unique workers**
- **83% had “primary” earning from farm work**
- **72% of these worked for a single employer (but that may be a labor contractor so they worked on several farms).**
- **\$12,700 Annual “full time” earnings average for “crop support” and**
- **\$17,600 direct hire in F&V.**
- **Higher earnings in other agriculture ... more hours and more machine and such work ... Cattle ranching \$29,000 but few workers**

# California Labor Policy issues

## **Border issues and immigration:**

**The border itself may be less important than the current workforce**

**Is a new and more cost-effective temporary worker program now possible?**

**Can current workforce become regularized through a guest worker option?**

## **Minimum wage:**

**The new minimum may not be binding given labor trends. But, puts added emphasis of improving value of productivity**

**We need to incorporate these new incentives of higher wages in to the analysis of every innovation and practice**

**Can higher wages attract significantly more workers from other rural low-wage employment? We should know more about this? It does not take many non-farm workers to shift. Can this be a job for the young?**

# California Labor Policy issues

**Overtime regulations: overtime pay for more than 8 hours per day and more than 40 hours per week**

**Many options for dealing with routine long hours during peak seasons:**

- **Just pay the higher wages and no other adjustments**
- **Hire additional workers for 8/40 to increase output**
- **Run two shifts and new workers for weekends etc.**
- **Few new workers, but worker sharing**
- **Workers work for two employers during peak but less than 8/40 for each**
  - **Must make sure this does not violate regulations; employers not involved)**
- **More investment to get more harvest or pruning or other peak productivity**

# Farm Labor Compliance

- 1. Sustainability compliance and certification continues to attract buyers and NGO attention**
- 2. Hired labor is a growing part of the social dimension sustainability certification. Not clear if rules improve wages or working conditions**
- 3. Some buyers impose their own standards, others sponsor or support third party certifiers**
- 4. There seems to be relatively little “consumer” willingness to pay, unlike food safety which is front and center for consumers, but that does not stop retailers and others from pushing this forward**
- 5. These may be ahead of regulation for larger growers selling to larger buyers**
- 6. Thus worker issues may be wrapped into other compliance issues**

# Farm Labor Arithmetic and Economics

- 1. Hired Labor is a big share of costs and a limiting resource for some farms**
- 2. But, other inputs ... water high quality land in the right places are also scarce**
- 3. Farm labor costs grow with wages and regulations and are a high share of operating costs for many important crops (less so dairy)**
- 4. As farm labor becomes less available wages must rise and working conditions must improve.**
- 5. But how much wage rise and working condition improvement is required to get significantly more access to labor at crucial times? We just do not know?**
- 6. This also implies more investment in reduced labor per unit of output (yield increase is one way to do that, other ways to improve worker productivity and conditions of work)**
- 7. Land prices fall as land shifts to less labor intensive crops (tree nuts rather than tree fruits for example), perhaps winegrapes rather than fresh produce**
- 8. Economic adjustment occur on every margin.**

**Thank you**

