

Glossary

Wage and salary workers—Persons 15 years of age and older who during the survey week:

- 1) did any work as paid employees; or
- 2) were not working but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons, whether they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed persons—Persons 15 years of age and older who, during the survey week:

- 1) were unemployed-on layoff; or
- 2) were unemployed-looking for employment.

Hired farmworkers—Employed persons who during the survey week did farmwork for cash wages or salary, or did not work but had farm jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Hired farmworkers include persons who manage farms for employers on a paid basis, supervisors of farmworkers, and farm and nursery workers.

Annual average number of hired farmworkers—The average number of hired farmworkers employed per week during 1998.

Racial/ethnic group—Refers to division of the population into three mutually exclusive groups—white, Hispanic, and black and “other.” “Hispanic” includes all persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or of other Hispanic origin or descent. “White” refers to white persons other than those of Hispanic origin. “Black and other” includes non-white persons and other groups such as African-Americans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other groups not of Hispanic origin.

Education—Refers to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. Beginning January 1992, education level was revised to reflect degrees or diplomas received rather than years of school completed. Despite this change, the label used to describe education levels, “years of schooling completed,” remained the same.

Full-time workers—Persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week. Persons working less than 35 hours per week are considered part-time.

Median weekly earnings—The value that divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts, one part having earnings above the median and another part having earnings below the median. “Earnings” refers to the weekly earnings the farmworker usually earns at a farm job, before deductions, and includes over-time pay or commissions.

Industry—Hired farmworkers were classified according to the industry of the establishment where they worked:

Crop production—Establishments primarily engaged in producing crops, plants, vines, and trees (excluding forestry operations).

Livestock production—Establishments primarily engaged in the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock.

Other agricultural establishments—Establishments primarily engaged in agricultural services.

Family income—Combined income of all family members during the past 12 months. Includes money from jobs; net income from businesses, farms, or rents; pensions, dividends, interest, social security payments; and any other money income received by family members who are 15 years of age and older.

Census regions—The census regions and their States are:

Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Midwest—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming (U.S. Department of Labor. *Employment and Earnings*. Jan. 1999).