

Probably the major source of error in these calculations derives from using selected crops. The total requirement is little affected by this, but for both communities it results in a slight tendency to accentuate the peaking of labor demand.

An estimate was made on the proportion of labor performed by the operator and by local labor. These are really estimates of potential labor rather than actual labor performed by these groups. Farm operators were assumed to work a maximum of 250 hours per month. The number of farm operators indicated in the Agricultural Adjustment Agency data is 133 for Arvin, 722 in Dinuba. Obviously all farm operators do not work at labor full time, so that the actual labor so furnished was less, and proportionately less, on the big operations in Arvin than on the small operations in Dinuba. However, availability of operator for management should compensate in increased efficiency at least to the extent of his own labor. On the basis of these calculations Arvin farmers have a potential supply of 33,000 man-hours of labor per month and Dinuba operators 180,000 per month.

The potential local labor supply was determined by the number of resident laborers (farm labor and farm foremen) recorded in the schedules. Assuming the recorded laborers represent 10 percent of the total, and adding the 140 laborers resident on the DiGiorgio farms, the available labor in Arvin was 940 and in Dinuba 550. It is assumed that this group normally worked 200 hours a month when work was available and can furnish a maximum supply of 188,000 man-hours of work in Arvin and 110,000 in Dinuba. Beside these, there are a number of workers available during the peak season. In Arvin 69 such part-time agricultural workers were recorded, while in Dinuba there were 60. Assuming these represent 10 percent of the total (the sample proportion) and that they worked 100 hours per month when work was available, they could supply an additional sixty-nine and sixty thousand man-hours during peak months. Altogether, there are available, on the basis of these assumptions, 287,000 man-hours of labor per month in Arvin and 350,000 in Dinuba. Packing-shed labor was not included in any of these calculations. The following tables show the monthly break-down of this labor supply against calculated demand:

TABLE 51.—Calculations of labor requirements, by months and by crop classes:
Arvin.

A. FACTOR USED IN CALCULATING LABOR REQUIREMENTS¹

	Alfalfa	Cotton	Grain	Sorghum	Pasture	Potatoes	Grapes	Other deciduous fruit	Total
Month:									
January.....	0.1	5.0	0.4	0	0.9	8.2	9.6	20.9	-----
February.....	0	3.4	0	0	1.0	6.9	14.5	.3	-----
March.....	2.2	3.0	0	1.9	5.3	3.9	12.8	2.2	-----
April.....	12.0	2.9	0	0	12.4	11.6	9.9	62.8	-----
May.....	11.9	8.7	0	.7	12.2	47.6	6.1	1.3	-----
June.....	13.0	6.6	1.0	.4	12.1	36.8	8.0	104.2	-----
July.....	12.2	8.0	.2	4.5	14.0	.8	15.1	356.0	-----
August.....	11.7	6.0	.4	1.9	15.6	0	7.2	1.1	-----
September.....	12.1	13.5	1.4	0	14.9	0	29.9	0	-----
October.....	3.4	20.7	.7	0	19.7	.7	13.4	0	-----
November.....	0	16.6	.6	1.6	6.9	.4	2.1	0	-----
December.....	0	13.0	1.6	0	4.9	2.6	6.4	29.9	-----

¹ Estimates of man-hours of labor required per acre during month. See text for fuller explanation.