

Facts and Figures on Florida Farmworkers

NOTE: The following describes the poverty wages and human rights abuses historically faced by Florida farmworkers harvesting tomatoes for the U.S. retail food industry. While this is still the reality for far too many farmworkers, change is underway.

Due to the efforts of the Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW) and its consumer allies across the US, as of November 2011 over 90% of the state's tomato growers began implementing the *Fair Food Code of Conduct*, marking the inception of the *Fair Food Program*. The Program creates real, lasting, verifiable change in the working and living conditions of nearly 100,000 workers each year, including: a pay increase supported by the "penny-per-pound" premium paid by ten leading food retail corporations; compliance with the Code, including zero tolerance for forced labor; CIW education sessions on the farms and on company time to ensure workers understand their new rights and central enforcement role under the Program; and health and safety committees on every farm to give workers a structured voice in the shape of their work environment.

These changes constitute the first real, tangible labor reforms in the modern history of Florida agriculture and represent a bridge between a history of shameful farm labor exploitation and a future of more modern, humane working conditions. Since much work remains in order to shore up that bridge, the following facts provide a snapshot into the continuing reality for many Florida farmworkers and a reminder of the urgency that *all* major tomato purchasers do their part to eliminate these conditions once and for all.

(1) "A labor force in significant economic distress:" In January 2001, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) sent a letter to members of the United States Congress reporting on the stark realities facing agricultural workers.¹ Entitled *The Agricultural Labor Market: Status and Recommendations*, the letter described farmworkers as **"a labor force in significant economic distress."** The report cited farmworkers' "low wages, sub-poverty annual earnings, (and) significant periods of un- and underemployment" to support its conclusions.

Other findings from the DOL letter include:

"Production of fruits and vegetables has increased and global demand for American produce continues to grow, but agricultural worker earnings and working conditions are either stagnant or in decline."

"Farm workers not only lost ground relative to other workers in the private sector, they lost ground absolutely."



According to the 2008 USDA Profile of Hired Farmworkers: "While farmworkers face workplace hazards similar to those found in other industrial settings, such as working with heavy machinery and hard physical labor, they also confront factors more common to agricultural production such as pesticide exposure, sun exposure, inadequate sanitary facilities, and crowded and/or substandard housing."²

(2) Farmworkers earn poverty-level wages: According to the same 2008 USDA report, farmworkers remain "among the most economically disadvantaged working groups in the U.S." and "poverty among farmworkers is more than double that of all wage and salary employees."³

The National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) provides a periodic account of hired farmworker salaries.⁴ The study sample includes wages of managers and supervisors, resulting in a definite upward skewing. Nevertheless, the figures still show farmworkers earning at or below poverty level:

¹ U.S. Department of Labor. 2000. "The Agricultural Labor Market – Status and Recommendations." Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.

² Kandel, W. "Profile of Hired Farmworkers, A 2008 Update." USDA, ERS Economic Research Report No. 60, July, 2008. (38)

³ Ibid (7).

⁴ Carroll, Daniel, Ruth M. Samardick, and Scott Bernard. 2005. *Findings from the National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) 2001-2002*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.

	<i>Average Farmworker Salary, NAWS 2005</i>	<i>2007 Federal Poverty Guidelines, HHS</i>	<i>Living Wage for Immokalee, FL⁵</i>
<i>Individual income</i>	\$10,000 – 12,499	\$10,210	\$18,486
<i>Household income</i>	\$15,000-17,499	\$20,650 (family of four)	\$44, 993 (family of four)

(3) No right to overtime or to organize: As a result of intentional exclusion from key New Deal labor reform measures, including the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, **farmworkers do not have the right to overtime pay or the right to organize and collectively bargain with their employers.** Due to the seasonal and unpredictable nature of agricultural work, farmworkers face periods of long hours with no overtime pay and yet, “on average, experience rates of unemployment double those of wage and salary workers.”⁶

(4) Thirty years of stagnant piece rates in the tomato harvest: Tomato pickers often toil 10-12 hour days in grueling conditions and earn no benefits whatsoever. Like textile workers at the turn of the last century, tomato harvesters are still paid *by the piece*. The average piece rate today is 50 cents for every 32-lb bucket of tomatoes they pick, a rate that has remained **virtually stagnant for more than three decades**. At the current rate, a worker must pick nearly 2.5 *tons* of tomatoes to earn minimum wage in a typical 10-hour workday – nearly twice the amount a worker had to pick to earn minimum wage thirty years ago. To put this into perspective, if the 1980 piece rate of 40 cents per 32-lb bucket had simply **kept up with inflation, it would equal \$1.11/bucket in 2012.**⁷ Thus, in real terms, per bucket, tomato pickers today actually *earn significantly less than half of what they earned 30 years ago*.

(5) Modern-day slavery: In the most extreme conditions, farmworkers have been held against their will and forced to work for little or no pay, facing conditions that meet the stringent legal standards for prosecution under modern-day slavery statutes. Federal Civil Rights officials have successfully prosecuted seven slavery operations involving over 1,000 workers in Florida’s fields since 1997, prompting one federal prosecutor to call Florida “ground zero for modern-day slavery.” In 2010, federal prosecutors indicted two more forced labor rings operating in Florida. **Modern-day slavery operations do not take place in a vacuum.** Rather, they occur at the far end of a spectrum of labor abuses faced by farmworkers, including sub-poverty annual earnings, the denial of common workplace protections, and the prevalence of sexual harassment, verbal abuse, and wage theft. As U.S. Senator Bernie Sanders has explained, **“The norm is a disaster, and the extreme is slavery.”**

A Sample Workday for a Florida Tomato Picker

4:30 AM: Wake up. Prepare lunch in your trailer.

5:00 AM: Walk to the parking lot or pick-up site to begin looking for work.

6:30 AM: With luck, a contractor will choose you to work for him for the day. The job may be 10 miles to 100 miles away. Board the contractor’s converted school bus to go to the fields.

7:30 AM: Arrive at fields and begin weeding or simply waiting while the dew evaporates from the tomatoes. You are usually not paid for this time.

9:00 AM: Begin picking tomatoes – filling buckets, hoisting them on your shoulder, running them 100 feet or more to the truck and throwing the bucket up into the truck – all for a token worth, on average, 50 cents. Work fast because you must pick nearly 2.5 tons of tomatoes in order to earn minimum wage today. This may or may not be possible depending on the time of year and quantity of tomatoes on the plants.

12:00 PM: Eat lunch as fast as you can, often with your hands soaked in pesticides. Return to work under the smoldering Florida sun.

5:00 PM (sometimes much later, depending on the season): Board bus to return to Immokalee.

Between 5:30 and 8:00 PM: Arrive in Immokalee and walk home.

⁵ Living Wage Calculator. *Poverty in America Web Site*. <<http://livingwage.mit.edu/>>

⁶ For greater detail, see Section IV of Oxfam: *Like Machines in the Fields: Workers without Rights in American Agriculture*, March 2004.

⁷ Inflation Calculator, Bureau of Labor Statistics <http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm/>