Dire Workforce Shortage Demands Visa System Reform



Strengthen the H-2A Visa Program to Allow for Year-Round Workers

The H-2A visa program, created by the Immigration Reform and Control Act in 1987. allows foreign workers entry into the U.S. for seasonal agricultural work only.

With the year-round nature of the pork industry, workforce needs cannot be met by the H-2A visa program. The lack of a fully robust workforce risks disrupting the pork supply and constraining production. Addressing workforce concerns is critical for the communities where pig farms operate.

Protecting Access to Guest Worker Programs as Rural Populations Shrink

The pork industry has developed into a capital-intensive, technology-heavy, and science-driven industry in recent decades, causing a significant uptick in demand for hiring full-time skilled and unskilled workers. Iowa State University economists found that U.S. citizens and residents do not currently and will not in the future offset the need for foreign-born workers.

One study found that shrinking and aging rural populations, declining immigration to rural areas, and strong national labor market conditions have exacerbated the pork industry's workforce shortage.

Expanding access to the H-2A visa program is crucial for the future of the pork industry.

Facts That Matter:

Hog farm average wages increased nearly 20% from 2021 to 2024, even as the number of employees shrank.

7 in 10 of the top hogproducing states have unemployment rates below the national unemployment rate of 4.1%.

There is no slack in rural labor markets among top hog-producing states. Census data shows a declining and aging rural workforce and average workforce participation at 80% for those 20-44 years old.

¹ Boessen, Artz, and Schulz, A Baseline Study of Labor Issues and Trends in U.S. Pork Production, 2021







