



How does the demographic shift among domestic (non-H-2A) crop workers affect workers' health status and healthcare needs?

2018 Midwest Migrant Forum

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Authors:

Susan Gabbard

Daniel Carroll

Presenter:

Annie Georges

Disclaimer: Views are solely those of the presenter

Learning Objectives

- Identify the demographic shift in the domestic crop worker population
- State at least three ways in which healthcare needs differ because of the shift
- Find additional information online about domestic crop workers

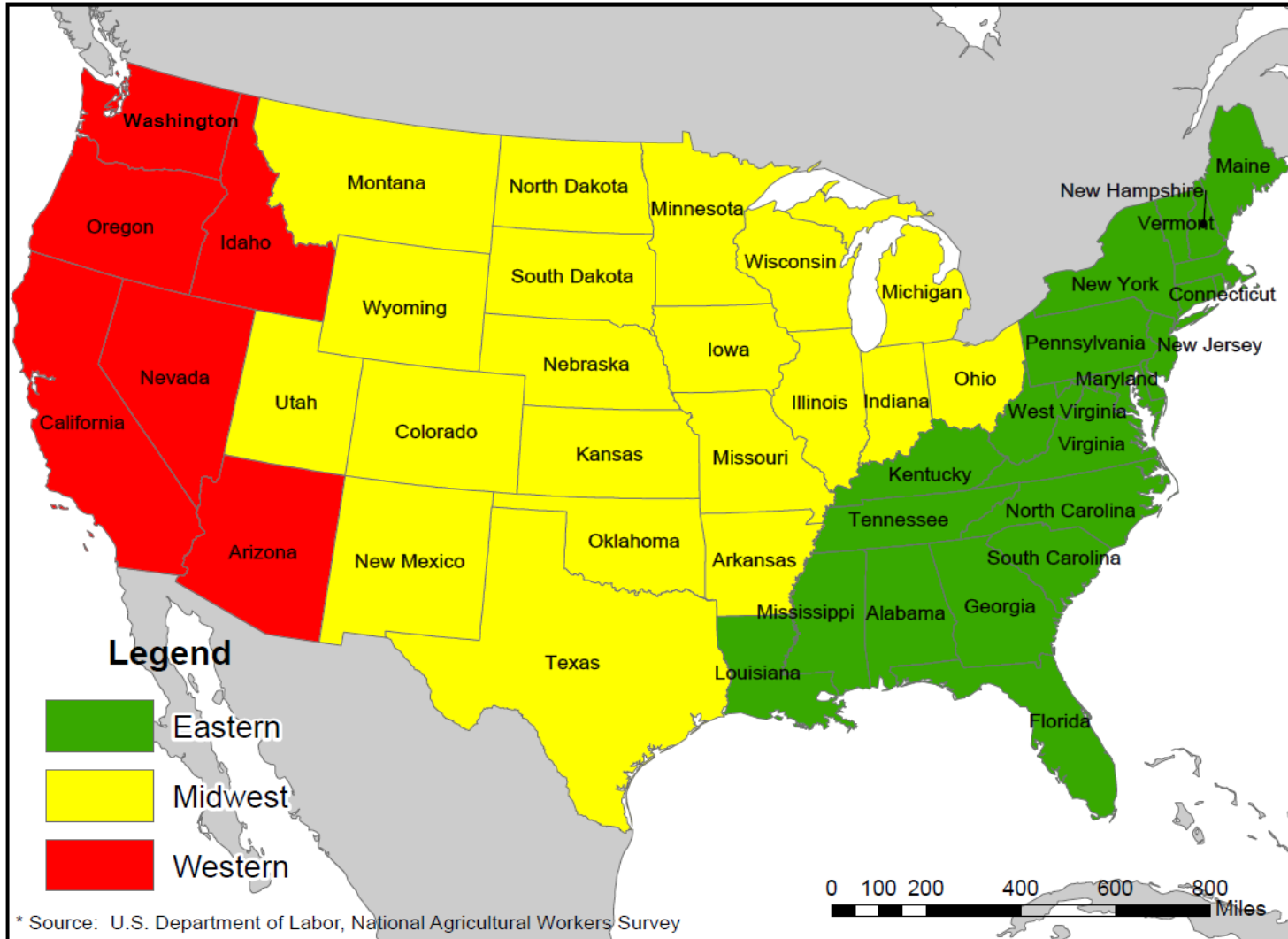




National Agricultural Workers Survey

- National survey of crop workers, started in Federal Fiscal Year 1989
- Annual random sample survey of 1,500-3,000 workers
- Establishment survey – find workers at work
- Reliable source of information on crop worker demographics
- Limited regional coverage and no local numbers
- H-2A workers excluded

NAWS Migrant Streams





NAWS Data

- This presentation focuses on FY2013-FY2014 data and often compares it to FY1999 -2000 data. These time periods are referred to as 2000 and 2014.
- The FY2013-2014 sample sizes were:
 - National 4,235
 - Eastern 1,075
 - Midwest 885
 - Western 2,273



How does the NAWS
complement
HRSA data sources?

Migratory or Seasonal Agricultural Workers

Source UDS Manual 2017 page 39-40 for 330g purposes

- “Report the number of patients seen who were either
- migratory or seasonal agricultural workers,
 - family members of migratory or seasonal agricultural workers, or
 - aged or disabled former migratory agricultural workers.

For both categories of workers, report patients who meet the definition of agriculture farming in all its branches, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) - developed [North American Industry Classification System](#) (NAICS), and include seasonal workers included in the following codes and all sub-codes within: 111, 112, 1151, and 1152” (crop and livestock farming).

NAWS Sampling Universe

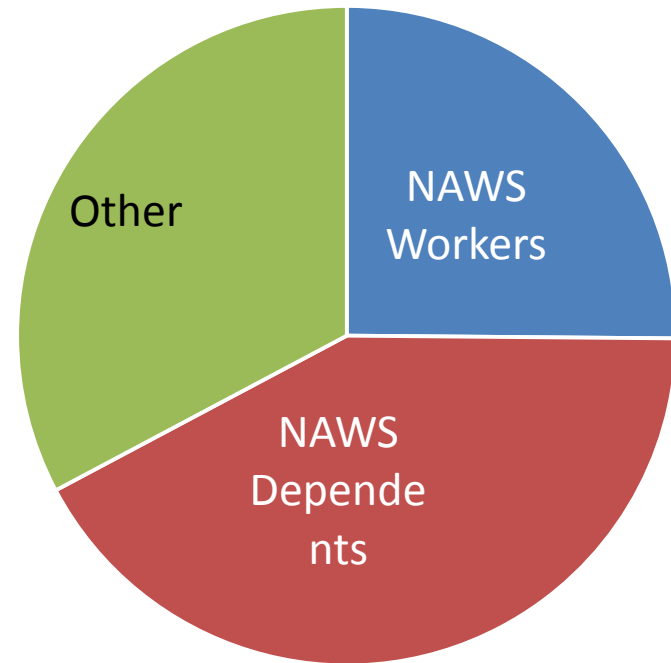
Includes Currently Employed, Domestic Crop Workers (CEDCW):

- Currently employed - in last 12 months
- Domestic – currently in the US
- Crop workers - NAICS 111, 1151
- Family members of the above groups

Does not include:

- Formerly employed – 12-24 months ago
- H-2A workers
- Livestock workers NAICS 112, 1152
- Aged or disabled farmworkers
- Family members of the above groups

Percent of 330g Migratory and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Population



Calculations based on LSC and DOL/ETA population estimates

NAWS and HRSA Data Sources

Data Source	NAWS	UDS	Patient Survey
Population	Currently employed domestic crop workers	All health center patients	All health center patients
Data level	Individual	Aggregate	Individual
330g eligibility determination	Sampling list, observation and survey questions	Identified at intake	Survey question on farm work in last 24 months.
330g patients	Yes, if CEDCW	Yes	Yes
330g eligible and not a patient	Yes, if CEDCW	No	No
Workers	Yes, if CEDCW	Combined with dependents	Yes
Dependents	Yes, if CEDCW	Combined with workers	No

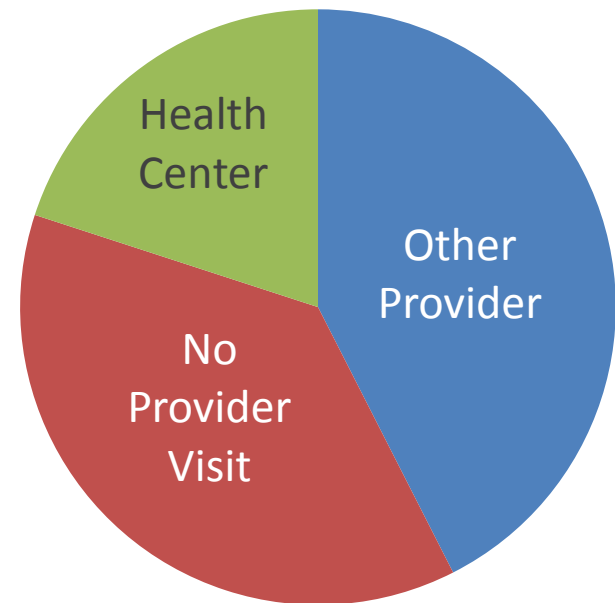
How NAWS Can Complement HRSA Data

Source National Agricultural Workers Survey 2013-2014

Examples:

- Compare health center patients to the larger population on a variety of indicators.
- Separate dependents from workers to analyze occupational health issues
- Look at decisions about where to go for care
- Coming soon expanded dependent data

Type of Provider for Last Health Care Visit





What can the NAWS
tell us about trends in
crop worker
demographics?



In the last 15 years,
what changes have
you observed in:

- Agriculture?
- Crop Work?

Recent Changes in Agriculture Affecting Crop Labor

- Increased fruit and vegetable consumption and changing grain use
- New production practices
- Competition from abroad
- Competition from other industries
- Increased difficulty in finding workers





Supply Shocks^{1,2}

- New US laws and more border enforcement make it more difficult to cross US-Mexico border
- More immigration enforcement in the US interior
- Reduced incentives for Mexican citizens to migrate to US due to:
 - Increasing economic growth in Mexico
 - Improved social programs
 - Decreased birth rates

¹Fan, M., Gabbard, S., Pena, A.A., & Perloff, J.M. (2015). Why Do Fewer Agricultural Workers Migrate Now?

²Taylor, JE, Charlton D, & Yúnez-Naude A (2012) The End of Farm Labor Abundance

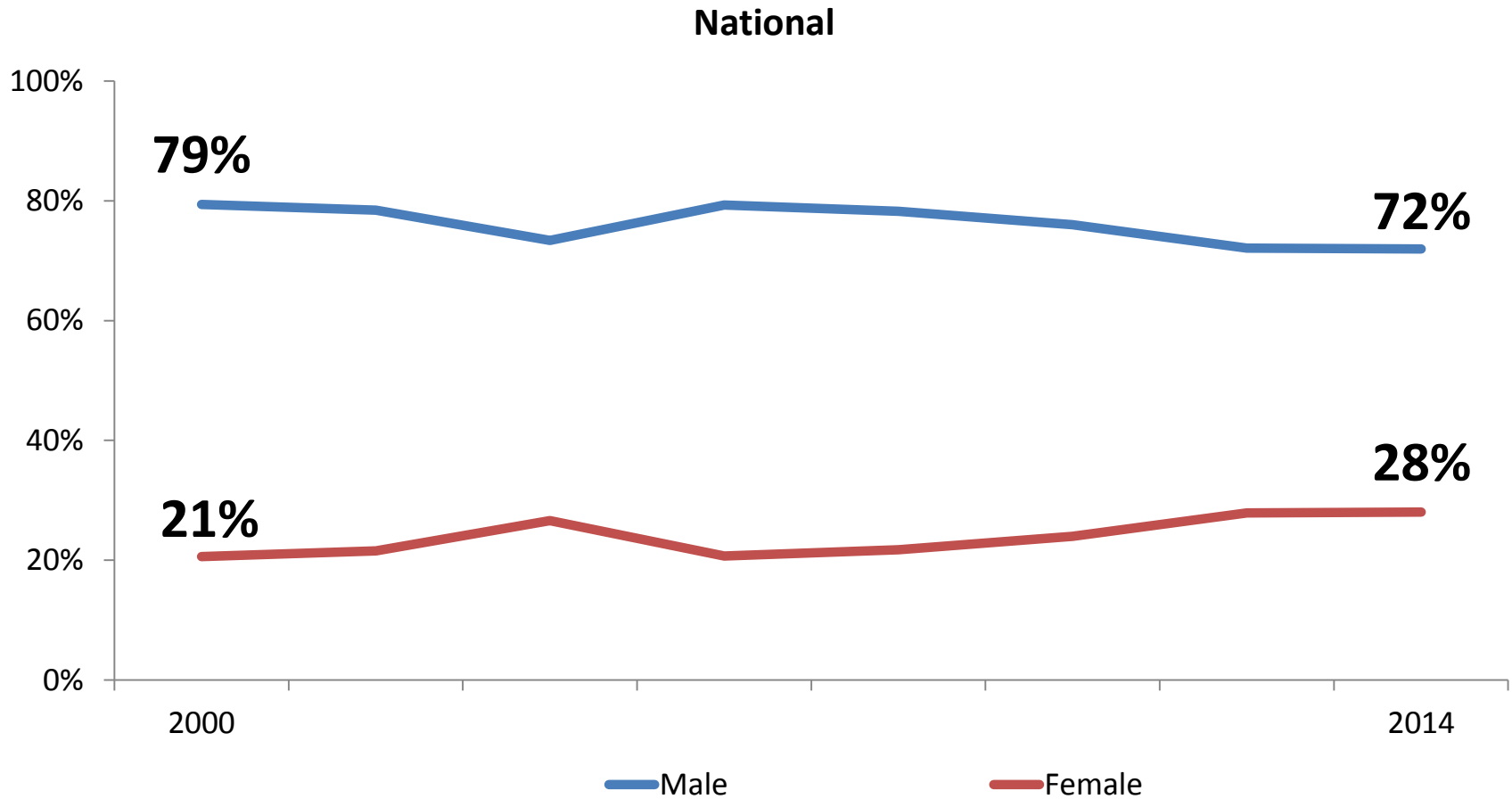
Demographic shift



- Gender
- Age
- Place of birth
- Migrant & seasonal workers

More crop workers are women

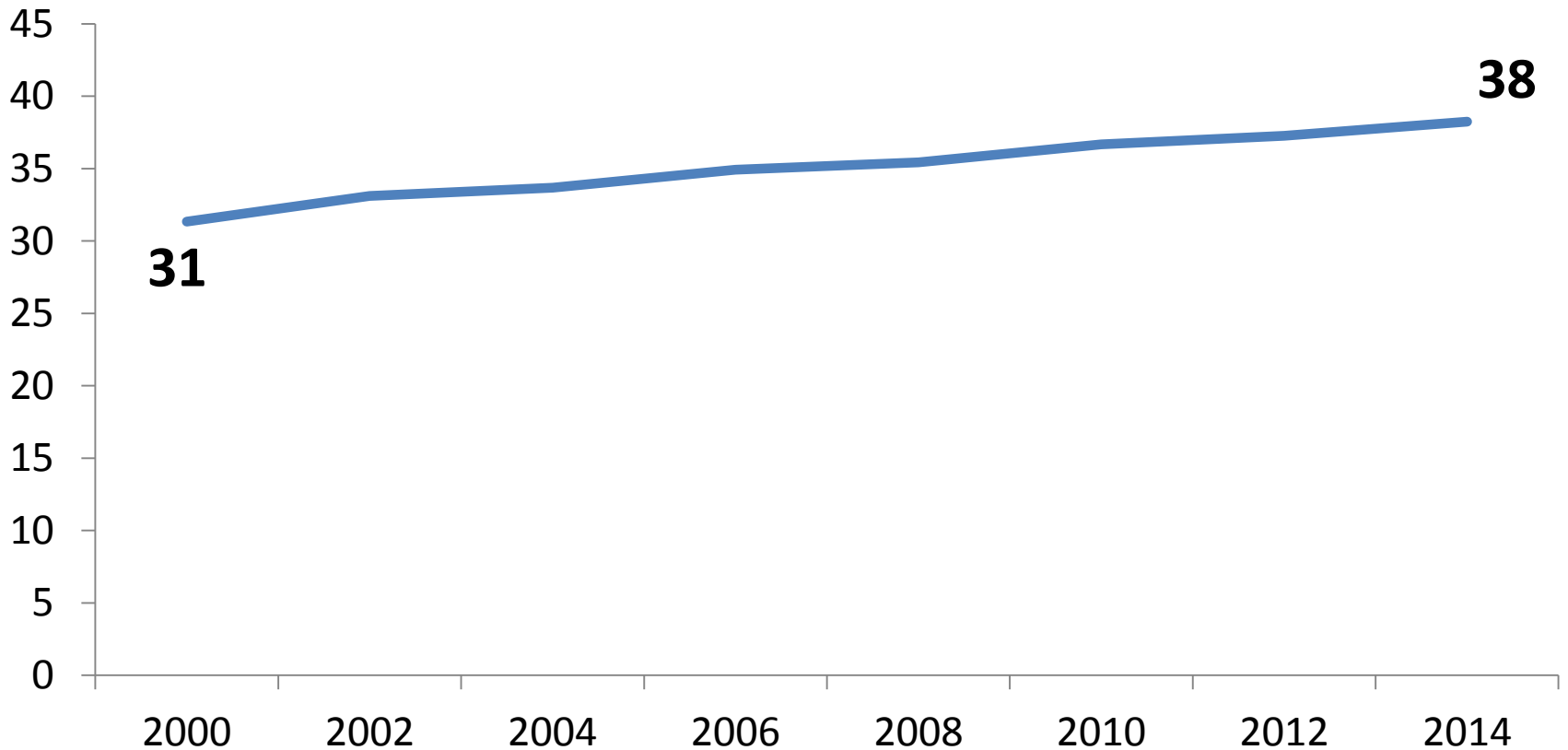
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey 2013-2014)



Crop workers average age is rising

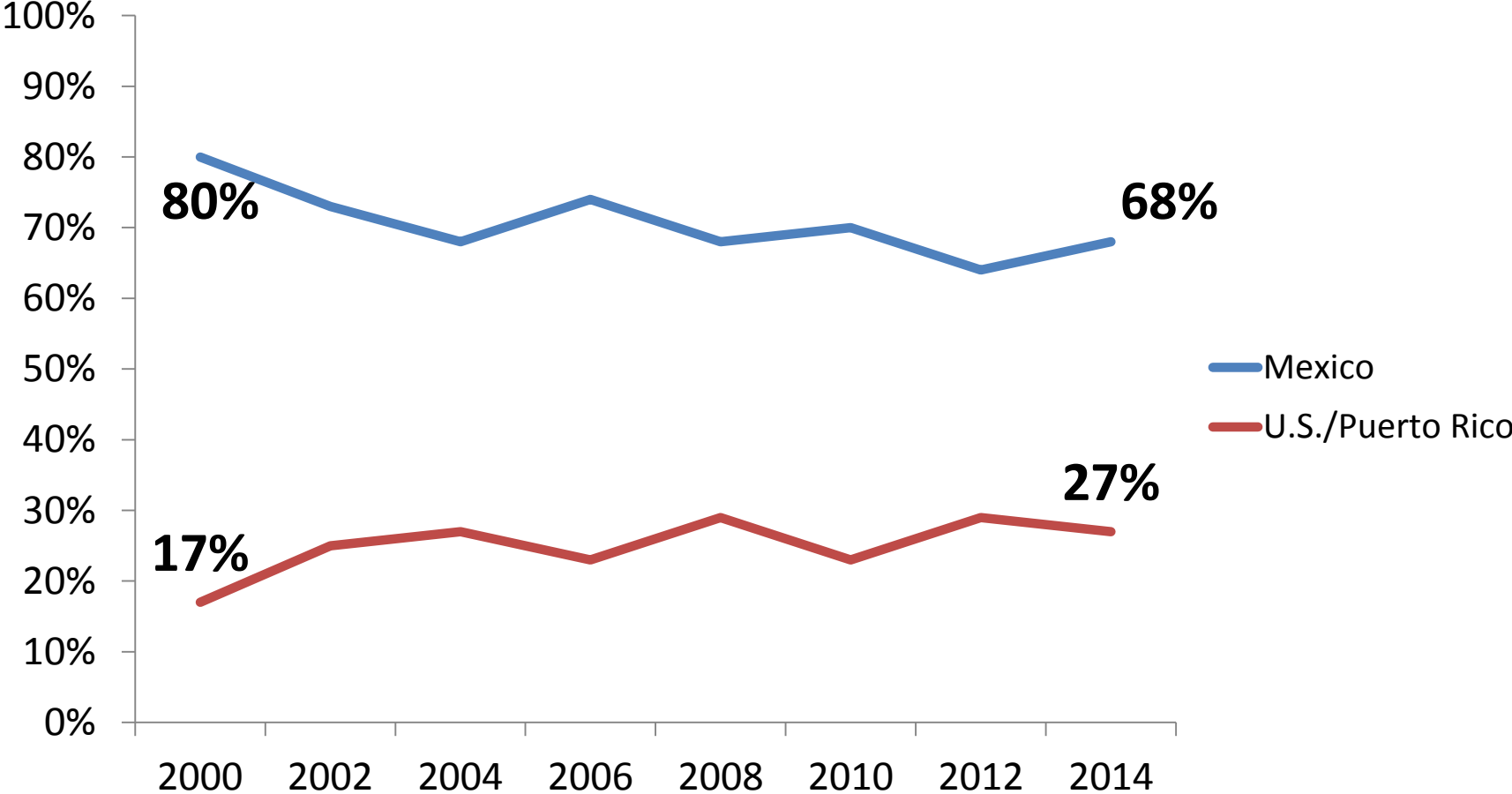
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National



Fewer crop workers are Mexican-born

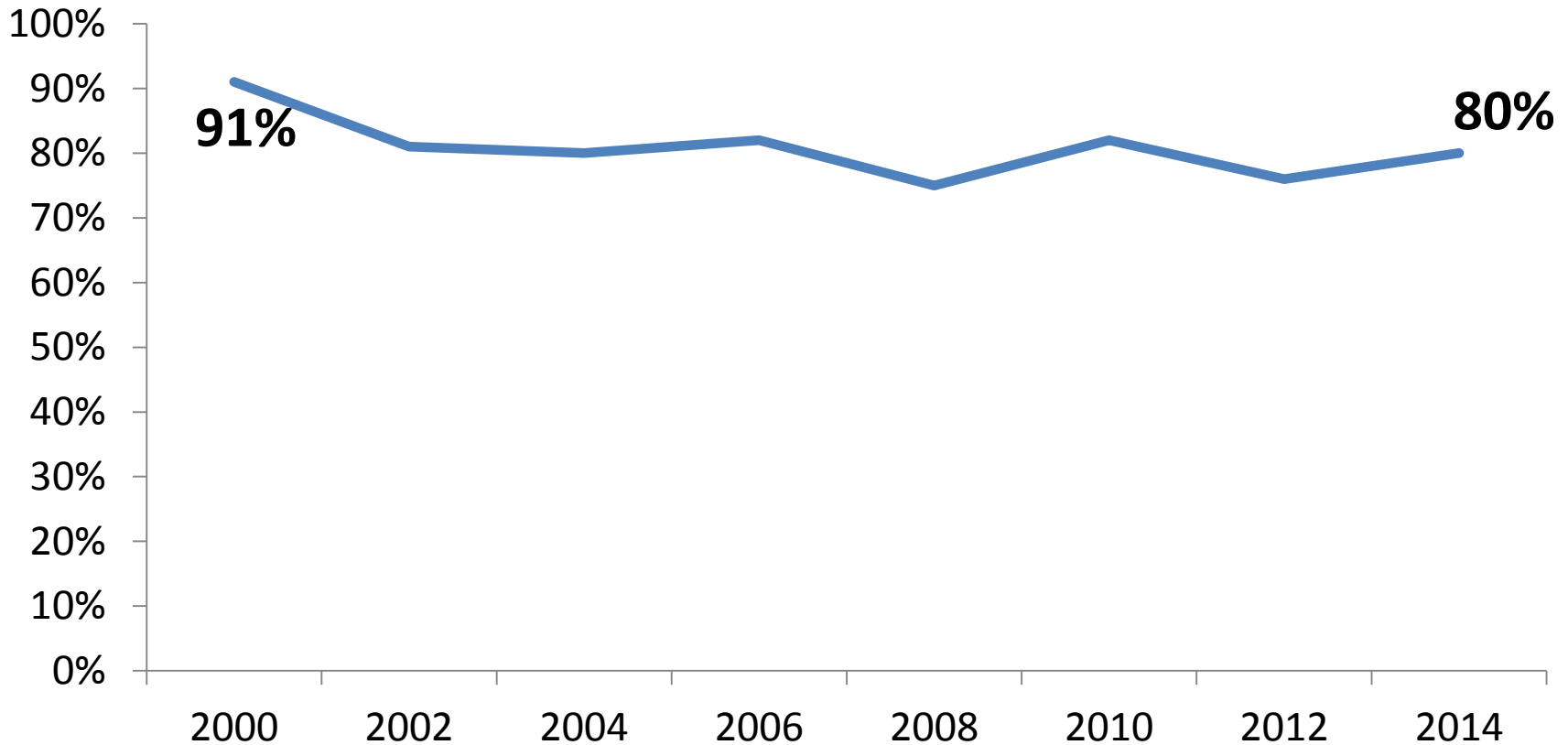
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



Fewer crop workers are Hispanic

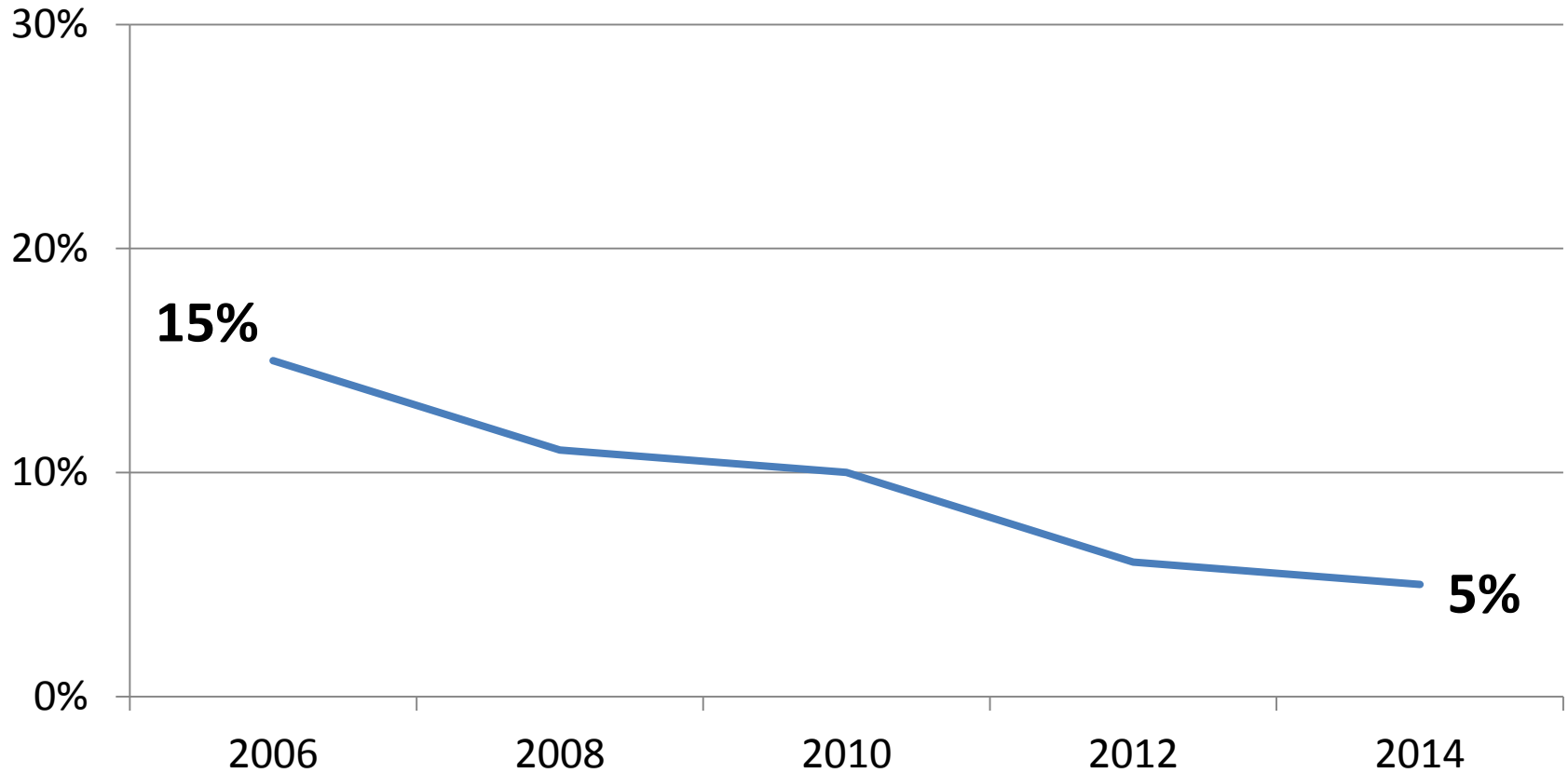
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National



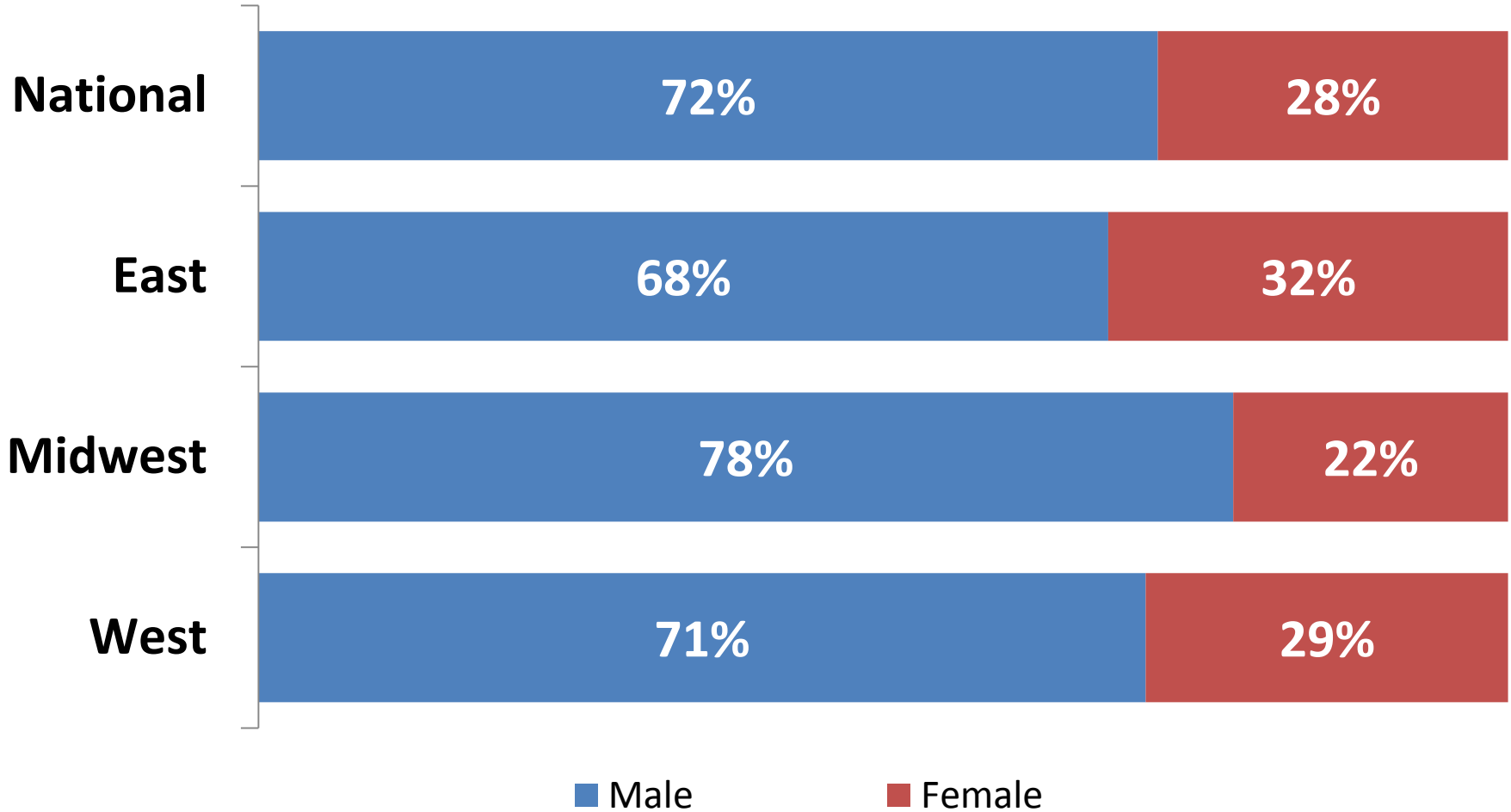
Trend In Share of Crop Workers Identified As Indigenous

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



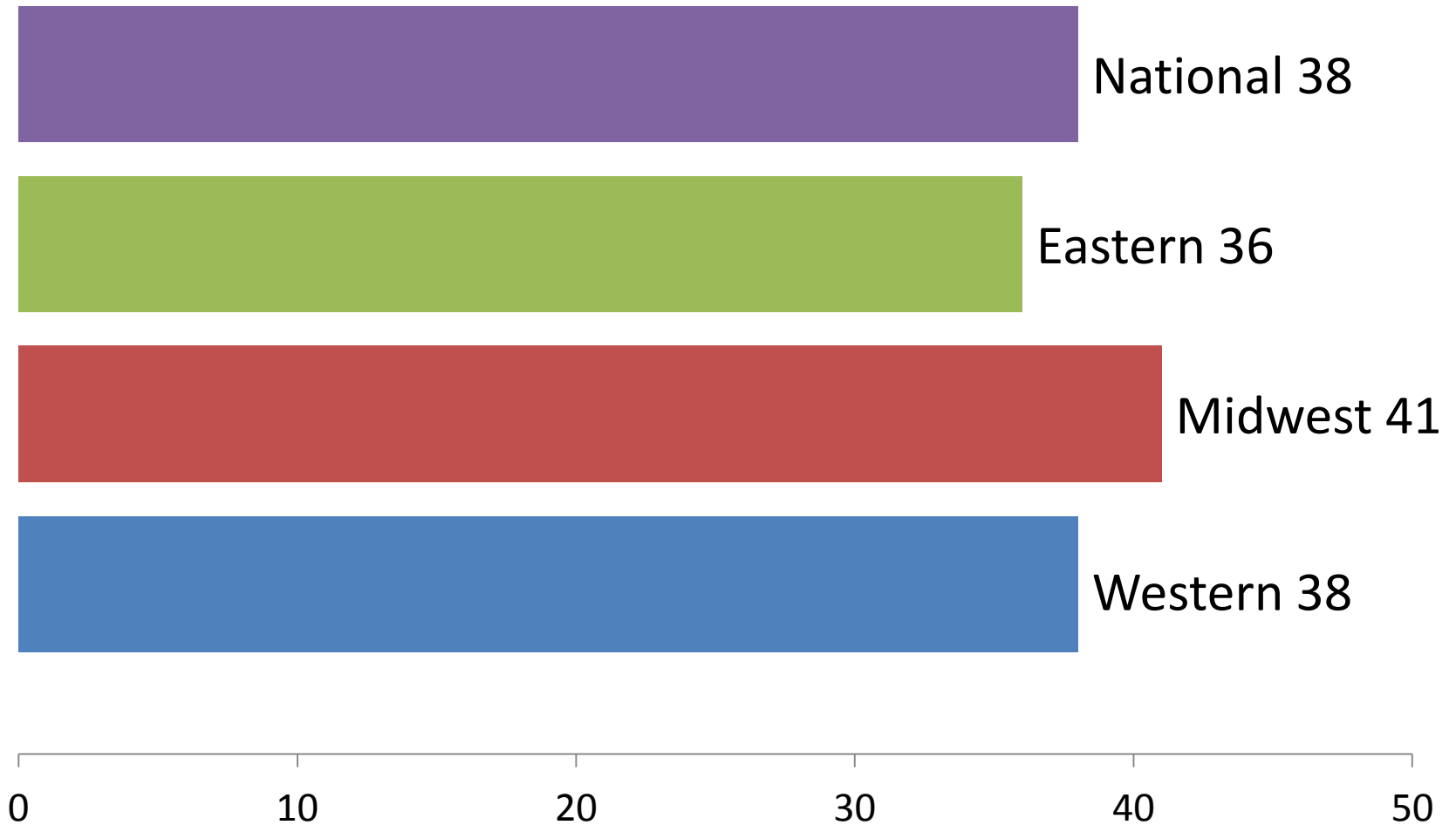
NAWS 2013-2014

Gender

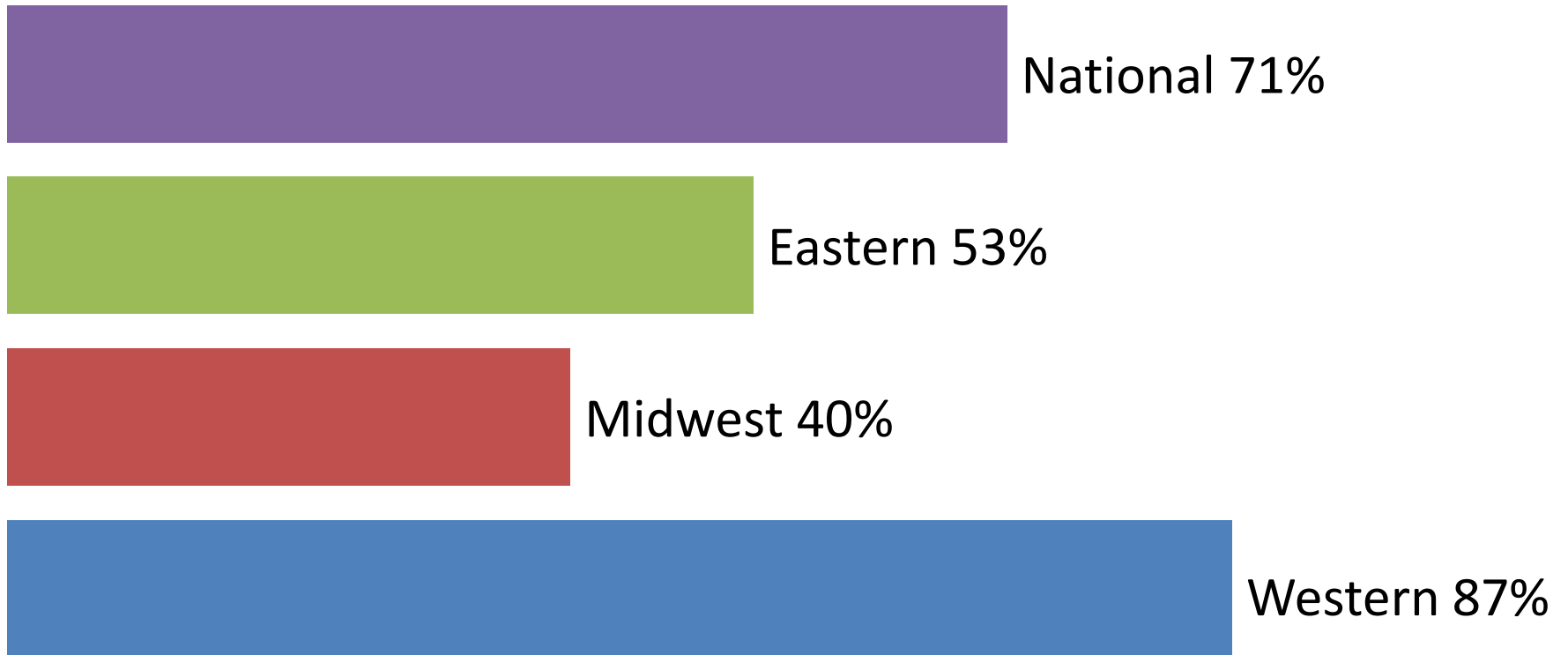


NAWS 2013-2014

Average Age



Place of Birth - Mexico



0%

20%

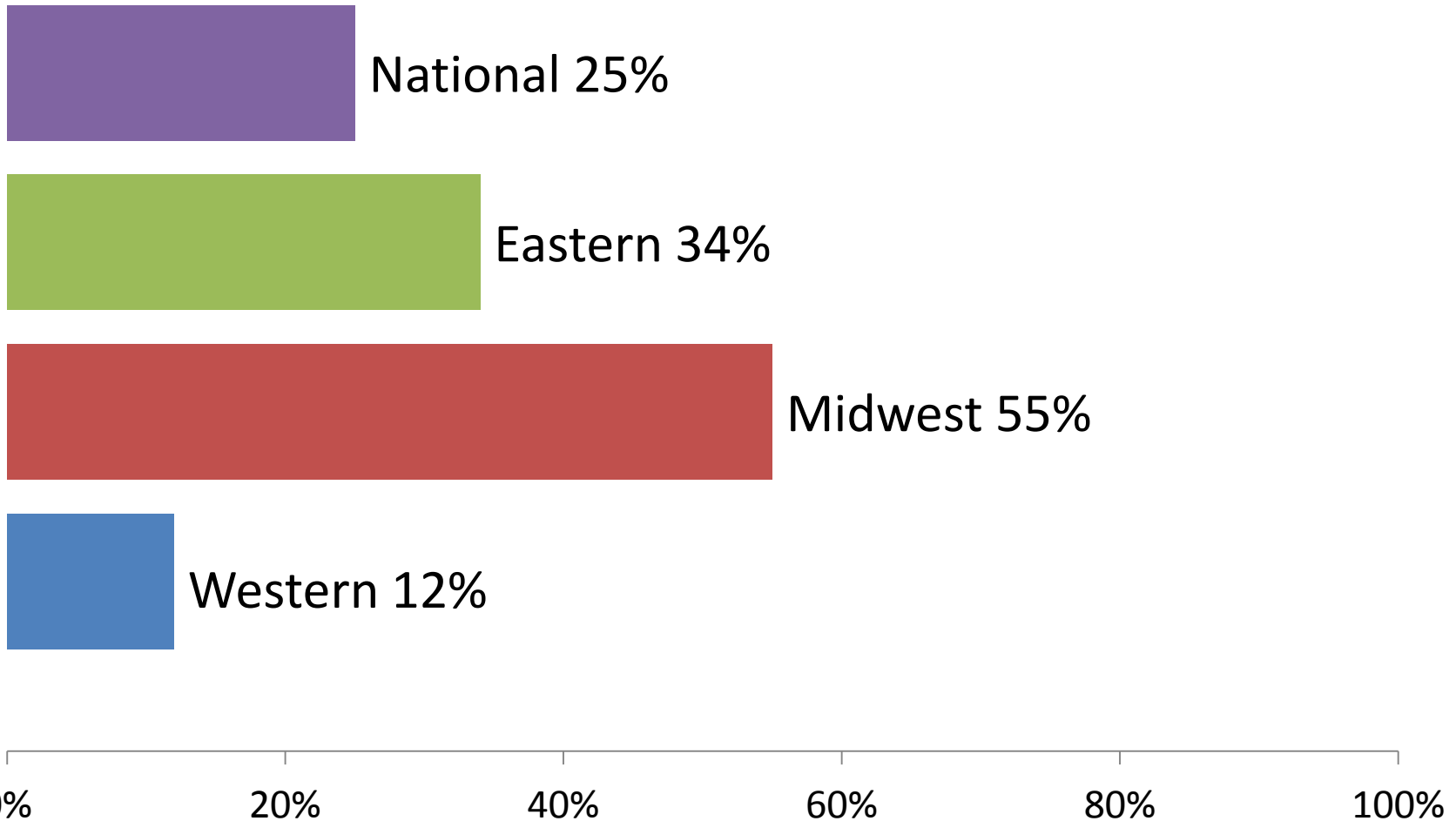
40%

60%

80%

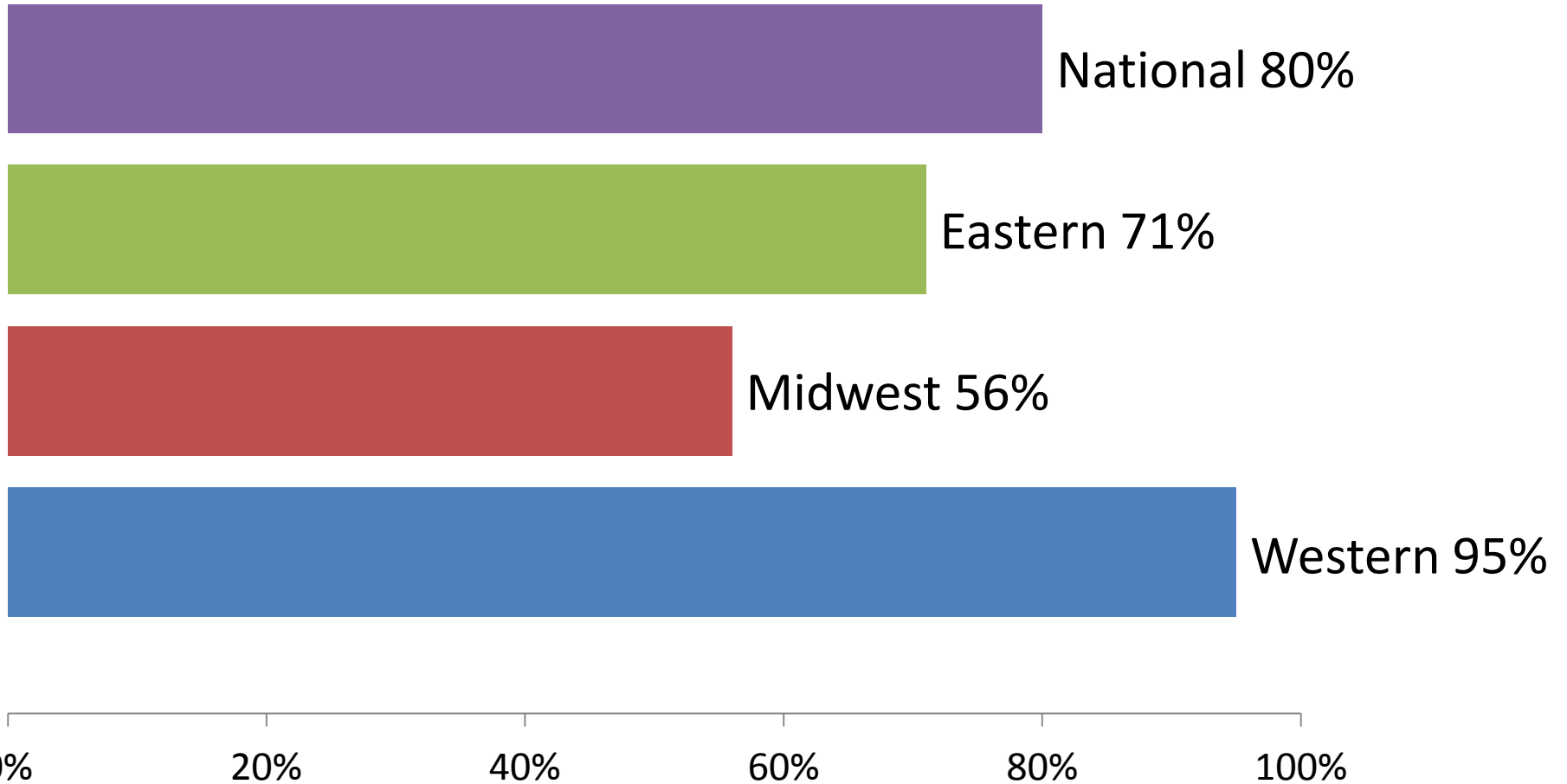
100%

Place of Birth – U.S./Puerto Rico



Hispanic

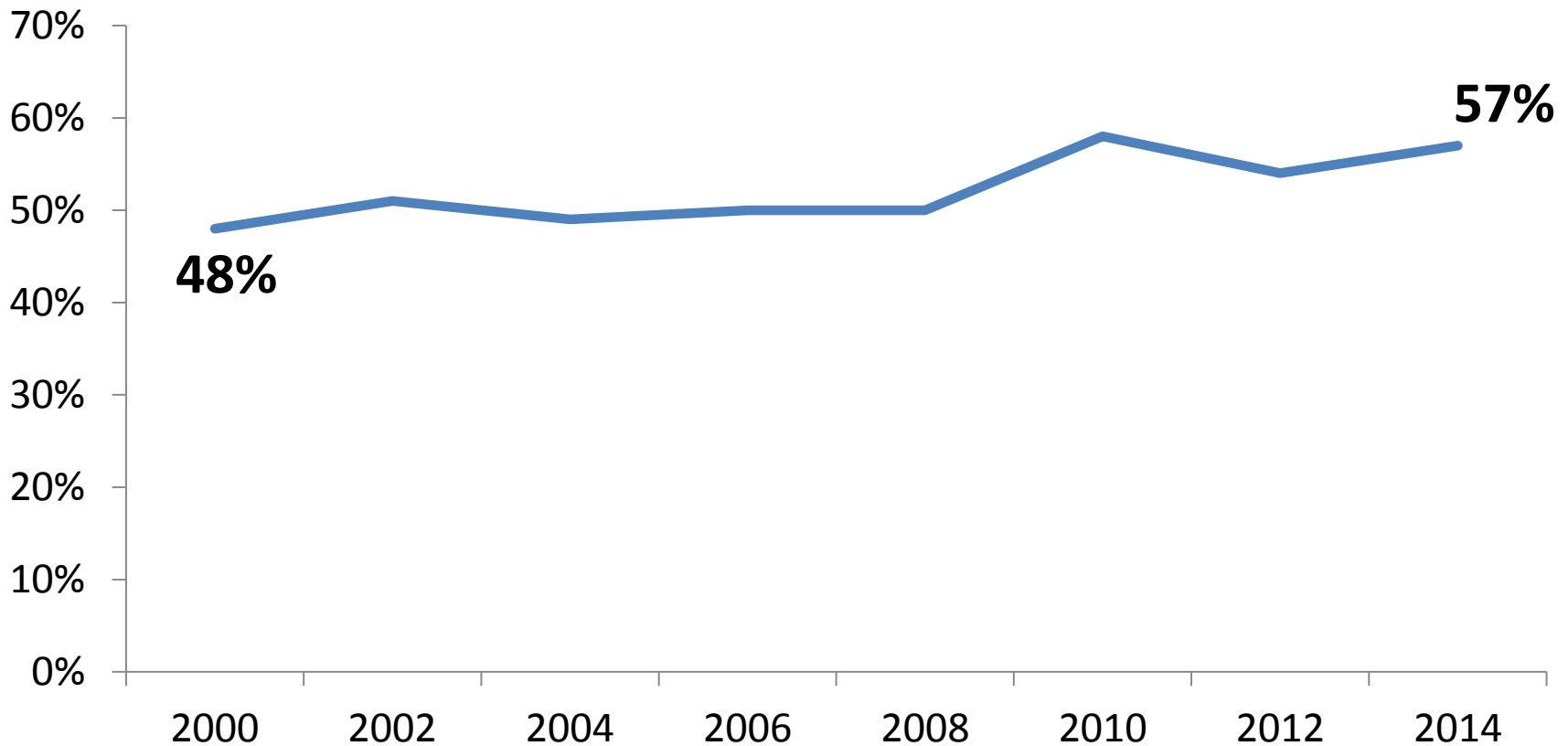
NAWS 2013-2014



Trend In Crop Workers' Parent Status

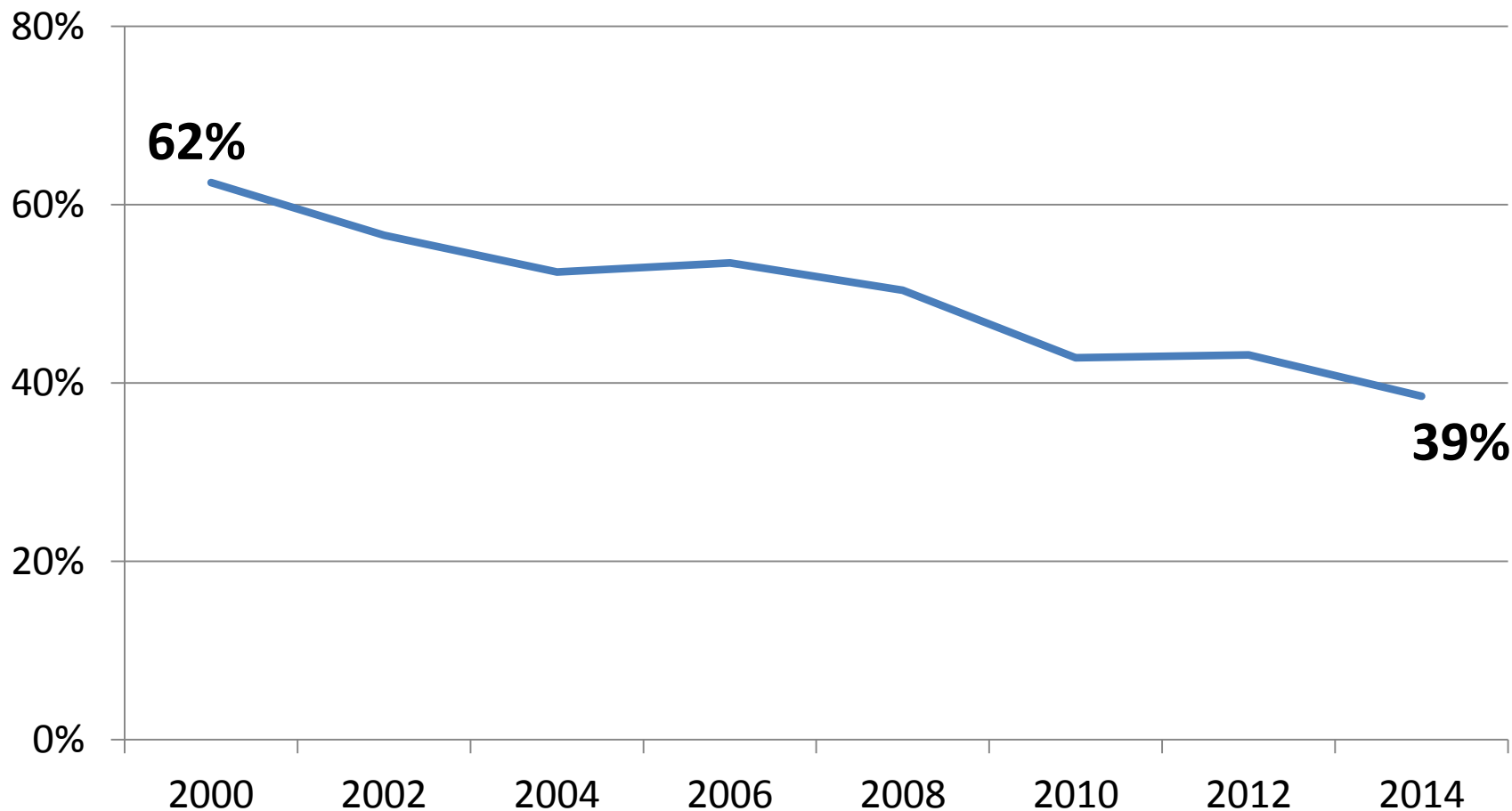
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National



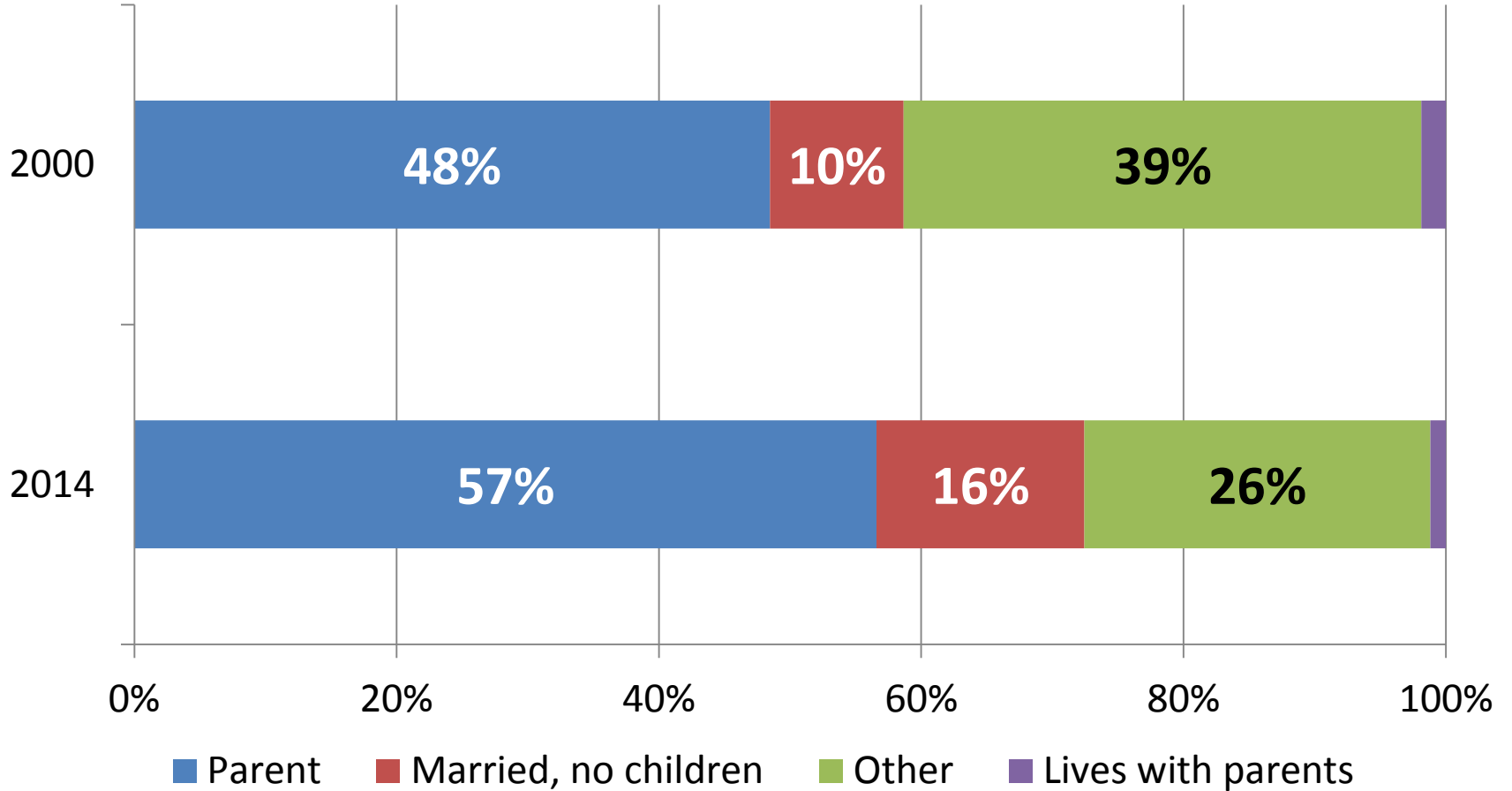
Trend in Share of Crop Workers Who Are Unaccompanied by Family

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



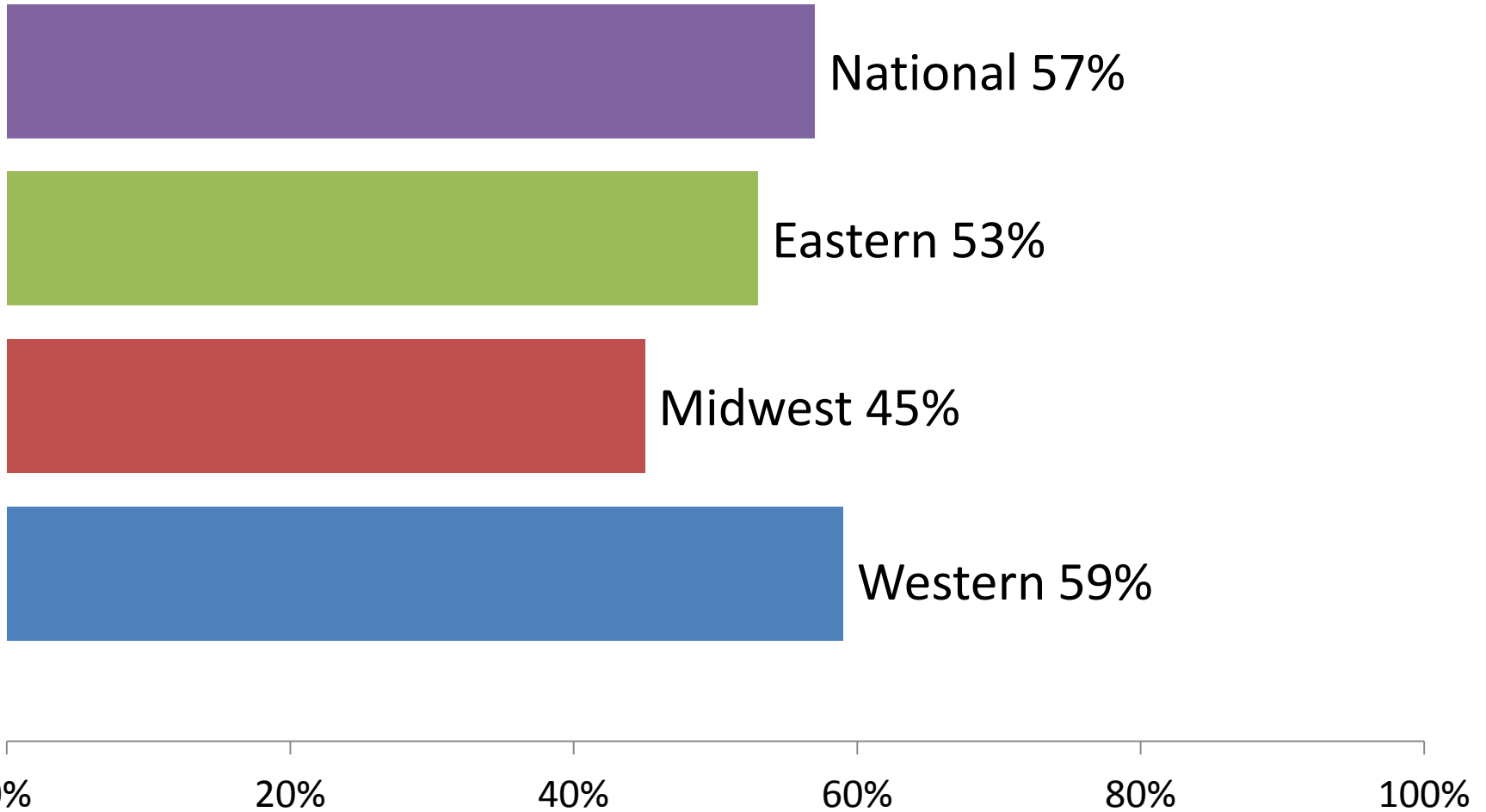
Family Composition of U.S. Crop Workers

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



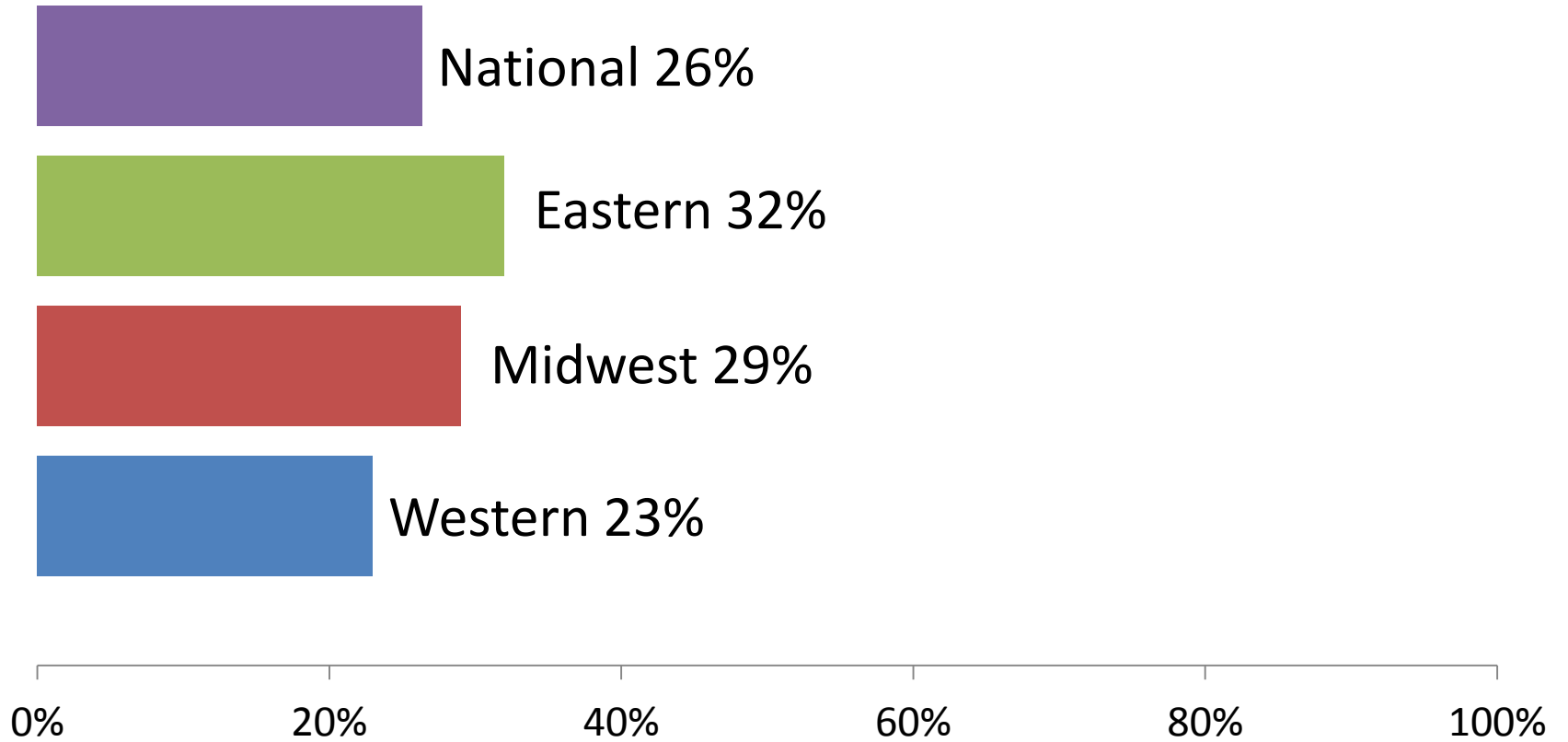
NAWS 2013-2014

Parent

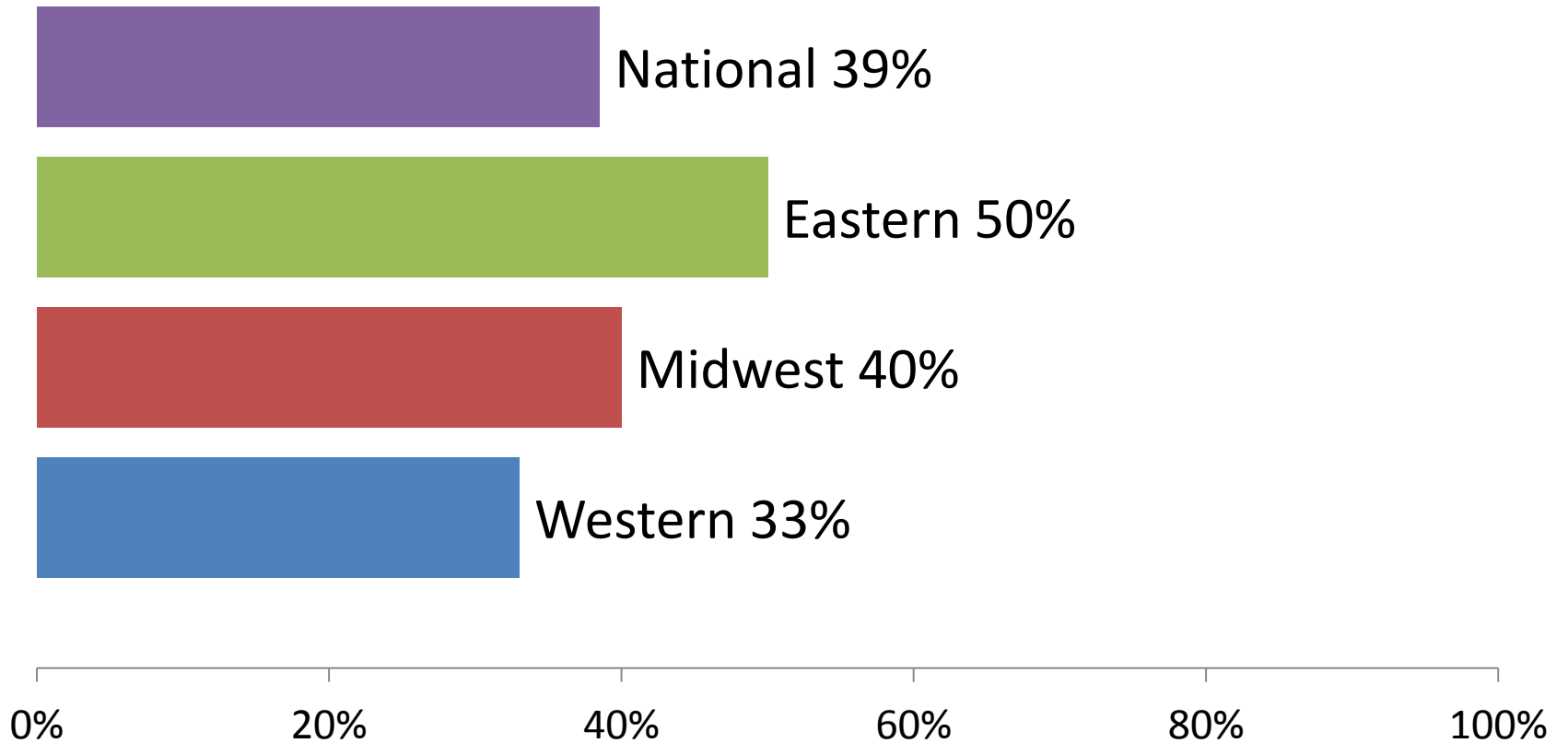


NAWS 2013-2014

Single



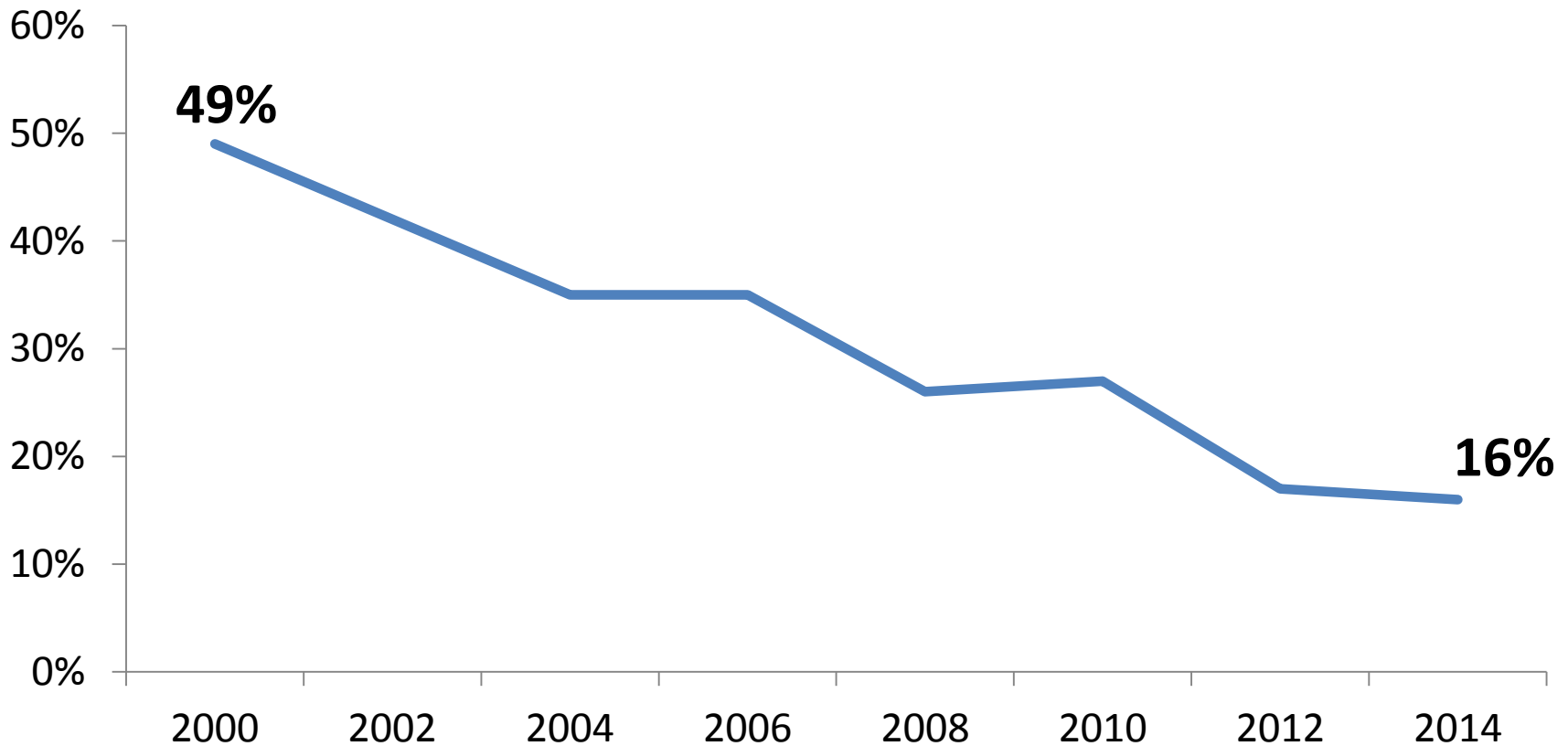
Unaccompanied by Nuclear Family



Trend In Crop Workers' Migrancy

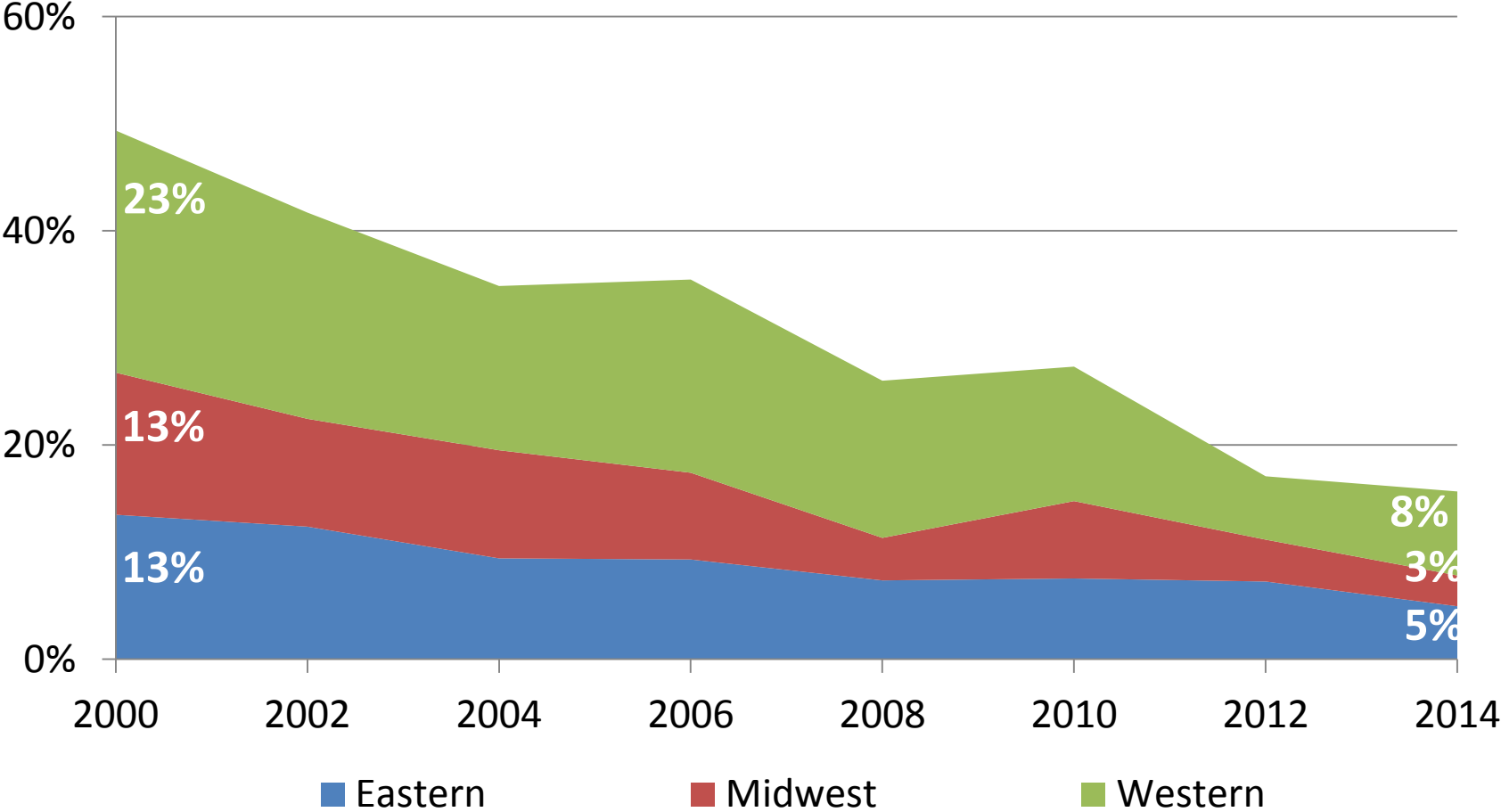
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National



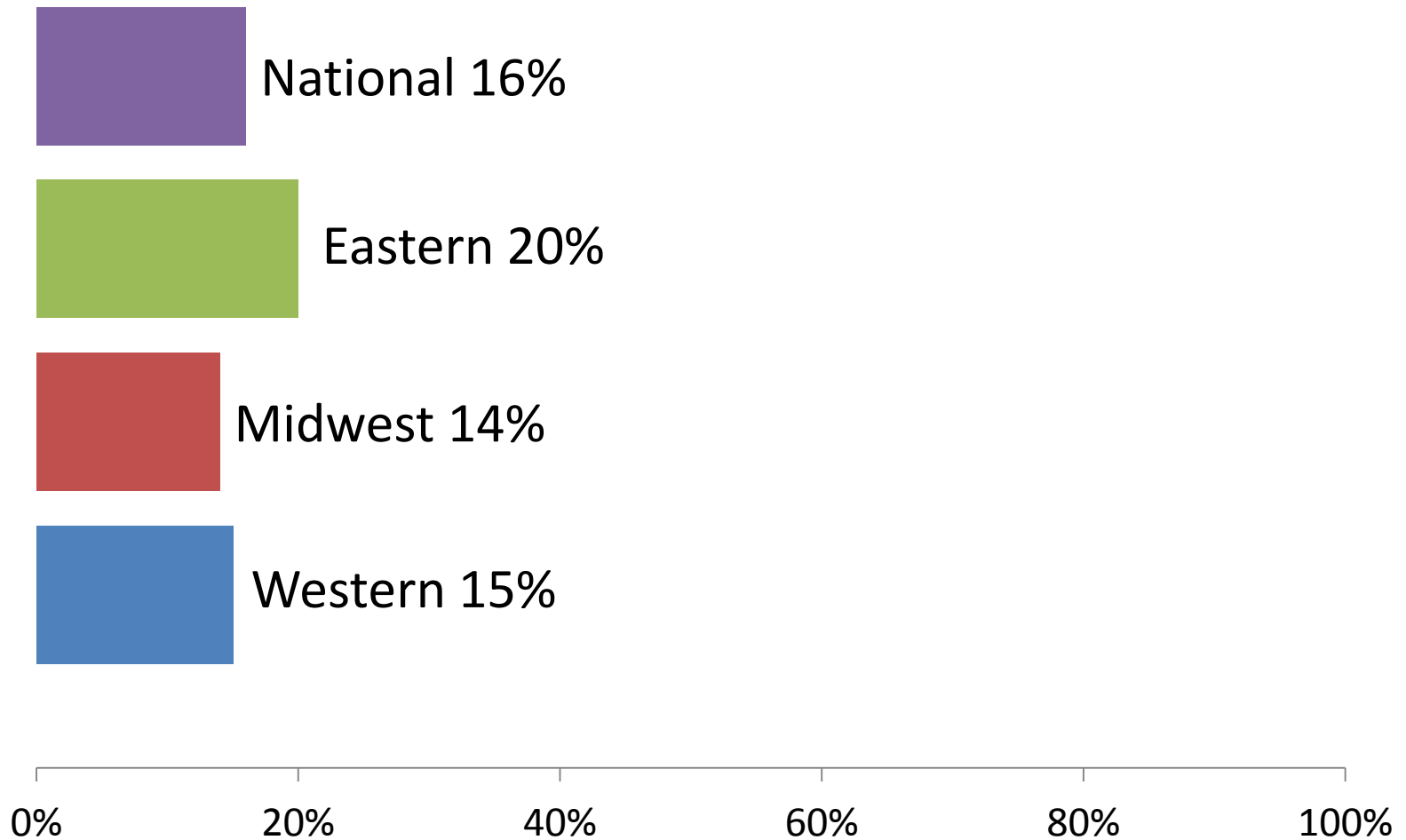
Trend in Share of Crop Workers That Were Migrant

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



NAWS 2013-2014

Migratory



Migratory Agricultural Workers Crossing the Border to Do US Crop Work

Map source: <http://travel.state.gov/content/dam/tsg-global/country-maps/mx-map.gif>

Data source: National Agricultural Workers Survey



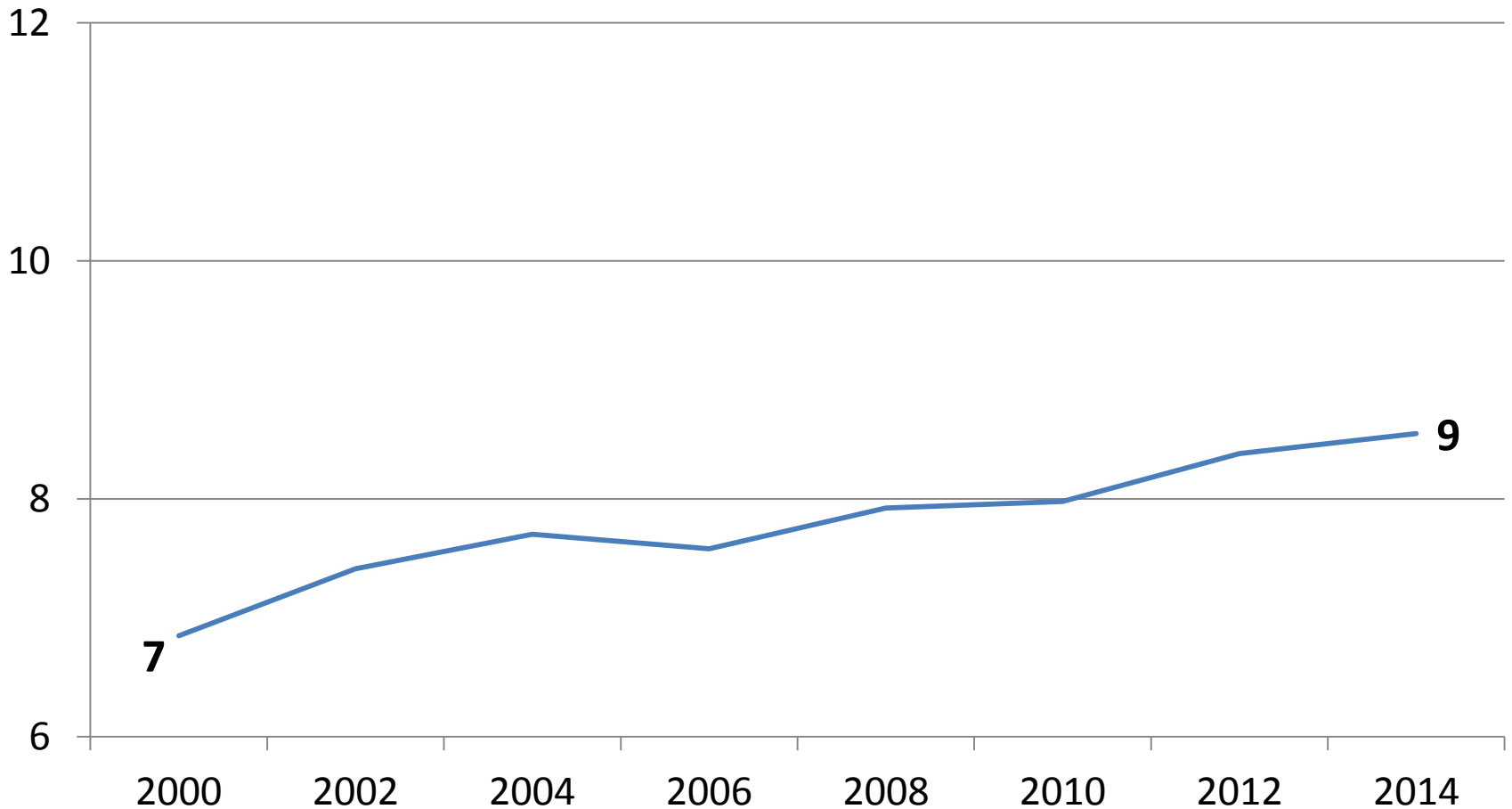
Social Determinants of Health

- Education
- Language use
- Housing
- Poverty
- Employment
- Transportation
- Use of social services



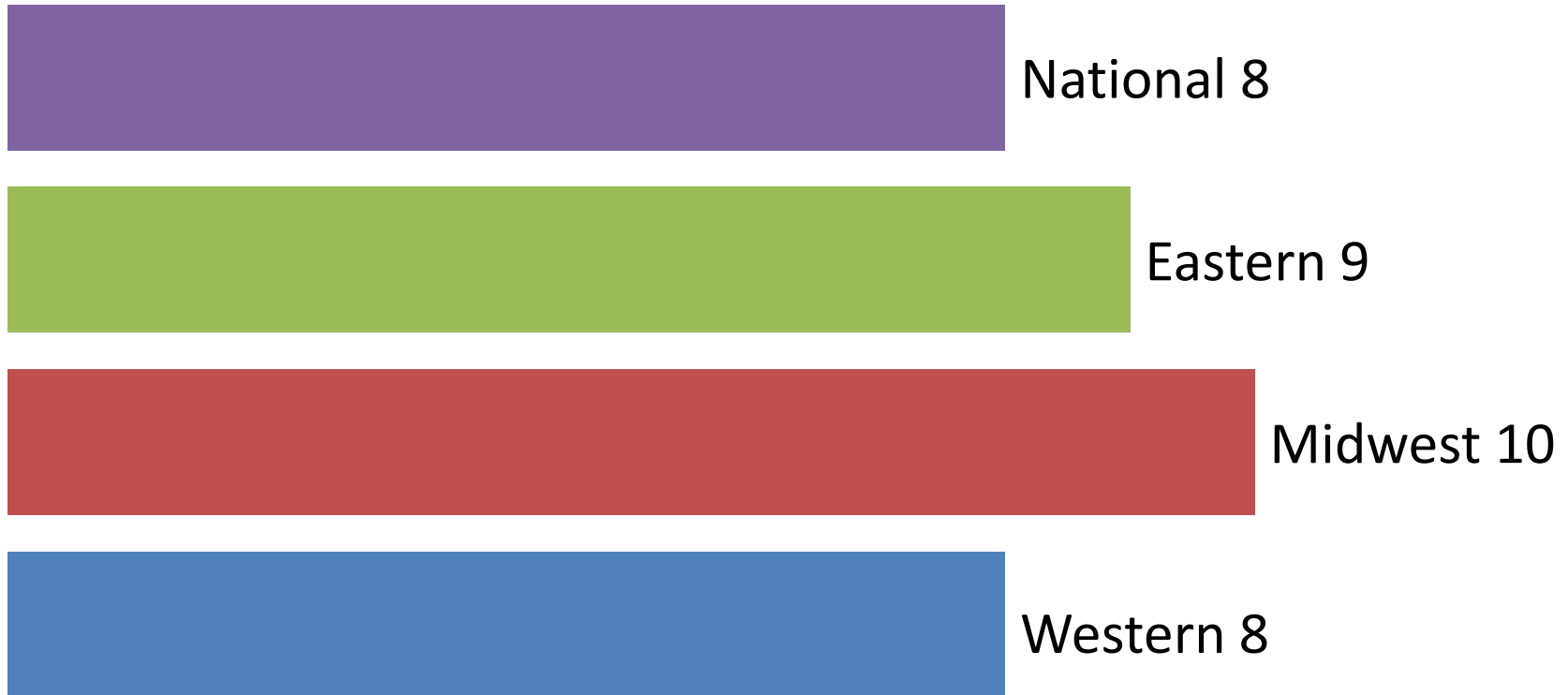
Trend in Average Years of Education Completed

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



NAWS 2013-2014

Highest Grade Completed



0

2

4

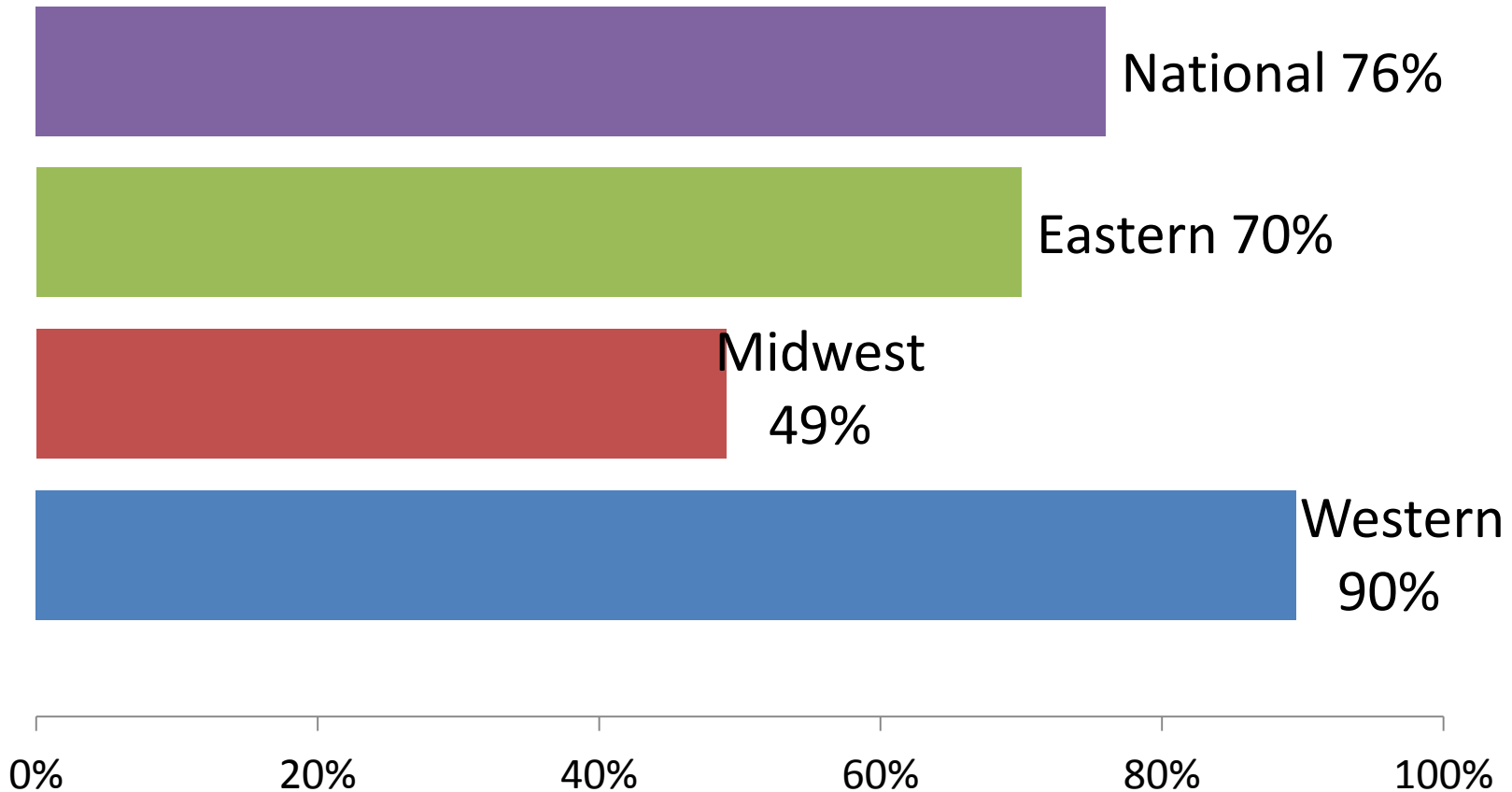
6

8

10

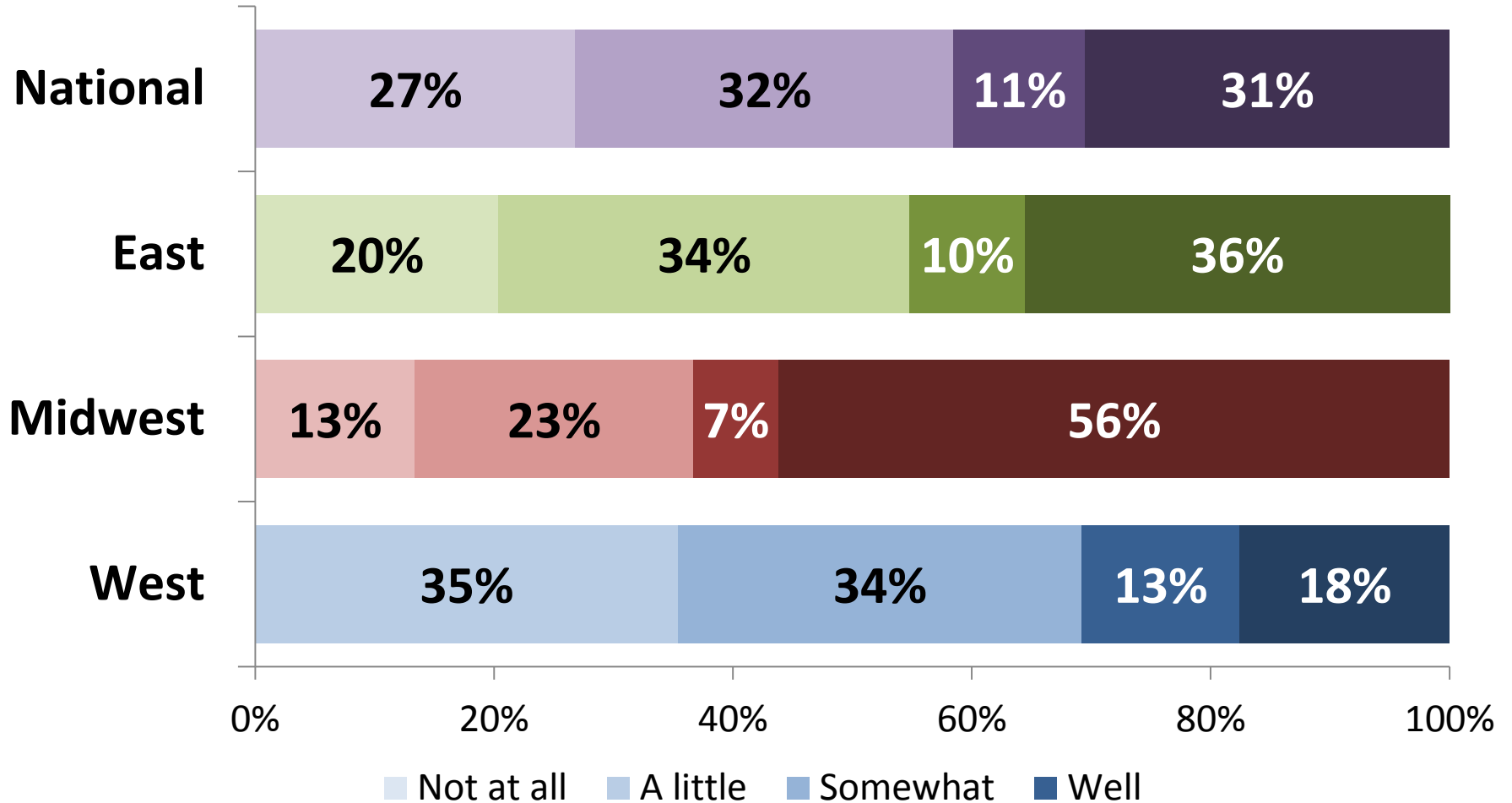
12

Primary Language Is Not English



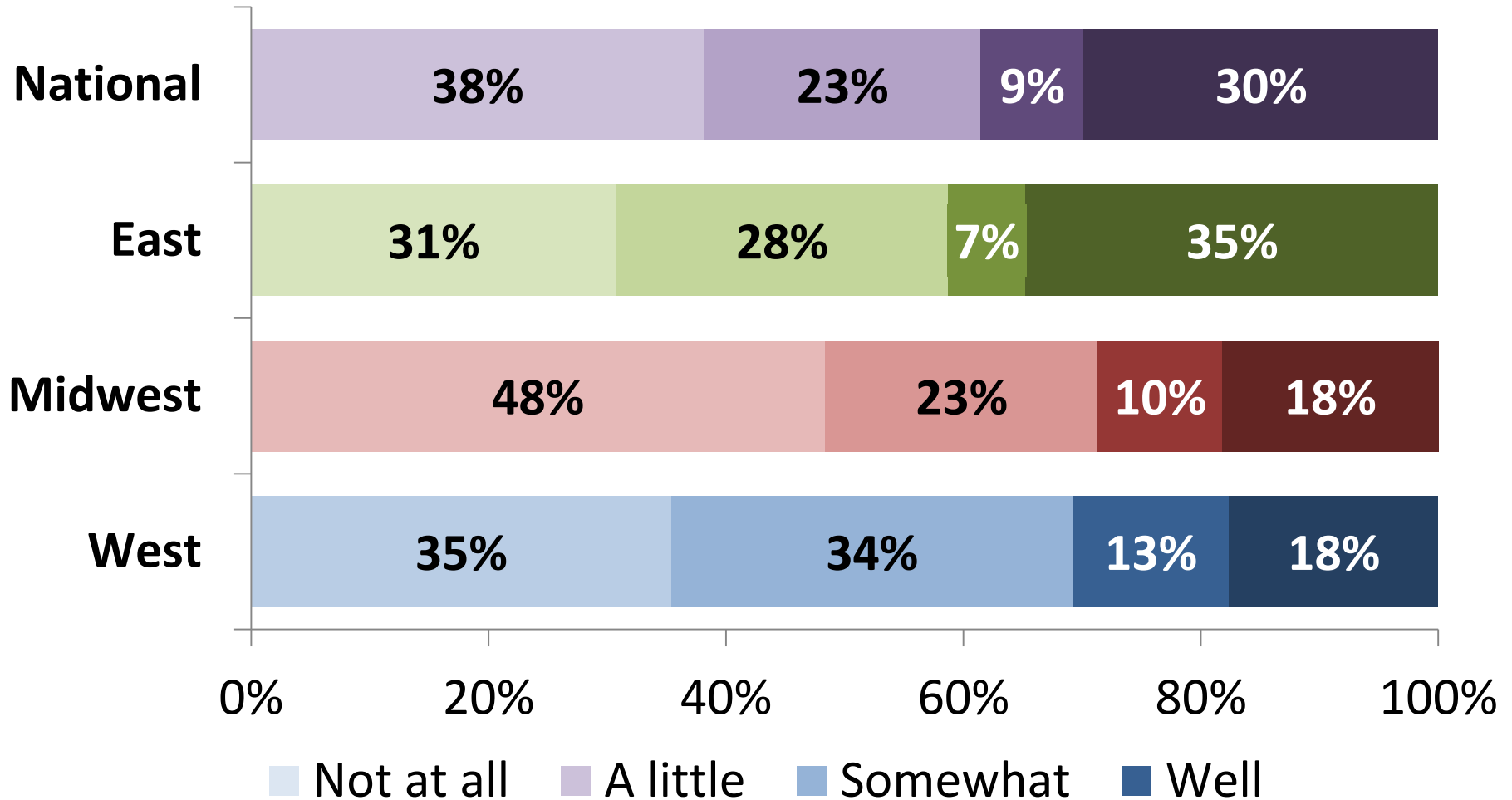
NAWS 2013-2014

English Speaking Skills



NAWS 2013-2014

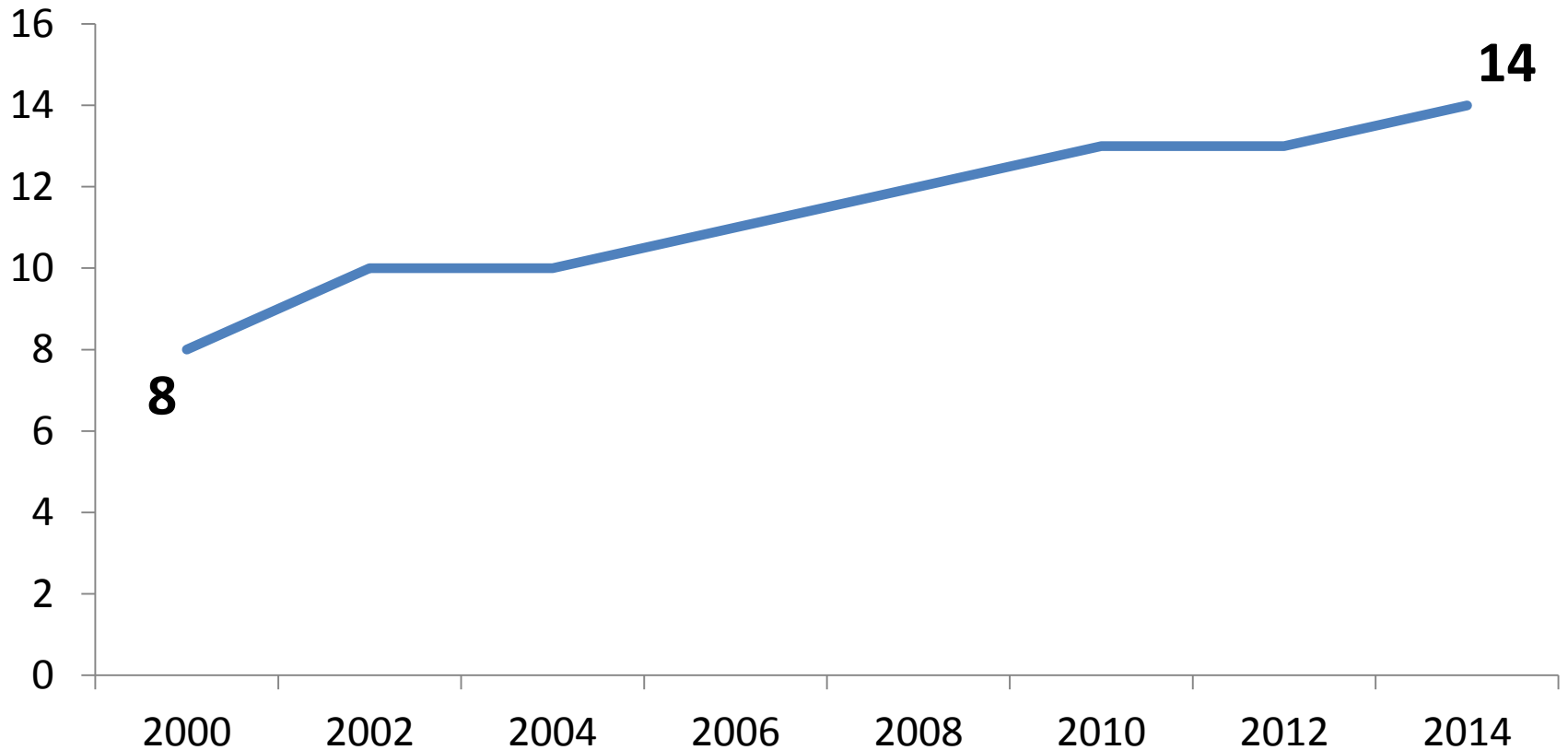
English Reading Skills



Trend In Years of Farm Work Experience

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

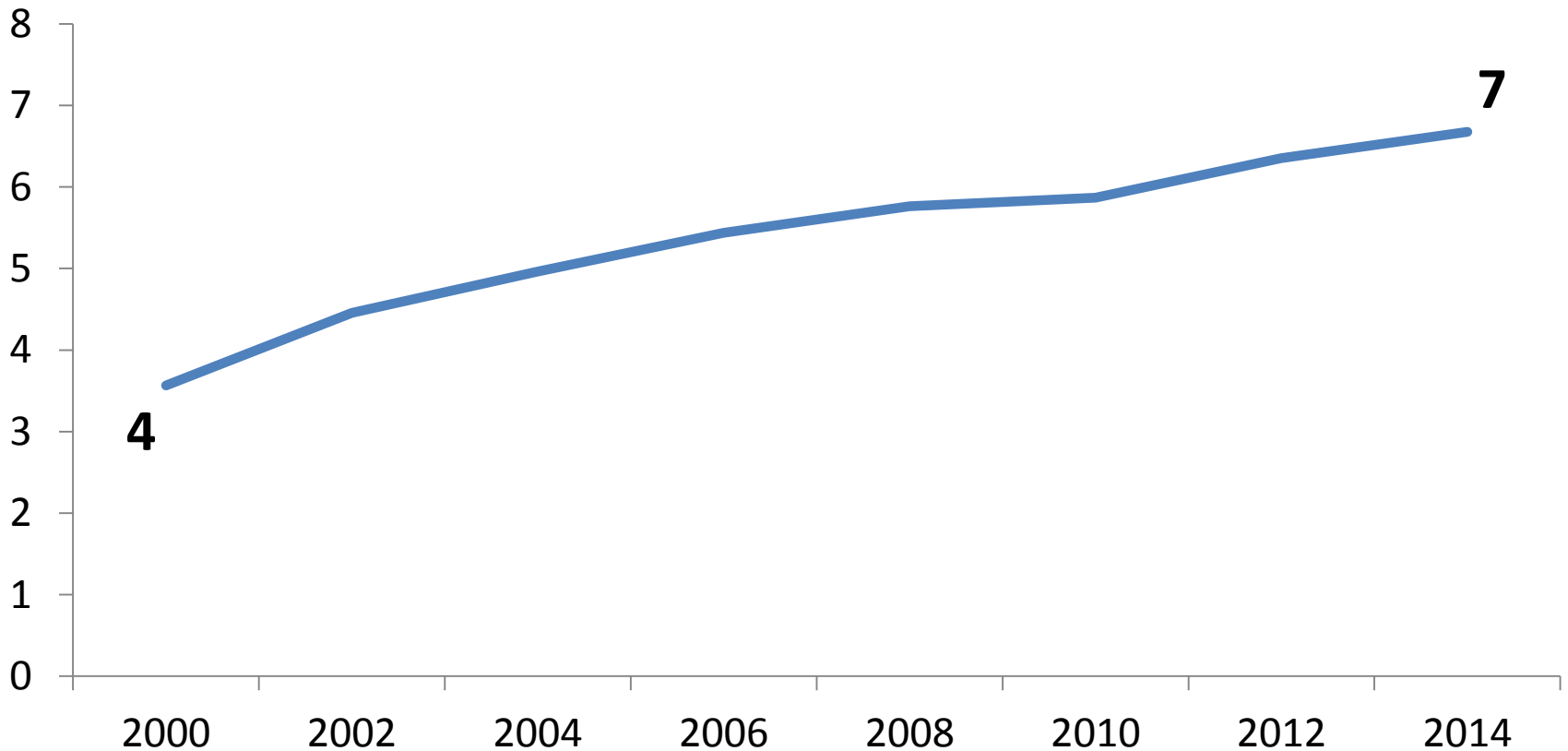
National



Trend In Years With Current Employer

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

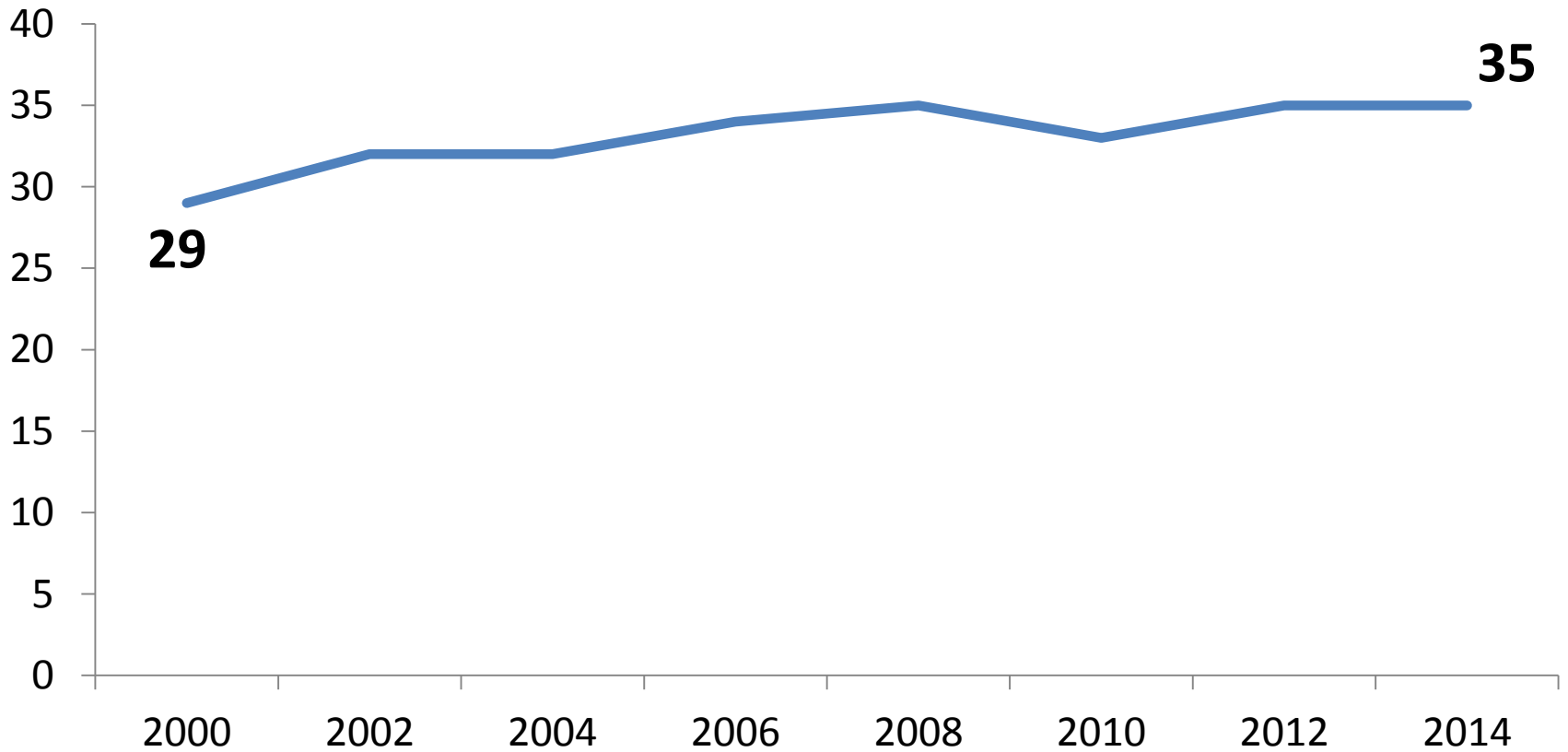
National



Trend In Crop Workers' Number of Work Weeks

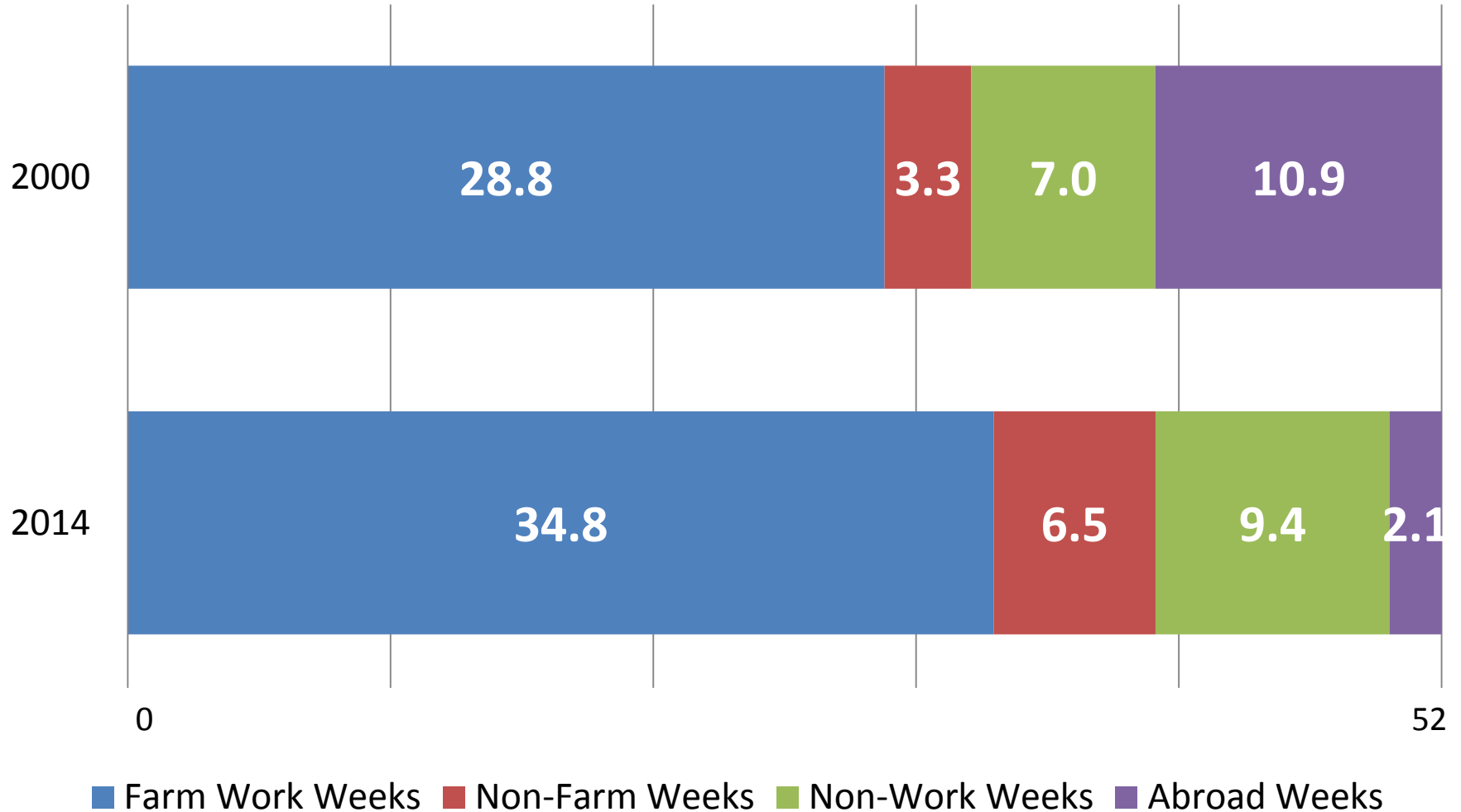
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National



Number of Weeks Spent by U.S. Crop Workers in Work and Non-Work Activities

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)





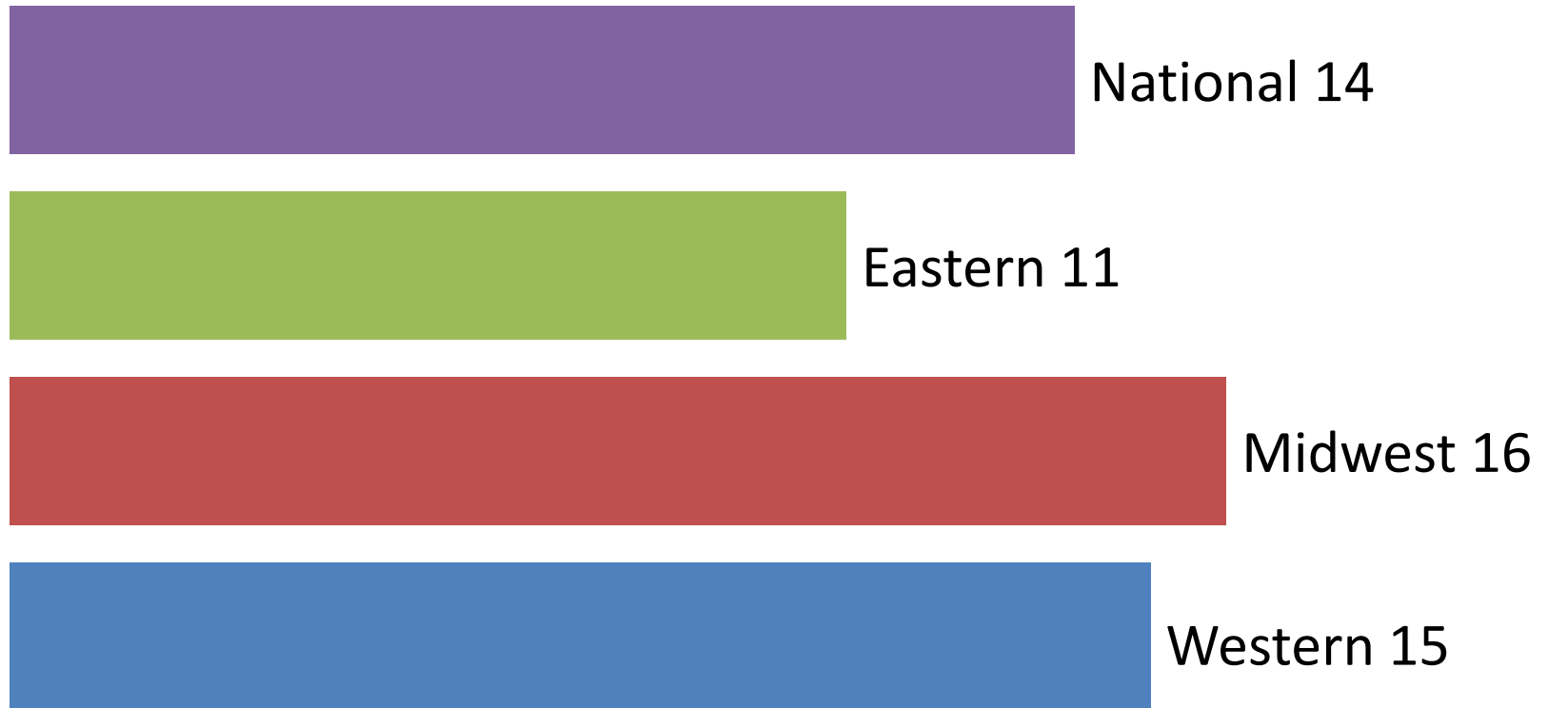
Crop Workers with Non-Farm Jobs

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

- The average number of non-farm work weeks increased from 25 to 26 weeks for those who had a non-farm job between 2000 and 2014.
- The percent of crop workers who had non-farm jobs increased from 13 percent to 25 percent between 2000 and 2014.

NAWS 2013-2014

Years of Farm Work Experience



0

5

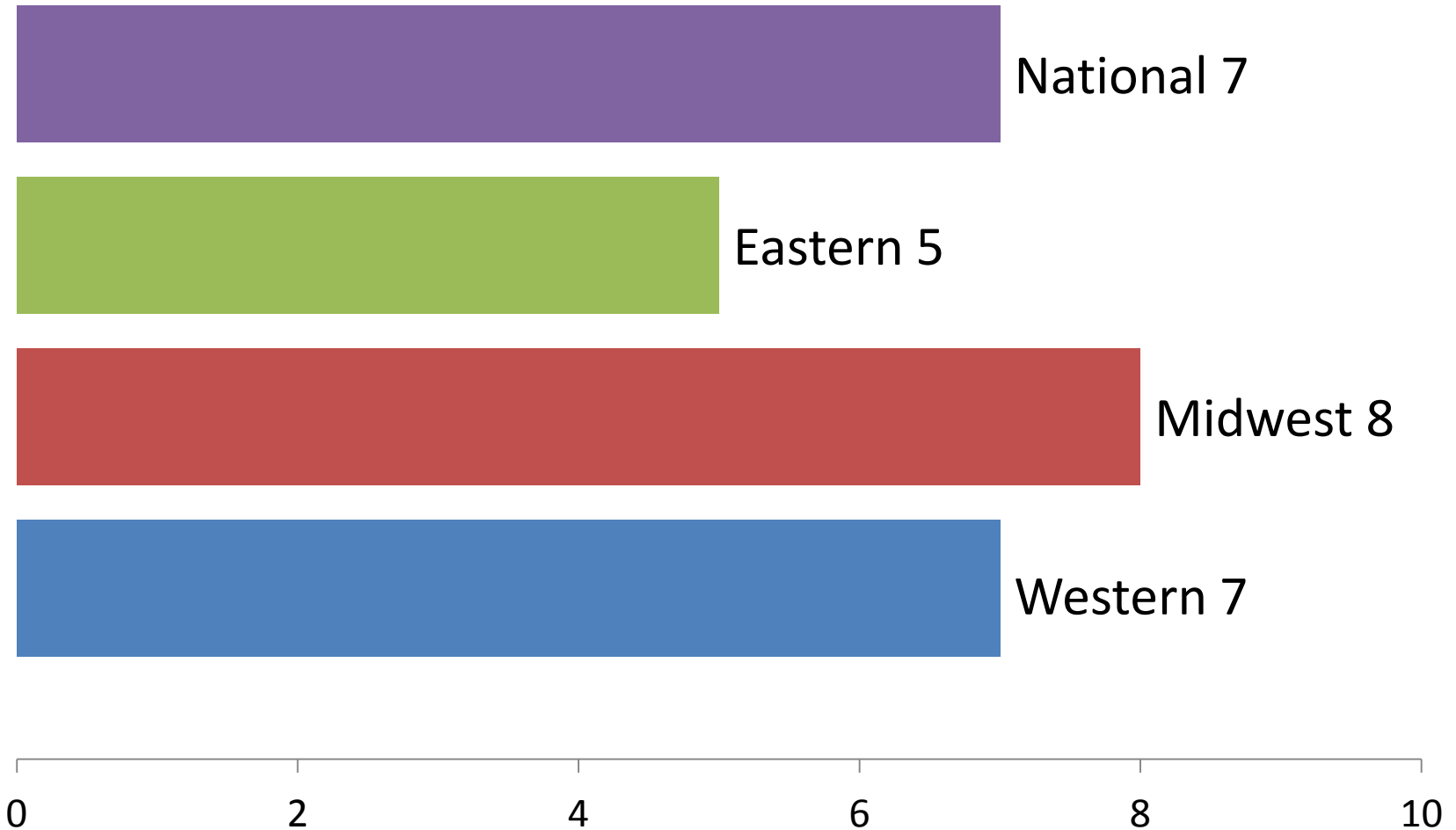
10

15

20

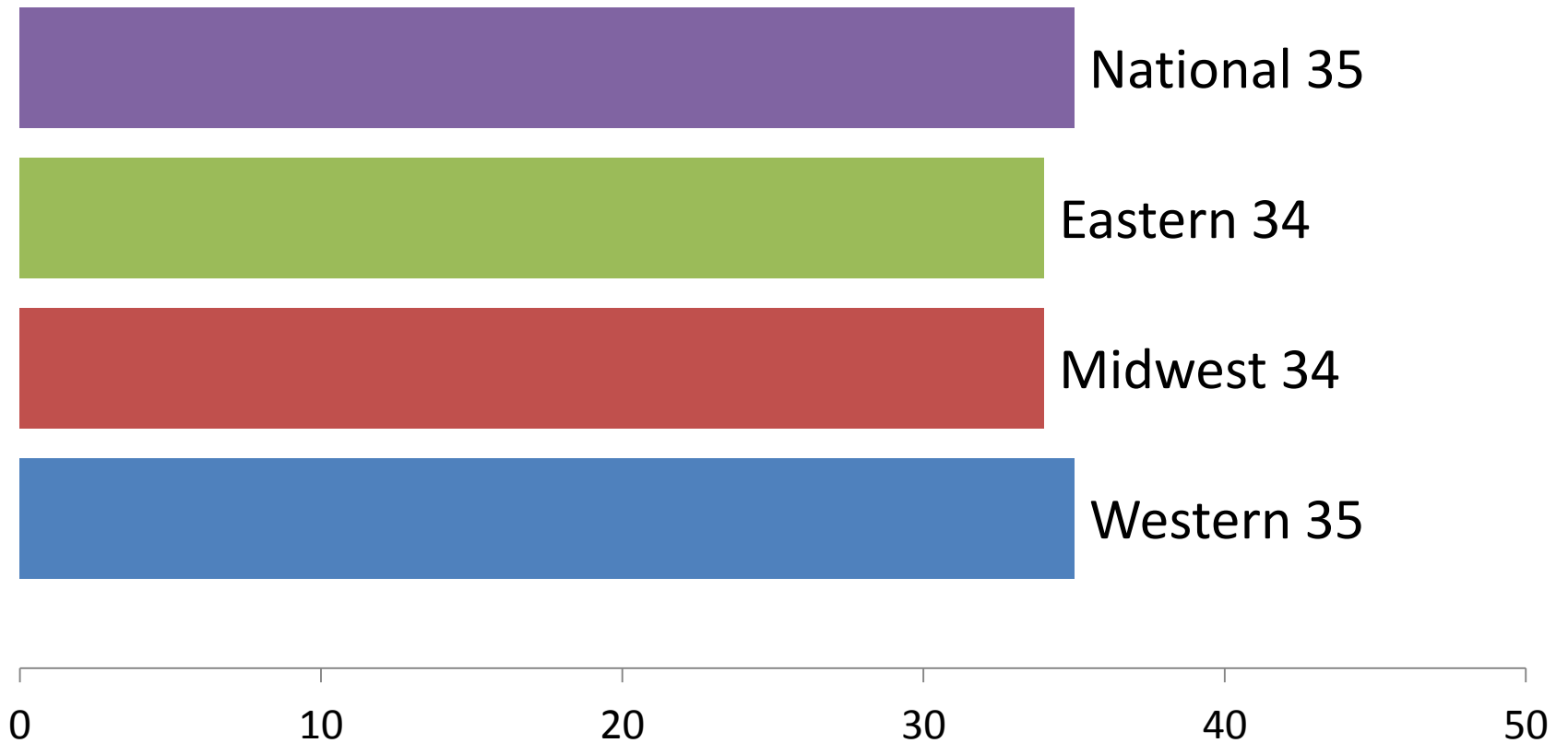
NAWS 2013-2014

Years With Current Employer



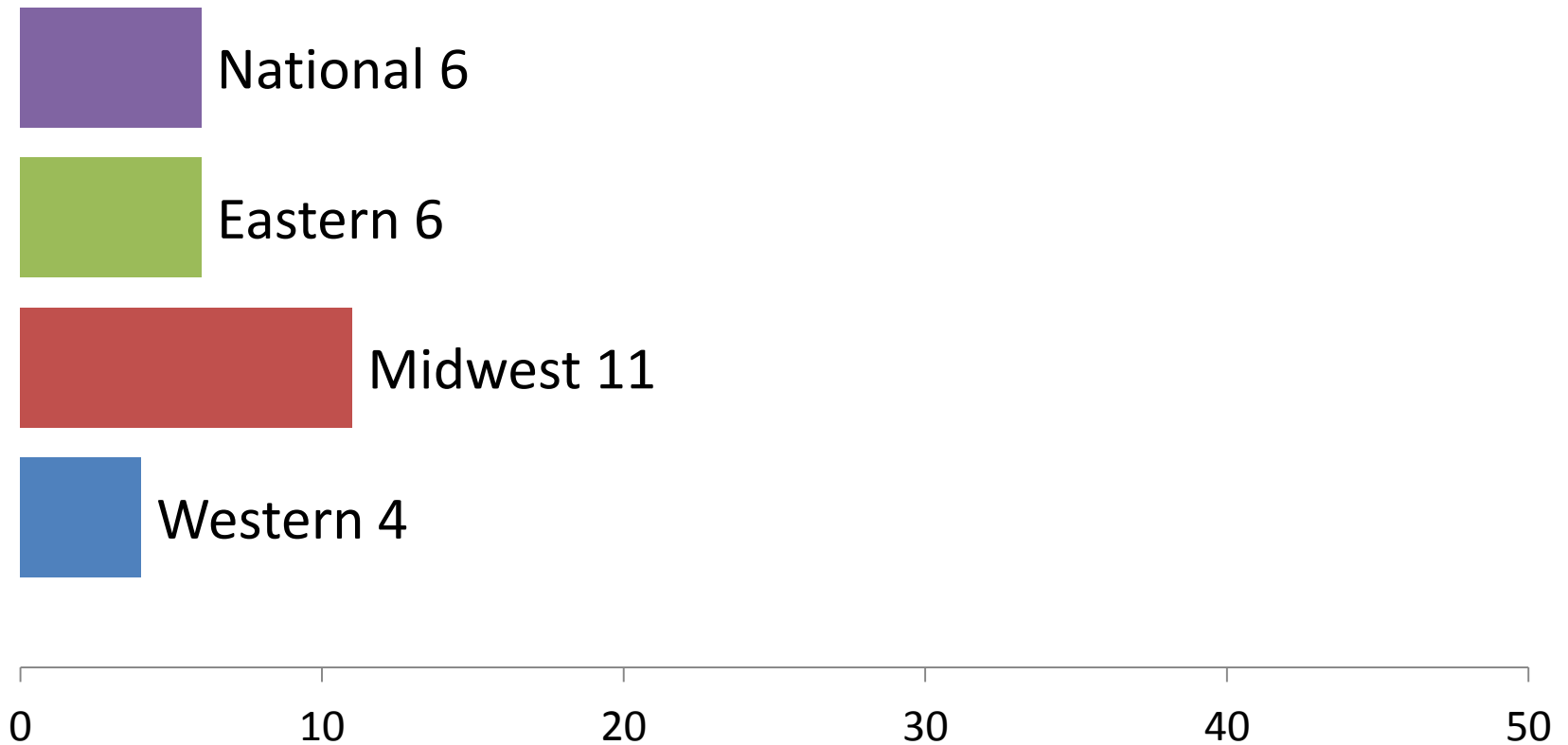
NAWS 2013-2014

Number of Farm Work Weeks Per Year



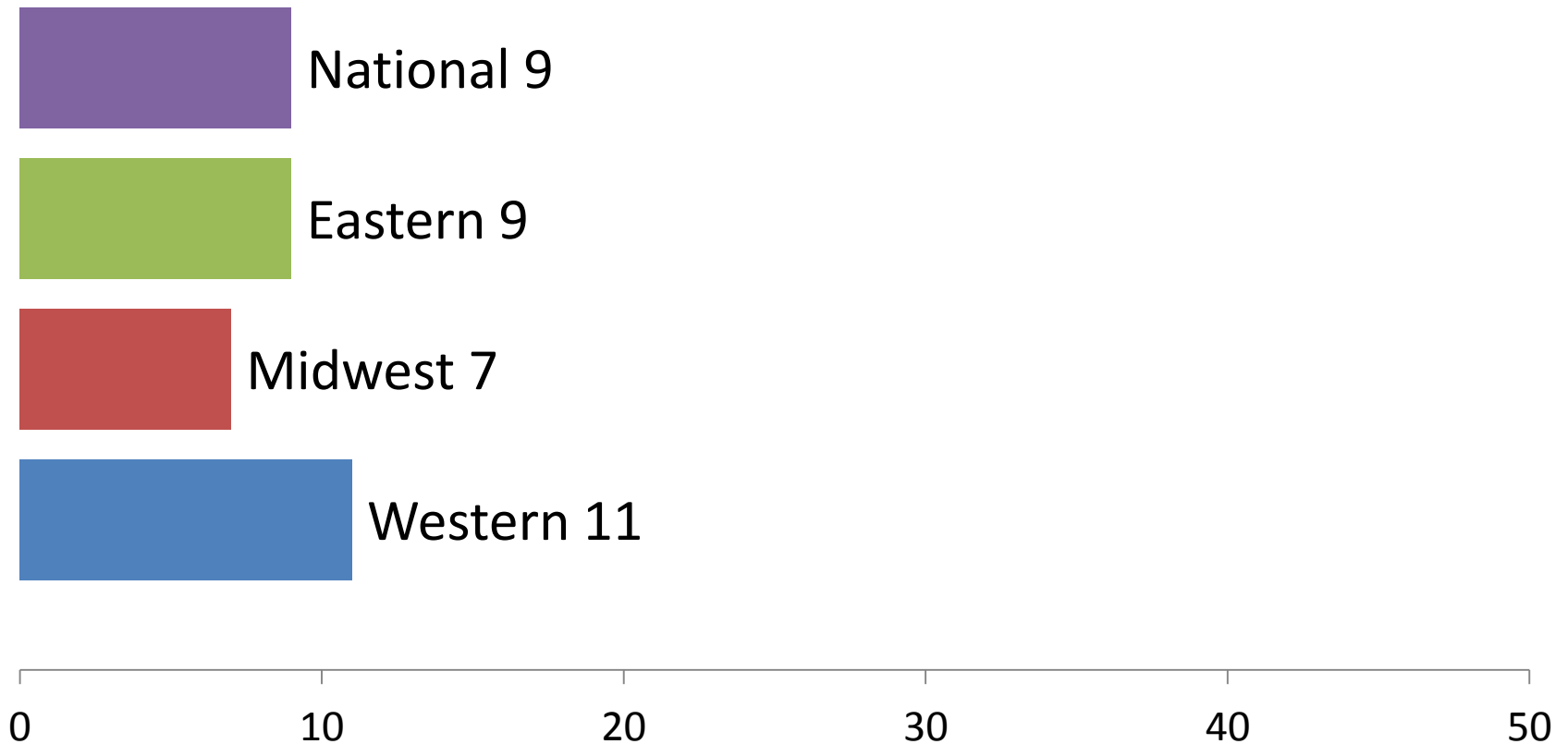
NAWS 2013-2014

Number of Non-Farm Work Weeks Per Year



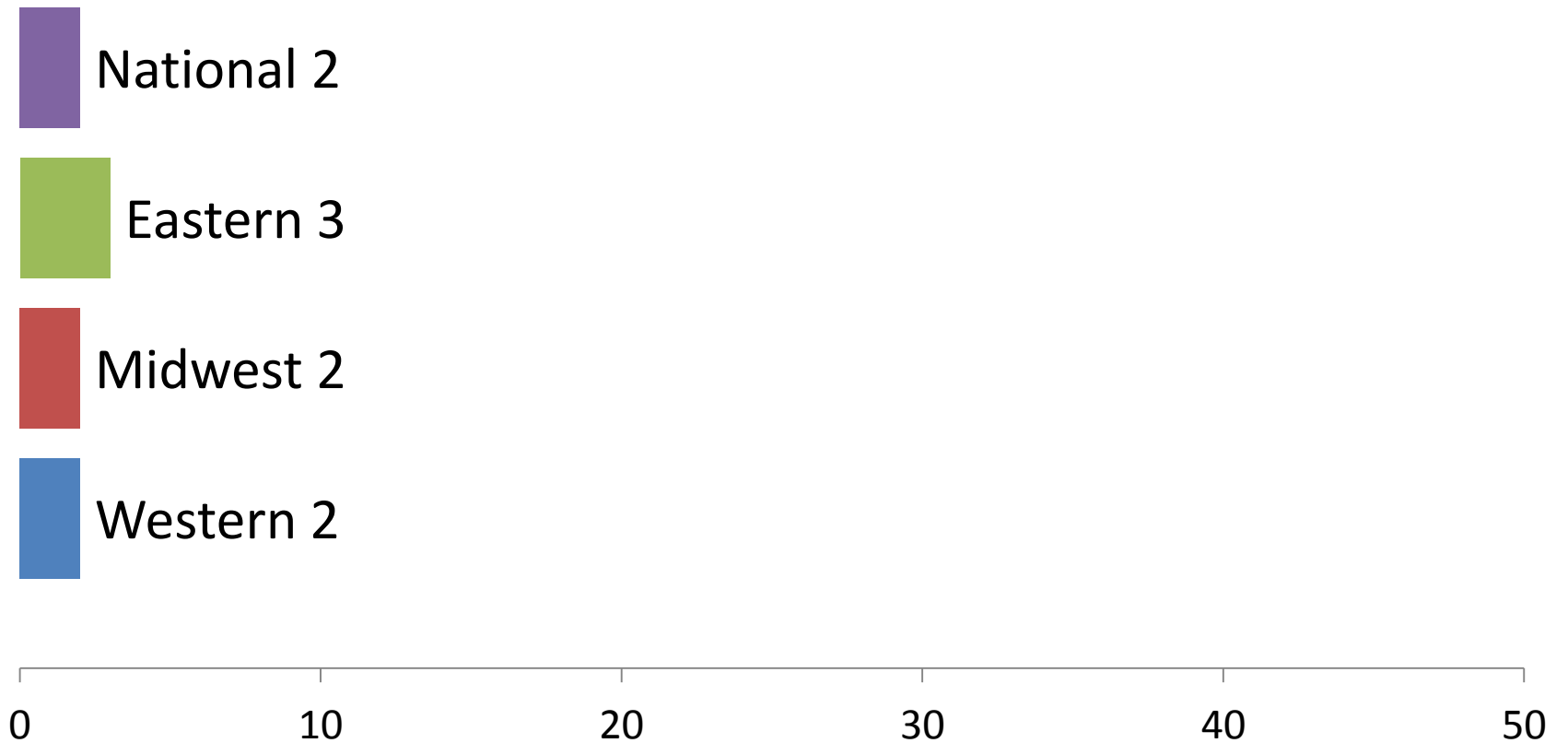
NAWS 2013-2014

Number of Non-Work Weeks Per Year



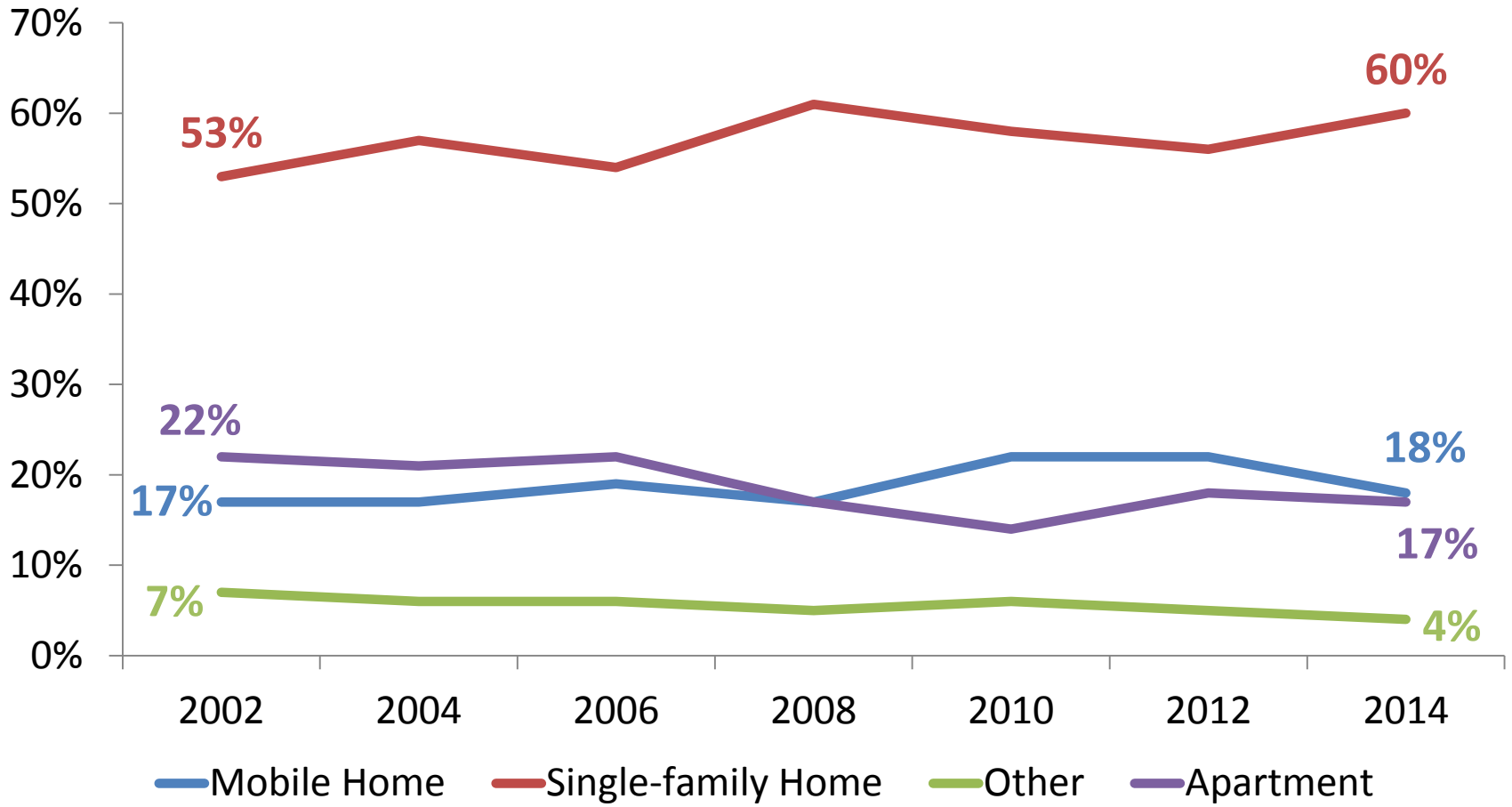
NAWS 2013-2014

Number of Abroad Weeks Per Year



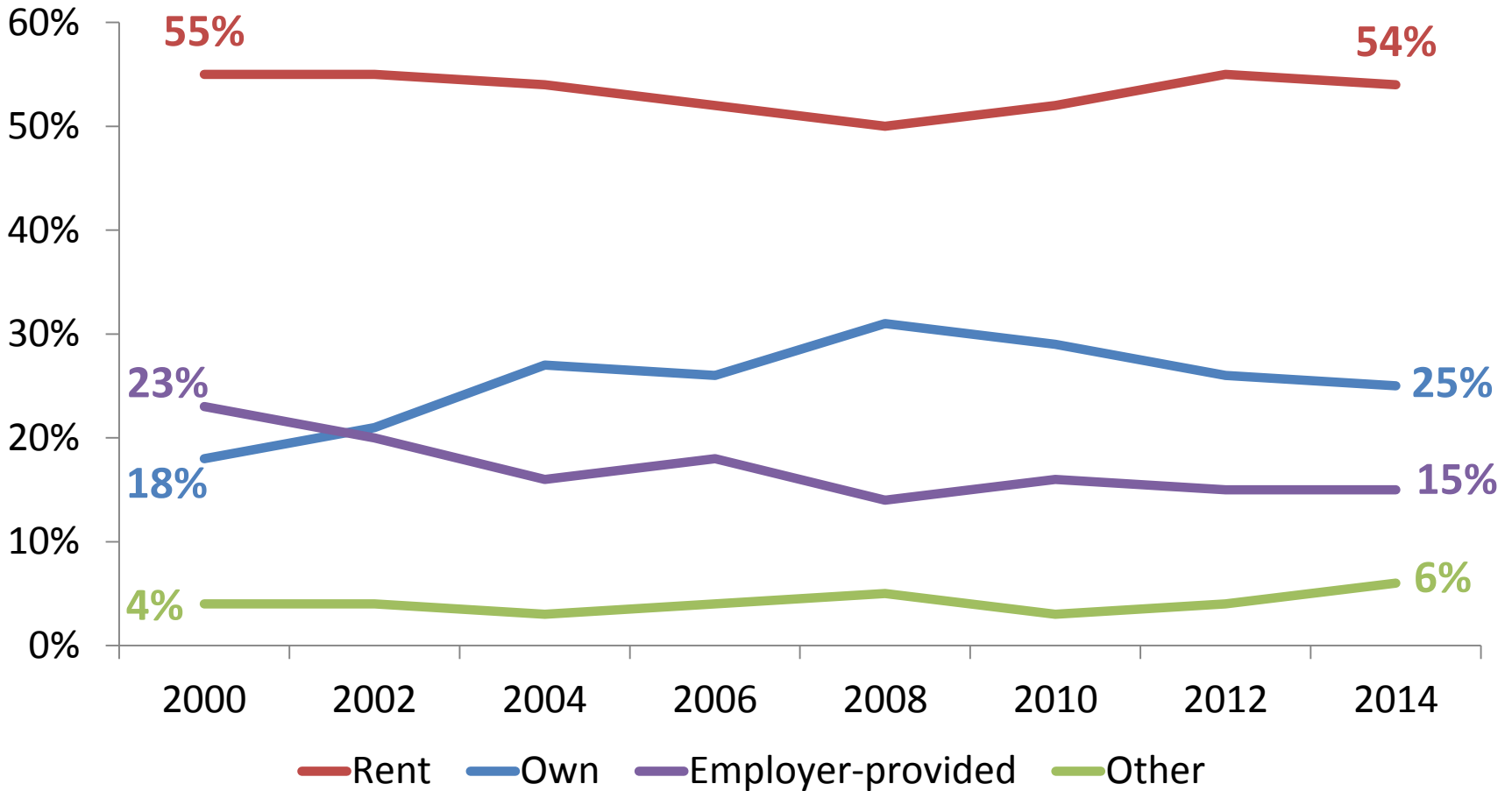
Trends In Type of Housing

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

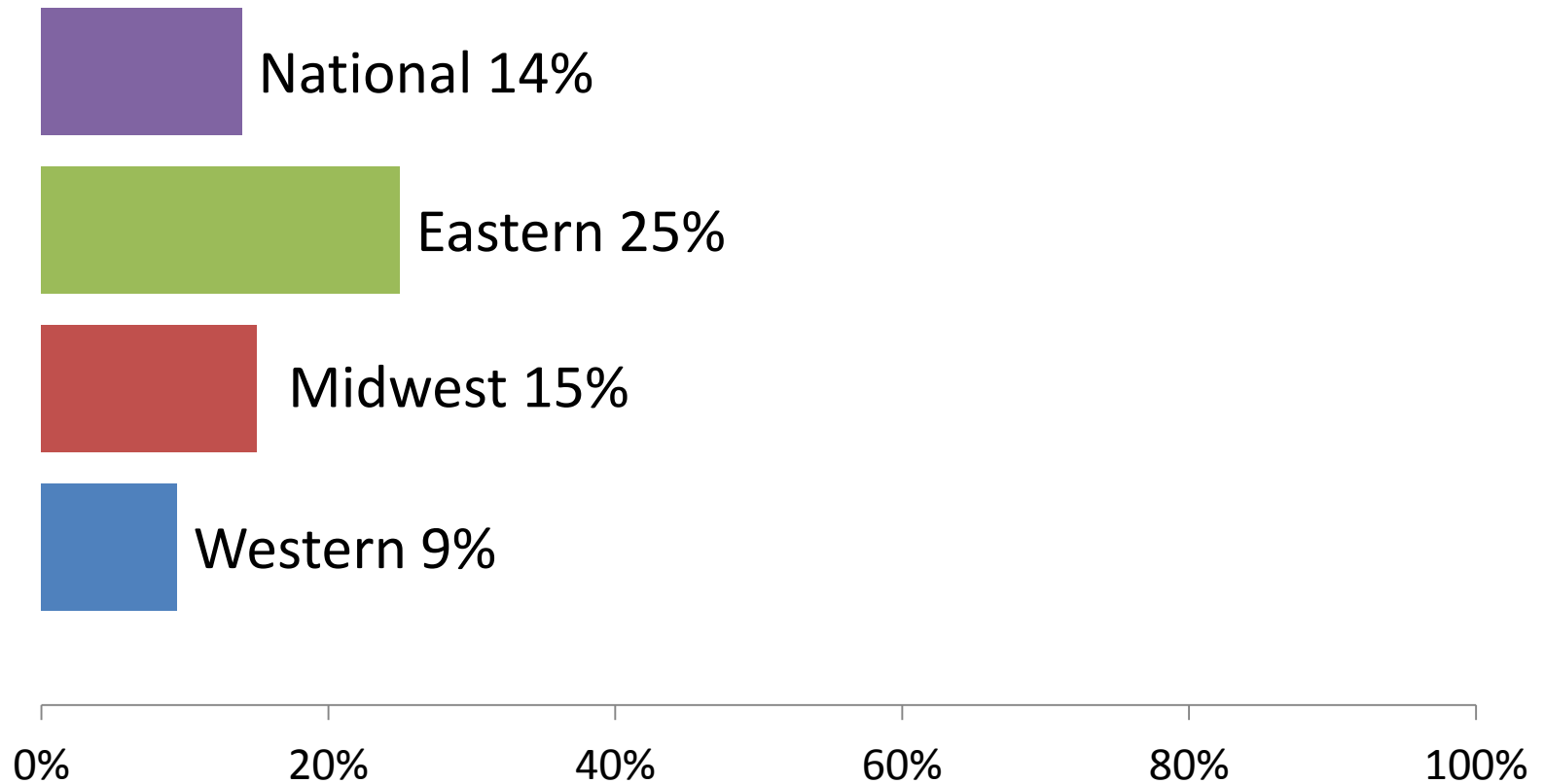


Trend In Housing Ownership

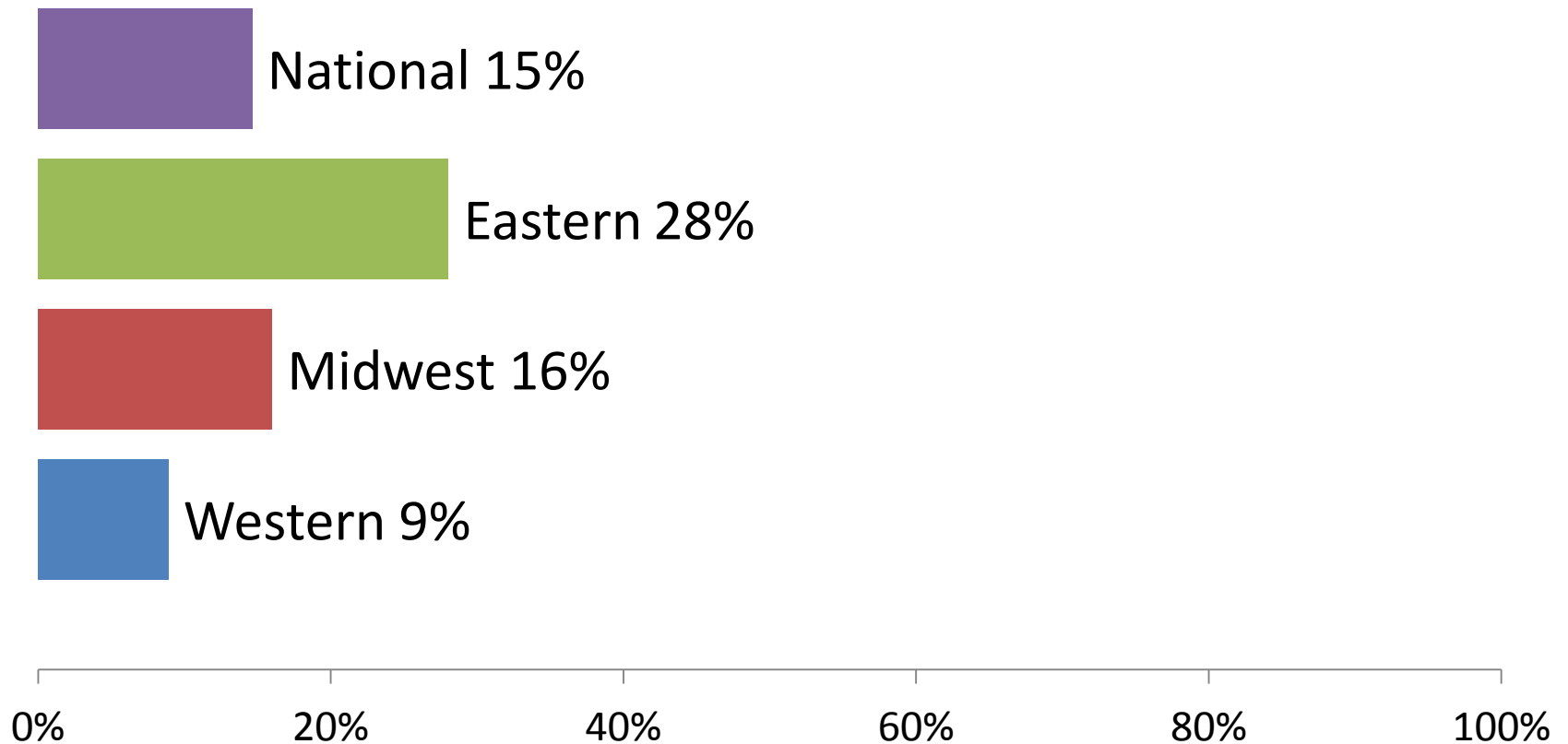
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



Live in On-farm Housing



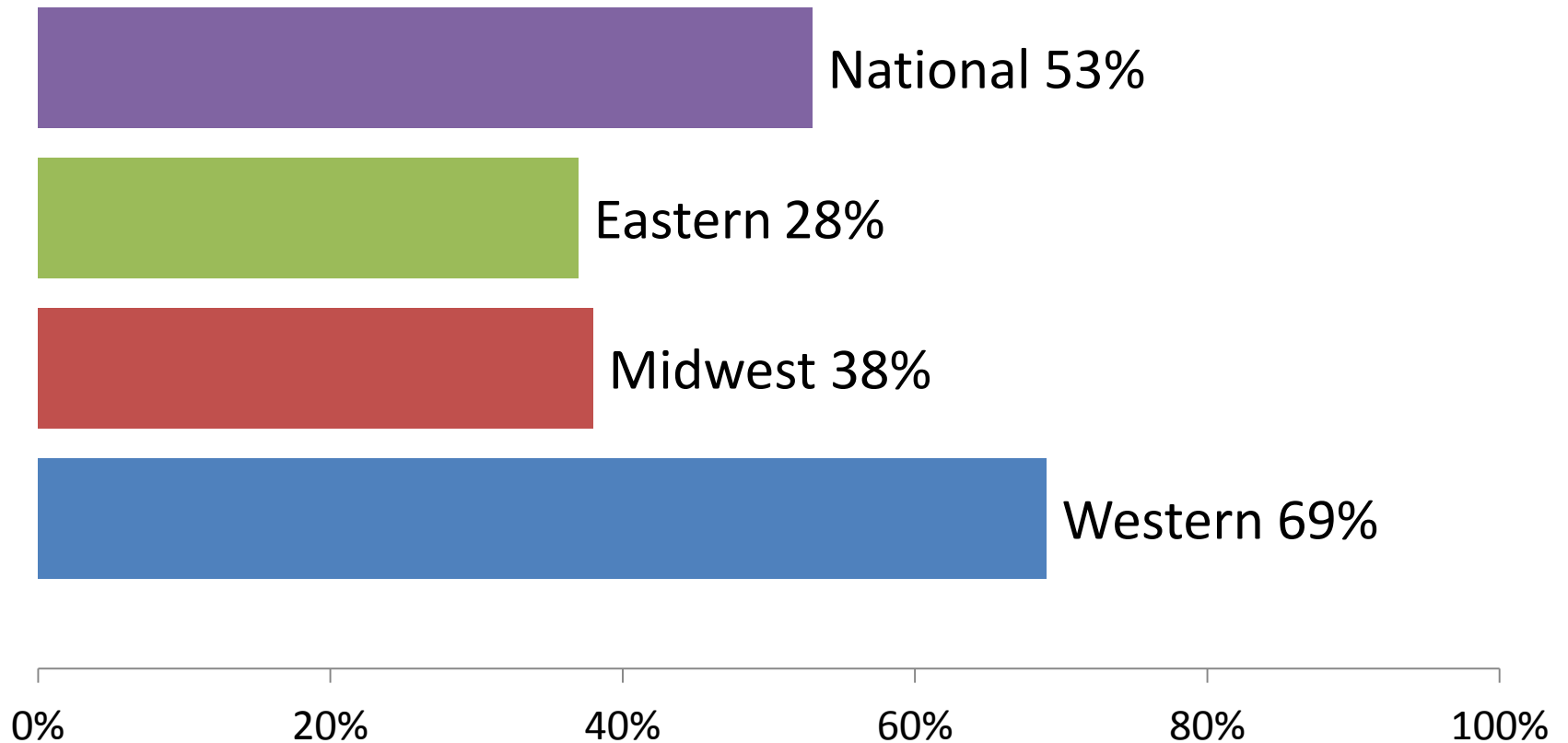
Live in Employer-Provided Housing



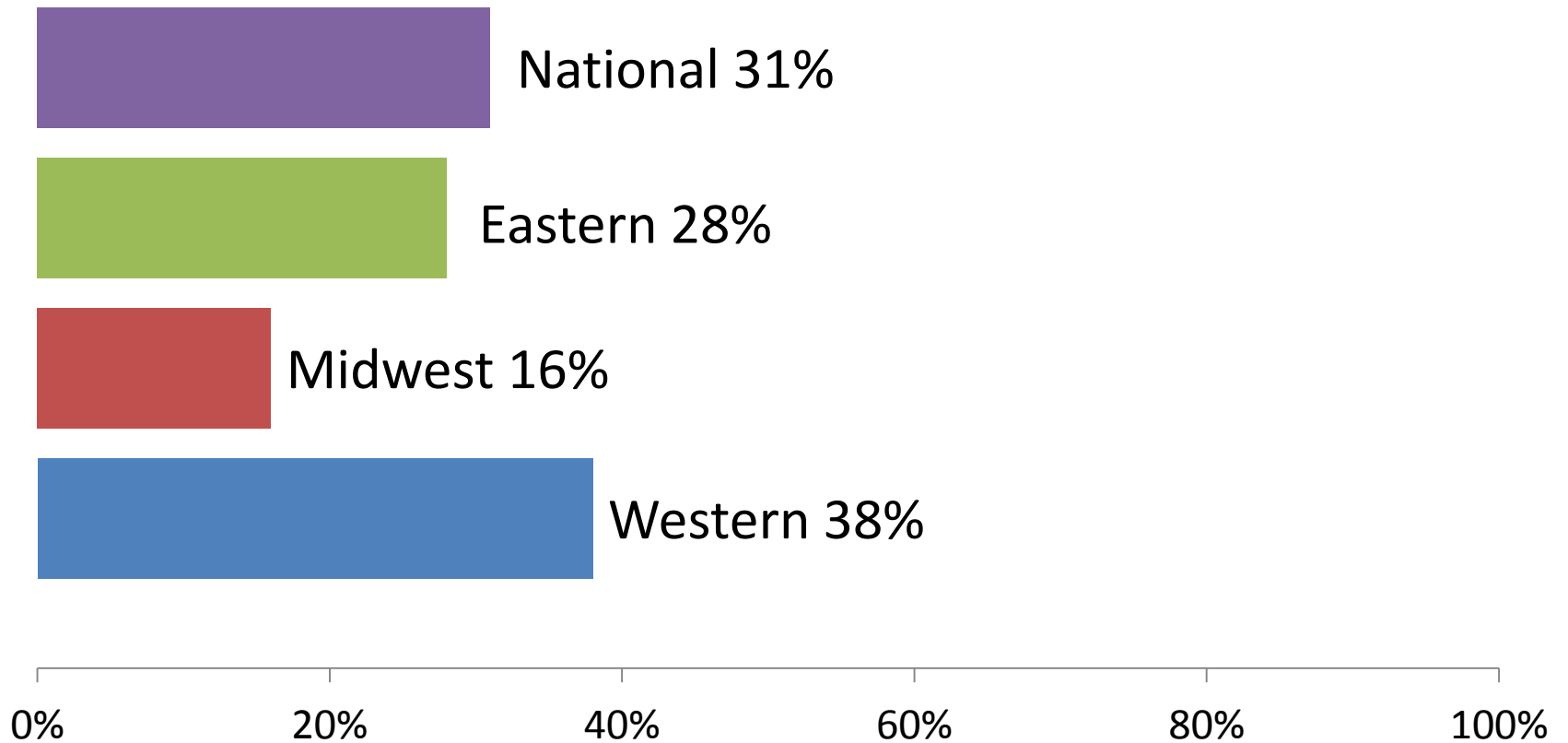
NAWS 2013-2014

Crop worker rents in private housing market

(Not from an employer or relative)



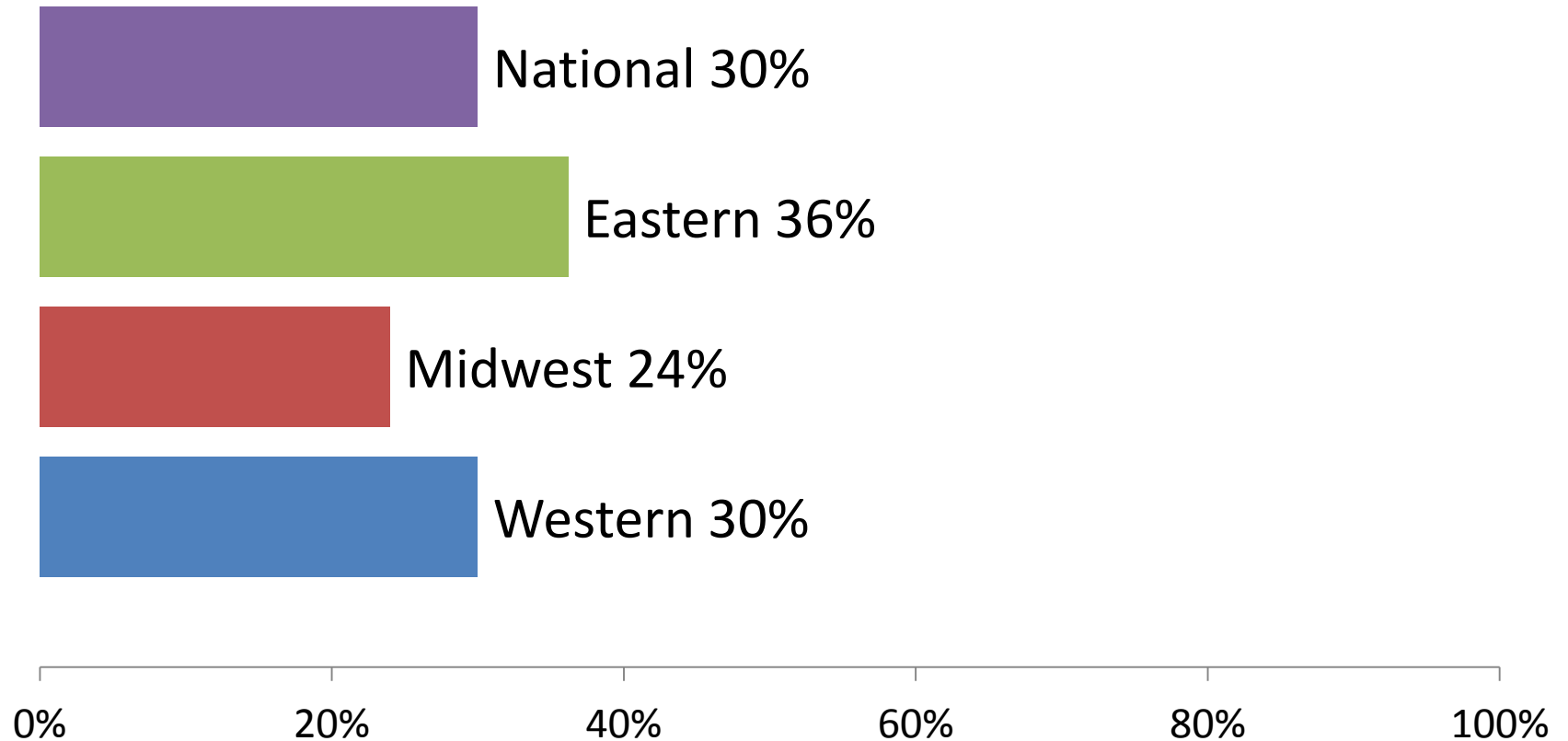
Live in Crowded Households



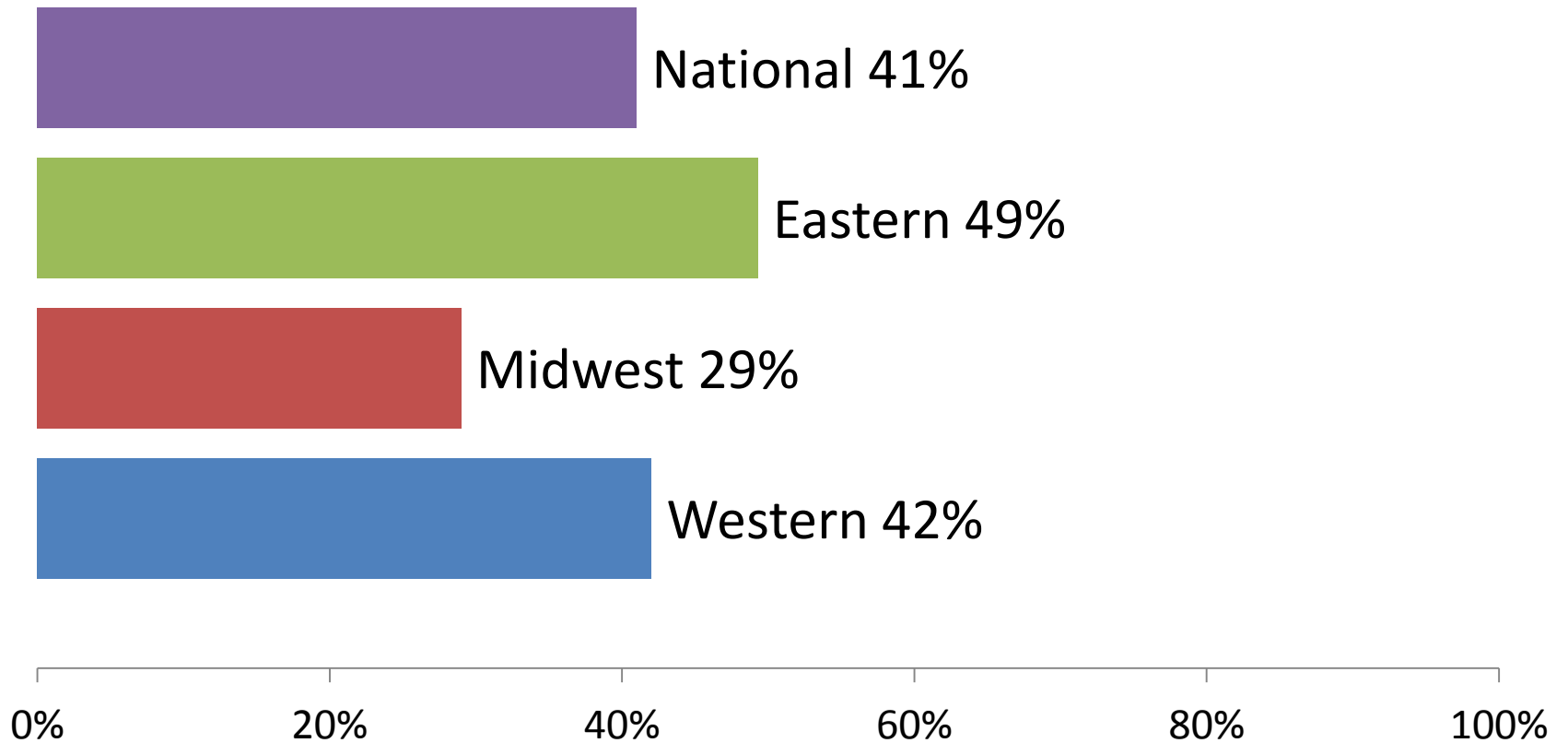
Median Income By Stream

Stream	Median Income
National	\$20,000 - \$29,000
Eastern	\$20,000 - \$29,000
Midwest	\$20,000 - \$29,000
Western	\$20,000 - \$29,000

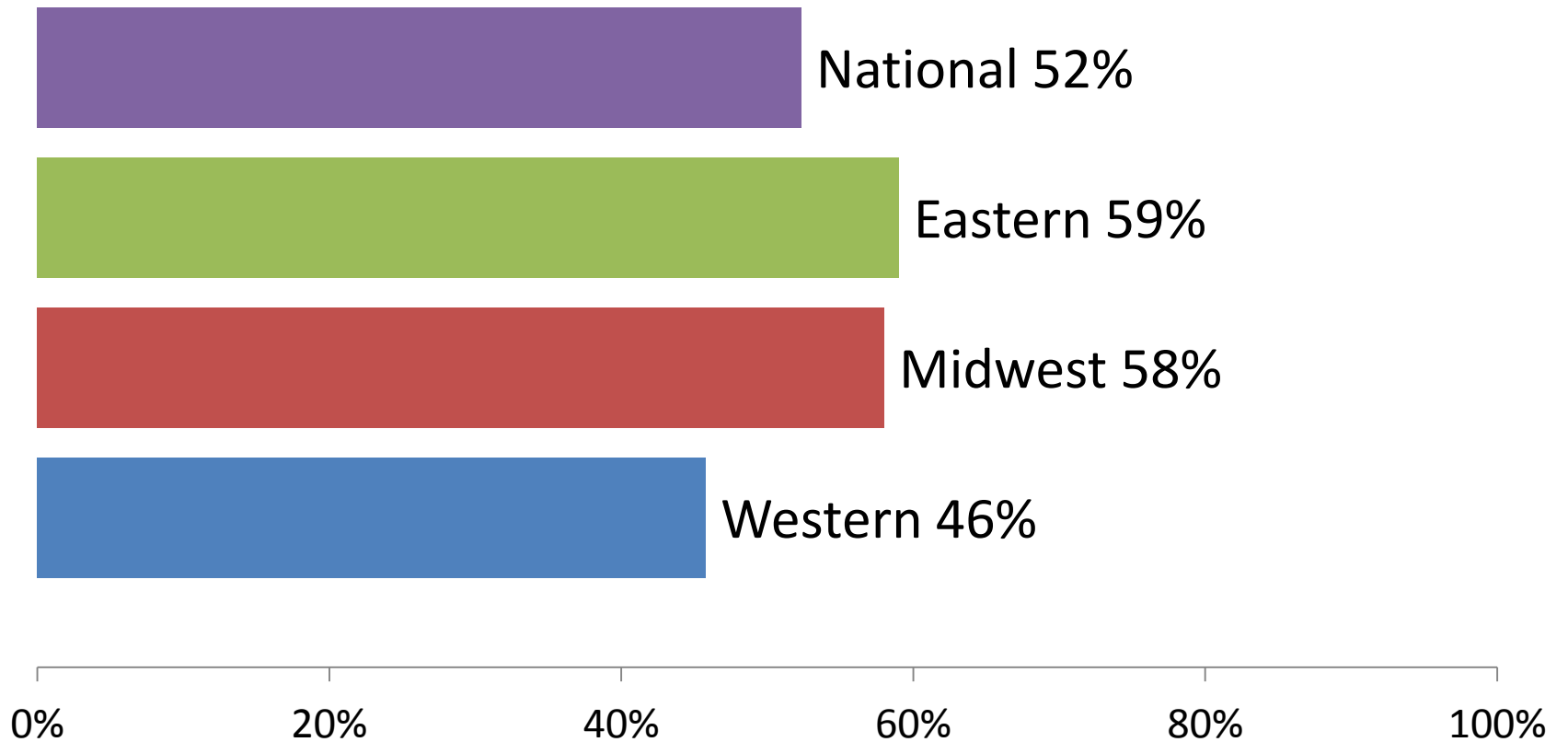
Family Lives Below Poverty Level



Does Not Have a Car or Truck

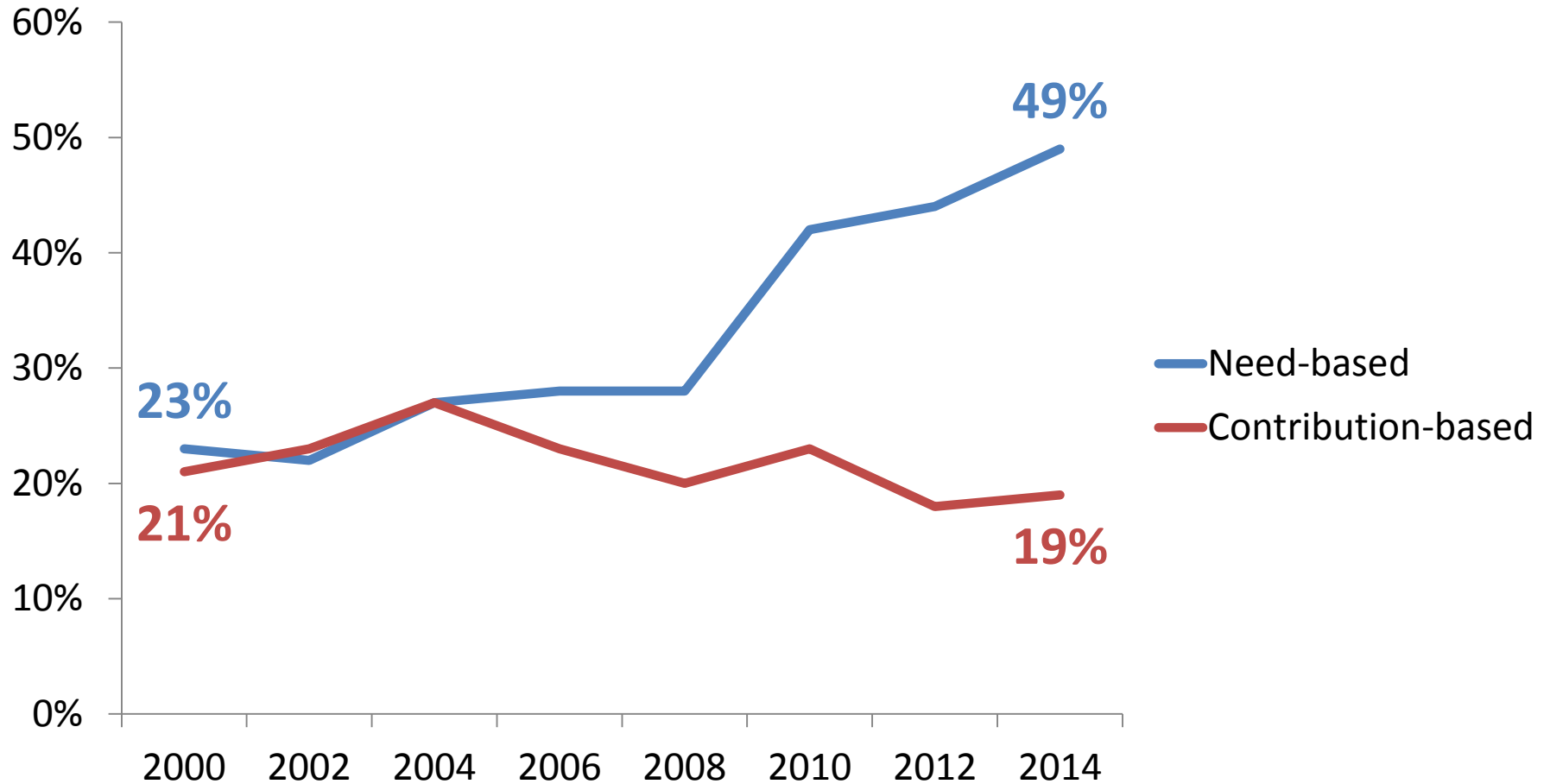


No Public Aid Utilized in Last Two Years

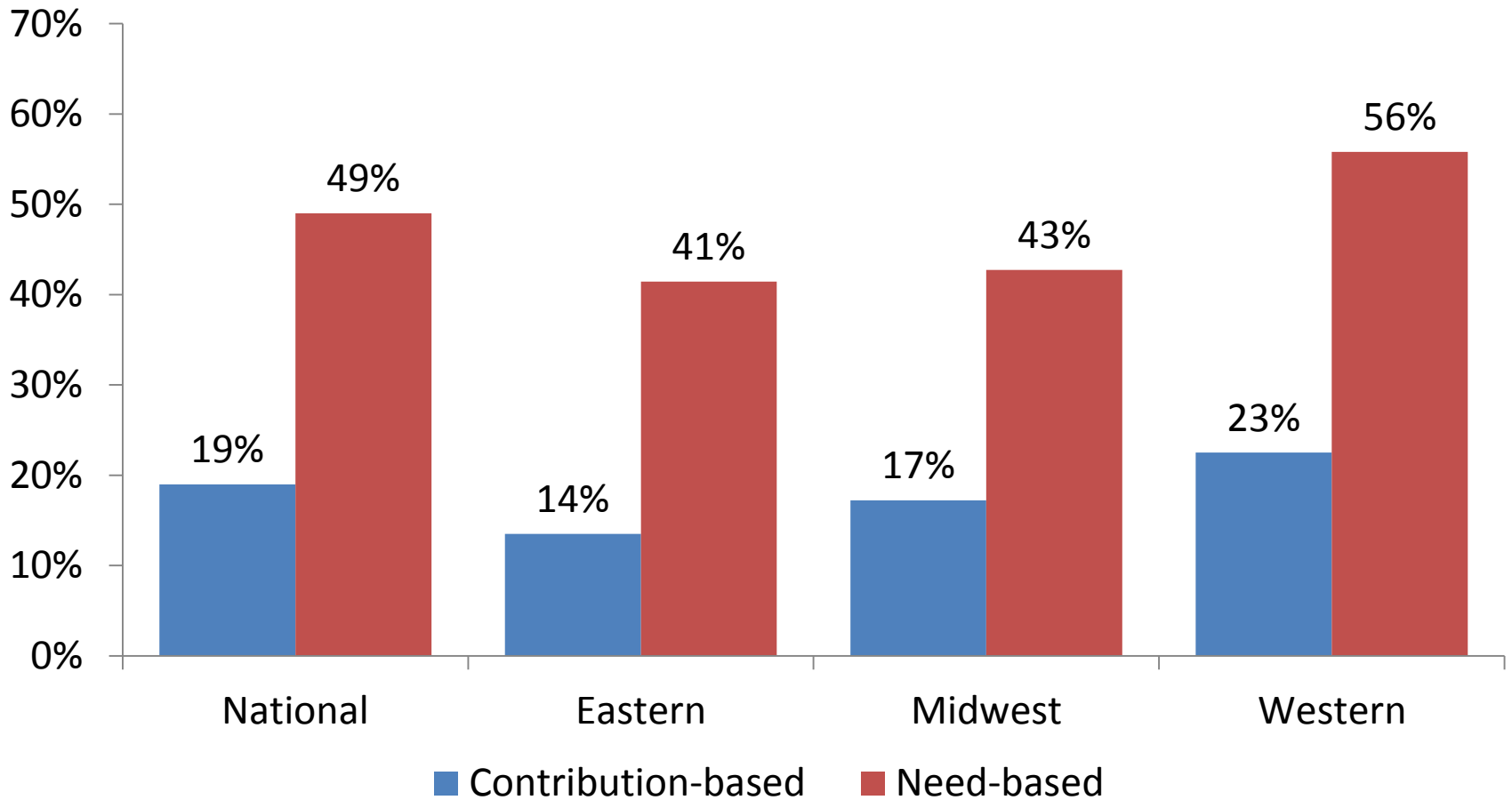


Trend of Contribution-based vs. Need-based Programs

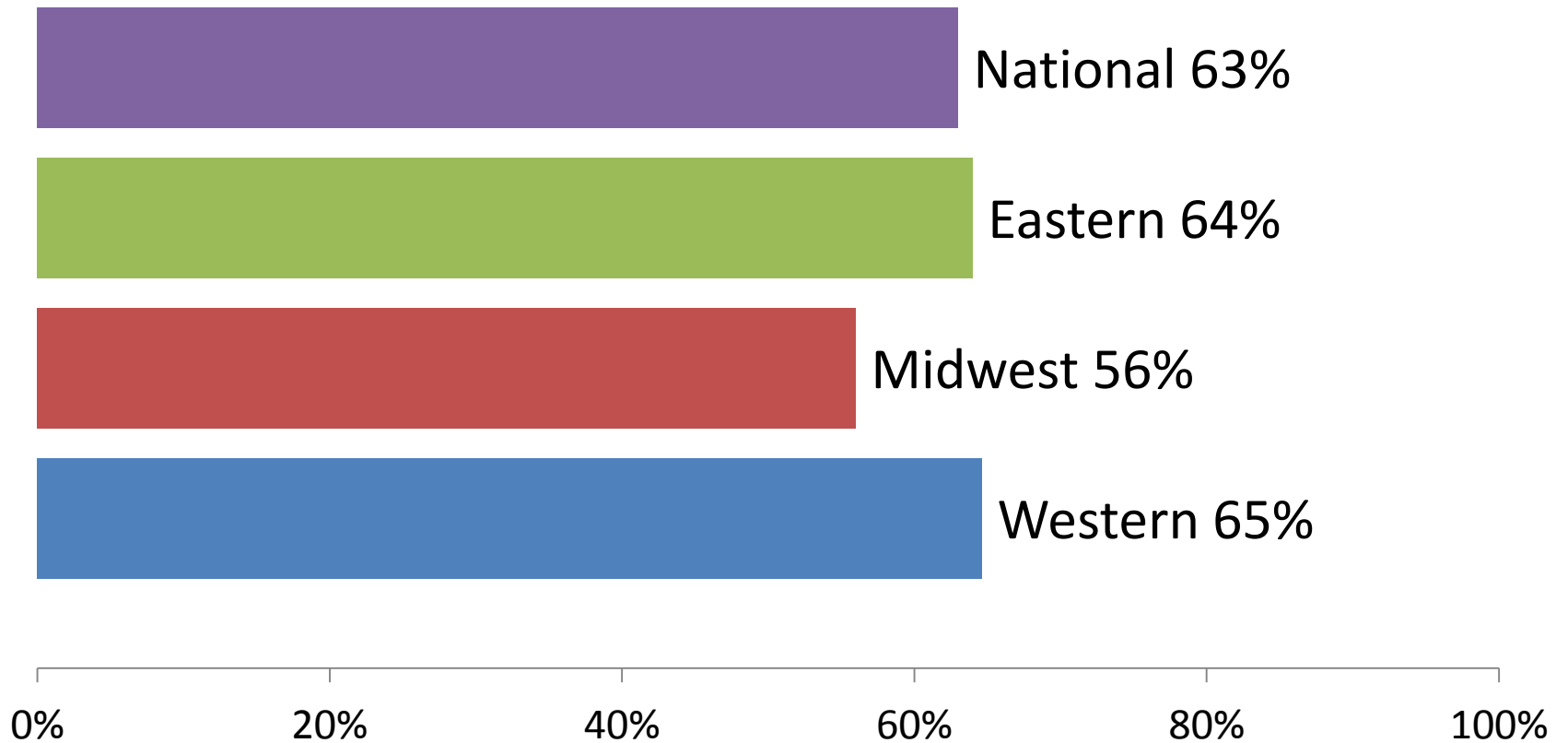
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



Contribution-based vs. Need-based Programs



Has Not Attended Adult Education



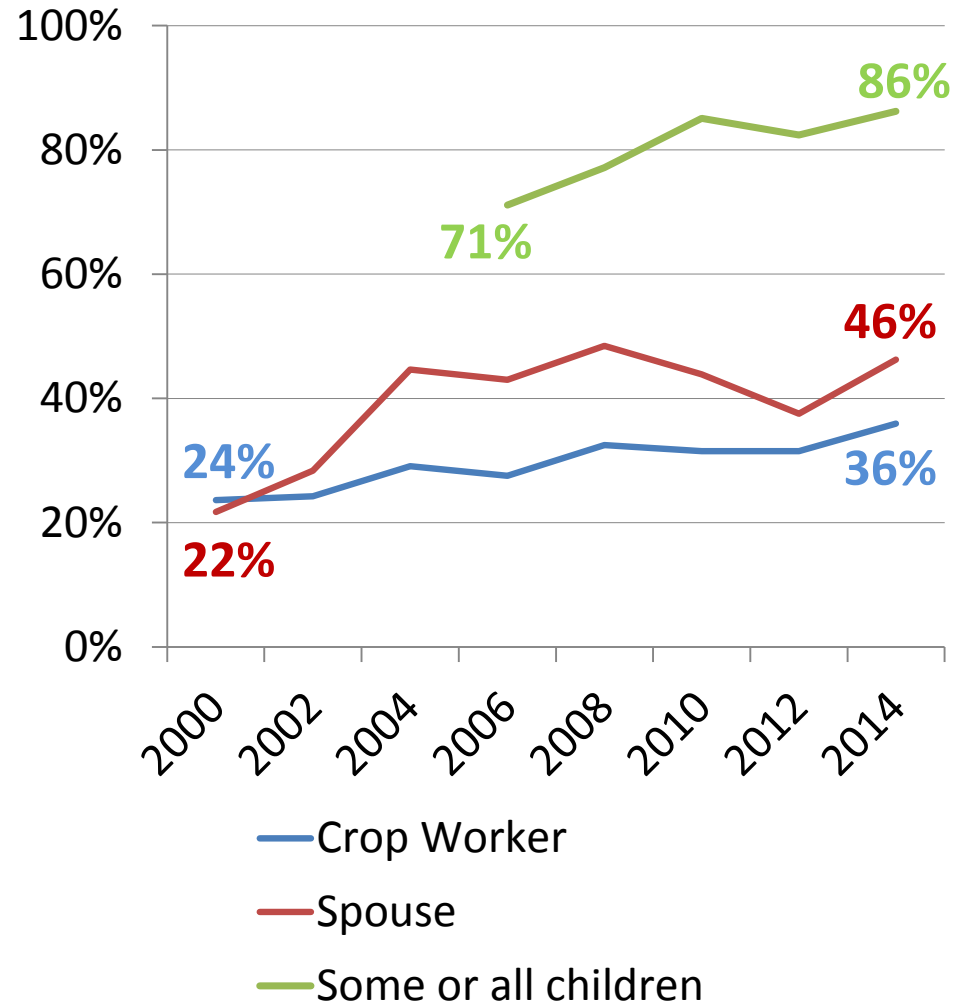


What can the NAWS
say about
crop workers health?

Reported Having Health Insurance Coverage

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

Relation	Reported Having Coverage
Crop Worker	36%
Spouse	46%
All Children	81%
Some Children	5%



For Crop Workers and Dependents with Health Insurance

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey 2013-2014)

Totals may exceed 100% as respondents could select all applicable responses.

Insurance Source	Crop Worker	Spouse	Children
Government Program	36%	48%	80%
Family Purchased	21%	20%	9%
Employer Provided	30%	17%	5%
Spouse's Employer Provided	6%	18%	6%
Other	11%	5%	3%

Main Difficulties to Health Care Utilization

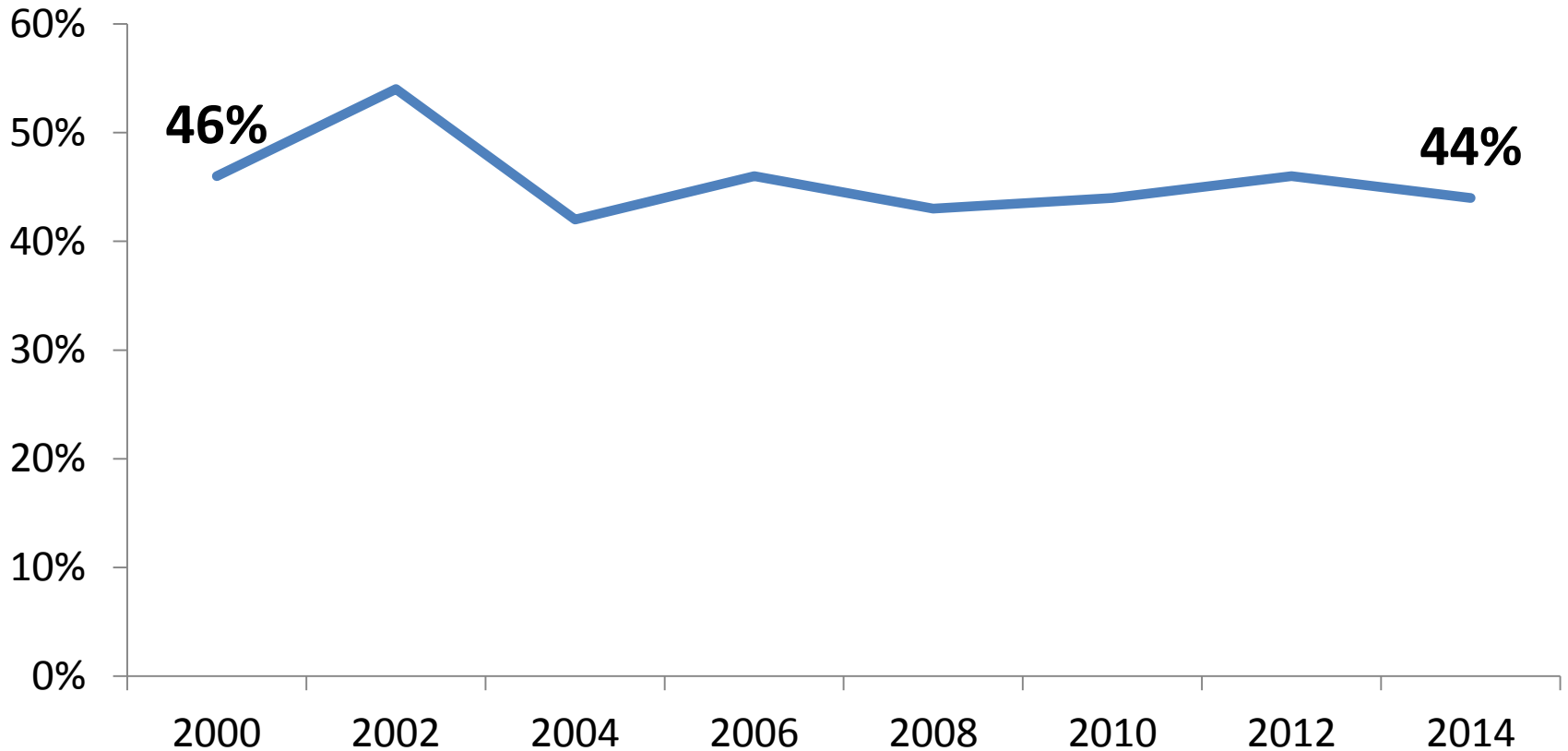
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey, 2013-2014)

Reported Difficulty	Percent of All Crop Workers
Too expensive/ no insurance	26%
They don't speak my language	2%
I'm "undocumented"/ "no papers" (that's why they don't treat me well)	1%
No transportation, too far away	1%

Trend In Crop Workers Who Paid Out of Pocket For Last Healthcare Visit

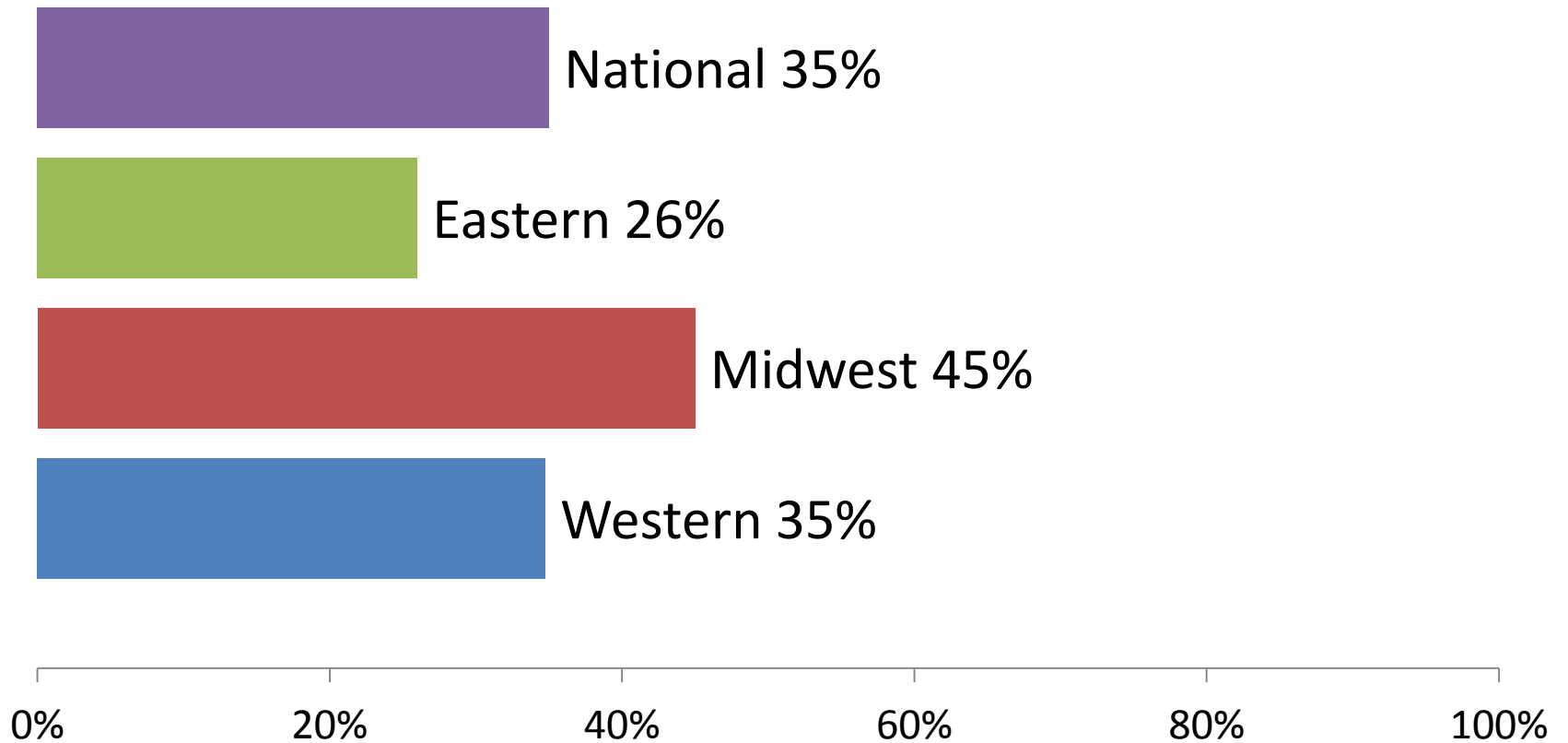
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National

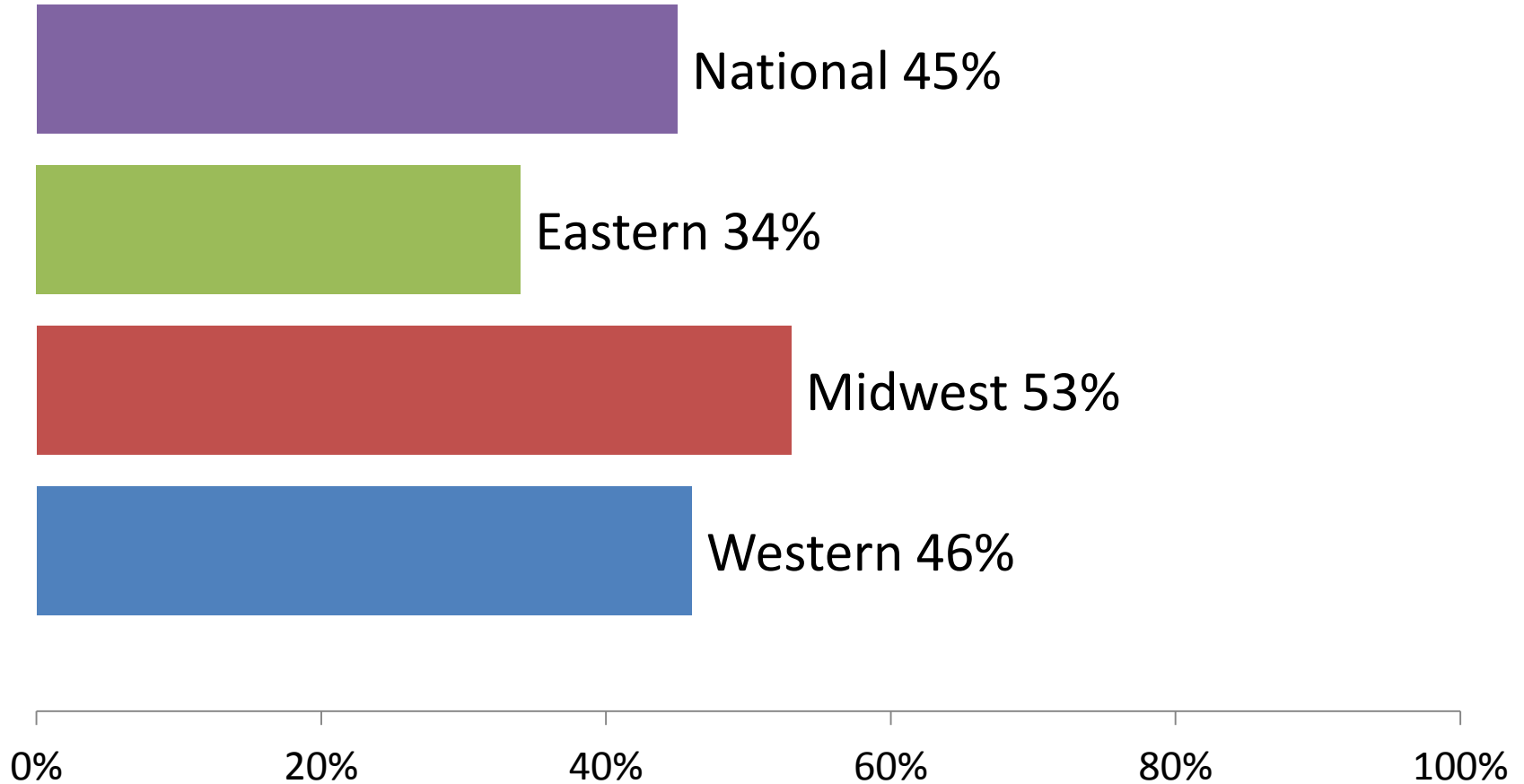


NAWS 2013-2014

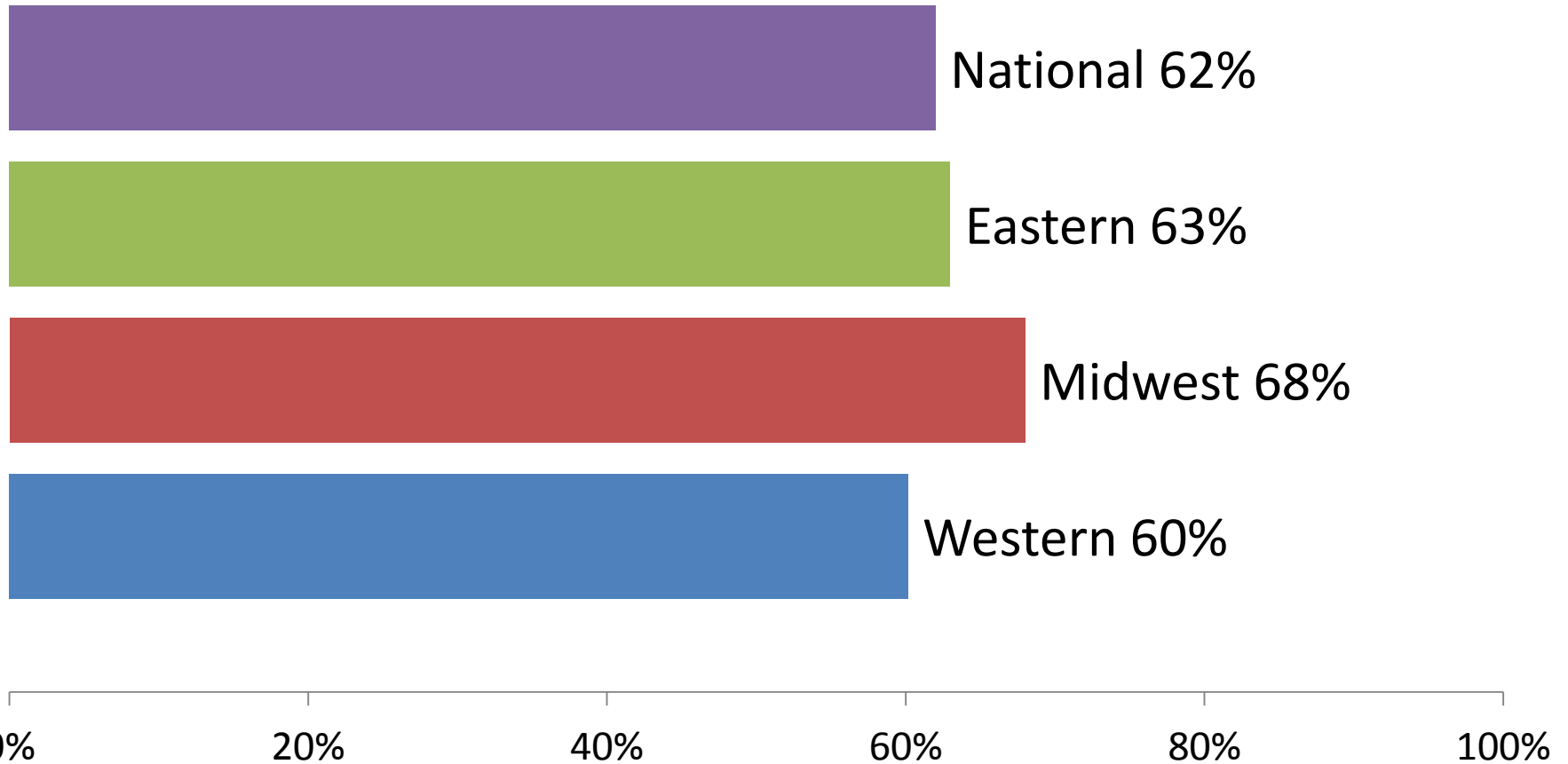
Farm Worker Has Health Insurance



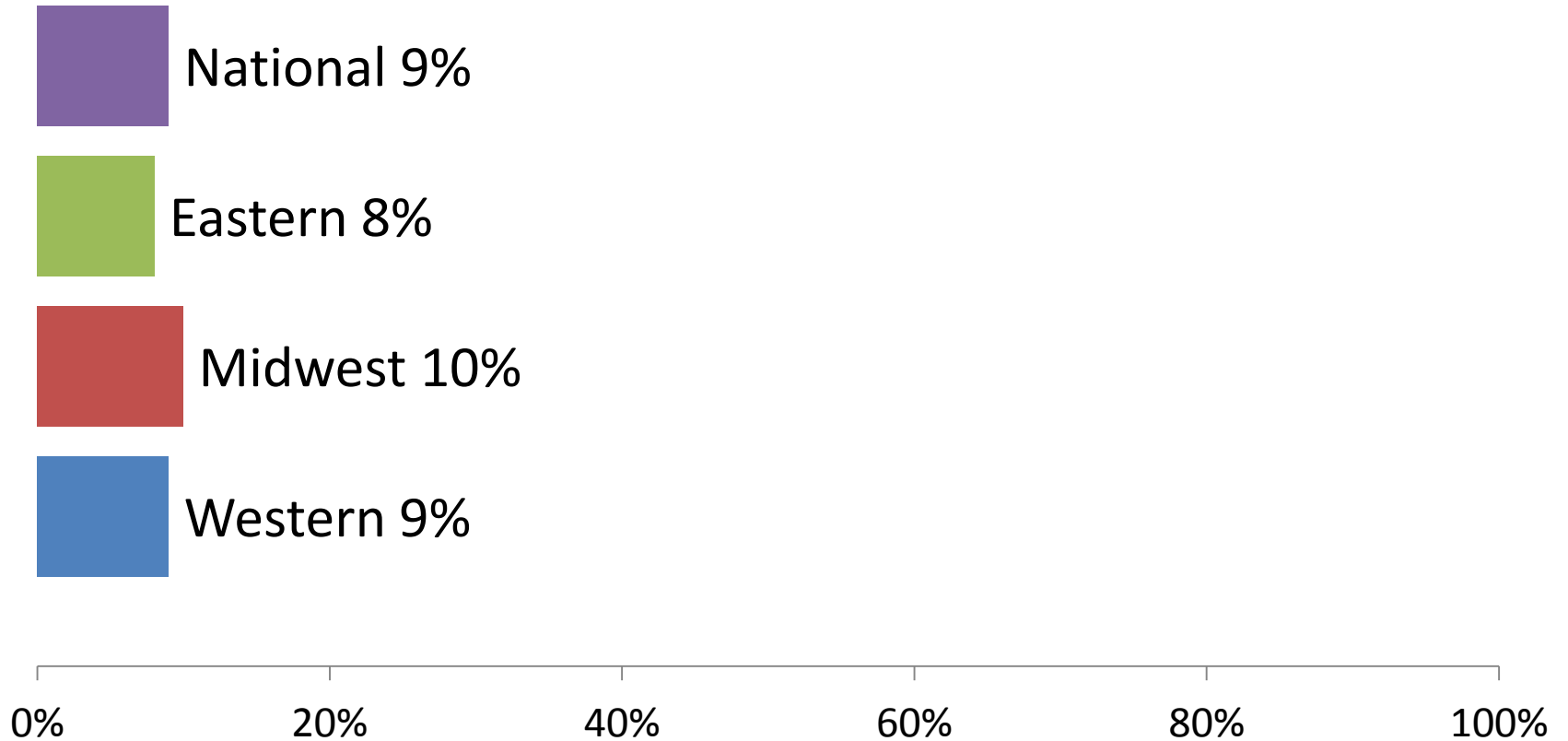
Spouse Has Health Insurance



Visited a US Provider in the Last Two Years

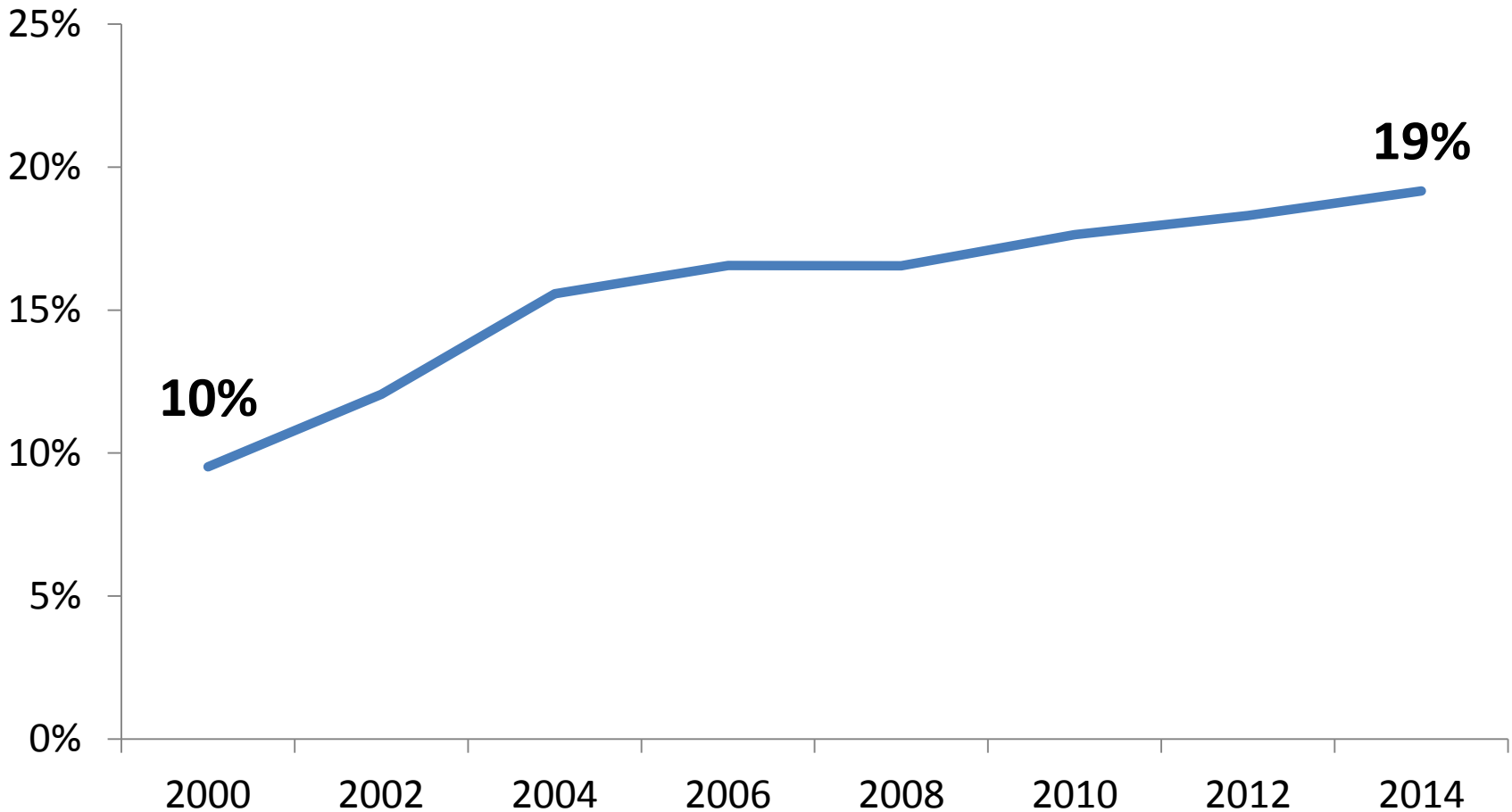


Visited a Provider Abroad



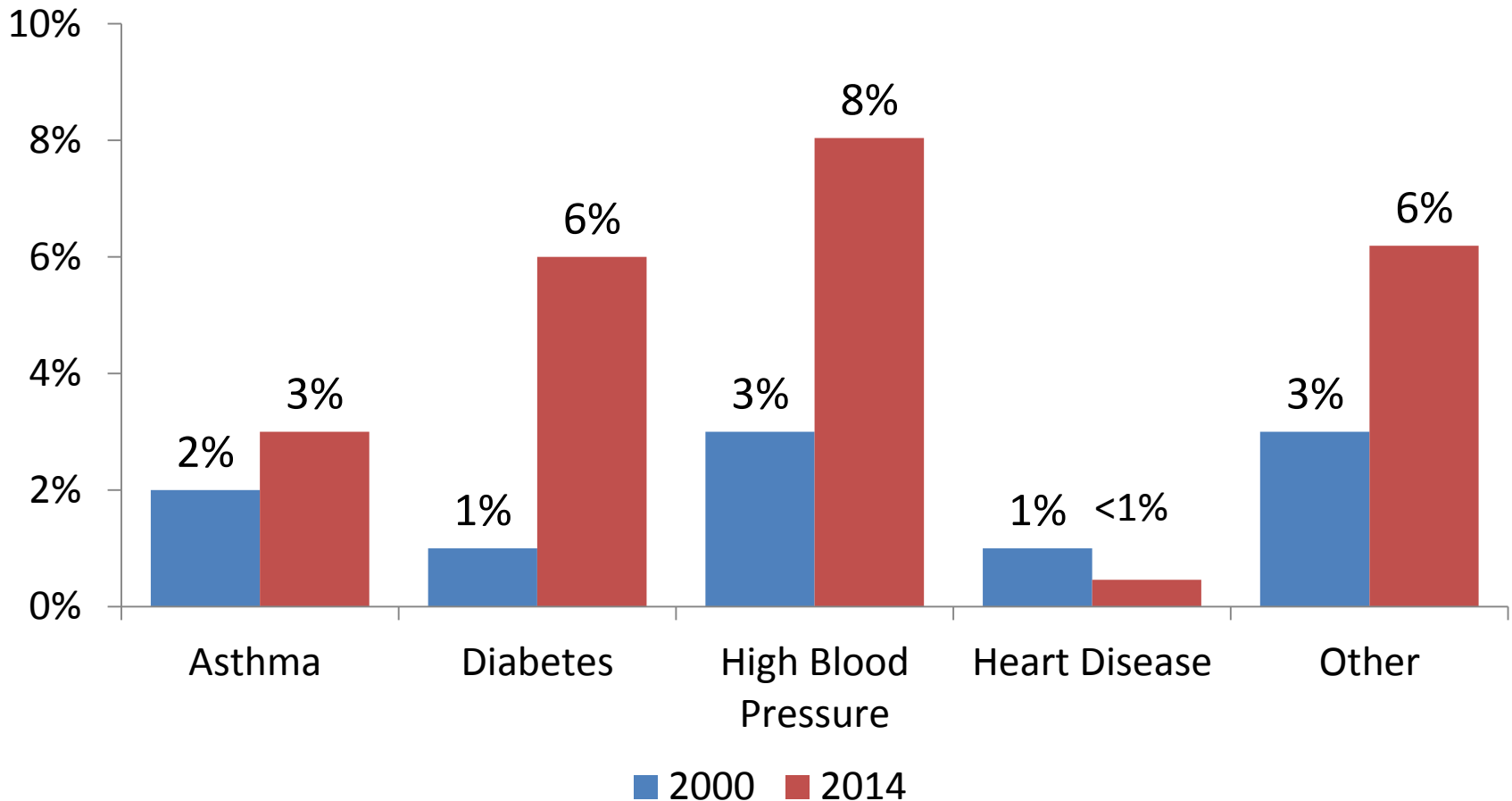
Trend In Share of Farmworkers With Select 'Chronic' Conditions*

*Includes asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease and "other" diseases
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



Share of Crop Workers with 'Chronic' Conditions* 2000 and 2014

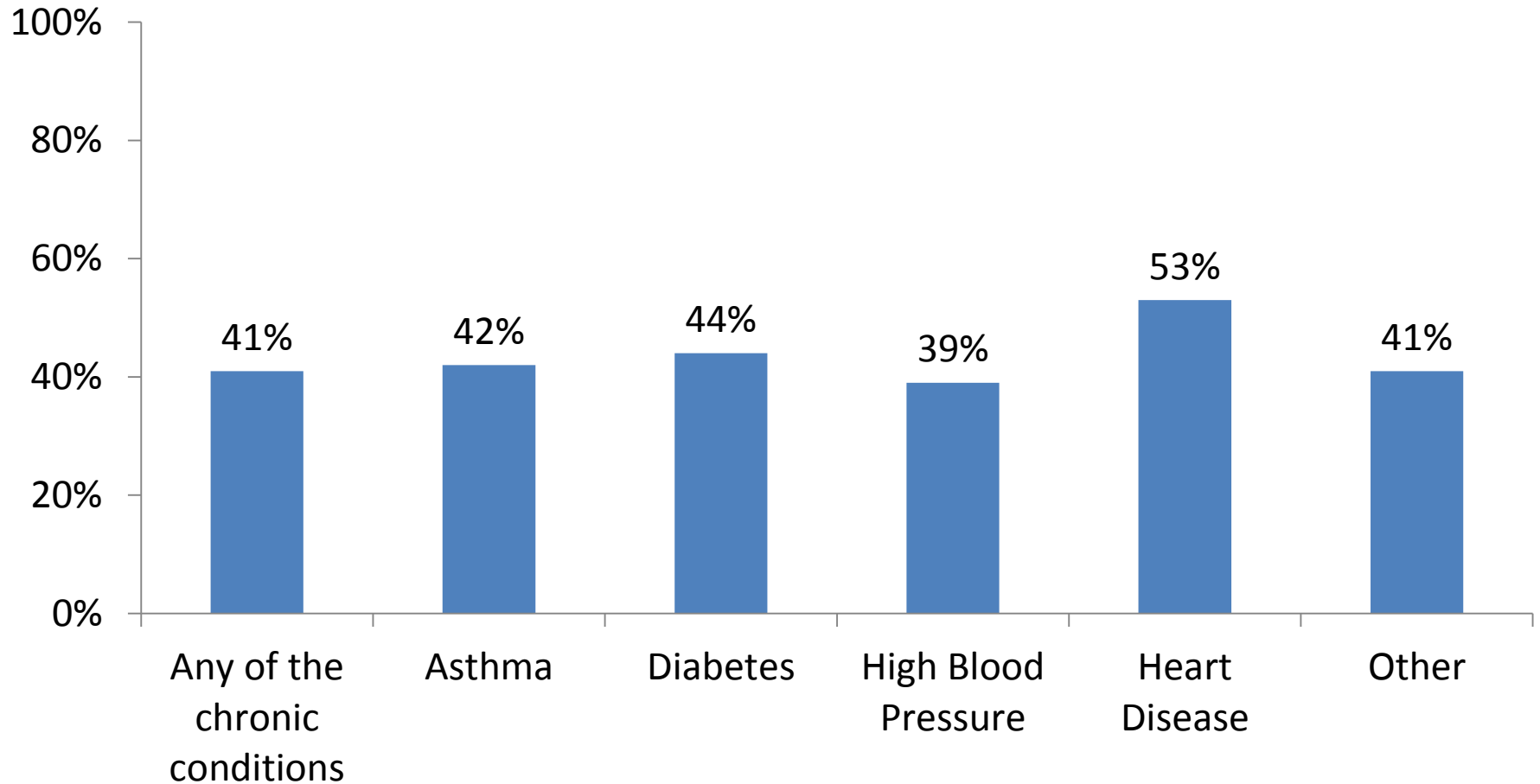
*Includes asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease and "other" diseases
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey 1999,2000, 2013, 2014)



Health Insurance Coverage Among Crop Workers with Select Chronic* Conditions

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

*Self-reported. NAWS does not ask how long conditions have lasted which may overstate their chronic nature.





Three ways health care needs differ because of the shift

- Older workers
- More families
- Women

<https://www.doleta.gov/naws/>



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



<https://www.doleta.gov/naws/>



Employment and Training Administration (ETA)

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[METHODOLOGY](#)

[PUBLIC DATA ▾](#)

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The National Agricultural Workers Survey

The National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) is an employment-based, random-sample survey of U.S. crop workers that collects demographic, employment, and health data in face-to-face interviews.

The survey began in Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 1989; since then, over 61,000 workers have been interviewed. The survey's findings are made available through [periodic reports](#) and [presentations](#). Additionally, a NAWS public access data ([NAWSPAD](#)) file and several documents describing the survey are available for download on this site, and an external Web site allows quick access to many of the survey's [demographic and health findings](#).

[Overview of the NAWS →](#)



Summary

- The crop worker population has changed since 2,000 becoming older and more female. Crop workers continue to be mostly Hispanic/Latino.
- Crop workers have longer tenure with their current employer and have more years of experience in crop work. Additionally, workers are spending more weeks doing crop work .
- More crop workers have families and more families have children. Workers are migrating less and fewer crop workers are living away from their families.
- More crop workers have insurance but 65 percent are still uninsured. Almost two-thirds of workers are using US health care (62%). About one in five (19%) has been diagnosed with a chronic condition.
- NAWS research findings and public data can be accessed via the DOL website: <https://www.doleta.gov/naws/>



The End

Contact information:

Daniel Carroll

carroll.daniel.j@dol.gov

Susan Gabbard

sgabbard@jbsinternational.com

NAWS Website:

<https://www.doleta.gov/naws/>