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

2018 Midwest Migrant Forum

September 11, 2018

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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 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](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/naics/about.html) (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

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

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.
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

Demographic shift

• Gender
• Age
• Place of birth
• Migrant & seasonal workers
More crop workers are women
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey 2013-2014)

National

2000  2014

Male  Female

79%   21%

72%   28%
Crop workers average age is rising
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)
Fewer crop workers are Mexican-born

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)
Fewer crop workers are Hispanic
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National

91%  80%

Trend In Share of Crop Workers Identified As Indigenous
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)
NAWS 2013-2014

Gender

- National:
  - Male: 72%
  - Female: 28%

- East:
  - Male: 68%
  - Female: 32%

- Midwest:
  - Male: 78%
  - Female: 22%

- West:
  - Male: 71%
  - Female: 29%

Legend:
- Blue: Male
- Red: Female
NAWS 2013-2014

Average Age

- National: 38
- Eastern: 36
- Midwest: 41
- Western: 38
NAWS 2013-2014

Place of Birth - Mexico

National 71%
Eastern 53%
Midwest 40%
Western 87%
NAWS 2013-2014

Place of Birth – U.S./Puerto Rico

- National 25%
- Eastern 34%
- Midwest 55%
- Western 12%
Hispanic

NAWS 2013-2014

National 80%
Eastern 71%
Midwest 56%
Western 95%
Trend In Crop Workers’ Parent Status
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National

48%

57%

Trend in Share of Crop Workers Who Are Unaccompanied by Family
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

62%  39%

Family Composition of U.S. Crop Workers
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

2000
- Parent: 48%
- Married, no children: 10%
- Other: 39%

2014
- Parent: 57%
- Married, no children: 16%
- Other: 26%

Legend:
- Parent
- Married, no children
- Other
- Lives with parents
NAWS 2013-2014

Parent

- Western 59%
- Midwest 45%
- Eastern 53%
- National 57%
NAWS 2013-2014

Single

- National 26%
- Eastern 32%
- Midwest 29%
- Western 23%

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
Unaccompanied by Nuclear Family

NAWS 2013-2014

National 39%
Eastern 50%
Midwest 40%
Western 33%
Trend In Crop Workers’ Migrancy
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National

49% 16%
Trend in Share of Crop Workers That Were Migrant

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)
Migratory

- National 16%
- Eastern 20%
- Midwest 14%
- Western 15%
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

- National 8
- Eastern 9
- Midwest 10
- Western 8
Primary Language Is Not English

- National: 76%
- Eastern: 70%
- Midwest: 49%
- Western: 90%

NAWS 2013-2014
Trend In Years of Farm Work Experience
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)
Trend In Years With Current Employer
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)
Trend In Crop Workers’ Number of Work Weeks
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)
Number of Weeks Spent by U.S. Crop Workers in Work and Non-Work Activities

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Farm Work Weeks</th>
<th>Non-Farm Weeks</th>
<th>Non-Work Weeks</th>
<th>Abroad Weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Years of Farm Work Experience

- National: 14
- Midwest: 16
- Eastern: 11
- Western: 15
NAWS 2013-2014

Number of Farm Work Weeks Per Year

- National 35
- Eastern 34
- Midwest 34
- Western 35
Number of Non-Farm Work Weeks Per Year

- National: 6
- Eastern: 6
- Midwest: 11
- Western: 4
NAWS 2013-2014

Number of Non-Work Weeks Per Year

- National: 9
- Eastern: 9
- Midwest: 7
- Western: 11
NAWS 2013-2014

Number of Abroad Weeks Per Year

- National: 2
- Eastern: 3
- Midwest: 2
- Western: 2
Trends In Type of Housing
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

- Mobile Home
- Single-family Home
- Other
- Apartment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mobile Home</th>
<th>Single-family Home</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Apartment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trend In Housing Ownership
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

Rent: 4% - 6%
Own: 23% - 25%
Employer-provided: 18% - 15%
Other: 4% - 6%

Year: 2000 - 2014
Live in On-farm Housing

- National: 14%
- Eastern: 25%
- Midwest: 15%
- Western: 9%
Live in Employer-Provided Housing

- National: 15%
- Eastern: 28%
- Midwest: 16%
- Western: 9%
Crop worker rents in private housing market
(Not from an employer or relative)

NAWS 2013-2014

- National: 53%
- Eastern: 28%
- Midwest: 38%
- Western: 69%
Live in Crowded Households

NAWS 2013-2014

- National: 31%
- Eastern: 28%
- Midwest: 16%
- Western: 38%
### NAWS 2013-2014

# Median Income By Stream

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stream</th>
<th>Median Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>$20,000 - $29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>$20,000 - $29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>$20,000 - $29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>$20,000 - $29,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Family Lives Below Poverty Level

- National: 30%
- Eastern: 36%
- Midwest: 24%
- Western: 30%
Does Not Have a Car or Truck

- National 41%
- Eastern 49%
- Midwest 29%
- Western 42%
No Public Aid Utilized in Last Two Years

- National: 52%
- Eastern: 59%
- Midwest: 58%
- Western: 46%
Trend of Contribution-based vs. Need-based Programs

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)
Contribution-based vs. Need-based Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Contribution-based</th>
<th>Need-based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAWS 2013-2014

Has Not Attended Adult Education

- National 63%
- Eastern 64%
- Midwest 56%
- Western 65%
What can the NAWS say about crop workers health?
## Reported Having Health Insurance Coverage

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Reported Having Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop Worker</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Children</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Children</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing reported health insurance coverage by relation over time](chart.png)
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insurance Source</th>
<th>Crop Worker</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Program</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Purchased</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer Provided</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse’s Employer Provided</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Main Difficulties to Health Care Utilization

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reported Difficulty</th>
<th>Percent of All Crop Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too expensive/ no insurance</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They don’t speak my language</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m “undocumented”/ “no papers” (that’s why they don’t treat me well)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No transportation, too far away</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trend In Crop Workers Who Paid Out of Pocket For Last Healthcare Visit

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National

46% 44%

Farm Worker Has Health Insurance

NAWS 2013-2014

- National: 35%
- Eastern: 26%
- Midwest: 45%
- Western: 35%
NAWS 2013-2014

Spouse Has Health Insurance

- National 45%
- Eastern 34%
- Midwest 53%
- Western 46%
NAWS 2013-2014

Visited a US Provider in the Last Two Years

- National 62%
- Eastern 63%
- Midwest 68%
- Western 60%
NAWS 2013-2014

Visited a Provider Abroad

- National 9%
- Eastern 8%
- Midwest 10%
- Western 9%
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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any of the chronic conditions</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Blood Pressure</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three ways health care needs differ because of the shift

• Older workers
• More families
• Women
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.
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

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NAWS Website:
link: https://www.doleta.gov/naws/