Digital and Health Access for Agricultural Workers and Their Families
Overview

- Discuss the development of and findings from two new supplements to the National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS)
- Digital Access Supplement
- HRSA-sponsored Preventive Health Supplement
National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS)

- 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 Sampling Universe

Includes:
• 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 ag workers
• H-2A workers
• Livestock workers NAICS 112, 1152
• Aged or disabled workers who are no longer in the crop labor force
• Family members of the above groups

Percent of 330g Migratory and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Population NAWS 2018–2020

- NAWS Workers 25%
- NAWS Dependents 42%
- Other 33%

Calculations based on LSC and DOL/ETA population estimates
• National numbers are for the continental US and do not include Alaska, Hawaii, or U.S. territories and protectorates

• Estimates marked with a superscript ‘a’ should be interpreted with caution as they have large variances defined as a relative standard error between 31 and 50 percent

• Some of the estimates identified with a superscript ‘b’ are suppressed because they are based on fewer than four observations or they have relative standard errors greater than 50 percent
Developing the Digital Access Supplement

• **Purpose**
  – Provide key information about broadband access and digital literacy in the United States for MSFWs and their families

• **Content areas**
  – Access to digital information
  – Types of devices for farm worker, spouse, and children
  – Farm workers’ use of devices for information about services

• **How the data will be used**
  – Support the development of technology-based products and services that can reach and assist MSFWs and their families in the areas of safety, education and training, health care, housing, and employment

• **Synergies with other data**
  – The NAWS digital access questions will complement, and in some cases, parallel questions that are used in other national and international surveys, such as the Program for International Assessment of Adult Competencies, which likely under-represent MSFWs
Setting the scene: Prior findings on agricultural workers’ digital access?

- Lack of national studies on digital access. Prior studies on agricultural workers’ digital access provided critical information and at the same time were generally, small, geographically-limited, sometimes qualitative and done at different times. Garcia (2011), (Price 2013), Jimenez (2017), Grieshop (2003), and Sandberg (2016)

- PEW Hispanic Research Center regularly conducts national surveys and have found that:
  - “...Hispanics are more likely than whites to rely on their smartphones for a number of activities, such as seeking health information or looking for work, according to a Pew Research Center survey from late 2014 “ (Perrin 2019).
  - “.....Hispanics express pronounced interest in getting training that would help improve their digital skills. Some 46% of blacks and 48% of Hispanics say training to help them be more confident in using computers, smartphones and the internet would help “a lot” in terms of making important decisions, compared with 20% of whites” (Perrin 2019).
  - From 2013-2019: Ownership of desktop/laptop computers declined among Hispanics from 72% to 57% while ownership of Smartphones increased from 49% to 79%
Do you or anyone in your household have access to digital information sources? (DA1)

- Farm Worker, 95%
- Spouse, 87%
- Children, 73%
Farm Worker: What devices? (DA1, DA2-DA5)

- Access to digital information, 95%
- Cell phone with internet, 92%
- Cell phone with text, 96%
- Computer, 41%
- Tablet, 26%
Spouse: What devices?
(DA1, DA2-DA5)

- Access to digital information, 87%
- Cell phone with internet, 92%
- Cell phone with text, 96%
- Computer, 44%
- Tablet, 28%
Children: What devices? (DA1, DA2-DA5)

- Access to digital information, 73%
- Cell phone with internet, 74%
- Cell phone with text, 73%
- Computer, 79%
- Tablet, 55%
Children: Computer Access by Age (DA2)

- Age younger than 6, 75%
- Age 6-13, 80%
- Age 14-17, 87%

Source: NAWS 2018-2020
Have you used, received help to use a digital device to seek or obtain information on (DA7):

- Employment, 19%
- Health or health insurance, 17%
- Training and/or education, 12%
- Benefits, 12%
- Housing, 11%
- Child care, 3%
Who helped obtain information on (DA9):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>By themselves</th>
<th>From spouse</th>
<th>From children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...seeking employment</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...health or health insurance</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...training and/or education</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...benefits</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11%&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...housing</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...child care</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<sup>a</sup> Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.

<sup>b</sup> Estimates are suppressed because number of responses is less than 4 or relative standard errors for the estimates are greater than 50%.
Differential digital access within the agricultural worker population
Differences in Digital Access by Stream

Do you or anyone in your household have access to digital information sources? (DA01)

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

- Eastern, 95%
- Midwest, 95%
- Western, 95%
Differences in Digital Access by Age

Do you or anyone in your household have access to digital information sources? (DA01)

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

- Age 14-20, 99%
- Age 21-30, 98%
- Age 31-40, 98%
- Age 41-54, 96%
- Age 55+, 87%
Differences in Digital Access by Gender

Do you or anyone in your household have access to digital information sources? (DA01)

- Female, 97%
- Male, 95%

Source: NAWS 2018-2020
Differences in Digital Access by Primary Language

Do you or anyone in your household have access to digital information sources? (DA01)

- Indigenous, 75%
- Spanish, 94%
- Bilingual Spanish/English, 97%
- Other, 96%
- English, 98%

Source: NAWS 2018-2020
Differences in Digital Access by Family Composition

Do you or anyone in your household have access to digital information sources? (DA01)

- Parent, 97%
- Single, 95%
- Married, no children, 91%

Source: NAWS 2018-2020
Differences in Digital Access by Migrant Status

Do you or anyone in your household have access to digital information sources? (DA01)

Settled, 96%

Migrant, 93%

Source: NAWS 2018-2020
Differences in Digital Access by Chronic Health Condition

Do you or anyone in your household have access to digital information sources? (DA01)

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

Has a chronic health condition, 95%

Does not have a chronic health condition, 95%
Differences in Digital Access by Healthcare and Health Center

Do you or anyone in your household have access to digital information sources? (DA01)

Used healthcare, 96%
Did not use healthcare, 95%

Went to a community/migrant health center, 96%
Did not go to a community/migrant health center, 95%
Farm Worker: What Devices by Streams (DA1, DA2-DA5)

- **Eastern**
  - Access to digital information sources: 95%
  - Cell phone with internet: 92%
  - Cell phone with text: 97%
  - Computer: 46%
  - Tablet: 23%

- **Midwest**
  - Access to digital information sources: 95%
  - Cell phone with internet: 95%
  - Cell phone with text: 98%
  - Computer: 59%
  - Tablet: 39%

- **Western**
  - Access to digital information sources: 95%
  - Cell phone with internet: 91%
  - Cell phone with text: 94%
  - Computer: 34%
  - Tablet: 24%
Farm Worker: What Devices by Age (DA1, DA2-DA5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Access to Digital Information Sources</th>
<th>Cell Phone with Internet</th>
<th>Cell Phone with Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14-20</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-54</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NAWS 2018-2020
Farm Worker: What Devices by Gender (DA1, DA2-DA5)

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

**Male**
- Access to digital information sources, 95%
- Cell phone with internet, 92%
- Cell phone with text, 96%
- Computer, 43%
- Tablet, 27%

**Female**
- Access to digital information sources, 97%
- Cell phone with internet, 93%
- Cell phone with text, 95%
- Computer, 38%
- Tablet, 24%
Farm Worker: What Devices by Primary Language (DA1, DA2-DA5)

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

- **English**
  - Access to digital information sources, 98%
  - Cell phone with internet, 94%
  - Cell phone with text, 98%
  - Computer, 77%
  - Tablet, 45%

- **Bilingual Spanish / English**
  - Access to digital information sources, 97%
  - Cell phone with internet, 98%
  - Cell phone with text, 98%
  - Computer, 54%
  - Tablet, 33%

- **Spanish**
  - Access to digital information sources, 94%
  - Cell phone with internet, 91%
  - Cell phone with text, 95%
  - Computer, 27%
  - Tablet, 19%

- **Indigenous**
  - Access to digital information sources, 94%
  - Cell phone with internet, 86%
  - Cell phone with text, 94%
  - Computer
  - Tablet

- **Other**
  - Access to digital information sources, 96%
  - Cell phone with internet, 94%
  - Cell phone with text, 88%
  - Computer, 19%
  - Tablet, 15%

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Farm Worker: What Devices by Family Composition (DA1, DA2-DA5)

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

- **Access to digital information sources**: 97%
- **Cell phone with internet**: 93%
- **Cell phone with text**: 94%

**Parent**
- **Computer**: 39%
- **Tablet**: 27%

**Married, no children**
- **Computer**: 34%
- **Tablet**: 24%

**Single**
- **Computer**: 49%
- **Tablet**: 27%
Farm Worker: What Devices by Migrant Status (DA1, DA2-DA5)

Migrant
- Access to digital information sources, 93%
- Cell phone with internet, 89%
- Cell phone with text, 96%
- Computer, 37%
- Tablet, 24%

Settled
- Access to digital information sources, 96%
- Cell phone with internet, 93%
- Cell phone with text, 96%
- Computer, 42%
- Tablet, 27%
Farm Worker: What Devices by Chronic Health Condition (DA1, DA2-DA5)

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has a chronic health condition</th>
<th>Access to digital information sources, 95%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cell phone with internet, 91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cell phone with text, 96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Computer, 42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablet, 25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does not have a chronic health condition</th>
<th>Access to digital information sources, 95%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cell phone with internet, 93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cell phone with text, 96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Computer, 41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablet, 27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Farm Worker: What Devices by Healthcare (DA1, DA2-DA5)

- **Access to digital information sources**: 96%
- **Cell phone with internet**: 93%
- **Cell phone with text**: 97%

**Used healthcare**
- **Computer**: 45%
- **Tablet**: 28%

**Did not use healthcare**
- **Computer**: 35%
- **Tablet**: 23%
Farm Worker: What Devices by Community/Migrant Health Center (DA1, DA2-DA5)

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Went to a community/migrant health center</th>
<th>Did not go to a community/migrant health center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell phone with text</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell phone with internet</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to digital information sources</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First, a Quick Look at Health Insurance
Reported Having Health Insurance

Source: NAWS 1999-2020

Some or all children

Spouse

Ag worker


24% 22% 71% 56% 89%
### Source of Health Insurance
(National – For those with health insurance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insurance Source</th>
<th>Farm Worker</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Program</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer Provided</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Worker</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse’s Employer</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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b Estimates are suppressed because number of responses is less than 4 or relative standard errors for the estimates are greater than 50%.
Source: NAWS 2019-2020

Health Insurance

Farm Worker, Spouse, or Children with Health Insurance

- National: 48% (Farmworker), 56% (Spouse), 89% (Children)
- Eastern: 39% (Farmworker), 45% (Spouse), 87% (Children)
- Midwest: 46% (Farmworker), 64% (Spouse), 83% (Children)
- Western: 46% (Farmworker), 55% (Spouse), 91% (Children)
# Health Insurance Source: Farm Worker (Streams)

(For those with insurance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insurance Source</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Program</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer Provided</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Worker</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15% (^a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse’s Employer</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>&lt;1% (^a)</td>
<td>3% (^a)</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10% (^a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^b\) Estimates are suppressed because number of responses is less than 4 or relative standard errors for the estimates are greater than 50%.
How the health supplement expands what we know about agricultural workers’ health
Comparing the old and new questions:
Trend in share of farm workers visiting a healthcare provider
*For Injury, Routine, Illness, or Preventive Care

2000 to 2016 “in the last two years” shows data for two fiscal years combined (e.g., “2016” is 2015–2016 combined).
2018 to 2020 “in the last 12 months” shows data for one fiscal year at a time.
Only partial data were available for fiscal year 2017 and were excluded from the chart.
Healthcare Visits for Routine or Preventive Care (Farm Worker, Spouse, and Children)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routine visit</th>
<th>Farm Worker</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routine visit</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those, had insurance</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 3 providers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private clinic or doctor’s office</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community/migrant health center</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 3 reasons for no visit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No need to go / Doesn’t get sick</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No insurance</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1% a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too expensive</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4% a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routine visit: Farm worker</th>
<th>Farm Worker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routine visit</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those, had insurance</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top Payers for Visit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Payers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicare/Medicaid</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of “my own pocket”</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer provided health plan</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public clinic did not charge</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Satisfaction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm worker</th>
<th>Very Satisfied</th>
<th>Somewhat Satisfied</th>
<th>Not Satisfied At All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1% ^a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^a Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.
Healthcare Visits for Illness  
(Farm Worker, Spouse, and Children)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illness visit</th>
<th>Farm Worker</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illness visit</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those, had insurance</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 3 providers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private clinic or doctor’s office</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community/migrant health center</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 3 reasons for no visit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No need to go / Doesn’t get sick</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No insurance</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too expensive</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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# Illness: Farm Worker (Part 2)

**Source:** NAWS 2018-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illness visit: Farm worker</th>
<th>Farm Worker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illness visit</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those, had insurance</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top Payers for Visit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Payers for Visit</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicare/Medicaid</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of “my own pocket”</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer provided health plan</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self or family bought individual health plan</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Satisfaction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfaction</th>
<th>Very Satisfied</th>
<th>Somewhat Satisfied</th>
<th>Not Satisfied At All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm worker</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2% (^a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.
Healthcare Visits for Injury
(Farm Worker, Spouse, and Children)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury visit</th>
<th>Farm Worker</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injury visit</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those, had insurance</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 3 providers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private clinic or doctor’s office</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community/migrant health center</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 3 reasons for no visit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No need to go / Doesn’t get sick</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No insurance</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too expensive</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a* Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.

*b* Estimates are suppressed because number of responses is less than 4 or relative standard errors for the estimates are greater than 50%.
## Injury: Farm Worker (Part 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury care visit: Farm worker</th>
<th>Farm Worker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injury care visit</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those, had insurance</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top Payers for Visit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Payers for Visit</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worker’s compensation</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer provided health plan</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self or family bought individual health plan</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of “my own pocket”</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Satisfaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfaction</th>
<th>Very Satisfied</th>
<th>Somewhat Satisfied</th>
<th>Not Satisfied At All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm worker</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5% (^a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.
## Dental Care
(Farm Worker, Spouse and Children)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dental care visit</th>
<th>Farm Worker</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dental care visit</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those, had insurance</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 3 providers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private clinic or doctor’s office</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community/migrant health center</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 3 reasons for no visit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No need to go / Doesn’t get sick</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too expensive</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No insurance</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.

b Estimates are suppressed because number of responses is less than 4 or relative standard errors for the estimates are greater than 50%.
# Dental Care: Farm Worker (Part 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dental care: Farm worker</th>
<th>Farm Worker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dental care visit</td>
<td><strong>34%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those, had insurance</td>
<td><strong>44%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Top Payers for Visit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Payers for Visit</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out of “my own pocket”</td>
<td><strong>36%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self or family bought individual health plan</td>
<td><strong>18%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare/Medicaid</td>
<td><strong>15%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer provided health plan</td>
<td><strong>14%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Satisfaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfaction</th>
<th>Very Satisfied</th>
<th>Somewhat Satisfied</th>
<th>Not Satisfied At All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm worker</td>
<td><strong>91%</strong></td>
<td><strong>6%</strong></td>
<td><strong>3%</strong> <em>a</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.*
Differential health access within the agricultural worker population
Differences Across Streams

- Any visit (excluding dental)
  - Eastern: 72%
  - Midwest: 65%
  - Western: 61%

- Preventive
  - Eastern: 66%
  - Midwest: 59%
  - Western: 54%

- Illness
  - Eastern: 17%
  - Midwest: 19%
  - Western: 14%

- Injury
  - Eastern: 6%
  - Midwest: 5% a
  - Western: 7%

- Dental
  - Eastern: 41%
  - Midwest: 33%
  - Western: 32%

a Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.
Differences by Age

Any medical visit
- 14-20 years, 63%
- 21-30 years, 59%
- 31-40 years, 65%
- 41-54 years, 62%
- 55+ years, 70%

Preventive
- 14-20 years, 57%
- 21-30 years, 49%
- 31-40 years, 59%
- 41-54 years, 57%
- 55+ years, 67%

Illness
- 14-20 years, 11%  
- 21-30 years, 12%  
- 31-40 years, 17%  
- 41-54 years, 16%  
- 55+ years, 20%

Injury
- 14-20 years, 10%  
- 21-30 years, 6%  
- 31-40 years, 8%  
- 41-54 years, 5%  
- 55+ years, 4%

*Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.
Differences by Age

Dental

- 55+ years: 29%
- 41-54 years: 29%
- 31-40 years: 40%
- 21-30 years: 32%
- 14-20 years: 50%

*Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.*
Differences by Gender

- **Any visit (excluding dental)**
  - Male: 59%
  - Female: 73%

- **Preventive**
  - Male: 52%
  - Female: 69%

- **Illness**
  - Male: 15%
  - Female: 18%

- **Injury**
  - Male: 7%
  - Female: 4%

- **Dental**
  - Male: 30%
  - Female: 42%

---

*a Estimates have relative standard errors between 31% and 50% and should be interpreted with caution.
Differences by Primary Language

Any medical visit
- English, 71%
- Bilingual, 68%
- Other, 69%
- Spanish, 61%
- Indigenous, 29%

Preventive
- English, 64%
- Bilingual, 62%
- Other, 60%
- Indigenous
- Other, 55% *a*

Illness
- English, 16%
- Bilingual, 14%
- Other, 15% *a*
- Indigenous
- Other, 16% *b*

Injury
- English, 7%
- Bilingual, 3%
- Other, 6%
- Other, 6%
- Indigenous, 0% *b*

*b* Estimates are suppressed because number of responses is less than 4 or relative standard errors for the estimates are greater than 50%.
Differences by Primary Language

Dental

- Indigenous, 17%
- Other, 28%
- Other, 36%
- Bilingual, 39%
- English, 46%

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

\[ b \text{ Estimates are suppressed because number of responses is less than 4 or relative standard errors for the estimates are greater than 50%.} \]
Differences by Family Composition

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

- Any visit (excluding dental):
  - Parent: 67%
  - Married, no children: 64%
  - Single: 58%

- Preventive:
  - Parent: 61%
  - Married, no children: 58%
  - Single: 52%

- Illness:
  - Parent: 18%
  - Married, no children: 16%
  - Single: 13%

- Injury:
  - Parent: 6%
  - Married, no children: 7%
  - Single: 6%

- Dental:
  - Parent: 35%
  - Married, no children: 29%
  - Single: 35%
Differences by Migrant Status

- **Any visit (excluding dental)**
  - Migrant: 44%
  - Settled: 67%

- **Preventive**
  - Migrant: 40%
  - Settled: 61%

- **Illness**
  - Migrant: 10%
  - Settled: 17%

- **Injury**
  - Migrant: 3% \(^a\)
  - Settled: 7%

- **Dental**
  - Migrant: 26%
  - Settled: 35%

\(^a\) Estimates are suppressed because number of responses is less than 4 or relative standard errors for the estimates are greater than 50%.

Source: NAWS 2018-2020
Differences by Chronic Health Condition

Source: NAWS 2018-2020

- **Any visit (excluding dental)**: 80% have a chronic health condition, 55% do not.
- **Preventive**: 75% have a chronic health condition, 49% do not.
- **Illness**: 29% have a chronic health condition, 9% do not.
- **Injury**: 5% have a chronic health condition, 7% do not.
- **Dental**: 32% have a chronic health condition, 34% do not.

Legend:
- Blue: Has a chronic health condition
- Light blue: Does not have a chronic health condition
Summary: New Supplements

• Beginning in Federal FY 2018, new supplements were added to the NAWS.

• The digital access supplement provides the first national-level information on agricultural workers’ digital access. The supplement asked about access to digital information, devices used, assistance needs, and type of information sought.

• A HRSA-sponsored supplement expanded the NAWS health questions on chronic disease and healthcare utilization. Additionally, the supplements asked detailed questions about health provider visits for injury, illness, dental and preventive care. Farm workers were also asked similar questions about healthcare utilization for their spouse and children under age 22.
Summary: Digital Access Findings

• The NAWS Digital Access Supplement provides the first national look at farm workers’ access to digital information. Previous studies did not provide a coherent view of agricultural worker digital access as they were generally, small, local, often qualitative and done at different times.

• Most farm workers (95%) have access to digital information. Farm workers’ access is primarily through cell phones with text (96%) or cell phones with internet (92%), with computer ownership being much lower (41%). A minority of farm worker did not have digital access (5%). Those without digital access tend to speak an indigenous language (primary language; 25%), age 55 or older (13%), or married but have no children (9%).

• Children’s access to computers was high (79%), with 76 percent of households with children ages 6–13 and 14–17 having computers.
Summary: Health Supplement Findings

- The annual share of farm workers visiting a health care provider was 65 percent. The most common type of visit was for routine or preventive care (57%), followed by dental care (34%), and illness (16%).

- Farm workers were less likely to visit a health care provider if they were an indigenous language speaker (29%), were a migrant (44%), did not have a chronic health condition (55%), were single or a youth living with their parents (58%), and/or male (59%).

- For routine or preventive care, farm workers most often sought care at private clinics (53%) and community/migrant health centers (44%), with Medicare/Medicaid (21%), out of their own pockets (18%), and employer provided health plans (17%) being the main sources of payment. About 15% went to a clinic that did not charge them.

- Spouses (61%) and children (76%) were more likely to go for routine or preventive care than farm workers (57%).

- Dental visits were less common than medical visits (i.e., routine or preventive care, illness, or injury; 65%) with 34% of farm workers and 41% of spouses visiting a dentist in the prior year. Dental visits were more common for children (67%). For dental care, farm workers most often sought care at dental offices (73%) and private clinics (17%), with “out of pocket” (36%), self or family bought individual health plan (18%), Medicare/Medicaid (15%), and employer provided health plan (14%) being the main sources of payment.

- Farm workers whose primary language was an indigenous language (17%), were a migrant (26%), and/or male (30%) were less likely to have dental visits.
The End

Contact information:
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For more information on the NAWS:
Website
https://www.doleta.gov/naws/

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