

NCFH National Pulse

Keeping a pulse on the health of farmworkers in the U.S.

January 2025 Edition: Sexually Transmitted Infections among U.S. Farmworkers

NCFH's National Pulse systematically collects and shares current and emerging health issues among farmworkers in the U.S. via rapid polls conducted among farmworker-serving organizations. The results offer clinicians, public health officials, and farmworker-serving organizations insights into emerging trends and health needs in real time, as well as timely recommendations to improve farmworker health.

Visit the [NCFH website](#) to view National Pulse editions from the past three years.

Findings from Network Survey

A poll about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) among farmworker (FW) communities was sent to farmworker-serving organizations in January 2025.

A total of 37 individuals responded. See data figures below.

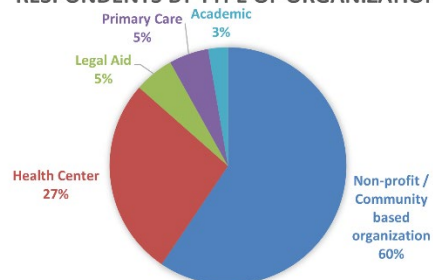


97%
of respondents
work directly with
farmworkers

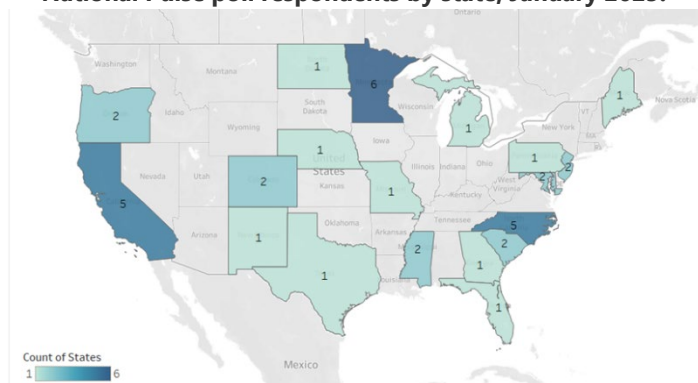


78%
are NCFH funded
outreach partners

RESPONDENTS BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION



National Pulse poll respondents by state, January 2025.



States represented by poll respondents include: California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas. See map above.

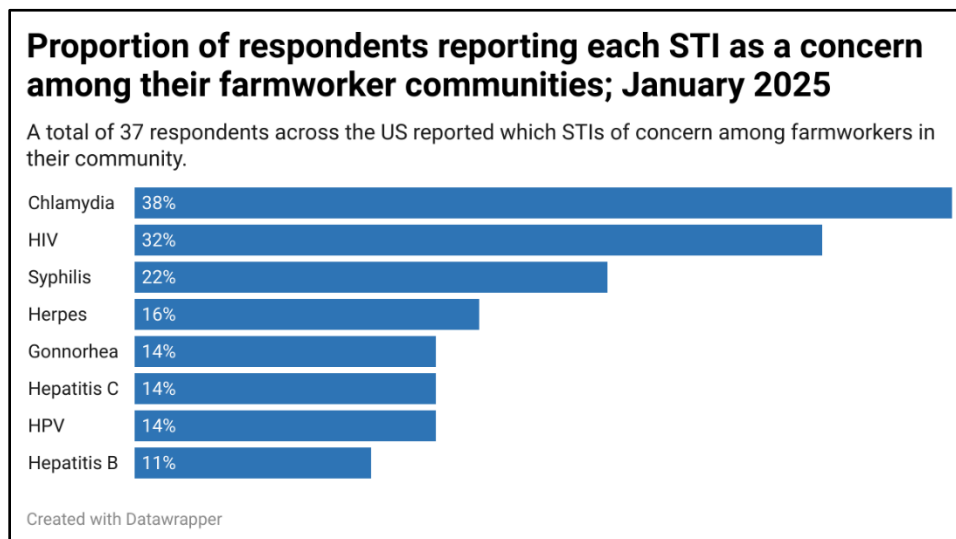
Over half (59%) of respondents were employed by a Non-profit or community based organization while 27% worked with a health center.

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Findings on Sexual Health:

Partners identified Chlamydia, HIV, and Syphilis as the primary STIs of concern among farmworker populations in their communities.



- **Many organizations are not providing preventative, proactive education on specific STIs.** Eleven respondents reported providing no preventative outreach or training related to STIs and sexual health. Others reported partnering with organizations or local health departments for STI-related outreach and testing.
- **STIs continue to be a health risk among farmworker communities:** Only 3 respondents perceived a decline in STI concern and/or diagnosis in their communities, whereas the remaining 97% reported a constant ongoing or increased risk.
- **Chlamydia is on the rise.** Chlamydia was the STI most frequently reported as increasing among farmworker populations, with 22% of respondents reporting an increase.
- **Respondents reported more experiences of STIs among H2A workers and Migrant and Seasonal farmworkers,** as compared to farmworker spouses or unaccompanied minors. However, it is unclear if this is due to the location of outreach excluding spouses, or to minors and spouses not being properly documented as part of the farmworker community.

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Other Findings:

- Respiratory diseases (30%) and chronic pain (24%) are the two most common symptoms reported being seen among farm workers by respondents, followed by undiagnosed skin condition (14%) and chronic fatigue (8%).
- Respiratory disease prevalence is currently high; 62% of respondents reported seasonal influenza outbreaks in their communities. H5N1 diagnoses were reported in California and Minnesota. Organizations in California and Minnesota reported H5N1 cases among farmworkers in their state/area.