



What Do We Know about Agricultural Workers' Social Determinants of Health?

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Disclaimer: Views are solely those of the presenters

Outline

- Overview of demographic trends and health care access, utilization and health status
- Provide information from the NAWS on social determinants of health
- Discuss how this information may be useful to you





National Agricultural Workers Survey

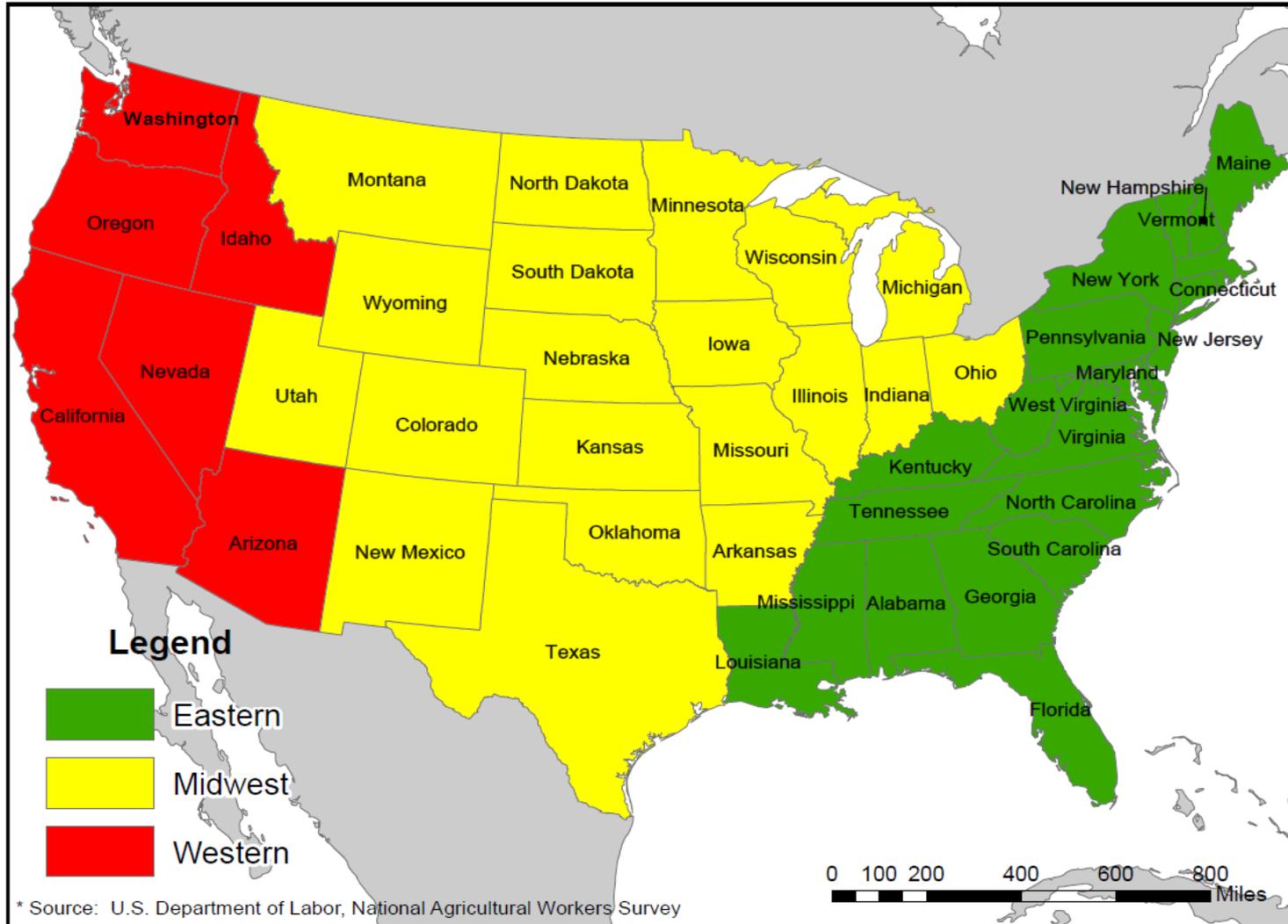
- National survey of crop workers, started in Federal Fiscal Year 1989
- Annual random sample survey of 1,500-3,000 workers
- Establishment survey – find workers at work
- Reliable source of information on crop worker demographics
- Limited regional coverage and no local numbers
- H-2A workers excluded

NAWS Data Caveats

- This presentation uses the most recently available data from FY2013-FY2014. The data are preliminary and should not be cited.
- The 2013-2014 sample sizes were:
 - National 4,235
 - Eastern 1,075
 - Midwest 885
 - Western 2,273



NAWS Migrant Streams



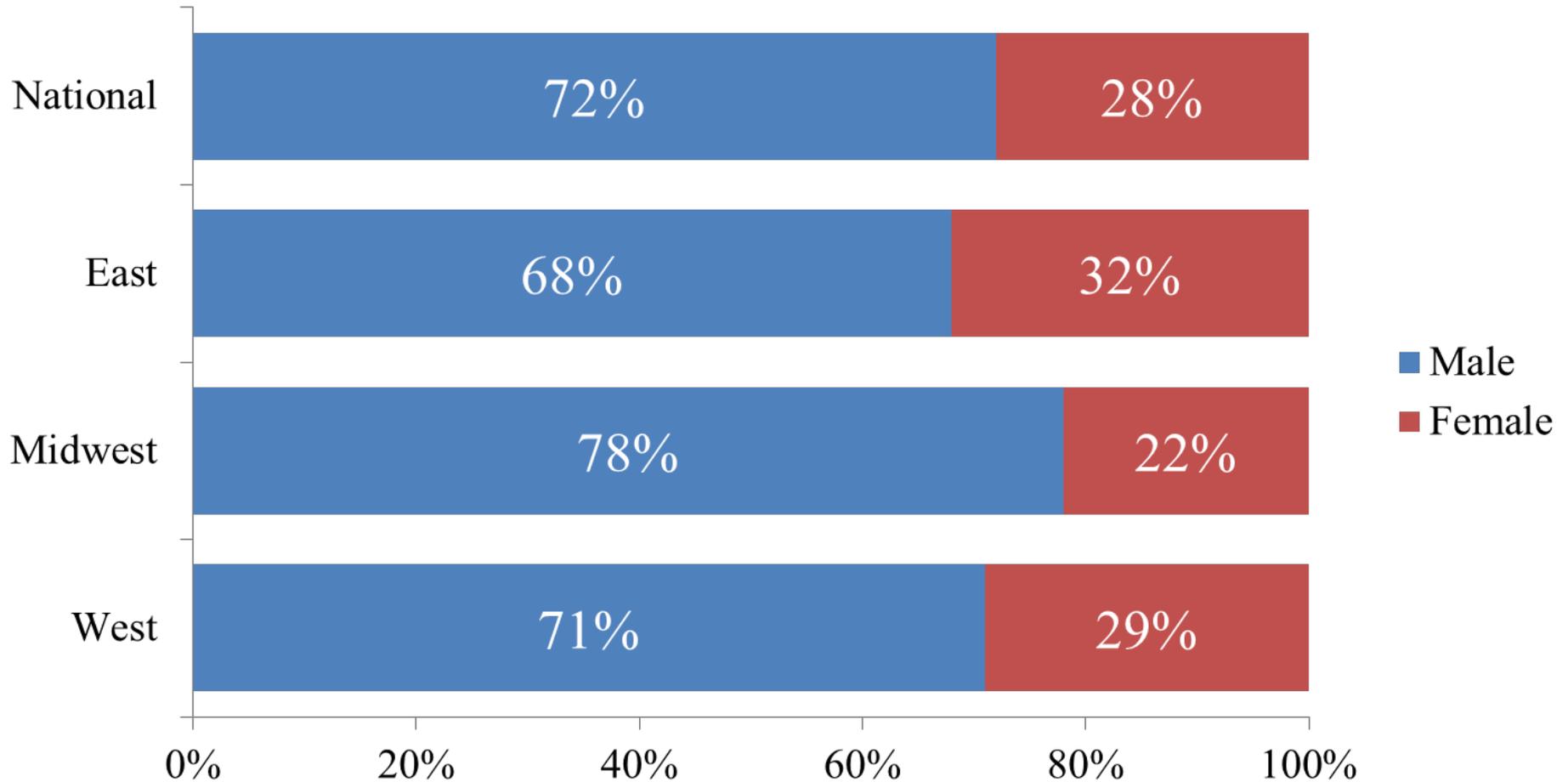


Changing Agricultural Worker Demographics

- Gender
- Age
- Ethnicity –
Hispanic/Latino

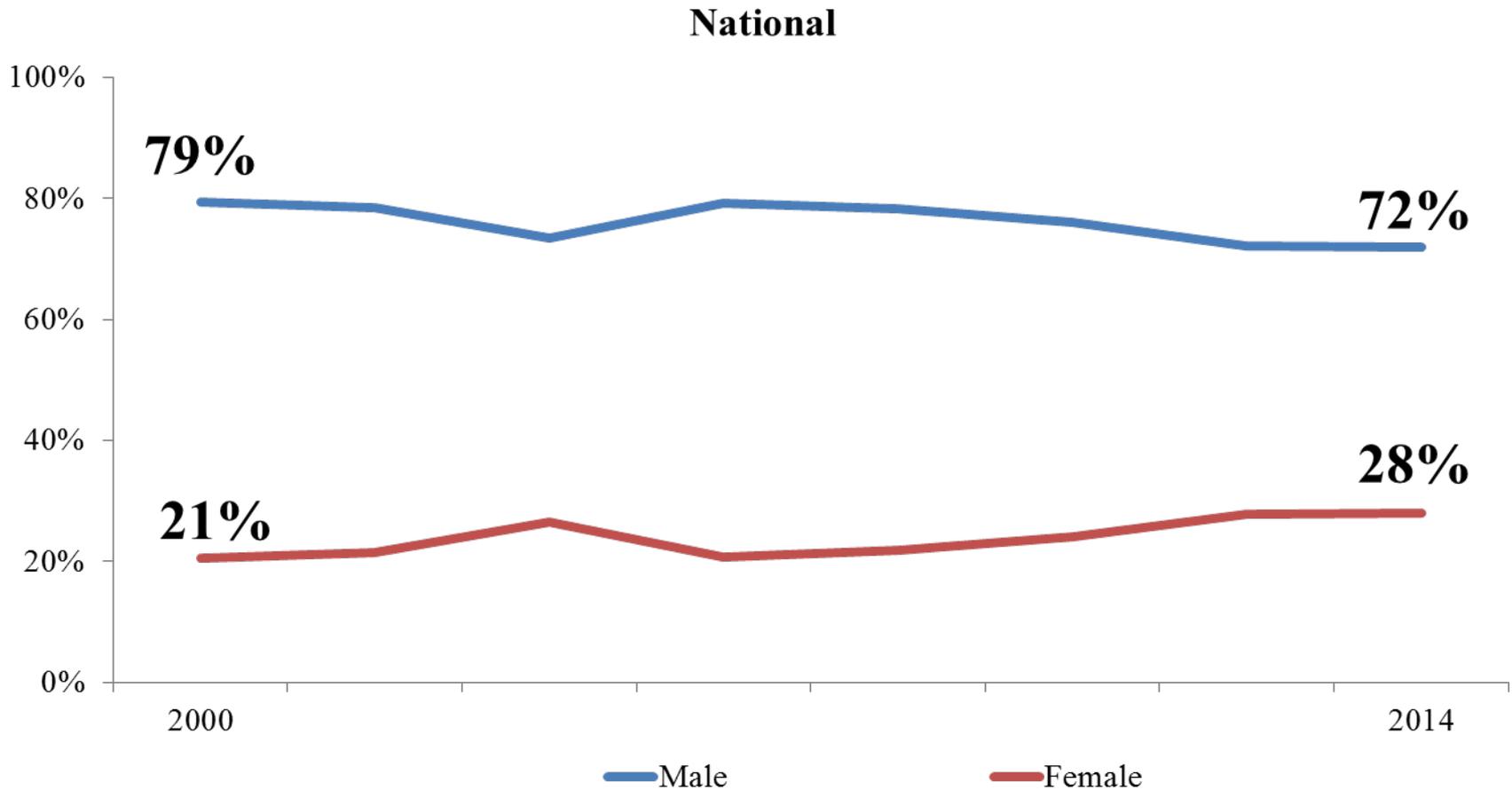
NAWS 2013-2014

Gender



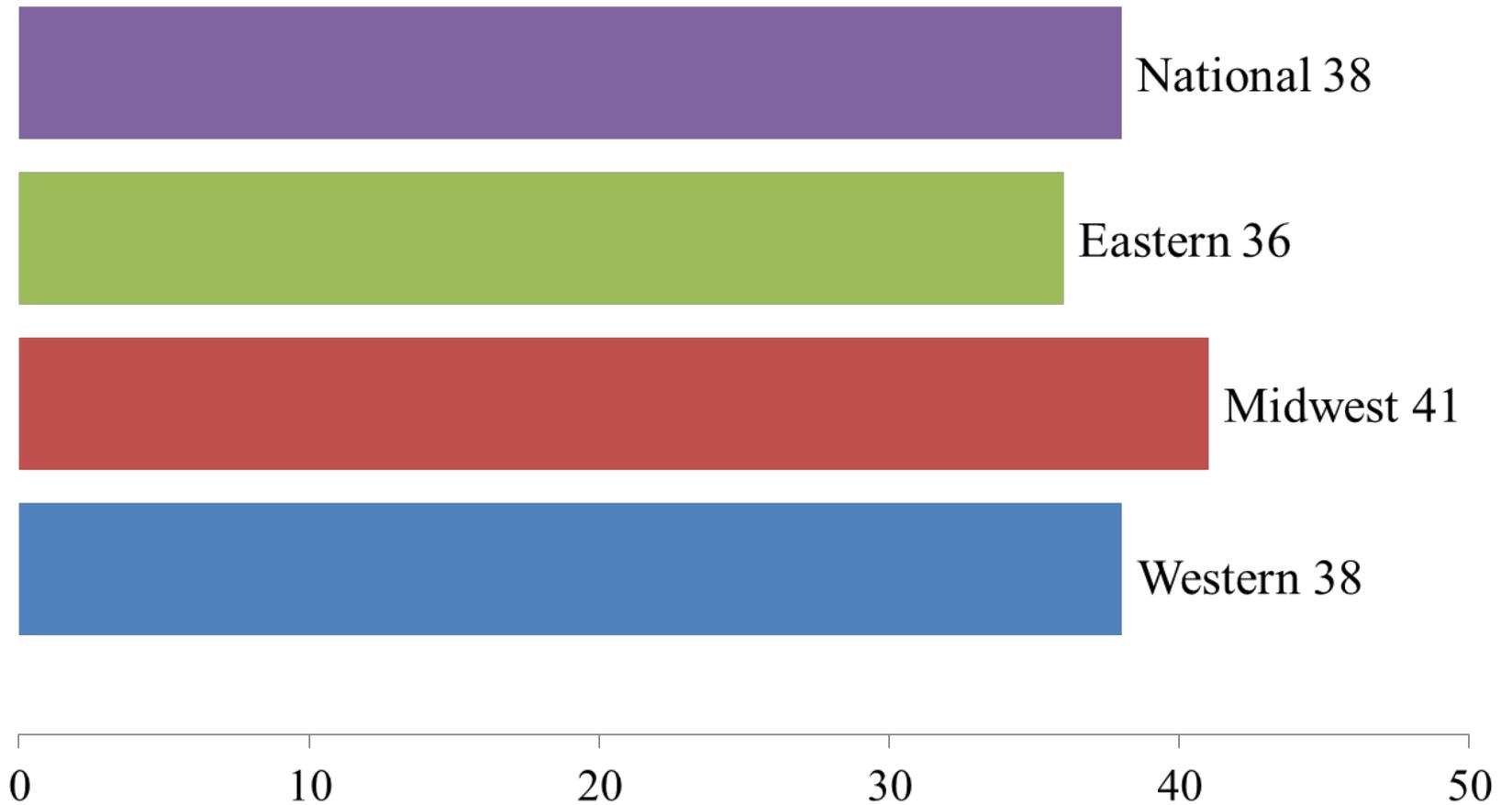
Trend in Gender Distribution of Farmworkers

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



NAWS 2013-2014

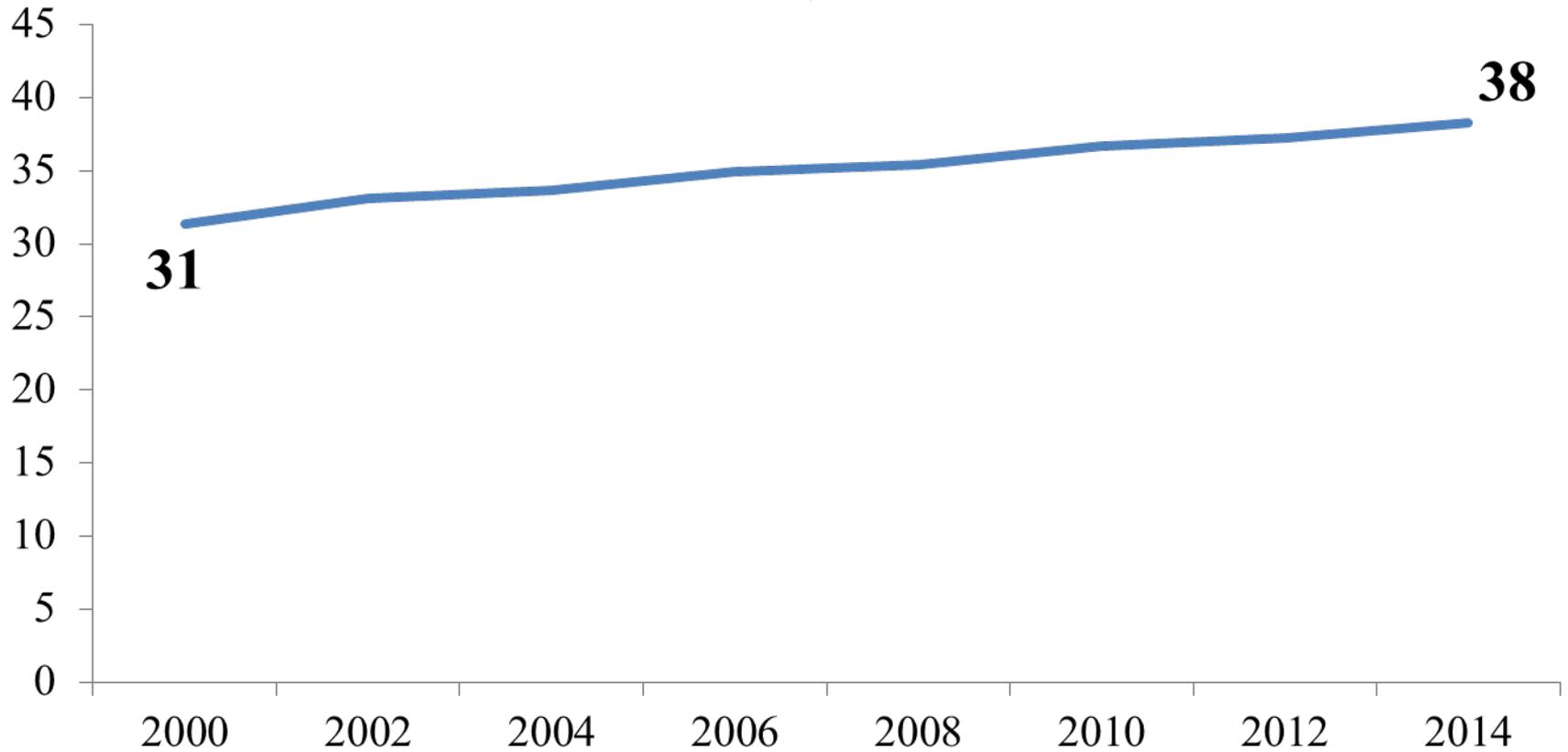
Average Age



Trend In Crop Workers' Average Age

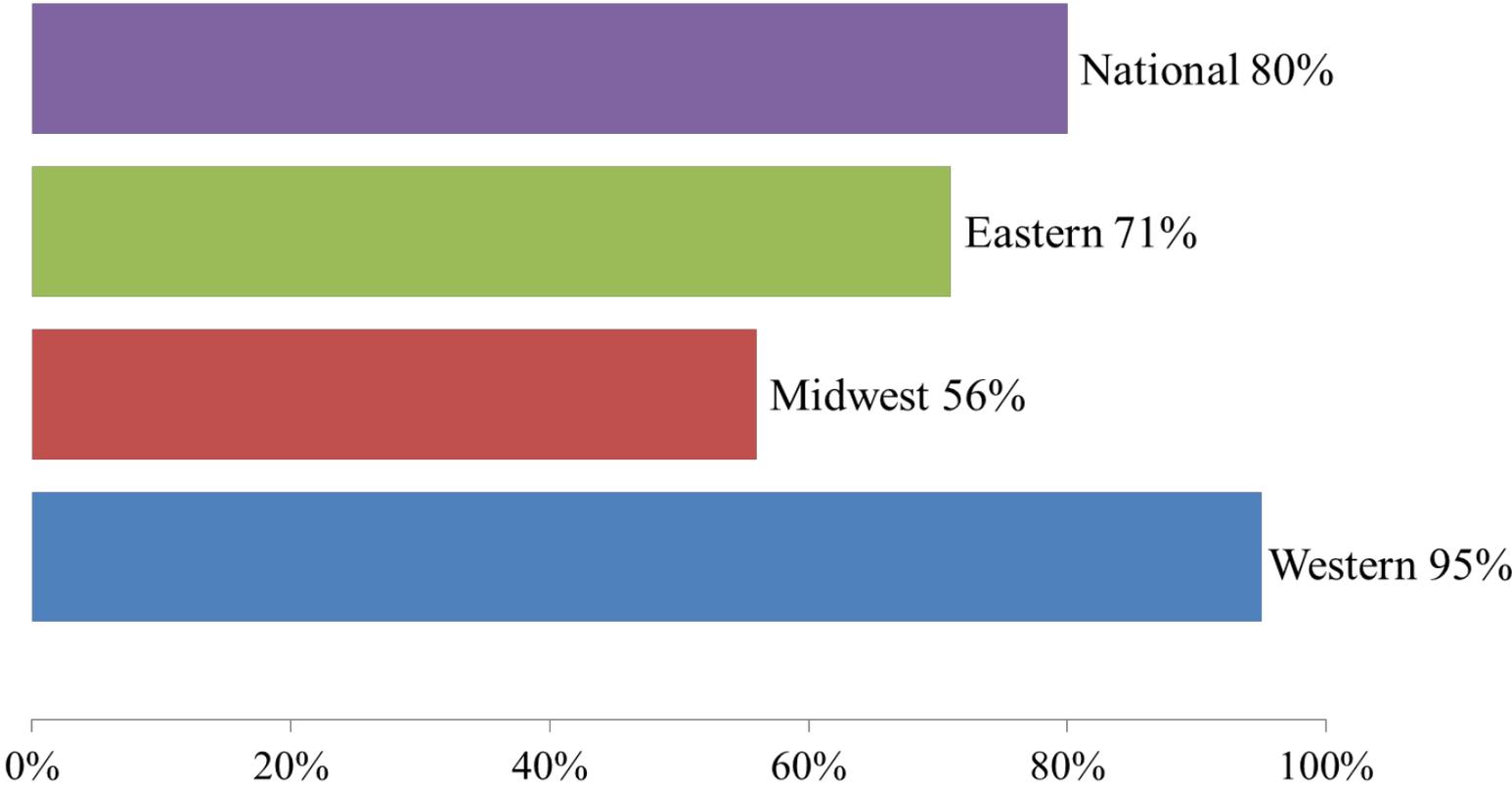
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

National



NAWS 2013-2014

Hispanic



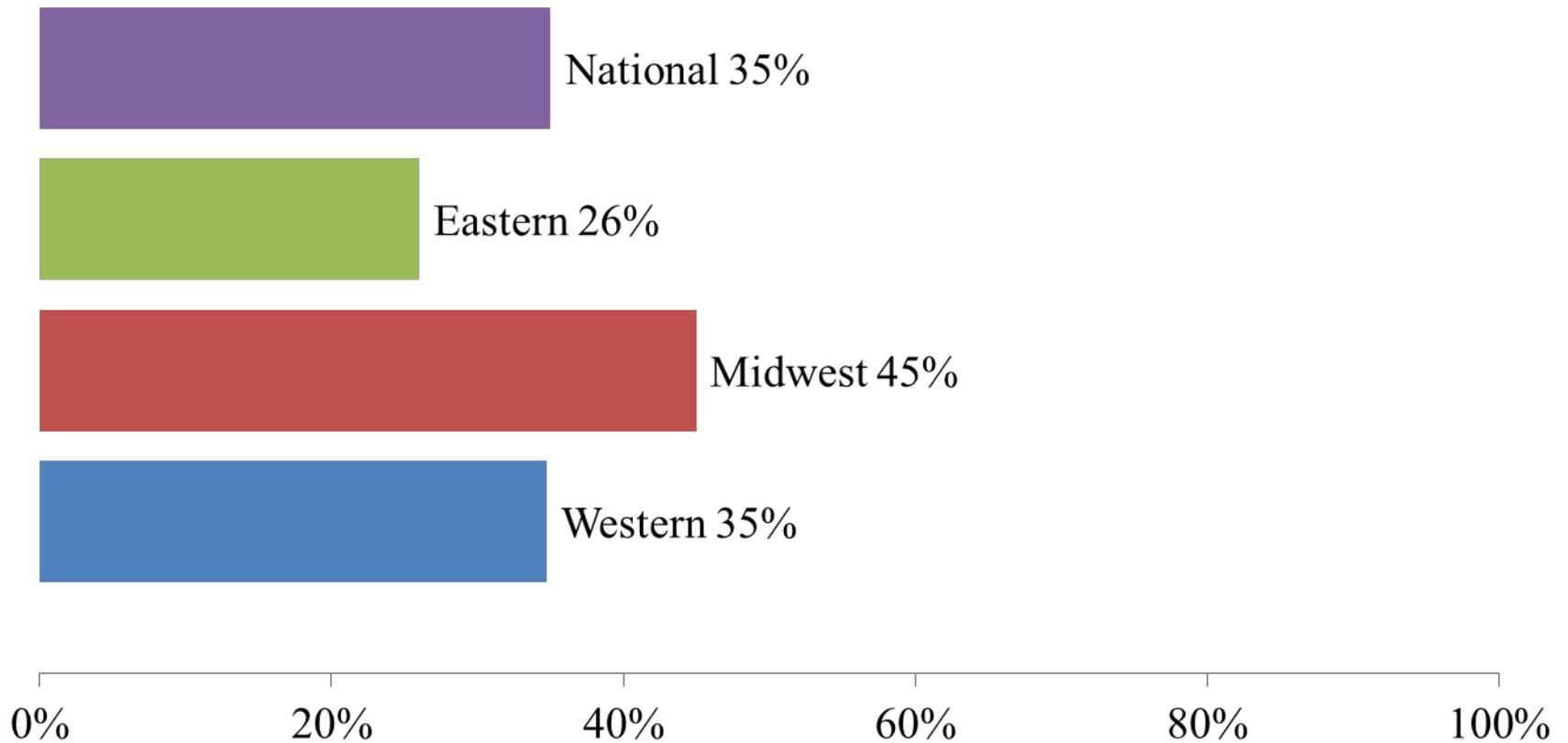


Health Outcomes

The NAWS has information on three health outcomes:

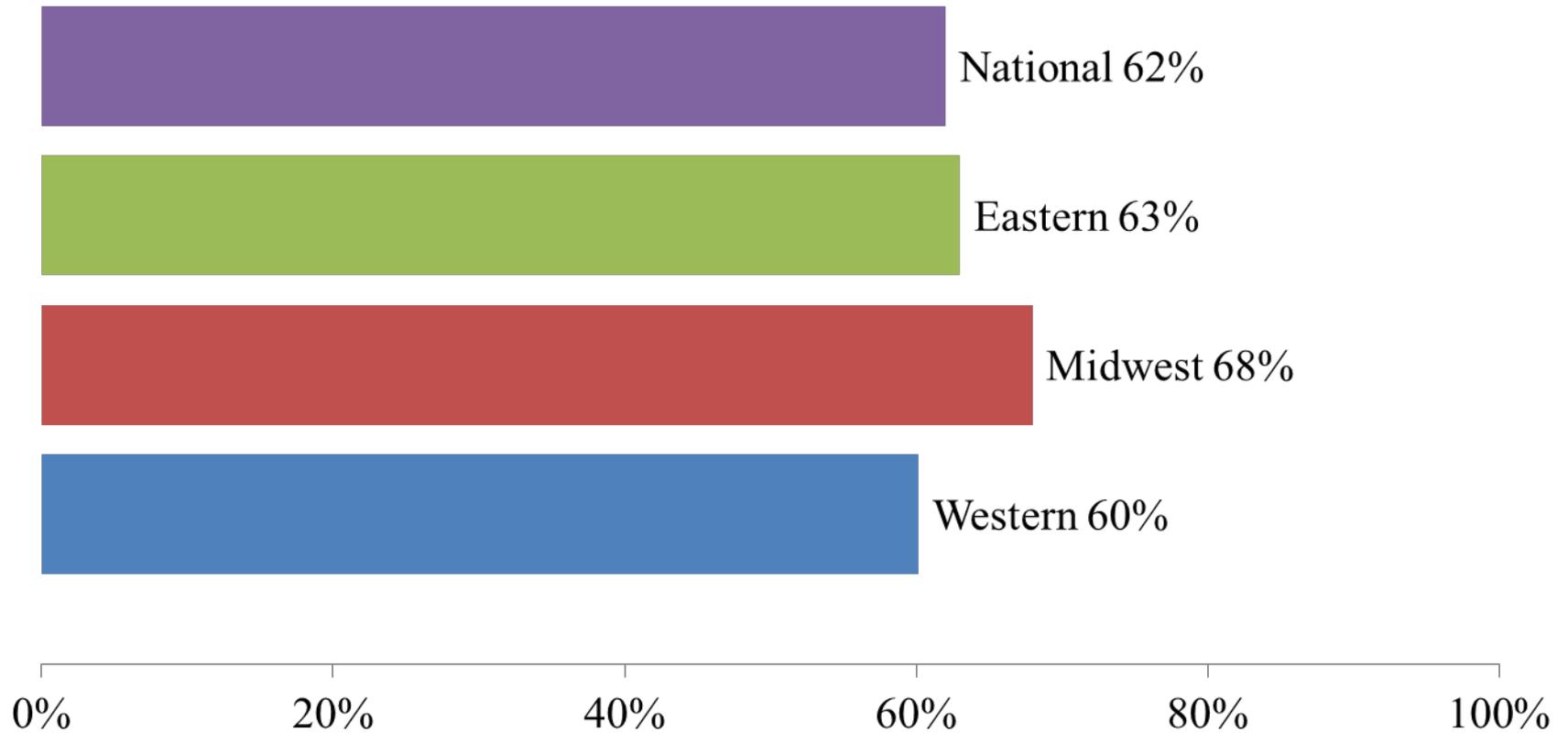
- Health insurance status
- Visited a US provider in the last two years
- Has a diagnosed chronic disease

Has Health Insurance



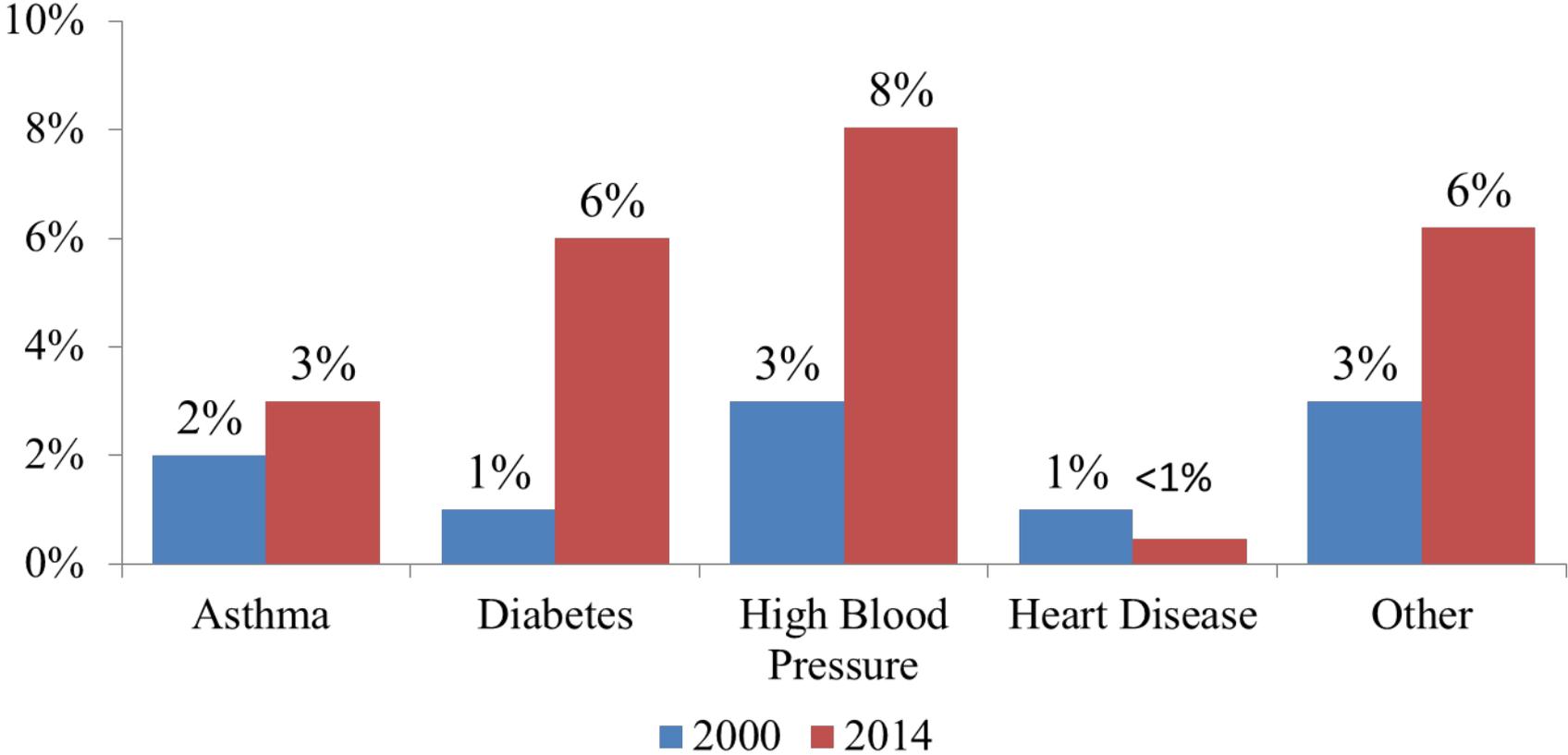
NAWS 2013-2014

Visited a Provider in the Last Two Years



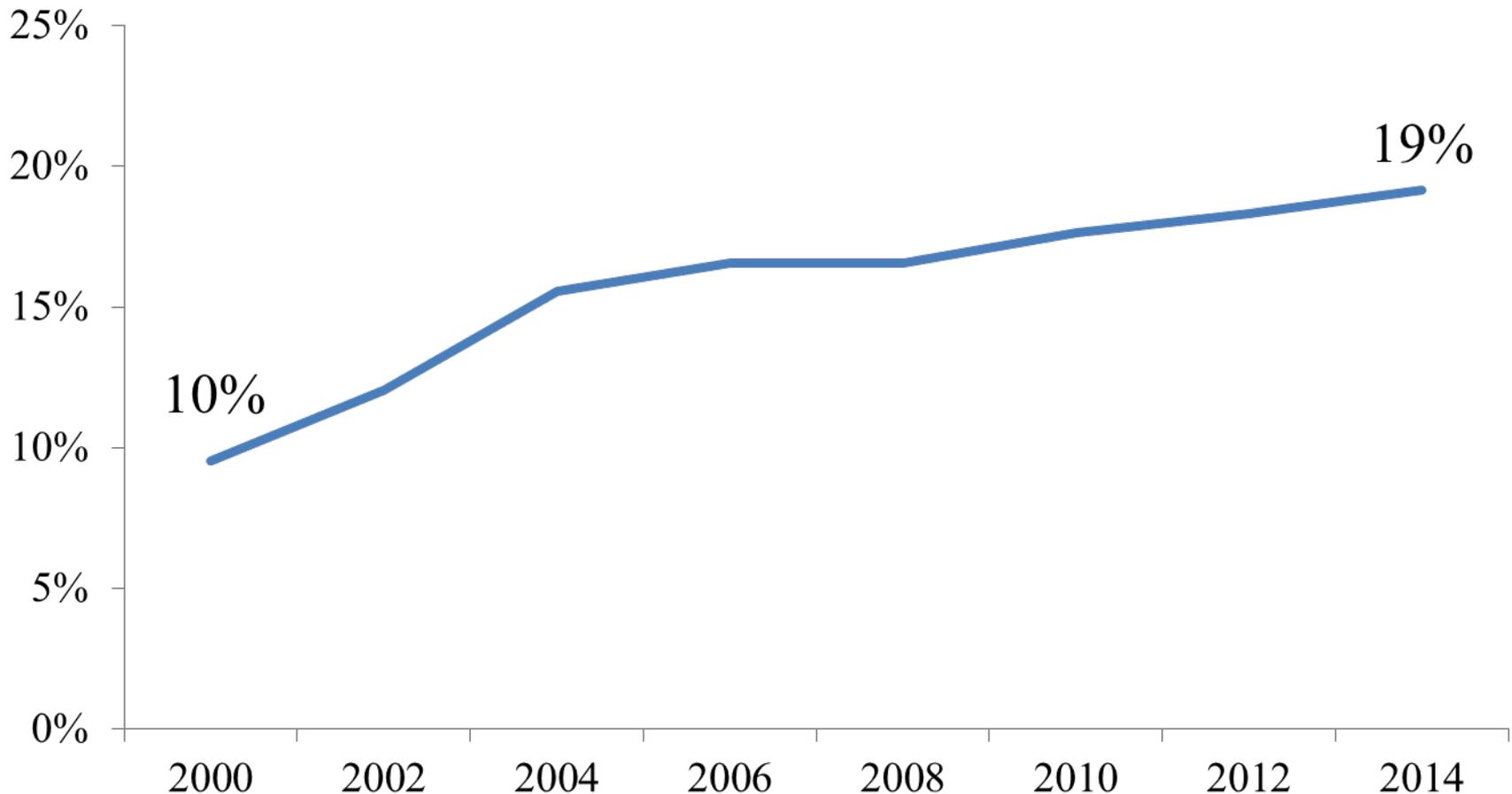
Share of Crop Workers with ‘Chronic’ Conditions* 2000 and 2014

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



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)



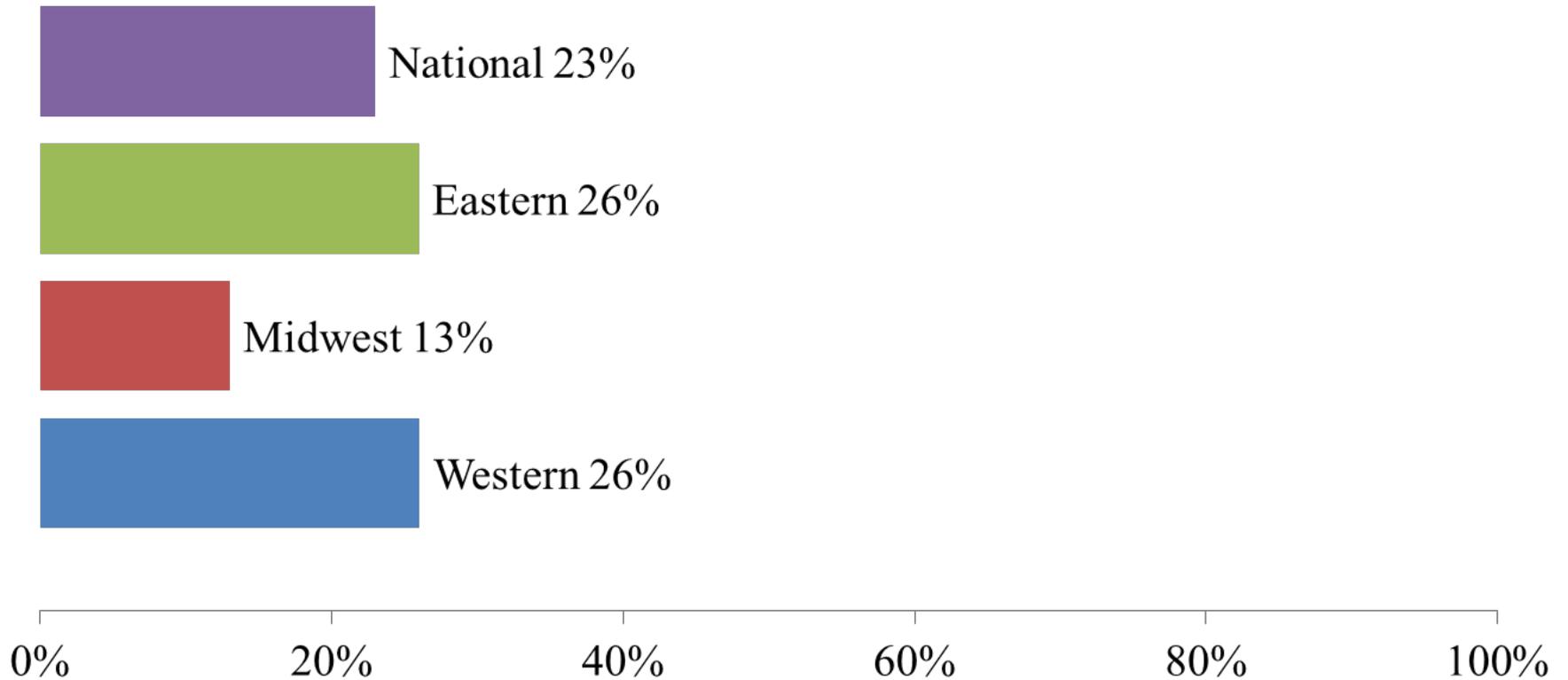
Social Determinants of Health



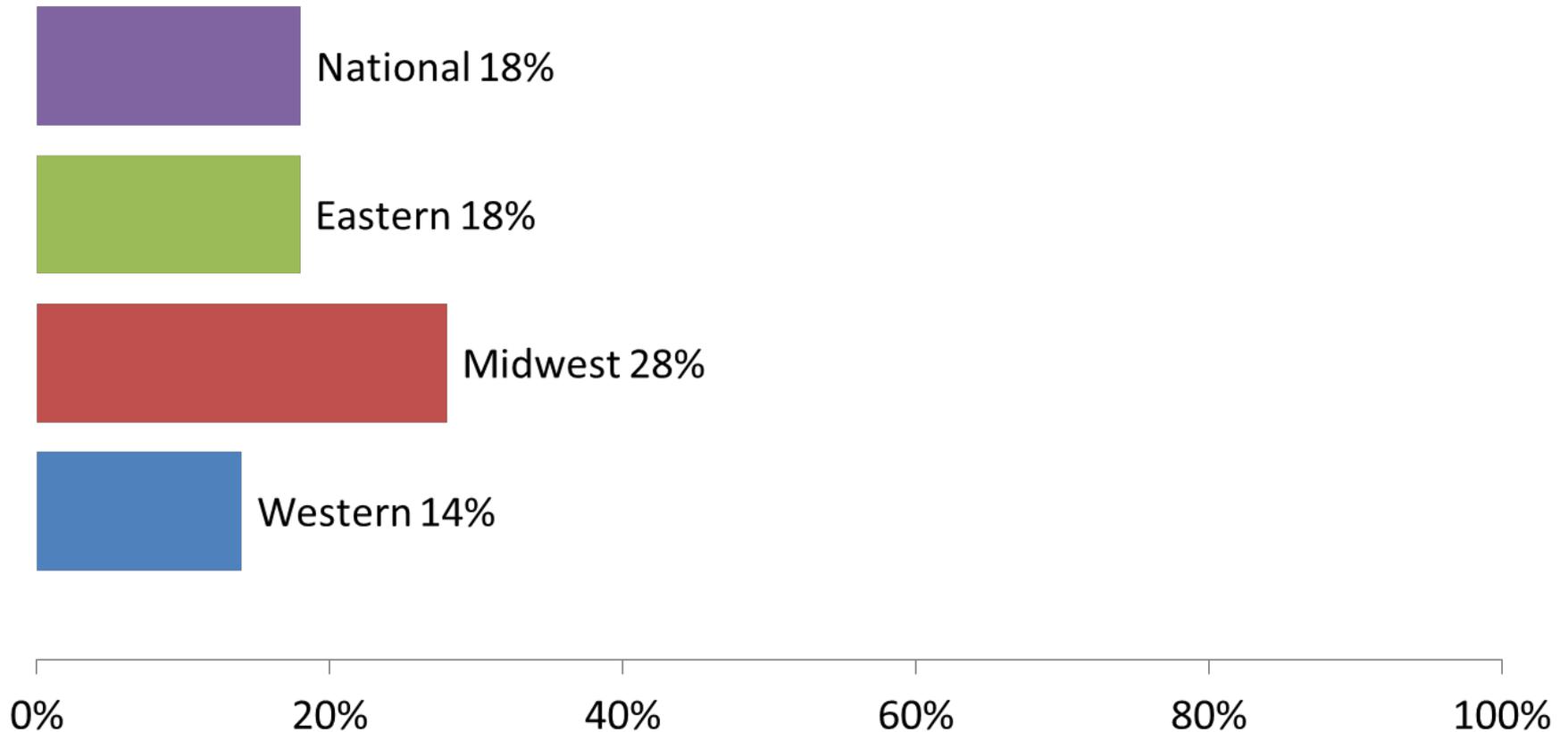
- Items selected are those on the NCFH Social Determinants of Health Check list that are available in the NAWS.
- Items presented in terms of being a risk or barrier to health care (e.g., crowded housing, unaccompanied).

NAWS 2013-2014

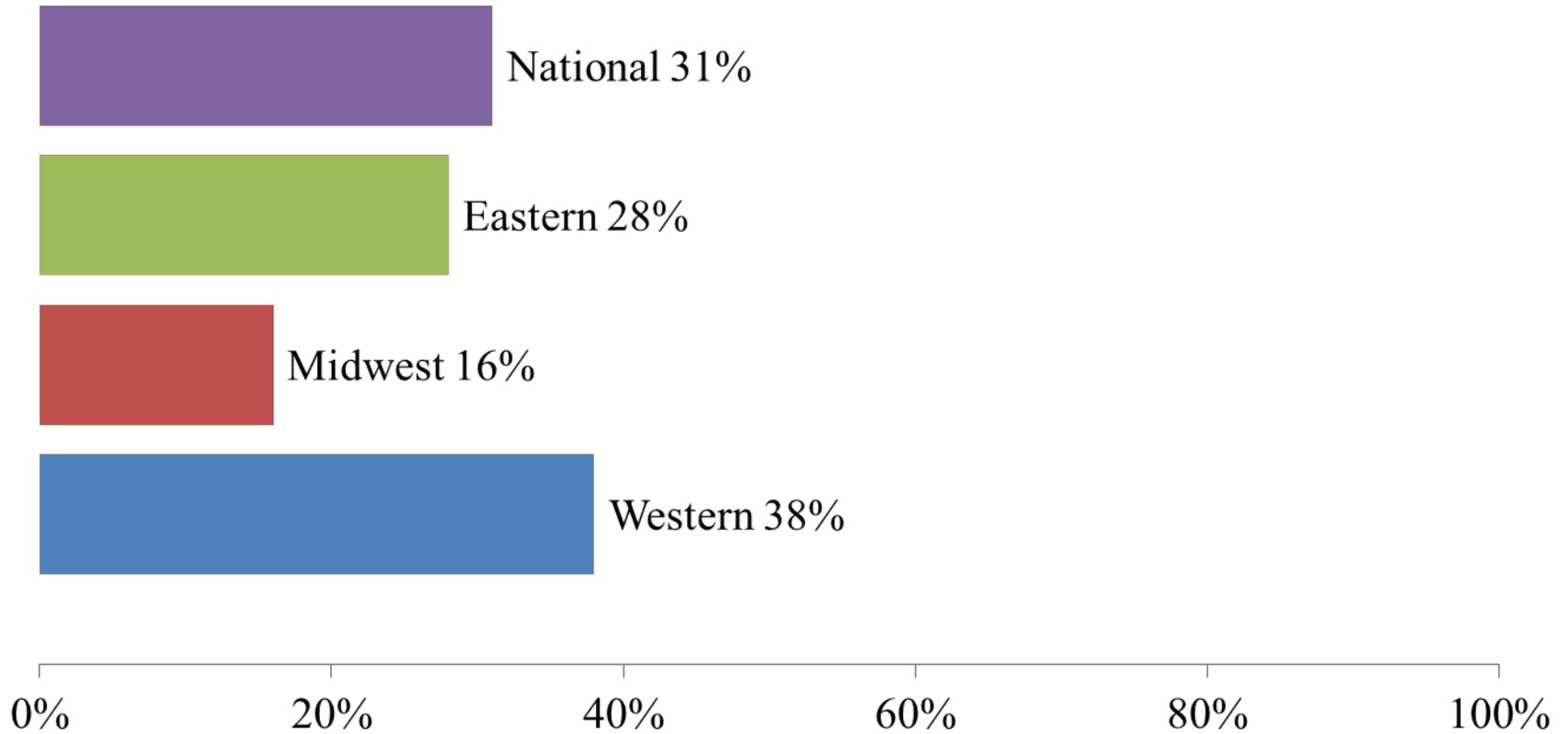
Primary Task is Harvesting



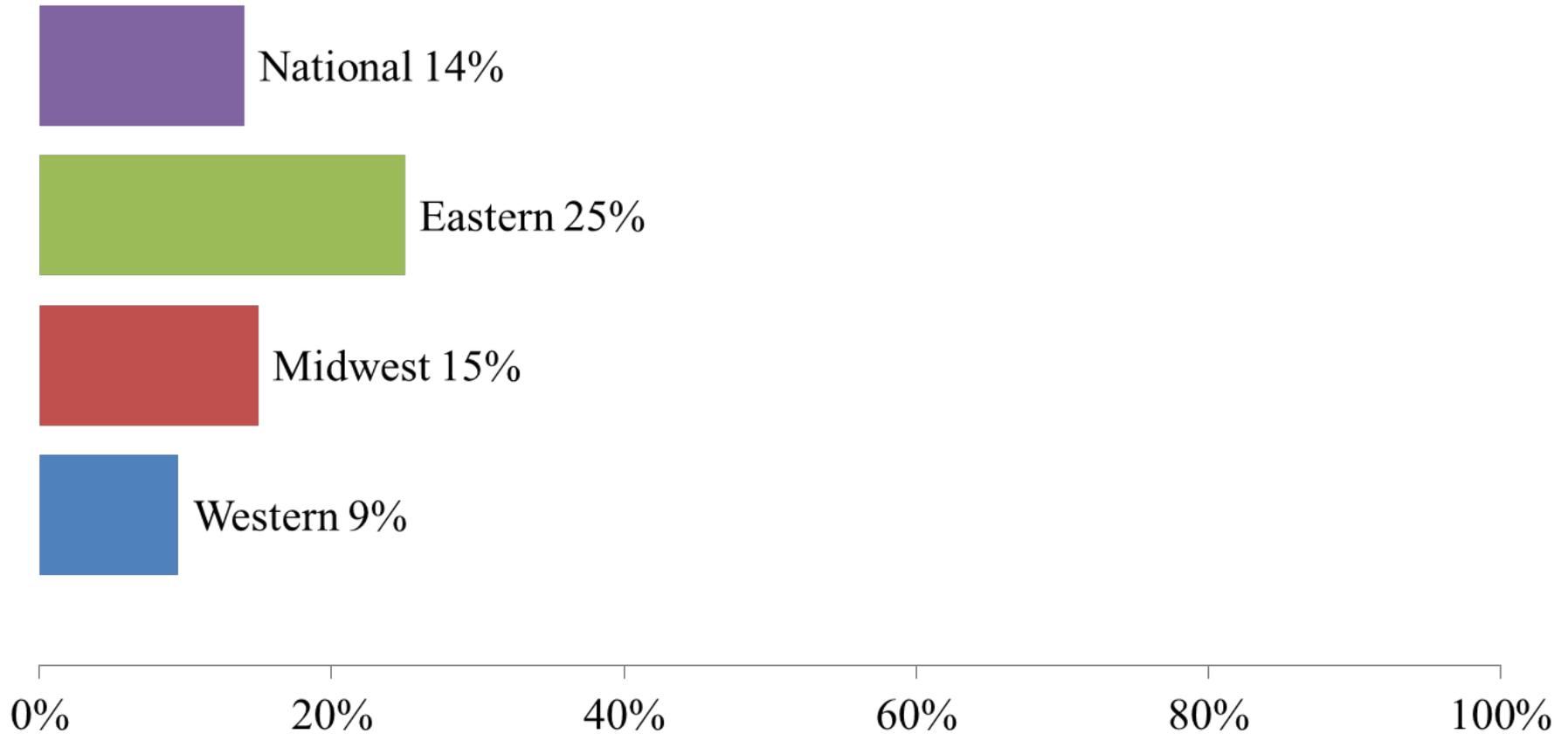
Handled pesticides in last two years



Live in Crowded Households

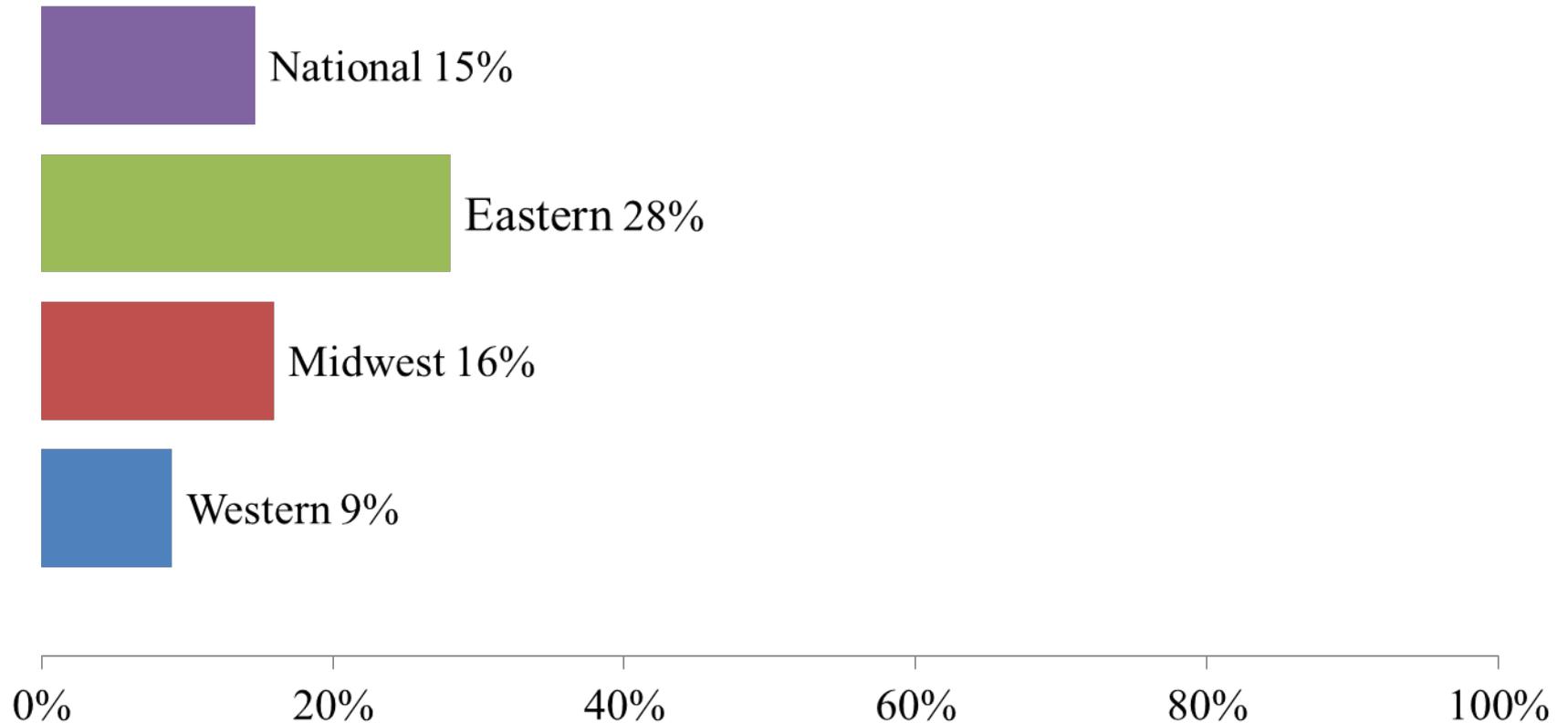


Live in On-farm Housing

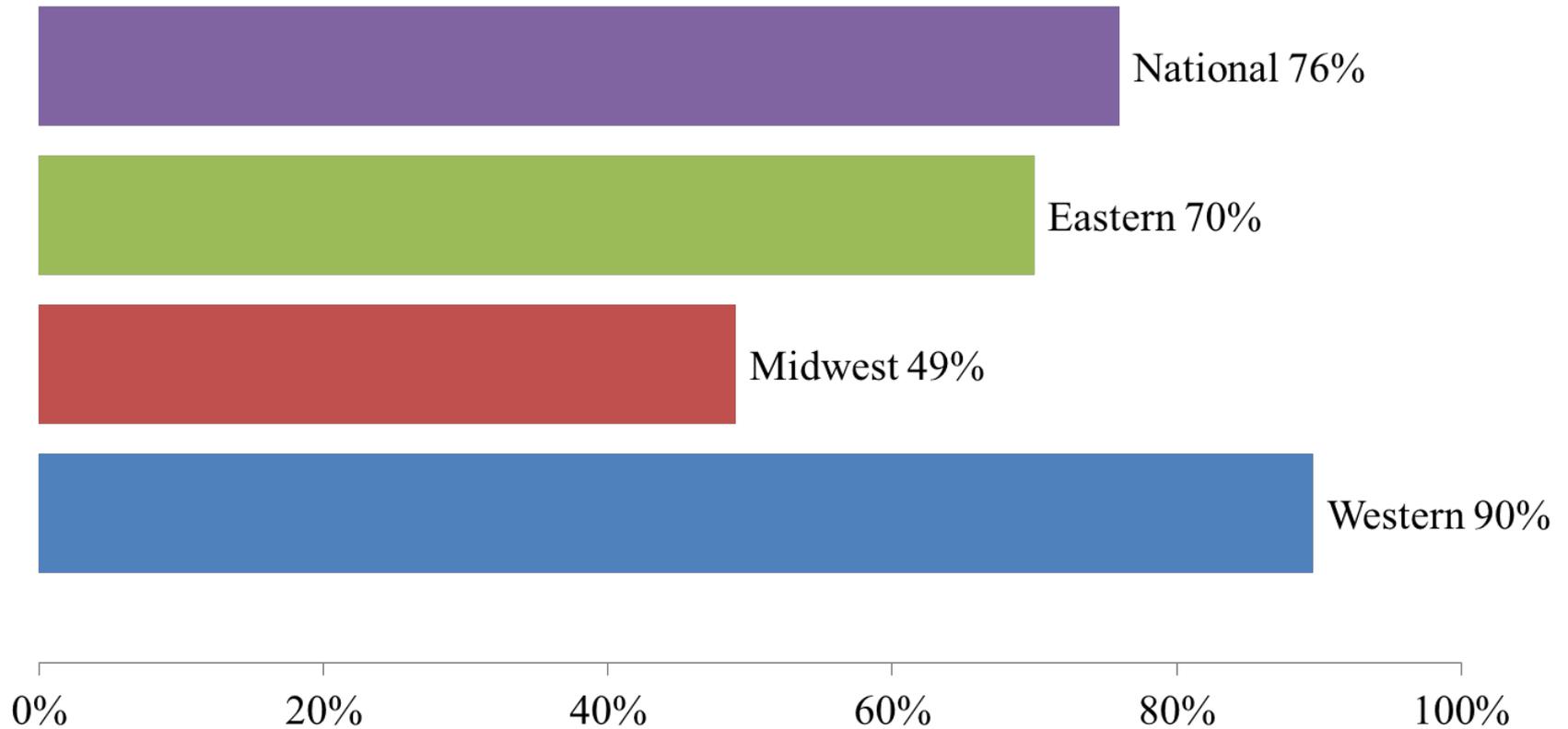


NAWS 2013-2014

Live in Employer-Provided Housing

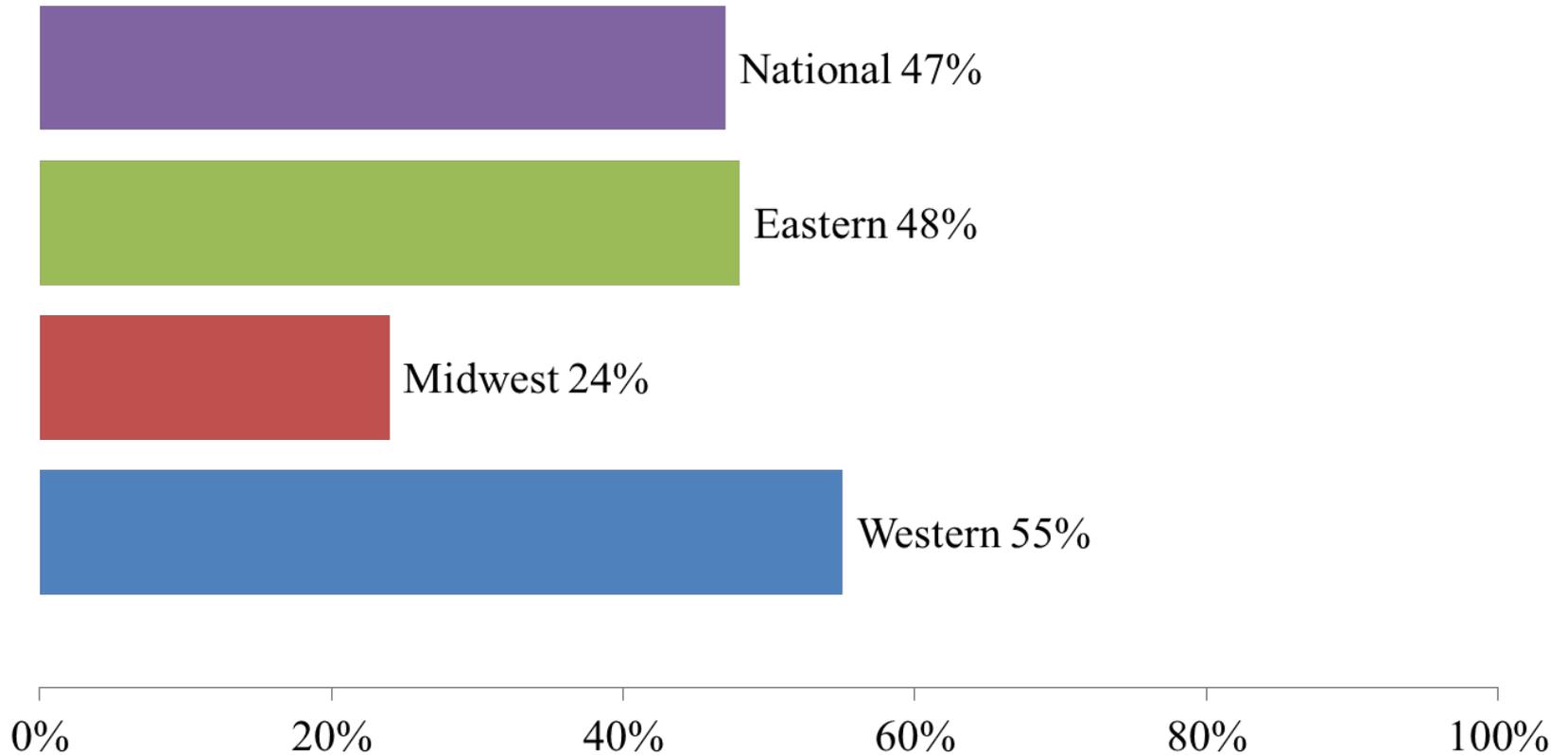


Primary Language not English



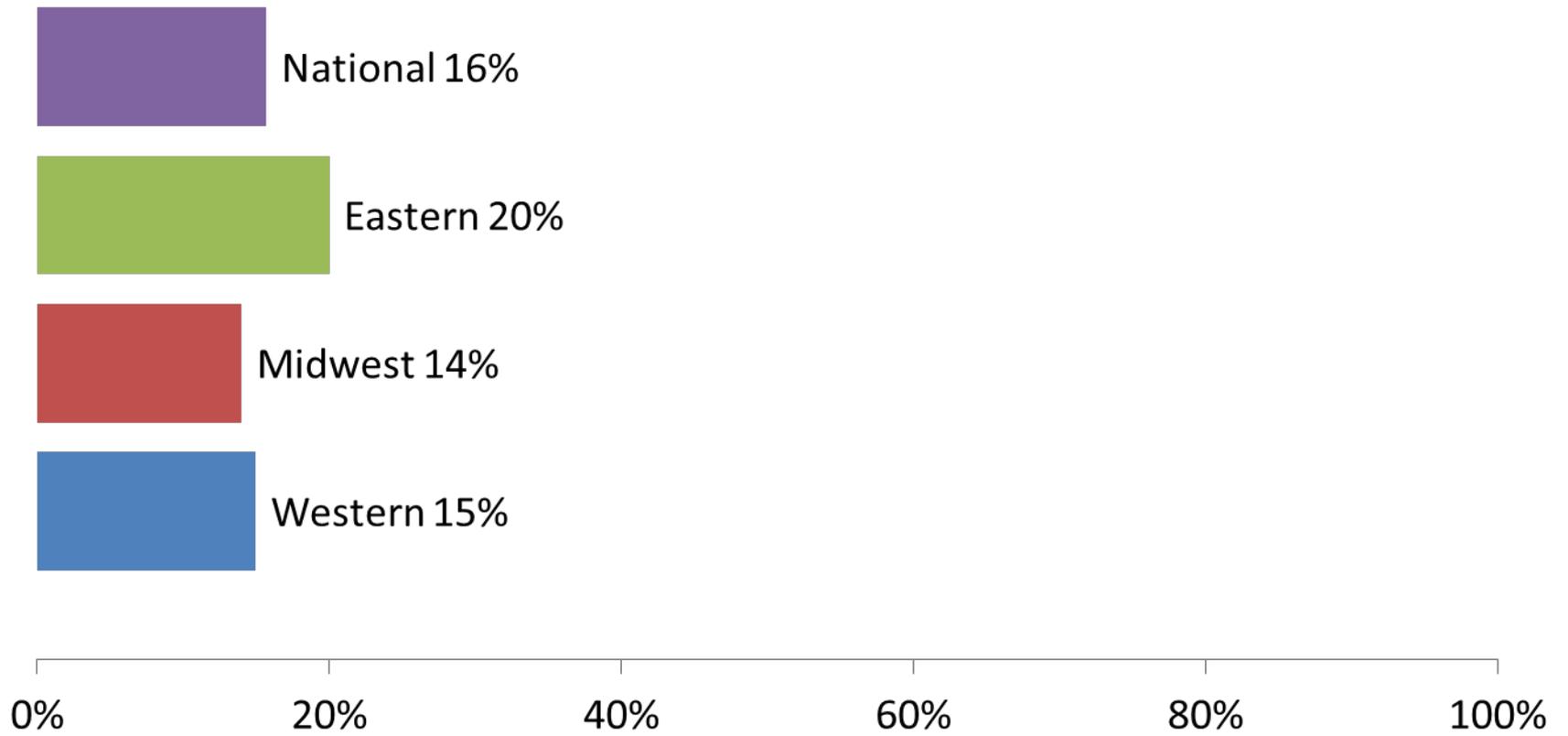
NAWS 2013-2014

Unauthorized



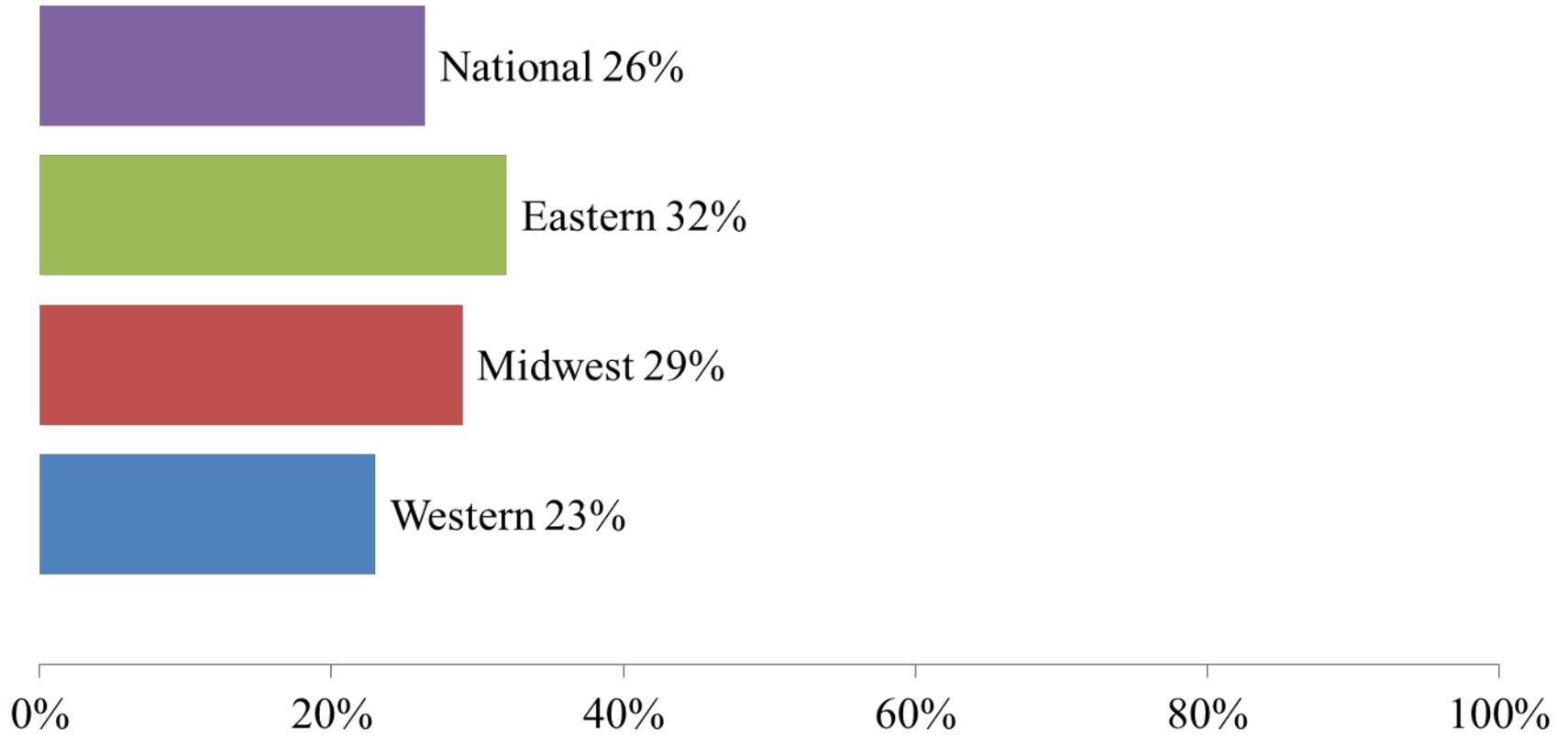
NAWS 2013-2014

Migrant



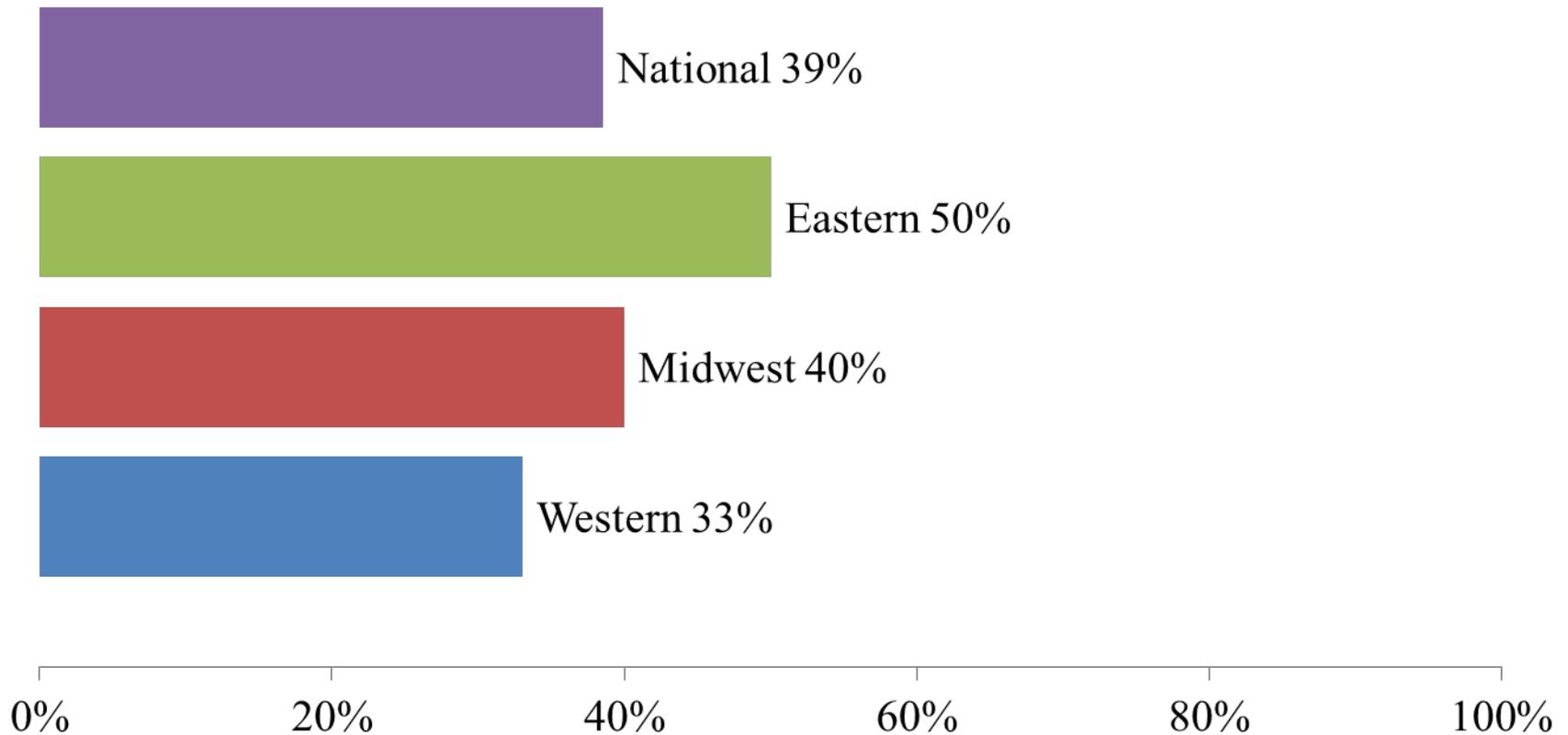
NAWS 2013-2014

Single

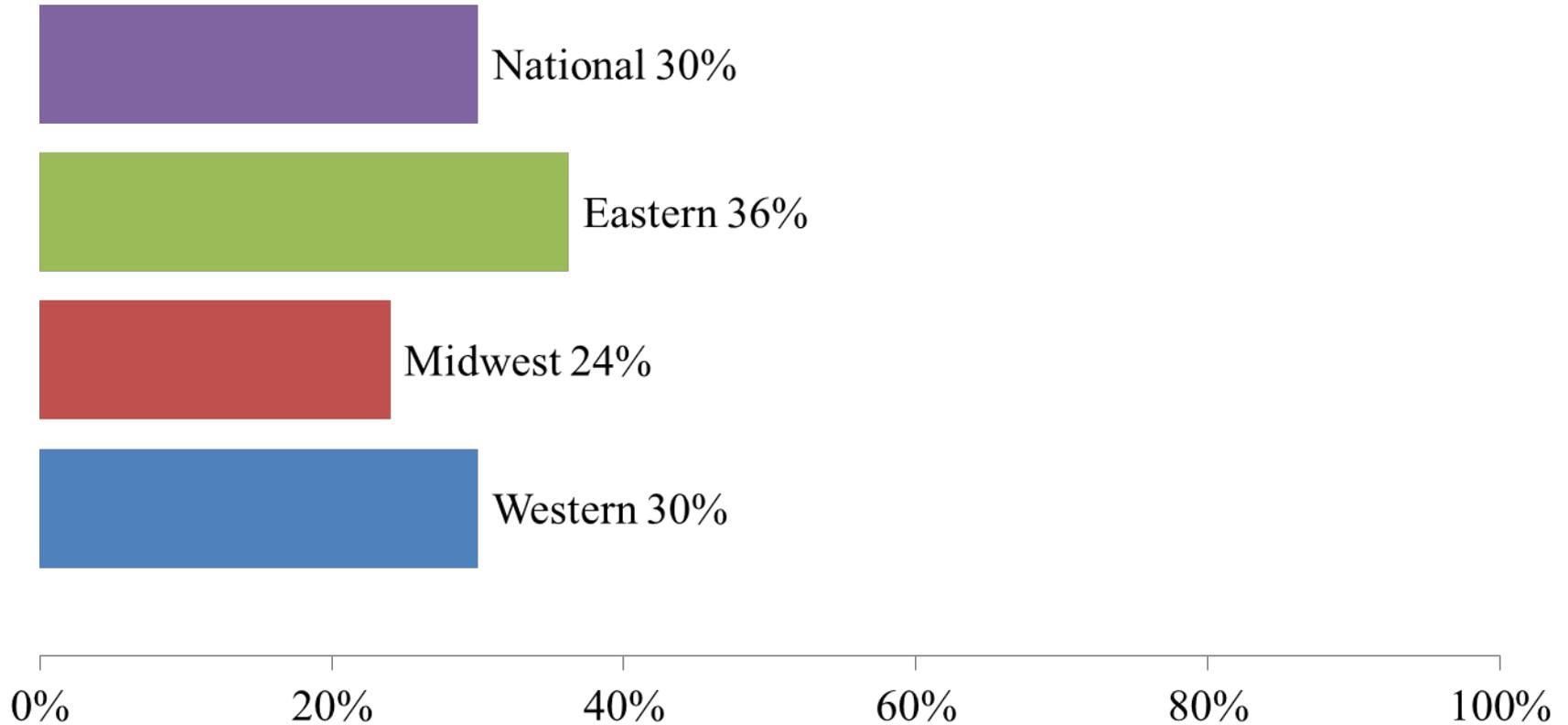


NAWS 2013-2014

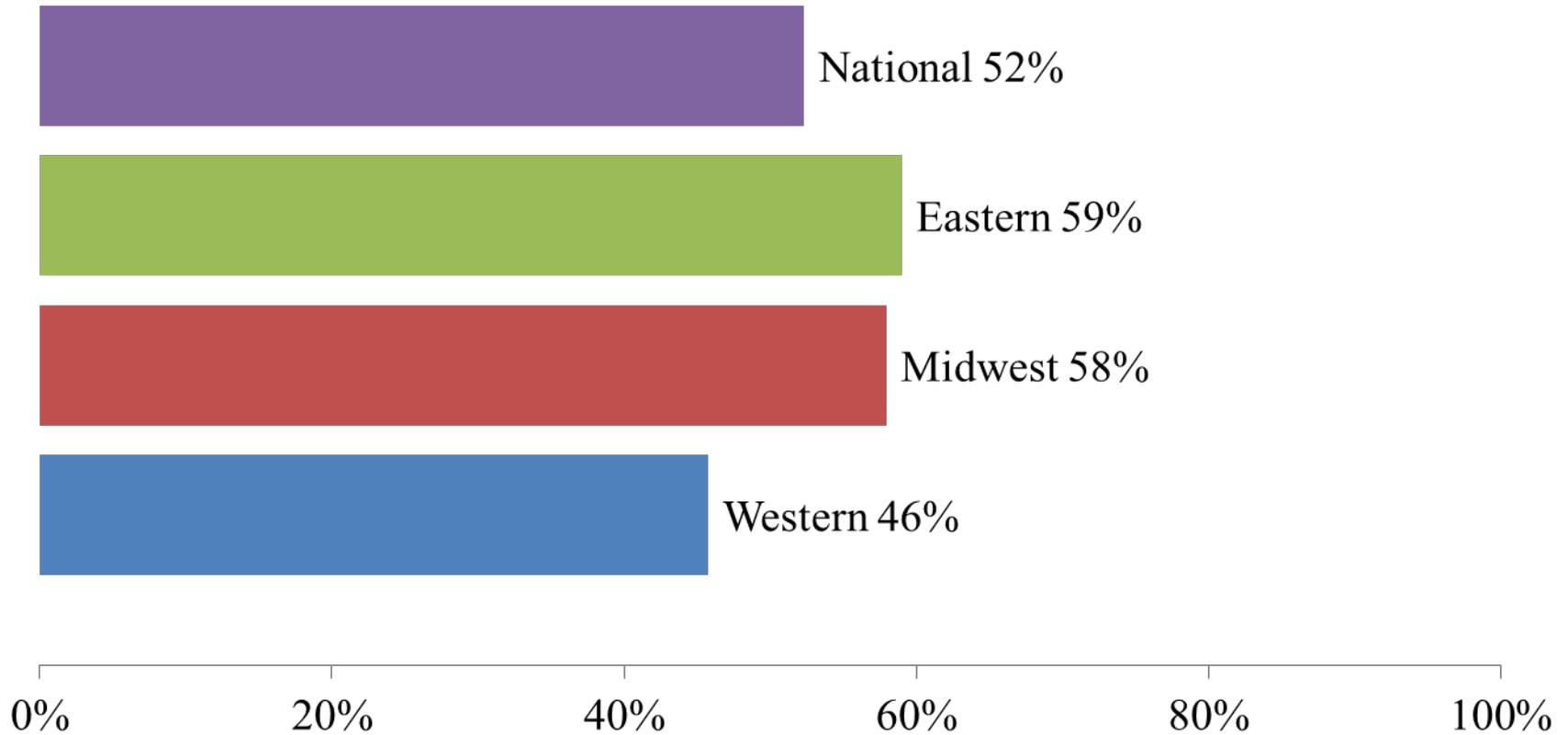
Unaccompanied by Nuclear Family



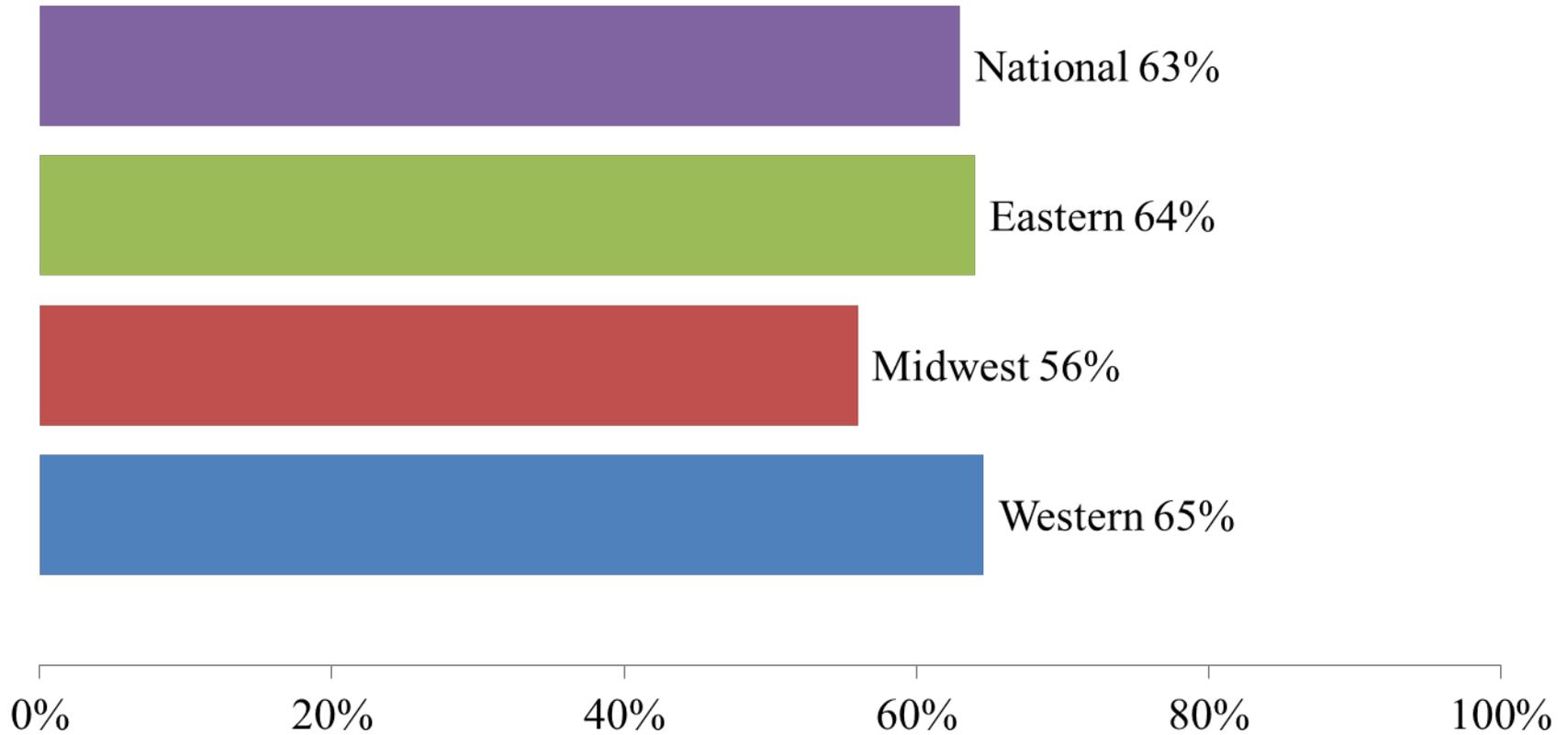
Family Lives Below Poverty Level



No Public Aid Utilized in Last Two Years



Has Not Attended Adult Education





Do some workers face more or different barriers than others?

- Latent Class Analysis provides an understanding of the interactions of the 15 social determinants of health.
- Latent Class Analysis looks for groups that have similar patterns in answering a set of survey questions.
- Social determinants of health variables coded as barriers (e.g., crowded housing, unaccompanied)



What were the results?

- The results are reported in terms of the probability that members of a group have similar patterns of answers.
- The analysis identified six groups of workers that have strong relationships with different sets of barriers to health outcomes.



Weak Relations with Groups?

Four items varied across groups but did not contribute strongly to the probability of being in a subgroup. (Less than 50% probability for all groups)

- Harvester
- Poverty
- Crowded
- Pesticides

They are not included in discussion of defining group characteristics.

Unaccompanied and Living in Employer-Provided Housing (8%)

50% probability or more	Less than 50% probability
Unaccompanied (99%)	Single (48%)
Employer-provided housing (96%)	
Primary language not English (94%)	
Did not utilize public aid (86%)	
Lives on farm (86%)	
Did not attend adult education (85%)	
Does not have a car or truck (77%)	
Not authorized (72%)	
Migrant (60%)	

Workers living with family members in employer provided housing (5%)

50% probability or more	Less than 50% probability
Employer-provided housing (98%)	Not authorized (43%)
Lives on farm (92%)	Did not utilize public aid (34%)
Primary language not English (87%)	Migrant (29%)
Did not attend adult education (62%)	Does not have a car or truck (24%)
	Unaccompanied (10%)
	Single (0%)

2009-2014 NAWS

Unaccompanied and without work authorization (18%)

50% probability or more	Less than 50% probability
Unaccompanied (99%) Primary language not English (99%) Did not utilize public aid (89%) Not authorized (82%) Did not attend adult education (76%) Does not have a car or truck (66%) Single (61%)	Migrant (32%) Lives on farm (1%) Employer-provided housing (0%)

2009-2014 NAWS

Single workers with work authorization (13%)

50% probability or more	Less than 50% probability
Unaccompanied (99%) Single (99%) Did not utilize public aid (77%)	Did not attend adult education (47%) Does not have a car or truck (35%) Employer-provided housing (15%) Primary language is not English (13%) Lives on farm (12%) Migrant (7%) Not authorized (0%)

Workers living with family members and without work authorization (34%)

50% probability or more	Less than 50% probability
<p>Primary language not English (99%)</p>	<p>Does not have a car or truck (35%)</p>
<p>Not authorized (74%)</p>	<p>Did not utilize public aid (22%)</p>
<p>Did not attend adult education (71%)</p>	<p>Migrant (14%)</p>
	<p>Employer-provided housing (1%)</p>
	<p>Lives on farm (0%)</p>
	<p>Unaccompanied (0%)</p>
	<p>Single (0%)</p>

Workers with work authorization and living with family members (22%)

50% probability or more	Less than 50% probability
Did not utilize public aid (59%) Did not attend adult education (55%)	Primary language not English (41%) Does not have a car or truck (19%) Migrant (7%) Unaccompanied (5%) Lives on farm (2%) Employer-provided housing (1%) Not authorized (0%) Single (0%)



Health Barriers and Health Outcomes

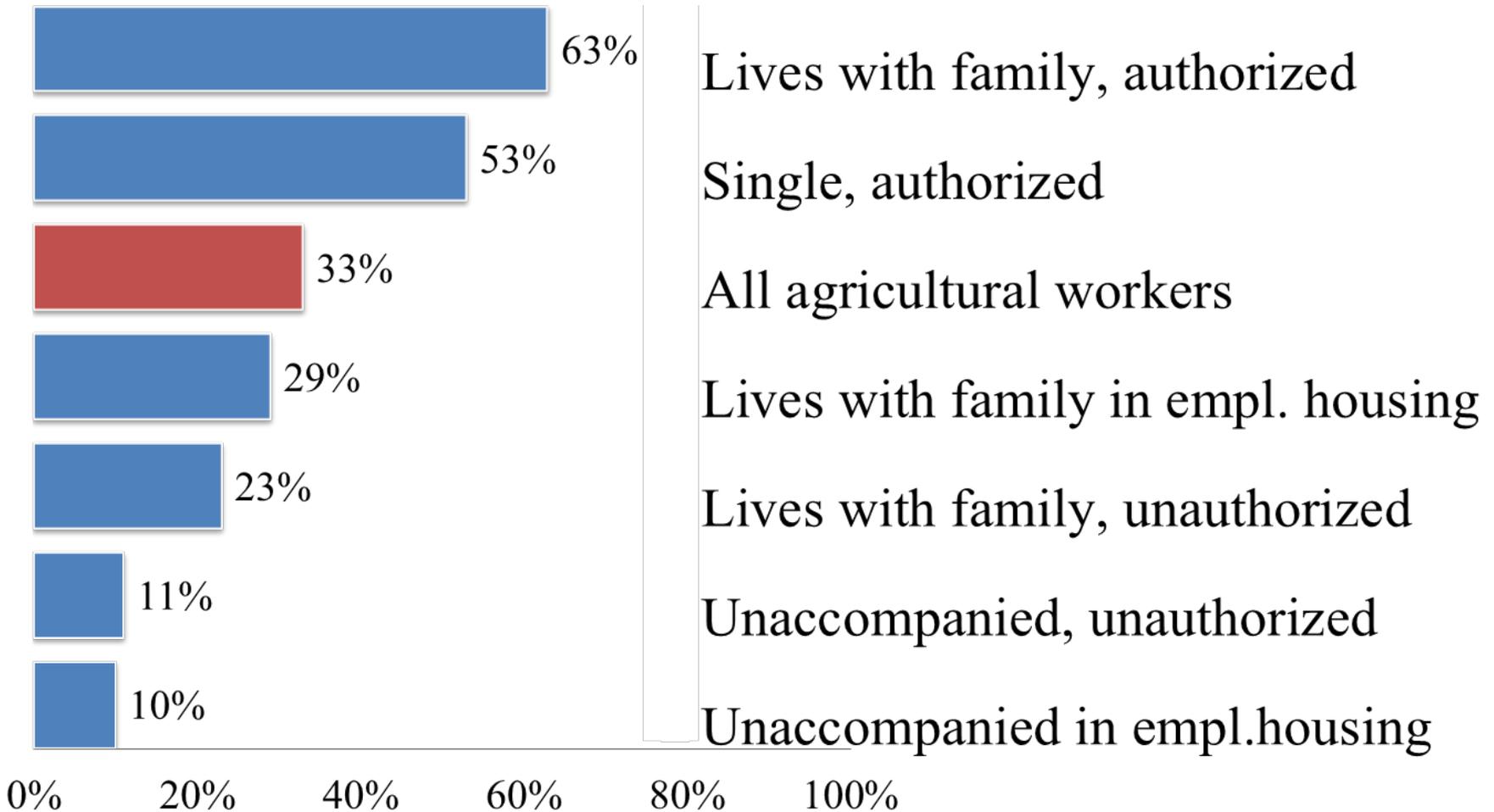
Do workers in groups with different health barriers differ in terms of:

- Having health insurance
- Visiting a provider
- Having a chronic condition

Results show the probability of having the outcome given membership in a specific group.

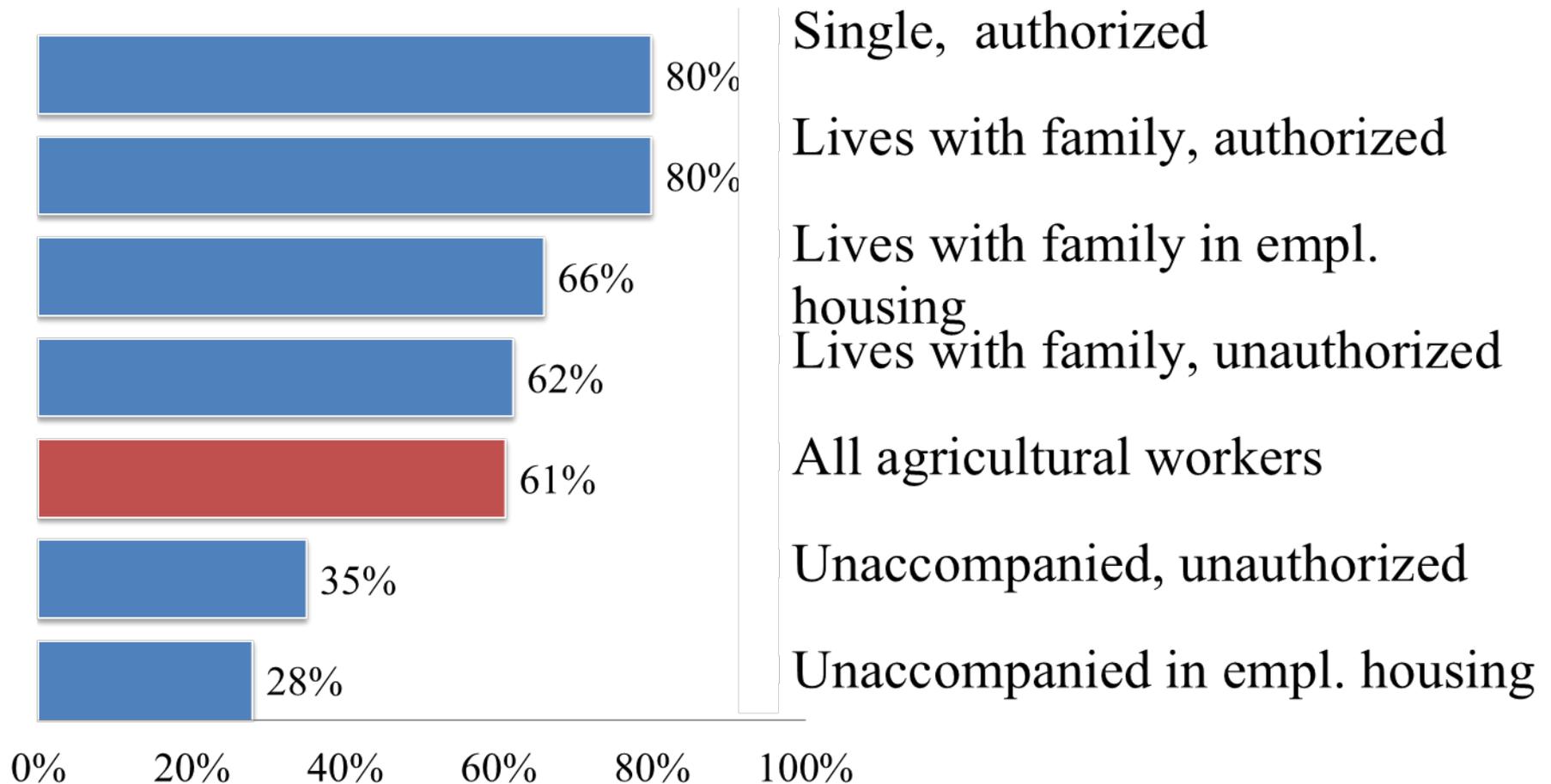
NAWS 2009-2014

Has Insurance



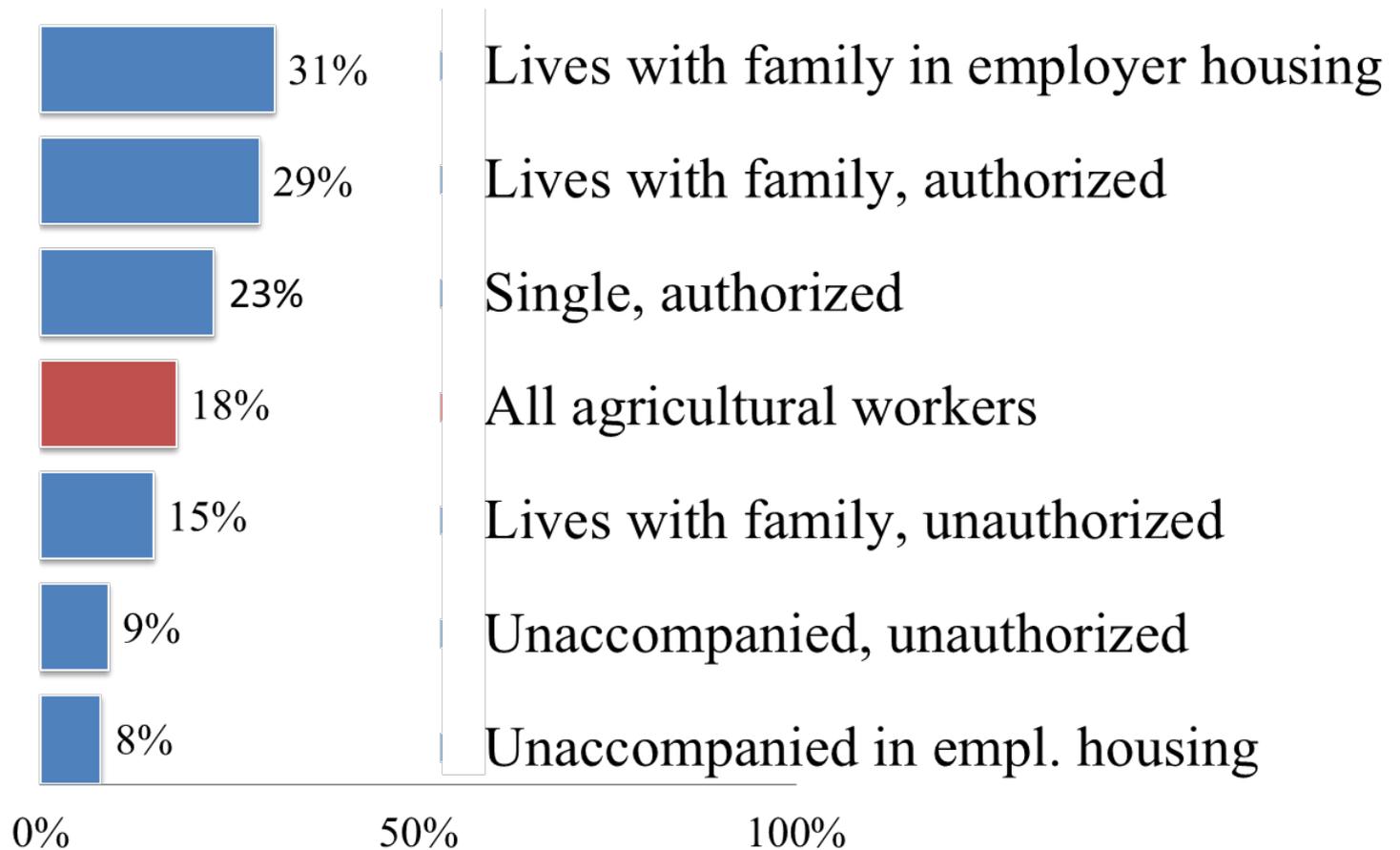
NAWS 2013-2014

Visited a Provider in Last Two Years



NAWS 2013-2014

Diagnosed with a Chronic Disease



Summary

- The agricultural worker population has changed in the last 15 years becoming older and more female. Farmworkers continue to be mostly Hispanic/Latino.
- 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.
- Crop workers face many barriers posed by social determinants of health, some unique to crop work.
- Agricultural workers can be divided into groups that face different barriers to health outcomes.
- Unaccompanied workers living in employer-provided housing may face the most barriers and have the lowest rates of health insurance and health care utilization.

Discussion Questions

How can this data to help inform our work?

- What are implications for outreach?
- Service delivery?
- Health outcomes?



The End

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