

**Findings from the
National Agricultural
Workers Survey
(NAWS) 2013-2014**

A Demographic and
Employment Profile of
United States
Farmworkers



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U.S. Department of Labor
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
THOMAS E. PEREZ, SECRETARY

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
PORTIA WU, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

OFFICE OF POLICY, DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH
ADELE GAGLIARDI, ADMINISTRATOR

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It was written by:

Trish Hernandez, JBS International
Susan Gabbard, JBS International
Daniel Carroll, U.S. Department of Labor

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the twelfth in a series of Department of Labor publications on the demographic and employment characteristics of hired agricultural workers in the United States (U.S.). It examines recent information on the demographics and employment characteristics of those who perform U.S. crop work. The primary focus of this report is the presentation of findings for the period covering fiscal years 2013 and 2014. These findings are based on data collected from face-to-face interviews with 4,235 crop farmworkers through the U.S. Department of Labor's National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) between October 1, 2012 and September 30, 2014.

Birthplace, Ethnicity, and Race

Sixty-eight percent of hired farmworkers interviewed in fiscal years 2013-2014 were born in Mexico, 27 percent were born in the U.S., four percent were born in Central America, and a small portion (1%) originated from various other regions, including South America, the Caribbean, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. Eighty percent of all farmworkers were Hispanic. Among U.S.-born workers, 27 percent were Hispanic. In terms of race, 38 percent of farmworkers self-identified as White, one percent as American Indian or Alaska Native, and two percent as Black or African American. Fifty-nine percent of respondents categorized their race with an open-ended "other" response. Five percent of farm workers were identified as indigenous.

Employment Eligibility and Number of Years in the U.S.

Just more than half of all farm workers in 2013-2014 had work authorization (53%): 31 percent were U.S. citizens, 21 percent were legal permanent residents, and one percent had work authorization through some other visa program. Among citizens, 87 percent were born in the U.S. and 13 percent were naturalized citizens.

On average, foreign-born farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 first came to the U.S. 18 years before being interviewed. Most respondents had been in the U.S. at least five years, with 38 percent arriving five to 14 years prior to their NAWS interview and 55 percent arriving 15 years or more prior. Newcomers, those first arriving to the U.S. within a year of their NAWS interview, comprised only two percent of the hired crop labor force. Eighty-four percent of farmworkers were settled workers and 16 percent were migrants.

Demographics and Family Composition

Males comprised 72 percent of the hired crop labor force in 2013-2014. Farmworkers were relatively young, their average age being 38. Forty-four percent of workers were under the age of 35, 42 percent were ages 35 to 54, and 14 percent were age 55 or older.

Sixty-three percent of farmworkers were married, 29 percent were single, and eight percent were separated, divorced, or widowed. More than half of the workers had children (57%), and at the time they were interviewed, farmworker parents had an average of two minor children living in their households. Sixty-nine percent of parents had one or two children, 23 percent had three children, and nine percent had four or more children.

Thirty-nine percent of farmworkers were living apart from all nuclear family members at the time of their interview. Sixty-seven percent of the unaccompanied were single workers without children, 25 percent were parents, and nine percent had a spouse but no children.

Language and Education

In 2013-2014, 74 percent of farmworkers said that Spanish was the language in which they are most comfortable conversing, 24 percent said English was, and two percent reported an indigenous language. The average level of formal education completed by farmworkers was eighth grade. Three percent of workers reported that they had no formal schooling and 36 percent reported that they completed the sixth grade or lower. Twenty-one percent of workers said they completed grade 7, 8, or 9, and 28 percent said they completed grade 10, 11, or 12. Eleven percent of workers reported completing some education beyond high school. Thirty-seven percent of workers reported having taken at least one adult education class in the U.S.

In rating their English language skills, 27 percent of farmworkers reported that they could not speak English “at all”, 43 percent said they could speak English “a little” or “somewhat”, and 31 percent said they could speak English “well”. In terms of their ability to read English, 38 percent of workers reported they could not read English “at all”, 31 percent said they could read English “a little” or “somewhat”, and 30 percent said that they could read English “well”.

Housing

Fifty-four percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 reported that they lived in housing they rented from someone other than their employer, 25 percent of workers said they lived in a home owned by themselves or a family member, and one percent said they paid rent for housing provided by the government, a charity, or other organization. Eighteen percent of workers lived in employer-provided housing: 13 percent received it free of charge, two percent paid rent either directly or via payroll deduction, and three percent had other arrangements with their employers that were not specified.

Sixty percent of all farmworkers reported living in detached, single-family houses, 18 percent said they lived in mobile homes, 17 percent lived in apartments, and four percent lived in various other types of housing including duplexes or triplexes, dormitories or barracks, and motels or hotels. Thirty-one percent of farmworkers lived in “crowded” dwellings, defined as housing units in which the number of persons per room was greater than 1.0.

When asked how far their current farm job was from their current residence, 13 percent of workers reported that they lived where they worked, 75 percent lived fewer than 25 miles from their current farm job, 11 percent lived between 25 and 49 miles from work, and two percent lived between 50 and 74 miles from work. Fifty-nine percent of workers drove a car to work, 13 percent rode with a “raitero”, and six percent took a labor bus.

Job Characteristics and Employment History

In 2013-2014, 85 percent of farmworkers were employed directly by growers and 15 percent were employed by farm labor contractors. At the time of interview, 41 percent of farmworkers were working in fruit and nut crops, 21 percent in vegetable crops, and 22 percent in horticulture. Another 13 percent were working in field crops and three percent were working in mixed crops. Twenty-six percent of farmworkers were performing pre-harvest tasks, 23 percent were

harvesting crops, 18 percent were performing post-harvest activities, and 33 percent were performing technical production tasks.

In the 12 months prior to being interviewed, respondents spent an average of 35 weeks employed in farm work and performed an average of 192 days of farm work. Workers worked an average of five days per week for their current employer and reported an average of 44 work hours in the previous week. The majority of workers said that their basis for pay was an hourly wage (83%), and workers reported earning an average of \$10.19 per hour.

Forty-six percent of farmworkers said that they were covered by Unemployment Insurance if they were to lose their current job, 51 percent said they would receive workers' compensation if they were injured at work or became ill as a result of their work, and 14 percent reported that their employer offered health insurance for injury or illness suffered while not on the job.

Farmworkers in 2013-2014 worked for an average of one U.S. farm employer in the 12 months prior to being interviewed. Seventy-nine percent of workers reported having worked for only one farm employer in the previous 12 months, 13 percent worked for two employers, and eight percent had three or more farm employers. At the time of interview, farmworkers had been employed by their current farm employer for an average of seven years.

Sixteen percent of farmworkers had full-year farm employment the previous year; they had only farm work in their 12-month retrospective work histories (i.e., they had no periods of non-farm work, no periods living in the U.S. but not working, and no time abroad in the 12 months prior to interview), and they worked 50 or more weeks the previous year. Workers spent an average of six weeks employed in non-farm work, two weeks abroad, and nine weeks living in the U.S. but not working. Twenty-five percent of farm workers held at least one non-farm job in the previous 12 months, and those who held a non-farm job worked an average of 25 weeks in non-farm employment. The majority of farm workers interviewed in 2013-2014 expected to continue doing farm work for at least five years (78%).

Income and Assets

Farmworkers' mean and median incomes from agricultural employment the previous year were in the range of \$15,000 to \$17,499. Sixteen percent of workers earned less than \$10,000 from agricultural employment during the previous calendar year, 33 percent had earnings of \$10,000 to \$19,999, 22 percent earned 20,000 to 29,999, and eight percent earned \$30,000 or more. Sixteen percent of respondents reported no income from agricultural employment the previous year.

Workers' mean and median total family incomes the previous year were in the range of \$20,000 to \$24,999. Thirty-three percent of farmworkers reported total family income of less than \$20,000, 27 percent said their family income was \$20,000 to \$29,999, and 30 percent had a family income of \$30,000 or more. Thirty percent of farmworkers had family incomes below poverty.

Nearly two-thirds of farmworkers stated that they owned or were buying at least one asset in the U.S. (65%), usually a vehicle. Sixteen percent of farm workers either owned or were in the process of buying a home in the U.S.

In 2013-2014, 19 percent of the farmworkers reported that someone in their household received a benefit from at least one contribution-based program, including disability insurance, Unemployment Insurance, or Social Security. Sixteen percent of households received payments from Unemployment Insurance, two percent received payments from disability insurance, and another two percent received Social Security payments. Forty-eight percent of farmworkers reported that they or someone in their household used at least one type of public assistance program in the previous two years. The most common programs utilized were Medicaid (37%), WIC (18%), food stamps (16%), and public health clinics (10%).

Health Care

Thirty-five percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 reported that they had health insurance. Among them, 31 percent said their employer provided the insurance, 37 percent reported that they had insurance provided by the government, 19 percent said that they or their spouse paid for insurance themselves, seven percent reported that they had insurance under their spouse's employer's plan, and six percent reported that they were covered by a family member other than the spouse, such as a parent. Among workers with spouses, 45 percent said their spouse had health insurance, and among workers with minor children, 89 percent reported that all or some of their children had health insurance.

Sixty-two percent of farmworkers used a health care provider in the U.S. sometime in the last two years. The last time they visited a health care provider, 35 percent of workers went to a private medical doctor's office or private clinic, 32 percent said they visited a community health center or migrant health clinic, 19 percent saw a dentist, and 10 percent went to a hospital.

Forty-three percent of farmworkers paid for their last health care visit out of their own pockets, 12 percent said that they had Medicaid or Medicare, nine percent said the majority of the cost was covered by health insurance that they or their family had purchased themselves, and 11 percent reported that the cost was covered by health insurance provided by their employer. Nine percent of workers stated that they went to a public clinic that did not charge for the visit, four percent reported that they used some combination of sources to pay, they were covered by worker's compensation, or that they were billed for service but did not pay, and the remaining 11 percent provided a variety of other responses. The most common difficulty farmworkers said they faced when they needed to access health care was that health care visits were too expensive (reported by 26% of respondents).

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Labor's 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 primary purposes of the NAWS are to monitor the terms and conditions of agricultural employment and assess the conditions of farmworkers. The survey also generates information for various Federal agencies that oversee farmworker programs.

The NAWS is a survey of hired workers who are currently employed in crop and crop-related work. To be interviewed, workers must be hired by an eligible establishment and working at an eligible task. Eligible establishments are those classified in the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) as Crop Production (NAICS code 111) or as Support Activities for Crop Production (NAICS code 1151). NAICS 111 comprises establishments such as farms, orchards, groves, greenhouses, and nurseries that are primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, or trees and their seeds. NAICS 1151 includes establishments primarily engaged in providing support activities for growing crops. Examples of support activities include supplying labor, aerial dusting or spraying, cotton ginning, cultivating services, farm management services, planting crops, and vineyard cultivation services.

Eligible tasks include work in all phases of crop production (pre-harvest, harvest, and post-harvest), as well as supervising workers, operating machinery, and packing crops. Workers who pack crops, however, are interviewed only if the packing facility at which they are employed is on or adjacent to the sampled crop producer, and the facility is owned by and primarily packs crops for that producer.

The NAWS sampling universe does not include:

- persons employed at eligible establishments who do not perform crop-related work, such as secretaries or mechanics, unless such workers also perform crop-related work; and
- crop workers with an H-2A visa (a temporary-employment visa for foreign agricultural workers).

Both migrant and seasonal crop workers are sampled in the NAWS.

The NAWS is unique for its broad coverage of the characteristics of hired crop workers and their dependents and its nearly year-round interviewing schedule. Data are collected throughout the year, over three cycles, to reflect the seasonality of agricultural production and employment. The NAWS differs from many Federal worker surveys in that: 1) it is an establishment survey (workers are sampled at their workplaces); 2) only currently employed persons are sampled; and 3) data is collected through face-to-face interviews with farmworkers.

The use of an employer-based sample rather than a household-based sample increases the likelihood that migrant workers will be interviewed in the NAWS. Multi-stage sampling is implemented to account for seasonal and regional fluctuations in the level of farm employment. To capture seasonal fluctuations in the agricultural work force, the sampling year is divided into three interviewing cycles. For each cycle, there are six levels of selection:

- region;
- single counties or groupings of counties called farm labor areas (FLA), which constitute the primary sampling unit;
- county
- ZIP Code region;
- employer; and
- respondent.

A full description of the survey's sampling design is available in the [Statistical Methods of the National Agricultural Workers Survey](https://www.doleta.gov/pdf/NAWS%20Statistical%20Methods%20AKA%20Supporting%20Statement%20Part%20B.pdf) (<https://www.doleta.gov/pdf/NAWS%20Statistical%20Methods%20AKA%20Supporting%20Statement%20Part%20B.pdf>).

The NAWS has benefited from collaboration with multiple Federal agencies, which continue to share in the design of the questionnaire. Information provided through the NAWS informs the policies and programs of the many Federal government agencies that protect and provide services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their dependents.

Topics Covered

This report presents information collected from face-to-face interviews with 4,235 crop workers interviewed between October 1, 2012 and September 30, 2014. It is organized into nine chapters, each beginning with a summary of the chapter's key findings. The report also contains two appendices: Appendix A describes the procedures used to select the sample workers and Appendix B contains a table of the means and percentages of the principle variables presented in the report.

Chapters 1 through 3 summarize the demographic characteristics of farmworkers, including place of birth, ethnicity and race, work authorization, gender, age, marital status, household size and structure, education, and language ability. Chapter 4 discusses farmworkers' housing, including the types of housing they live in, the location of their housing in relation to their jobs, and crowded conditions. Chapter 5 summarizes the characteristics of farm jobs, including crops and tasks, job recruitment, hours and wages, and benefits. Chapter 6 gives an overview of farmworkers' participation in U.S. agricultural and non-agricultural sector employment, and chapter 7 discusses the degree to which workers had full employment in farm work and their plans to remain in farm work. Chapter 8 presents information on farmworkers' income, assets, and use of assistance programs, and chapter 9 summarizes health insurance coverage for farmworkers and their family members, health care utilization in the U.S., and barriers to health care access.

CHAPTER 1: Birthplace, Employment Eligibility, and Migrant Types

U.S. FARMWORKERS' NATIONAL ORIGINS; RACE AND ETHNICITY; FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS' FIRST ARRIVAL TO THE U.S.; WORK AUTHORIZATION; INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC MIGRANTS

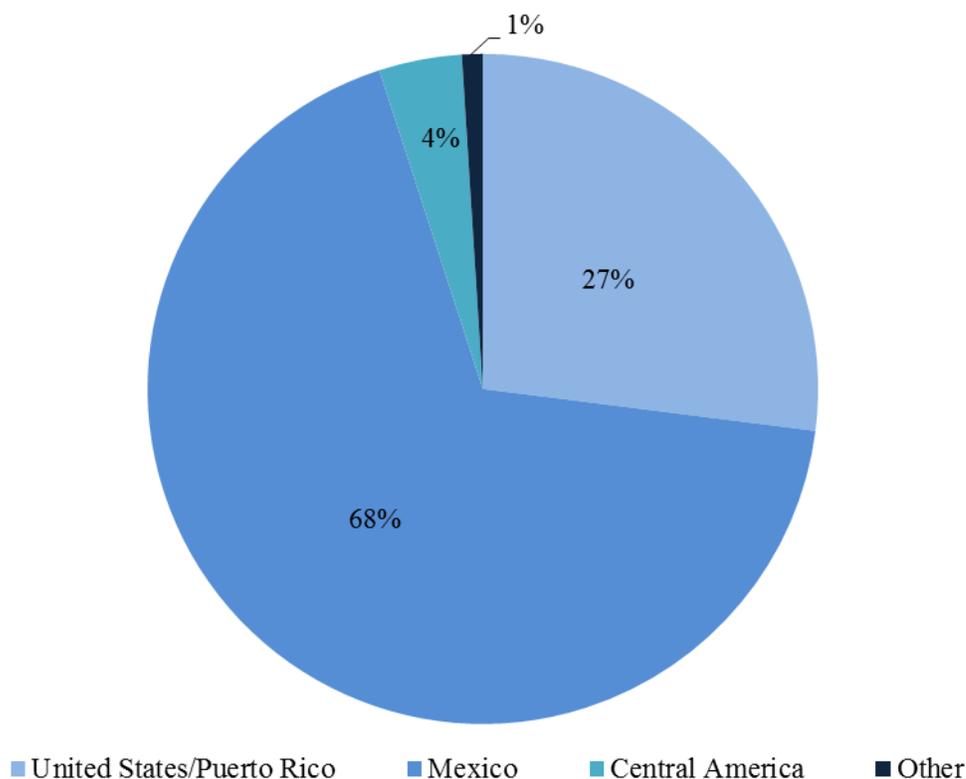
Summary of Findings:

- Approximately two-thirds of hired farmworkers were born in Mexico (68%).
- Eighty percent of all farmworkers were Hispanic. Among U.S.-born workers, 27 percent were Hispanic.
- Thirty-eight percent of farmworkers self-identified as White, one percent as American Indian or Alaska Native, and two percent as Black or African American. Fifty-nine percent of respondents categorized their race with an open-ended “other” response.
- Five percent of farmworkers were identified as indigenous.
- Newcomers to the U.S. comprised only two percent of the hired crop labor force.
- Just more than half of all farmworkers had work authorization (53%).
- The vast majority of farmworkers were settled workers (84%). Sixteen percent were migrant.

Place of Birth

Approximately two-thirds of the hired farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 were born in Mexico (68%) and nearly three in ten workers were born in the U.S. (27%). Four percent of farmworkers were born in Central America and a small portion (1%) originated from various other regions, including South America, the Caribbean, Asia, and the Pacific Islands (figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1: Place of Birth, 2013-2014



Ethnicity and Race

Hispanic origin, as defined in the US, can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors.¹ Foreign-born workers may more readily identify with a national origin rather than an abstract ethnicity concept such as Hispanic or Latino. Workers born in the U.S., or those who have been in the U.S. for several years, may have a better understanding of the U.S-based ethnicity label system.

To capture Hispanic identity, farmworkers were asked to indicate which of a variety of categories best described them. Eighty percent of workers identified themselves as members of a Hispanic group: 65 percent as Mexican, nine percent as Mexican-American, and the remaining seven percent as Chicano, Puerto Rican, or other Hispanic. Among U.S.-born workers, 27 percent self-identified as Hispanic: 18 percent as Mexican-American, three percent as Mexican, and six percent as Puerto Rican, Chicano, or other Hispanic.

Farmworker respondents were also asked to indicate the race with which they identify. Respondents had the opportunity to choose one or more race categories from the standard list required by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Thirty-eight percent of all respondents in 2013-2014 self-identified as White, one percent as American Indian or Alaska Native, and two percent as Black or African American. More than half of respondents gave an answer not on the standard list (59%). Among them, 85 percent classified their race as Latino or Hispanic

¹ Humes, K. R., Jones, N. A., and Ramirez, R. R. (2011). *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010* (<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>). 2010 Census Briefs (p. 2).

(including Latino/a, Hispanic, Hispano/a, Mexican, Mexicano/a, Mexican-American, and Chicano), 11 percent referenced their complexion (including *moreno/a* and *café*), one percent identified with their Central American origin (Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran), two percent identified with an indigenous group, and another two percent provided a variety of other responses² (examples include Haitian, Filipino, and Somalian).

The categories used in the NAWS questions on ethnicity and race might not be intuitively understood by indigenous individuals who identify themselves as members of a specific community or language group rather than a more generic racial group such as indigenous. Beginning in 2005, the NAWS began supplementing the question on primary language use with questions that ask about adult languages spoken as well as childhood language exposure.³ The NAWS uses a combination of the responses to these questions and the question about race to identify farmworkers who are indigenous, and in 2013-2014, five percent of NAWS respondents were identified as indigenous.

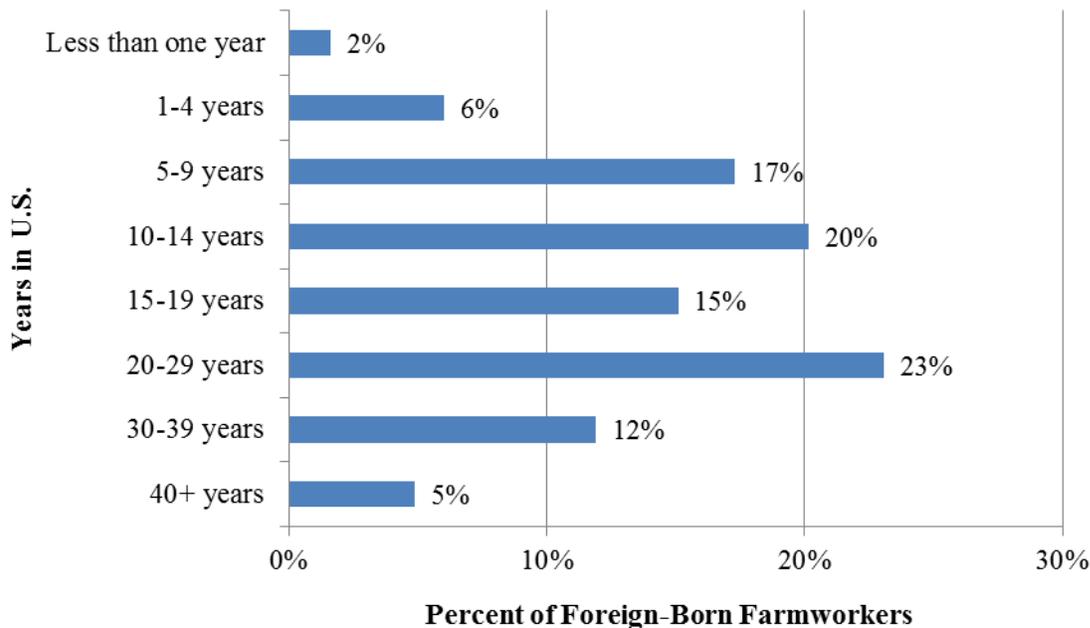
Foreign-born Workers' First Arrival to the United States

While not a measure of continued residence, data on the month and year each foreign-born farmworker first entered the U.S. provides important, albeit partial, information about the workers' migration history. Workers' time since first arrival to the U.S. can also serve as a measure of the stability of the farm labor market.

On average, foreign-born farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 first came to the U.S. 18 years before being interviewed. Most respondents had been in the U.S. at least five years, with 38 percent arriving five to 14 years prior to their NAWS interview and 55 percent arriving 15 years or more prior. Farmworkers who first arrived in the U.S. in the year predating their interview were "newcomers", and they comprised two percent of workers interviewed in 2013-2014 (figure 1.2).

² Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) higher than 30 percent are identified throughout this report. The RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate (mean or percentage) by the estimate itself. Estimates with RSEs greater than 30 percent but no more than 50 percent are published but should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 percent are considered statistically unreliable and are suppressed. The estimate of two percent of workers who provided a variety of other responses has a relative standard error between 31 and 50 percent and should be interpreted with caution.

³ Gabbard, S., Kissam, E., Glasnapp, J., Nakamoto, J., Saltz, R., Carroll, D. J., & Georges, A. (November, 2012). *Identifying Indigenous Mexicans and Central Americans in Surveys* (<http://www.eventscribe.com/2012/ASAH2R/assets/pdf/49938.pdf>). International Conference on Methods for Surveying and Enumerating Hard-to-Reach Populations (November, 2012) New Orleans, LA.

Figure 1.2: Years Since First Arrival to the U.S., 2013-2014

Workers interviewed for the NAWS were asked to report in what state/department/province they lived before coming to the U.S. Among Mexican-born workers interviewed in 2013-2014, the majority came from the states of Michoacán (21%), Guanajuato (15%), Oaxaca (9%), Jalisco (8%), and Guerrero (5%). The greatest proportion of Mexican-born farmworkers originated from the Western Central region (46%), 31 percent came from Northern Mexico, and another 22 percent came from Southern Mexico⁴.

Work Authorization

A series of related questions in the survey provides a picture of whether foreign-born respondents have work authorization. These questions address the foreign-born worker's existing status (citizen, legal permanent resident, border crossing-card holder, applicant for residency, temporary visa holder, or unauthorized) and, when applicable, the date and program under which the individual applied for legal status. In addition, each foreign-born respondent is asked whether he or she has authorization to work in the U.S. To be classified as work authorized, a worker has to provide consistent answers, and answers that conform to visa regulations. For example, a worker who reports work authorization from a visa program that expired before he or she entered the country would be classified as unauthorized.

Fifty-three percent of the hired crop labor force had work authorization in 2013-2014. U.S. citizens comprised approximately one-third (31%) of the work-authorized population and among

⁴ The Western Central region of Mexico includes the states of Colima, Guanajuato, Jalisco, and Michoacán. The Northern region includes the states of Aguascalientes, Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Mexico City, Durango, Estado de Mexico, Hidalgo, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Zacatecas. The Southern region of Mexico includes the states of Campeche, Chiapas, Guerrero, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, and Yucatan.

them, 87 percent were born in the U.S. and 13 percent were naturalized citizens. The remainder of the work authorized population consisted mainly of legal permanent residents (21%) and one percent had work authorization through some other visa program.

Migrant Farmworkers

The definition of “migrant” has varied across Federal government agencies and programs that provide services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers. The NAWS has defined a migrant as a person who reported jobs that were at least 75 miles apart or who reported moving more than 75 miles to obtain a farm job during a 12-month period⁵.

Interpreting migration patterns requires some caution. Since the analysis presented here covers only one year of farm employment data, these definitions describe movement during that particular year. The discussion below assumes that most of the workers making a move during the year were cyclical migrants. However, a portion of these workers may have been making a permanent move.

For the purpose of this report, migrant farmworkers were categorized according to their migrant travel patterns. Migration consisted of moving from a “home base”, the location where the migrant spent the greatest amount of time during the year preceding his/her NAWS interview, to one or more destination locations where work was available. Shuttle migrants were workers who did not work on a U.S. farm at their home base, but who traveled 75 miles or more to do farm work in a single U.S. location, and worked only within a 75-mile radius of that location. Follow-the-crop migrants were workers who traveled to multiple U.S. farm locations for work. Follow-the-crop migrants might or might not have done U.S. farm work at their home base. This report further classifies migrants into domestic migrants (those who traveled solely within the U.S. in the 12 months preceding their interview to do farm work) or international migrants (those who crossed the U.S. border to do farm work).

Sixteen percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 were migrants. Among them, 49 percent were domestic migrants (23% domestic follow-the-crop and 26% domestic shuttle migrants), 40 percent were international migrants (3% international follow-the-crop and 37% international shuttle migrants), and 11 percent were newcomers (see figures 1.3 and 1.4).

⁵ Migrant programs often use a 24-month look-back period in their definitions of migrant. The NAWS collects data about travel to another city to do farm work during the 12 months preceding the NAWS interview, and also the 12 months prior to that. In 2013-2014, 20 percent of farmworkers reported that they traveled to another city to do farm work sometime during the previous 24 months.

Figure 1.3: Distribution of Migrant Types (As Percent of Migrants), 2013-2014

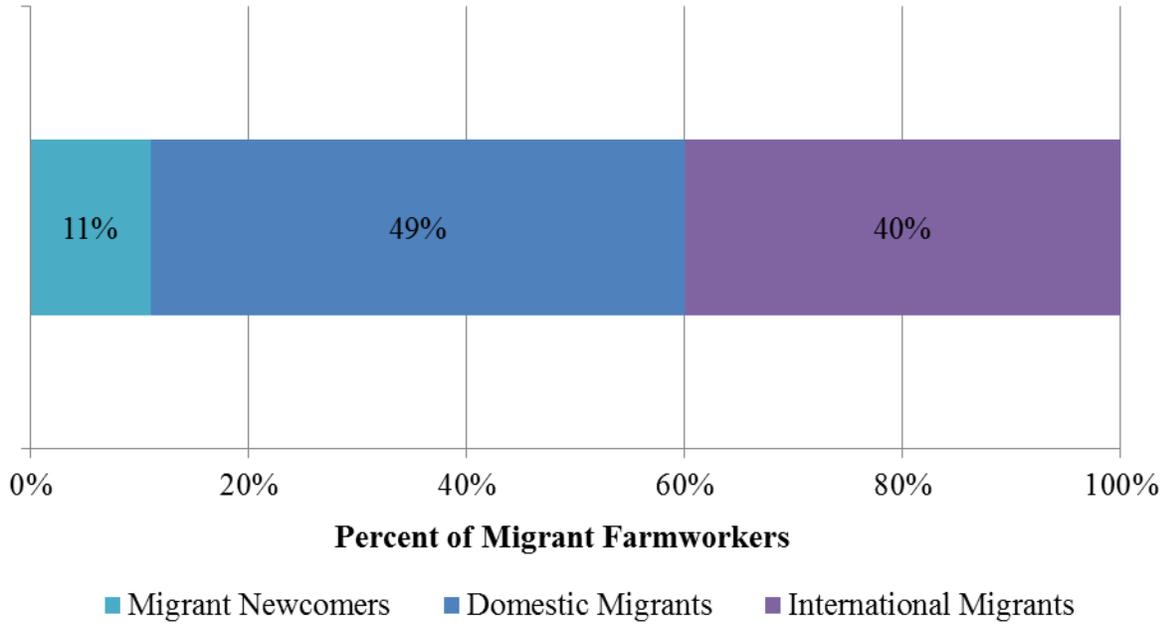
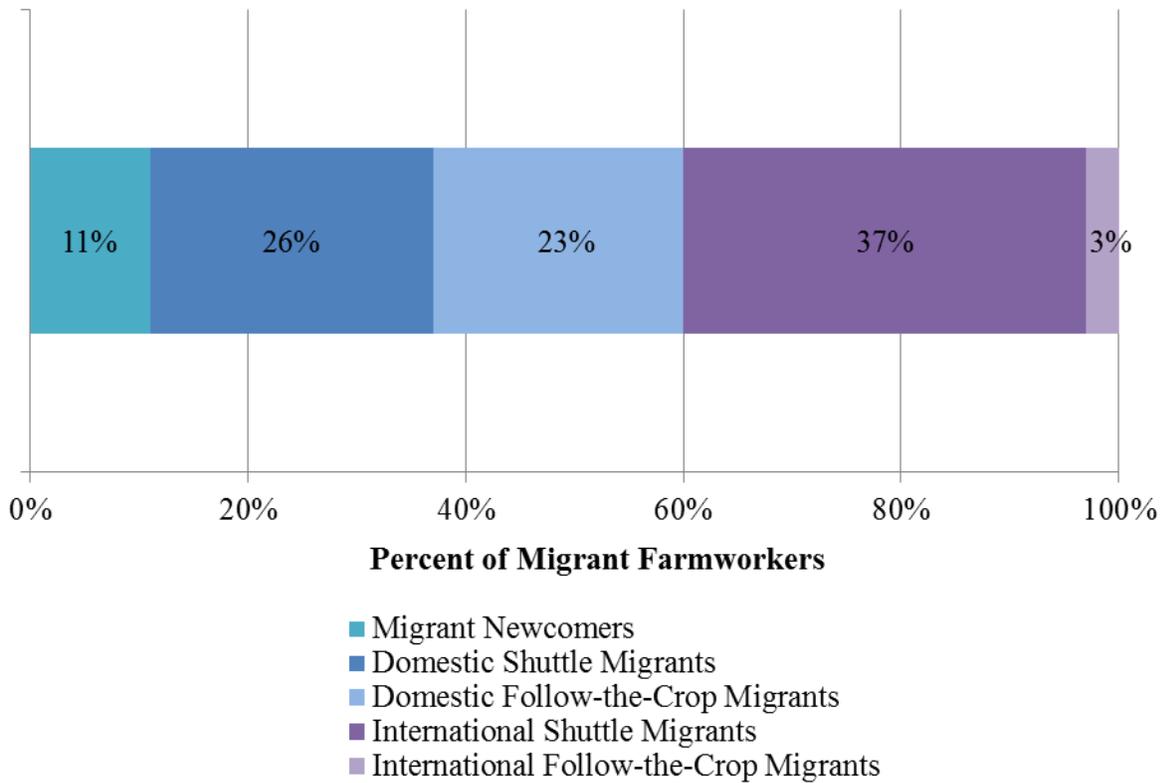


Figure 1.4: Distribution of Migrant Types According To Their Migrant Travel Patterns (As Percent of Migrants), 2013-2014



CHAPTER 2: Demographics, Family Size, and Children and Household Structure

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF U.S. FARMWORKERS: GENDER, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS; FAMILY SIZE; HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Summary of Findings:

- Seventy-two percent of farmworkers were men.
- Farmworkers were relatively young: their average age was 38.
- Nearly two-thirds of farmworkers were married (63%) and more than half had children (57%).
- Thirty-nine percent of farmworkers were living apart from all nuclear family members at the time of their interview. Sixty-seven percent of the unaccompanied were single workers without children, 25 percent were parents, and nine percent had a spouse but no children.

Gender and Age

In 2013-2014, approximately seven out of ten farmworkers were male (72%). Farmworkers were relatively young, being an average age of 38. Just under half of all workers were under the age of 35 (44%), one percent was younger than 18. Fourteen percent of farmworkers in 2013-2014 were age 55 or older (figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Age Distribution of Farmworkers, 2013-2014

Age Group	Percent of Farmworkers
14-17	1%
18-21	9%
22-24	8%
25-34	27%
35-44	24%
45-50	11%
51-54	7%
55-64	14%

In 2013-2014, unauthorized workers were younger than authorized workers (an average of 35 and 41 years of age respectively) and newcomers to U.S. farm work (i.e., those arriving in the U.S. within the year prior to interview) were younger than experienced workers (an average of 29 and 38 years of age respectively). The average age of males and females was the same – 38 years for each group.

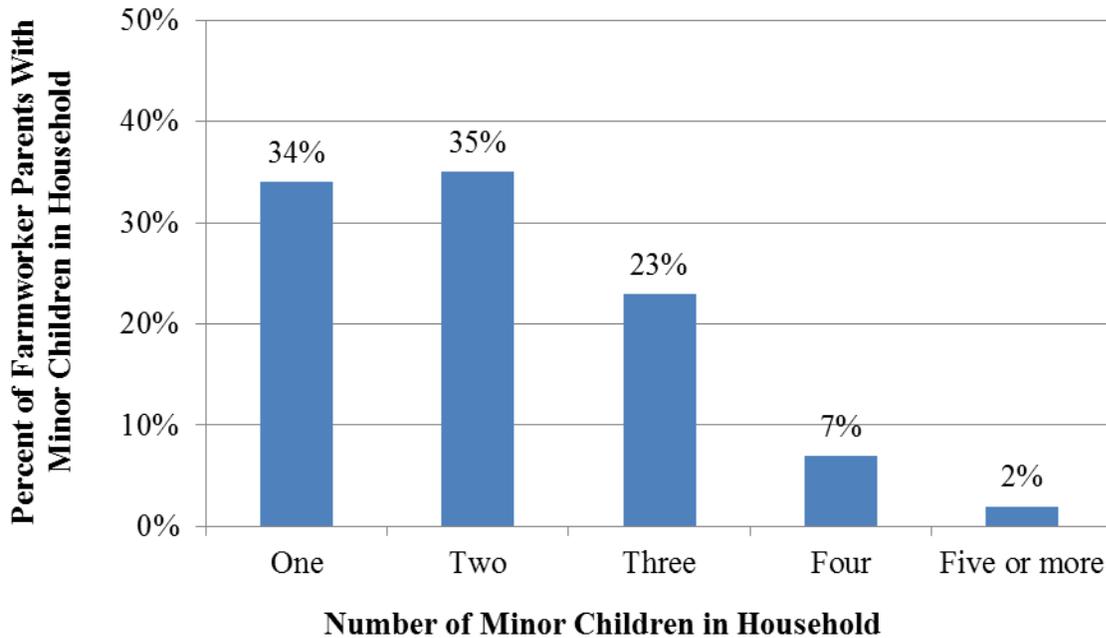
Marital Status and Family Type

Nearly two-thirds of farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 were married (63%), 29 percent were single, and eight percent were separated, divorced, or widowed. More than half of the workers had children (57%) and 15 percent were married with no children. Among parents, 84 percent were married, seven percent were single, and nine percent were separated, divorced, or widowed.

Children and Household Structure

In 2013-2014, farmworker parents had an average of two minor children living in their households at the time they were interviewed. Sixty-nine percent of parents had one or two children (34% and 35% respectively), 23 percent had three children, seven percent had four children, and two percent had five or more children (figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Number of Minor Children of Farmworkers, 2013-2014



Farmworker parents had mostly young children in their households. Forty percent had children under the age of six, 50 percent had children ages 6-13, and 26 percent had children ages 14-17. Twenty-one percent of parents resided with only some of their minor children and 25 percent of parents were living apart from all of their minor children.

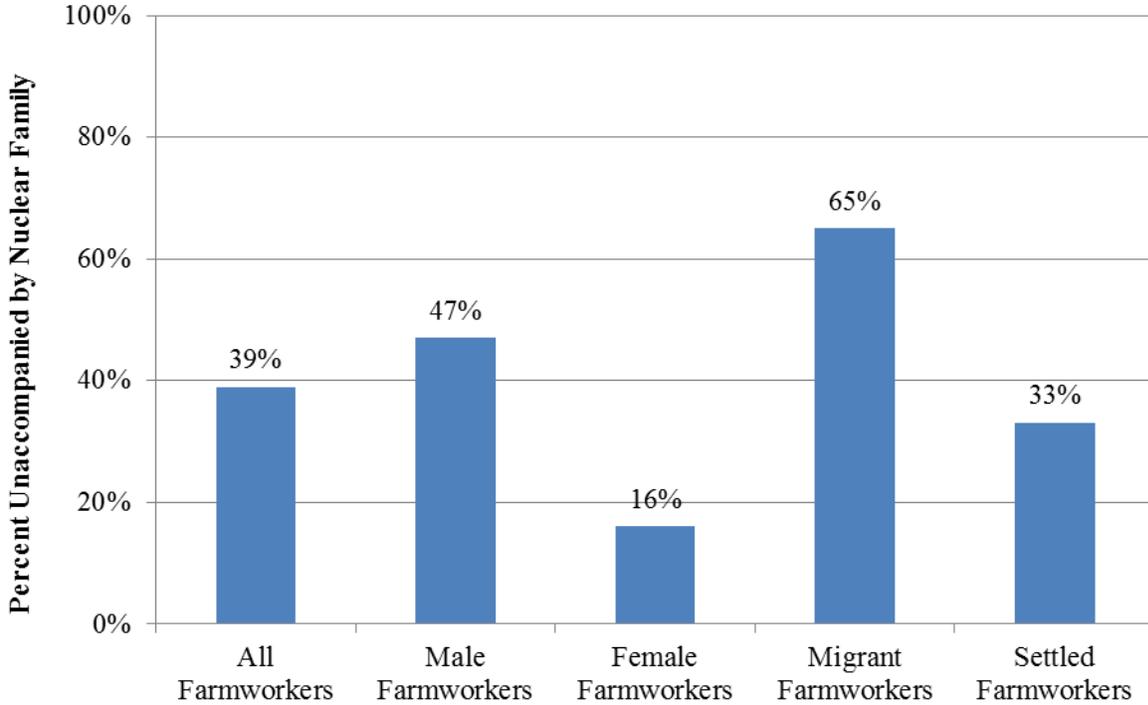
Migrant parents were much more likely to be living away from all their minor children than were settled parents. Nearly six in ten migrant parents reported living apart from all their children at the time they were interviewed (59%), compared to about two in ten settled parents who reported the same (19%).

Farmworkers who were living apart from all nuclear family members (parents, spouse, and children) at the time of their interview were defined as “unaccompanied”. “Accompanied” workers were those who were living with at least one nuclear family member at the time they were interviewed.⁶ As illustrated in figure 2.3, 39 percent of all farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 were unaccompanied by nuclear family. Men were nearly three times more likely than women to be unaccompanied (47% and 16% respectively) and migrant workers were nearly twice as likely as settled workers to be unaccompanied (65% and 33% respectively). The

⁶ Farmworkers under the age of 18 who live with a sibling are “accompanied”.

majority of the unaccompanied were single workers without children (67%), 25 percent were parents, and nine percent had a spouse but no children.

Figure 2.3: Percent of Farmworkers Unaccompanied by Nuclear Family, 2013-2014



Among farmworker parents in 2013-2014, nearly all mothers (98%) and approximately three-quarters of fathers (76%) were accompanied by at least some nuclear family members. Similarly, among married workers without children, 95 percent of women and 73 percent of the men lived with their spouse at the time of the interview.

CHAPTER 3: Language, Education, and English Skills

PRIMARY LANGUAGE; EDUCATION LEVEL; ENGLISH SPEAKING AND READING ABILITY

Summary of Findings:

- Seventy-four percent of farmworkers reported that Spanish is their primary language.
- The average level of formal education completed by farmworkers was eighth grade.
- Thirty-seven percent of workers reported having taken at least one adult education class in the U.S.
- Thirty-one percent of workers reported that they could speak English “well” and 27 percent said “not at all”. Thirty percent reported that they could read English “well” while 38 percent said “not at all”.

Primary Language

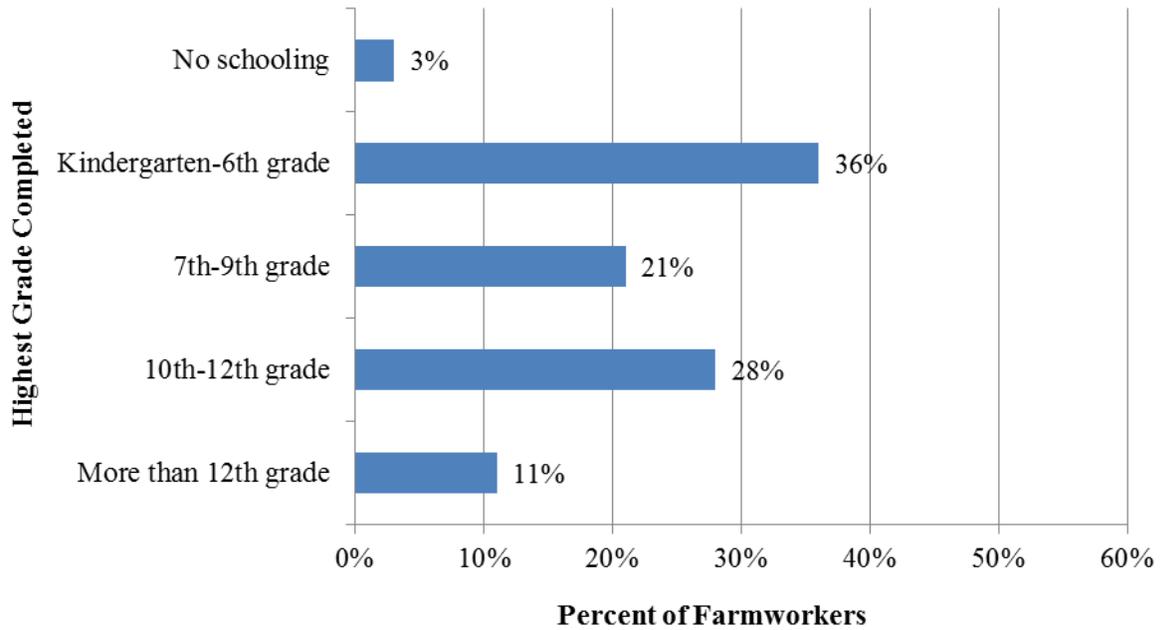
In 2013-2014, nearly three-quarters of farmworkers said that Spanish was the language in which they are most comfortable conversing (74%), 24 percent said English was, and two percent reported an indigenous language⁷. Among workers born in Mexico or Central America, nearly all reported that Spanish was their primary language (97%). Of the remainder, one percent said that English was their primary language and two percent reported an indigenous language as the one in which they are most comfortable conversing.

Education

In 2013-2014, farmworkers’ average educational attainment was eighth grade. Three percent of workers reported that they had no formal schooling and 36 percent reported that they completed the sixth grade or lower. Twenty-one percent of workers said they completed grade 7, 8, or 9, and 28 percent said they completed grade 10, 11, or 12. Eleven percent of farmworkers reported completing some education beyond high school (figure 3.1).

⁷ Indigenous languages reported by farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 include Amuzco, Kanjobal, Chuj, Kiche, Mam, Nahuatl, Otomi, Popti, Tlapaneco, and Tojolabal.

Figure 3.1: Distribution of Highest Grade Completed by Farmworkers, 2013-2014



The highest grade completed varied by place of birth. On average, the highest grade completed by workers born in the U.S. was twelfth, the highest grade completed by workers born in Mexico was seventh, and the highest grade completed by workers born in other countries was sixth. Nearly eight in ten U.S.-born farmworkers completed the twelfth grade or higher (78%), as did 15 percent of Mexican-born workers, and 24 percent of workers born in other countries.

Adult Education

In 2013-2014, 37 percent of farmworkers reported having taken at least one adult education class in the U.S. The most common classes were English (16%), job training (10%), college or university classes (8%), and high school equivalency (GED) classes (5%). Small shares of workers reported taking other types of classes (figure 3.2).

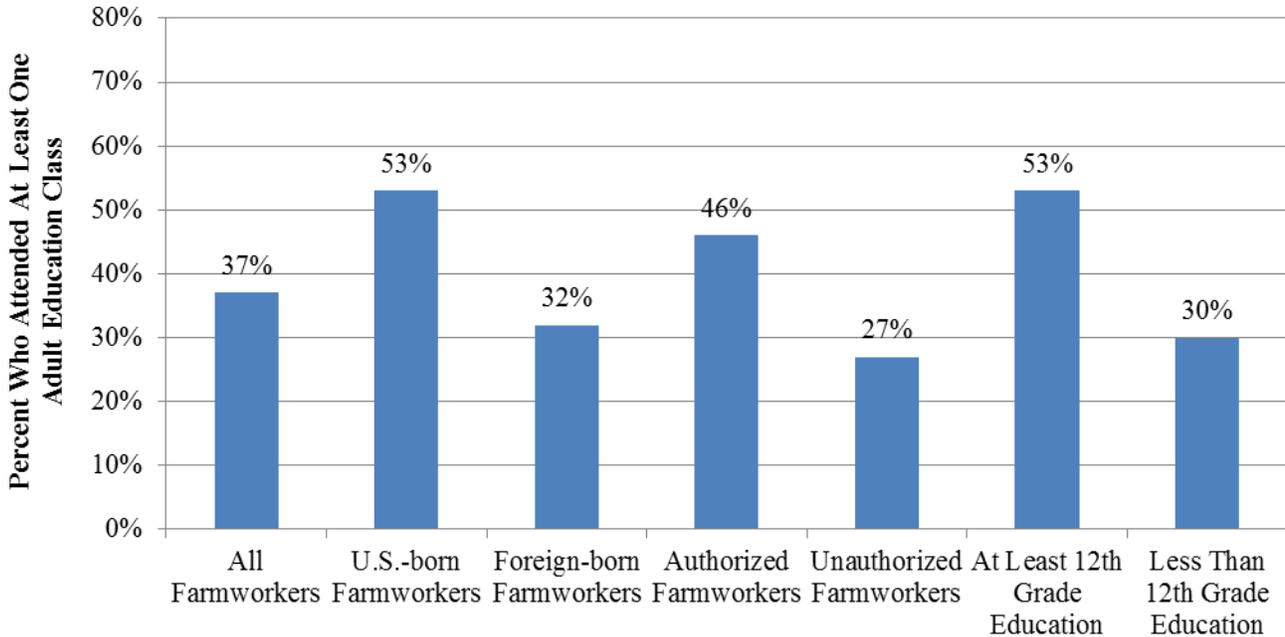
Figure 3.2: Percent of Farmworkers Who Attended Adult Education Classes, 2013-2014

Type of Class ^a	Percent of Farmworkers
Any adult education	37%
English/ESL	16%
Job training	10%
College/University	8%
GED, HS equivalency	5%
Citizenship	3%
Adult basic education	1%
Other	2%

^a Farmworkers may have attended multiple types of classes.

Farmworkers with the most formal education were the most likely to attend U.S. adult education. The rate of attendance among those who had completed the twelfth grade was almost twice as high as those who had not (53% and 30% respectively). Similarly, workers born in the U.S. were much more likely than those born abroad to report having attended some type of adult education class (53% and 32% respectively), as were authorized workers when compared to unauthorized workers (46% and 27% respectively). See figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3: Percent of Farmworkers Who Attended At Least One Adult Education Class in the U.S., 2013-2014

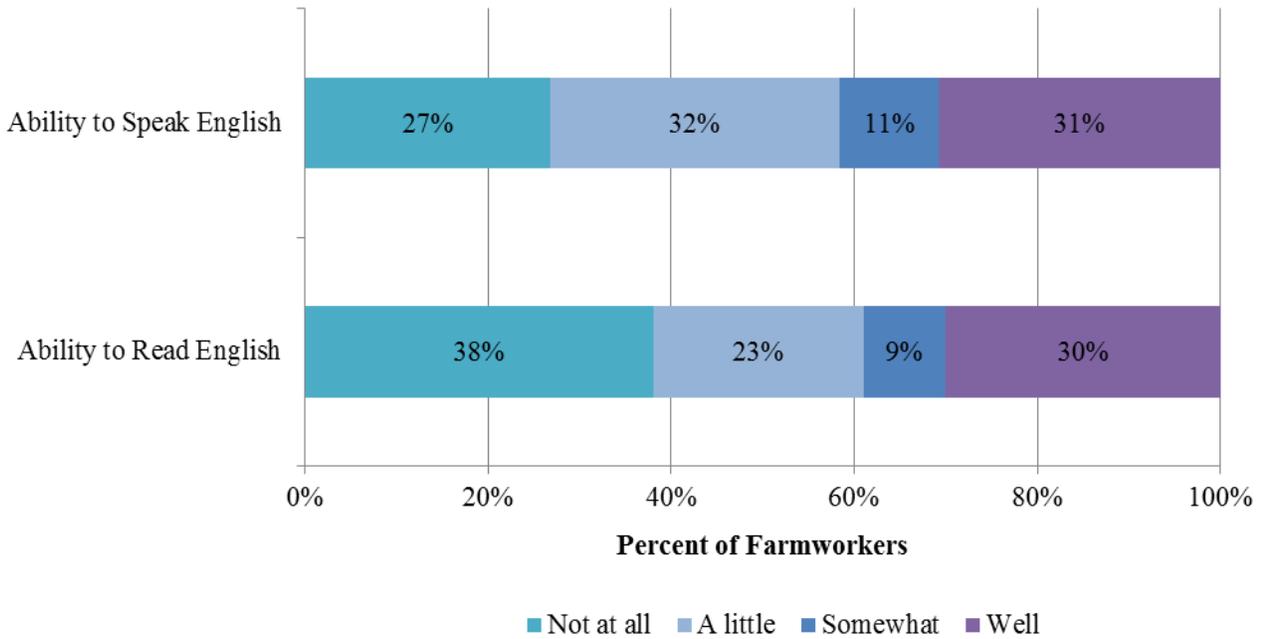


English Language Skills

Farmworkers were asked two questions about their English fluency, “How well do you speak English?” and “How well do you read English?” In 2013-2014, 27 percent of workers responded that they could not speak English “at all”. The 73 percent of those who spoke some English included 32 percent who said they could speak English “a little”, 11 percent who said they could speak English “somewhat”, and 31 percent who said they could speak English “well”. Responses regarding the ability to read English were similar: 38 percent of workers reported they could not read English “at all”, 23 percent could read English “a little”, nine percent could read English “somewhat”, and 30 percent said that they could read English “well” (figure 3.4).⁸

⁸ Respondents’ self-reports of language proficiency could be higher or lower than their actual proficiency.

Figure 3.4: Farmworkers' Self-Reported English Speaking and Reading Ability, 2013-2014



Farmworkers who reported having a primary language other than English were asked to indicate how well they could speak and read in that language. Among workers whose primary language was Spanish, nearly all reported they could speak Spanish “well” (98%). In describing their Spanish reading ability, 80 percent responded with “well”, 12 percent replied with “somewhat”, six percent said “a little”, and two percent said “not at all” (figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5: Among Farmworkers Whose Primary Language Is Spanish, Self-Reported Spanish Speaking and Reading Ability, 2013-2014

Self-Reported Spanish Speaking and Reading Ability	Percent of Farmworkers Whose Primary Language is Spanish
Speak Spanish “Well”	98%
Speak Spanish “Somewhat”	2%
Speak Spanish “A little”	0%
Read Spanish “Well”	80%
Read Spanish “Somewhat”	12%
Read Spanish “A little”	6%
Read Spanish “Not at all”	2%

CHAPTER 4: Housing Characteristics and Distance to Work

LOCATION OF AND PAYMENT FOR HOUSING; TYPE OF HOUSING; CROWDING; DISTANCE FROM HOME TO WORK

Summary of Findings:

- Eighteen percent of farmworkers lived in property owned or administered by their current employer: 14 percent on the farm of the grower for whom they were working and four percent off the farm.
- Sixty-two percent of workers lived in detached, single-family houses.
- Thirty-one percent of farmworkers lived in a dwelling defined as “crowded”.
- Nearly three-quarters of workers lived fewer than 25 miles from their current farm job (74%), 11 percent lived between 25 and 49 miles from work, and two percent lived between 50 and 74 miles from work. Thirteen percent of workers lived where they worked.
- Fifty-nine percent of workers drove a car to work, 13 percent rode with a “raitero”, and six percent took a labor bus.

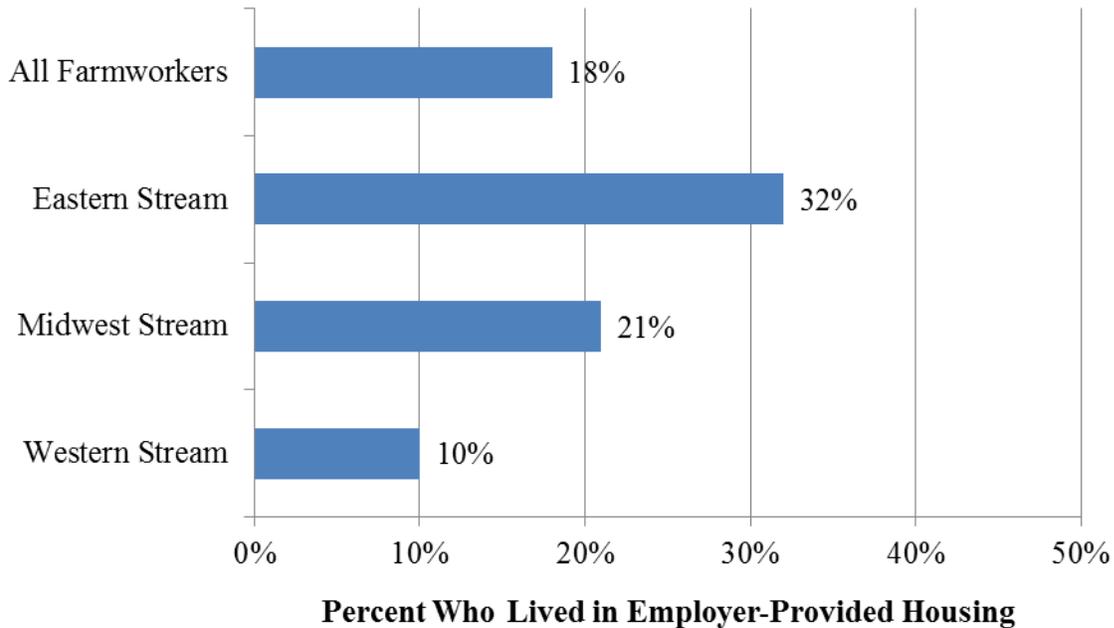
Location of Housing and Payment Arrangement

Farmworkers provided information about their housing situation (arrangement, location, type, and occupancy) while working at their current farm job. Eighteen percent of farmworkers lived in employer-provided housing (i.e., property owned or administered by their current employer); 14 percent on the farm of the grower for whom they were working and four percent off the farm. The remaining 82 percent of workers lived in property not owned or administered by their current employer.

Employer-provided housing (either on or off the employer’s farm) was most common in the Eastern migrant stream⁹, with 32 percent of farmworkers reporting they lived in employer-provided housing in 2013-2014, compared to 21 percent of workers in the Midwest migrant stream and 10 percent in the Western migrant stream (figure 4.1).

⁹ Migrant streams are one way of showing usual patterns of migration and the linkages between downstream and upstream states that many migrants travel in search of farm work. While these patterns are typical, some migrants may cross streams in their search for work. A map of the NAWS migrant streams can be found in Appendix B.

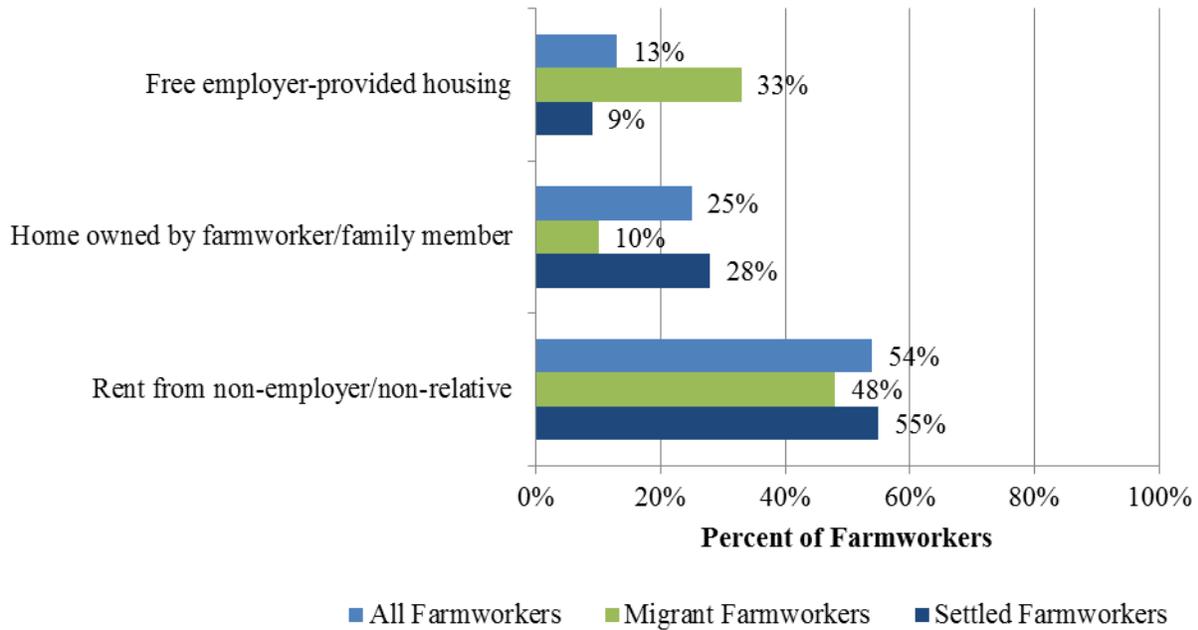
Figure 4.1: Percent of Farmworkers Who Lived in Employer-Provided Housing, 2013-2014



In addition to information about the location of their housing, farmworkers provided information about the payment arrangements they had for their housing. In 2013-2014, more than half of all farmworkers reported that they lived in housing that they rented from someone other than their employer (54%), 25 percent of workers said they lived in a home owned by themselves or a family member, and one percent said they paid rent for housing provided by the government, a charity, or other organization. Eighteen percent of workers lived in employer-provided housing: 13 percent received it free of charge, two percent paid rent either directly or via payroll deduction, and three percent had other arrangements with their employers that were not specified.

Migrant workers were nearly four times more likely than settled workers to live in employer-provided housing that they received free of charge (33% and 9% respectively) and far less likely than settled workers to live in a home that they or a family member owned (10% and 28% respectively) or to rent from a non-employer (48% and 55% respectively). See figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Housing Arrangement, 2013-2014



Farmworkers who reported that they paid for their housing were asked how much they paid at their current residence, including for their family if their family lived with them. Thirteen percent reported that they paid less than 200 dollars per month, just more than one-quarter said they paid 200-399 dollars per month (26%), 24 percent paid 400-599 dollars per month, and 36 percent paid 600 dollars or more per month.

Type of Housing

In 2013-2014, six in ten farmworkers reported living in detached, single-family houses (60%), 18 percent said they lived in a mobile home, and 17 percent lived in an apartment. The remaining four percent lived in various other types of housing.¹⁰

Migrant workers were slightly less likely than settled workers to report living in detached, single-family homes (57% and 61% respectively), slightly more likely to live in apartments (18% and 17% respectively), and equally as likely as settled workers to live in mobile homes (18% of each group). Unauthorized workers were less likely than authorized workers to reside in single-family homes (50% and 70% respectively) and more likely to live in mobile homes (23% and 15% respectively) and apartments (23% and 11% respectively). See figure 4.3.

¹⁰ Other types of housing in which farmworkers reporting living included a duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, or “other”.

Figure 4.3: Type of Housing, 2013-2014

Type of Housing	All Farmworkers	Migrant	Settled	Authorized	Unauthorized
Single family home	62%	57%	61%	70%	50%
Mobile home	18%	18%	18%	15%	23%
Apartments	17%	18%	17%	11%	23%
Other	4%	7%	4%	4%	5%

Among immigrant farmworkers, the proportion living in single-family homes increased with the number of years living in the U.S. The majority of immigrant workers who had been in the U.S. at least 20 years resided in single-family homes: 57 percent of those in the U.S. for 20-29 years, 67 percent of those in the U.S. for 30-39 years, and 71 percent of those in the U.S. for 40 years or more (figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Type of Housing by Length of Time in the U.S., 2013-2014

Type of Housing	In U.S. 4 Years or Less	In U.S. 5-9 Years	In U.S. 10-14 Years	In U.S. 15-19 Years	In U.S. 20-29 Years	In U.S. 30-39 Years	In U.S. 40+ Years
Single family home	52%	51%	47%	52%	57%	67%	71%
Mobile home	17%	24%	26%	20%	20%	17%	15%
Apartments	23%	22%	24%	22%	19%	13%	10%
Other	7%	4%	3%	6% ^a	4%	3%	5% ^a

^a Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

In 2013-2014, farmworkers reported an average of six rooms in the dwellings in which they lived: an average of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, one kitchen, and one “other” room. Nearly all workers said there was at least one bathroom in their living unit (99%) and also at least one kitchen (99%).

Household Crowding

The measure of crowding used for this report is based on the one-person-per-room definition of the U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Housing¹¹. Persons-per-room was calculated by summing the number of rooms (excluding bathrooms, but including kitchens) that respondents said they had in their current living quarters, then dividing the number of persons that respondents said slept in those rooms by the total number of rooms. Dwellings in which the number of persons per room was greater than 1.0 were considered crowded.

In 2013-2014, 31 percent of farmworkers lived in crowded dwellings. Migrant workers lived in crowded dwellings with greater frequency than settled workers (40% compared to 29%), and unauthorized workers were twice as likely as authorized workers to live in crowded dwellings (41% and 21% respectively).

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. (2011, October 31). [Crowding](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/census/historic/crowding.html) (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/census/historic/crowding.html>).

Distance to Work and Transportation

When asked how far their current farm job was from their current residence, 13 percent of farmworkers in 2013-2014 reported that they lived where they worked, 37 percent said they lived within nine miles of their job location, 38 percent lived between 10 and 24 miles from work, 11 percent lived between 25 and 49 miles from work, two percent lived between 50 and 74 miles from work, and less than one percent¹² lived 75 or more miles from work.

Farmworkers used various modes of transportation to get to work. In 2013-2014, 59 percent of workers reported that they drove a car (59% of workers said they owned a car or truck, as discussed in chapter 8) and seven percent said they walked. Thirty-three percent of workers did not provide their own transportation but commuted via rides with others (14%), rides with a “raitero”¹³ (13%), or rides on a labor bus, truck or van (6%).

Among workers who did not provide their own transportation, only three percent reported that their mode of transport was mandatory or obligatory. Twenty-nine percent of these workers reported having to pay a fee for these rides to work and 34 percent said they paid, but only for gas. Thirty-seven percent said they paid no fee for their rides with the “raitero”, on the labor bus, or with others.

¹² Estimate has a relative standard error between 31 and 50 percent and should be interpreted with caution.

¹³ “Raitero”, derived from “ride”, is the Spanish word for a person who charges a fee for providing a ride to work.

CHAPTER 5: Employment Patterns and Farm Job Characteristics

EMPLOYER TYPE; JOB RECRUITMENT; HOURS AND WAGES; BENEFITS

Summary of Findings:

- Eighty-five percent of farmworkers were employed directly by growers; 15 percent were employed by farm labor contractors.
- At the time of interview, 41 percent of farmworkers were working in fruit and nut crops, 21 percent in vegetable crops, and 22 percent in horticulture. Thirteen percent were working in field crops and three percent were working in mixed crops.
- At the time of interview, 26 percent of farmworkers were performing pre-harvest tasks, 23 percent were harvesting crops, 18 percent were performing post-harvest activities, and 33 percent were performing technical production tasks.
- The majority of farmworkers reported that their basis for pay was an hourly wage (83%). Workers reported earning an average of \$10.19 per hour at their current farm job.
- Forty-six percent of farmworkers reported that they were covered by Unemployment Insurance if they were to lose their current job, 51 percent said they would receive workers' compensation if they were injured at work or became ill as a result of their work, and 14 percent reported that their employer offered health insurance for injury or illness suffered while not on the job.

Type of Employer and Job Recruitment

Most farmworkers in 2013-2014 were employed directly by growers¹⁴ (85%); farm labor contractors employed the remaining 15 percent. Nearly two-thirds of workers reported that they found their current job via references from friends or relatives (64%) and approximately one-quarter got their job after applying for it on their own (26%). Five percent of workers were recruited by a grower, foreman, or labor contractor, and the remaining four percent were referred to their job by an employment service, or welfare office, were hired under union-employer agreements, or found their job via some "other" means.

Primary Crops and Farm Job Tasks

At the time they were interviewed in 2013-2014, 84 percent of farmworkers reported working in fruits, vegetables and horticultural crops (41% in fruits and nuts, 21% in vegetables, and 22% in horticulture). Thirteen percent held jobs in field crops and three percent worked in mixed crops or other crops. Workers employed by farm labor contractors were twice as likely as those employed directly by growers to work in fruit and nut crops (71% compared to 36%), but directly-hired workers were much more likely than contracted workers to work in field crops (14% compared to 3%¹⁵). Migrant farmworkers worked in fruit and nut crops with greater frequency than did settled workers (50% and 39% respectively), but were less likely than settled workers to have jobs in horticultural crops (23% and 14% respectively). See figure 5.1.

¹⁴ Growers include owners of establishments (i.e., farms, orchards, greenhouses, and nurseries) that engage primarily in growing crops, plants, or trees, but can also include other types of crop producers, such as packers, shippers, or distributors.

¹⁵ Estimate has a relative standard error between 31 and 50 percent and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 5.1: Primary Crop at Time of Interview, 2013-2014

Crop	All Farmworkers	Employed by Grower	Employed by Farm Labor Contractor	Migrant Farmworkers	Settled Farmworkers
Field Crops	13%	14%	3% ^a	9%	13%
Fruits and Nuts	41%	36%	71%	50%	39%
Horticulture	22%	26%	- ^b	14%	23%
Vegetables	21%	20%	26%	24%	21%
Miscellaneous	3%	4%	0%	3% ^a	3%

^a Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

^b Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 percent are suppressed.

Field work encompasses a wide variety of tasks. One-quarter of the farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 performed pre-harvest tasks (26%) such as hoeing, thinning, and transplanting. Twenty-three percent harvested crops and 18 percent performed post-harvest activities such as field packing, sorting, and grading. Another 33 percent of workers performed technical production tasks such as pruning, irrigating, and operating machinery. Workers employed by farm labor contractors were more likely than directly-hired workers to perform harvest tasks (34% compared to 21%), as were migrant workers in comparison to settled workers (37% and 21% respectively). Settled workers, on the other hand, were more likely than migrant workers to perform technical production tasks (35% compared to 22%). See figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2: Primary Task At Time of Interview, 2013-2014

Task	All Farmworkers	Employed by Grower	Employed by Farm Labor Contractor	Migrant Farmworkers	Settled Farmworkers
Pre-harvest	26%	26%	23%	25%	25%
Harvest	23%	21%	34%	37%	21%
Post-harvest	18%	20%	- ^a	16%	19%
Technical Production	33%	33%	33%	22%	35%

^a Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 percent are suppressed.

Hours Worked and Basis for Pay

In 2013-2014, respondents reported working an average of 44 hours in the previous week at their current farm job. Agricultural employers' labor needs vary by season, crop and task, and workers are sometimes needed for longer than normal hours over short periods of time. The data reflect the fluctuating nature of labor use. For example, workers who were performing post-harvest tasks (such as field packing and sorting) in field crops at the time they were interviewed in 2013-2014 reported working an average of 53 hours in the previous week. Workers who performed technical production tasks in horticulture, on the other hand, reported an average of 38 hours of work the previous week (figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Average Number of Hours Worked in Week Prior to Interview by Crop and Task at Time of Interview, 2013-2014

Crop and Task	Pre-Harvest Tasks	Harvest Tasks	Post-Harvest Tasks	Technical Production Tasks
Field Crops	55	40	53	51
Fruit and Nut Crops	46	39	40	47
Horticulture	41	42	40	38
Vegetable Crops	43	47	44	50
Miscellaneous Crops	37	44	39	42

The average number of hours worked in the previous week also varied by workers’ age, gender, U.S. farm work experience, and basis for pay. Respondents aged 65 and over reported the fewest, at an average of 39 hours, and workers aged 22 to 24 reported the most, at an average of 46 hours. Males reported working an average of 46 hours in the previous week and females reported an average of 38 hours.

The vast majority of farmworkers in 2013-2014 reported that their basis for pay was an hourly wage (83%). Four percent of workers were paid a salary and 10 percent were paid exclusively by the piece.

In terms of number of years of U.S. farm work experience, workers with only two to four years reported the fewest hours of work the previous week, at an average of 40 hours, and those with more than 30 years of experience reported the most, at an average of 45 hours. Farmworkers paid a salary reported the greatest number of hours the previous week, at an average of 49. Workers paid by the piece averaged 41 hours, those paid by the hour averaged 44 hours, and those paid a combination of hourly wage and piece rate averaged 41 hours of work the previous week (figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Average Number of Hours Worked in Week Prior to Interview by Farmworker Characteristic, 2013-2014

Farmworker Characteristic	Average Number of Hours
14-17 years old	45
18-21 years old	42
22-24 years old	46
25-34 years old	45
35-44 years old	43
45-50 years old	45
51-54 years old	45
55-64 years old	42
65 or more years old	39
Male	46
Female	38
Less than 2 years of farm work experience	44
2 to 4 years farm work experience	40
5 to 10 years farm work experience	44
11 to 20 years farm work experience	44
21 to 30 years farm work experience	45
31 or more years farm work experience	45
Paid by the hour	44
Paid by the piece	41
Paid combination hourly wage and piece rate	41
Paid salary or other	49

Wages

When asked how much they were earning per hour at their current farm job, farmworkers in 2013-2014 reported an average of \$10.19.¹⁶ Workers who were being paid by the hour earned an average hourly wage of \$9.71 and those being paid by the piece earned an average of \$11.57 per hour.

Hourly wages increased with respondents’ number of years working for their current employer. Workers who had been with their current employer one to two years earned an average of \$9.67 per hour. The average hourly wage earned by those working for their current employer three to five years and six to 10 years was nearly the same - \$10.13 and \$10.19 per hour respectively. Workers who had worked for their current employer 11 years or more earned the highest hourly wage, averaging \$11.20 per hour.

Among the tasks respondents reported performing at the time they were interviewed, those who worked in harvest tasks earned the highest average hourly wage, at \$10.62. Pre-harvest workers earned an average of \$9.78 per hour, post-harvest workers earned an average of \$9.76 per hour,

¹⁶ Piece rate and combination wages were converted to an hourly wage, then averaged with the wages of workers who were paid by the hour.

and those who worked in technical production tasks earned an average of \$10.46 per hour (figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5: Average Hourly Wage by Farmworker Characteristic, 2013-2014

Farmworker Characteristic	Average Hourly Wage
All farmworkers	\$10.19
Paid by the hour	\$9.71
Paid by the piece	\$11.57
Paid combination hourly wage and piece rate	\$13.25
With current employer 1 to 2 years	\$9.67
With current employer 3 to 5 years	\$10.13
With current employer 6 to 10 years	\$10.19
With current employer 11 or more years	\$11.20
Performed pre-harvest tasks at time of interview	\$9.78
Performed harvest tasks at time of interview	\$10.62
Performed post-harvest tasks at time of interview	\$9.76
Performed technical production tasks at time of interview	\$10.46

Monetary Bonuses

In 2013-2014, 33 percent of farmworkers reported receiving a cash bonus from their current farm employer as part of their compensation package, 62 percent said they received no cash bonus, and six percent did not know. Workers who reported being paid a bonus were asked to identify all the types of bonuses they received. Fifty-one percent said they received a holiday bonus, 33 percent received an end-of-season bonus, 10 percent received an incentive award, and six percent received a bonus contingent upon employer profits (figure 5.6). Workers employed directly by growers reported nearly four times more frequently than those employed by farm labor contractors that they were paid a bonus (37% and 10% respectively).

Figure 5.6: Types of Cash Bonuses Farmworkers Received^a, 2013-2014

Type of Bonus Received	Percent of Farmworkers
Holiday bonus	51%
Incentive bonus	10%
Bonus dependent on grower profit	6%
End-of-season bonus	33%
Other type of bonus	2% ^b

^a Among workers who reported being paid a bonus. Multiple responses were allowed.

^b Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

Worksite Availability of Water and Toilets

NAWS respondents were asked if their current farm employer provided the following items at the worksite every day: 1) drinking water and cups, 2) a toilet, and 3) water for washing hands. Eighty-five percent of farmworkers in 2013-2014 reported that they were provided with drinking

water and disposable cups every day, and 10 percent said they were provided water only. A notable share of workers said that their employer provided no water and no cups (5%). Nearly all workers affirmed that they were provided a toilet every day (96%) and with water for washing their hands (97%).

Pesticide Training

The NAWS asks all respondents whether, at any time in the last 12 months, their current employer provided them with training or instruction in the safe use of pesticides. In 2013-2014, 81 percent of farmworkers reported that they did receive this type of training.

Insurance Benefits

NAWS respondents were asked whether they were covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) if they were to lose their current job. Forty-six percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 said “yes”, 50 percent said “no”, and three percent did not know.¹⁷ Workers with authorization to work in the U.S. were far more likely than unauthorized workers to report that they would be covered by UI (83% and 5% respectively). Of the 50 percent of respondents who reported that they would not be covered by UI, 86 percent were unauthorized and would not qualify for the benefit.

When asked if they would receive workers’ compensation if they were injured at work or got sick as a result of their work, approximately half of farmworkers said “yes” (51%), 21 percent said “no”, and 28 percent did not know.¹⁸ Authorized workers were more likely than unauthorized workers to report that they were covered by workers’ compensation insurance¹⁹ (57% and 45% respectively).

When asked whether their employer provided health insurance or paid for medical treatment for injury or illness suffered while off the job (regardless of whether or not the worker accepted or used the insurance), 14 percent of farmworkers confirmed that their employer offered such a benefit, 78 percent said their employer did not, and nine percent were unsure. See figure 5.7. A

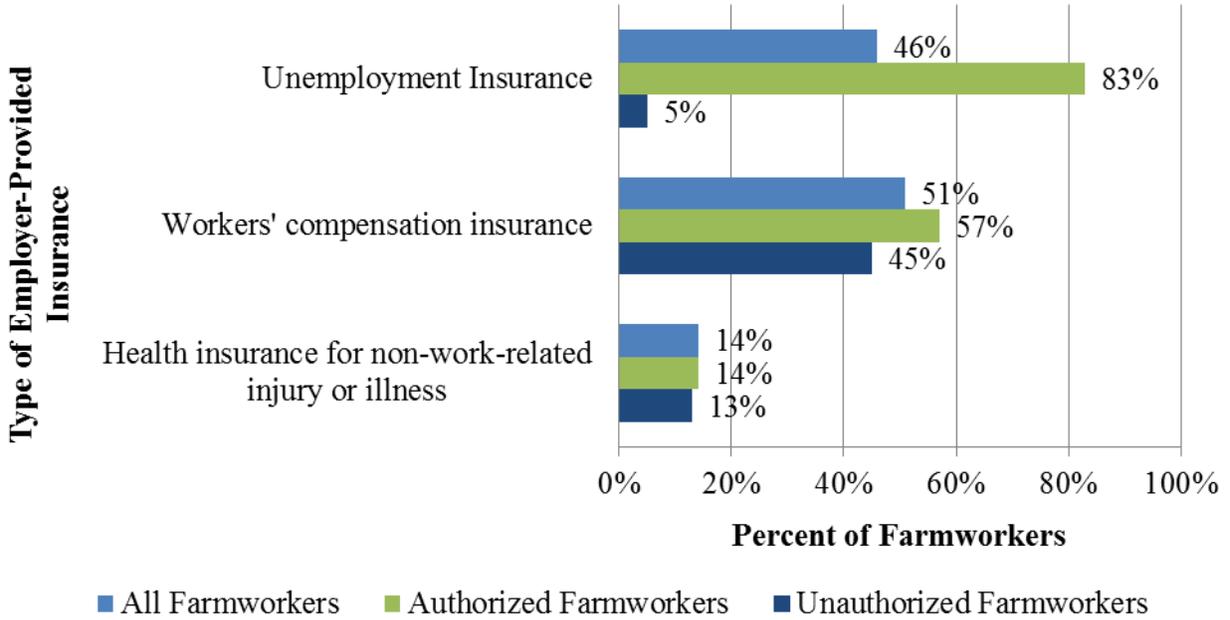
¹⁷ UI coverage varies by state. For agricultural labor in the majority of states, employers are required to pay UI taxes if they paid wages in cash of \$20,000 or more for agricultural labor in any calendar quarter in the current or preceding calendar year, or who employed 10 or more workers on at least 1 day in each of 20 different weeks in the current or immediately preceding calendar year. U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. (2002). *Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws*. Accessed at <http://www.workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/pdf/uilawcompar/2002/coverage.pdf> (p. 1.4).

¹⁸ The rules for workers’ compensation coverage for agricultural workers vary among states. In 14 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, rules require employers to cover seasonal agricultural workers to the same extent as all other workers. In an additional 21 states, employers provide workers’ compensation but coverage is limited to certain classifications of agricultural employers or workers such as the number of full-time workers employed. Fifteen states have optional coverage, allowing employers to elect to provide workers’ compensation coverage to their employees, though the coverage is not required by law. In many of these states, workers’ compensation is required for employers in other industries but optional for agriculture. *A Guide to Workers’ Compensation for Clinicians Serving Agricultural Workers*. Farmworker Justice and Migrant Clinicians Network (2015). Accessed at <http://www.farmworkerjustice.org/sites/default/files/Workers%20Comp%20Guide%20FINAL%20%281%29.pdf>.

¹⁹ Three states – Alabama, Idaho, and Wyoming – explicitly exclude from coverage any worker without valid work authorization. *A Guide to Workers’ Compensation for Clinicians Serving Agricultural Workers*. Farmworker Justice and Migrant Clinicians Network (2015). Accessed at <http://www.farmworkerjustice.org/sites/default/files/Workers%20Comp%20Guide%20FINAL%20%281%29.pdf>.

discussion of farmworkers' possession of health insurance coverage for themselves and their family members can be found in chapter 9.

Figure 5.7: Percent of Farmworkers Whose Employer Offers Health Insurance, 2013-2014



CHAPTER 6: Employment Experience

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR AND PLANS TO REMAIN IN FARM WORK

Summary of Findings:

- Seventy-nine percent of farmworkers worked for one farm employer in the previous 12 months.
- Twenty-five percent of workers held at least one non-farm job in the previous 12 months.
- During the previous year, farmworkers spent an average of 35 weeks employed in farm work, six weeks employed in non-farm work, two weeks abroad, and nine weeks living in the U.S. but not working.
- Farmworkers worked an average of five days per week for their current employer and an average of 192 days in farm work in the previous 12 months.
- Farmworkers had an average of 16 years of U.S. farm work experience. Workers with more years of experience worked more days in the previous 12 months.
- The majority of all workers interviewed (78%) expected to continue doing farm work for at least five years.

Number of U.S. Farm and Non-farm Employers in Previous 12 Months

Farmworkers in 2013-2014 worked for an average of one U.S. farm employer²⁰ in the 12 months prior to being interviewed. Seventy-nine percent of workers reported having worked for only one farm employer and 13 percent worked for two employers. Eight percent had three or more farm employers in the previous 12 months.

Migrant workers were more likely than settled workers to have worked for more than one farm employer in the previous 12 months (35% compared to 18%), and unauthorized workers were more than twice as likely as authorized workers to have had more than one farm employer in the previous 12 months (30% compared to 13%). See figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Number of Farm Work Employers in Previous 12 Months by Farmworker Characteristic, 2013-2014

Number of Farm Employers	All Farmworkers	Migrant	Settled	Authorized	Unauthorized
One	79%	65%	82%	87%	70%
Two	13%	16%	13%	9%	18%
Three or more	8%	19%	5%	4%	12%

Twenty-five percent of farmworkers reported at least one non-farm job in the U.S. during the previous year. U.S.-born farmworkers held non-farm jobs with greater frequency than did foreign-born workers, with nearly half of U.S.-born workers reporting at least one non-farm job in the previous year (47%) and less than one in five foreign-born workers reporting the same

²⁰ An employer can be either a farm owner or a farm labor contractor. While a worker employed by a farm labor contractor may work on more than one farm in a year, a single labor contractor is counted as one employer.

(17%). Similarly, authorized workers were twice as likely as unauthorized workers to have had a non-farm job (33% compared to 17%).

Time Spent Employed and Not Employed in Previous 12 Months

During the previous year, farmworkers spent an average of 35 weeks (67% of the year) employed in farm work and six weeks employed in non-farm work (12% of the year). They lived in the U.S. but did not work for approximately nine weeks (17% of the year), and were abroad for an average of two weeks (4% of the year). For the 27 percent of farmworkers who held a non-farm job in the previous year, the average number of non-farm-work weeks was 26.

U.S. farm work participation varied depending on workers' legal status, migrant status, and place of birth. Authorized, migrant and U.S.-born farmworkers worked fewer weeks in farm work (averages of 33, 27, and 30 weeks respectively) than unauthorized, settled, and foreign-born workers did (averages of 37, 36, and 36 weeks respectively).

U.S.-born respondents spent the greatest number of weeks performing non-farm work. In fact, U.S.-born respondents worked twice the average number of weeks in non-farm work than did farmworkers on the whole (12 weeks compared to 4 weeks). Unauthorized and foreign-born respondents worked the fewest number of weeks in non-farm work (an average of 4 weeks for each group); on average, two fewer weeks than farmworkers as a whole.

Unauthorized and migrant farmworkers spent, on average, fewer weeks in the U.S. not working (8 and 6 weeks respectively) when compared to farmworkers as a whole (an average of 9 weeks). By contrast, authorized and U.S.-born farmworkers spent, on average, more weeks not working (10 and 11 weeks respectively) than farmworkers as a whole. Migrant workers spent six times as many weeks abroad during the previous year (an average of 13) as farmworkers on the whole (an average of 2).

Youth farmworkers, between the age of 14 and 17, were employed the fewest weeks in both farm and non-farm jobs, and also spent the greatest number of weeks not working while in the U.S. Fourteen-to-seventeen year-old respondents averaged 14 weeks of farm work and were not working for more than half the year (35 weeks). Farmworkers aged 18 to 24 worked an average of 28 weeks in farm jobs and nine weeks in non-farm jobs, and spent an average of 14 weeks in the U.S. but not working and an average of two weeks abroad. Workers aged 25 years and older averaged 35 to 37 weeks in farm work, five to seven weeks in non-farm work, eight weeks in the U.S. but not working, and two to three weeks abroad (figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2: Average Number of Weeks Employed, Not Employed, and Abroad in Previous 12 Months, by Farmworker Characteristic, 2013-2014

Farmworker Characteristic	Weeks of Farm Work	Weeks of Non-Farm Work	Weeks in U.S. Not Working	Weeks Abroad
All farmworkers	35	6	9	2
Migrant	27	6	6	13
Settled	36	6	10	<1
Authorized	33	8	10	2
Unauthorized	37	4	8	2
U.S.-born	30	12	11	1 ^a
Foreign-born	36	4	9	3
14-17 years old	14	9 ^a	35	- ^b
18-24 years old	28	9	13	3
25-50 years old	37	6	8	2
Over 50 years old	35	6	8	3

^a Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

^b Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 percent are suppressed.

Days of Farm Work in Previous 12 Months

Farmworkers' approximate number of work days was calculated using employment dates and average weeks per employer as recorded in the 12-month retrospective work history. For the employer they were working for at the time of interview, farmworkers reported working an average of five days per week. Over the previous 12 months, they worked an average of 192 days in farm work, with averages varying depending upon workers' legal status, migrant status, and place of birth. Unauthorized workers, settled workers, and foreign-born workers averaged a greater number days than did their counterparts: Unauthorized workers worked an average of 207 days and authorized workers an average of 178 days; settled workers averaged 199 days while migrant workers averaged of 155 days; foreign-born workers worked an average of 204 days and U.S.-born workers and average of 158 days (figure 6.3).

Figure 6.3: Average Number of Days Worked Per Week and Average Number of Days of Farm Work in Previous 12 Months, by Farmworker Characteristic, 2013-2014

Farmworker Characteristic	Days Worked Per Week	Days of Farm Work in Previous 12 Months
All farmworkers	5	192
Migrant	6	155
Settled	5	199
Authorized	5	178
Unauthorized	5	207
U.S.-born	5	158
Foreign-born	5	204

Years of U.S. Farm Work Experience

Farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 had an average of 16 years of U.S. farm work experience. Forty percent of farmworkers had worked one to 10 years in farm jobs, 45 percent had worked 11 to 30 years in farm jobs, and 14 percent had worked more than 30 years in farm jobs (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4: U.S. Farm Work Experience, 2013-2014

Years of Farm Work Experience^a	Percent of Farmworkers
1 year	4%
2 to 4 years	12%
5 to 10 years	24%
11 to 20 years	29%
21 to 30 years	16%
31 or more years	14%

^a Among workers with at least one year of U.S. farm work experience.

Farmworkers with greater numbers of years of experience were more likely to have authorization to work in the U.S.; 58 percent of workers with 10 years or more of farm work experience were work-authorized, while 45 percent of those with one to nine years of experience had work authorization.

Additionally, farmworkers with greater numbers of years of experience performed more days of farm work during the previous year. Respondents who had only one year of farm work experience worked an average of 149 days in farm work in the previous 12 months, while those with 31 years or more of experience averaged 209 days of farm work.

Other Work History

Farmworkers were asked to report the approximate number of years they had done non-farm work in the U.S. Just more than half of farmworkers in 2013-2014 reported at least one year of non-farm work (52%)²¹, and they had an average of seven years of experience doing non-farm work in the U.S. (figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5: U.S. Non-Farm Work Experience, 2013-2014

Years of Non-Farm Work Experience	Percent of Farmworkers
None	48%
1 year	12%
2 to 10 years	32%
11 or more years	8%

Farmworkers were also asked to indicate the last time their parents did hired farm work in the U.S. Fifty-five percent of workers said “never”, 11 percent reported that their parents were doing U.S. farm work “now” or within the last year, four percent said their parents last did U.S. farm work one to five years ago, five percent said their parents last did U.S. farm work six to ten years ago, and 24 percent reported that their parents last did U.S. farm work more than 11 years ago. U.S.-born farmworkers and foreign-born farmworkers reported with nearly equal frequency that their parents did hired farm work in the U.S. at some time (47% and 43% respectively). See figure 6.6.

²¹ Any year in which 15 days of non-farm work were performed counts as one year of non-farm work.

Figure 6.6: Last Time Parents Did Hired Farm Work in U.S., 2013-2014

Last Time Parents Did U.S. Farm Work	All Farmworkers	U.S.-Born Farmworkers	Foreign-Born Farmworkers
Never	55%	52%	56%
Now/within last year	11%	16%	10%
1 to 5 years ago	4%	2%	4%
6 to 10 years ago	5%	4%	6%
Over 11 years ago	24%	25%	24%
Don't know	<1%	1% ^a	<1%

^a Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

Plans to Remain in Farm Work

When asked how long they expected to continue to do farm work, 78 percent of workers interviewed in 2013-2014 believed they would continue for more than five years, most of whom indicated further that they would continue as long as they are able to do the work. Three percent of respondents stated that they would continue working in agriculture for less than one year, 12 percent planned to remain in farm work for one to three years, four percent stated that they would continue in farm work for four to five years, and three percent were unsure.

CHAPTER 7: Full-Year Farm Employment

YEARS WITH CURRENT FARM EMPLOYER; FULL-YEAR FARM EMPLOYMENT THE PREVIOUS YEAR; REASONS FOR LEAVING EMPLOYERS

Summary of Findings:

- At the time of interview, farmworkers had been employed by their current farm employer for an average of seven years.
- Sixteen percent of farmworkers had full-year farm employment the previous year; they had no periods of non-farm work, no periods living in the U.S. but not working, and no time abroad in the 12 months prior to interview.
- Ninety-three percent of farmworkers with full-year farm employment were settled workers and 58 percent were accompanied.
- Seventy percent of farmworkers with full-year farm employment had only one farm employer during the year.
- Over the previous year, 70 percent of farmworkers with full-year farm employment worked in only the one crop category that they reported at the time of interview and 30 percent engaged in only the one task category that they reported at the time they were interviewed.

Number of Years With Current Farm Employer

In 2013-2014, farmworkers reported working for their current farm employer for an average of seven years.²² Thirty-eight percent stated they had been with their current employer for one or two years and 21 percent said they had been with their current farm employer for eleven or more years (figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Number of Years with Current Farm Employer, 2013-2014

Number of Years With Current Farm Employer	Percent of Farmworkers
1 to 2 years	38%
3 to 5 years	24%
6 to 10 years	18%
11 or more years	21%

Full-Year Farm Employment

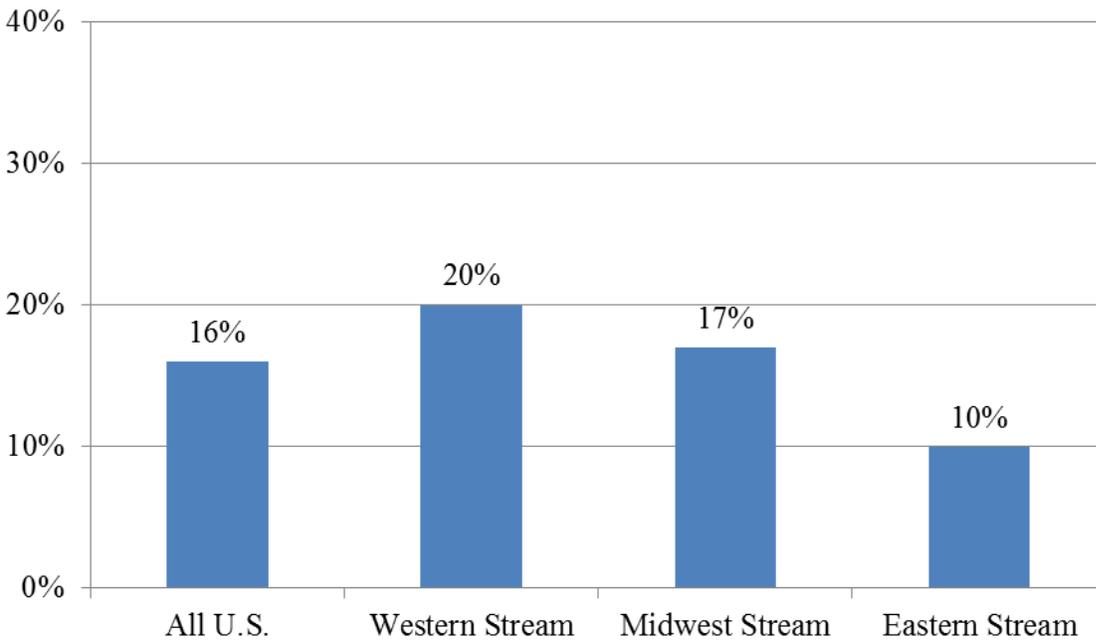
Analyses were conducted to examine the degree to which NAWS respondents sustained full-year farm employment in the year prior to their interview. For the purpose of this report, respondents were defined as having full-year farm employment if they had only farm work in their 12-month retrospective work histories (i.e., they had no periods of non-farm work, no periods living in the

²² Any employment for at least one day in the year qualifies as one year.

U.S. but not working, and no time abroad during the previous year) and they worked 50 or more weeks the previous year²³.

Using this definition, 16 percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 had full-year farm employment the previous year. Some had more than one job during that time period, but they remained in farm work for the duration of the year. Twenty percent of workers in the Eastern migrant stream, 17 percent of workers in the Western migrant stream, and 10 percent of workers in the Midwest migrant stream had full-year farm employment the previous year (figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2: Percent of Farmworkers Nationally and By Migrant Stream Who Had Full-Year Farm Employment^a the Previous Year, 2013-2014



^a Respondents had full-year farm employment the previous year if they worked 50 or more weeks and only in farm work (i.e., they had no periods of non-farm work, no periods living in the U.S. but not working, and no time abroad in their 12-month retrospective work histories).

Ninety-three percent of farmworkers with full-year farm employment the previous year were settled workers and more than half of workers with full-year farm employment were accompanied (58%), living with at least one nuclear family member at the time they were interviewed. Twenty-four percent of workers with full-year farm employment had children under the age of six residing in their households, 28 percent had children ages 6 to 13 living with them, and 14 percent had children ages 14 to 17 living in their households (figure 7.3).

²³ The frequency distribution of number of weeks of farm work the previous year was examined to determine the appropriate minimum number to consider for full-year employment. More than one-quarter of farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 performed at least 50 weeks of farm work the year prior to their interview (27%), and only an additional seven percent of workers performed between 48 and 50 weeks of farm work. For this reason, 50 weeks was deemed a more realistic minimum for defining full-year farm employment.

Figure 7.3: Characteristics of Farmworkers With Full-Year Farm Employment the Previous Year, 2013-2014

Farmworker Characteristic	Percent of Workers With Full-Year Farm Employment^a
Settled	93%
Accompanied	58%
Child(ren) under age 6 in household	24%
Child(ren) age 6-13 in household	28%
Child(ren) age 14-17 in household	14%

^a Respondents had full-year farm employment the previous year if they worked 50 or more weeks and only in farm work (i.e., they had no periods of non-farm work, no periods living in the U.S. but not working, and no time abroad in their 12-month retrospective work histories).

Among workers with full-year farm employment the previous year, 70 percent had only one farm employer during that time, 19 percent had two farm employers, and 12 percent had three or more farm employers. Eighty-four percent of workers with full-year farm employment were employed directly by growers; 16 percent were employed by farm labor contractors.

Over the previous year, the majority of farmworkers with full-year farm employment worked in only the one crop category that they reported at the time of interview (70%). Twenty-seven percent worked in two different crop categories and three percent worked in three crop categories. Forty-eight percent of workers with full-year farm employment who worked in more than one crop category during the previous 12 months worked for only one farm employer during that time. Among workers with full-year farm employment who worked in only a single crop category during the previous 12 months, 39 percent worked in fruit and nut crops, 33 percent worked in horticulture, 16 percent worked in vegetable crops, and 12 percent worked in field crops or miscellaneous crops²⁴.

In terms of the farm work tasks they performed over the previous 12 months, 30 percent of farmworkers with full-year farm employment engaged in only the one task category that they reported at the time they were interviewed. Twenty-nine percent engaged in two task categories and 41 percent worked in three or more task categories (figure 7.4).

²⁴ The estimates of the shares of workers with full-year farm employment who worked only in field crops (11%) or only in miscellaneous crops (1%) have relative standards between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 7.4: Employment Characteristics of Farmworkers With Full-Year Farm Employment the Previous Year, 2013-2014

Characteristics of Farm Employment Over the Previous 12 Months	Percent of Workers With Full-Year Farm Employment^a
One farm employer	70%
Two farm employers	19%
Three or more farm employers	12%
Employed by grower	84%
Employed by farm labor contractor	16%
Worked in one crop category	70%
Worked in two crop categories	27%
Worked in three or more crop categories	3%
Engaged in one task category	30%
Engaged in two task categories	29%
Engaged in three task categories	41%

^a Respondents had full-year farm employment the previous year if they worked 50 or more weeks and only in farm work (i.e., they had no periods of non-farm work, no periods living in the U.S. but not working, and no time abroad in their 12-month retrospective work histories).

Reasons for Leaving Farm Work in Previous Year

As a respondent’s 12-month retrospective work history was recorded, each time the respondent stated that he/she separated from an employer, he/she was asked the reason why. For the 84 percent of farmworkers in 2013-2014 who did not have full-year farm employment the previous year, analyses were conducted to determine whether their reasons for leaving farm and/or non-farm employers were primarily involuntary or voluntary in nature. Involuntary leaves from farm employers included “lay off/end of season” and “fired”. Voluntary leaves included “family responsibilities”, “school”, “moved”, “health reason”, “vacation”, “retired”, “quit”, and “changed jobs”.

Sixty-four percent of farmworkers who did not have full-year farm employment left at least one of their farm employers in the previous year. For 65 percent of these workers, all their leaves were involuntary (i.e., they were laid off or were fired) and for 30 percent, all their leaves were voluntary (e.g., they quit, changed jobs, left their employer to take care of family responsibilities, etc.). The remaining five percent had both involuntary and voluntary leaves from farm employers during the previous year.

Among workers who had non-farm employment during the previous year, 56 percent left at least one job with a non-farm employer. Given that the NAWS sample includes only farmworkers actively employed in crop agriculture at the time of interview, logic would have it that any respondents who had non-farm employment would have left that employment and at some point obtained the farm job they were working at the time they were interviewed. However, some workers hold non-farm jobs in addition to their farm jobs, and some perform non-farm work for their agricultural employers, thus changing jobs but not separating from the employer.

For 54 percent of workers who left a non-farm employer during the previous year, all their leaves were involuntary, and for another 44 percent, all their leaves were voluntary. The remaining two percent²⁵ had both involuntary and voluntary leaves from non-farm employers during the previous year.

²⁵ Estimate has a relative standard error between 31 and 50 percent and should be interpreted with caution.

CHAPTER 8: Income, Assets, and Use of Assistance Programs

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY INCOME; ASSETS IN THE U.S. AND ABROAD; PAYMENTS FROM CONTRIBUTION-BASED PROGRAMS; ASSISTANCE FROM NEEDS-BASED PROGRAMS

Summary of Findings:

- Farmworkers' mean and median incomes from agricultural employment the previous year were in the range of \$15,000 to \$17,499. Sixteen percent of workers earned less than \$10,000; eight percent earned \$30,000 or more.
- Workers' mean and median total family incomes the previous year were in the range of \$20,000 to \$24,999. Thirty-three percent of farmworkers reported total family income of less than \$20,000, 27 percent said their family income was \$20,000 to \$29,999, and 30 percent had a family income of \$30,000 or more.
- Thirty percent of farmworkers had family incomes below poverty.
- Nearly two-thirds of farmworkers stated that they owned or were buying at least one asset in the U.S. (65%), usually a vehicle. Sixteen percent of farmworkers either owned or were in the process of buying a home in the U.S.
- Nineteen percent of farmworkers reported that they or someone in their household received some form of benefit from a contribution-based program in the previous two years; 48 percent said someone in their household received some form of benefit from a needs-based program in the previous two years.

Income

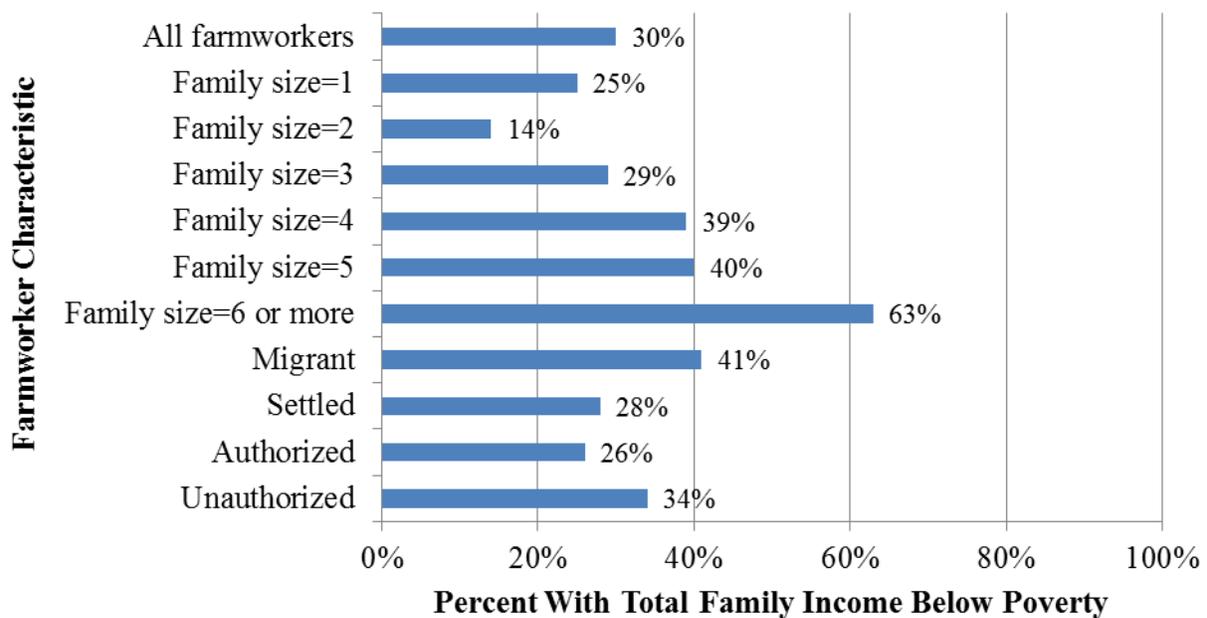
Farmworkers were asked to report their personal income from agricultural employment in the previous calendar year. Rather than providing a specific sum, respondents answered the question by indicating a range in which their income fell. Farmworkers' mean and median incomes from agricultural employment the previous year were in the range of \$15,000 to \$17,499. Sixteen percent of farmworkers reported that they did not work at all during the prior calendar year, another 16 percent earned less than \$10,000 from agricultural employment, 33 percent had earnings of \$10,000 to \$19,999, 22 percent earned 20,000 to 29,999, and eight percent earned \$30,000 or more. Five percent of farmworkers said they were unsure of how much of their personal income the previous year was earned from agricultural employment.

In addition to the question about personal income from agriculture, workers were asked to report their total family income in the calendar year prior to the year in which they were interviewed. For this question as well, respondents answered by indicating a range in which their income fell. Workers' mean and median total family incomes the previous year were in the range of \$20,000 to \$24,999. Five percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014 reported that they/their family had no earned income during the previous calendar year. Eight percent of workers said that their total family income the prior year was less than \$10,000, 25 percent said their family income was \$10,000 to \$19,999, 27 percent had a family income of \$20,000 to \$29,999, and 30 percent had a family income of \$30,000 or more. Five percent of farmworkers reported that they did not know their family's total income the previous year.

To determine farmworkers’ poverty status, a poverty threshold was calculated for each worker based on the worker’s family size²⁶ and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ poverty guidelines²⁷ for the calendar year that matches the year for which the worker answered the family income question. Workers’ family incomes were then compared to the poverty thresholds calculated for their family size and poverty status was assigned. Using this method, 30 percent of farmworkers in 2013-2014 were found to have family incomes below poverty.

The likelihood of having below-poverty income increased with family size. Families of six or more were approximately twice as likely as families of three and more than four times more likely than families of two to have incomes below the poverty level (63%, 29%, and 14% respectively). Likewise, migrant workers’ family incomes fell below poverty at a much greater rate than settled workers’ family incomes (41% compared to 28%), and unauthorized workers were slightly more likely than authorized workers to have below-poverty household incomes (34% and 26% respectively). See figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1: Percent of Farmworkers With Total Family Income Below the Poverty Level, 2013-2014



Assets in the U.S. and Abroad

Respondents were asked about assets they own or are buying in the U.S. and, if foreign-born, in their home country. In 2013-2014, nearly two-thirds of all farmworkers stated that they owned or were buying at least one asset in the U.S. (65%). U.S.-born workers reported with greater frequency that they owned or were buying an asset in the U.S. (75%) than did foreign-born

²⁶ Family size is defined as the number of family members who are living in the United States and who depend on the farmworker’s income.

²⁷ [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines \(https://aspe.hhs.gov/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-and-federal-register-references\)](https://aspe.hhs.gov/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-and-federal-register-references).

workers (61%). Among all workers, the most commonly held asset in the U.S. was a car or truck (59%), followed by a home (16%), and a mobile home (6%). See figure 8.2. U.S.-born workers were more likely to own or be buying a home in the U.S. (27%) than were foreign-born workers (12%).

Figure 8.2: Assets in the U.S., 2013-2014

Type of Asset	Percent of Farmworkers
Any asset in the U.S.	65%
A car or truck	59%
A home	16%
A mobile home	6%
A plot of land	1% ^a

^a Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

Thirty-four percent of foreign-born workers reported that they owned or were buying at least one asset abroad. The most frequently reported was a home (27%), followed by land (10%), and a car or truck (3%).

Use of Contribution- and Needs-Based Programs

In 2013-2014, farmworkers were asked whether they or anyone in their household received assistance from either contribution- or needs-based programs in the two-year period preceding the interview. Nineteen percent of the farmworkers reported that someone in their household received a benefit from at least one contribution-based program, including disability insurance, UI, or Social Security. Sixteen percent of farmworkers reported that they or a family member received payments from UI, two percent said that someone in their household received payments from disability insurance, and another two percent reported that they or a family member received Social Security payments.

Needs-based benefits include financial assistance through programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), general assistance or welfare, and publicly provided housing or medical and nutritional assistance such as Medicaid, Women, Infants and Children (WIC), and food stamps. In 2013-2014, 50 percent of the farmworkers reported that they or someone in their household used at least one type of public assistance program in the previous two years. The programs most commonly utilized were Medicaid (37%), WIC (18%), food stamps (16%), and public health clinics (10%). See figure 8.3. Unauthorized workers more frequently reported utilization of these programs than did authorized workers: 27 percent of unauthorized workers compared to 11 percent of authorized workers said that someone in their household utilized WIC; 19 percent of unauthorized workers compared to 13 percent of authorized workers reported that a family member used food stamps²⁸; and 12 percent of unauthorized workers compared to seven percent of authorized workers said that a member of their household utilized a public health clinic.

²⁸ Unauthorized farmworkers who reported utilizing WIC or food stamps had minor children who were born in the U.S. and thus are citizens who qualify for these programs.

Figure 8.3: Percent of Farmworkers Who Reported That a Member of the Household Received Benefits from Contribution- or Needs-Based Programs in the Last Two Years, 2013-2014

Contribution- and Needs-Based Programs Utilized	Percent of Farmworkers
Any contribution-based program	19%
Unemployment Insurance	16%
Social Security	2%
Disability	2%
Any needs-based program	50%
Medicaid	37%
WIC	18%
Food stamps	16%
Public health clinic	10%

CHAPTER 9: Health Care in the U.S.

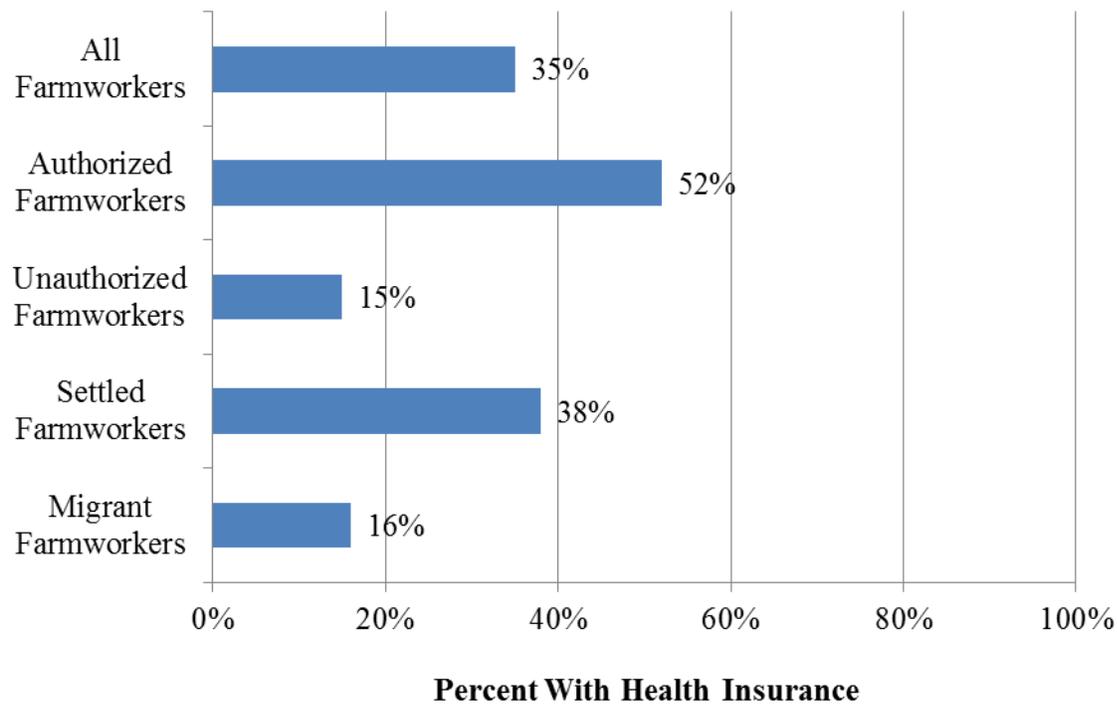
HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION; BARRIERS TO HEALTH CARE; HEALTH INSURANCE

Summary of Findings:

- Thirty-five percent of farmworkers reported that they had health insurance, 45 percent said their spouse had health insurance, and 89 percent reported that all or at least some of their children had health insurance.
- Sixty-two percent of farmworkers used a health care provider in the U.S. sometime in the last two years.
- The last time they visited a health care provider, 35 percent went to a private medical doctor's office or private clinic, 32 percent said they visited a community health center or migrant health clinic, 19 percent saw a dentist, and 10 percent went to a hospital.
- Approximately four in ten farmworkers paid for their last health care visit out of their own pockets (43%): 34 percent had a visit and were uninsured so they had to pay the fee in whole out of pocket; eight percent had a visit and had insurance so their out-of-pocket expense was likely a co-payment.
- The most common difficulty farmworkers faced when they needed to access health care was that health care visits were too expensive (26%).

Health Insurance Coverage for Farmworkers and Family Members

There were several questions on the survey about health insurance. One question asked farmworkers about whether their employer offered a health insurance benefit, regardless of whether the insurance was accepted or used. As noted in chapter 5, 14 percent of respondents confirmed that their employer offered such a benefit. Workers were also asked to indicate who in their family had health insurance in the U.S. Thirty-five percent of workers responded that they, themselves, had health insurance. Authorized workers were more than three times more likely than unauthorized workers (52% and 15% respectively) and settled workers were more than twice as likely as migrant workers (38% and 16% respectively) to report having health insurance (figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1: Percent of Farmworkers With Health Insurance, 2013-2014

Farmworkers who reported having insurance were asked to identify the source(s) that provided it (multiple sources could be reported). More than a third reported that they had insurance provided by the government (37%), 31 percent said their employer provided them with health insurance, 19 percent said that they or their spouse paid for insurance themselves, seven percent reported that they had insurance under their spouse's employer's plan, and another six percent reported that they were covered by their parents' or family's plan (figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2: Sources of Farmworkers' Health Insurance, 2013-2014

Source of Farmworkers' Health Insurance ^{a,b}	Percent of Farmworkers
Farmworker's/Spouse's self-purchased plan	19%
Farmworker's employer	31%
Spouse's employer	7%
Government program	37%
Parents'/Family's plan	6%

^a Among the 36 percent of farmworkers who reported that they had health insurance.

^b Farmworkers may have health insurance through more than one source.

Of the 65 percent of farmworkers who had a spouse, 45 percent reported that their spouse had health insurance. Among spouses with health insurance, 49 percent received the insurance through a government program, 18 percent were covered by a self-purchased plan, 19 percent were insured through the spouse's own employer, 17 percent were covered by the farmworker's employer's plan, and five percent indicated some other source (figure 9.3).

Figure 9.3: Sources of Farmworkers' Spouses' Health Insurance, 2013-2014

Source of Spouses' Health Insurance ^{a,b}	Percent of Farmworkers
Farmworker's/Spouse's self-purchased plan	17%
Farmworker's employer	17%
Spouse's employer	19%
Government program	49%
Other	5%

^a Among the 45 percent of farmworkers who reported that their spouse had health insurance.

^b Spouse may have health insurance through more than one source.

Authorized workers reported with more than twice the frequency of unauthorized workers that their spouses had health insurance (60% and 27% respectively).

Among the 45 percent of farmworkers with minor children, the vast majority reported that all or some of their children had health insurance (89%), and the majority of these workers said their children's health insurance was provided by government programs (82%). Ten percent of the workers reported that their children were insured through their employer or their spouse's employer, eight percent said their children were covered by insurance the workers and/or their spouses purchased on their own, and two percent indicated some other source (figure 9.4).

Figure 9.4: Sources of Farmworkers' Children's Health Insurance, 2013-2014

Source of Children's Health Insurance ^{a,b}	Percent of Farmworkers
Farmworker's/Spouse's self-purchased plan	8%
Farmworker's employer	4%
Spouse's employer	6%
Government program	82%
Other	2%

^a Among the 95 percent of farmworkers who reported that all or some of their children had health insurance.

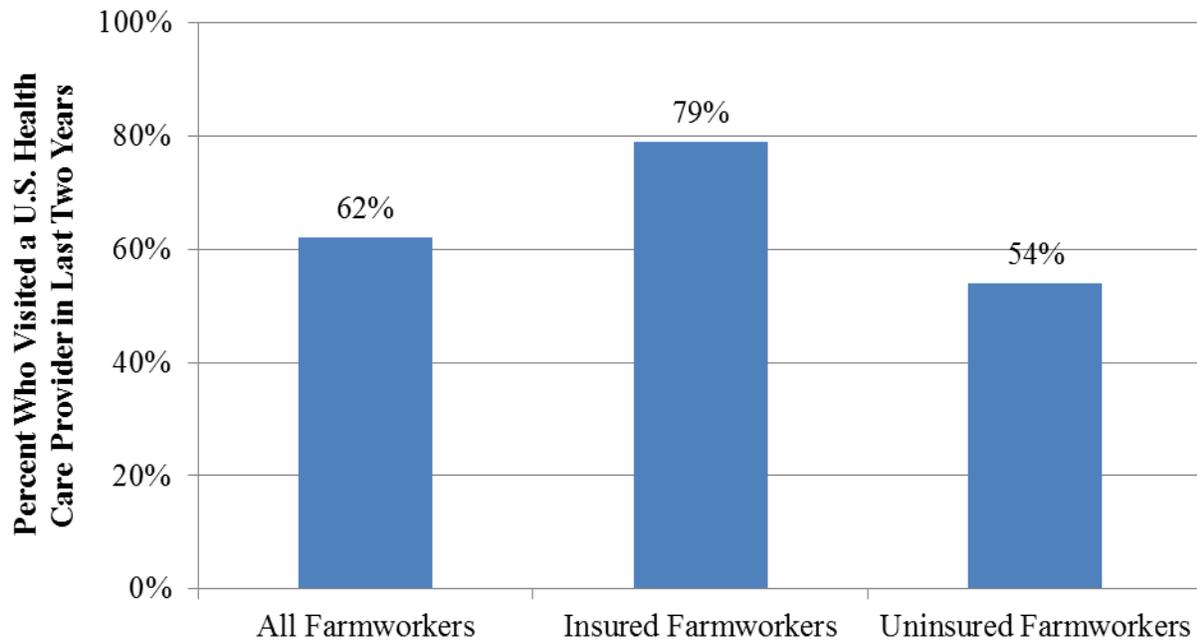
^b Children may have health insurance through more than one source.

Authorized and unauthorized workers reported with nearly equal frequency that all or some of their children had health insurance (86% and 91% respectively).

Health Care Utilization and Barriers to Health Care

In 2013-2014 farmworkers were asked whether, at any time in the two years prior to being interviewed, they had used any type of health care services from doctors, nurses, dentists, clinics, or hospitals in the U.S. Sixty-two percent of farmworkers responded that they had. Workers who had health insurance reported more frequently that they utilized health care services (79%) than did workers who did not have health insurance (54%). See figure 9.5.

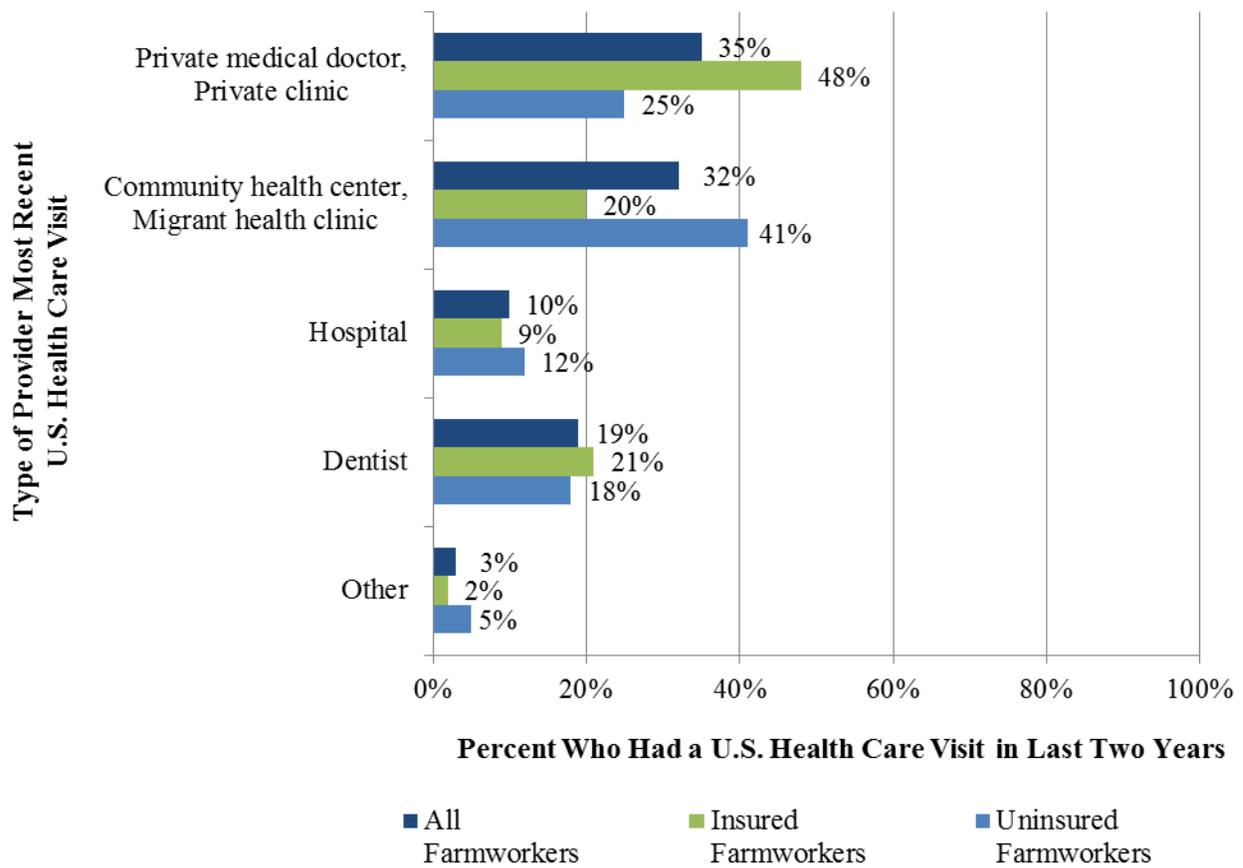
Figure 9.5: Visited a U.S. Health Care Provider in the Last Two Years by Health Insurance Status, 2013-2014



Farmworkers who reported seeking health care in the U.S. sometime in the last two years were asked what kind of health care provider they used the last time they saw one. Thirty-five percent of workers who had a health care visit said that the last time they used a provider they went to a private medical doctor's office or private clinic. Thirty-two percent said they visited a community health center or migrant health clinic, 19 percent saw a dentist, and 10 percent went to a hospital. The remaining three percent of workers reportedly used another type of provider, including a healer or "curandero", an emergency room, or a chiropractor or naturopath.

The type of health care provider used differed with farmworkers' health insurance status. Insured workers were more likely than uninsured workers to visit a private provider (48% compared to 25%) and less likely to visit a community health center or migrant health clinic (20% of insured workers compared to 41% of uninsured workers). See figure 9.6.

Figure 9.6: Type of U.S. Health Care Provider Visited by Health Insurance Status, 2013-2014



Farmworkers who reported seeking health care in the U.S. sometime in the last two years were also asked who paid the majority of the cost for their last health care visit. Approximately four in ten workers responded that they paid out of their own pockets (43%): 34 percent were uninsured so they had to pay the fee in whole out of pocket; eight percent had insurance so their out-of-pocket expense was likely a co-payment. Twelve percent said that they had Medicaid or Medicare, nine percent said the majority of the cost was covered by health insurance that they or their family had purchased themselves, and 11 percent of workers reported that the cost was covered by health insurance provided by their employer. Nine percent of the workers stated that they went to a public clinic that did not charge for the visit, four percent reported that they used some combination of sources to pay, they were covered by worker’s compensation, or that they were billed for service but did not pay, and the remaining 11 percent provided a variety of other responses²⁹.

²⁹ Farmworkers who responded with “other” when asked who paid the majority of the cost for their last health care visit specified their response in the following ways: low income program; insurance through a former employer, other employer, or labor union; automobile insurance; they were billed and are paying in installments; their employer paid; coverage through their spouse’s employer health plan; Indian health; the clinic or hospital they went to paid most of the cost; coverage through the ACA; medical coupon; military insurance or the VA; coverage

Regardless of whether they reported having used a U.S. health care provider sometime in the last two years, farmworkers were asked to name the types of difficulties they faced when they needed to access health care in the U.S. The most common response, provided by 26 percent of all farmworkers interviewed in 2013-2014, was that health care visits were too expensive and they had no insurance to cover the costs. Two percent of respondents reported that language incompatibility between themselves and health care providers was the main difficulty they faced when they needed health care in the U.S., one percent indicated it was distance or lack of transportation to health care providers, and another one percent said that they are undocumented and thus have not been treated well when they have sought health care. Fifteen percent of the workers were unable to name any specific barriers because they reported not needing health care in the U.S.

through their parent's health plan; and medical insurance with no specification about whether it was self-purchased or employer provided.

APPENDIX A: Methodology

Overview

The NAWS is a nationally representative, random sample of farmworkers. During 2013-2014, the NAWS used stratified multi-stage sampling to account for seasonal and regional fluctuations in the level of farm employment. The stratification included three interviewing cycles per year and 12 geographic regions, resulting in 36 time-by-space strata. For each interviewing cycle, NAWS staff drew a random sample of locations within all 12 regions from the universe of 497 Farm Labor Areas (FLAs). FLAs were single- or multi-county sampling units which form the primary sampling units (PSUs). Counties were the secondary level sampling units, ZIP Code regions were the third, agricultural employers were the fourth, and workers were the fifth.

The number of interviews allocated to each region was based on regional farmworker employment data (number of agricultural hired and contract workers) from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Farm Labor Survey (FLS). Similarly, the number of interviews allocated to each FLA was proportional to the number of hired and contract crop workers employed at that time of the year. The FLA size measure (farm labor) was obtained by multiplying a seasonality estimate, derived primarily from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), by local farm labor expenditure data, from USDA's Census of Agriculture (CoA). Interview allocation was thus proportional to stratum size.

In each FLA, county, and ZIP Code region, a simple random sample of agricultural employers was drawn from a universe list compiled mainly from public agency records. NAWS interviewers then contacted the sampled growers or farm labor contractors, arranged access to the work site, and drew a random sample of workers at the work site. Thus, the sample included only farmworkers actively employed in crop agriculture at the time of the interview.

Stratification

Interviewing Cycles

To account for the seasonality of the industry, interviews were conducted three times each year, in cycles lasting ten to twelve weeks. The cycles started in February, June and October. The number of interviews conducted in each cycle was proportional to the number of agricultural field workers hired at that time of the year. The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) provided the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) with the agricultural employment figures, which came from the USDA's FLS. In each fiscal year (2013 and 2014) the NAWS visited a total of 121 interviewing locations. The locations were similarly apportioned among the cycles using NASS data.

Regions

Regional stratification entailed defining 12 distinct agricultural regions based on the USDA's 17 agricultural regions. At the start of the survey in 1988, the 17 regions were collapsed into 12 by combining those regions that were most similar based on statistical analysis of cropping patterns (e.g., Mountain I and Mountain II). In each cycle, all 12 agricultural regions were included in the sample. The number of interviews per region was proportional to the size of the

seasonal farm labor force in that region at that time of the year, as determined by the NASS using information obtained from the FLS.

Sampling within Strata

Farm Labor Areas

Each region was composed of several single- or multi-county sampling units called FLAs. Originally, the NAWS used USDA Crop Reporting Districts; however, these units were not homogeneous with respect to farm labor. As a result, using CoA data and ETA mappings of seasonal farm labor concentrations, aggregates of counties that had similar farm labor usage patterns and roughly similar in size were identified. The resulting FLAs also accounted for varying county size across the U.S. For example, in the Northeast, a FLA may have included several counties; in Florida and in the West, a FLA may have been composed of a single agriculture-intensive county. FLA size was more homogeneous within region than it was across regions. There were 497 FLAs in the country and 90 were chosen in each of the fiscal years (2013 and 2014) using probabilities proportional to size.

For each cycle, within each region, a sample of FLAs was drawn using probabilities proportional to size. The size measure used was an estimate of the amount of farm labor in the FLA during a particular cycle. In this case, the measure was based on the hired and contract labor expenses from the most recent CoA available at the time the sample was drawn. The CoA labor expenses were adjusted using seasonality estimates which identified the percentage of labor expenses that fell into each of the NAWS cycles: fall, spring and summer.

The seasonality estimates were constructed from QCEW data. The estimates were made by aggregating the reported monthly employment for each month included in the corresponding NAWS cycle (e.g., June, July, August, and September for the summer cycle). The percentage of employment corresponding to each cycle became a FLA's seasonality estimate.

Counties

To select counties, an iterative sampling procedure was used to ensure that an adequate number of counties was selected for each region. In most cases, interviews were completed in the first county and no additional counties were needed. However, because there was tremendous uncertainty about the number of workers in a county, additional counties were occasionally needed to complete the county allocation. Counties were selected one at a time, without replacement, using probabilities proportional to the size of the farm labor expenditures in the counties at a given time of year. Interviews began in the first selected county. If the work force within the county was depleted before all the allocated interviews in the FLA were completed, interviewing moved to the second randomly selected county on the list, and so forth, until all the allocated interviews were completed. In FLAs where farm work was sparse, interviewers may have had to travel to several counties to encounter sufficient workers to complete the FLA allocation.

ZIP Code Regions

Prior to generating lists of employers, sampled counties were divided into ZIP Code regions, which were smaller areas based on geographic proximity and the number of employers in the area. Some counties were comprised of a single ZIP Code region (for example, in the case of a

small county) or multiple ZIP Code regions (for example, when a county is large). In a county with multiple ZIP Code regions, the regions were designed to be roughly equal in size.

When there were multiple ZIP Code regions in a county, the regions were randomly sorted to produce a list that determined the order in which the areas would be visited. Field staff contacted agricultural employers in the first ZIP Code region on the list and moved down the list, following the random order, until the interview allocation for the FLA was filled or the county's workforce was exhausted.

In counties with multiple ZIP Code regions, field staff allocated 10 employers per ZIP Code region. This process served two purposes; it increased the diversity of employers sampled in a county, and it decreased the possibility of expending large amounts of field work time in inactive areas of the county. Field staff made contact with the first 10 employers in the sorted list of ZIP Code region employers, determined eligibility for the survey, and conducted interviews where employers were eligible. They then moved to the next ZIP Code region on the list.

Employers

Within each selected county, employers were selected at random from a list of agricultural employers. The list was compiled from marketing and administrative lists of employers in crop agriculture. An important component of the list was employer names in selected North American Industrial Classification Codes that the BLS provided directly to the contractor per the terms of an interagency agreement between the ETA and the BLS.

Workers

Once the randomly selected employer was located, the NAWS interviewer explained the purpose of the survey and obtained access to the work site in order to schedule interviews. If the employer was not familiar with his/her work force, the interviewer sought the name of the packinghouse manager, personnel manager, farm labor contractor, or crew leader who could help construct a sampling frame of the workers in the operation. Interviewers documented the number of workers employed on the day of worker selection in order to construct worker selection probabilities.

When the number of workers available for interview was greater than the number of interviews allocated, the selection of workers for interview followed specific sampling instructions that were designed by a sampling statistician to ensure selection of a random sample of workers at each selected employer. For example, if n is the number of interviews allocated for an employer and N is the total number of workers available in the sampling frame, interviewers placed n marked tags and $N-n$ unmarked tags in a pouch and shuffled them. Workers then drew a tag and those with marked tags were included in the sample. This selection approach ensures that only workers who were employed in agriculture at the time of the interview were included in the sample. Selected workers were usually interviewed at the worksite, either before or after work or during breaks. Respondents may have also been interviewed at another location if that was more convenient.

Respondents received a \$20 honorarium for participating in the survey.

Weighting

The NAWS used a variety of weighting factors to construct weights for calculating unbiased

population estimates:

- Sampling weights were calculated based on each sample member's probability of selection at the FLA, county, ZIP Code region, employer and worker level.
- Non-response factors were used to correct sampling weights for deviations from the sampling plan, such as discrepancies in the number of interviews planned and collected in specific locations.
- Post-sampling adjustment factors were used to adjust the weights given to each interview in order to compute unbiased population estimates from the sample data.

A full explanation of how the weights were calculated can be found in the *Statistical Methods of the National Agricultural Workers Survey* available at the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration's [National Agricultural Workers Survey website](https://www.doleta.gov/agworker/naws.cfm) (<https://www.doleta.gov/agworker/naws.cfm>).

Reliability of Estimates

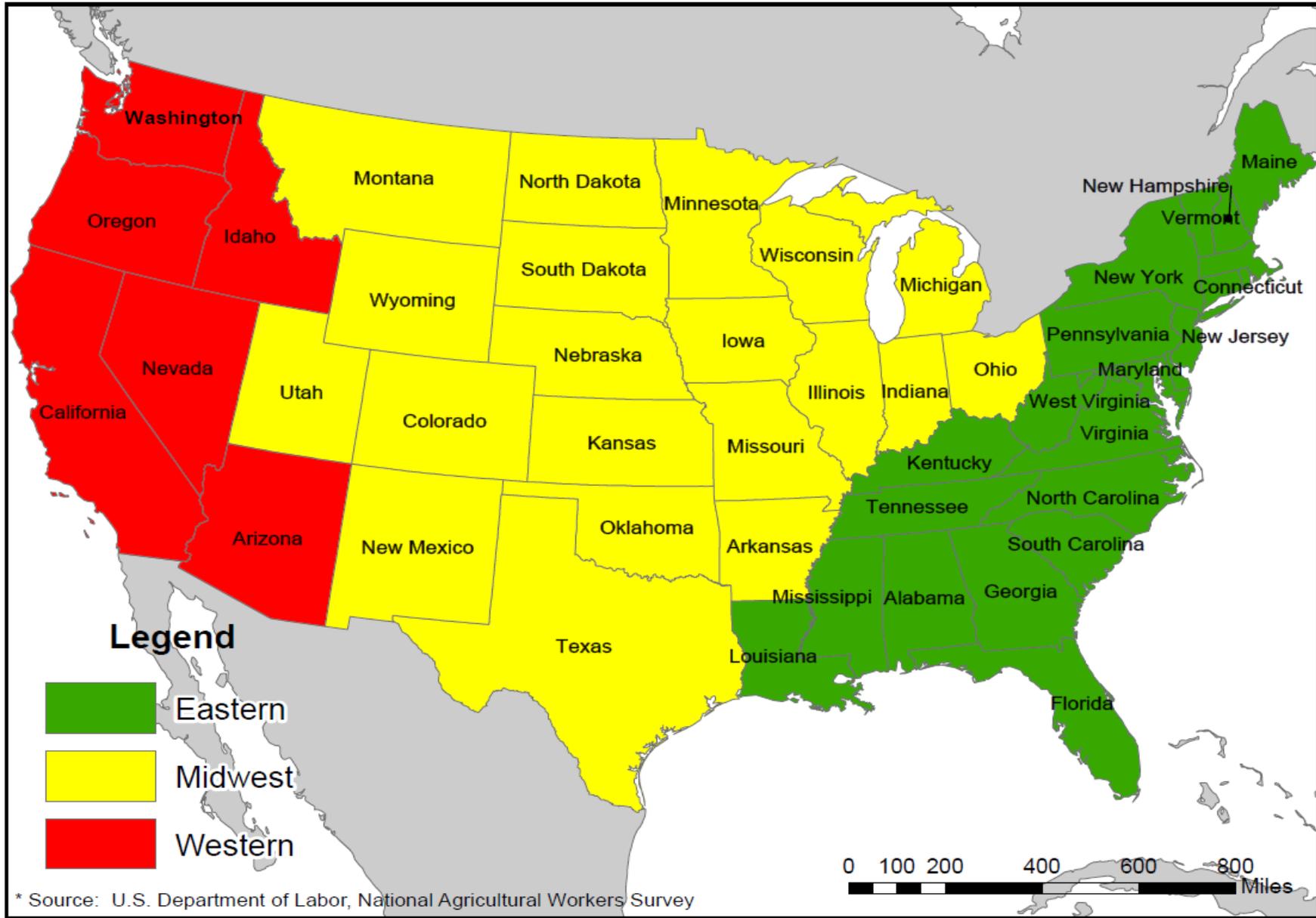
One measure of sampling error is the relative standard error (RSE), a measure of relative dispersion of the data. The RSE, also called the coefficient of variation (CV), is calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and reporting the result as a percentage. The higher the RSE, the less well the estimate represents individual items in the sample.³⁰

For the purpose of reporting data, the NAWS has adopted the following data suppression rules:

- Estimates with RSEs greater than 30 percent but no more than 50 percent are published but should be used with caution.
- Estimates with fewer than four responses or RSEs greater than 50 percent are considered statistically unreliable and are suppressed.

³⁰ Sommer, J. E., Green, R., and Korb, P (1998). *Structural and Financial Characteristics of U.S. Farms, 1995: 20th Annual Family Farm Report to Congress*. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. (AIB-746), 118 pp, December 1998. Accessed at https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/aib746/32556_aib746_002.pdf?v=42487(p. 62).

APPENDIX B: Map of the NAWS Migrant Streams



APPENDIX C: Index of Percentages and Means for Key Variables

The following tables list the names, descriptions, and categories of the key variables analyzed for this report, as well as the estimates (percentages or means) reported and the 95% confidence limits, standard errors, and relative standard errors (RSEs) of the estimates. Estimates with RSEs higher than 30 percent are identified throughout the tables. The RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself. Estimates with RSEs greater than 30 percent but no more than 50 percent are published but should be used with caution; these are identified with a superscript ‘a’. Estimates based on fewer than four observations or with RSEs greater than 50 percent are considered statistically unreliable and are suppressed from the tables. Suppressed statistics are indicated with a superscript ‘b’.

Chapter 1

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	933	27%	2.2%	22%	31%	8%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	3043	68%	2.2%	64%	73%	3%
A07	Country of birth	Central America	211	4%	0.4%	3%	5%	11%
A07	Country of birth	Other (South America, Caribbean, South East Asia, Pacific Islands, Asia)	48	1%	0.2%	1%	1%	22%
HISP	Hispanic	Hispanic	3578	80%	2.2%	76%	85%	3%
B01	Hispanic category	Mexican-American	349	9%	0.9%	7%	10%	10%
B01	Hispanic category	Mexican	2858	65%	2.2%	60%	69%	3%
B01	Hispanic category	Chicano, Puerto Rican, or other Hispanic	371	7%	0.7%	5%	8%	10%
B02	Race	White	1484	38%	2.3%	34%	43%	6%
B02	Race	Black/African American	89	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	27%
B02	Race	American Indian/Alaska Native	86	1%	0.2%	1%	2%	18%
B02	Race	Other	2545	59%	2.3%	54%	63%	4%
INDIGENOUS	Farmworker is indigenious	Farmworker is indigenious	311	5%	0.6%	4%	7%	11%
USSTAY	Years in US	Average	3291	18	0.4	17	19	2%
USSTAY	Years in US	Less than 1 year	27	2%	0.4%	1%	2%	26%
USSTAY	Years in US	1-4 years	198	6%	1.0%	4%	8%	16%
USSTAY	Years in US	5-9 years	546	17%	0.9%	16%	19%	5%
USSTAY	Years in US	10-14 years	656	20%	1.0%	18%	22%	5%

Appendix C: Index of Percentages and Means for Key Variables

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
USSTAY	Years in US	15-19 years	509	15%	0.9%	13%	17%	6%
USSTAY	Years in US	20-29 years	752	23%	1.2%	21%	25%	5%
USSTAY	Years in US	30-39 years	447	12%	1.1%	10%	14%	9%
USSTAY	Years in US	40+ years	156	5%	0.6%	4%	6%	12%
B18 (by A07)	State of birth (by country of birth)	Guanajuato (among country of birth is Mexico)	493	15%	1.7%	11%	18%	12%
B18 (by A07)	State of birth (by country of birth)	Guerrero (among country of birth is Mexico)	179	5%	0.7%	4%	7%	14%
B18 (by A07)	State of birth (by country of birth)	Jalisco (among country of birth is Mexico)	282	8%	1.0%	6%	10%	12%
B18 (by A07)	State of birth (by country of birth)	Michoacan (among country of birth is Mexico)	632	21%	2.1%	17%	25%	10%
B18 (by A07)	State of birth (by country of birth)	Oaxaca (among country of birth is Mexico)	307	9%	1.2%	7%	11%	14%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Citizen	1154	31%	2.2%	26%	35%	7%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Legal permanent resident	922	21%	1.4%	18%	24%	7%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Other work authorized	52	1%	0.2%	1%	2%	19%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Unauthorized	2074	47%	2.1%	43%	51%	4%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	624	16%	1.2%	14%	19%	8%

Chapter 2

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
GENDER	Gender	Male	3190	72%	2.0%	68%	76%	3%
GENDER	Gender	Female	1045	28%	2.0	24%	32%	7%
AGE	Age	Average	4235	38	0.5	37	39	1%
AGE	Age	14-17	34	1%	0.3%	<1%	2%	26%
AGE	Age	18-21	259	9%	0.9%	7%	10%	10%
AGE	Age	22-24	310	8%	0.8%	6%	9%	10%
AGE	Age	25-34	1096	27%	1.4%	24%	30%	5%
AGE	Age	35-44	1091	24%	1.2%	22%	26%	5%
AGE	Age	45-50	508	11%	0.6%	10%	12%	6%
AGE	Age	51-54	313	7%	0.7%	6%	9%	10%
AGE	Age	55 and over	624	14%	1.0%	12%	16%	8%
A05	Marital status	Single	1221	29%	1.3%	26%	32%	5%
A05	Marital status	Married/Living together	2669	63%	1.2%	61%	66%	2%
A05	Marital status	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	336	8%	0.7%	6%	9%	9%
FAMCOMP	Family composition	Parent	2416	57%	1.4%	54%	60%	2%
FAMCOMP	Family composition	Married, no children	673	15%	1.0%	13%	17%	6%
FAMCOMP	Family composition	Lives with parents	24	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	27%
FAMCOMP	Family composition	Other	1122	26%	1.2%	24%	29%	5%
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	Average (among farmworker parents)	1828	2	0.04	2	2	2%
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	1 child (among farmworker parents)	570	34%	2.1%	29%	38%	6%
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	2 children (among farmworker parents)	629	35%	2.0%	31%	39%	6%
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	3 children (among farmworker parents)	436	23%	1.9%	19%	26%	8%

Appendix C: Index of Percentages and Means for Key Variables

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	4 children (among farmworker parents)	151	7%	0.7%	5%	8%	10%
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	5 or more children (among farmworker parents)	42	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	25%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	1629	39%	1.6%	35%	42%	4%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Accompanied	2606	61%	1.6%	58%	65%	3%

Chapter 3

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
PRIMLANG	Adult primary language	English	798	24%	2.3%	20%	29%	9%
PRIMLANG	Adult primary language	Spanish	3321	74%	2.2%	70%	78%	3%
PRIMLANG	Adult primary language	Indigenous	82	2%	0.3%	1%	2%	21%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	Average	4235	8	0.2	8	9	2%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	No schooling	168	3%	0.4%	2%	4%	13%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	K-6 th grade	1789	36%	1.6%	33%	40%	4%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	7 th -9 th grade	884	21%	1.2%	19%	24%	6%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	10 th -12 th grade	1067	28%	1.8%	25%	32%	6%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	13 grades or more	327	11%	1.6%	8%	14%	14%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	No	2766	63%	1.8%	59%	66%	3%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	1469	37%	1.8%	34%	41%	5%
B03a	Attended English/ESL	Yes	709	16%	1.1%	13%	18%	7%
B03b	Attended citizenship classes	Yes	132	3%	0.3%	2%	3%	13%
B03d	Attended job training	Yes	392	10%	1.2%	8%	12%	12%
B03e	Attended GED, high school equivalency	Yes	181	5%	0.8%	4%	7%	14%
B03f	Attended college/university	Yes	220	8%	1.3%	5%	11%	17%
B03g	Attended adult basic education	Yes	47	1%	0.2%	1%	1%	17%
B03j	Attended 'other'	Yes	65	2%	0.3%	1%	2%	17%
B07	Ability to speak English	Not at all	1229	27%	1.6%	24%	30%	6%
B07	Ability to speak English	A little	1418	32%	1.5%	29%	35%	5%
B07	Ability to speak English	Somewhat	520	11%	0.9%	9%	13%	8%
B07	Ability to speak English	Well	1058	31%	2.1%	26%	35%	7%
B08	Ability to read English	Not at all	1760	38%	2.0%	34%	42%	5%
B08	Ability to read English	A little	1070	23%	1.4%	21%	26%	6%
B08	Ability to read English	Somewhat	365	9%	1.0%	7%	11%	11%
B08	Ability to read English	Well	1027	30%	2.1%	26%	34%	7%

Chapter 4

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	Off farm, in property not owned by current employer	3417	82%	1.8%	78%	85%	2%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	Off farm, in property owned by current employer	134	4%	0.8%	2%	5%	23%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	On farm of employer I currently work for	648	14%	1.5%	11%	17%	10%
D33a	Payment arrangement for living quarters	I pay for housing provided by my employer	145	2%	0.4%	2%	3%	18%
D33a	Payment arrangement for living quarters	I pay for housing provided by the government, charity, or other organization	32	1%	0.2%	1%	1%	18%
D33a	Payment arrangement for living quarters	I receive free housing from my employer	515	13%	1.7%	9%	16%	13%
D33a	Payment arrangement for living quarters	I (or family member) own the house	1012	25%	1.8%	22%	29%	7%
D33a	Payment arrangement for living quarters	I rent from non-employer/non-relative	2322	54%	2.2%	50%	59%	4%
D33a	Payment arrangement for living quarters	Other	43	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	25%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	Under \$100	54	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	24%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	\$100-199	288	11%	1.4%	8%	14%	13%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	\$200-299	354	15%	1.5%	12%	18%	10%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	\$300-399	329	11%	1.0%	9%	13%	9%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	\$400-499	330	12%	0.9%	10%	14%	8%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	\$500-599	322	12%	0.9%	10%	13%	8%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	\$600 or more	861	36%	2.1%	32%	41%	6%
D34a	Type of housing	Single-family home	2423	60%	1.8%	57%	64%	3%
D34a	Type of housing	Mobile home	809	18%	1.3%	16%	21%	7%
D34a	Type of housing	Apartment	785	17%	1.0%	15%	19%	6%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D34a	Type of housing	Other (includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other')	212	4%	0.6%	3%	5%	13%
D54a	Number of bedrooms in current living quarters	Average	4233	3	0.04	3	3	1%
D54b	Number of bathrooms in current living quarters	Average	4233	2	0.02	1	2	2%
D54c	Number of kitchens in current living quarters	Average	4233	1	0.01	1	1	1%
D54f	Number of other rooms in current living quarters	Average	4230	1	0.03	1	1	3%
CROWDED1	Household is crowded, based on US Census Bureau definition of a crowded household as one in which the number of persons per room exceeds one	Not crowded	2881	69%	1.7%	66%	73%	2%
CROWDED1	Household is crowded, based on US Census Bureau definition of a crowded household as one in which the number of persons per room exceeds one	Crowded	1354	31%	1.7%	27%	34%	5%
D37a	Distance of current farm job from current residence	I'm located at the job	580	13%	1.4%	10%	15%	11%
D37a	Distance of current farm job from current residence	Within 9 miles	1587	37%	1.6%	33%	40%	4%
D37a	Distance of current farm job from current residence	10-24 miles	1542	38%	1.7%	34%	41%	5%
D37a	Distance of current farm job from current residence	25-49 miles	438	11%	1.0%	9%	13%	9%
D37a	Distance of current farm job from current residence	50-74 miles	66	2%	0.7%	1%	4%	29%
D37a	Distance of current farm job from current residence	75+ miles	10	<1% ^a	0.1%	<1%	<1%	36%
D37	Mode of transportation to work	Drive car	2522	59%	1.7%	55%	62%	3%
D37	Mode of transportation to work	Walk	350	7%	0.9%	5%	9%	13%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D37	Mode of transportation to work	Ride with others	527	14%	1.4%	11%	17%	10%
D37	Mode of transportation to work	Labor bus, truck, van	229	6%	1.2%	4%	9%	19%
D37	Mode of transportation to work	Raitero	553	13%	1.2%	11%	16%	9%
D37	Mode of transportation to work	Public transportation, other	47	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	29%
D38a	Transport is mandatory	Yes	47	3%	0.8%	2%	5%	25%
D38	Pay a fee for rides to work	No	469	37%	3.2%	31%	43%	9%
D38	Pay a fee for rides to work	Yes, a fee	404	29%	3.1%	23%	35%	10%
D38	Pay a fee for rides to work	Yes, just for gas	432	34%	2.9%	28%	40%	9%

Chapter 5

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Grower, nursery, packing house	3786	85%	2.5%	80%	90%	3%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	449	15%	2.5%	10%	20%	17%
D30	How current job was obtained	Applied for the job on my own	1189	26%	1.6%	23%	30%	6%
D30	How current job was obtained	Recruited by a grower/his foreman	194	4%	0.7%	3%	6%	16%
D30	How current job was obtained	Recruited by farm labor contractor/his foreman	56	1%	0.2%	1%	2%	17%
D30	How current job was obtained	Referred by the employment service, welfare office, labor union, other means	96	4%	0.9%	2%	6%	22%
D30	How current job was obtained	Referred by relative/friend/workmate	2691	64%	1.8%	60%	67%	3%
CROP	Primary crop at time of interview	Field crops	461	13%	1.9%	9%	16%	15%
CROP	Primary crop at time of interview	Fruits and nuts	1685	41%	3.9%	33%	49%	9%
CROP	Primary crop at time of interview	Horticulture	1019	22%	2.5%	17%	27%	11%
CROP	Primary crop at time of interview	Vegetables	964	21%	2.4%	16%	26%	11%
CROP	Primary crop at time of interview	Miscellaneous crops	106	3%	0.6%	2%	5%	19%
TASK	Primary task at time of interview	Pre-harvest	1179	26%	2.0%	22%	29%	8%
TASK	Primary task at time of interview	Harvest	920	23%	2.8%	18%	29%	12%
TASK	Primary task at time of interview	Post-harvest	794	18%	1.6%	15%	21%	9%
TASK	Primary task at time of interview	Semi-skilled	1341	33%	2.7%	28%	38%	8%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	4149	44	0.7	42	45	2%
D11	Basis of pay	By the hour	3569	83%	2.3%	79%	88%	3%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	410	10%	2.0%	6%	14%	20%
D11	Basis of pay	Combination hourly wage and piece rate	b	b	b	b	b	b
D11	Basis of pay	Salary or other	168	4%	0.7%	3%	5%	16%
WAGET1	Hourly wage for primary task	Average	4154	\$10.19	0.1	\$9.97	\$10.42	1%
D20	In last 12 months, received money bonus from current employer	No	2372	62%	2.2%	57%	66%	4%
D20	In last 12 months, received money bonus from current employer	Yes	1661	33%	2.2%	28%	37%	7%
D20	In last 12 months, received money bonus from current employer	Don't know	195	6%	0.8%	4%	7%	15%
D21a	Holiday bonus	Yes	890	51%	2.9%	46%	57%	6%
D21b	Incentive bonus	Yes	153	10%	1.5%	7%	13%	15%
D21c	Dependent on grower profit	Yes	103	6%	1.2%	4%	9%	20%
D21d	End of season bonus	Yes	469	33%	2.9%	27%	39%	9%
D21f	Other	Yes	21	2%	0.7%	1%	4%	32%
NS01	Employer provides clean drinking water and disposable cups every day	No water, no cups	234	5%	0.8%	3%	6%	16%
NS01	Employer provides clean drinking water and disposable cups every day	Yes, water only	445	10%	1.2%	8%	13%	12%
NS01	Employer provides clean drinking water and disposable cups every day	Yes, water and disposable cups	3544	85%	1.5%	82%	88%	2%
NS01	Employer provides clean drinking water and disposable cups every day	Don't know	b	b	b	b	b	b
NS04	Employer provides a toilet every day	No	124	4%	1.0%	2%	6%	28%
NS04	Employer provides a toilet every day	Yes	4102	96%	1.0%	94%	98%	1%
NS09	Employer provides water to wash hands every day	No	106	3% ^a	1.0%	1%	5%	32%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NS09	Employer provides water to wash hands every day	Yes	4116	97%	1.0%	95%	99%	1%
NT02a	Current employer provided training in safe use of pesticides in last 12 months	No	780	19%	1.4%	16%	22%	7%
NT02a	Current employer provided training in safe use of pesticides in last 12 months	Yes	3448	81%	1.4%	78%	84%	2%
D26	Covered by Unemployment Insurance	No	2193	50%	2.0%	46%	54%	4%
D26	Covered by Unemployment Insurance	Yes	1901	46%	2.0%	42%	50%	4%
D26	Covered by Unemployment Insurance	Don't know	131	3%	0.5%	2%	4%	14%
D23	Receive workers' compensation if injured at work or get sick as a result of work	No	845	21%	1.9%	17%	24%	9%
D23	Receive workers' compensation if injured at work or get sick as a result of work	Yes	2309	51%	2.1%	47%	55%	4%
D23	Receive workers' compensation if injured at work or get sick as a result of work	Don't know	1072	28%	1.8%	25%	32%	6%
D24	Employer provides health insurance or pays for health care for injuries or illness while off the job	No	3252	78%	1.7%	74%	81%	2%
D24	Employer provides health insurance or pays for health care for injuries or illness while off the job	Yes	587	14%	1.7%	11%	17%	12%
D24	Employer provides health insurance or pays for health care for injuries or illness while off the job	Don't know	388	9%	1.0%	7%	11%	12%

Chapter 6

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NUMFEMPL	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months	Average	4235	1	0.03	1	1	2%
NUMFEMPL	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months	1 employer	3276	79%	1.4%	76%	82%	2%
NUMFEMPL	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months	2 employers	605	13%	1.0%	11%	15%	8%
NUMFEMPL	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months	3 or more employers	354	8%	0.9%	6%	9%	11%
NFWEEKS	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year	NFWEEKS>0	838	25%	2.0%	21%	29%	8%
NFWEEKS	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year	Average, among those with NFWEEKS>0	838	25	1.1	23	27	5%
FWWEEKS	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year	Average	4235	35	0.8	33	36	2%
NFWEEKS	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year	Average	4235	6	0.6	5	7	9%
NWEEKS	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year	Average	4235	9	0.7	8	11	7%
ABWEEKS	Number of weeks abroad the previous year	Average	4235	2	0.3	2	3	12%
C10	Number of work days per week	Average	4229	5	0.1	5	5	1%
FWRDAYS	Number of farm work days the previous year	Average	4234	192	4.5	183	200	2%
NUMYRSFW (by NEWFWKR)	Number of years since first did farm work (by new farmworker: less than 1 year, 1 year, more than 1 year)	Average (among one or more years of farm work)	4076	16	0.5	15	17	3%
NUMYRSFW (by NEWFWKR)	Number of years since first did farm work (by new farmworker: less than 1 year, 1 year, more than 1 year)	Less than 2 years (among one or more years of farm work)	140	4%	0.5%	3%	5%	12%
NUMYRSFW (by NEWFWKR)	Number of years since first did farm work (by new farmworker: less than 1 year, 1 year, more than 1 year)	2-4 years (among one or more years of farm work)	413	12%	1.3%	10%	15%	11%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NUMYRSFW (by NEWFWKR)	Number of years since first did farm work (by new farmworker: less than 1 year, 1 year, more than 1 year)	5-10 years (among one or more years of farm work)	933	24%	1.2%	21%	26%	5%
NUMYRSFW (by NEWFWKR)	Number of years since first did farm work (by new farmworker: less than 1 year, 1 year, more than 1 year)	11-20 years (among one or more years of farm work)	1223	29%	1.2%	27%	31%	4%
NUMYRSFW (by NEWFWKR)	Number of years since first did farm work (by new farmworker: less than 1 year, 1 year, more than 1 year)	21-30 years (among one or more years of farm work)	705	16%	0.9%	15%	18%	6%
NUMYRSFW (by NEWFWKR)	Number of years since first did farm work (by new farmworker: less than 1 year, 1 year, more than 1 year)	31 or more years (among one or more years of farm work)	662	14%	1.2%	12%	17%	8%
B12	Number of years of non-farm work in the US	None	2142	48%	1.8%	45%	52%	4%
B12	Number of years of non-farm work in the US	1 year	468	12%	0.8%	10%	14%	7%
B12	Number of years of non-farm work in the US	2-10 years	1155	32%	1.7%	29%	35%	5%
B12	Number of years of non-farm work in the US	11 or more years	289	8%	1.0%	6%	10%	13%
B12	Number of years of non-farm work in the US	Average, among those with at least 1 year on non-farm work in the US	1912	7	0.5	6	7	8%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	Never	2282	55%	1.7%	52%	59%	3%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	Now/within the last year	444	11%	0.8%	10%	13%	7%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	1-5 years ago	175	4%	0.4%	3%	4%	10%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	6-10 years ago	214	5%	0.5%	4%	6%	10%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	11 or more years ago	1035	24%	1.3%	22%	27%	5%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	Don't know	23	<1%	0.1%	0%	1%	26%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	Less than one year	85	3%	0.4%	2%	4%	16%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	1-3 years	427	12%	0.8%	10%	14%	7%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	4-5 years	144	4%	0.7%	3%	5%	16%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	Over 5 years	73	2%	0.3%	1%	2%	16%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	Over 5 years/as long as I am able	3382	76%	1.2%	74%	79%	2%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	Other	111	3%	0.7%	2%	5%	22%

Chapter 7

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D27	Number of years with current employer	Average	4218	7	0.3	6	7	4%
D27	Number of years with current employer	1-2 years	1261	38%	1.6%	34%	41%	4%
D27	Number of years with current employer	3-5 years	1082	24%	1.2%	21%	26%	5%
D27	Number of years with current employer	6-10 years	866	18%	0.8%	16%	20%	4%
D27	Number of years with current employer	11 or more years	1009	21%	1.3%	18%	23%	6%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Did not have full-year farm employment	3270	84%	1.3%	81%	86%	2%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	965	16%	1.3%	14%	19%	8%
NUMFEMPL (by FullYearFW)	Number of farm employers the previous year (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	1 farm employer (among had full-year farm employment)	720	70%	3.8%	62%	77%	6%
NUMFEMPL (by FullYearFW)	Number of farm employers the previous year (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	2 farm employers (among had full-year farm employment)	144	19%	3.6%	12%	26%	19%
NUMFEMPL (by FullYearFW)	Number of farm employers the previous year (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	3 or more farm employers (among had full-year farm employment)	101	12%	2.0%	8%	16%	17%
FLC (by FullYearFW)	Employer is a farm labor contractor (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	Employer: Grower, nursery, packing house (among had full-year farm employment)	847	84%	3.4%	77%	90%	4%
FLC (by FullYearFW)	Employer is a farm labor contractor (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	Employer: Farm labor contractor (among had full-year farm employment)	118	16%	3.4%	10%	23%	21%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NumCropCats (by FullYearFW)	Number of crop categories worked in (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	1 category (among had full-year farm employment)	702	70%	3.4%	64%	77%	5%
NumCropCats (by FullYearFW)	Number of crop categories worked in (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	2 categories (among had full-year farm employment)	233	27%	3.3%	20%	34%	12%
NumCropCats (by FullYearFW)	Number of crop categories worked in (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	3 or more categories (among had full-year farm employment)	30	3%	0.6%	2%	4%	21%
NumTaskCats (by FullYearFW)	Number of task categories performed (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	1 category (among had full-year farm employment)	311	30%	3.5%	23%	37%	12%
NumTaskCats (by FullYearFW)	Number of task categories performed (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	2 categories (among had full-year farm employment)	287	29%	3.0%	23%	35%	10%
NumTaskCats (by FullYearFW)	Number of task categories performed (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	3 categories (among had full-year farm employment)	367	41%	4.0%	33%	49%	10%
HasFWLeave (by FullYearFW)	Left at least one farm employer in the previous year (by full year of farm employment the previous year)	Left at least one farm employer in the previous year (among did not have full-year farm employment)	2446	64%	1.8%	60%	68%	3%
FWleaves (by HasFWLeave)	Type of leave from farm work (by left at least one farm employer in the previous year)	All leaves from farm work were involuntary (among left at least one farm employer in the previous year)	1564	65%	2.8%	59%	70%	4%
FWleaves (by HasFWLeave)	Type of leave from farm work (by left at least one farm employer in the previous year)	All leaves from farm work were voluntary (among left at least one farm employer in the previous year)	755	30%	2.8%	25%	36%	9%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
FWleaves (by HasFWLeave)	Type of leave from farm work (by left at least one farm employer in the previous year)	Both voluntary and involuntary leaves from farm work (among left at least one farm employer in the previous year)	127	5%	0.8%	3%	7%	16%
HasNFLeave (by NFWEEKS)	Left at least one non-farm employer in the previous year (by number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year)	Left at least one farm employer in the previous year (among NFWEEKS>0)	398	56%	3.5%	49%	63%	6%
NFleaves (by HasNFLeave)	Type of leave from non-farm work (by left at least one non-farm employer in the previous year)	All leaves from non-farm work were involuntary (among left at least one non-farm employer in the previous year)	203	53%	4.0%	45%	61%	8%
NFleaves (by HasNFLeave)	Type of leave from non-farm work (by left at least one non-farm employer in the previous year)	All leaves from non-farm work were voluntary (among left at least one non-farm employer in the previous year)	180	46%	4.0%	38%	53%	9%
NFleaves (by HasNFLeave)	Type of leave from non-farm work (by left at least one non-farm employer in the previous year)	Both voluntary and involuntary leaves from non-farm work (among left at least one non-farm employer in the previous year)	15	2% ^a	0.6%	<1%	3%	36%

Chapter 8

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	Average	3711	9 (\$15,000 to \$17,499)	0.1	9 (\$15,000 to \$17,499)	9 (\$15,000 to \$17,499)	2%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	Median	3711	9 (\$15,000 to \$17,499)	0.2	9 (\$15,000 to \$17,499)	9 (\$15,000 to \$17,499)	2%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	Did not work at all the previous year	303	16%	1.5%	13%	19%	9%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	Less than \$10,000	538	16%	1.3%	14%	19%	8%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	\$10,000-\$19,999	1638	33%	1.4%	30%	36%	4%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	\$20,000-\$29,999	1135	22%	1.3%	19%	24%	6%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	\$30,000 or more	400	8%	0.9%	6%	10%	12%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	Don't remember (don't know)	192	5%	0.6%	4%	6%	12%
G03	Family's total income the previous year	Average	3861	11 (\$20,000 to \$24,999)	0.1	11 (\$20,000 to \$24,999)	11 (\$20,000 to \$24,999)	1%
G03	Family's total income the previous year	Median	3861	11 (\$20,000 to \$24,999)	0.2	10 (\$17,500 to \$19,999)	11 (\$20,000 to \$24,999)	2%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
G03	Family's total income the previous year	Did not work at all the previous year	106	5%	0.8%	4%	7%	15%
G03	Family's total income the previous year	Less than \$10,000	254	8%	0.9%	6%	10%	12%
G03	Family's total income the previous year	\$10,000-\$19,999	1079	25%	1.6%	22%	28%	6%
G03	Family's total income the previous year	\$20,000-\$29,999	1206	27%	1.2%	24%	29%	4%
G03	Family's total income the previous year	\$30,000 or more	1322	30%	1.6%	27%	33%	5%
G03	Family's total income the previous year	Don't remember (don't know)	243	5%	0.6%	4%	7%	12%
FAMPOV	Family income below the poverty level	Above poverty level	3090	70%	1.8%	67%	74%	3%
FAMPOV	Family income below the poverty level	Below poverty level	1115	30%	1.8%	26%	33%	6%
ASSETUS	Assets in US	No US assets	1414	35%	1.7%	32%	39%	5%
ASSETUS	Assets in US	Any US asset	2821	65%	1.7%	61%	68%	3%
G06a	Type of US asset	Plot of land	47	1% ^a	0.5%	<1%	2%	35%
G06b	Type of US asset	House	759	16%	1.4%	14%	19%	8%
G06c	Type of US asset	Mobile home	267	6%	0.7%	5%	8%	11%
G06d	Type of US asset	Car or truck	2568	59%	1.7%	56%	63%	3%
G04c	Type of contribution-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Disability insurance	69	2%	0.4%	1%	2%	25%
G04d	Type of contribution-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Unemployment Insurance	676	16%	1.5%	13%	19%	9%
G04e	Type of contribution-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Social Security	86	2%	0.2%	1%	2%	14%
G04b	Type of need-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Food stamps	694	16%	1.1%	13%	18%	7%
G04i	Type of need-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Public health clinics	414	10%	1.3%	7%	12%	13%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
G04j	Type of need-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Medicaid	1546	37%	1.8%	34%	41%	5%
G04k	Type of need-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	WIC	776	18%	1.3%	16%	21%	7%

Chapter 9

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
A21a	Farmworker has health insurance	No	2830	65%	1.8%	61%	68%	3%
A21a	Farmworker has health insurance	Yes	1390	35%	1.9%	31%	38%	5%
A21a	Farmworker has health insurance	Don't know	14	<1% ^a	0.2%	<1%	1%	48%
A23a1	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Farmworker	182	15%	2.4%	11%	20%	16%
A23a2	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Farmworker's spouse	31	3% ^a	1.1%	1%	6%	32%
A23a3	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Farmworker's employer	521	31%	2.7%	26%	37%	9%
A23a4	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Farmworker's spouse's employer	102	7%	1.2%	4%	9%	18%
A23a5	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Government	513	37%	3.0%	31%	43%	8%
A23a6	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Other	96	9%	2.2%	5%	14%	24%
A23a7	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Farmworker's parents'/family's plan	57	6%	1.2%	3%	8%	21%
A21b	Spouse has health insurance	No	1327	55%	2.5%	50%	60%	5%
A21b	Spouse has health insurance	Yes	1024	45%	2.5%	40%	50%	6%
A21b	Spouse has health insurance	Don't know	14	<1%	0.3%	<1%	<1%	26%
A23b1	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Farmworker	85	8%	1.7%	5%	11%	21%
A23b2	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Farmworker's spouse	68	9%	2.5%	4%	14%	27%
A23b3	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Farmworker's employer	167	17%	2.7%	11%	22%	16%
A23b4	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Farmworker's spouse's employer	225	19%	2.2%	15%	24%	12%
A23b5	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Government	496	49%	3.4%	42%	55%	7%
A23b6	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Other	44	5%	1.0%	2%	7%	23%
A21c2	Children have health insurance	No	216	11%	1.4%	8%	14%	12%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
A21c2	Children have health insurance	Yes, all have it	1571	84%	1.7%	80%	87%	2%
A21c2	Children have health insurance	Yes, only some have it	92	5%	0.8%	3%	7%	17%
A21c2	Children have health insurance	Don't know	6	<1% ^a	0.1%	<1%	1%	41%
A23c1	Who pays for children's insurance	Farmworker	63	5%	1.2%	2%	7%	24%
A23c2	Who pays for children's insurance	Farmworker's spouse	32	3% ^a	1.0%	1%	5%	32%
A23c3	Who pays for children's insurance	Farmworker's employer	74	4%	0.8%	3%	6%	18%
A23c4	Who pays for children's insurance	Farmworker's spouse's employer	87	6%	1.0%	4%	8%	17%
A23c5	Who pays for children's insurance	Government	1384	82%	2.0%	78%	86%	2%
A23c6	Who pays for children's insurance	Other	52	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	24%
NQ01	Utilized health care service in last 2 years	No	1668	38%	1.7%	34%	41%	5%
NQ01	Utilized health care service in last 2 years	Yes	2557	62%	1.7%	59%	66%	3%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Community health center	826	30%	1.8%	27%	34%	6%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Private doctor's office/private clinic	894	35%	2.2%	30%	39%	6%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Healer/curandero, ER, chiropractor/naturopath, other	99	3%	0.5%	2%	4%	15%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Hospital	257	10%	0.9%	9%	12%	9%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Migrant health clinic	53	2%	0.4%	1%	2%	23%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Dentist	416	19%	2.0%	15%	23%	10%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Don't know	5	b	b	b	b	b
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Paid the bill out of own pocket	1120	43%	2.4%	38%	48%	6%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Medicaid/Medicare	289	12%	1.3%	10%	15%	11%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Public clinic/did not charge	254	9%	1.2%	6%	11%	14%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Employer provided health plan	338	11%	1.5%	8%	14%	13%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Self or family bought individual health plan	179	9%	1.5%	6%	12%	17%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Other	269	11%	1.2%	9%	13%	11%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Billed but did not pay, workers' compensation, or combination of sources	107	4%	0.6%	3%	6%	15%
NQ10a	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	No transportation, too far away	41	1%	0.3%	<1%	1%	28%
NQ10b	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	Don't know where services are available	27	<1%	0.1%	<1%	1%	24%
NQ10c	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	Health center not open when needed	17	<1% ^a	0.1%	<1%	<1%	44%
NQ10d	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	They don't provide the services I need	18	<1%	0.1%	<1%	1%	25%
NQ10e	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	They don't speak my language	99	2%	0.3%	1%	3%	14%
NQ10f	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	They don't treat me with respect	12	<1%	0.04%	<1%	<1%	29%
NQ10g	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	They don't understand my problems	16	<1% ^a	0.1%	<1%	1%	36%
NQ10h	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	I'll lose my job	17	<1%	0.1%	<1%	<1%	26%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NQ10i	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	Too expensive/no insurance	1161	26%	1.7%	23%	30%	6%
MQ10j	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	Other	68	1%	0.2%	1%	2%	19%
NQ10l	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	I'm undocumented/no papers (that's why they don't treat me well)	57	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	22%
NQ10m	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	I don't know, I've never needed it	610	15%	1.4%	12%	18%	10%