

Migrant Farmworker Health Policy

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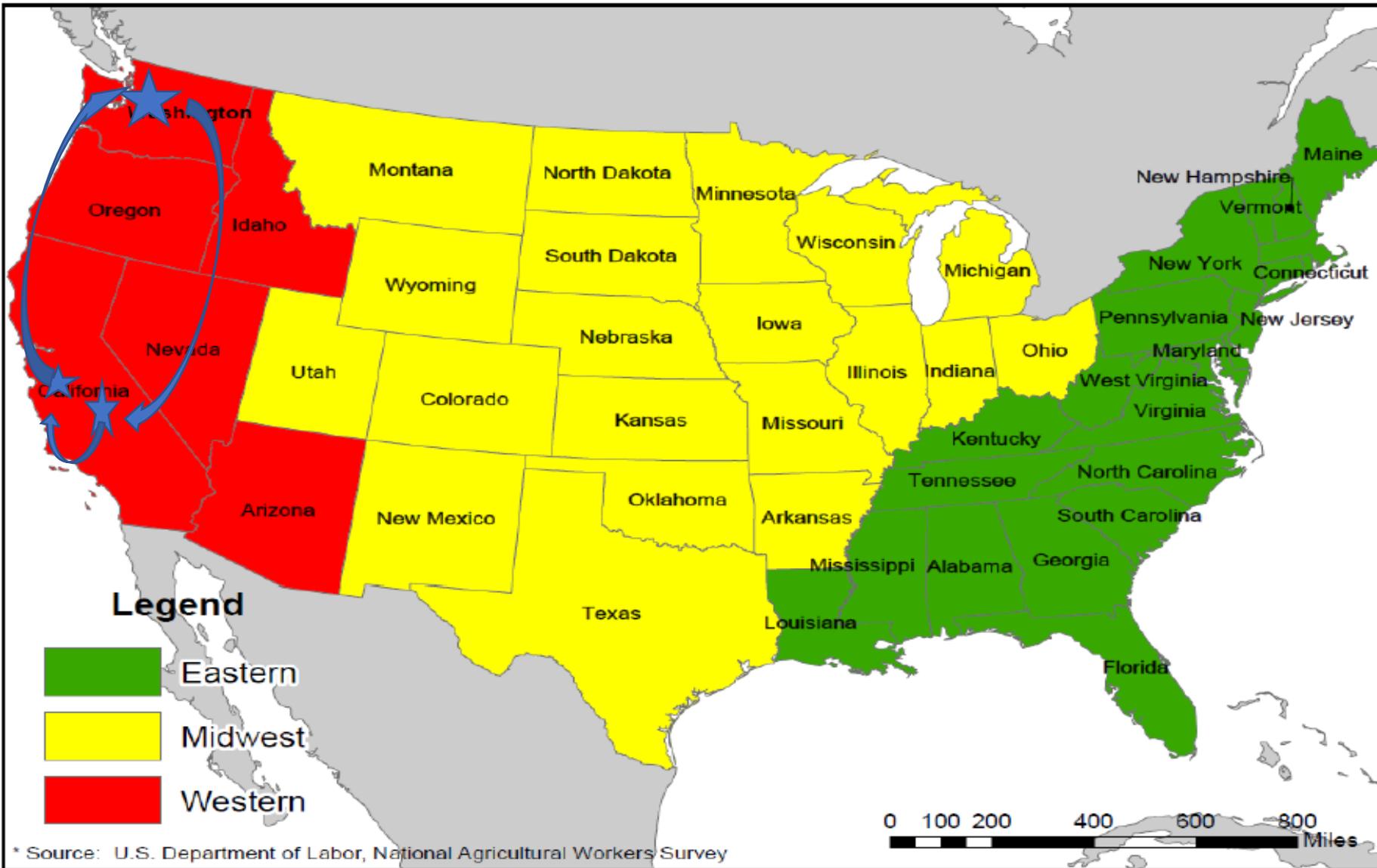


Objectives

- Understand the changing demographics of Farm Workers
- Social determinants of health/Barriers to Access to Care
- Common Medical conditions among Farm Workers
- Efforts to improve health outcomes

- The American food system relies heavily on the work of people born outside U.S. borders, many of whom are undocumented—and living on edge. In fact, 73 percent of the 2.5 million farmworkers planting, cultivating, and harvesting our crops each season are foreign-born, mostly in Mexico. And between 30 percent and 70 percent are undocumented, according to various sources.
- National Agricultural Workers Survey: started in Federal Fiscal Year 1989 and has occurred every few years with the last survey in 2013-14

NAWS Migrant Streams



CA Shares of US FVH Production

Fruits



Lemons

91%



Strawberries

91%



Grapes

88%



Apricots

86%



Avocados

86%



Peaches

73%



Raspberries

56%

Vegetables



Artichokes

100%



Broccoli

96%



Leaf Lettuce

85%



Carrots

83%



Spinach

70%



Bell Peppers

60%

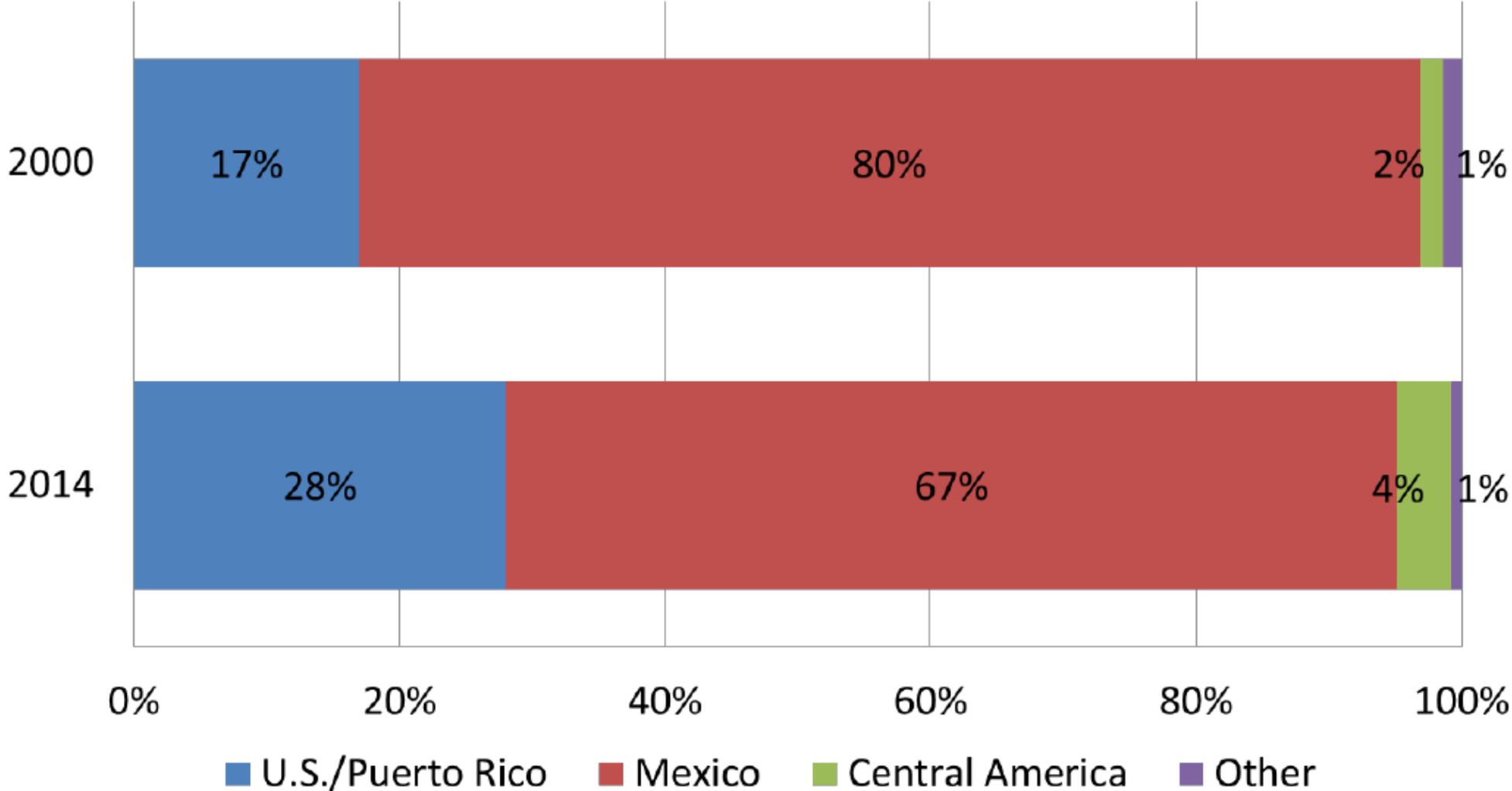


Asparagus

46%

Place of Birth of U.S. Crop Workers

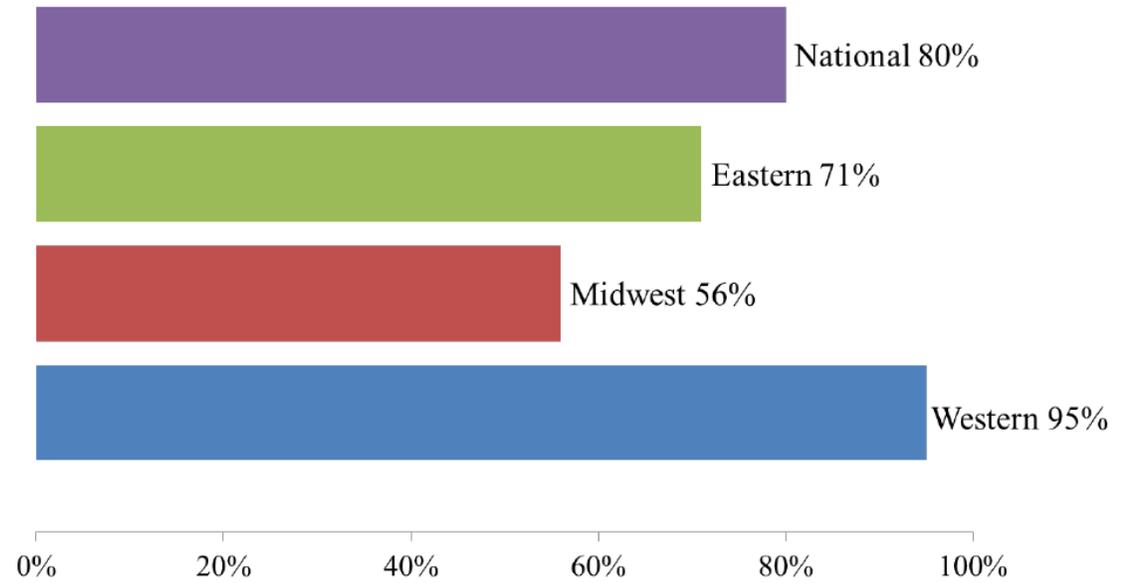
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)





NAWS 2013-2014

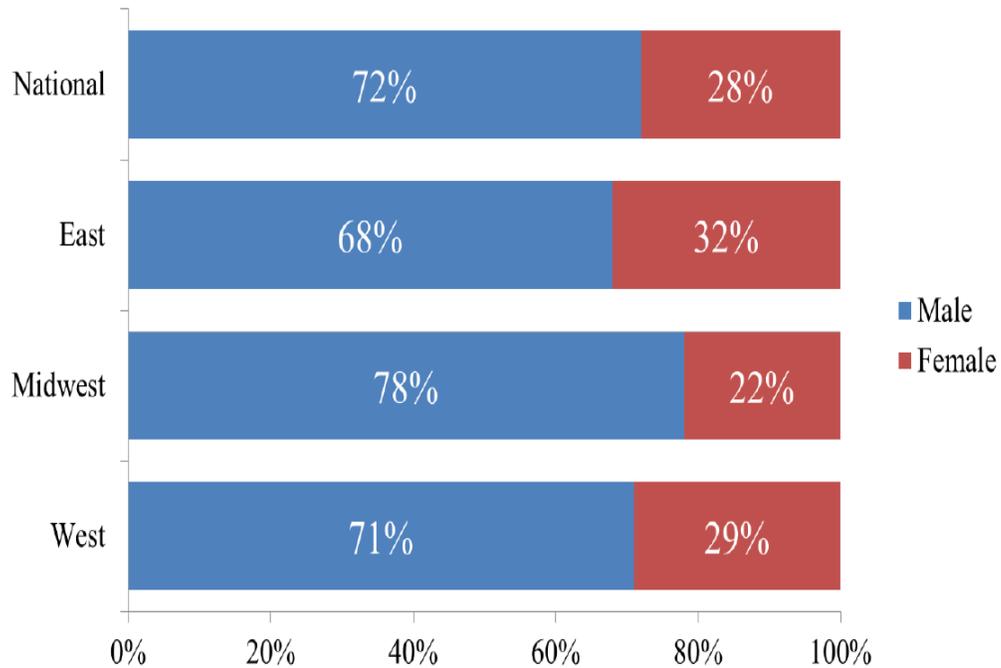
Hispanic



Demographics

NAWS 2013-2014

Gender



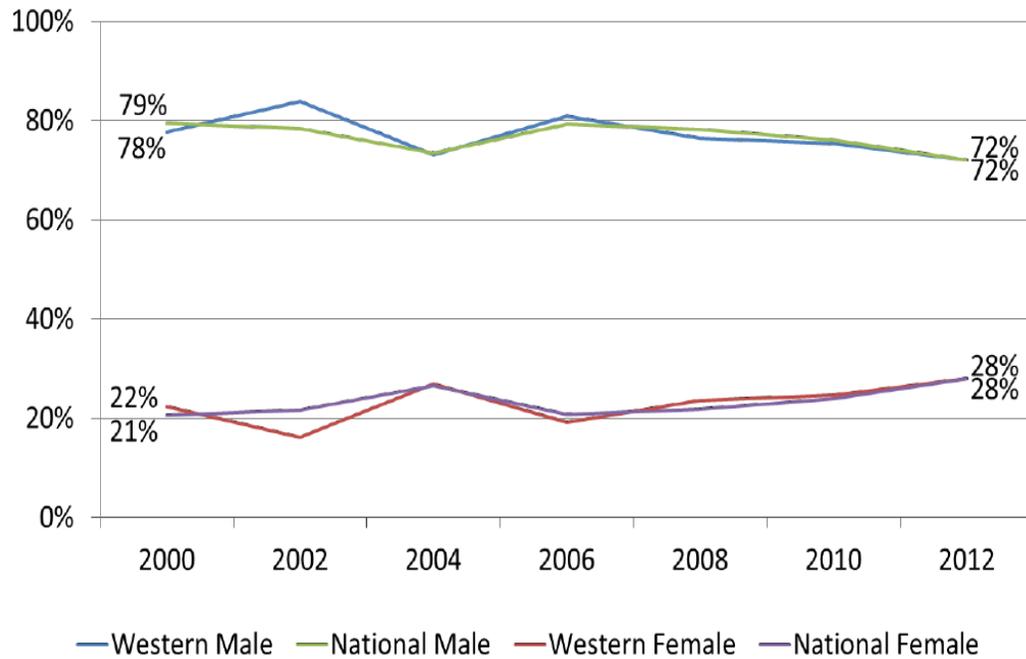
Age Distribution of Farmworkers, 2013-2014

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%

Changes Over Time

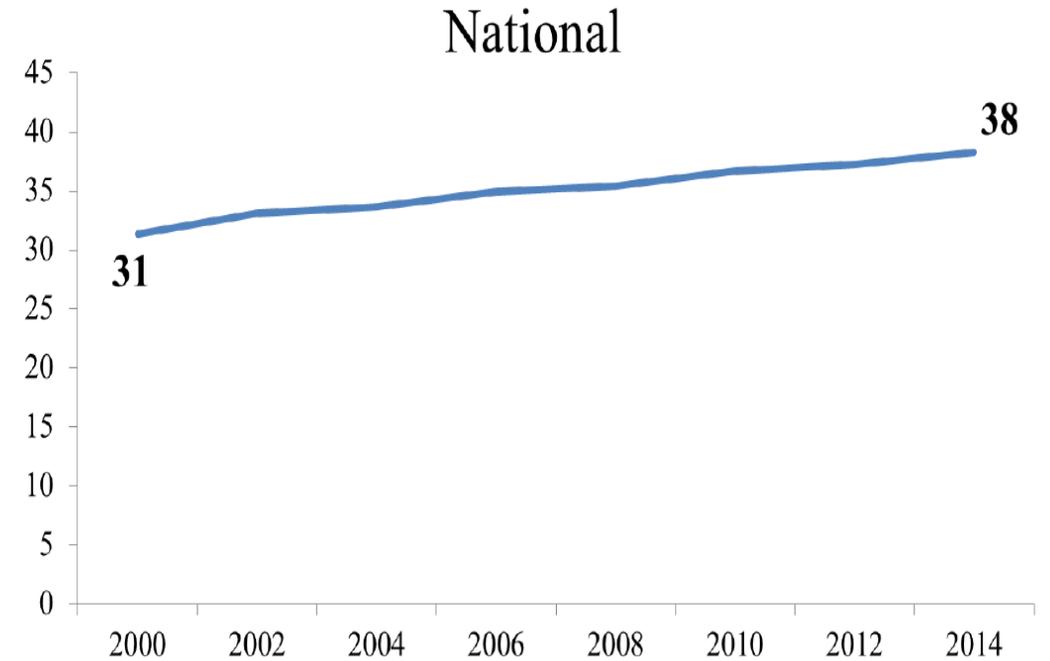
Farmworker Gender

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



Trend In Crop Workers' Average Age

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



Tenure in Farm Work

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

- The average number of years doing farm work in the US increased between 2000 and 2014.
- Tenure increased for all workers:
 - From 7 to 15 years for FLC workers
 - From 10 to 16 years for directly-hired workers





Family Composition

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

- California workers' family composition has changed with single workers declining from 41 percent to 22 percent between 2000 and 2014.
- The number of crop workers that are parents increased from 49 percent to 63 percent between 2000 and 2014.

Family Togetherness and Separation

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

In 2014:

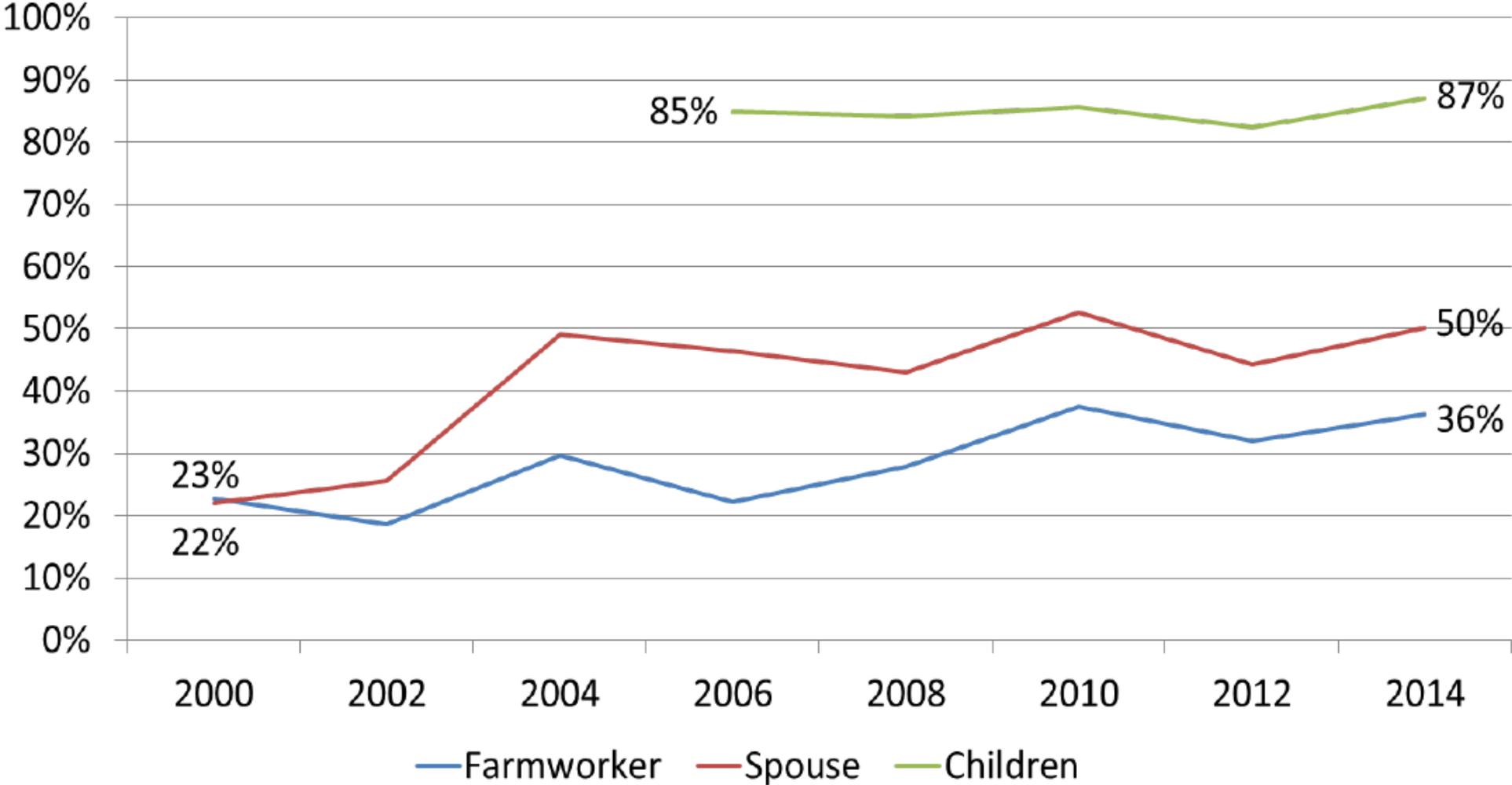
- About two thirds of California crop workers lived with nuclear family members.
- About one in ten had a spouse or children but lived away from them.
- The remainder were single workers.

Between 2000 and 2014, the percent of California workers living with nuclear family members increased:

- from 32 percent to 62 percent for FLC workers and
- from 42 percent to 71 percent for grower-hired workers

California Health Insurance Coverage Trends

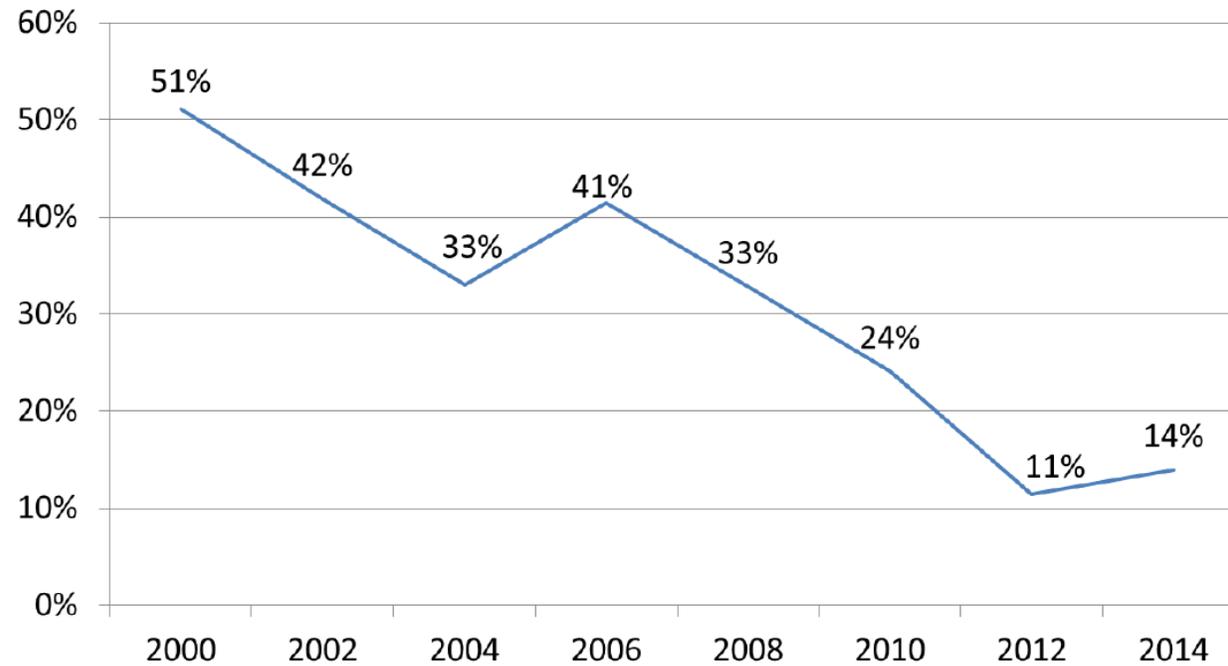
(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



Migrant Farm Workers

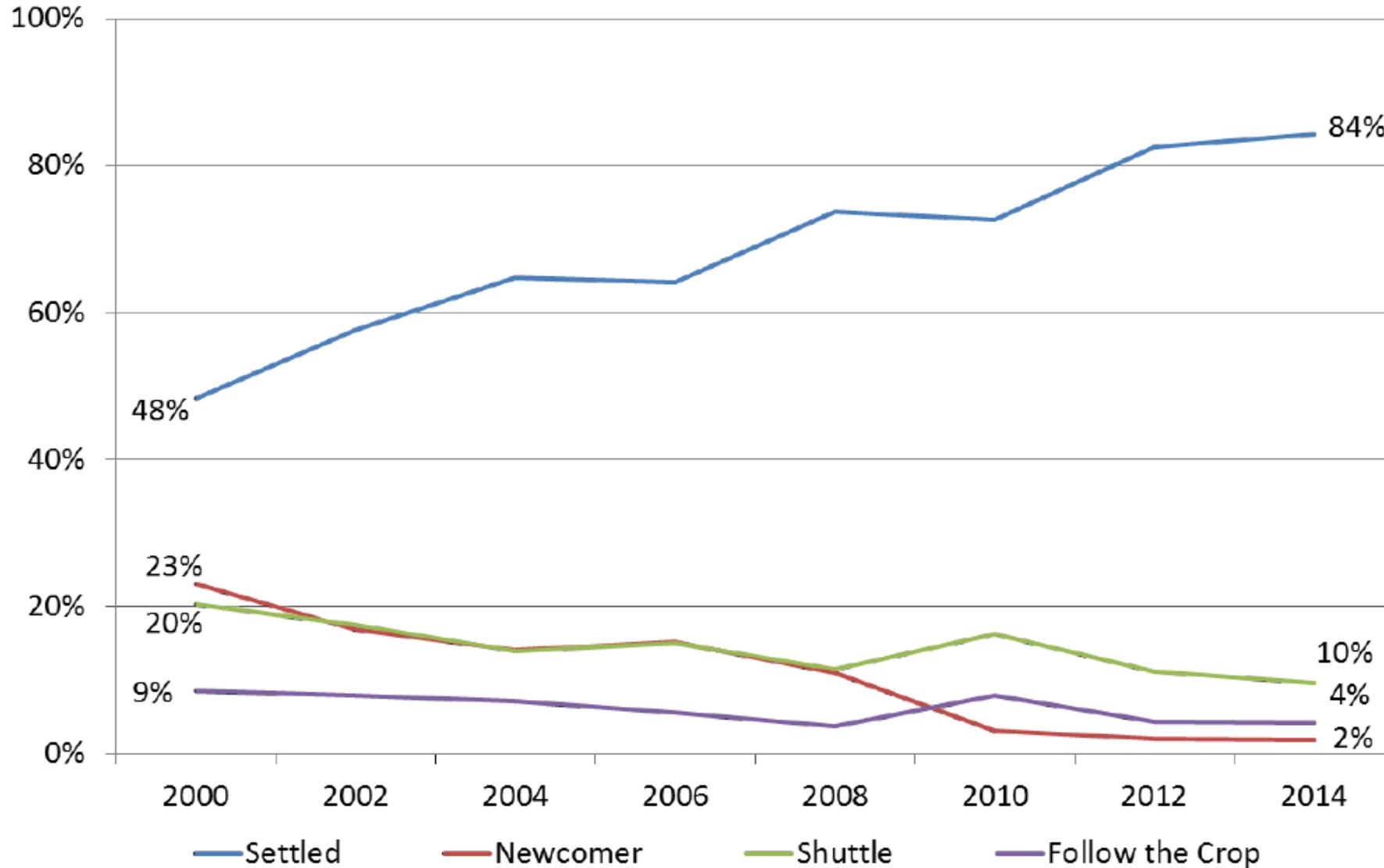
California Crop Workers Migrant Trend

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



Trends in Migrant Types

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)



Many Factors Affect Migration

International Migrants Crossing the US-Mexico Border to Work in California

Map Source: <http://travel.state.gov/content/dam/tsg-global/country-maps/mx-map.gif>

Data Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey



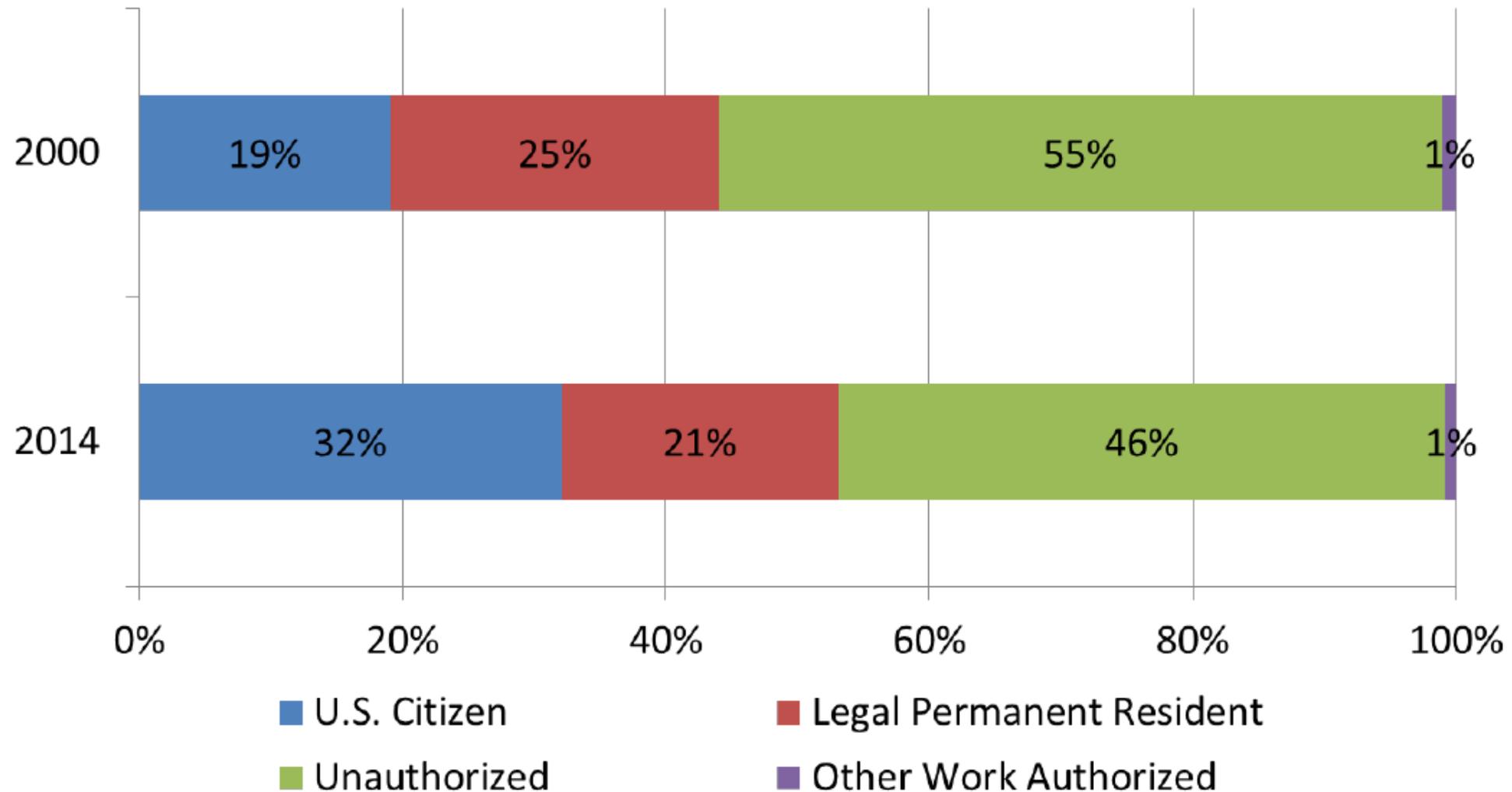
Supply Shocks¹

- More difficult to cross U.S.-Mexico border because of new U.S. laws and more border enforcement
- More expensive to hire smugglers to cross U.S.-Mexico border
- Reduced incentive for Mexican citizens to migrate to U.S. because of:
 - Increasing economic growth in Mexico
 - Rising productivity
 - Decreased birth rates
- Change of legal status of agricultural workers (IRCA 1986)

¹Fan, M., Gabbard, S., Pena, A.A., & Perloff, J.M. (2014). Why Do Fewer Agricultural Workers Migrate Now?

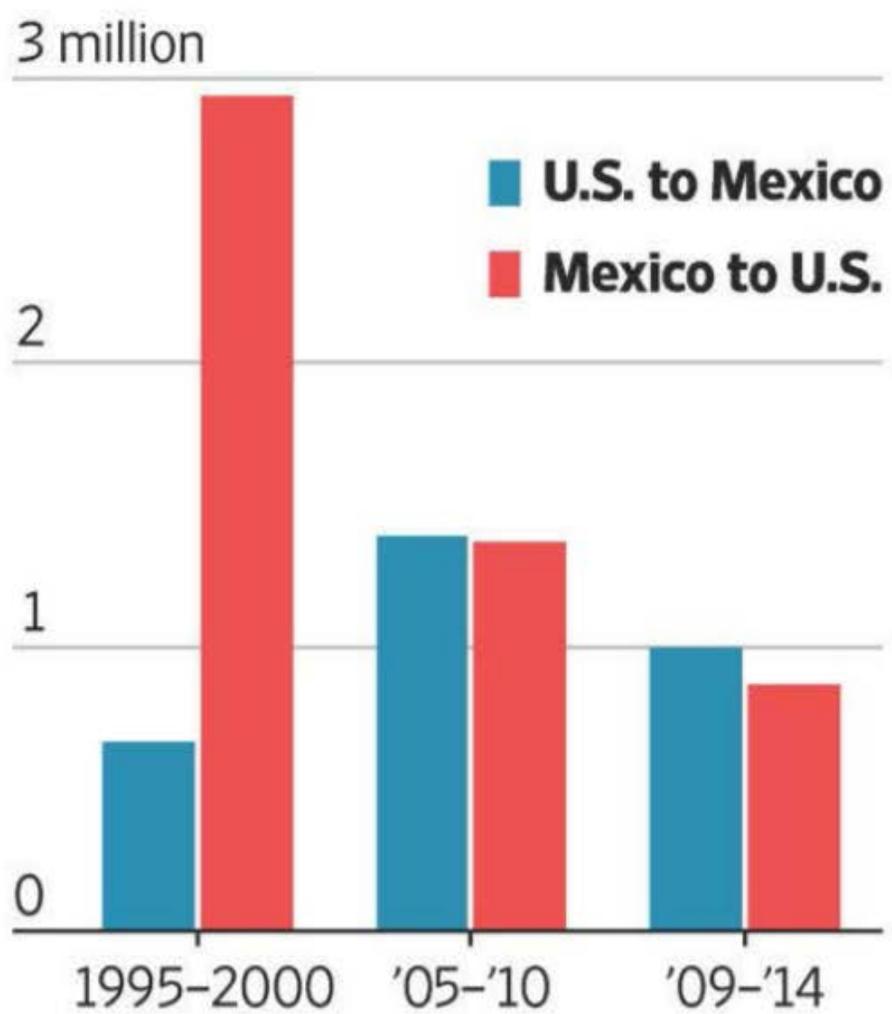
U.S. Crop Workers' Current Legal Status

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

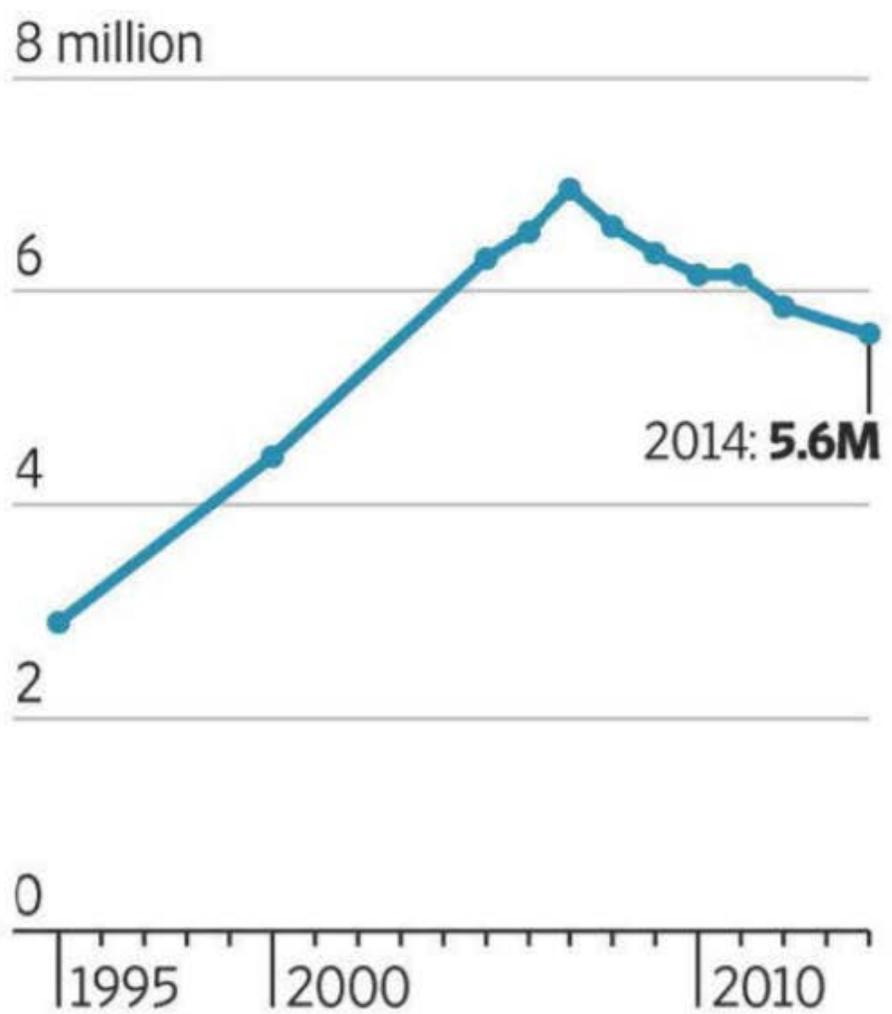


The number of Mexican immigrants coming to the U.S. has fallen below the number heading back to their home country.

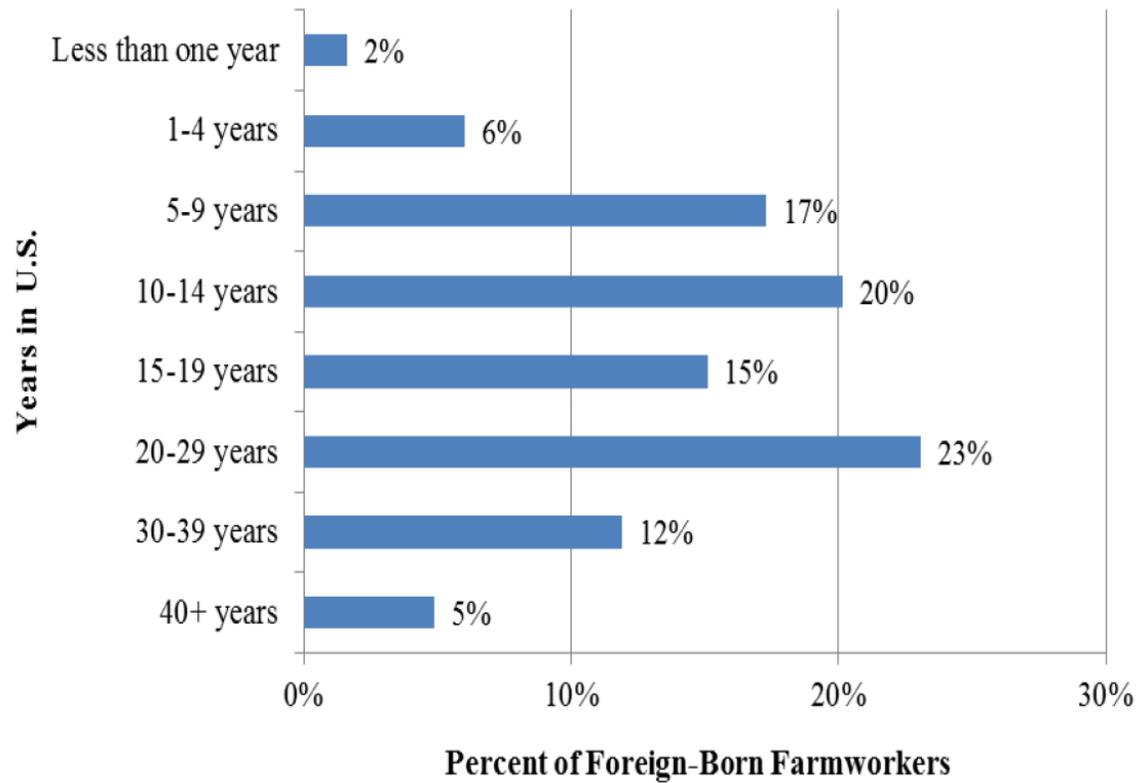
Migration between the U.S. and Mexico



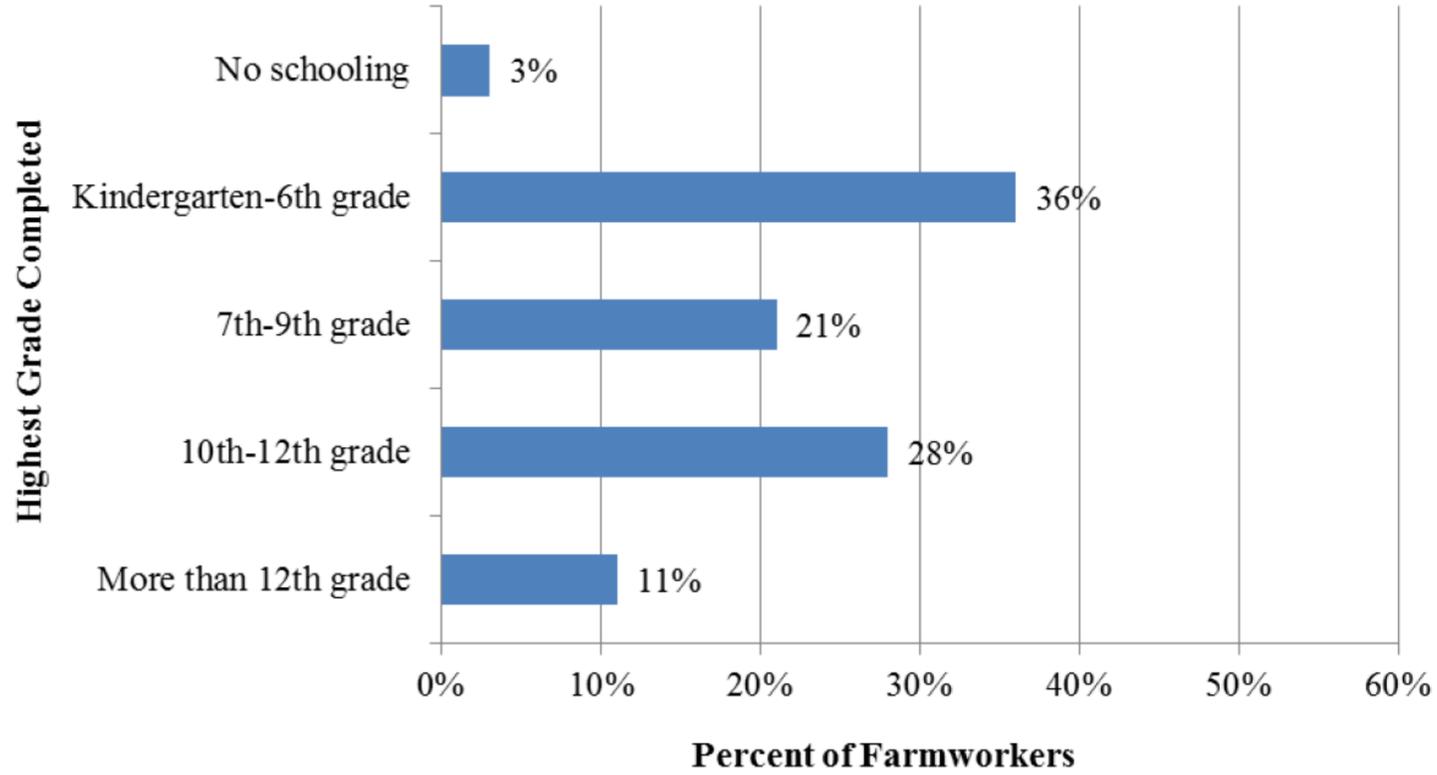
Estimated Mexican illegal immigrants in the U.S.



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



Distribution of Highest Grade Completed by Farmworkers, 2013-2014



**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

Factors Affecting Access to Care

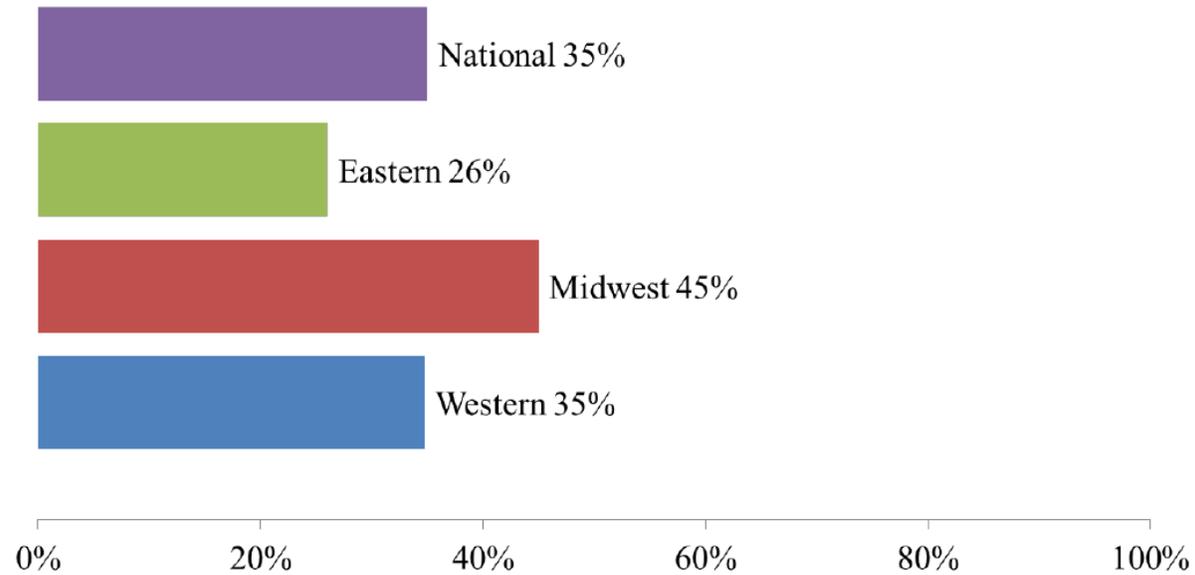


- Insurance Coverage
- Authorized Worker
- Lives with Family
- Migrant Status
- Single

Insurance Coverage

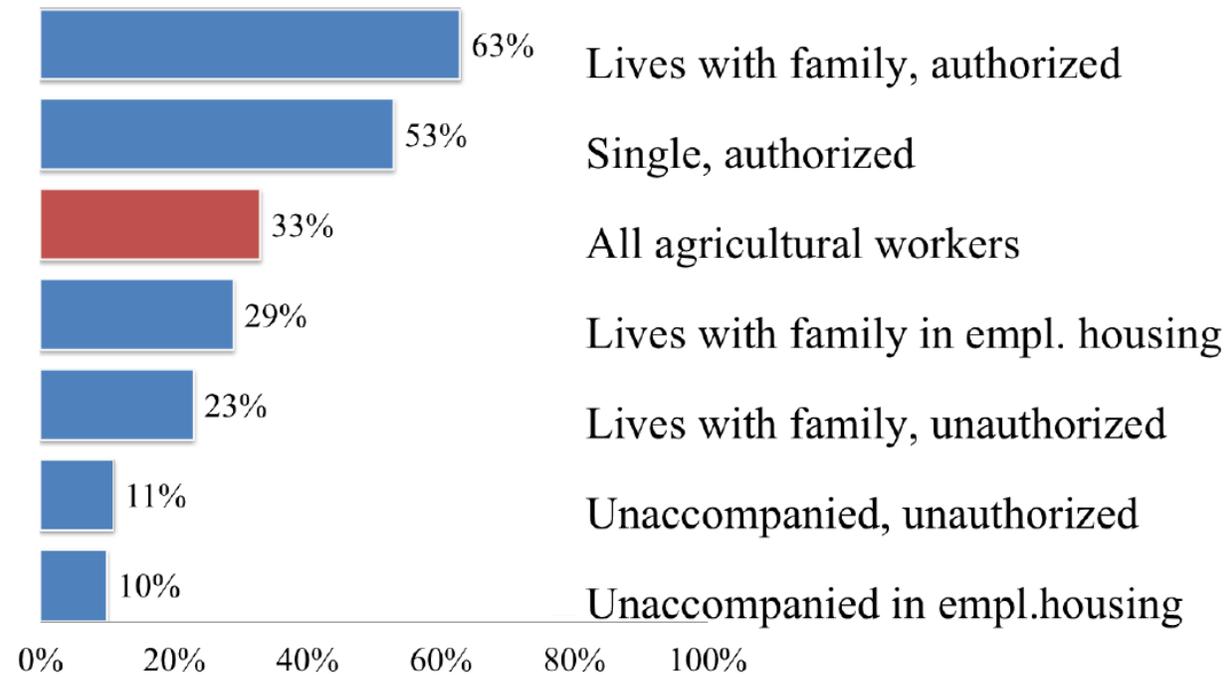
NAWS 2013-2014

Has Health Insurance



NAWS 2009-2014

Has Insurance





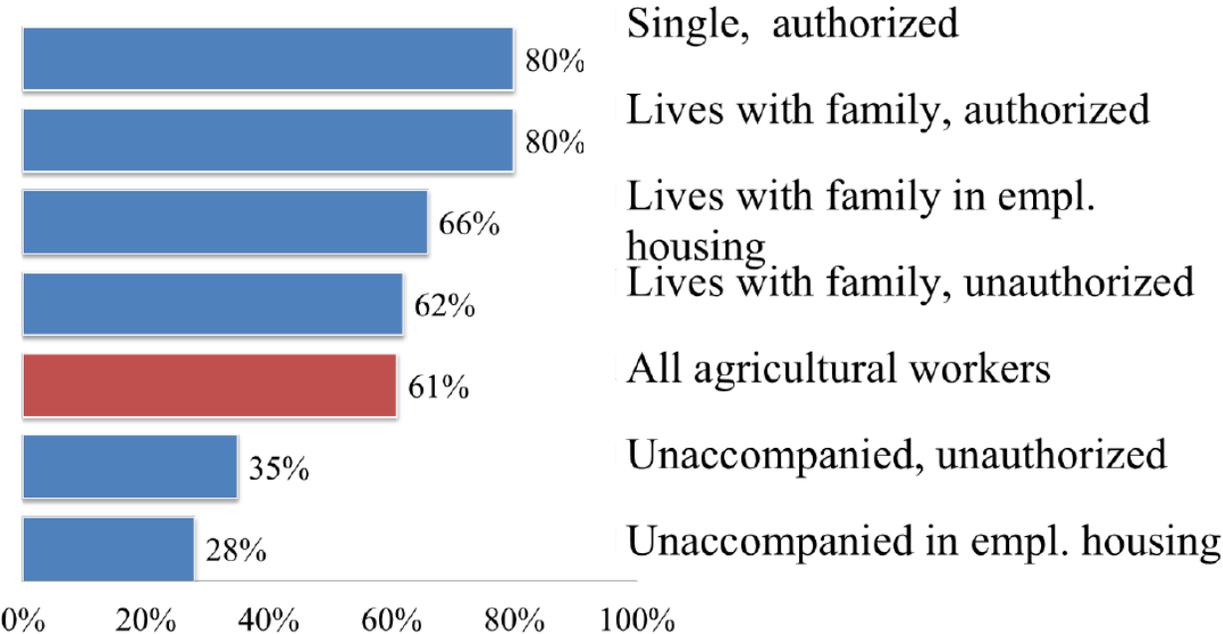
Health Care Visit in Previous Two Years by Insurance Status, 2014

(Source: National Agricultural Workers Survey)

Insurance Status	Had a US Health Care Visit in Previous Two Years
All California Crop Workers	57%
Uninsured California Crop Workers	50%
Insured California Crop Workers	70%

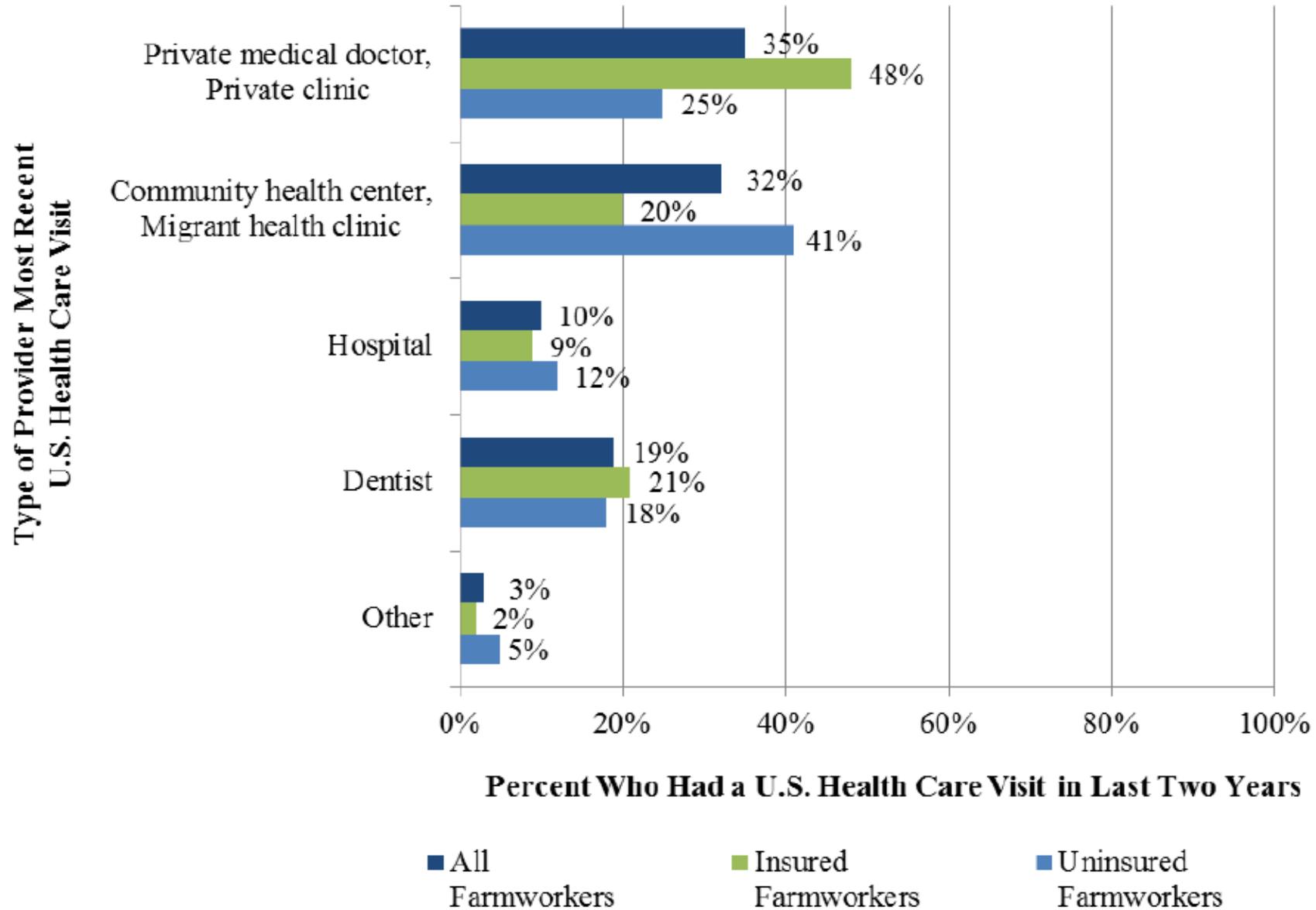
NAWS 2013-2014

Visited a Provider in Last Two Years



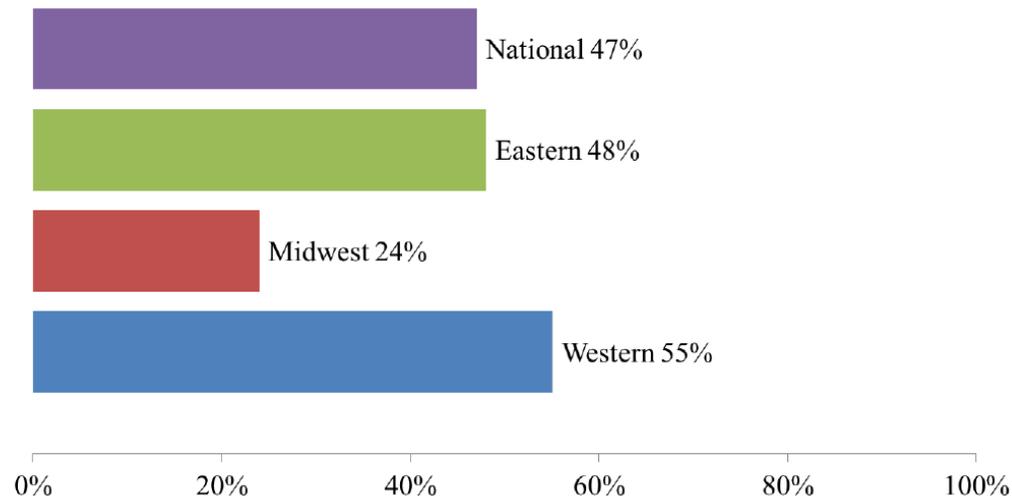
Type of U.S. Health Care Provider Visited by Health Insurance Status, 2013-

2014



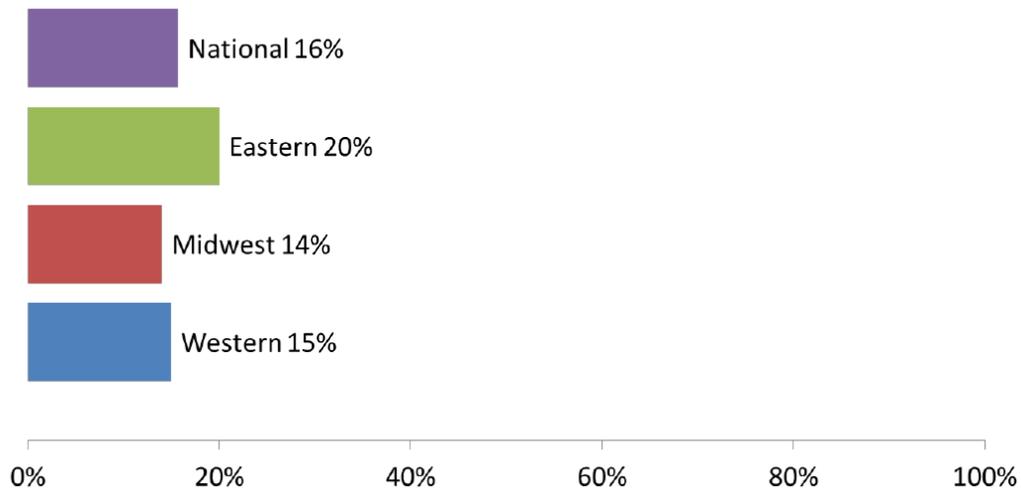
NAWS 2013-2014

Unauthorized



- In 2013-2014, 31 percent of farmworkers lived in crowded dwellings.
- Unauthorized workers were twice as likely as authorized workers to live in crowded dwellings (41% and 21% respectively).

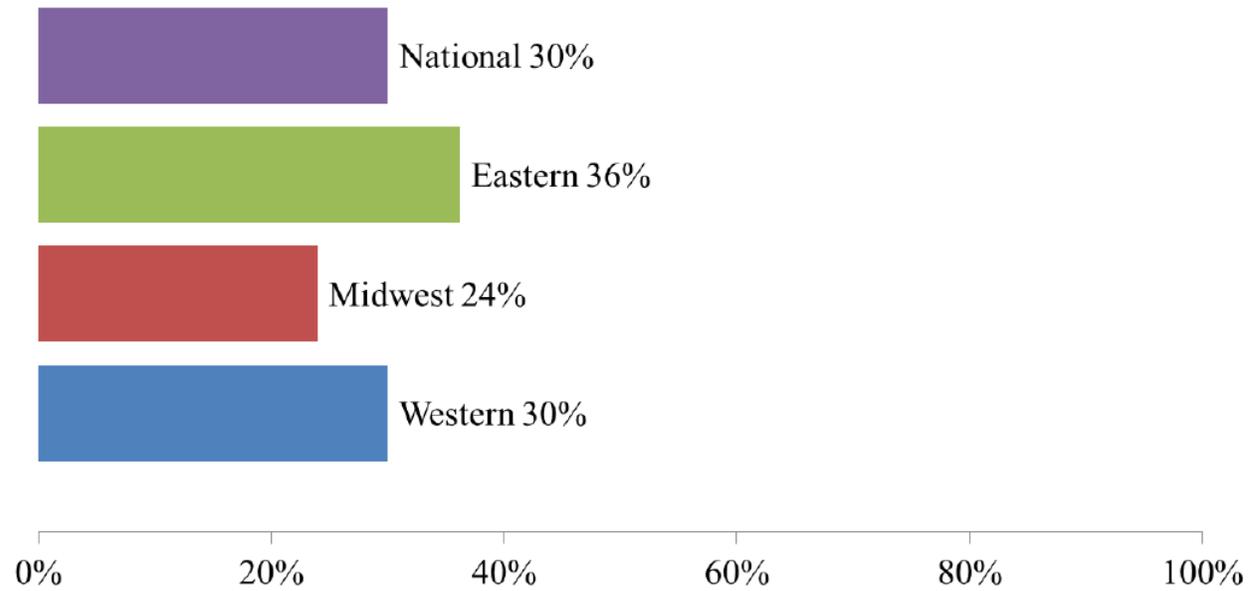
NAWS 2013-2014
Migrant



- 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%),

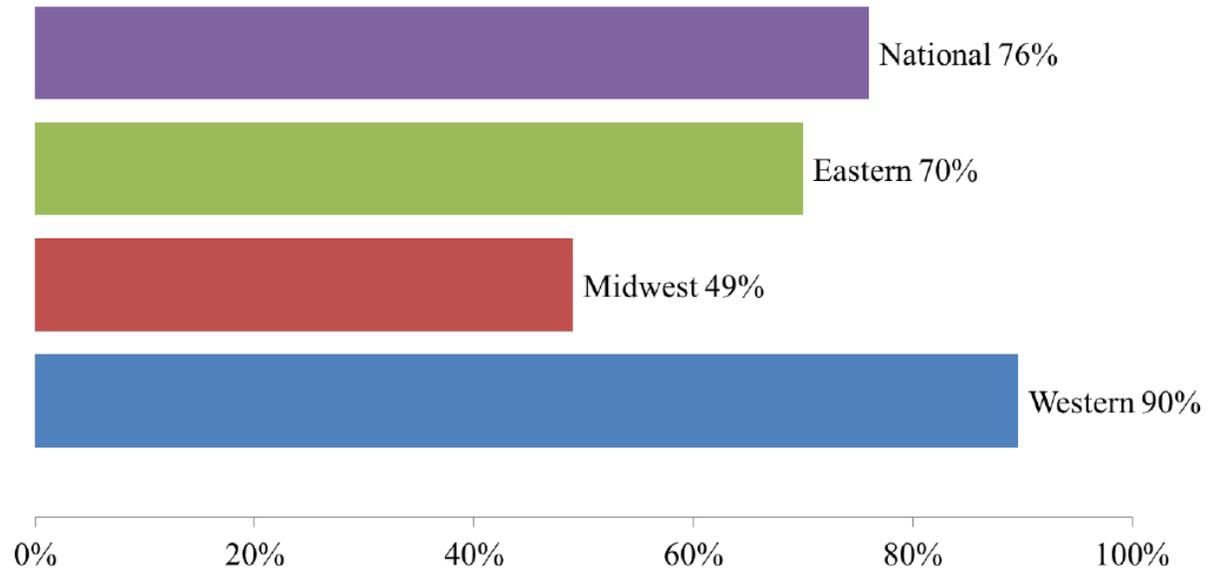
NAWS 2013-2014

Family Lives Below Poverty Level

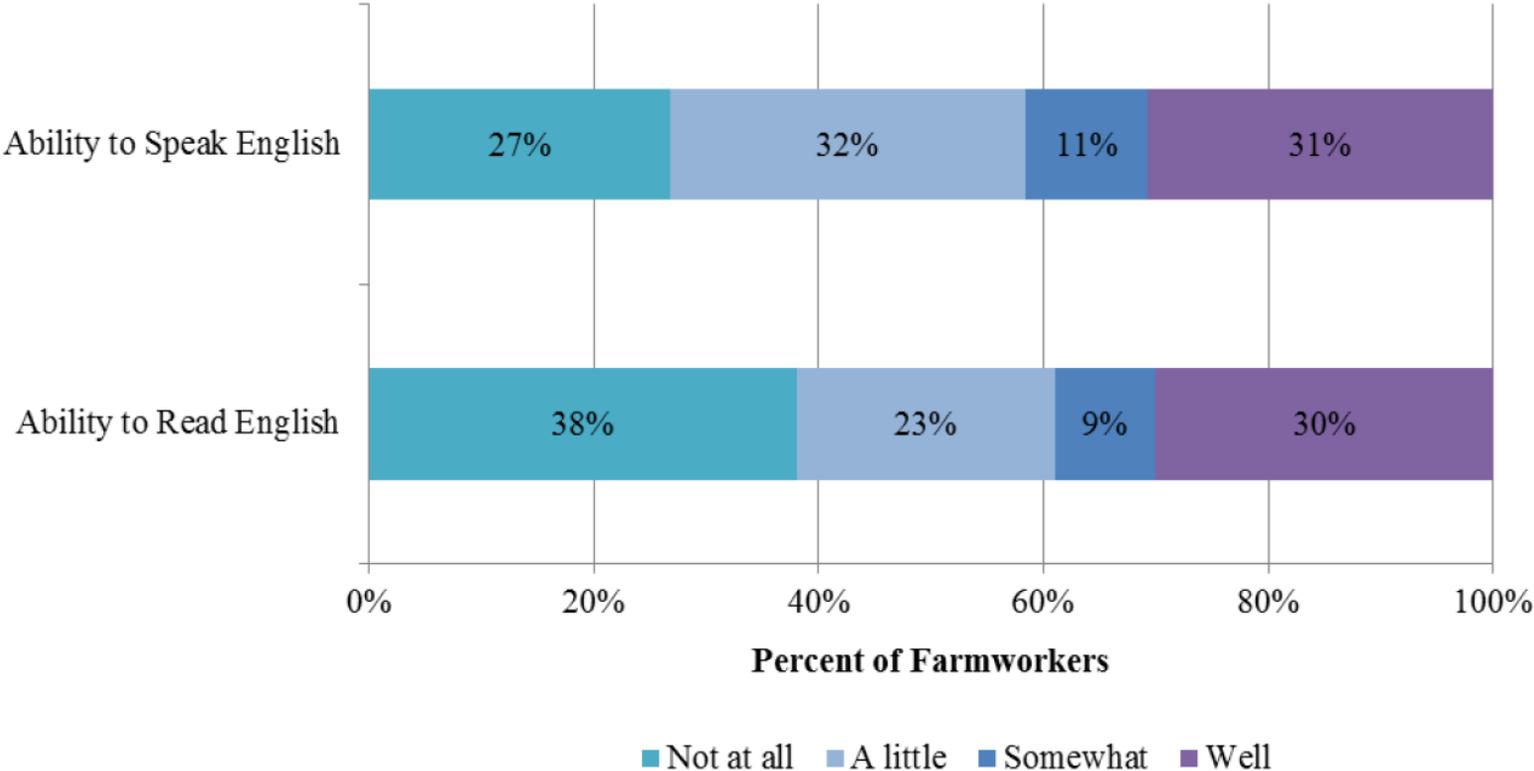


NAWS 2013-2014

Primary Language not English



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



Common Medical Issues in Farm Workers



- Heat related illness
- Chronic conditions
- Muscle-Skeletal

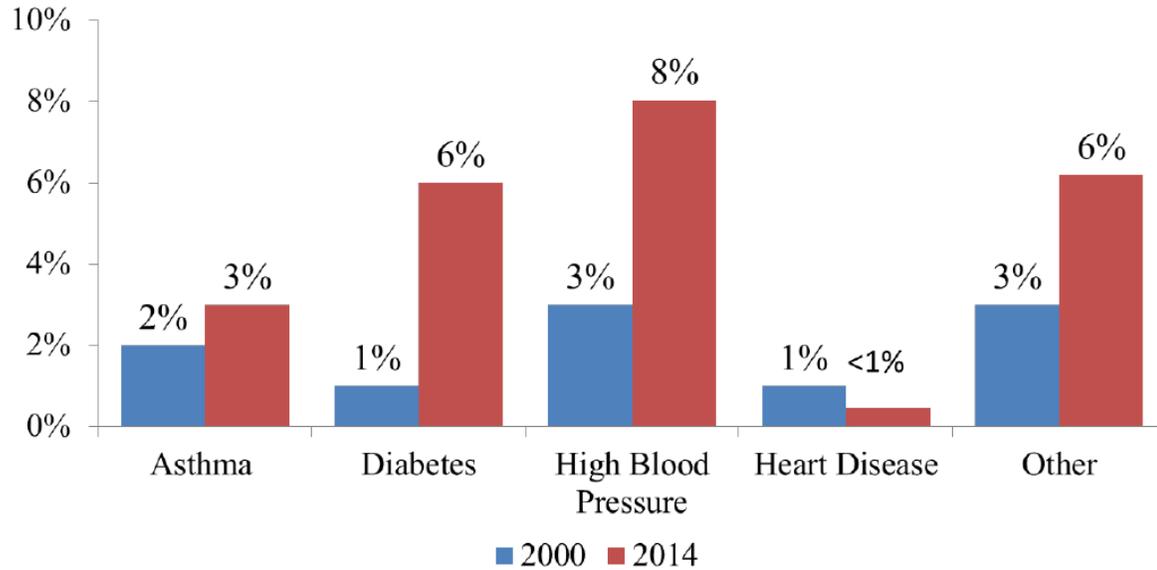
Heat Related Illness/Death

- 2005 Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention regulation
- • Acclimatization periods, where employers are required to closely observe new employees during their first two weeks working in a high heat area
- • Shade for all workers on a rest or meal break at 80 degrees, lowered from 85, with at least enough shade to accommodate all workers who remain onsite during meal periods
- • Water that is “fresh, pure, suitably cool, and provided to employees free of charge”
- • Provide water and shade “as close as practicable” to the workers, and encourage people to take preventative cool-down rest breaks in the shade and to drink water.

Chronic Medical Conditions

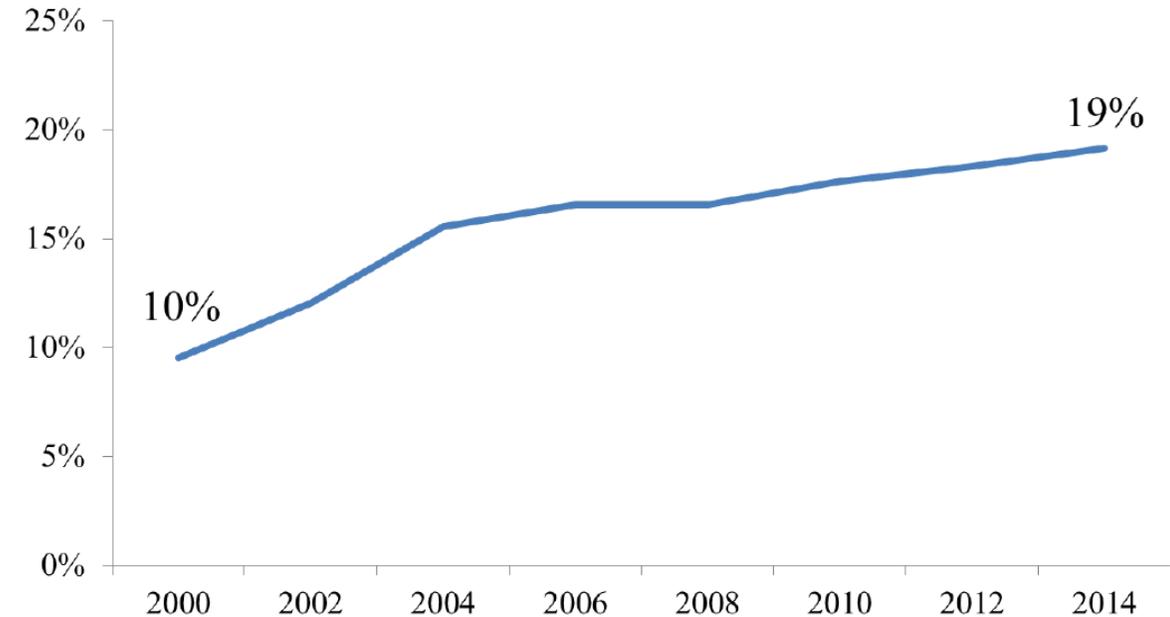
Share of Crop Workers with ‘Chronic’ Conditions* 2000 and 2014

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



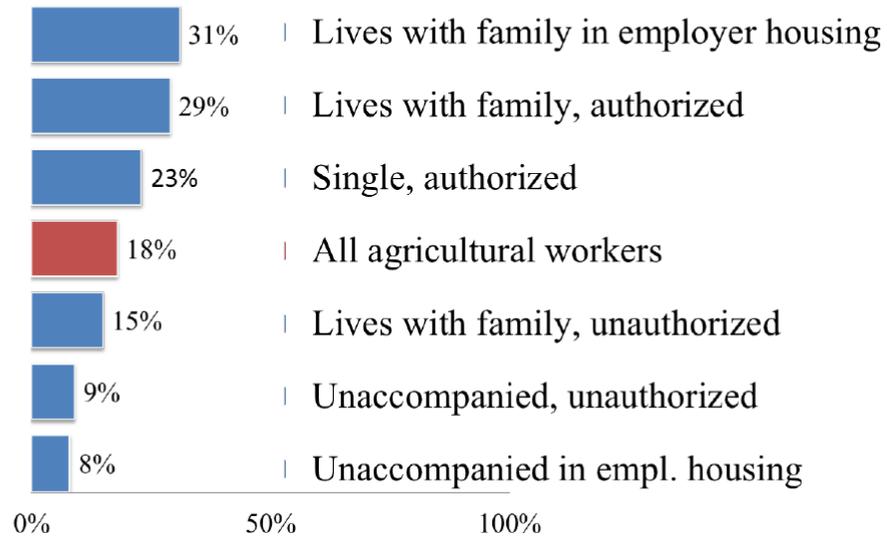
Trend In Share of Farmworkers With Select ‘Chronic’ Conditions*

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



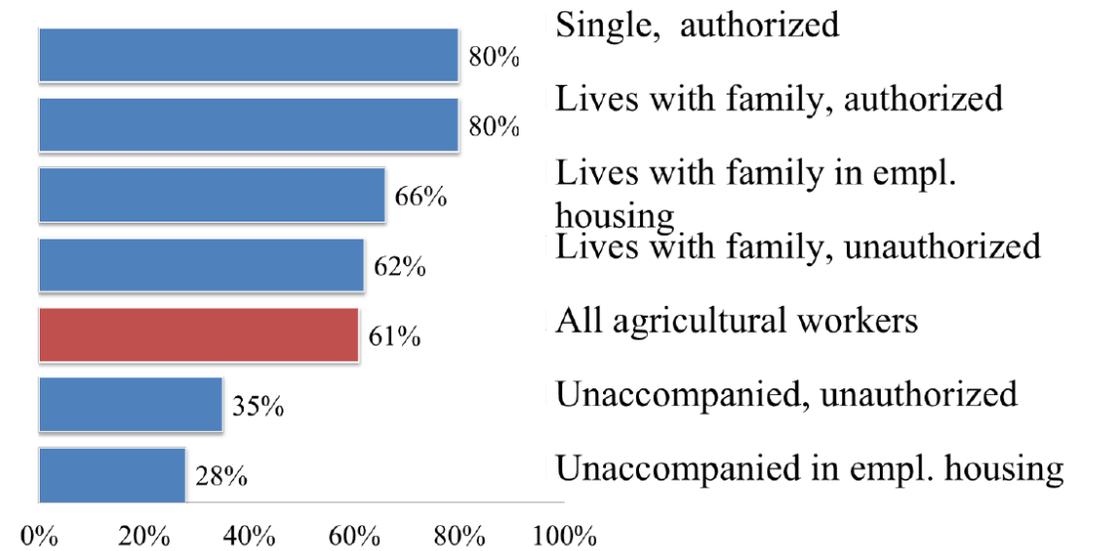
NAWS 2013-2014

Diagnosed with a Chronic Disease

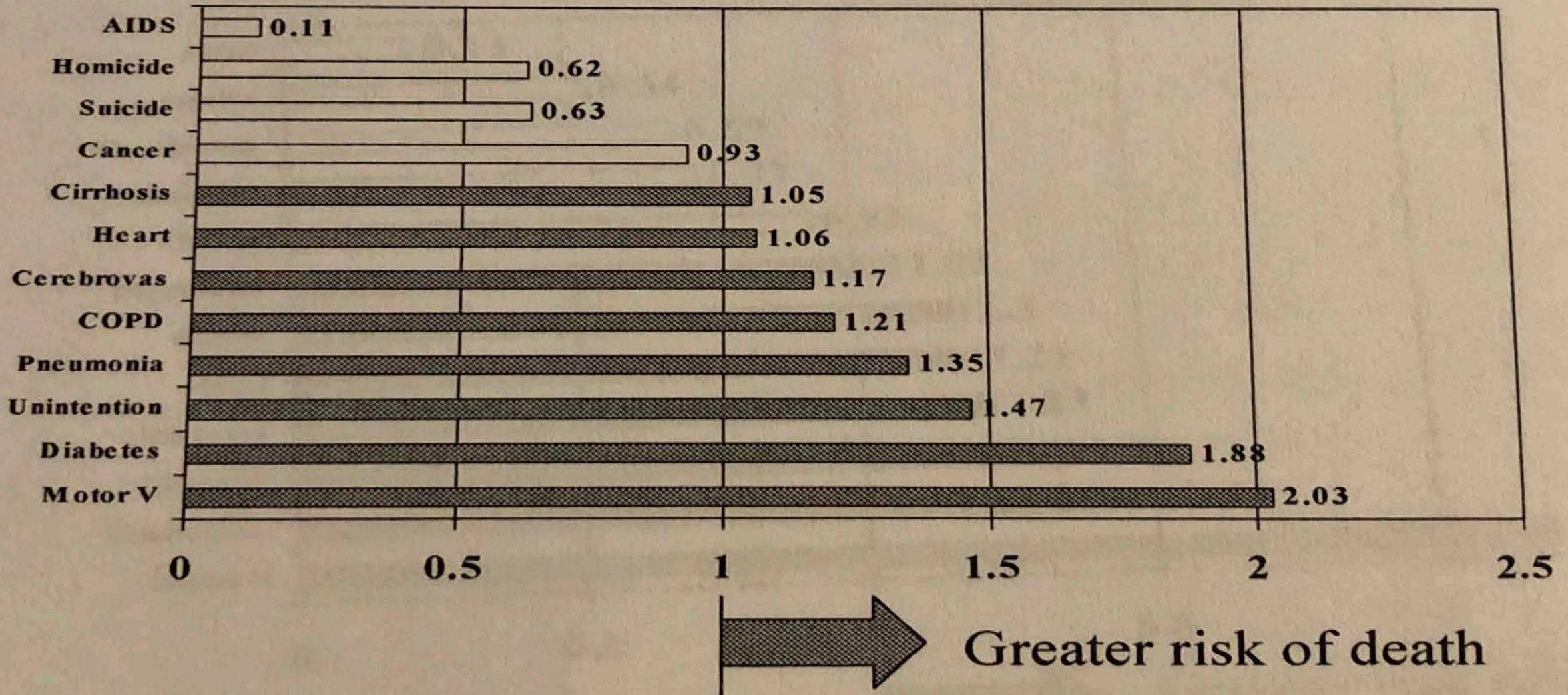


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Visited a Provider in Last Two Years



Relative Risk, Farmworker to Latino Non-Agricultural CA 1989-91

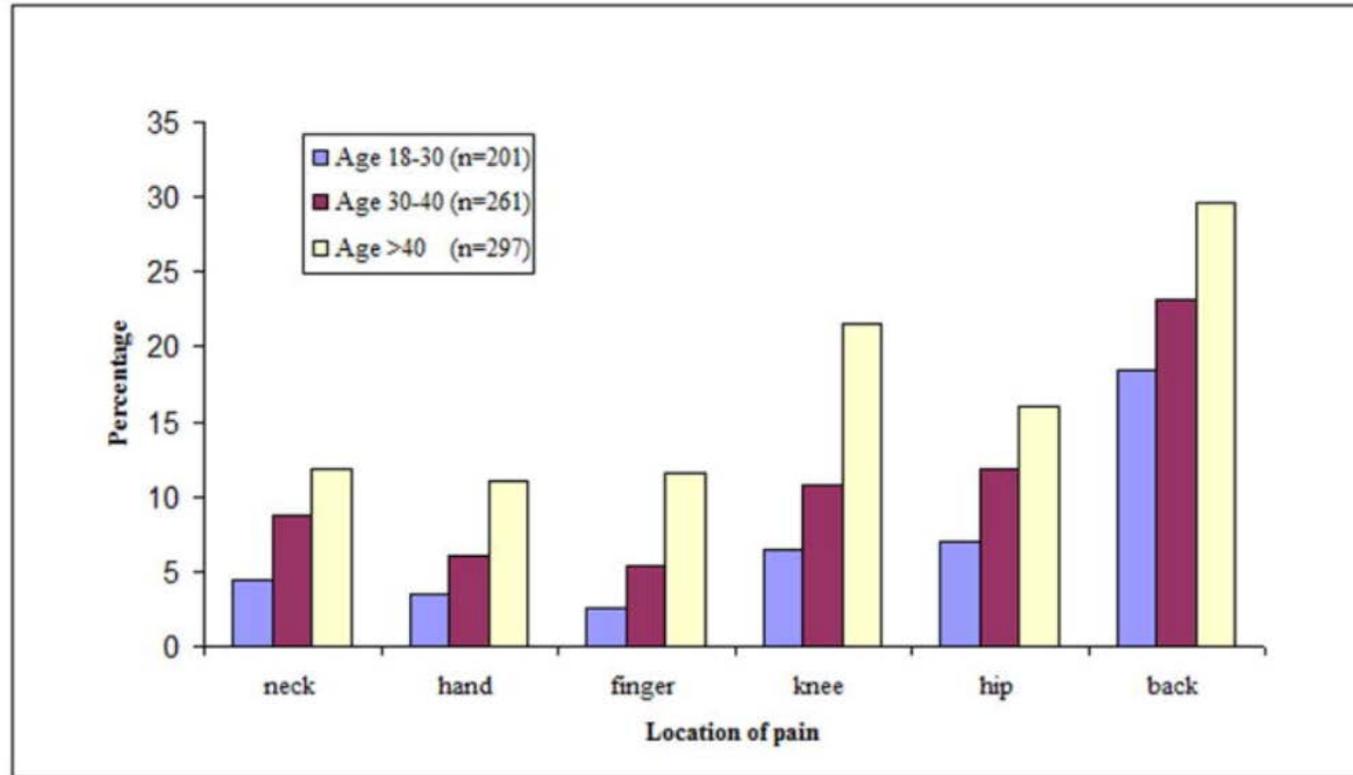


Mental Health

- "The saddest thing about being a field worker is when you can't work anymore, you're not useful to anybody," Valadez said. "You want to work, but they look you up and down and say, 'there's no work today, come back tomorrow, come back another day.'"

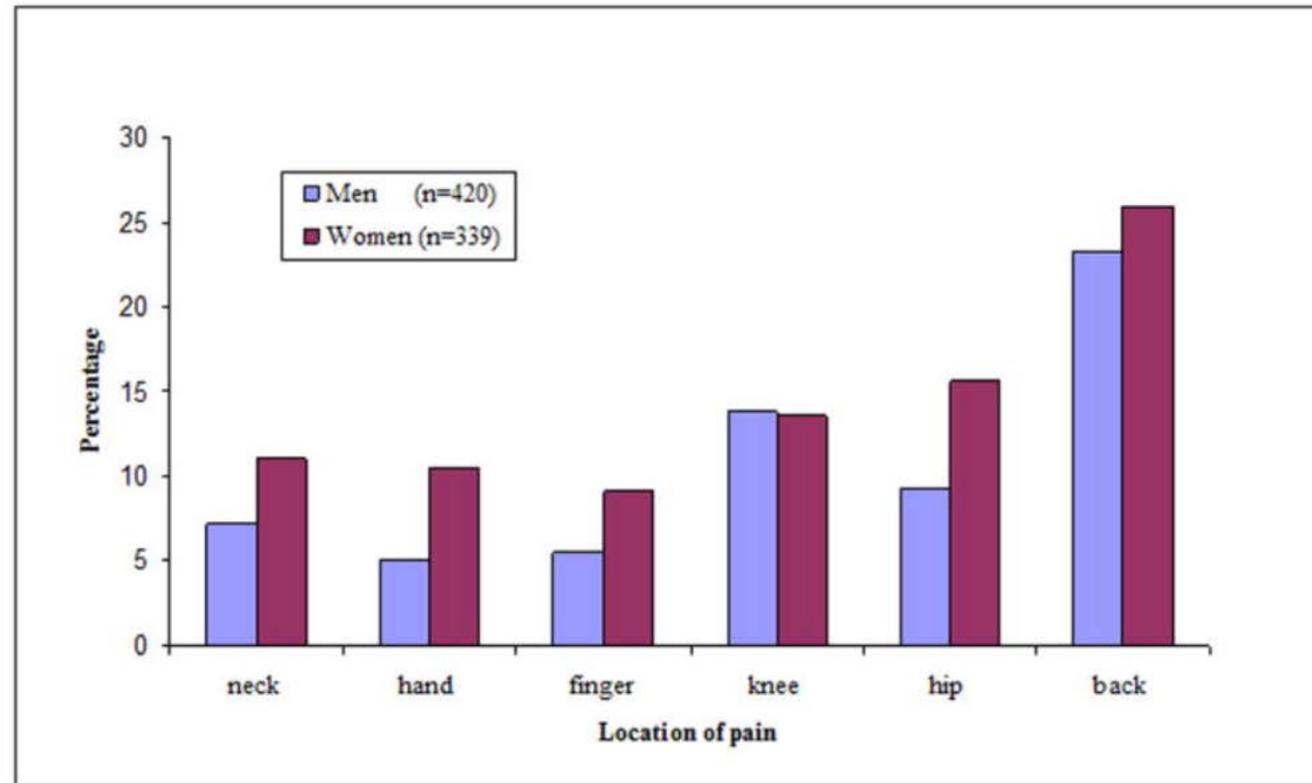


Muscle-skeletal Conditions



Prevalence of chronic pain by age among hired farm workers in the MICASA Study

Women Suffer More Joint Pain



Prevalence of chronic pain by gender among hired farm workers in the MICASA Study

Muscle-skeletal Problems

- Back pain has been reported to range from 26.2% to 41%
- Osteoarthritis of hip
 - More common with jobs requiring frequent bending
- Osteoarthritis of knee
 - More common with jobs requiring frequent kneeling

Tips for preventing injuries for aging workforce

- Focus on workplace safety with an attempt to eliminate slips and falls
- Implement ergonomic principles to reduce the risk of exertion type injuries
- Reduce the physical demands on aging workers, i.e. in regards to lifting, pulling or twisting
- Avoid above-the-shoulder work
- Eliminate squatting, stooping and kneeling

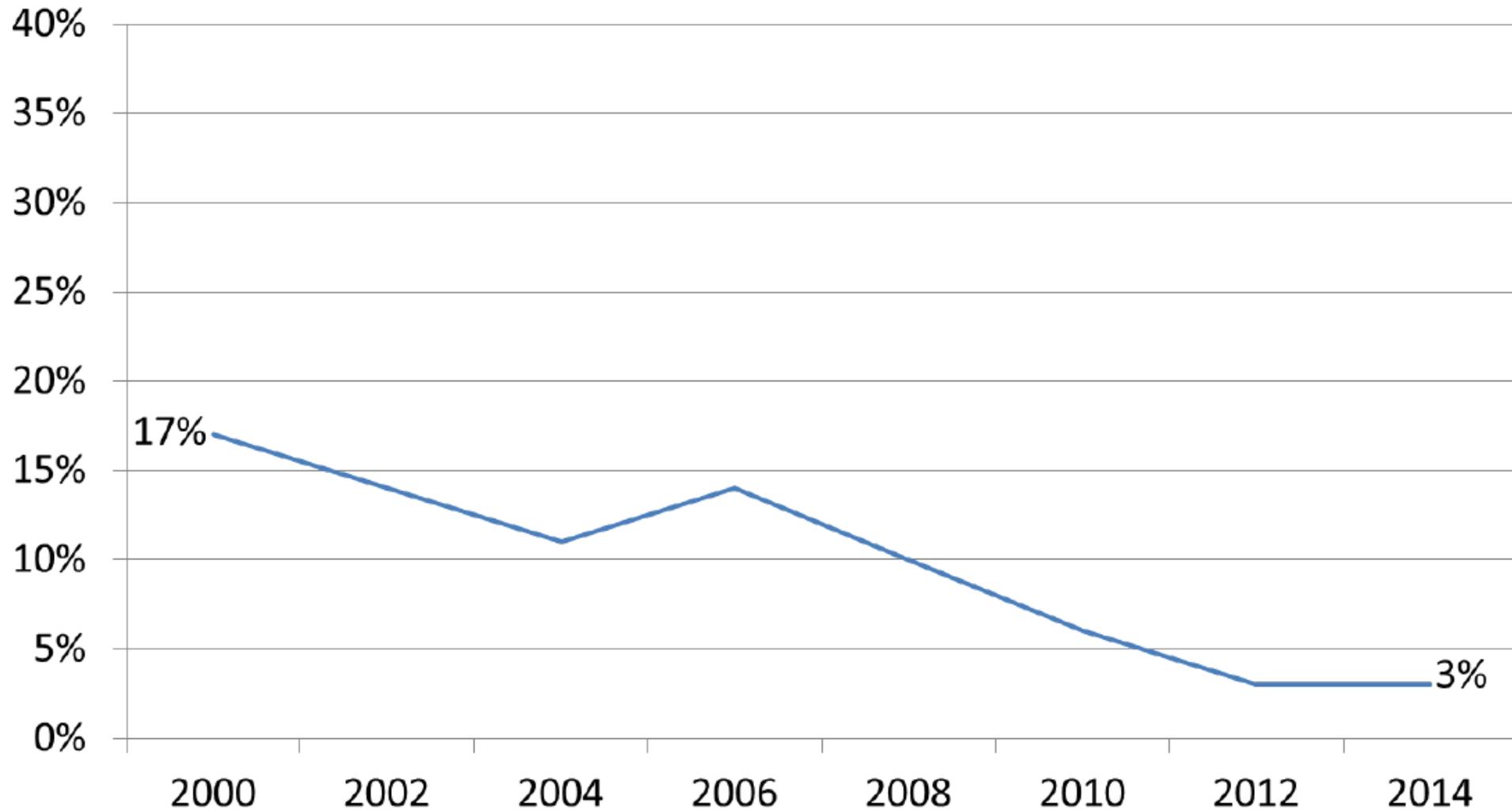
Special Population: Children



- estimate of 880,000 U.S.-based children of cropworkers, about 140,000 children of farmworkers are living with a parent who is in this country without work-authorized status
- 44 percent were born abroad and are still abroad, 14 percent were born abroad but have moved to the United States, 41 percent were born and live in the United States

- Children over the age of 12 can legally work in agriculture with their parent's permission
- For farm workers in dangerous jobs the minimum age is 16
- Up to 43% drop out rate from high school.
- Increase in susceptibility to a variety of musculoskeletal injuries, such as bursitis, tendonitis, sprains, and carpal tunnel syndrome
- “disproportionately exposed to pesticides compared with adults due to their greater intake of food, water, and air per unit of body weight.”

Out-of-School Youths as a Percentage of All Crop Workers





Kholer Schachtschneider, 8, operated a skid steer on his family's dairy farm outside Ogdensburg, Wis.
Alyssa Schukar for The New York Times

- in 2002, over 70% of all injuries related to tractors and vehicles in the fields occurred while children were operating the machines

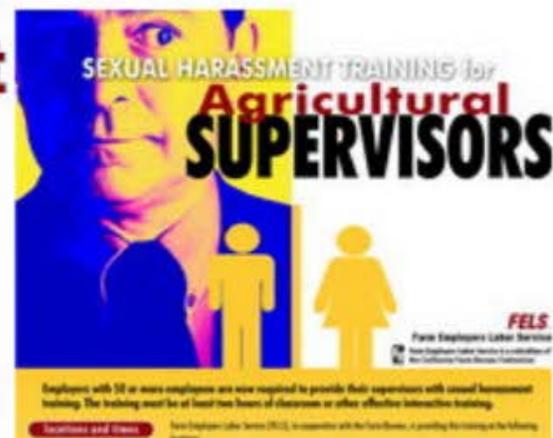
Ways to Improve Health Outcomes



- Labor Industry/Employer
- Increase Insurance Coverage/Reduce Cost of Care
- Reduce Stigma/Increase Knowledge of Health Care System
- More funding for Health Care Facilities

Most farmers: satisfy will not ENLARGE ag workforce

Sexual Harassment Training for Supervisors



Farm Labor Supervisor Training Program (FLS)

UNIVERSITY of
FLORIDA
IFAS Extension

Farm Labor **Supervisor** Training Program

Certificate of
FARM LABOR MANAGEMENT

Awarded to

Jose Smith

For successful completion of required coursework and testing in the
Farm Labor Supervisor Training Program

Date



Fritz M. Roka
FLS Program Director
University of Florida-IFAS

Stretch: mechanical aids to raise worker productivity



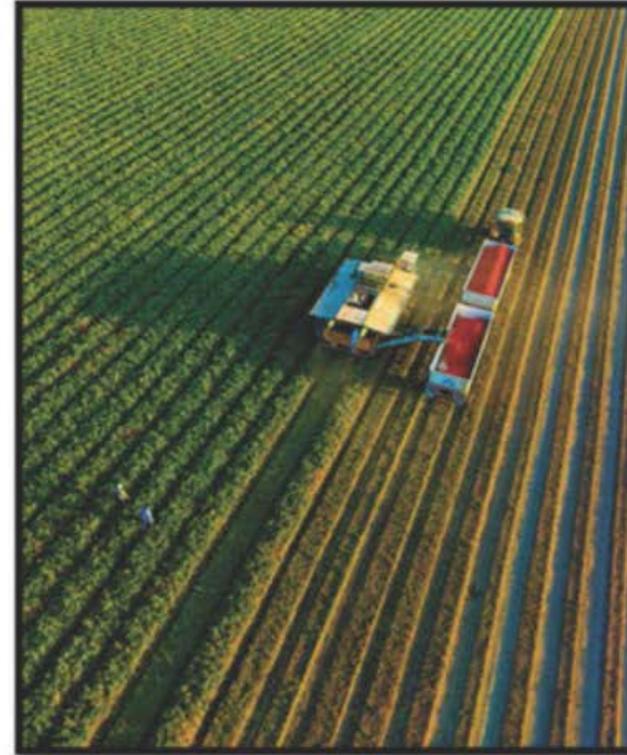
Bell peppers: with and without conveyor belt



Mechanization

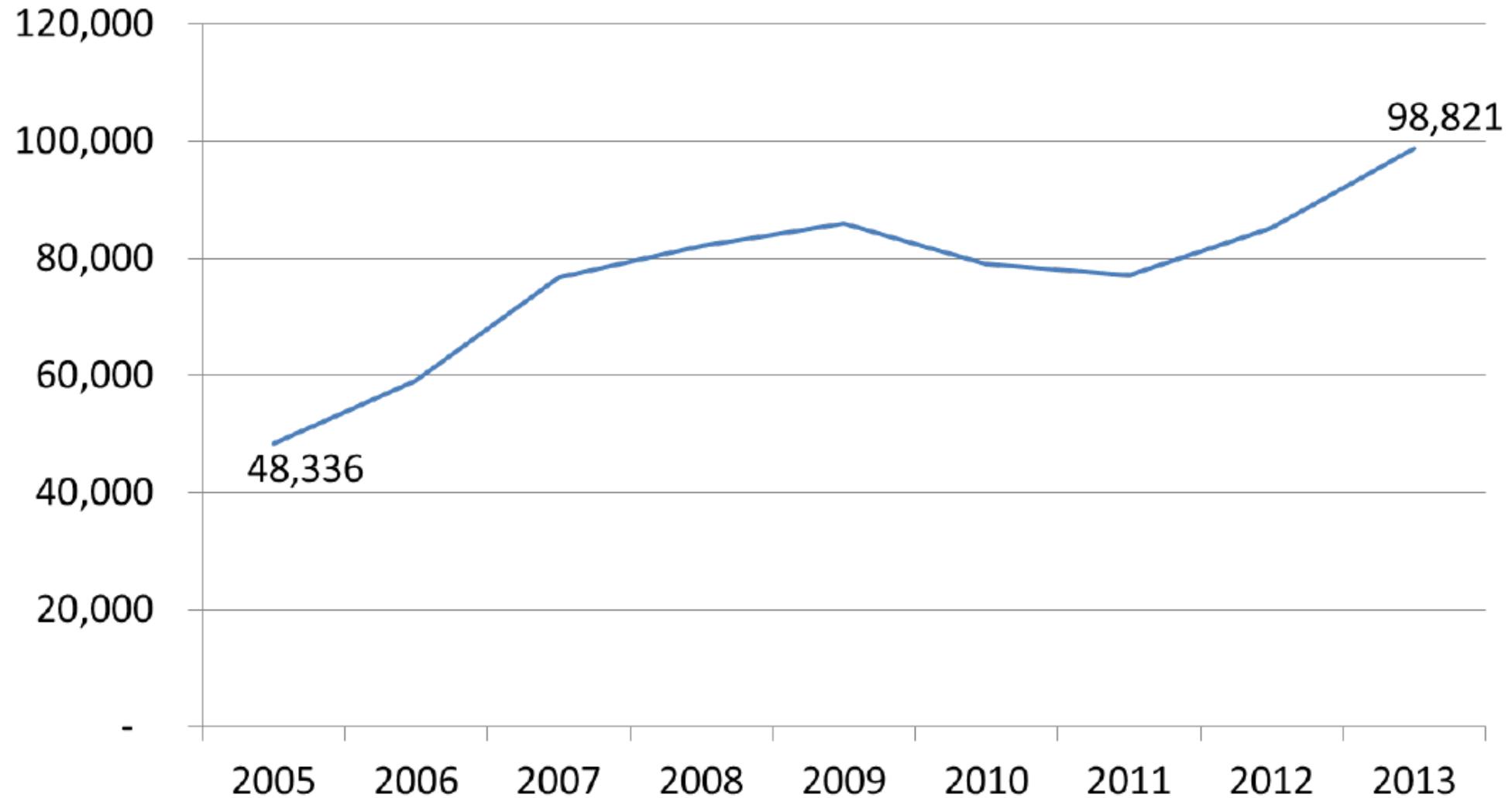


Substitute: mechanize olives, carrots, tomatoes, nursery



H-2A Positions Certified

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Foreign Labor Certification



Farmworkers who can prove at least 100 days of employment in U.S. agriculture over the last two years could apply for a “blue card”

Sponsor: [Sen. Feinstein, Dianne \[D-CA\]](#) (Introduced 05/03/2017)

Committees: Senate - Judiciary

Latest Action: Senate - 05/03/2017 Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Tracker:



Sponsor: [Rep. Gutierrez, Luis V. \[D-IL-4\]](#) (Introduced 05/25/2017)

Committees: House - Judiciary; Ways and Means

Latest Action: House - 07/11/2017 Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security.

Tracker:



Provide Medicaid Across State/County Lines

- Especially important for migrant families who move often.
- Quicker application and guaranteed enrollment at new residence

Health Promotores

- Recognize the important contributions of promotores in reaching vulnerable, low-income and underserved members of Latino/Hispanic populations, and
- Promote the increased engagement of promotores to support health education and prevention efforts and access to health insurance programs.



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Prescriptions
Appointments

View Information

Test results
Past visits
Hospital stays

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View messages

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médico



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etapa



Questions?