









































































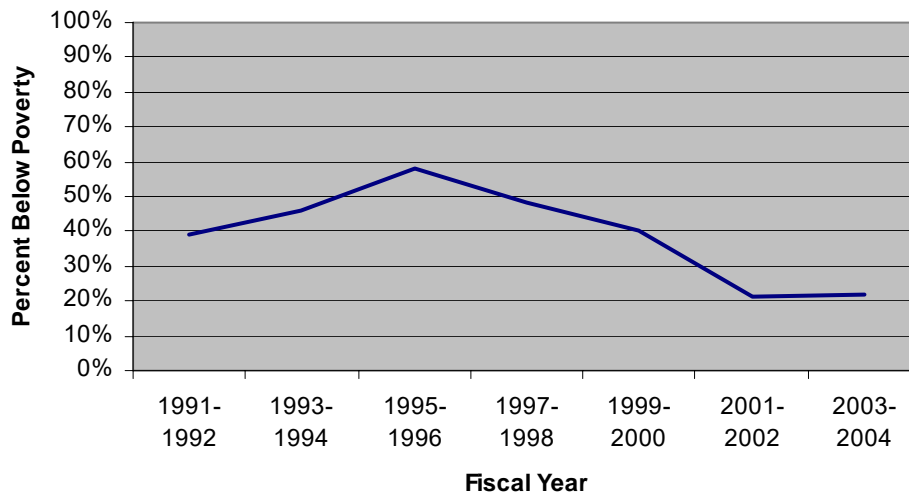










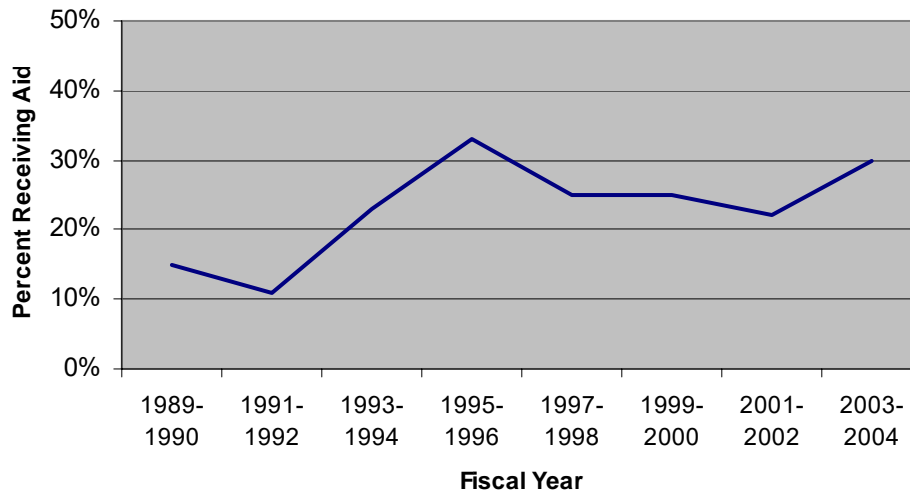
**Exhibit 25. California Farmworkers Living Below Poverty Level, 1991-2004**

### Use of Services

Despite California farmworkers' low incomes, few of the workers interviewed in 2003-2004 reported using contribution-based services, such as unemployment insurance, disability insurance, or social security. The service most frequently used by farmworkers or their families was unemployment insurance (37%).

When asked about their families, at some point in the last two years thirty percent of California farmworker households made use of needs-based services pegged to income levels. While some services are available only to those with incomes below the poverty level, others are pegged to the poverty level. For example, Food Stamps are available to households whose incomes are up to 185% of the poverty level. Assistance received by farmworkers families included financial aid through programs such, as medical and nutritional assistance such as MediCal (26%), Food Stamps (4%), Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (17%) or other social programs (3%). Use of needs-based social services is up over eight percent over 2001-2002 and a five percent increase over 1999-2000 (see Exhibit 26).

**Exhibit 26. Farmworker Households in California Receiving Needs-Based Services, 1989-2004**



Households of farmworkers of indigenous origin were 11 percent less likely than those not of indigenous origin (22% vs. 33%) to utilize needs-based services. Among indigenous workers and their families, the services most utilized were MediCal (19%), WIC (16%), Food Stamps (4%), community health clinics (1%), and other social programs.

Although unauthorized workers are not themselves eligible for most needs-based services, some of their family members may be because their legal status is different from that of the worker him/herself. Households of farmworkers lacking work authorization utilized needs-based services with much less frequency than did U.S. citizen workers and those with green cards or those authorized to work in the United States. Less than a quarter (23%) of unauthorized workers and their families used any needs-based services, compared to 39 percent of U.S. citizen workers, and 42 percent of workers with legal permanent residency. Eighteen percent of unauthorized farmworkers used MediCal, 16 percent used WIC, three percent used Food Stamps, one percent used public health clinics, and two percent used other social services. Exhibit 27 illustrates the rates of utilization of programs and services among all California farmworkers, those of indigenous origin, and by workers' immigration status.

**Exhibit 27. Frequency of Use of Services by California Farmworker Households,  
2003-2004**

	<b>All Farmworkers</b>	<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>US Citizen</b>	<b>Green Card</b>	<b>Unauthorized*</b>
<b>Unemployment Insurance</b>	37%	12%	81%	80%	4%
<b>Food Stamps</b>	4%	4%	2%	5%	3%
<b>MediCal/Medicare</b>	26%	19%	36%	36%	18%
<b>WIC</b>	17%	16%	10%	19%	16%
<b>Other social programs</b>	3%	2%	3%	5%	2%

\*Family members of unauthorized workers may have a different legal status than the worker and thus may be eligible for some services.

### **Living Quarters**

The type of dwelling inhabited by the majority of California farmworkers in 2003-2004 was the single family home (62%). Another 29 percent lived in apartments, six percent occupied mobile homes, two percent roomed in dormitory or barracks-style housing, and one percent lived in duplexes or triplexes. Nearly all workers (96%) reported living off-farm in a property not owned or administered by their present employer. Of the remainder of workers, three percent said they resided on the farm of the grower they were working for and one percent said they lived off the farm but in a property owned or administered by their employer.

Workers of indigenous origin were less likely than California farmworkers as a whole to live in single family homes and more likely to live in apartment-type housing. Fifty-two percent of indigenous workers resided in single family homes and 43 percent occupied apartments. The remaining five percent said they stayed in mobile homes (4%) or in dormitories or barracks (1%). Except for the one percent of indigenous farmworkers who reported they lived on the farm of the grower they were working for at the time, almost all (99%) resided off the farm in housing not owned or administered by their current employer.

Similar to workers of indigenous origin, just more than half of unauthorized workers (54%) reported living in single family dwellings. This is in stark contrast to U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents, many more of whom resided in single family homes (86% and 68% respectively). Unauthorized workers were 15 percent more likely than those with green cards (37% versus 22%) and 29 percent more likely than those with citizen status (37% versus 8%) to reside in apartments. Exhibit 28 summarizes the type and location of workers' living quarters.



**Exhibit 28. Type and Location of California Farmworkers' Living Quarters, 2003-2004**

	<b>All Farmworkers</b>	<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>US Citizen</b>	<b>Green Card</b>	<b>Unauthorized</b>
<i>Type of Housing</i>					
<b>Single Family Home</b>	62%	52%	86%	68%	54%
<b>Apartment</b>	29%	43%	8%	22%	37%
<b>Mobile Home</b>	6%	4%	4%	7%	6%
<b>Dormitory/Barracks</b>	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%
<b>Duplex/Triplex</b>	1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%
<i>Location of Housing</i>					
<b>Off-farm (property not owned by employer)</b>	96%	99%	94%	95%	97%
<b>Off farm (property owned by employer)</b>	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%
<b>On farm of employer</b>	3%	1%	5%	3%	2%

## Chapter 4: Occupational Health

### Summary of Findings

*Among California farmworkers:*

- *Only 5% of farmworkers had handled pesticides in the past year.*
- *Eighty-six percent of farmworkers reported receiving pesticide training.*
- *Almost all workers reported having drinking water and clean cups provided for them by their employers every day (96%).*
- *The rate of work-related musculoskeletal injuries, skin conditions, or respiratory problems was 25% or less.*
- *Twenty-four percent of workers suffered from musculoskeletal pain, 12% experienced skin conditions, and less than 20% had respiratory problems.*

### Pesticide Safety Training and Pesticide Application

Employers are required to provide pesticide safety training to any worker entering an area that has been treated with pesticides in the last thirty days, whether or not they work directly with the pesticides (i.e., loading, mixing, or applying). This training is intended to help workers protect themselves from residue on plants or drift and it must be conducted in a manner that the worker can understand. Among the farmworkers interviewed in California in 2003-2004, 86 percent reported they had received training or instruction from their current employer in the safe use of pesticides in the past 12 months.<sup>14</sup> This was up two percent since 2001-2002 when 84 percent of workers were given pesticide training, and up eight percent since 1999-2000 when 78 percent reportedly received training in the safe use of pesticides. Given that these proportions are so high, it is worth noting that the NAWS pesticide safety training question relies on workers' reports and does not necessarily ensure employer compliance with Federal or State regulations.

Only five percent of the farm labor force in California reported they had loaded, mixed, or applied pesticides in the past 12 months. This reflects a slight decrease since 2001-2002 when seven percent of California farmworkers said they had worked with pesticides in the 12 months prior to their interview. Among workers of indigenous origin, two percent stated in 2003-2004 that they had loaded, mixed, or applied pesticides for their current employer.

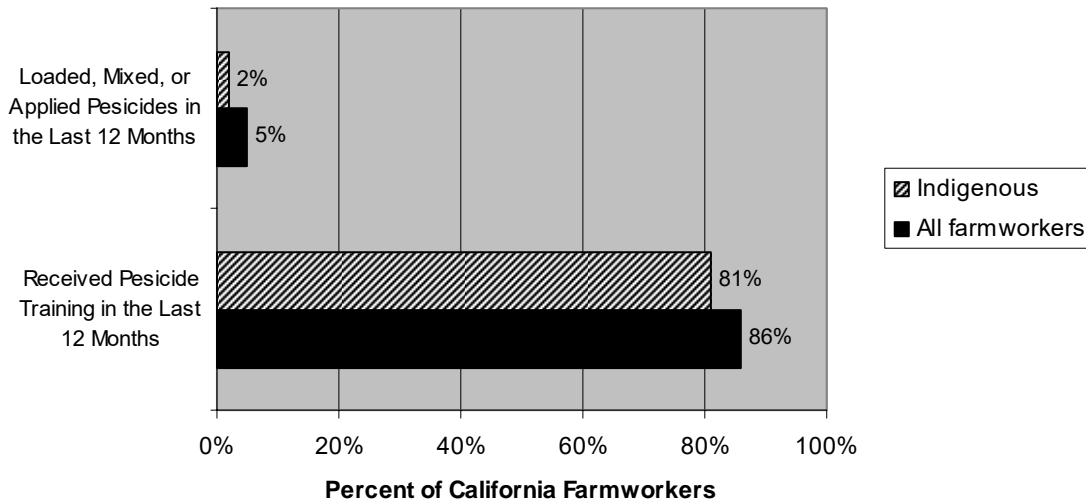
The frequency of workers of indigenous origin who said they had received pesticide training in the past 12 months was slightly lower than that of California farmworkers as a whole (81% vs. 86%). Why are indigenous workers less likely than those not of indigenous origin to report they had been trained in the safe use of pesticides? The lack of access to training materials in indigenous languages may be a factor. The effectiveness of pesticide-related training materials depends on workers' ability to understand them. Workers must be able to understand the materials used to

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<sup>14</sup> The NAWS survey asks, "In the past 12 months, with your current employer, has anyone given you training or instructions in the safe use of pesticides (through video, audio cassette, classroom lectures, written material, informal talks or by any other means)?"

teach them about pesticide safety, not only for their own health and well-being, but also to reduce the risk of exposing their families to pesticides. Exhibit 29 compares the rates of pesticide use and pesticide training among all California farmworkers to those of indigenous origin.

**Exhibit 29. Pesticide Use and Pesticide Training Among California Farmworkers, 2003-2004**

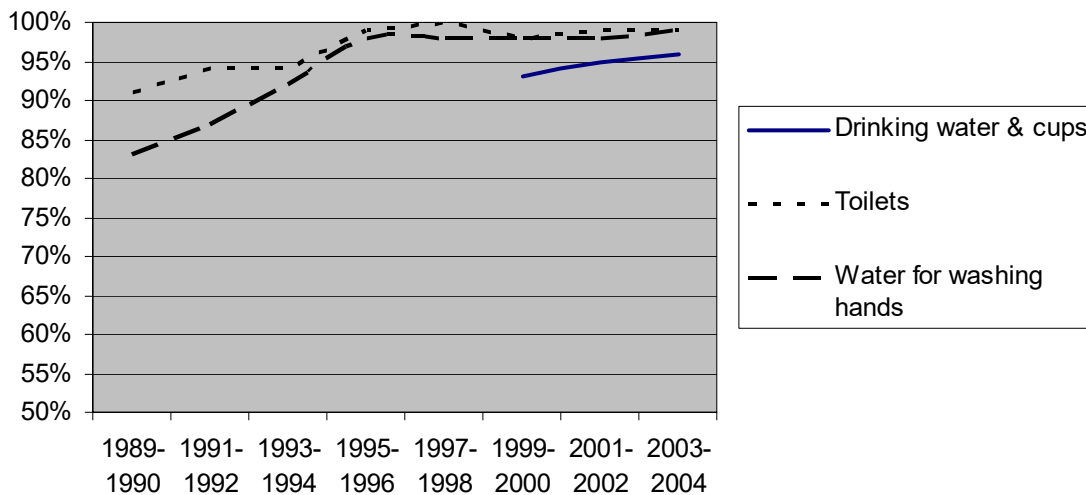


## Sanitation

The proportion of California farmworkers who report that their employer provides clean drinking water and disposable cups for them while at work in the fields has increased each year since 1999, the first year the question was asked. In 2003-2004, 96 percent of workers said their employers provided drinking water and cups every day, up from 95 percent in 2001-2002 and 93 percent in 1999-2000. Nearly all (99%) California farmworkers in 2003-2004 reported their employers provided both toilets and water for washing hands, a marked increase from 1989-1990 when the question was first asked.

The NAWS field sanitation questions do not necessarily ensure compliance with State or Federal regulations. The NAWS asks only about facilities on the property, these results do not speak to the quality of them; that is, the condition of the toilets, whether they are used, whether there are enough toilets or enough water, or whether workers have to pay for use of the facilities, is not known. According to Cal/OSHA, Compliance with California's Field Sanitation Standard has continued to increase since the regulation was first implemented and enforced in 1992.

Exhibit 30 demonstrates the degree to which employers provide farmworkers with clean drinking water, toilets, and water to wash their hands while they are at work in the fields.

**Exhibit 30. Frequency with Which Employers Provide Workplace Essentials, 1989-2004\***

\*The NAWS began collecting data on employer-provided drinking water and disposable cups in 1999.

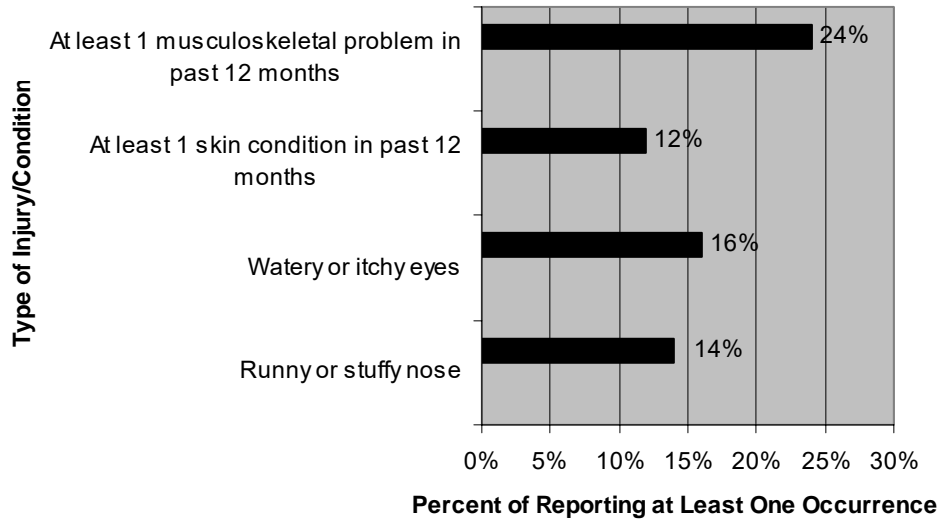
### Work-related Injuries

Workers interviewed for the NAWS are posed a series of questions about injuries related to their work in the fields, including musculoskeletal pain, skin conditions, and respiratory problems. In 2003-2004, nearly a quarter (24%) of farmworkers in California reported suffering from at least one musculoskeletal problem. This is four percent higher than in 2001-2002 and six percent higher than in 1999-2000.

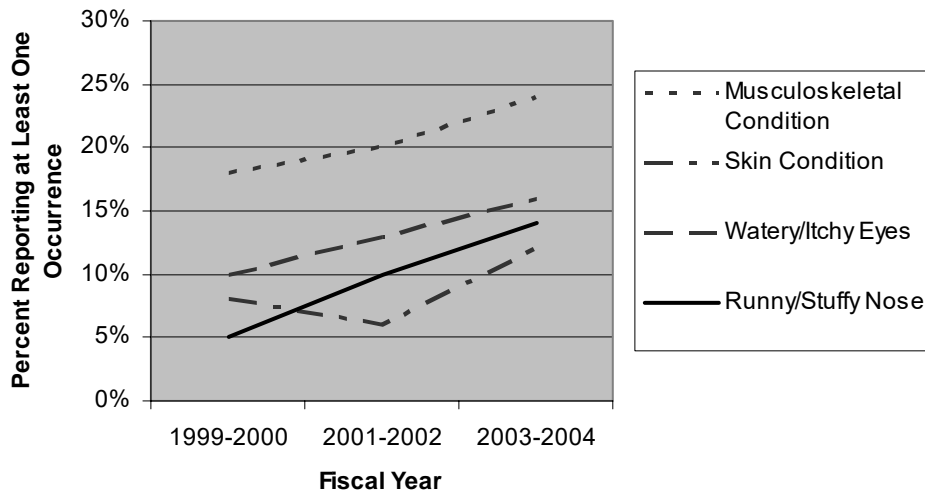
Skin conditions were not common among California farmworkers in 2003-2004, as just 12 percent stated they experienced at least one skin problem in the 12 months prior to their interview. However, reports of skin conditions have increased over the past six years, up from six percent in 2001-2002 and eight percent in 1999-2000.

California farmworkers were asked to report any respiratory problems they experienced in the past 12 months, apart from those associated with having a cold. The most prevalent symptoms were watery or itchy eyes (16%) and runny or stuffy noses (14%). The proportions of workers who suffered from either of these two symptoms have increased since 1999. Among those who said they experienced watery or itchy eyes, more than two-thirds (69%) reported their symptoms were brought on or made worse by dust, dirt, or chemicals in the air while they were working in the fields. More than half (52%) of workers with runny or stuffy noses said the same. Exhibit 31 details the frequency of reports of musculoskeletal problems, skin conditions, and respiratory conditions in 2003-2004 and Exhibit 32 illustrates the occurrence of these conditions over the past 6 years.

**Exhibit 31. Incidence of Work-Related Injuries in Previous 12 Months among California Farmworkers, 2003-2004<sup>15</sup>**



**Exhibit 32. Incidence of Musculoskeletal, Skin, and Respiratory Conditions in Previous 12 Months among California Farmworkers, 1999-2004**



<sup>15</sup> 69 percent of workers with watery or itchy eyes and 52 percent with runny or stuffy noses said their symptoms were brought on or made worse by dust, dirt, or chemicals in the air while working in the fields.

## Chapter 5: Health and Health Care

### Summary of Findings

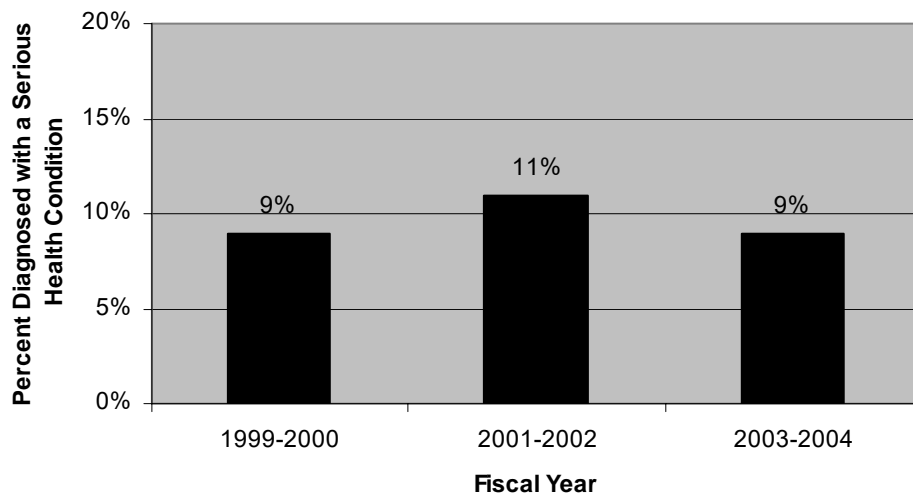
Among California farmworkers:

- Nine percent of California farmworkers had suffered a significant health problem in their lifetime.
- One fifth of workers were current or former smokers.
- The majority of farmworkers had no health insurance (70%); 65 percent were covered by Worker's Compensation.
- Forty-nine percent of workers sought services from a health care provider in the U.S. in the past two years, primarily from private doctors or private clinics (51%).
- The most significant barrier to accessing health care is cost.

### Health History

In 2003-2004, nine percent of California farmworkers reported that, at some point in their lifetime, they had been told by a doctor or nurse that they suffered from a significant health condition such as diabetes, high blood pressure, tuberculosis, heart disease, a urinary tract infection, or asthma. The proportion of California farmworkers who say they have or once had one of these health conditions has remained fairly consistent over the past six years, at 11 percent in 2001-2002 and nine percent in 1999-2000 (see Exhibit 33). Most (88%) of those with health conditions reported they had seen a doctor or nurse about their illness in the past 12 months; 78 percent sought treatment in the U.S., five percent were treated abroad, and another five percent saw medical professionals both in the U.S. and abroad.

**Exhibit 33. Lifetime Incidence of Six Health Conditions among California Farmworkers, 1999-2004\***

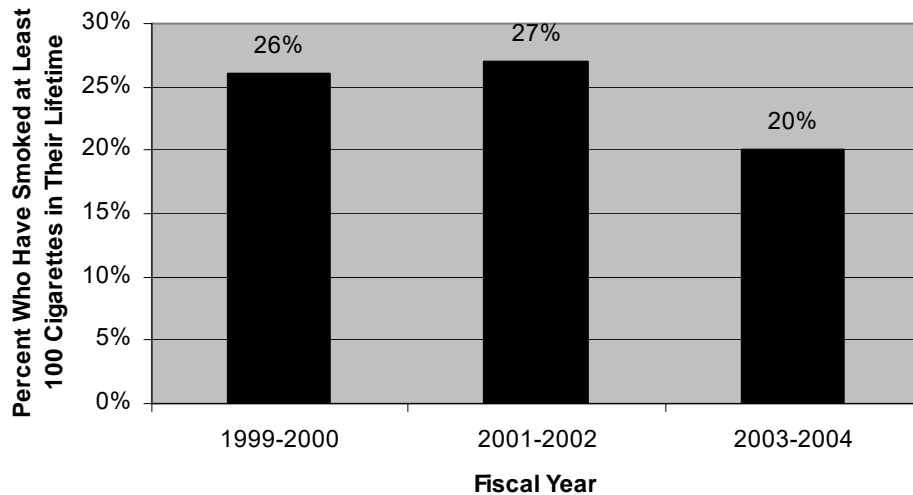


\* Conditions include diabetes, high blood pressure, tuberculosis, heart disease, a urinary tract infection, and asthma.

## Smoking

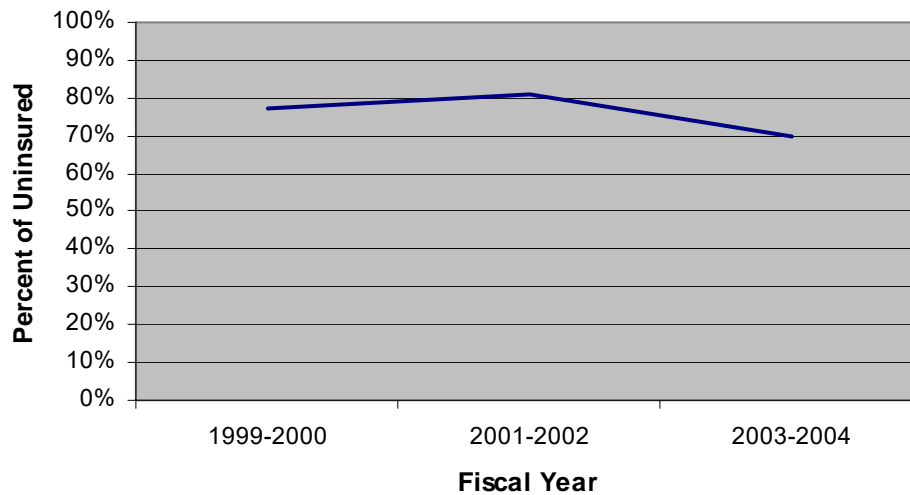
A fifth (20%) of farmworkers interviewed in California in 2003-2004 reported they were current or former smokers, having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lives. This is down from more than a quarter in 1999-2000 and 2001-2002 (26% and 27% respectively) (see Exhibit 34). Seventy-six percent of smokers in 2003-2004 said they smoked a median six cigarettes per day, six percent said they smoked less than one cigarette a day, and 18 percent stated they had not smoked in the past 12 months.

**Exhibit 34. Smoking among California Farmworkers, 1999-2004**



## Health Insurance

Nearly three-quarters (70%) of farmworkers in California in 2003-2004 had no health insurance. Although the percentage of uninsured was high in these most recent years, it was down from 77 percent in 1999-2000 and 81 percent in 2001-2002 (see Exhibit 35).

**Exhibit 35. California Farmworkers Lacking Health Insurance, 1999-2004**

Among those workers who were insured in 2003-2004, half (50%) said it was provided by their employer, 35 percent were covered under a government program, 29 percent paid all or a portion of it themselves<sup>16</sup>, eight percent had health insurance through their spouse's employer, and two percent were insured some other way.<sup>17</sup>

Forty-one percent of all farmworkers with spouses in California reported that their spouse had health insurance. Forty-four percent of spouses received health insurance through a government program. Thirty percent of spouses were covered by the farmworkers' employer and 20 percent were covered by their own employer. Nineteen percent of farmworker families paid for all or a portion of the spouse's insurance and one percent were insured some other way.

Seventy-nine percent of California farmworkers with children said their children had health insurance, the vast majority (76%) through government programs. Thirteen percent of farmworkers insured their children through their own employer and five percent used insurance provided by their spouse's employer. A fraction (9%) of farmworker families paid for all or a portion of the children's health insurance and two percent insured their children through some other means.

Unauthorized workers were the most likely to be uninsured in 2003-2004, with 83 percent saying they were without health insurance. Among them, only 17 percent said they themselves had health insurance, 29 percent reported their spouses were covered, and 71 percent said their children were insured. Exhibit 36 shows the proportions of California farmworkers who had insurance for themselves and their family members in 2003-2004, and Exhibits 37, 38, and 39 show the distribution of the sources of their

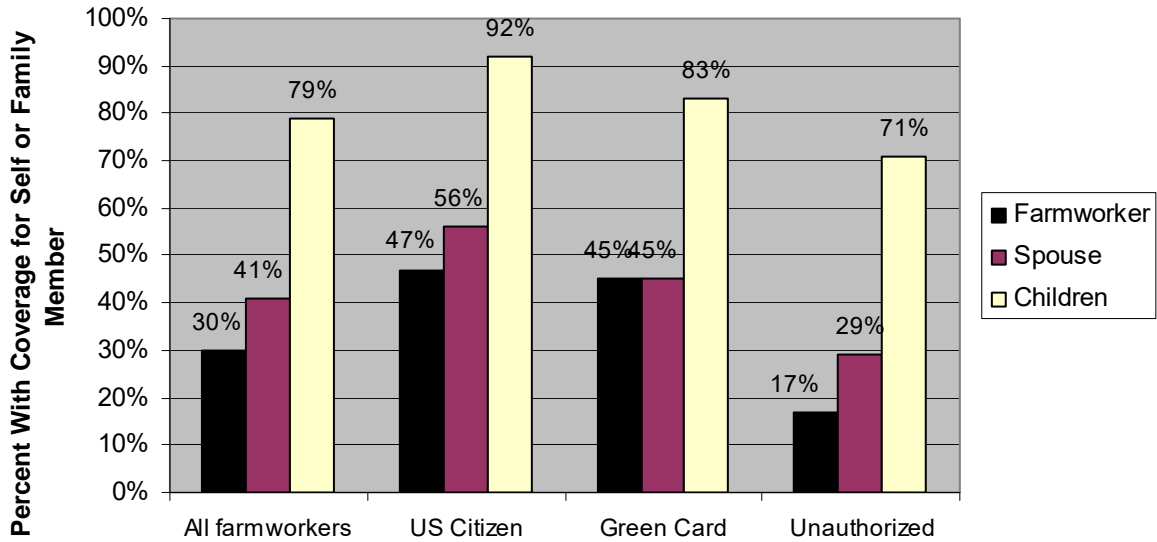
<sup>16</sup> Includes the farmworker and/or their spouse.

<sup>17</sup> More than 1 insurance provider is possible for farmworkers, spouses, and children.

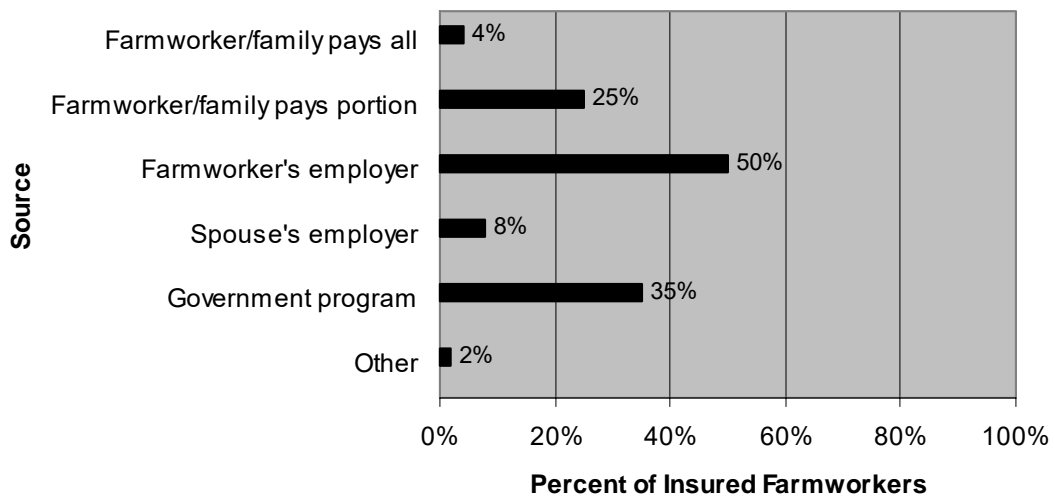


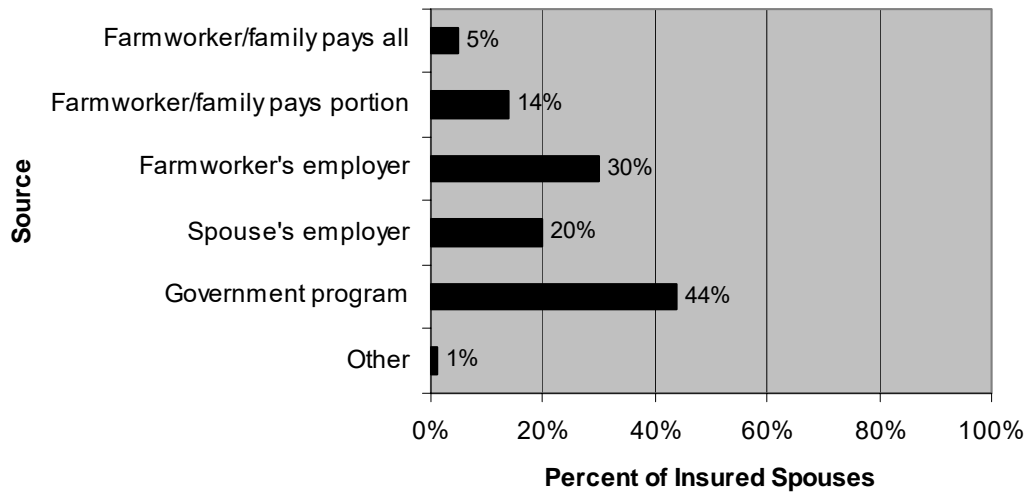
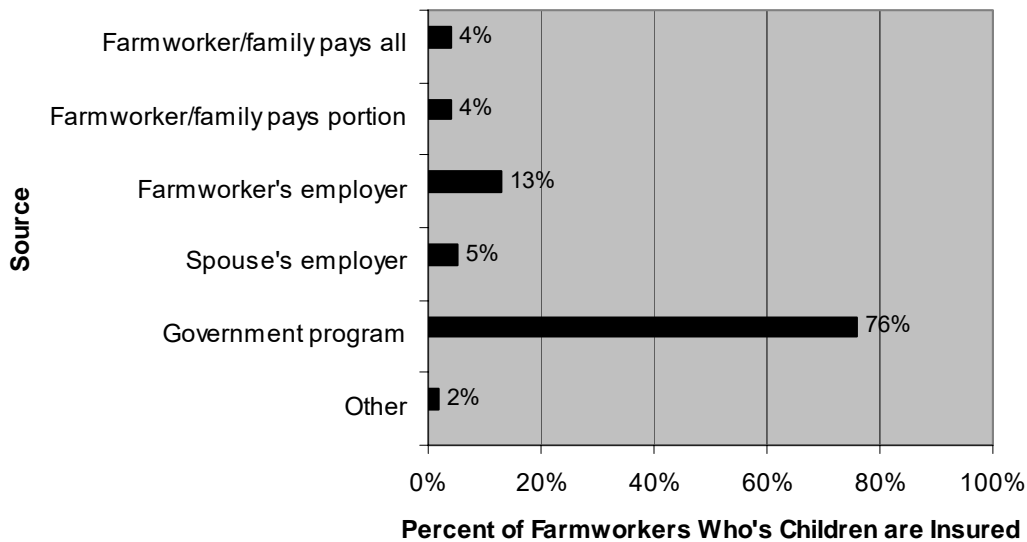
insurance (sources may sum to more than 100% as more than one insurance provider is possible).

**Exhibit 36. Health Insurance Among California Farmworkers and Their Families, 2003-2004**



**Exhibit 37. Source of Farmworkers' Health Insurance, 2003-2004**



**Exhibit 38. Source of Spouses' Health Insurance, 2003-2004****Exhibit 39. Source of Children's Health Insurance, 2003-2004**

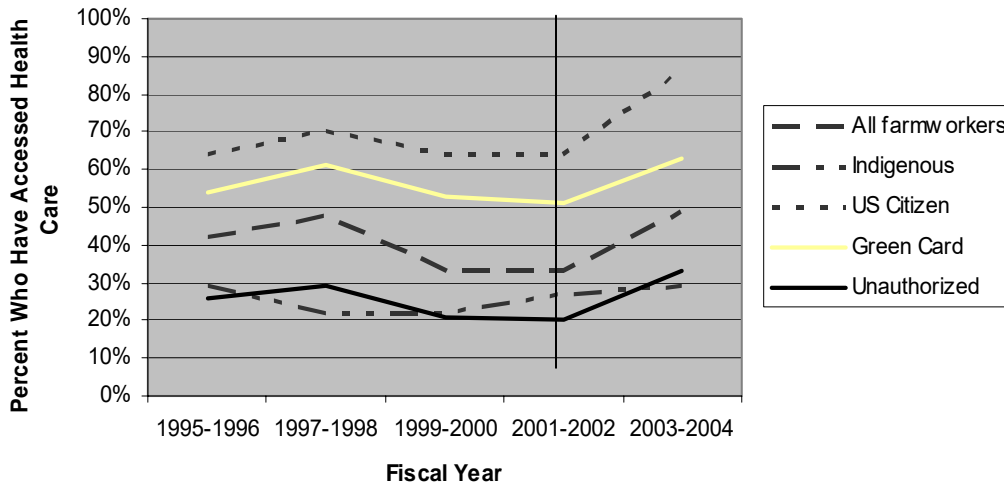
### Workers' Compensation

In 2003-2004, only two-thirds of farmworkers in California believed they were covered by Workers' Compensation despite the fact that California has universal Workers' Compensation. In other words, when asked whether they would receive payment while recuperating from injuries sustained at work or illness resulting from their work, 65 percent responded "yes." Twelve percent of workers believed they did not have access to Workers' Compensation, and 23 percent did not know. Farmworkers were either unaware they had access to Workers' Compensation, or felt they would not qualify.

## Health Care Utilization

Nearly half (49%) of California farmworkers in 2003-2004 said they used some type of health care service, whether from doctors, nurses, dentists, or hospitals, in the U.S. at least once in the two years prior to their interview. This reflects a 16 percent increase over each of the two-year periods covering 1999-2000 and 2001-2002. The frequency of health care visits among unauthorized individuals and those of indigenous origin was much lower than for California farmworkers in general, as only 29 percent of unauthorized workers and 33 percent of indigenous workers in 2003-2004 said they visited a health care professional in the U.S. in the past two years (see Exhibit 40). Female farmworkers were more than twice as likely as male farmworkers to seek health care (79% and 37% respectively).

**Exhibit 40. California Farmworkers Who Have Accessed U.S. Health Care in Past Two Years**

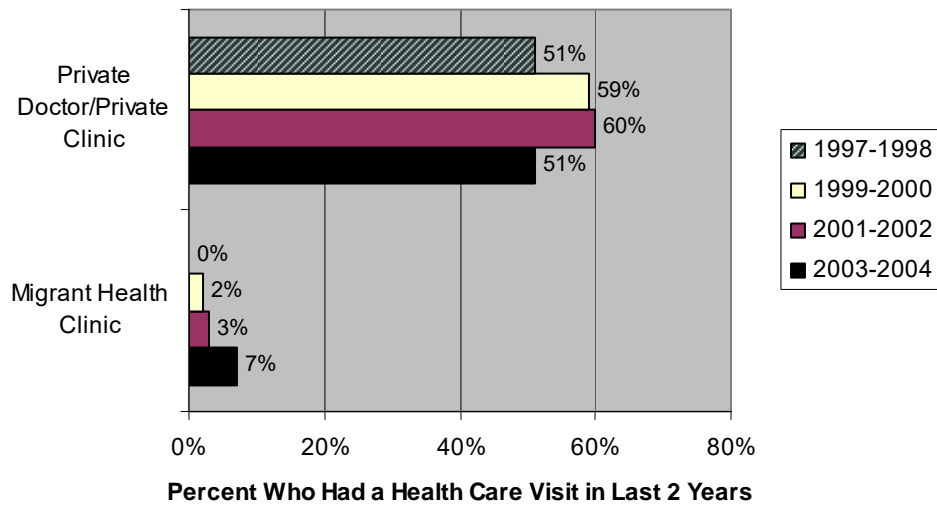


Fifty-one percent of workers who sought medical care in 2003-2004 went to a private doctor's office or private clinic, another quarter (25%) went to a community health center, hospital, or emergency room, 16 percent saw a dentist, seven percent visited a migrant health clinic, and one percent used some other type of health care provider (see Exhibit 41). In general, farmworker visits to private doctors' offices or clinics decreased eight percent since 1999-2000 while visits to migrant health clinics increased five percent during the same time period (see Exhibit 42).

**Exhibit 41. Health Care Providers Visited by California Farmworkers in Past Two Years, 2003-2004**

	All farmworkers	US Citizen	Green Card	Unauthorized
Private doctor/Private clinic	51%	67%	58%	36%
Migrant health clinic	7%	1%	6%	12%
Dentist	16%	20%	15%	15%
Other	1%	2%	0%	0%
Community health center/Hospital/ER	25%	11%	21%	36%

**Exhibit 42. Frequency of Visits by California Farmworkers to Private Doctors or Private Clinics vs. Migrant Health Clinics, 1997-2004**



Farmworkers' lack of health insurance became evident when they were asked who paid the majority of the cost of their last health care visit. Forty-one percent of workers paid most of the bill out of their own pocket. A fifth of California farmworkers used MediCal, 11 percent were covered under an employer-provided health plan, three percent of farmworkers and/or their families had individual health plans to pay for their last healthcare visit, and one percent were covered under Workers' Compensation. Seventeen percent of farmworkers paid their healthcare costs using some other type of plan (3%) or a combination of employer-provided, individual, and/or government health plans (14%). The remaining six percent of workers either went to a public clinic that did not charge (5%) or they were billed by the health care provider but did not pay (1%) (see Exhibit 43).

**Exhibit 43. Who Paid Majority of Bill for California Farmworkers' Last Health Care Visit, 2003-2004**

	All farmworkers	Indigenous	US Citizen	Green Card	Unauthorized
<b>Paid bill out of own pocket</b>	41%	35%	37%	38%	46%
<b>MediCal/Medicare</b>	21%	31%	27%	21%	19%
<b>Public clinic, did not charge</b>	5%	11%	1%	3%	10%
<b>Employer-provided health plan</b>	11%	7%	13%	12%	8%
<b>Self/family bought individual health plan</b>	3%	0%	5%	4%	1%
<b>Other plan</b>	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%
<b>Combination of plans</b>	14%	10%	12%	18%	11%
<b>Billed, did not pay</b>	1%	3%	0%	0%	2%
<b>Workers' Compensation</b>	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%

### Barriers to Accessing Health Care

Farmworkers in California face a number of barriers to accessing health care in the U.S., several of which they spoke of when interviewed in 2003-2004. Predictably, workers' number-one barrier to getting the health care they need is that the costs are prohibitive; 83 percent said that health care is too expensive. Workers discussed a variety of other obstacles they encountered when they wanted to get health care, including poor treatment because they are undocumented (11%), language barriers (7%), feeling that providers do not understand their problems (5%) or make them feel unwelcome (3%), and other difficulties (10%) (see Exhibit 44).<sup>18</sup>

**Exhibit 44. Barriers to Accessing Health Care Faced by California Farmworkers, 2003-2004**

	All farmworkers	Indigenous	US Citizen	Green Card	Unauthorized
<b>Too expensive</b>	83%	66%	94%	91%	76%
<b>I'm undocumented</b>	11%	21%	1%	1%	19%
<b>They don't speak my language</b>	7%	13%	0%	4%	10%
<b>They don't understand my problems</b>	5%	5%	7%	2%	6%
<b>I don't feel welcomed</b>	3%	2%	0%	6%	3%
<b>Other</b>	10%	13%	13%	7%	11%

Interestingly, while more than nine out of ten California farmworkers with U.S. citizen or green card status named expense as a barrier to accessing health care (94% and 91% respectively), comparatively fewer unauthorized workers and those of indigenous origin stated the same (76% and 66 % respectively). This may be due to the fact that

<sup>18</sup> Multiple responses were possible.

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fewer of these farmworkers have sought health care in the U.S. and thus may not know just how expensive it is. Lack of documentation and language barriers were much greater concerns among unauthorized and indigenous individuals than they were for U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents.

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## Appendix: Statistical Procedures

This section describes the statistical procedures used to analyze NAWS data for this report. Further details on the statistical procedures can be obtained from the National Agricultural Workers Survey Web site at

<https://www.dol.gov/dol/asp/public/programs/agworker/naws.htm>.

### NAWS Weighting Procedure

According to the probability of inclusion, post-sampling weights are constructed taking into account the year, season and region in which the farmworker was sampled as well as the number of days per week worked by the farmworker.

### Determining Confidence Intervals

The confidence interval is the range within which the true value of the population mean is likely to fall. There is only one true population value and the only way to obtain that value is to measure everyone in the population. While this is an impossible feat, it is possible to use a sample of the population to calculate the likely range of the true value.

“Likely” is usually defined as 95% of the time. A 95% confidence interval means that one can be 95% sure that the interval contains the true population value. The values at each end of the interval are called the confidence limits. For example, the median age of the NAWS sample of California farmworkers during 2003-2004 is 32 and the 95% confidence limits are 30 and 34. This means there is a 95% chance that the median age of *all* farmworkers in California falls between 30 and 34.

Because the NAWS has a complete sampling design, confidence intervals were estimated using both the SAS and SUDAAN software packages.

**Table A 1. Means, Medians\*, Proportions, and Confidence Intervals for Continuous and Categorical Variables, NAWs 2003-2004**

Variable	Mean, Median, or Percentage	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
<b>FARM LABOR IN CALIFORNIA</b>			
California Farmworkers as Percent of U.S. Farm Labor Force	36%	20%	51%
California Farmworkers Employed in Fruits, Vegetables, or Horticulture as Percent of Nation	44%	28%	61%
<b>CROP</b>			
Field Crops	5%	3%	8%
Fruits and Nuts	46%	27%	66%
Horticulture	8%	2%	13%
Vegetables	40%	21%	58%
Other	1%	0%	2%
<b>TASK</b>			
Pre-harvest	21%	12%	29%
Harvest	38%	26%	51%
Post-harvest	11%	4%	18%
Semi-skilled	19%	11%	27%
Other	11%	7%	14%
<b>EMPLOYER</b>			
Grower	63%	55%	71%
Farm Labor Contractor	37%	29%	45%
<b>FARMWORK EXPERIENCE</b>			
Number of Years in Farmwork	10.9	10.3	11.4
Worked in Agriculture Before Coming to U.S.	64%	59%	70%
<b>PLANS TO CONTINUE IN FARMWORK</b>			
Less Than 1 Year	1%	0%	3%
One to Three Years	10%	7%	12%
Four to Five Years	8%	3%	12%
Over Five Years	5%	0%	11%
Over Five Years/As Long As I'm Able	72%	65%	80%
Other	4%	2%	6%
<b>NUMBER OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS DOING FARMWORK</b>			
None	71%	63%	79%
1	28%	20%	36%
2-3	1%	0%	1%

\*Medians are denoted with an asterisk (\*).



Additional Worker is Spouse	98%	96%	99%
Additional Worker is Child/Children	1%	0%	3%
Additional Workers are Spouse and Child/Children	1%	0%	2%
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>			
Owns Car/Truck	51%	44%	58%
<b>MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK</b>			
Drive Car	39%	33%	44%
Walk	2%	1%	3%
Ride with Others	28%	15%	41%
Public Transportation	0%	0%	0%
Labor Bus, Truck, Van	4%	0%	9%
“Raitero”	27%	19%	35%
Other	1%	0%	1%
<b>PAYMENT FOR RIDES TO WORK</b>			
None	14%	4%	24%
A Fee	49%	39%	59%
For Gas Only	38%	27%	48%
<b>WEEKLY PAYMENT FOR RIDES TO WORK</b>			
Less Than \$10	5%	2%	7%
\$10 to \$19	33%	16%	50%
\$20 to \$29	43%	33%	53%
\$30 or More	20%	0%	42%
<b>ORIGIN AND MIGRATION</b>			
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
U.S.	5%	2%	9%
Mexico	91%	86%	96%
Michoacan	26%	17%	34%
Guanajuato	14%	10%	18%
Jalisco	11%	7%	14%
Oaxaca	10%	4%	16%
Other	39%	27%	52%
Central America	4%	0%	10%
<b>FOREIGN-BORN</b>			
Foreign-born	95%	91%	98%
Mexican-born	96%	90%	100%
Non-Mexican born Latino	4%	0%	10%

<b>ETHNICITY/ORIGIN</b>			
Hispanic	99%	98%	100%
Indigenous	20%	15%	24%
<b>NUMBER OF YEARS IN U.S.</b>			
Number of Years in U.S.	11.1	10.4	11.7
2 years or less	22%	17%	26%
3-5 years	20%	14%	17%
6-9 years	12%	11%	15%
10-14 years	15%	13%	17%
15+ years	32%	30%	35%
<b>RECENT ARRIVALS</b>			
Newcomer (In U.S. Less Than 2 Years)	18%	14%	23%
Age	24*	21	27
Mexican-born	100%	100%	100%
Indigenous	38%	32%	44%
<b>IMMIGRATION STATUS</b>			
U.S. Citizen	10%	6%	14%
Green Card	33%	27%	38%
Work Authorization	1%	0%	1%
Unauthorized	57%	52%	61%
Newcomer and Unauthorized	99%	98%	100%
Indigenous and Unauthorized	85%	78%	92%
<b>MIGRATION</b>			
Non-migrant	67%	62%	72%
Migrant	33%	28%	38%
Shuttle Migrant	85%	78%	91%
Follow-the-Crop Migrant	15%	9%	22%
Newcomer and Migrant	97%	96%	99%
Indigenous and Migrant	52%	44%	60%
Foreign-born and Migrant	35%	30%	39%
Not an International Shuttle	71%	68%	75%
International Shuttle	29%	25%	32%
Newcomer and International Shuttle	97%	96%	99%
<b>TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Year-round	20%	8%	32%
Seasonal	61%	50%	71%
Don't Know	19%	12%	27%

\*Medians are denoted with an asterisk (\*).

<b>DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES</b>			
Age	32*	30	34
Age at Entry Into U.S.	20*	19	21
14-20 years old	13%	9%	16%
21-30 years old	32%	25%	39%
31-44 years old	38%	32%	43%
45+ years old	17%	15%	20%
Gender is Female	27%	20%	35%
Female is Hispanic	100%	100%	100%
Female is Foreign-born	94%	86%	100%
Age of Females	32*	30	36
Female is Married	72%	65%	78%
Female is a Parent	69%	52%	87%
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
Single	36%	32%	39%
Married	64%	60%	67%
Married and Lives with Spouse	72%	67%	77%
<b>FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION</b>			
Farmworker is a Parent	54%	50%	59%
Lives with Children	74%	69%	79%
Males	62%	58%	67%
Females	95%	92%	98%
Age of Parents	36*	34	37
Number of Children in Household	2*	2	2
1 or 2 Children	60%	55%	65%
3 to 7 Children	40%	35%	45%
Lives With Nuclear Family	51%	46%	56%
Males	40%	35%	44%
Females	82%	75%	89%
<b>PRIMARY LANGUAGE</b>			
Spanish	96%	95%	97%
English	2%	0%	3%
Indigenous	2%	0%	3%

\*Medians are denoted with an asterisk (\*).

<b>ABILITY TO READ IN PRIMARY LANGUAGE</b>			
Not at All	3%	2%	4%
A Little	13%	11%	15%
Somewhat	28%	22%	33%
Well	57%	49%	64%
<b>ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Not at All	53%	48%	57%
A Little	35%	33%	38%
Somewhat	5%	3%	7%
Well	7%	3%	10%
<b>ABILITY TO READ ENGLISH</b>			
Not at All	57%	51%	62%
A Little	32%	29%	35%
Somewhat	5%	3%	6%
Well	6%	2%	10%
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
Highest Grade Completed	6*	5	6
None	4%	3%	5%
1st-2nd	8%	6%	11%
3rd-6th	51%	47%	55%
7th-11th	27%	22%	31%
12th or higher	10%	7%	13%
Completed Highest Grade in U.S.	8%	4%	13%
Completed Highest Grade in Mexico	88%	81%	94%
Completed Highest Grade in Central America	4%	0%	10%
Any Adult Education	20%	16%	24%
English/ESL	13%	10%	16%
Citizenship	4%	2%	6%
High School Equivalency (GED)	5%	2%	8%
<b>POVERTY</b>			
Family Income Below the Poverty Line	22%	18%	26%
Single Farmworkers	18%	14%	22%
Families	24%	18%	30%

\*Medians are denoted with an asterisk (\*).

<b>PERSONAL INCOME</b>			
Less than \$10,000	24%	17%	31%
\$10,000-\$14,999	33%	27%	38%
\$15,000-\$24,999	20%	12%	29%
\$25,000 or more	4%	2%	6%
Don't Remember	1%	0%	3%
No Income in Past Year	18%	13%	22%
In U.S. Less Than 1 Year	71%	50%	92%
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>			
No Income in Past Year	17%	13%	21%
Less than \$10,000	13%	9%	17%
\$10,000-\$14,999	22%	18%	25%
\$15,000-\$24,999	28%	25%	31%
\$25,000 or more	19%	12%	25%
Don't Remember	2%	0%	3%
<b>AID RECEIVED</b>			
Unemployment insurance	37%	29%	45%
Use of Needs-Based Programs	30%	26%	35%
Food Stamps	4%	2%	6%
MediCal	26%	20%	32%
WIC	17%	13%	20%
Other social programs	3%	1%	6%
<b>LIVING QUARTERS</b>			
Single family home	62%	53%	71%
Apartment	29%	20%	37%
Mobile home	6%	4%	8%
Dormitory/Barracks	2%	0%	3%
Duplex/Triplex	1%	0%	1%
Off-farm (property not owned by employer)	96%	93%	99%
Off farm (property owned by employer)	1%	0%	2%
On farm	3%	0%	5%
<b>OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH</b>			
<b>PESTICIDE APPLICATION AND PESTICIDE TRAINING</b>			
Loaded, Mixed, or Applied Pesticides in Last 12 Months	5%	2%	8%
Indigenous	2%	0%	3%
Received Pesticide Training in Last 12 Months	86%	82%	91%

Indigenous	81%	69%	92%
<b>FIELD SANITATION</b>			
Employer Provides Clean Drinking Water and Disposable Cups Every Day	96%	92%	100%
Employer Provides a Toilet Every Day	99%	98%	100%
Employer Provides Water to Wash Hands Every Day	99%	98%	100%
<b>WORK-RELATED INJURIES (IN LAST 12 MONTHS)</b>			
At Least One Musculoskeletal Problem	24%	19%	29%
At Least One Skin Condition	12%	6%	17%
Watery or Itchy Eyes	16%	7%	25%
Made worse while doing farmwork	69%	54%	84%
Runny or Stuffy Nose	14%	6%	22%
Made worse while doing farmwork	52%	44%	60%
<b>HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE</b>			
<b>HEALTH HISTORY</b>			
Ever Been Informed by Doctor or Nurse of a Serious Health Condition	9%	5%	13%
<b>SMOKING</b>			
Smoked At Least 100 Cigarettes in Entire Life	20%	13%	27%
Cigarettes Per Day	6*	5	9
Less Than One	6%	0%	14%
At Least One	76%	56%	96%
Have Not Smoked in Last 12 Months	18%	21%	35%
<b>HEALTH INSURANCE</b>			
Farmworker Has Insurance	30%	18%	41%
U.S. Citizen	47%	29%	65%
Green Card	45%	30%	61%
Unauthorized	17%	8%	26%
Spouse Has Insurance	41%	30%	51%
U.S. Citizen	56%	31%	81%
Green Card	45%	35%	55%
Unauthorized	29%	17%	42%

\*Medians are denoted with an asterisk (\*).

Children Have Insurance	79%	72%	86%
U.S. Citizen	92%	90%	94%
Green Card	83%	76%	90%
Unauthorized	71%	60%	82%
<b>SOURCE OF FARMWORKER'S HEALTH INSURANCE</b>			
Farmworker/Family Pays All	4%	1%	7%
Farmworker/Family Pays Portion	25%	0%	57%
Farmworker's Employer	50%	23%	78%
Spouse's Employer	8%	4%	12%
Government Program	35%	8%	62%
Other	2%	0%	6%
<b>SOURCE OF SPOUSE'S HEALTH INSURANCE</b>			
Farmworker/Family Pays All	5%	1%	9%
Farmworker/Family Pays Portion	14%	0%	32%
Farmworker's Employer	30%	13%	46%
Spouse's Employer	20%	1%	40%
Government Program	44%	20%	68%
Other	1%	0%	3%
<b>SOURCE OF CHILDREN'S INSURANCE</b>			
Farmworker/Family Pays All	4%	2%	6%
Farmworker/Family Pays Portion	4%	1%	8%
Farmworker's Employer	13%	4%	21%
Spouse's Employer	5%	1%	9%
Government Program	76%	65%	87%
Other	2%	0%	4%
<b>WORKERS COMPENSATION</b>			
No	12%	7%	16%
Yes	65%	60%	71%
Don't Know	23%	19%	27%
<b>HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION</b>			
Accessed U.S. Health Care in Past 2 Years	49%	43%	54%
U.S. Citizen	86%	80%	91%
Green Card	63%	57%	70%
Unauthorized	33%	27%	40%
Indigenous	29%	17%	41%
Females	79%	71%	87%
Males	37%	33%	42%

<b>TYPE OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDER</b>			
Private Doctor/Private Clinic	51%	42%	60%
Migrant Health Clinic	7%	3%	12%
Dentist	16%	10%	21%
Other	1%	0%	1%
Community Health Center/Hospital/ER	25%	17%	34%
<b>WHO PAID MAJORITY OF COST FOR LAST HEALTH CARE VISIT</b>			
Paid Bill Out of Own Pocket	41%	33%	50%
MediCal/Medicare	21%	10%	33%
Public Clinic, Did Not Charge	5%	2%	9%
Employer-provided Health Plan	11%	4%	18%
Self/Family Bought Individual Health Plan	3%	1%	5%
Other Plan	3%	1%	5%
Combination of Plans	14%	0%	34%
Billed, Did Not Pay	1%	0%	2%
Workers' Compensation	1%	0%	2%
<b>BARRIERS TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE</b>			
Too expensive	83%	79%	87%
I'm undocumented	11%	2%	20%
They don't speak my language	7%	2%	13%
They don't understand my problems	5%	2%	8%
I don't feel welcomed	3%	0%	7%
Other	10%	2%	18%