Findings from the National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) 2011-2012

A Demographic and Employment Profile of United States Farmworkers

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Findings from the National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) 2011-2012

A Demographic Profile of United States Farmworkers

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the eleventh 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 2011 and 2012. These findings are based on data collected from face-to-face interviews with 3,025 crop farmworkers through the U.S. Department of Labor's National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2012. This report also summarizes 24-year trends in key demographics and employment characteristics of farmworkers. The trends analysis is based on more than 57,000 crop farmworkers interviewed for the NAWS since fiscal year 1989.

Birthplace, Ethnicity, and Race

Sixty-four percent of hired farmworkers interviewed in fiscal years 2011-2012 were born in Mexico, 29 percent were born in the United States, 6 percent were born in Central America or South America, and a small portion (1%) originated from various other regions, including the Caribbean, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. Seventy-six percent of all farmworkers were Hispanic. Among U.S.-born workers, 18 percent were Hispanic. In terms of race, 41 percent of farmworkers self-identified as White, 3 percent as American Indian or Alaska Native, and 2 percent as Black or African American. Fifty-four percent of respondents categorized their race with an open-ended "other" response. Six percent of farmworkers were identified as indigenous.

Employment Eligibility and Number of Years in the Unites States

Just more than half of all farmworkers in 2011-2012 had work authorization (52%): 33 percent were U.S. citizens, 18 percent were legal permanent residents, and 1 percent had work authorization through some other visa program. Among citizens, 91 percent were born in the United States and 9 percent were naturalized citizens.

On average, foreign-born farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 first came to the United States 16 years before being interviewed. Most respondents had been in the United States at least 5 years, with 42 percent arriving 5 to 14 years prior to their NAWS interview and 46 percent arriving 15 years or more prior. Newcomers, those first arriving to the United States within a year of their NAWS interview, comprised only two percent of the hired crop labor force. Eighty-three percent of farmworkers were settled workers and 17 percent were migrants.

Demographics and Family Composition

Males comprised 71 percent of the hired crop labor force in 2011-2012. Farmworkers were relatively young, their average age being 37. Forty-seven percent of workers were under the age of 35, 41 percent were ages 35 to 54, and 12 percent were age 55 or older.

Fifty-eight percent of farmworkers were married, 36 percent were single, and 7 percent were separated, divorced, or widowed. More than half of the workers had children (54%), and at the time they were interviewed, farmworker parents had an average of 2 minor children living in their households. Sixty-six percent of parents had 1 or 2 children, 22 percent had 3 children, and 12 percent had 4 or more children.

Forty-three percent of farmworkers were living apart from all nuclear family members at the time of their interview. Seventy-four percent of the unaccompanied were single workers without children, 21 percent were parents, and 5 percent had a spouse but no children.

Language and Education

In 2011-2012, 69 percent of farmworkers said that Spanish was the language in which they are most comfortable conversing, 29 percent said English was, and 1 percent reported an indigenous language. The average level of formal education completed by farmworkers was 8th grade. Four percent of workers reported that they had no formal schooling and 38 percent reported that they completed the 6th grade or lower. Nineteen percent of workers said they completed grade 7, 8, or 9, and 25 percent said they completed grade 10, 11, or 12. Fourteen percent of workers reported completing some education beyond high school. Thirty-four percent of workers reported having taken at least one adult education class in the United States

In rating their English language skills, 27 percent of farmworkers reported that they could not speak English "at all", 39 percent said they could speak English "a little" or "somewhat", and 33 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 32 percent said that they could read English "well".

Housing

Fifty-five percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 reported that they lived in housing they rented from someone other than their employer, 26 percent of workers said they lived in a home owned by themselves or a family member, and 1 percent said they paid rent for housing provided by the government, a charity, or other organization. Seventeen percent of workers lived in employer-provided housing: 13 percent received it free of charge, 2 percent paid rent either directly or via payroll deduction, and 2 percent had other arrangements with their employers that were not specified.

More than half of all farmworkers reported living in some type of detached, single-family home (56%), 22 percent said they lived in a mobile home, 18 percent lived in an apartment, and 5 percent lived in various other types of housing including duplexes or triplexes, dormitories or barracks, and motels or hotels. Twenty-eight percent of farmworkers lived in "crowded" dwellings, defined as housing units in which the number of persons per room was greater than 1.0.

Seventy-two percent of workers lived fewer than 25 miles from their current farm job, 13 percent lived between 25 and 49 miles from work, 3 percent lived between 50 and 75 miles from work, and less than 1 percent lived 75 or more miles from work. Fifty-seven percent of workers drove a car to work, 19 percent rode with a "raitero", and 5 percent took a labor bus.

Job Characteristics and Employment History

In 2011-2012, 90 percent of farmworkers were employed directly by growers and 10 percent were employed by farm labor contractors. At the time of interview, nearly equal proportions of farmworkers were working in fruit and nut crops (29%), vegetable crops (27%), and horticulture (24%). Another 17 percent of respondents were working in field crops and 2 percent were working in mixed crops. Thirty-three percent of farmworkers were performing pre-harvest tasks,

20 percent were harvesting crops, 19 percent were performing post-harvest activities, and 28 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 191 days of farm work. Workers worked an average of 5 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 (85%), and workers reported earning an average of $9.31 per hour.

Forty-seven percent of farmworkers said that they were covered by Unemployment Insurance if they were to lose their current job, 56 percent said they would receive workers' compensation if they were injured at work or became ill as a result of their work, and 21 percent reported that their employer offered health insurance for injury or illness suffered while not on the job.

Farmworkers in 2011-2012 worked for an average of 1 U.S. farm employer in the 12 months prior to being interviewed. Eighty-two percent of workers reported having worked for only 1 farm employer in the previous 12 months, 12 percent worked for 2 employers, and 6 percent had 3 or more farm employers. At the time of interview, farmworkers had been employed by their current farm employer for an average of six 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 of not working while living in the United States, and no time abroad during the previous year) and they worked 50 or more weeks the previous year. Workers spent an average of seven weeks employed in non-farm work, two weeks abroad, and nine weeks living in the United States but not working. Twenty-seven percent of farmworkers held at least 1 non-farm job in the previous 12 months. Respondents who held a non-farm job worked an average of 25 weeks in non-farm employment. The majority of farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 expected to continue doing farm work for at least 5 years (76%).

Income and Assets

Farmworkers' mean income from agricultural employment the previous year was in the range of $15,000 to $17,499, and their median income from agricultural employment was in the range of $12,500 to $14,999. Nineteen percent of workers earned less than $10,000 from agricultural employment during the previous calendar year, 36 percent had earnings of $10,000 to $19,999, 18 percent earned 20,000 to 29,999, and 6 percent earned $30,000 or more. Seventeen 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 $17,500 to $19,999. Forty-two percent of farmworkers reported total family income of less than $20,000, 26 percent said their family income was $20,000 to $29,999, and 22 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 United States (64%), usually a vehicle. Seventeen percent of farmworkers either owned or were in the process of buying a home in the United States.

In 2011-2012, 17 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. Fifteen percent of households received payments from Unemployment Insurance, one percent received payments from disability insurance, and another one percent received Social Security payments. Forty-four 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 (35%), WIC, (16%) food stamps (15%), and public health clinics (8%).

Health Care

Thirty-two percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 reported that they had health insurance. Among them, 37 percent said their employer provided the insurance, 23 percent reported that they had insurance provided by the government, 19 percent said that they or their spouse paid for insurance themselves, 8 percent reported that they had insurance under their spouse's employer's plan, and 21 percent identified some other source. Among workers with spouses, 38 percent said their spouse had health insurance, and among workers with children, 84 percent reported that all or at least some of their children had health insurance.

Sixty-one percent of farmworkers used a health care provider in the United States sometime in the last two years. The last time they visited a health care provider, 39 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, 14 percent saw a dentist, and 11 percent went to a hospital.

Nearly half of farmworkers paid for their last health care visit out of their own pockets (47%), 14 percent said the majority of the cost was covered by health insurance that they or their family had purchased themselves, 13 percent of workers reported that the cost was covered by health insurance provided by their employer. Eighteen percent of workers stated that they had Medicaid or Medicare, or that they went to a pubic clinic that did not charge for the visit, and the remaining nine 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 (31%).

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 57,000 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).

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 3,025 crop workers interviewed between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2012. It is organized into nine chapters, each beginning with a summary of the chapter's key findings. The report also contains three appendices: Appendix A describes the procedures used to select the sample, Appendix B displays a map of the NAWS migrant streams, and Appendix C contains a table of the percentages and means 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 United States 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 United States, 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 UNITED STATES; WORK AUTHORIZATION; INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC MIGRANTS

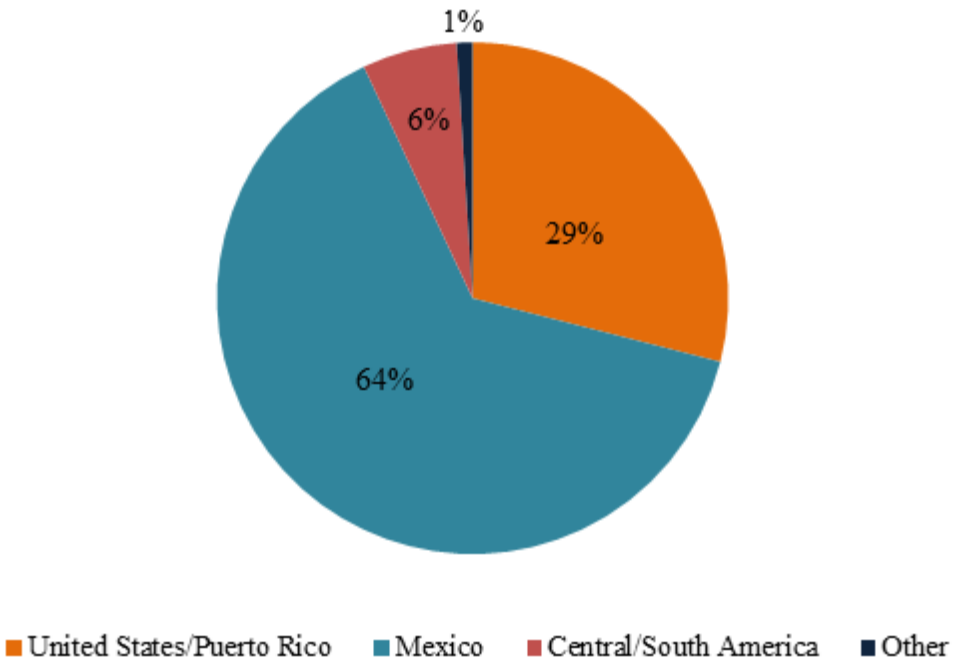
Summary of Findings:

- Nearly two-thirds of hired farmworkers were born in Mexico (64%).
- Seventy-six percent of all farmworkers were Hispanic. Among U.S.-born workers, 18 percent were Hispanic.
- Forty-one percent of farmworkers self-identified as White, three percent as American Indian or Alaska Native, and two percent as Black or African American. Fifty-four percent of respondents categorized their race with an open-ended "other" response.
- Six percent of farmworkers were identified as indigenous.
- Just more than half of all farmworkers had work authorization (52%).
- The vast majority of farmworkers were settled workers (83%); 17 percent of farmworkers were migrant.
- Newcomers to the United States comprised only two percent of the hired crop labor force.

Place of Birth

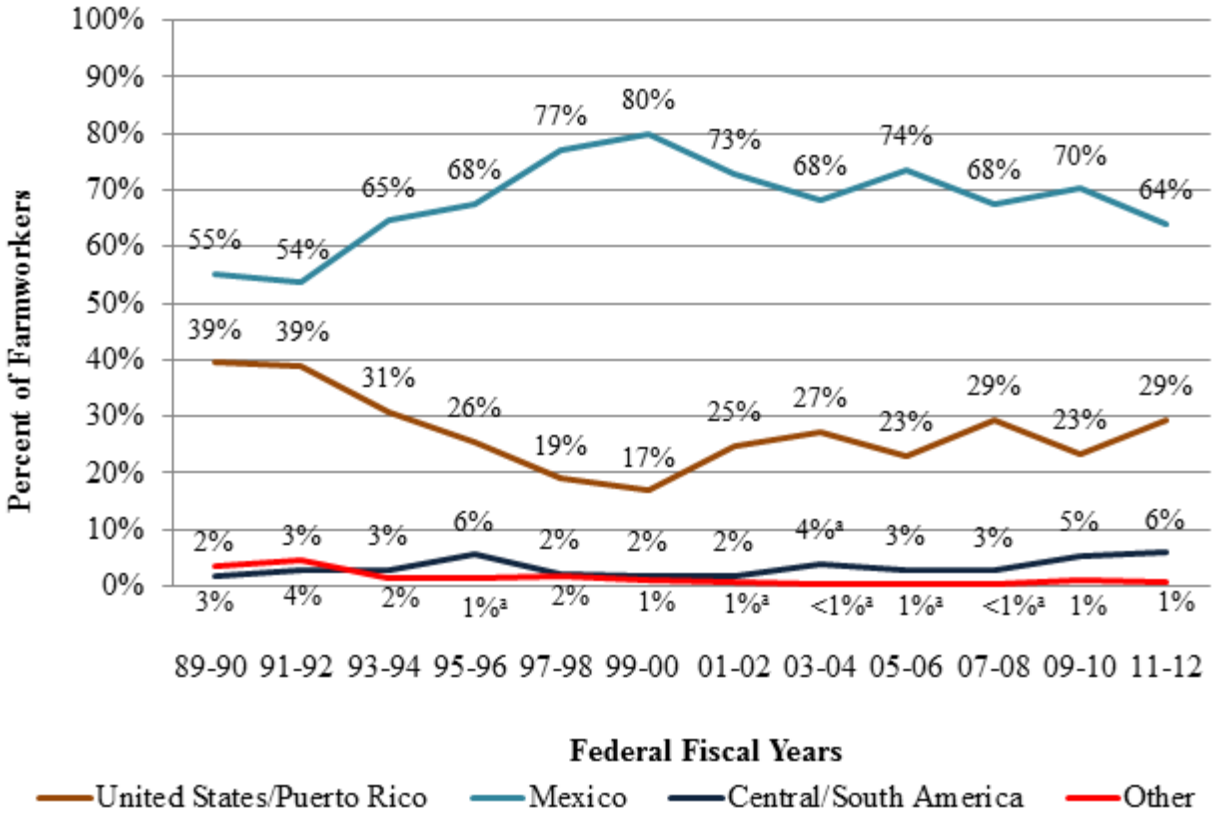
Nearly two-thirds of the hired farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 were born in Mexico (64%) and approximately 3 in 10 workers were born in the Unites States (29%). Six percent of farmworkers were born in Central America or South America, and a small portion (1%) originated from various other regions, including the Caribbean, Asia, and the Pacific Islands (figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1: Place of Birth, 2011-2012



Mexico-born workers have comprised the majority of the crop labor force since the NAWS began in 1989. In fiscal years 1989-1990, 55 percent of farmworkers were born in Mexico, 39 percent were born in the United States, 2 percent were born in Central American or South American countries, and 3 percent were born in other countries. By 1999-2000, Mexico-born workers represented fully 80 percent of the crop labor force while those born in the United States declined to 17 percent, workers from Central or South America represented 2 percent, and those from other countries represented 1 percent. In 2001-2002, the proportion of farmworkers born in Mexico dropped to 73 percent and then fluctuated between 68 and 74 percent over the following decade. At the same time, workers born in the United States rose to 29 percent of the crop labor force, those from Central or South America rose to 6 percent, and workers from all other countries remained at 1 percent (figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2: Place of Birth, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012



[a] Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.[1]

Ethnicity and Race

Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors.[2] 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 United States, or those who have been in the United States for several years, may have a better understanding of the U.S-based ethnicity label system.

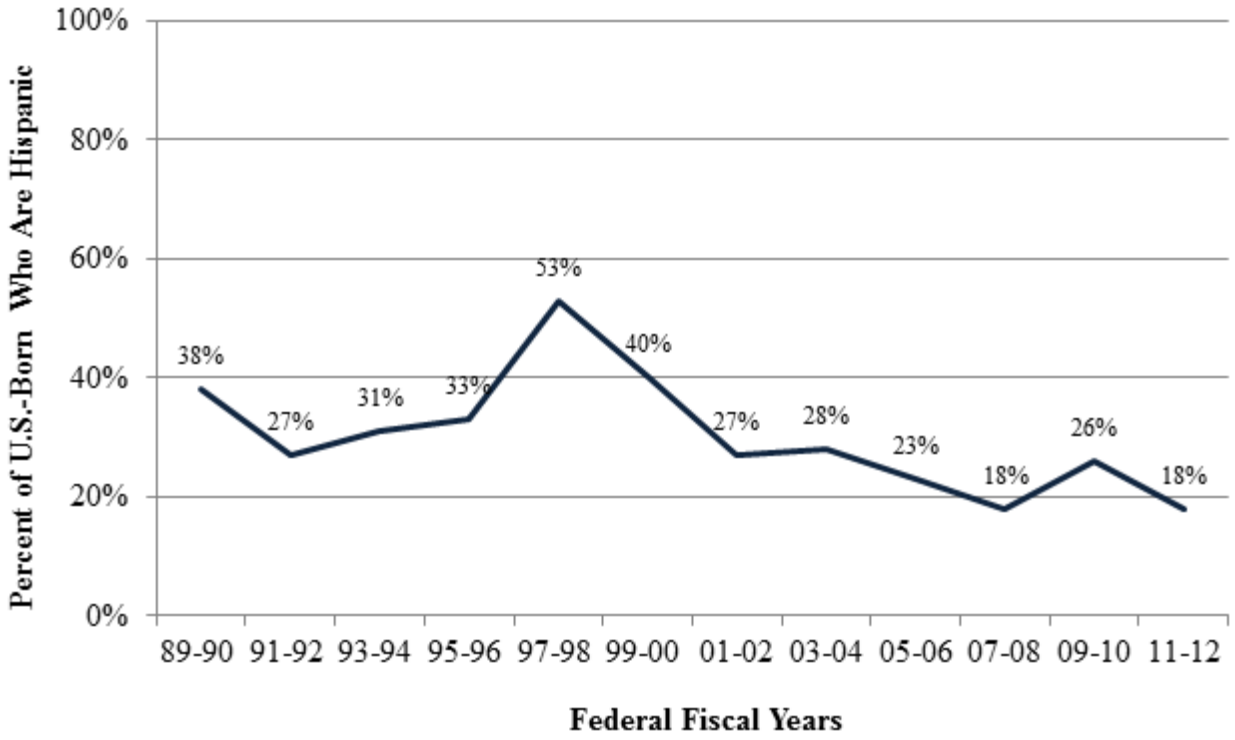
To capture Hispanic identity, farmworkers were asked to indicate which of a variety of categories covering most Hispanic sub-groups best described them. Seventy-six percent of workers identified themselves as members of a Hispanic group: 62 percent as Mexican, 6 percent as Mexican-American, less than 1 percent as either Chicano or Puerto Rican, and 7 percent as other Hispanic. Among U.S.-born workers, 18 percent self-identified as Hispanic: 11 percent as Mexican-American, 3 percent as Mexican, 1 percent as Puerto Rican, another 1 percent as Chicano, and 2 percent as other Hispanic.

[1] 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.

[2] 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).

The proportion of U.S.-born farmworkers identifying as Hispanic was twice as large in 1989-1990, at 38 percent, and increased to a peak of 53 percent in 1997-1998. The share of U.S.-born workers identifying as Hispanic has dropped substantially since then, to its 2011-2012 level of 18 percent (figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3: Percent of U.S.-Born Farmworkers Who Are Hispanic, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012

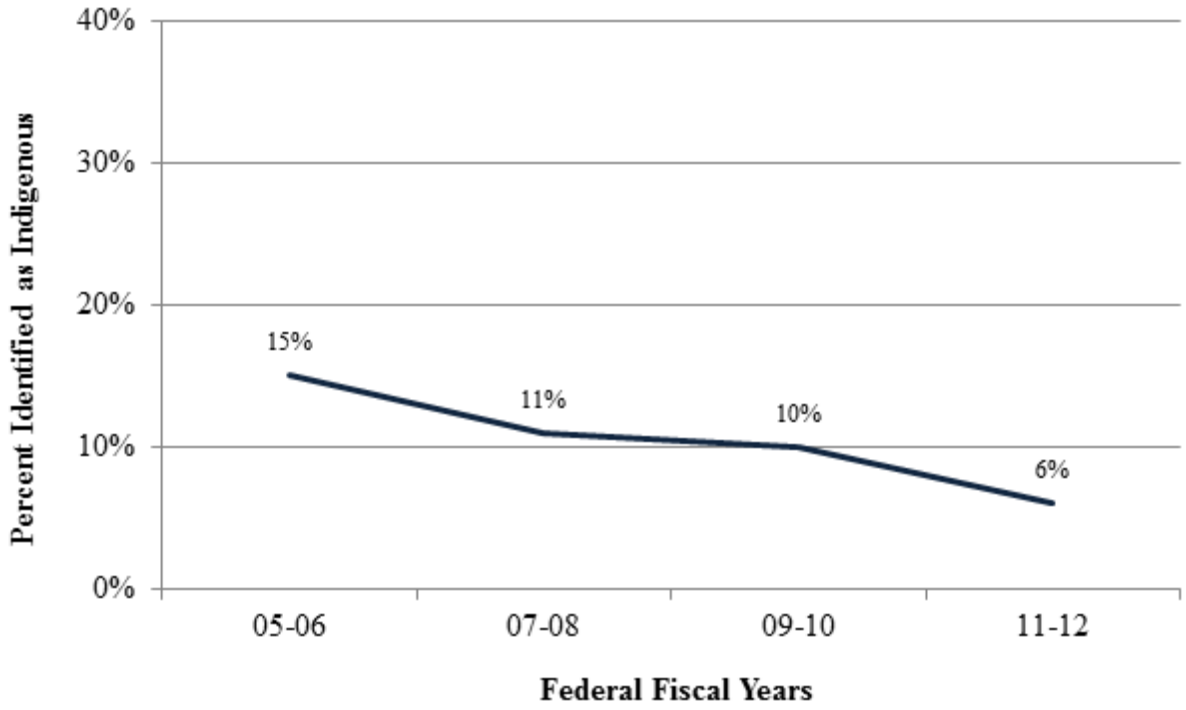


Farmworker respondents were also asked to indicate the race with which they identify. Respondents had the opportunity to choose one or more race categories from the standard list required by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Forty-one percent of all respondents in 2011-2012 self-identified as White, 3 percent as American Indian or Alaska Native, and 2 percent as Black or African American. More than half of respondents gave an answer that was not on the standard list (54%). Among them, 73 percent classified their race as Latino or Hispanic (including Latino/a, Hispanic, Hispano/a, Mexican, Mexicano/a, Mexican-American, and Chicano), 15 percent referenced their complexion (including moreno/a and café), 4 percent identified with their Central American origin (Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, and Salvadoran), 1 percent identified with an indigenous group, and 6 percent provided a variety of other responses (examples include Black/African, Caucasian, "normal", and Spanish).

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. In 2011-2012, 6 percent of NAWS respondents were identified as indigenous, compared to 15 percent in 2005-2006 (figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4: Percent of Farmworkers Identified as Indigenous, 2005-2006 through 2011-2012



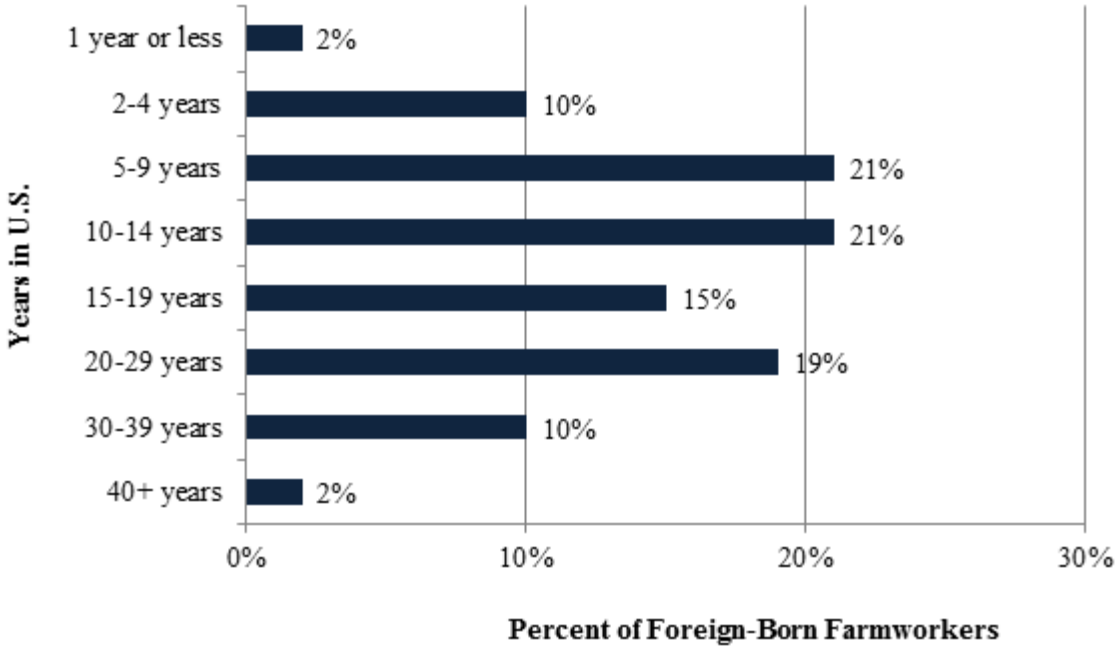
Foreign-born Workers' First Arrival to the United States

While not a measure of continued residence, data on the month and year a foreign-born farmworker first entered the United States provides some information about migration histories. For example, time in the United States since first arrival to the United States can serve as a measure of attachment to the farm workforce.

On average, foreign-born farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 first came to the United States 16 years before being interviewed. Most respondents had been in the United States at least 5 years, with 42 percent arriving 5 to 14 years prior to their NAWS interview and 46 percent arriving 15 years or more prior. Approximately two percent of farmworkers first arrived in the United States within a year of their NAWS interview (figure 1.5).

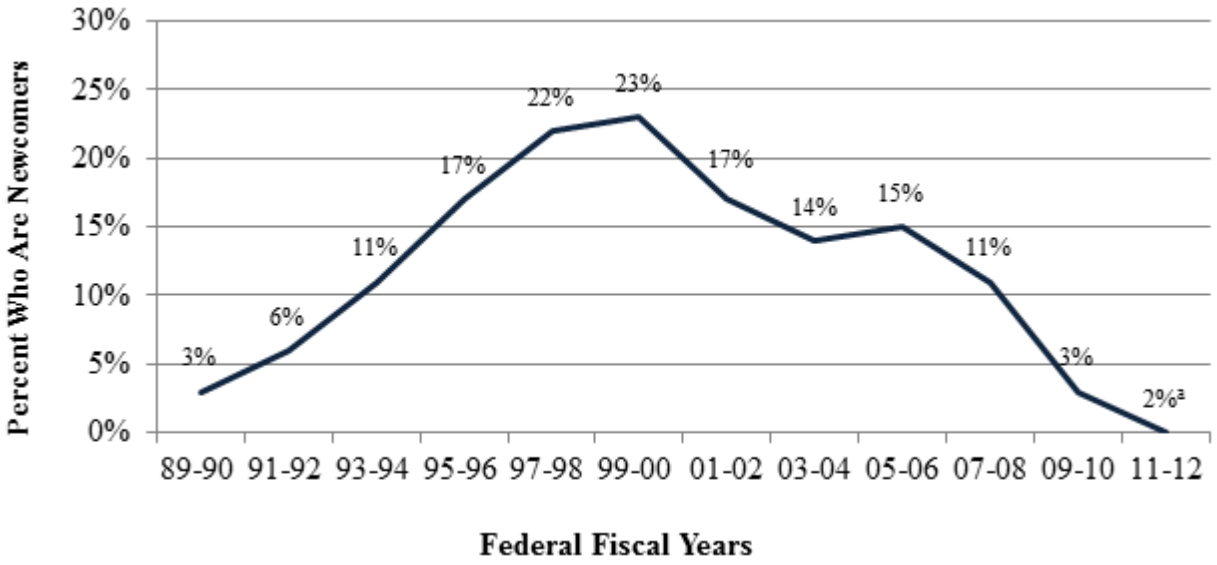
[3] Gabbard, S., Kissam, E., Glasnapp, J., Nakamoto, J., Saltz, R., Carroll, D. J., & Georges, A. (November, 2012). *Identifying Indigenous Mexicans and Central Americans in Surveys (http://www.eventscribe.com/2012/ASAH2R/assets/pdf/49938.pdf)* . International Conference on Methods for Surveying and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

Figure 1.5: Years Since First Arrival to United States, 2011-2012



Farmworkers who first arrived in the United States in the year predating their interview were "newcomers". The proportion of workers in this group was the greatest in 1999-2000, at 23 percent, and has been declining steadily since. Newcomers comprised 15 percent of workers in 2005-2006 and only 2 percent in 2011-2012 (figure 1.6).

Figure 1.6: Percent of Farmworkers Who Were Newcomers to the United States, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012



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

Foreign-born NAWS respondents were asked to report where they lived (state, department, or province) before coming to the United States. Among Mexico-born workers interviewed in 2011-2012, the majority came from the states of Guanajuato (19%), Michoacán (16%), Jalisco (9%), Oaxaca (8%), and Guerrero (7%). The greatest proportion of Mexico-born farmworkers originated from the Western Central region (44%), 28 percent came from Northern Mexico, and another 28 percent came from Southern Mexico[4].

The proportion of those coming to the United States from Southern Mexico has tripled over the last two decades. In 1991-1992, fewer than 1 in 10 Mexico-born workers was from the Southern region (9%). By 2011-2012, the share from Southern Mexico had grown to 28 percent. At the same time, the proportion of Mexico-born workers coming to the United States from the Northern region decreased by 10 percentage points (from 38% in 1991-1992 to 28% in 2011-2012) and the proportion coming from the Western Central region decreased by 7 percentage points (from 51% in 1991-1992 to 44% in 2011-2012). See figure 1.7.

Figure 1.7: Mexico Sending Regions, 1991-1992 through 2011-2012

Federal Fiscal Years	Northern Mexico	Western Central Mexico	Southern Mexico	Other Mexico Regions
1991-1992[a]	38%	51%	9%	2%
1993-1994	47%	43%	10%	1%
1995-1996	43%	41%	15%	2%
1997-1998	38%	41%	20%	1%
1999-2000	30%	48%	21%	1%
2001-2002	33%	46%	20%	1%[b]
2003-2004	31%	41%	27%	1%[b]
2005-2006	27%	45%	28%	<1%[b]
2007-2008	24%	49%	27%	<1%[b]
2009-2010	32%	39%	29%	-[c]
2011-2012	28%	44%	28%	-[c]

[a] The collection of data on the state/department/province in which respondents lived before coming to the United States began in 1991.
[b] Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.
[c] Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 percent are suppressed.

Work Authorization

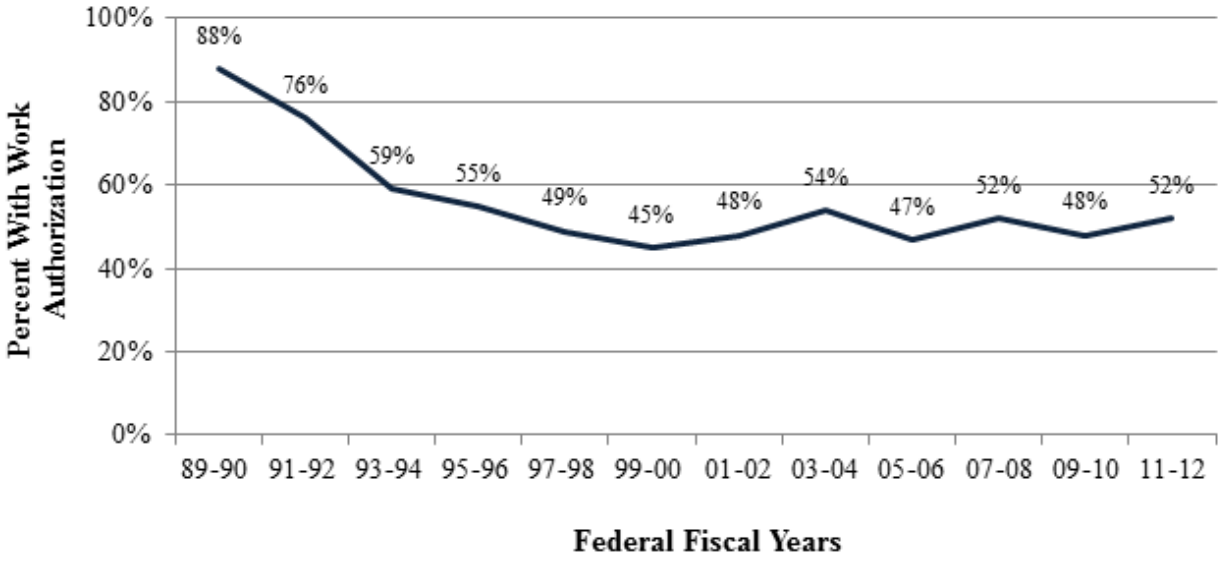
A series of related questions in the survey provides a picture of whether foreign-born respondents have work authorization. These questions address the foreign-born worker's existing status (citizen, legal permanent resident, border crossing-card holder, applicant for residency, temporary visa holder, or unauthorized) and, when applicable, the date and program under which

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

the individual applied for legal status. In addition, each foreign-born respondent is asked whether he or she has authorization to work in the United States. 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-two percent of the hired crop labor force had work authorization in 2011-2012, an increase of 4 percentage points over those with work authorization in 2009-2010 (48%). This contrasts sharply with 1989-1990 and 1991-1992, when more than three-quarters of farmworkers were work-authorized. The greatest decline in those with work authorization occurred between 1991-1992 and 1993-1994, dropping a full 17 percentage points, from 76 percent to 59 percent. In recent years there has been some fluctuation in the proportion of the crop labor force having work authorization, but it has remained at around half for the past decade (figure 1.8).

Figure 1.8: Percent of Farmworkers With Work Authorization, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012



U.S. citizens comprised one-third (33%) of the crop labor force in 2011-2012. Among citizens, 9 out of 10 were born in the United States (91%), and 1 in 10 (9%) was a naturalized citizen. The remainder of the work authorized population consisted mainly of legal permanent residents (18%). One percent of workers had work authorization through some other visa program.

Migrant Farmworkers

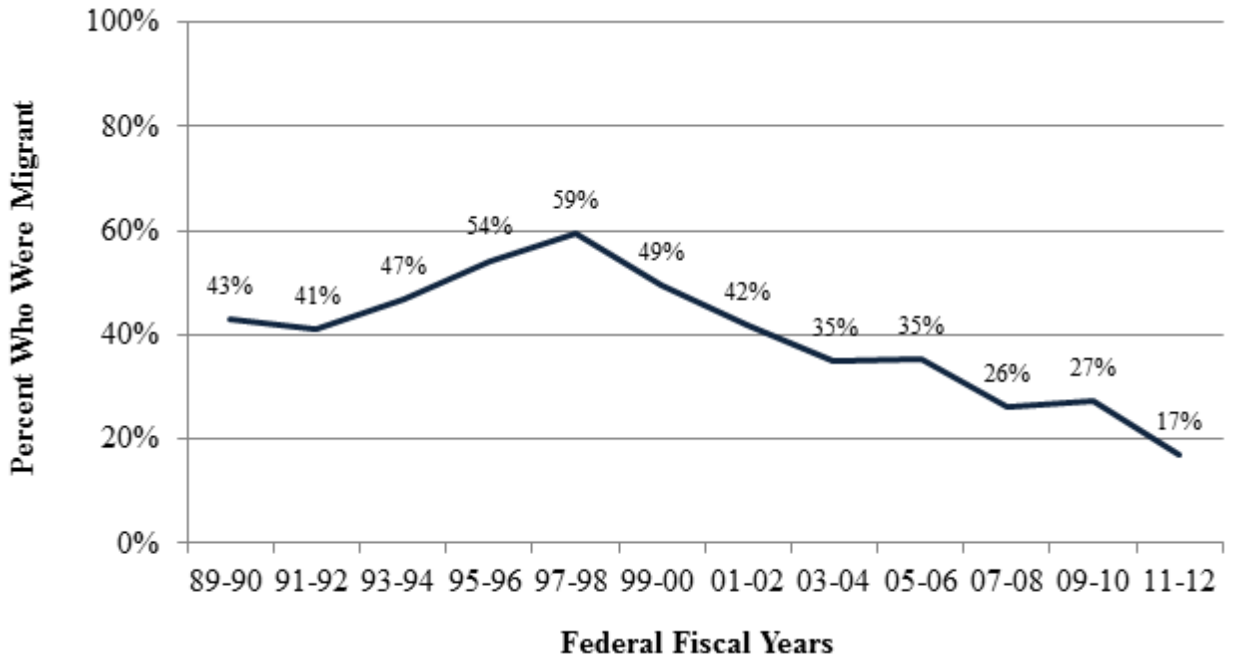
The definition of "migrant" has varied across Federal government agencies and programs that provide services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers. The NAWS has defined a migrant as a person who reported jobs that were at least 75 miles apart or who reported moving more than 75 miles to obtain a farm job during a 12-month period[5].

[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

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.

Migrants comprised 17 percent of farmworkers in 2011-2012. This represents less than half the share of farmworkers who migrated for work in 1989-1990, when migrants comprised 43 percent of the crop labor force. The percentage of migrant workers grew steadily from 1989-1990 through 1997-1998, when it reached a peak of 59 percent, then decreased by more than half over the following ten years, to 26 percent in 2007-2008. The share of farmworkers who migrated for work continued to decline through 2011-2012, to 17 percent (figure 1.9).

Figure 1.9: Percent of Farmworkers Who Were Migrant, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012



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 United

months prior to that. In 2011-2012, 19 percent of farm workers reported that they traveled to another city to do farm work sometime during the previous 24 months.

States 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).

Among migrant farmworkers in 2011-2012, 54 percent were domestic migrants, 34 percent were international migrants, and 12 percent were newcomers. Consistent with the downward trend in the share of crop farmworkers who were newcomers, reported above, the share of migrant workers who were newcomers dropped as well, from 42 percent in 2007-2008 to 12 percent in 2011-2012. At the same time, the proportion of migrants who were domestic migrants more than doubled, from 25 percent in 2007-2008 to 62 percent in 2011-2012.

In 2011-2012, 34 percent of migrant farmworkers were international shuttle migrants and fewer than 1 percent were international follow-the-crop migrants. The proportion of international shuttle migrants was greatest in 1989-1990, at 41 percent of migrant workers. It dropped to 30 percent by 1999-2000, then fluctuated between approximately one-quarter and one-third of migrant workers between 2001-2002 and 2011-2012. The share of international follow-the-crop migrants, on the other hand, has decreased with each fiscal year, from 13 percent in 1989-1990 to less than 1 percent in 2011-2012. While the share of international migrants was on the decline, the share of domestic migrants was growing. The proportion of migrant workers who were domestic shuttle migrants nearly doubled between 1989-1990 and 2011-2012 (from 16% to 30%). The share of migrants who were domestic follow-the-crop migrants decreased sharply between 1989-1990 and 2007-2008 (from 20% to 12%), then more than doubled to one-quarter of migrant workers in 2009-2010 and remained steady at 24 percent in 2011-2012 (figure 1.10).

Figure 1.10: Distribution of Migrant Types (As Percent of Migrants), 1989-1990 through 2011-2012

Federal Fiscal Years	Migrant Newcomers	International Shuttle Migrants	International FTC Migrants	Domestic Shuttle Migrants	Domestic FTC Migrants	Total Migrants
1989-1990	8%	41%	13%	16%	21%	100%
1991-1992	15%	37%	10%	15%	22%	100%
1993-1994	23%	29%	10%	18%	20%	100%
1995-1996	31%	29%	7%	17%	16%	100%
1997-1998	34%	30%	8%	12%	14%	100%
1999-2000	40%	30%	5%	11%	12%	100%
2001-2002	39%	29%	5%	13%	14%	100%
2003-2004	39%	24%	3%	16%	17%	100%
2005-2006	42%	27%	4%[a]	15%	12%	100%
2007-2008	42%	31%	2%[a]	13%	12%	100%
2009-2010	11%	23%	4%	37%	25%	100%
2011-2012	12%[a]	34%	<1%[a]	30%	24%	100%

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

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-one percent of farmworkers were men.
- Farmworkers were relatively young: their average age was 37.
- More than half of farmworkers were married (58%) and more than half had children (54%).
- Forty-three percent of farmworkers were living apart from all nuclear family members at the time of their interview. Seventy-four percent of the unaccompanied were single workers without children, 21 percent were parents, and 5 percent had a spouse but no children.

Gender and Age

In 2011-2012, 7 out of 10 farmworkers were male (71%). Farmworkers were relatively young, with an average age of 37. Nearly half of all workers were under the age of 35 (47%), 2 percent were younger than 18. Twelve percent of farmworkers in 2011-2012 were age 55 or older (figure 2.1).

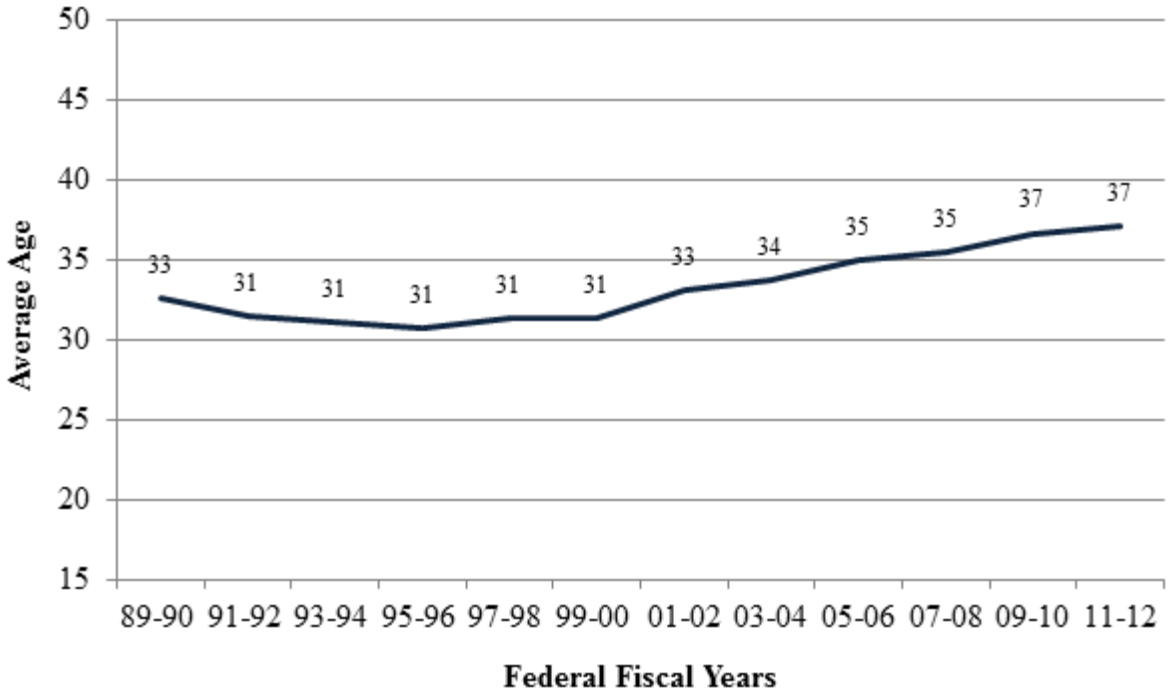
Figure 2.1: Age Distribution of Farmworkers, 2011-2012

Age Group	Percent of Farmworkers
14-17	2%[a]
18-21	9%
22-24	8%
25-34	28%
35-44	23%
45-50	11%
51-54	7%
55-64	10%
65+	1%

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

Although farmworkers were young in general, the average age of those interviewed in 2011-2012 was higher than it was for workers interviewed at any other time since 1989-1990. The average age of farmworkers in 1989-1990 was 33 and declined to a low of 31 in 1995-1996. It remained at 31 through 1999-2000, and then rose steadily over each two-year period, to a high of 37 in 2011-2012 (figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Average Age of Farmworkers, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012



In 2011-2012, males were slightly younger than females (an average of 37 and 38 years of age respectively), unauthorized workers were younger than authorized workers (an average of 34 and 40 years of age respectively), and newcomers were younger than workers arriving to the United States one year or more prior to being interviewed (an average of 30 and 37 years of age respectively).

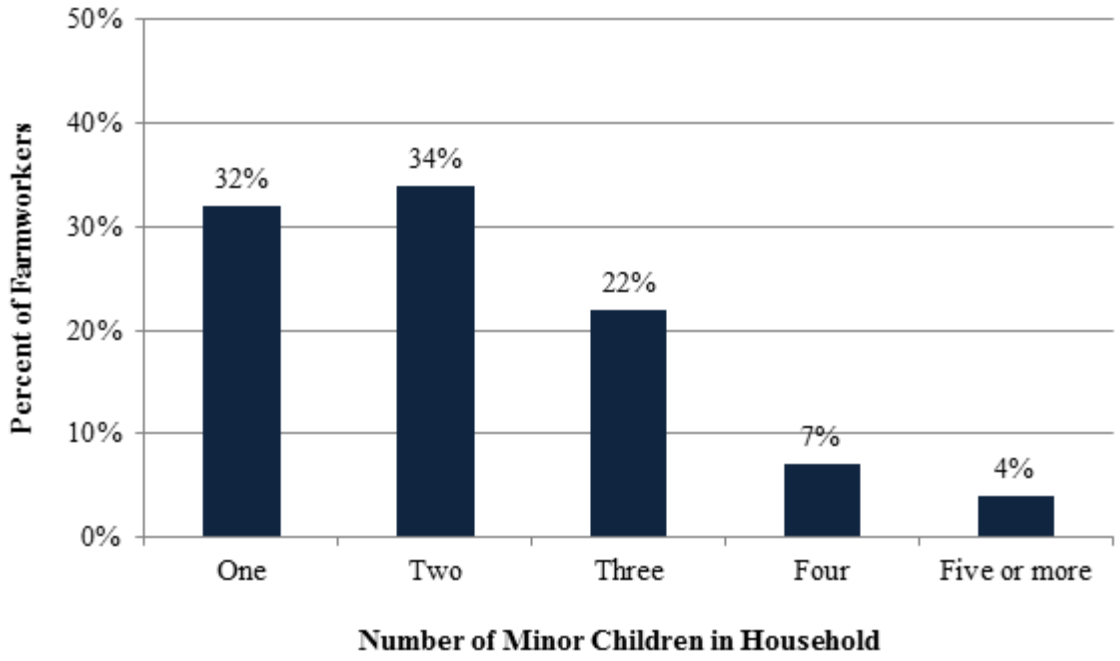
Marital Status and Family Type

Nearly 3 out of 5 (58%) farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 were married, 36 percent were single, and 7 percent were separated, divorced, or widowed. More than half of the workers had children (54%) and 13 percent were married with no children. Among parents, 83 percent were married, 11 percent were single, and 6 percent were separated, divorced, or widowed.

Children and Household Structure

In 2011-2012, farmworker parents had an average of 2 minor children living in their households at the time they were interviewed. Two-thirds of parents had 1 or 2 children (32% and 34% respectively), 22 percent had 3 children, 8 percent had 4 children, and 4 percent had 5 or more children (figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Number of Minor Children of Farmworkers, 2011-2012



Farmworker parents had mostly young children in their households. Forty-one percent had children under the age of 6, 44 percent had children ages 6-13, and 26 percent had children ages 14-17. Twenty-two percent of parents resided with only some of their minor children and 20 percent of parents were living apart from all of their minor children.

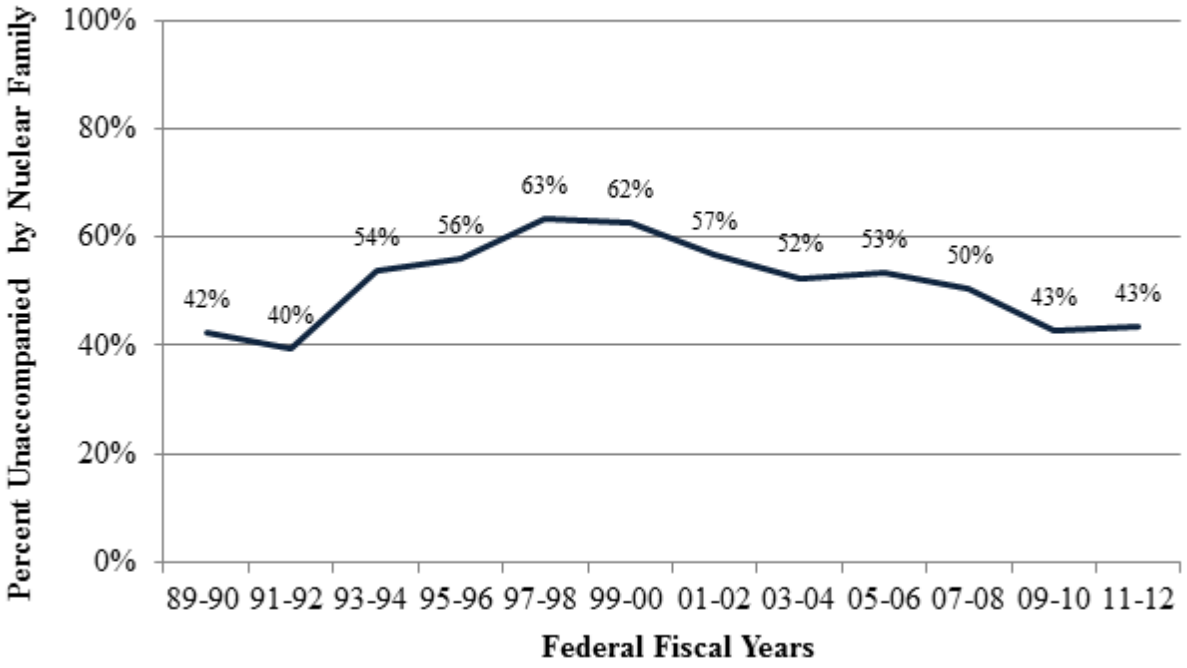
Migrant parents were much more likely to be living away from all their minor children than were settled parents. More than half of migrant parents reported living apart from all their children at the time they were interviewed (52%), compared to 14 percent of settled parents who reported the same.

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] In 2011-2012, 43 percent of all farmworkers were unaccompanied by nuclear family. Men were more than twice as likely as women to be unaccompanied (51% and 24% respectively). The majority of the unaccompanied were single workers without children (74%), 21 percent were parents, and 5 percent had a spouse but no children.

The proportion of farmworkers unaccompanied by nuclear family in 2011-2012 (43%) was nearly equal to what it was in 1989-1990 (42%). The share of unaccompanied workers increased by more than 20 percentage points over the first 12 years of the NAWS (to nearly two-thirds of all farmworkers and nearly three-quarters of male farmworkers in 1997-1998 and 1999-2000), then declined steadily over the next 12 years, to its current level (figure 2.4).

[6] Farmworkers under the age of 18 who live with a sibling are "accompanied".

Figure 2.4: Percent of Farmworkers Unaccompanied by Nuclear Family, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012



Among farmworker parents in 2011-2012, all mothers (100%) and nearly three-quarters of fathers (74%) were accompanied by at least some nuclear family members. Similarly, among married workers without children, 94 percent of women and 78 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:

- Sixty-nine percent of workers reported that Spanish is their primary language.
- The average level of formal education completed by farmworkers was 8th grade.
- Thirty-four percent of workers reported having taken at least one adult education class in the United States.
- Thirty-three percent of workers reported that they could speak English "well" and 27 percent said "not at all". Thirty-two percent reported that they could read English "well" while 38 percent said "not at all".

Primary Language

In 2011-2012, more than two-thirds of workers said that Spanish was the language in which they are most comfortable conversing (69%), 29 percent said English was, and 1 percent reported an indigenous[7,8] language. The proportion of workers with Spanish as their primary language was greatest in 1999-2000, at 85 percent. It declined steadily through 2007-2008 to 71 percent, rose 5 percentage points in 2009-2010 to 76 percent, then dropped to 69 percent in 2011-2012. The share of workers who report English as their primary language has been on the rise since 1999-2000, when it was 13 percent. The percentage increased steadily through 2007-2008 to 27 percent, dipped 5 percentage points in 2009-2010 to 22 percent, then rose again in 2011-2012 to a near-high of 29 percent. The proportion of farmworkers whose primary language is an indigenous language has been on the decline in recent years. The share of these workers was greatest in 2005-2006, at 3 percent. It dropped to 2 percent in 2007-2008 and 2009-2010, then to 1 percent in 2011-2012 (figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Distribution of Primary Language, 1999-2000 through 2011-2012

Federal Fiscal Years	English	Spanish	Indigenous	Other
1999-2000	13%	85%	<1%[a]	2%
2001-2002	20%	78%	<1%	1%
2003-2004	22%	74%	1%	2%
2005-2006	21%	75%	3%	-[b]
2007-2008	27%	71%	2%	<1%
2009-2010	22%	76%	2%	1%[a]
2011-2012	29%	70%	1%	<1%[a]

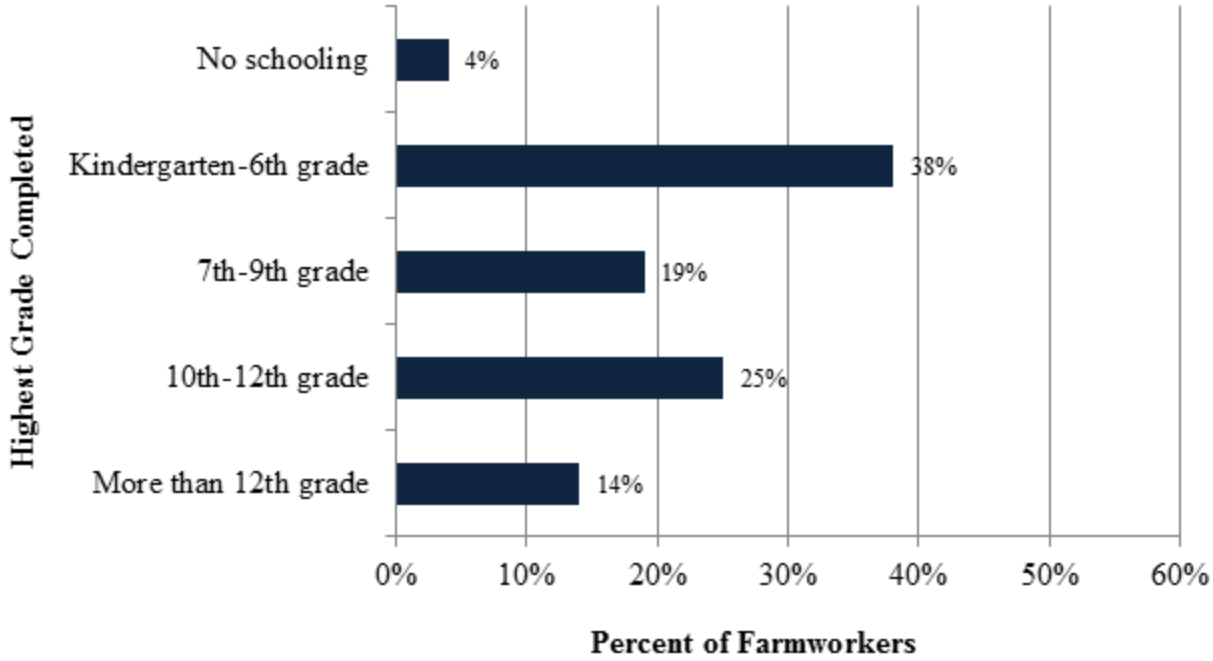
[a] Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.
[b] Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 percent are suppressed.

[7] Indigenous languages include, primarily, Mixtec, Kanjobal, and Zapotec. Acateco, Chatino, Meseta Purepecha, Nahuatl, Tarasco, Quiche, and Zoque were also reported.
[8] Among farmworkers born in Mexico or Central America, 97 percent reported that Spanish is the language in which they are most comfortable conversing, 2 percent said it is English, and 1 percent reported an indigenous language.

Education

In 2011-2012, farmworkers' average educational attainment was 8th grade. Four percent of workers reported that they had no formal schooling and 38 percent reported that they completed the 6th grade or lower. Nineteen percent of workers said they completed grade 7, 8, or 9, and 25 percent said they completed grade 10, 11, or 12. Fourteen percent of workers reported completing some education beyond high school (figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Distribution of Highest Grade Completed by Farmworkers, 2011-2012



The highest grade completed varied by place of birth. On average, the highest grade completed by workers born in the United States was 12th and the highest grade completed by workers born in Mexico and other countries was 7th. More than three-quarters of U.S.-born farmworkers (78%) completed the 12th grade or higher, as did 15 percent of Mexico-born workers, and 32 percent of workers born in other countries.

The average education level of the crop work force has increased slightly (from an average of 7.8 grades in 1989-1990 to an average of 8.4 grades in 2011-2012). Workers born in the United States have completed more grades of education than other workers. Between 1989-1990 and 2011-2012, the educational attainment of U.S.-born farmworkers increased from an average of 10th grade to an average of 12th grade. The education levels of workers born in Mexico and those born in other countries, also, increased since 1989-1990: the educational attainment of workers born in Mexico increased from an average of 6th grade to an average of 7th grade; and the educational attainment of workers born in other countries increased from an average of 7th grade to an average of 8th grade.

The proportion of farmworkers who completed at least the 12th grade has also increased over time. In 2011-2012, slightly more than one-third of workers reported completing the 12th grade or higher, which is nearly three times the share of workers who reported the same in 1999-2000

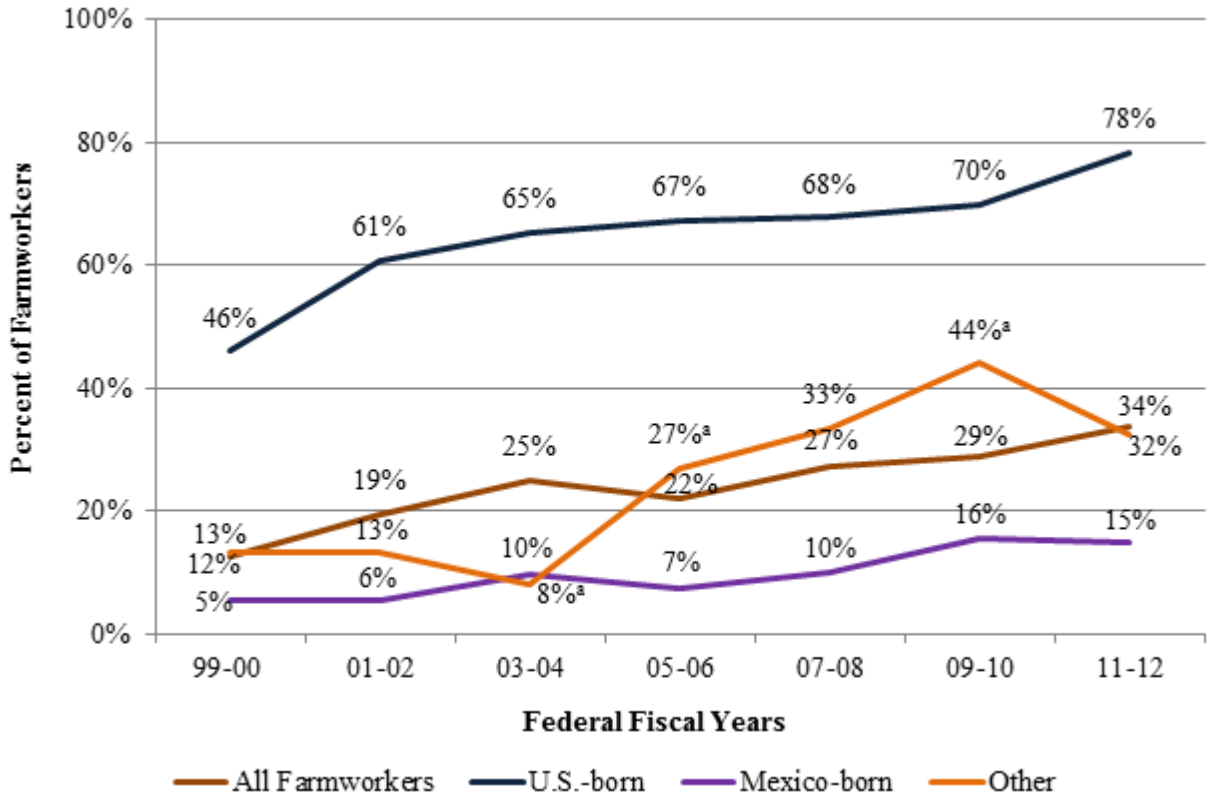
(12%). The percentage of workers born in the United States who completed at least the 12th grade increased by 32 percentage points between 1999-2000 and 2011-2012 (from 46% to 78%), among workers born in Mexico it rose 10 percentage points (from 5% in 1999-2000 to 15% in 2011-2012), and among workers born in other countries it increased 19 percentage points (from 13% in 1999-2000 to 32% in 2011-2012). See figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3: Percent of Farmworkers Who Completed At Least 12th Grade by Country of Birth, 1999-2000 through 2011-2012

Federal Fiscal Years	All Farmworkers	U.S.-Born	Mexico-Born	Born in Other Country
1999-2000	12%	46%	5%	13%
2001-2002	19%	61%	6%	13%
2003-2004	25%	65%	10%	8%[a]
2005-2006	22%	67%	7%	27%[a]
2007-2008	27%	68%	10%	33%
2009-2010	29%	70%	16%	44%[a]
2011-2012	34%	78%	15%	32%

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

Figure 3.4: Trend in Percent of Farmworkers Who Completed At Least 12th Grade by Country of Birth, 1999-2000 through 2011-2012



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

Adult Education

In 2011-2012, just more than one-third of farmworkers reported having taken at least 1 adult education class in the United States (34%). The most common classes were English (16%), college or university classes (8%), job training (5%), and high school equivalency (GED) classes (5%). Small shares of workers reported taking other types of classes (figure 3.4).

Figure 3.5: Percent of Farmworkers Who Attended Adult Education Classes, 2011-2012

Type of Class[a]	Percent of Farmworkers
Any adult education	34%
English/ESL	16%
College/University	8%
Job training	5%
GED, HS equivalency	5%
Citizenship	2%
Adult basic education	1%[b]
Other	2%

[a] Farmworkers may have attended multiple types of classes.
[b] Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

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 12th grade was nearly twice as high as those who had not (50% and 26% respectively). Similarly, authorized workers were nearly twice as likely as unauthorized workers to have taken some type of adult education class (43% and 25% respectively).

The share of farmworkers who reported having taken at least 1 adult education class in the United States was highest in 1989-1990, at 37 percent. The proportion of these workers dropped steadily through 2001-2002 to 20 percent, then began a gradual increase to a near-high of 34 percent in 2011-2012. U.S.-born workers, authorized workers, and workers with at least a 12th-grade education were more likely than foreign-born workers, unauthorized workers, and workers with less than a 12th-grade education to have participated in adult education. This was particularly true in the late 1990s and early 2000s, as illustrated in figure 3.5.

Figure 3.6: Percent of Farmworkers Who Attended At Least One Adult Education Class in the United States, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012

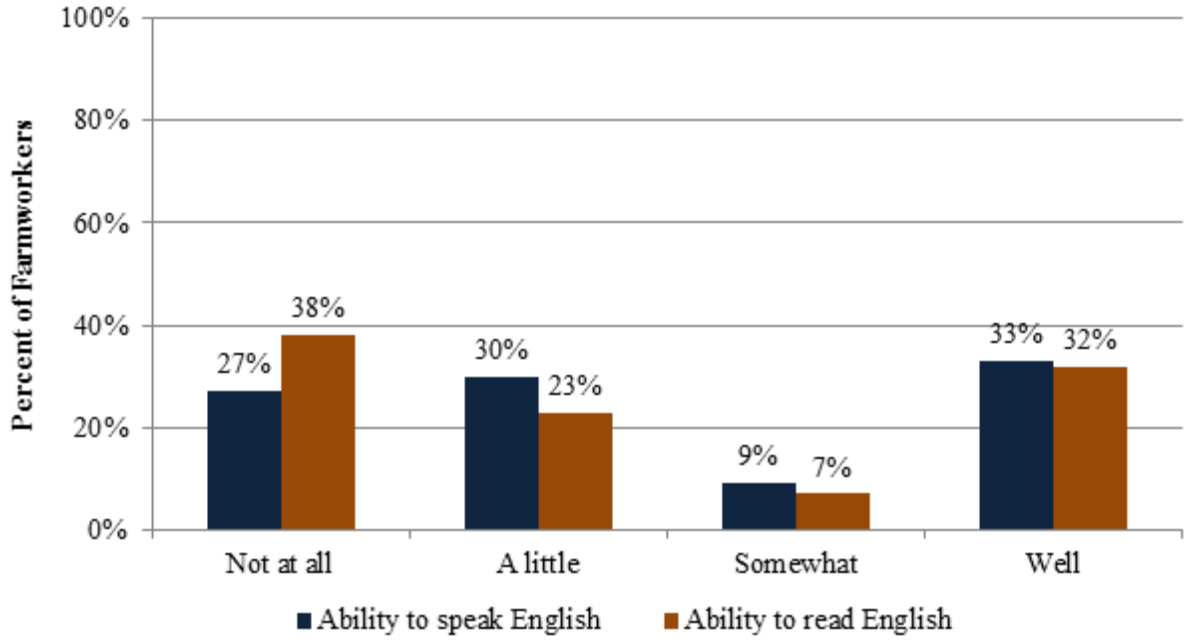
Federal Fiscal Years	All Farmworkers	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	Authorized	Unauthorized	At Least 12th Grade Education	Less Than 12th Grade Education
1989-1990	37%	41%	34%	38%	28%	47%	33%
1991-1992	29%	23%	32%	30%	26%	34%	27%
1993-1994	28%	35%	25%	32%	22%	44%	24%
1995-1996	28%	58%	18%	41%	12%	53%	22%
1997-1998	22%	58%	13%	36%	8%	47%	17%
1999-2000	22%	56%	15%	39%	8%	62%	17%
2001-2002	20%	38%	15%	33%	9%	42%	15%
2003-2004	24%	41%	18%	36%	10%	46%	16%
2005-2006	25%	40%	20%	37%	14%	47%	19%
2007-2008	28%	37%	24%	38%	16%	45%	21%
2009-2010	27%	28%	28%	36%	19%	37%	24%
2011-2012	34%	46%	30%	43%	25%	50%	26%

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 2011-2012, 27 percent of workers responded that they could not speak English "at all". The 73 percent of those who spoke some English included 30 percent who said they could speak English "a little", 9 percent who said they could speak English "somewhat", and 33 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", 8 percent could read English "somewhat", and 32 percent said that they could read English "well" (figure 3.6).[9]

[9] Respondents' self-reports of language proficiency could be higher or lower than their actual proficiency.

Figure 3.7: Farmworkers' Self-Reported English Speaking and Reading Ability, 2011-2012



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 farmworkers whose primary language was Spanish, nearly all reported they could speak Spanish "well" (99%). In describing their Spanish reading ability, 78 percent responded with "well", 15 percent replied with "somewhat", 6 percent said "a little", and 2 percent said "not at all" (figure 3.7).

Figure 3.8: Among Farmworkers Whose Primary Language Is Spanish, Self-Reported Spanish Speaking and Reading Ability, 2011-2012

Self-Reported Spanish Speaking and Reading Ability	Percent of Farmworkers Whose Primary Language Is Spanish
Speak Spanish "Well"	99%
Speak Spanish "Somewhat"	-[a]
Speak Spanish "A little"	-[a]
Read Spanish "Well"	78%
Read Spanish "Somewhat"	15%
Read Spanish "A little"	6%
Read Spanish "Not at all"	2%[b]

[a] Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 percent are suppressed.
[b] Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

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:

- Seventeen percent of farmworkers lived in property owned or administered by their current employer and 83 percent lived in property not owned or administered by their current employer.
- Fifty-six percent of workers lived in some type of detached, single-family home.
- Twenty-eight 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 (72%), 13 percent lived between 25 and 49 miles from work, 3 percent lived between 50 and 75 miles from work, and less than 1 percent lived 75 or more miles from work.
- Fifty-seven percent of workers drove a car to work, 19 percent rode with a "raitero", and 5 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. Seventeen percent of farmworkers lived in employer-provided housing (i.e., property owned or administered by their current employer); 14 percent lived on the farm of the grower for whom they were working and 3 percent lived off the farm. The remaining 83 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 stream[10], with 29 percent of farmworkers reporting they lived in employer-provided housing in 2011-2012, compared to 19 percent of workers in the Midwest migrant stream and 9 percent in the Western migrant stream. Employer-provided housing was much more common in the 1990s, particularly from 1993-1994 through 1997-1998 in the East, from 1995-1996 through 1999-2000 in the Midwest, and in 1991-1992 in the West (figure 4.1). In recent years, however, farmworkers have lived mostly off-farm, in properties not owned or administered by their employers.

[10] 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, by Stream, 1991-1992 through 2011-2012

Federal Fiscal Years	All Farmworkers	Eastern Stream	Midwest Stream	Western Stream
1991-1992[a]	27%	32%	27%	22%
1993-1994	32%	52%	29%	13%
1995-1996	28%	50%	33%	9%
1997-1998	30%	50%	38%	7%
1999-2000	23%	28%	43%	10%
2001-2002	20%	27%	31%	9%
2003-2004	17%	28%	27%	6%
2005-2006	19%	28%	30%	8%
2007-2008	17%	31%	16%	11%
2009-2010	17%	38%	12%	11%
2011-2012	17%	29%	19%	9%

[a] The collection of data on location of housing began in 1991-1992.

In addition to information about the location of their housing, farmworkers provided information about the payment arrangements they had for their housing. In 2011-2012, more than half of all farmworkers reported that they lived in housing that they rented from someone other than their employer (55%), 26 percent of workers said they lived in a home owned by themselves or a family member, and 1 percent said they paid rent for housing provided by the government, a charity, or other organization. Seventeen percent of workers lived in employer-provided housing: 13 percent received it free of charge, 2 percent paid rent either directly or via payroll deduction, and 2 percent had other arrangements with their employers that were not specified.

Migrant workers were more than 3 times more likely than settled workers to live in employer-provided housing that they received free of charge (32% and 9% respectively) and far less likely than settled workers to live in a home that they or a family member owned (16% and 28% respectively) or to rent from a non-employer (46% and 57% respectively). See figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Housing Arrangement, 2011-2012

Housing Arrangement	All Farmworkers	Migrant	Settled
I rent from non-employer/non-relative	55%	46%	57%
I (or family member) own the house	26%	16%	28%
I pay for housing provided by government, charity, other organization	1%	- [a]	1%
I receive employer-provided housing free of charge	13%	32%	9%
I pay for employer-provided housing	2%	4%	2%
I have other payment arrangement for employer-provided housing	2%	1%	3%

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

When asked how much they paid for housing at their current residence, including for their family if their family lived with them, 15 percent of farmworkers in 2011-2012 reported that they paid less than 200 dollars per month. Just more than one-third said they paid 200-399 dollars per month (35%), nearly one-quarter paid 400-599 dollars per month (24%), and slightly more than one-quarter paid 600 dollars or more per month (26%).

Type of Housing

In 2011-2012, more than half of all farmworkers reported living in some type of detached, single-family home (56%), 22 percent said they lived in a mobile home, and 18 percent lived in an apartment. The remaining five percent lived in various other types of housing.[11]

Migrant workers were more likely than settled workers to report living in mobile homes (28% and 20% respectively) and less likely than settled workers to live in detached, single-family homes (41% and 59% respectively). Similarly, unauthorized workers were less likely than authorized workers to reside in single-family homes (44% and 66% respectively) and more likely to live in mobile homes (28% and 16% respectively) and apartments (25% and 11% respectively). See figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Type of Housing, 2011-2012

Type of Housing	All Farmworkers	Migrant	Settled	Authorized	Unauthorized
Single family home	56%	41%	59%	66%	44%
Mobile home	22%	28%	20%	16%	28%
Apartments	18%	15%	18%	11%	25%
Other	5%	16%	3%	6%	3%[a]

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

Among immigrant farmworkers, the proportion living in single-family homes increased with the number of years living in the United States. The majority of immigrant workers who had been in the United States at least 20 years resided in single-family homes: 57 percent of those in the United States for 20-29 years, 73 percent of those in the United States for 30-39 years, and 71 percent of those in the United States for 40 years or more (figure 4.4).

[11] Other types of housing in which farmworkers reporting living included a duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, or "other". None of these responses categories could be reported individually because the estimates had relative standard errors greater than 50 percent.

Figure 4.4: Type of Housing by Length of Time in the United States, 2011-2012

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
Single family home	34%	43%	46%	47%	57%	73%
Mobile home	25%	25%	26%	35%	21%	19%
Apartments	35%	28%	26%	17%	17%	6%
Other	7%[a]	4%[a]	2%[a]	1%[a]	5%[a]	2%[a]

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

The single-family home is the type of housing in which farmworkers have most frequently reported living since the NAWS began collecting data on type of housing in 1991. In each two-year period from 1991-1992 through 2011-2012, more than half of respondents (proportions ranging from 52% to 61%) reported living a single-family home. Apartments and mobile homes were also common, each reported by approximately 2 in 10 workers in each two-year period.

In 2011-2012, 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. All workers said there was at least one bathroom in their living unit (100%) and nearly all said there was 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 Housing[12]. 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 2011-2012, 28 percent of farmworkers lived in crowded dwellings. Migrant workers lived in crowded dwellings with greater frequency than settled workers (37% compared to 26%), and unauthorized workers were more than twice as likely as authorized workers to live in crowded dwellings (42% and 16% respectively).

Distance to Work and Transportation

When asked how far their current farm job was from their current residence, 13 percent of farmworkers in 2011-2012 reported that they lived where they worked, 39 percent said they lived within 9 miles of their job location, 33 percent lived between 10 and 24 miles from work, 13 percent lived between 25 and 49 miles from work, 3 percent lived between 50 and 75 miles from work, and less than 1 percent lived 75 or more miles from work.

[12] 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).*

Farmworkers used various modes of transportation to get to work. In 2011-2012, 57 percent of workers reported that they drove a car (60% of workers said they owned a car or truck, as discussed in chapter 8) and 9 percent said they walked. Thirty-four percent of workers did not provide their own transportation but commuted via rides with others (10%), rides with a "raitero"[13] (19%), or rides on a labor bus, truck or van (5%).

Among workers who did not provide their own transportation, only six percent reported that their mode of transport was mandatory or obligatory. Thirty-four percent of these workers reported having to pay a fee for these rides to work and 37 percent said they paid, but only for gas. Twenty-nine percent said they paid no fee for their rides with the "raitero", on the labor bus, or with others.

More workers drove their own cars to work in 2011-2012 (57%) than did in 2001-2002 (43%). Over the same 10-year period, there was a notable decrease in the proportion of workers that did not provide their own transportation, from 48 percent in 2001-2002 to 34 percent in 2011-2012 (figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Mode of Transportation to Work, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012

Federal Fiscal Years	Drove Own Car	Did Not Provide Own Transportation	Walked	Other
1989-1990	45%	44%	7%	4%
1991-1992	45%	41%	8%	6%
1993-1994	42%	50%	5%	3%
1995-1996	39%	50%	9%	2%
1997-1998	34%	55%	8%	3%
1999-2000	34%	52%	9%	5%
2001-2002	43%	48%	8%	<1%
2003-2004	47%	45%	7%	- [a]
2005-2006	49%	40%	10%	1%
2007-2008	55%	35%	8%	1%
2009-2010	54%	36%	8%	- [a]
2011-2012	57%	34%	9%	1% [b]

[a] Estimates are suppressed because the relative standard errors for the estimates are greater than 50 percent.
[b] Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent 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:

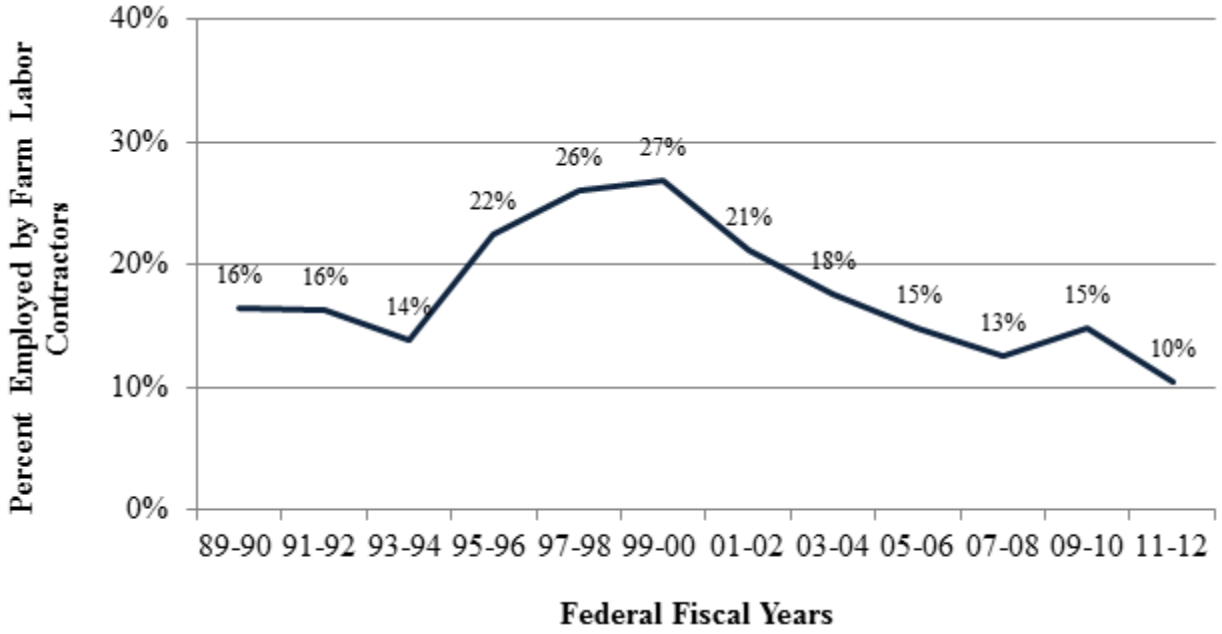
- Ninety percent of farmworkers were employed directly by growers; 10 percent were employed by farm labor contractors.
- At the time of interview, nearly equal proportions of farmworkers were working in fruit and nut crops (29%), vegetable crops (27%), and horticulture (24%). Seventeen percent were working in field crops and two percent were working in mixed crops.
- At the time of interview, 33 percent of farmworkers were performing pre-harvest tasks, 20 percent were harvesting crops, 19 percent were performing post-harvest activities, and 28 percent were performing technical production tasks.
- The majority of farmworkers reported that their basis for pay was an hourly wage (85%). Workers reported earning an average of $9.31 per hour at their current farm job.
- Forty-seven percent of farmworkers reported that they were covered by Unemployment Insurance if they were to lose their current job, 56 percent said they would receive workers' compensation if they were injured at work or became ill as a result of their work, and 22 percent reported that their employer offered health insurance for injury or illness suffered while not on the job.

Type of Employer

Most farmworkers in 2011-2012 were employed directly by growers[14] (90%); farm labor contractors employed the remaining 10 percent. Much larger shares of workers were employed by farm labor contractors in the late 1990s (22% in 1995-1996, 26% in 1997-1998, and 27% in 1999-2000). This trend reversed in 2001-2002, when the proportion of workers employed by farm labor contractors dropped to 21 percent and continued to decline over the next decade, to only 10 percent in 2011-2012 (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.

Figure 5.1: Percent of Farmworkers Employed by Farm Labor Contractors, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012



Job Recruitment

The majority of farmworkers (61%) found their current job via references from friends or relatives, and nearly one-third (31%) got their job after applying for it on their own. Four percent of workers were recruited by a grower, foreman, or labor contractor, and one percent were referred to their job by an employment service or welfare office, or were hired under union-employer agreements. The remaining two percent of workers named some "other" means by which they found their job.

Primary Crops and Farm Job Tasks

At the time they were interviewed in 2011-2012, 80 percent of farmworkers reported working in fruits, vegetables and horticultural crops (29% in fruits and nuts, 27% in vegetables, and 24% in horticulture). Seventeen percent held jobs in field crops and two percent worked in mixed crops or other crops.

Workers employed by farm labor contractors were more likely than those employed by growers to work in fruit and nut crops (40% compared to 28%) and vegetable crops (40% compared to 26%). Conversely, workers employed directly by growers were more than three times as likely as those employed by farm labor contractors to work in horticultural crops (26% compared to 7%).

Migrant farmworkers worked in fruit and nut crops with greater frequency than did settled workers (42% and 27% respectively). On the other hand, settled workers were more likely than migrant workers to have jobs in horticultural crops (25% and 17% respectively). See figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2: Primary Crop at Time of Interview, 2011-2012

Crop	All Farmworkers	Employed by Grower	Employed by Farm Labor Contractor	Migrant Farmworkers	Settled Farmworkers
Field Crops	17%	18%	-[a]	16%[b]	17%
Fruits and Nuts	29%	28%	40%	42%	27%
Horticulture	24%	26%	7%[b]	17%	25%
Vegetables	27%	26%	40%	23%	28%
Miscellaneous	2%	2%	-[a]	1%[b]	2%

[a] Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 percent are suppressed.
[b] Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

Field work encompasses a wide variety of tasks. One-third of the farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 performed pre-harvest tasks (33%) such as hoeing, thinning, and transplanting. Twenty percent harvested crops and 19 percent performed post-harvest activities such as field packing, sorting, and grading. Another 28 percent of workers performed technical production tasks such as pruning, irrigating, and operating machinery.

Workers employed directly by growers were more likely than those employed by farm labor contractors to perform harvest tasks (21% compared to 9%) while contracted workers were more likely than directly-hired workers to do pre-harvest (43% compared to 32%) and technical production tasks (34% compared to 28%).

Similarly, migrant workers were nearly twice as likely as settled workers to perform harvest tasks (33% compared to 17%) while settled workers were more likely than migrant workers to do pre-harvest (34% compared to 25%) and technical production tasks (29% compared to 23%). See figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3: Primary Task At Time of Interview, 2011-2012

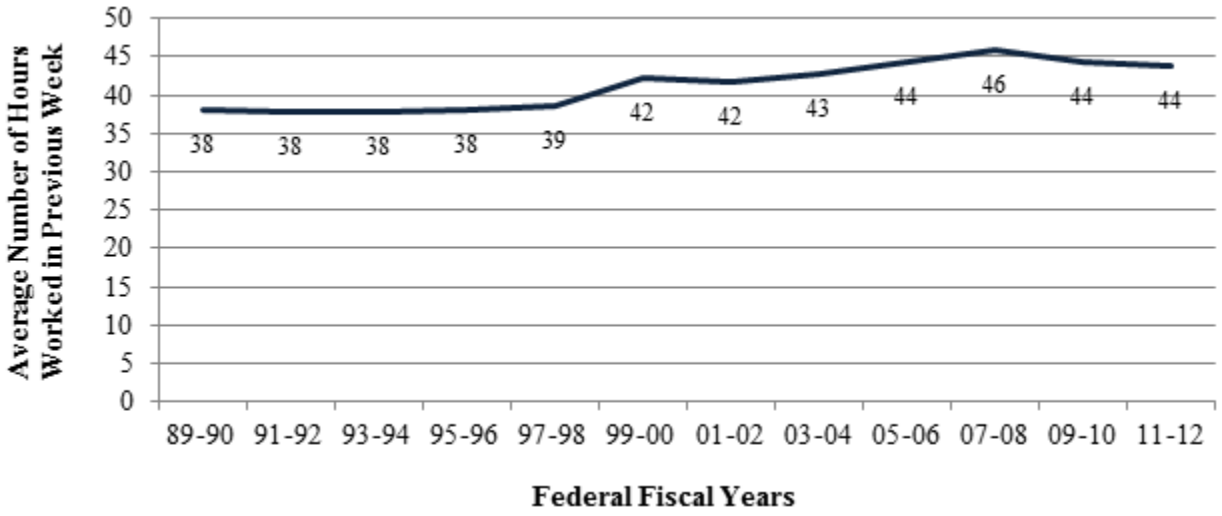
Task	All Farmworkers	Employed by Grower	Employed by Farm Labor Contractor	Migrant Farmworkers	Settled Farmworkers
Pre-harvest	33%	32%	43%	25%	34%
Harvest	20%	21%	9%[a]	33%	17%
Post-harvest	19%	19%	-[b]	19%	19%
Technical Production	28%	28%	34%	23%	29%

[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.

Hours Worked and Basis for Pay

In 2011-2012, respondents reported working an average of 44 hours in the previous week at their current farm job. Since 1989-1990, there has been a fairly steady rise in the average number of hours worked in the week preceding the NAWS interview, as illustrated in figure 5.4.

Figure 5.4: Average Number of Hours Worked in Week Prior to Interview, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012



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 harvesting field crops at the time they were interviewed in 2011-2012 reported working an average of 52 hours in the previous week. Workers who performed post-harvest tasks (such as field packing and sorting) in fruit and nut crops, on the other hand, reported an average of 36 hours of work the previous week (figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5: Average Number of Hours Worked in Week Prior to Interview by Crop and Task at Time of Interview, 2011-2012

Crop and Task	Pre-Harvest Tasks	Harvest Tasks	Post-Harvest Tasks	Technical Production Tasks
Field Crops	47	52	50	48
Fruit and Nut Crops	46	42	36	43
Horticulture	41	44	37	40
Vegetable Crops	46	45	42	48
Miscellaneous Crops	43	46	45	44

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 14 to 17 reported the fewest, at an average of 35 hours, and workers aged 55 to 64 reported the most, at an average of 47 hours. Males reported working an average of 46 hours in the previous week and females reported an average of 38 hours.

In terms of number of years of U.S. farm work experience, workers with fewer than 2 years reported the fewest hours of work the previous week, at an average of 41 hours, and those with 21 to 30 years of experience reported the most, at an average of 47 hours. Farmworkers paid a salary reported the greatest number of hours the previous week, at an average of 47. Workers paid by the piece averaged 45 hours, those paid by the hour averaged 43 hours, and those paid a combination of hourly wage and piece rate averaged 42 hours of work the previous week (figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6: Average Number of Hours Worked in Week Prior to Interview by Farmworker Characteristic, 2011-2012

Farmworker Characteristic	Average Number of Hours
14-17 years old	35
18-21 years old	42
22-24 years old	47
25-34 years old	42
35-44 years old	45
45-50 years old	44
51-54 years old	42
55-64 years old	47
65 or more years old	42
Male	46
Female	38
Less than 2 years farm work experience	41
2 to 4 years farm work experience	45
5 to 10 years farm work experience	42
11 to 20 years farm work experience	44
21 to 30 years farm work experience	47
31 or more years farm work experience	46
Paid by the hour	43
Paid by the piece	45
Paid combination hourly wage and piece rate	42
Paid salary or other	47

The vast majority of farmworkers in 2011-2012 reported that their basis for pay was an hourly wage (85%). Five percent of workers were paid a salary, one percent received a combination of hourly and piece-rate pay, and seven percent were paid exclusively by the piece. The share of farmworkers paid by the piece in the Eastern stream was two times what it was in the United States as a whole (14% and 7% respectively). Nationwide, piece-rate pay has been on the decline since the early 1990s, when one-fifth to one-quarter of farmworkers were paid by the piece (figure 5.7).

Figure 5.7: Percent of Farmworkers Paid by the Piece, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012

Federal Fiscal Years	All Farmworkers	Eastern Stream	Midwest Stream	Western Stream
1989-1990	24%	29%	17%	23%
1991-1992	25%	27%	11%	34%
1993-1994	20%	20%	15%[a]	24%
1995-1996	24%	26%	24%	23%
1997-1998	19%	24%	14%	19%
1999-2000	15%	19%	13%	14%
2001-2002	17%	21%	7%[a]	20%
2003-2004	13%	15%	3%[a]	17%
2005-2006	9%	9%	-[b]	12%
2007-2008	8%	10%	-[b]	11%
2009-2010	14%	15%	1%[a]	21%
2011-2012	7%	14%	-[b]	7%[a]

[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.

Wages

When asked how much they were earning per hour at their current farm job, farmworkers in 2011-2012 reported an average of $9.31.[15] Workers who were being paid by the hour earned an average hourly wage of $9.04 and those being paid by the piece earned an average of $9.92 per hour.

Hourly wages increased with respondents' number of years working for their current employer. Workers who had been with their current employer 1 to 2 years earned an average of $8.64 per hour, those working for their current employer 3 to 5 years earned an average of $9.25 per hour, and those who had been with their current employer 6 to 10 years earned an average of $9.47 per hour. Workers who had worked for their current employer 11 years or more earned the highest hourly wage, averaging $10.69 per hour.

Among the tasks respondents reported performing at the time they were interviewed, those who worked in technical production tasks earned the highest average hourly wage, at $9.92. Harvest workers earned an average of $9.53 per hour, pre-harvest workers earned an average of $8.92 per hour, and post-harvest workers earned an average of $8.85 per hour (figure 5.8).

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

Figure 5.8: Average Hourly Wage by Farmworker Characteristic, 2011-2012

Farmworker Characteristic	Average Hourly Wage
All farmworkers	$9.31
Paid by the hour	$9.04
Paid by the piece	$9.92
Paid combination hourly wage and piece rate	$17.18[a]
With current employer 1 to 2 years	$8.64
With current employer 3 to 5 years	$9.25
With current employer 6 to 10 years	$9.47
With current employer 11 or more years	$10.69
Performed pre-harvest tasks at time of interview	$8.92
Performed harvest tasks at time of interview	$9.53
Performed post-harvest tasks at time of interview	$8.85
Performed technical production tasks at time of interview	$9.92

[a] One percent of farmworkers reported being paid a combination hourly wage and piece rate at their current farm job.

Monetary Bonuses

In 2011-2012, 28 percent of farmworkers reported receiving a cash bonus from their current farm employer as part of their compensation package, 61 percent said they received no cash bonus, and 11 percent did not know. Workers who reported being paid a bonus were asked to identify all the types of bonuses they received. Fifty-seven percent said they received a holiday bonus, 31 percent received an end-of-season bonus, 9 percent received an incentive award, and 6 percent received a bonus contingent upon employer profits (figure 5.9). Workers employed directly by growers were three times more likely (30%) than those employed by farm labor contractors (10%) to say that they were paid a bonus.

Figure 5.9: Types of Cash Bonuses Farmworkers Received[a], 2011-2012

Type of Bonus Received	Percent of Farmworkers
Holiday bonus	57%
Incentive bonus	9%
Bonus dependent on grower profit	6%
End-of-season bonus	31%
Other type of bonus	3%

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

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-six percent of workers in 2011-2012 reported that they were provided with drinking water and disposable cups every day, and eight percent said they were provided water only. A notable share of workers said that their employer provided no water and no cups (6%). Nearly all

workers affirmed that they were provided a toilet every day (98%) and with water for washing their hands (98%).

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 2011-2012, 82 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-seven percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 said "yes", 51 percent said "no", and 3 percent did not know.[16] Workers with authorization to work in the United States were far more likely than unauthorized workers to report that they would be covered by UI (87% and 3% respectively). Of the 51 percent of respondents who reported that they would not be covered by UI, 91 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, more than half of workers said "yes" (56%), 20 percent said "no", and 25 percent did not know.[17] Furthermore, 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), 22 percent confirmed that their employer offered such a benefit, 68 percent said their employer did not, and 11 percent were unsure. Authorized workers were more likely than unauthorized workers to report that they were covered by workers' compensation insurance (61% and 50% respectively) and to say that their employer offered health insurance for non-work-related injury or illness (27% and 16% respectively). See figure 5.10. A discussion of farmworkers' possession of health insurance coverage for themselves and their family members can be found in chapter 9.

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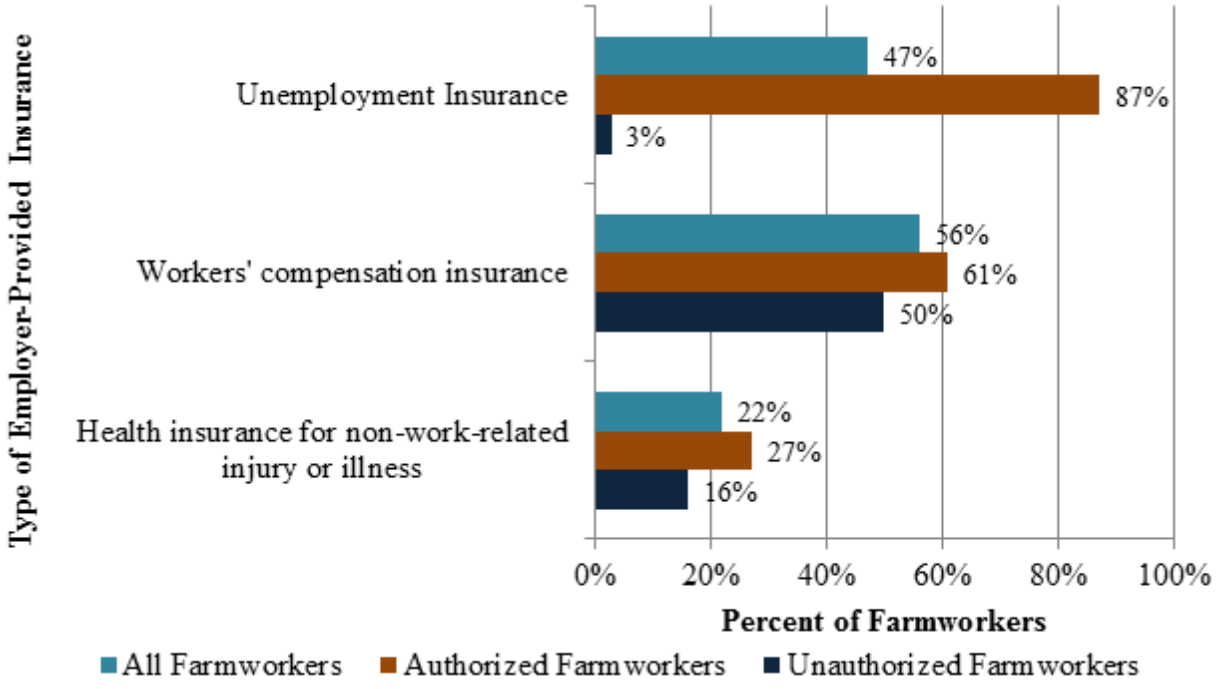
[16] UI coverage varies by state. For agricultural labor in the majority of states, employers are required to pay UI taxes if they paid wages in cash of $20,000 or more for agricultural labor in any calendar quarter in the current or preceding calendar year, or who employed 10 or more workers on at least 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 (https://www.workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/pdf/uilawcompar/2002/coverage.pdf)* (p. 1.4).

[17] 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 (http://www.farmworkerjustice.org/sites/default/files/Workers%20Comp%20Guide%20FINAL%20%281%29.pdf).* Farmworker Justice and Migrant Clinicians Network (2015).

Figure 5.10: Percent of Farmworkers with Employer-Provided Insurance Coverage, 2011-2012



CHAPTER 6: Employment Experience

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

Summary of Findings:

- Eighty-two percent of farmworkers worked for 1 farm employer in the previous 12 months.
- Twenty-eight percent of workers held at least 1 non-farm job in the previous 12 months.
- During the previous year, farmworkers spent an average of 35 weeks employed in farm work, 7 weeks employed in non-farm work, 2 weeks abroad, and 9 weeks living in the United States but not working.
- Farmworkers worked an average of 5 days per week for their current employer and an average of 191 days in farm work in the previous 12 months.
- Farmworkers had an average of 15 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 (79%) expected to continue doing farm work for at least 5 years.

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

Farmworkers in 2011-2012 worked for an average of 1 U.S. farm employer[18] in the 12 months prior to being interviewed. Eighty-two percent of workers reported having worked for only 1 farm employer and 12 percent worked for 2 employers. Six percent had 3 or more farm employers in the previous 12 months.

Migrant workers were more likely than settled workers to have worked for more than 1 farm employer in the previous 12 months (27% compared to 16%), and unauthorized workers were nearly 3 times more likely than authorized workers to have had more than 1 farm employer in the previous 12 months (28% compared to 10%). See figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: Number of Farm Work Employers in Previous 12 Months, 2011-2012

Number of Farm Employers	All Farmworkers	Migrant	Settled	Authorized	Unauthorized
One	82%	73%	84%	90%	72%
Two	12%	17%	11%	8%	17%
Three or more	6%	10%	5%	2%[a]	11%

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

Twenty-eight percent of farmworkers reported at least one non-farm job in the United States during the previous year. U.S.-born farmworkers were 3 times more likely than foreign-born workers to have a non-farm job in the previous 12 months (55% compared to 17%) and authorized workers were more than twice as likely as unauthorized workers to have had a non-farm job (40% compared to 17%). Similarly, migrant workers held non-farm jobs with greater

[18] 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.

frequency than did settled workers, with nearly one-third of migrant workers reporting at least one non-farm job in the previous year (37%) compared to 27 percent of settled workers.

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 7 weeks employed in non-farm work (13% of the year). They lived in the United States but did not work for approximately 9 weeks (17% of the year), and were abroad for an average of 2 weeks (4% of the year). For the 28 percent of farmworkers who held a non-farm job in the previous year, the average number of non-farm-work weeks was 25.

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 (averages of 31, 24, and 26 weeks respectively). By contrast, unauthorized, settled, and foreign-born workers worked more weeks in farm work (averages of 39, 37, and 38 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 (14 weeks compared to 7 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, 3 fewer weeks than farmworkers as a whole.

Unauthorized, migrant, and foreign-born farmworkers spent, on average, fewer weeks in the United States not working (7, 6, and 8 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 (11 and 13 weeks respectively) than farmworkers as a whole. Authorized, migrant, and foreign-born workers spent at least twice as much time abroad during the previous year (2, 11, and 2 weeks respectively) than farmworkers as a whole (1 week).

Youth farmworkers between the ages 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 United States. Fourteen-to-seventeen-year-old respondents averaged 14 weeks of farm work, 4 weeks of non-farm work, and were not working for more than half the year (30 weeks). Farmworkers aged 18 to 24 worked an average of 29 weeks in farm jobs and 9 weeks in non-farm jobs, and spent an average of 12 weeks in the United States but not working.

Farmworkers aged 25 years and older averaged 36 to 37 weeks in farm work, 6 to 7 weeks in non-farm work, 8 weeks in the United States but not working, and 2 weeks abroad (figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2: Average Number of Weeks Employed, Not Employed, and Abroad in Previous 12 Months, 2011-2012

Farmworker Characteristic	Weeks of Farm Work	Weeks of Non-Farm Work	Weeks in U.S. Not Working	Weeks Abroad
All farmworkers	35	7	9	2
Migrant	24	11	6	11
Settled	37	6	10	0
Authorized	31	9	11	2
Unauthorized	39	4	7	2
U.S.-born	26	14	13	1
Foreign-born	38	4	8	2
14-17 years old	14	5[a]	30	-[b]
18-24 years old	29	9	12	3
25-50 years old	36	7	8	2
Over 50 years old	37	6	8	2[a]

[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 191 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 216 days and authorized workers an average of 168 days; settled workers averaged 201 days while migrant workers averaged of 140 days; foreign-born workers worked an average of 212 days and U.S.-born workers and average of 139 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, 2011-2012

Farmworker Characteristic	Days Worked Per Week	Days of Farm Work in Previous 12 Months
All farmworkers	5	191
Migrant	5	140
Settled	5	201
Authorized	5	168
Unauthorized	5	216
U.S.-born	5	139
Foreign-born	5	212

Years of U.S. Farm Work Experience

Farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 had an average of 15 years of U.S. farm work experience. Forty-five percent of farmworkers had worked 1 to 10 years in farm jobs, 43 percent had worked 11 to 30 years in farm jobs, and 12 percent had worked more than 30 years in farm jobs (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4: U.S. Farm Work Experience[a], 2011-2012

Years of Farm Work Experience	Percent of Farmworkers
1 year	4%
2 to 4 years	14%
5 to 10 years	27%
11 to 20 years	26%
21 to 30 years	17%
31 or more years	12%

[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 United States; 58 percent of workers with 10 years or more of farm work experience were work-authorized, while 40 percent of those with 1 to 9 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 1 year of farm work experience worked an average of 144 days in farm work in the previous 12 months, while those with 31 years or more of experience averaged 218 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 United States. Just more than half of farmworkers in 2011-2012 reported at least one year of non-farm work (57%)[19], and they had an average of seven years of experience doing non-farm work in the United States. (figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5: U.S. Non-Farm Work Experience, 2011-2012

Years of Non-Farm Work Experience	Percent of Farmworkers
None	43%
1 year	11%
2 to 10 years	33%
11 or more years	13%

Farmworkers were also asked to indicate the last time their parents did hired farm work in the United States. Fifty-five percent of workers said "never" and one percent said they did not know. The remainder (44%) affirmed that their parents had U.S. farm work experience: 13

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

percent reported that their parents were doing U.S. farm work "now" or within the last year, 4 percent said their parents last did U.S. farm work 1 to 5 years ago, 5 percent said their parents last did U.S. farm work 6 to 10 years ago and 22 percent reported that their parents last did U.S. farm work more than 11 years ago. Farmworkers born in the United States were more likely than workers born abroad to report that their parents did hired farm work in the United States. (50% and 39% respectively). See figure 6.6.

Figure 6.6: Last Time Parents Did Hired Farm Work in United States, 2011-2012

Last Time Parents Did U.S. Farm Work	All Farmworkers	U.S.-Born Farmworkers	Foreign-Born Farmworkers
Never	55%	49%	60%
Now/within last year	13%	17%	10%
1 to 5 years ago	4%	3%	4%
6 to 10 years ago	5%	5%	5%
Over 11 years ago	22%	27%	20%
Don't know	1%[a]	1%[a]	1%[a]

[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, 79 percent of workers interviewed in 2011-2012 believed they would continue for more than 5 years, most of whom indicated further that they would continue as long as they are able to do the work. Two percent of respondents stated that they would continue working in agriculture for less than 1 year, 11 percent planned to remain in farm work for 1 to 3 years, 3 percent stated that they would continue in farm work for 4 to 5 years, and 5 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 six years.
- Sixteen percent of farmworkers had full-year farm employment the previous year; they had no periods of non-farm work, no periods of not working while living in the United States, and no time abroad during the previous year.
- Ninety-nine percent of farmworkers with full-year farm employment had more than one year of farm work experience; 91 percent were settled workers; 57 percent were accompanied.
- Eighty-one percent of farmworkers with full-year farm employment had only one farm employer during the year.
- Over the previous year, 76 percent of farmworkers with full-year farm employment worked in only the 1 crop category that they reported at the time of interview and 30 percent engaged in only the 1 task category that they reported at the time they were interviewed.

Number of Years With Current Farm Employer

In 2011-2012, farmworkers reported working for their current farm employer for an average of 6 years.[20] Thirty-eight percent stated they had been with their current employer for 1 or 2 years and 19 percent said they had been with their current farm employer for 11 or more years (figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Number of Years with Current Farm Employer, 2011-2012

Number of Years With Current Farm Employer	Percent of Farmworkers
1 to 2 years	38%
3 to 5 years	25%
6 to 10 years	18%
11 or more years	19%

Full-Year Farm Employment

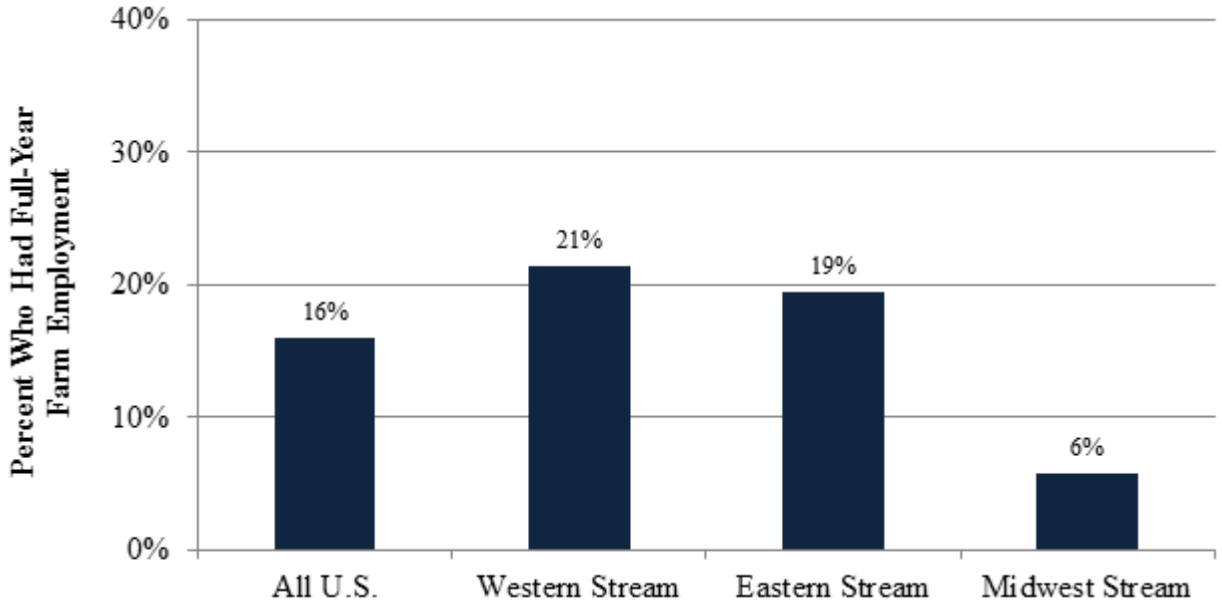
Analyses were conducted to examine the degree to which NAWS respondents sustained full-year farm employment in the year prior to their interview. For the purpose of this report, respondents were defined as having full-year farm employment if they had only farm work in their 12-month retrospective work histories (i.e., they had no periods of non-farm work, no periods of not working while living in the United States, and no time abroad during the previous year) and they worked 50 or more weeks the previous year[21].

[20] Any employment for at least one day in the year qualifies as one year.

[21] The frequency distribution of the 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 2011-2012 performed at least 50 weeks of farm work the year prior to their interview (28%), and only an additional 7 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.

Using this definition, 16 percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 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-one percent of workers in the Western migrant stream, 19 percent of workers in the Eastern migrant stream, and only 6 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, 2011-2012



[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 of not working while living in the United States, and no periods spent abroad in their 12-month retrospective work histories).

Ninety-nine percent of farmworkers with full-year farm employment the previous year had more than 1 year of farm work experience and 91 percent were settled workers. More than half of workers with full-year farm employment were accompanied (57%), living with at least 1 nuclear family member at the time they were interviewed. Twenty-six percent of workers with full-year farm employment had children under the age of 6 residing in their households, 23 percent had children ages 6 to 13 living with them, and 13 percent had children ages 14 to 17 living in their households (figure 7.4).

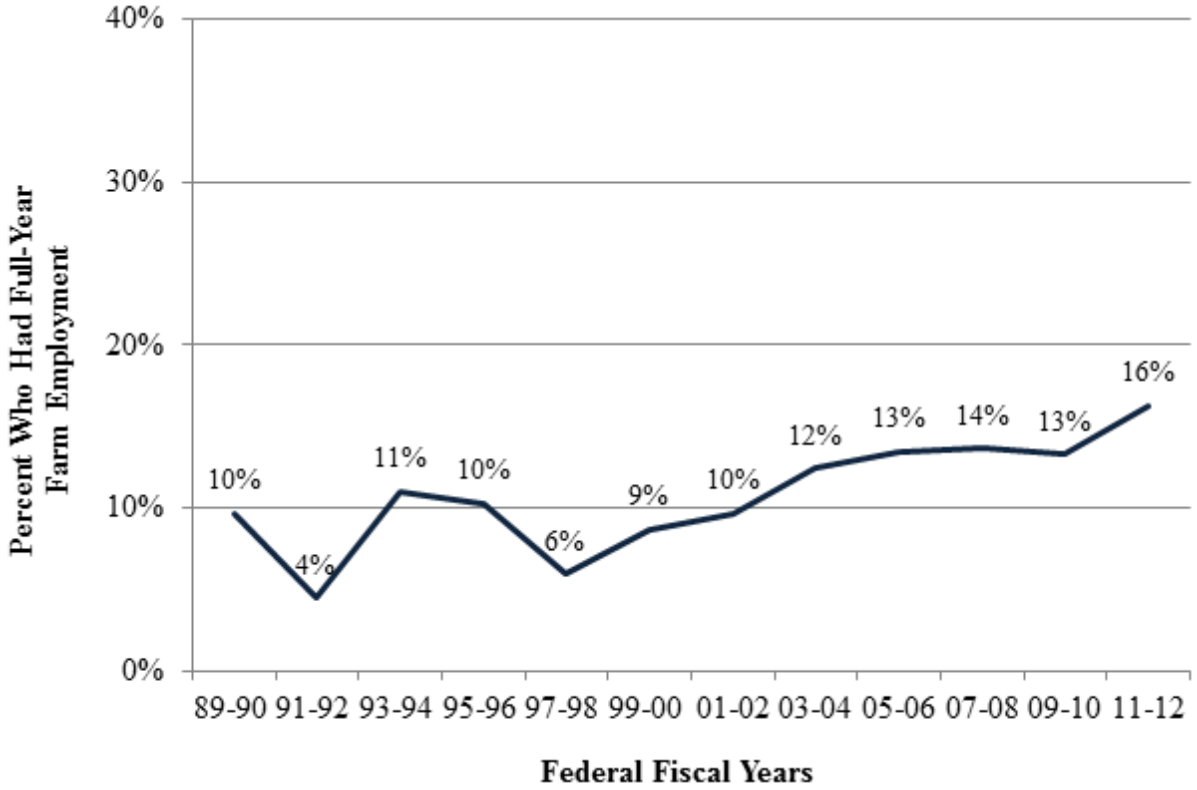
Figure 7.4: Characteristics of Farmworkers with Full-Year Farm Employment[a] the Previous Year, 2011-2012

Farmworker Characteristics	Percent of Workers With Full-Year Farm Employment
One year of farm work experience	1%[b]
More than 1 year of farm work experience	99%
Settled	91%
Accompanied	57%
Child(ren) under age 6 in household	26%
Child(ren) ages 6-13 in household	23%
Child(ren) ages 14-17 in household	13%

[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 of not working while living in the United States, and no periods spent abroad in their 12-month retrospective work histories).
[b] Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

Since the late 1990s, there has been a fairly steady increase in the share of farmworkers with full-year farm employment; from 6 percent of the farm labor force in 1997-1998, to 12 percent in 2003-2004, to 16 percent in 2011-2012 (figure 7.5).

Figure 7.5: Percent of Farmworkers Who Had Full-Year Farm Employment[a] the Previous Year, 1989-1990 through 2011-2012



[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 of not working while living in the United States, and no periods spent abroad in their 12-month retrospective work histories).

Among workers with full-year farm employment the previous year, 81 percent had only 1 farm employer during that time, 11 percent had 2 farm employers, and 8 percent had 3 or more farm employers. Eighty-eight percent of workers with full-year farm employment were employed directly by growers; 12 percent were employed by farm labor contractors.

Over the previous year, the vast majority of farmworkers with full-year farm employment worked in only the one crop category that they reported at the time of interview (76%). Nineteen percent worked in two different crop categories and five percent worked in three crop categories. Sixty-two percent of workers with full-year farm employment who worked in more than 1 crop category during the previous 12 months worked for only 1 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, 38 percent worked in fruit and nut crops, 25 percent worked in horticulture, another 25 percent worked in vegetable crops, and 10 percent worked in field crops.

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 1 task category that they reported at the time they were interviewed. Thirty-three percent engaged in 2 task categories and 37 percent worked in 3 or more task categories (figure 7.6).

Figure 7.6: Employment Characteristics of Farmworkers With Full-Year Farm Employment[a] the Previous Year, 2011-2012

Characteristics of Farm Employment Over the Previous 12 Months	Percent of Workers With Full-Year Farm Employment
One farm employer	81%
Two farm employers	11%
Three or more farm employers	8%
Employed by grower	88%
Employed by farm labor contractor	12%
Worked in one crop category	76%
Worked in two crop categories	19%
Worked in three crop categories	5%
Engaged in one task category	30%
Engaged in two task categories	33%
Engaged in three task categories	37%

[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 of not working while living in the United States, and no periods spent 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 2011-2012 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-two percent of farmworkers who did not have full-year farm employment left at least one of their farm employers in the previous year. For 54 percent of these workers, all their leaves were involuntary (i.e., they were laid off or were fired) and for 41 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, 63 percent left at least 1 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 46 percent of workers who left a non-farm employer during the previous year, all their leaves were involuntary. For 52 percent, all their leaves from non-farm employers were voluntary. The

remaining two percent had both involuntary and voluntary leaves from non-farm employers during the previous year.

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

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY INCOME; ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD; PAYMENTS FROM CONTRIBUTION-BASED PROGRAMS; ASSISTANCE FROM NEED-BASED PROGRAMS

Summary of Findings:

- Farmworkers' mean income from agricultural employment the previous year was in the range of $15,000 to $17,499, and their median income from agricultural employment was in the range of $12,500 to $14,999. Nineteen percent of workers earned less than $10,000 from agricultural employment the previous year; six percent earned $30,000 or more.
- Workers' mean and median total family incomes the previous year were in the range of $17,500 to $19,999. Forty-two percent of farmworkers reported total family income of less than $20,000; 22 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 United States (64%), usually a vehicle. Seventeen percent of farmworkers either owned or were in the process of buying a home in the United States.
- Seventeen 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; 44 percent said someone in their household received some form of benefit from a need-based program in the previous 2 years.

Income

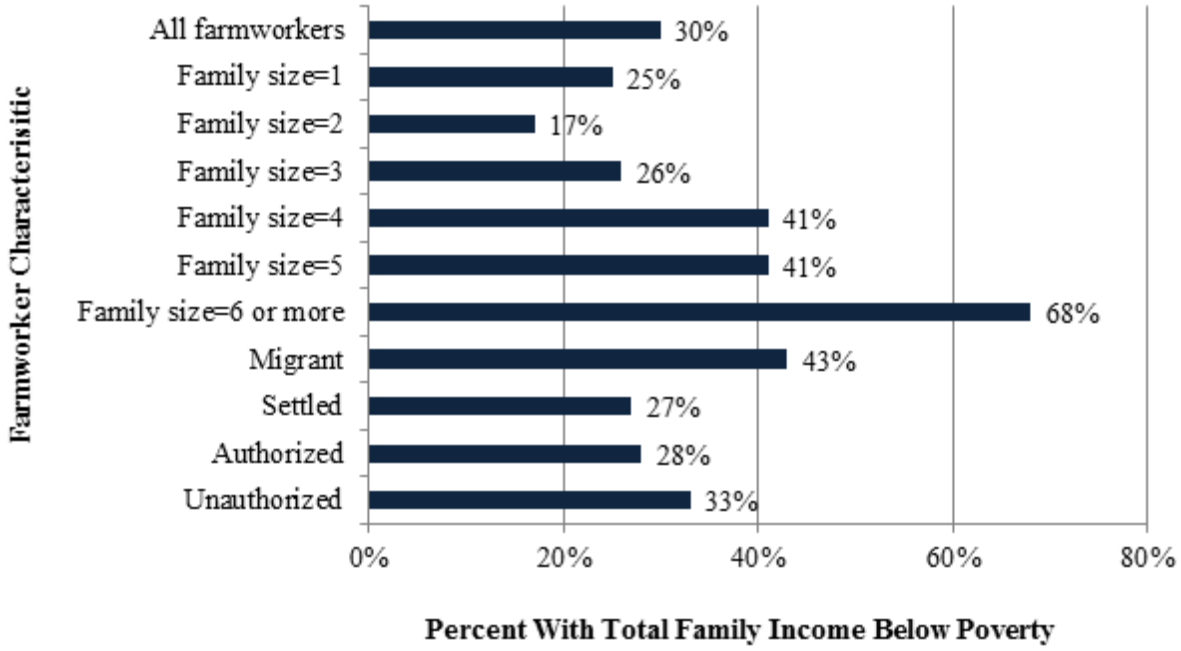
Farmworkers were asked to report their personal income from agricultural employment in the previous calendar year. Rather than providing a specific sum, respondents answered the question by indicating a range in which their income fell. Farmworkers' mean income from agricultural employment the previous year was in the range of $15,000 to $17,499, and their median income from agricultural employment was in the range of $12,500 to $14,999. Seventeen percent of farmworkers reported that they did not work at all during the prior calendar year, 19 percent earned less than $10,000 from agricultural employment, 36 percent had earnings of $10,000 to $19,999, 18 percent earned 20,000 to 29,999, and 6 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 $17,500 to $19,999. Five percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 reported that they/their family had no earned income during the previous calendar year. Twelve percent of workers said that their total family income the prior year was less than $10,000, 30 percent said their family income was $10,000 to $19,999, 26 percent had a family income of $20,000 to $29,999, and 22 percent had a family income of $30,000 or more. Six 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 imputed for each worker based on the worker's family size[22] and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' poverty guidelines[23] for the calendar year that matches the year for which the worker answered the family income question. Workers' family incomes were then compared to their imputed poverty thresholds for their family size and poverty status was assigned. Using this method, 30 percent of farmworkers in 2011-2012 were found to have family incomes below poverty.

The likelihood of having below-poverty status income increased with family size. Families of six or more were more than twice as likely as families of three and four times as likely as families of two to have incomes below the poverty level (68%, 26%, and 17% respectively). Likewise, migrant workers had below-poverty incomes at a much greater rate (43%) than settled workers (27%), and unauthorized workers were slightly more likely than authorized workers to have below-poverty incomes (33% and 28% respectively). See figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1: Percent of Farmworkers with Total Family Income Below the Poverty Level, 2011-2012



[22] 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.

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

Assets in the United States and Abroad

Respondents were asked about assets they own or are buying in the United States and, if foreign-born, in their home country. In 2011-2012, nearly two-thirds of all farmworkers stated that they owned or were buying at least one asset in the United States (64%). U.S.-born workers reported with greater frequency that they owned or were buying an asset in the United States (75%) than did foreign-born workers (60%). Among all workers, the most commonly held asset in the United States was a car or truck (60%), followed by a home (17%), a mobile home (5%) and a plot of land (2%). See figure 8.2. U.S.-born workers were more likely to own or be buying a home in the United States (25%) than were foreign-born workers (14%).

Figure 8.2: Assets in the United States, 2011-2012

Type of Asset	Percent of Farmworkers
Any asset in the United States	64%
A car or truck	60%
A home	17%
A mobile home	5%
A plot of land	2%

Thirty-eight percent of foreign-born workers reported that they owned or were buying at least one asset abroad. The most frequently reported was a home (30%), followed by land (14%), and a car or truck (3%).

Use of Contribution- and Needs-Based Programs

In 2011-2012, farmworkers were asked whether they or anyone in their household received assistance from either contribution- or need-based programs in the two-year period preceding the interview. Seventeen 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. Fifteen percent of farmworkers reported that they or a family member received payments from UI, one percent said that someone in their household received payments from disability insurance, and another one percent reported that they or a family member received Social Security payments.

Need-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 2011-2012, 44 percent of the farmworkers reported that they or someone in their household used at least one type of public assistance program in the previous 2 years. The programs most commonly utilized were Medicaid (35%), WIC, (16%) food stamps (15%), and public health clinics (8%). See figure 8.3.

Figure 8.3: Percent of Farmworkers Who Reported That a Household Member Received Benefits from Contribution- or Need-Based Programs in the Last Two Years, 2011-2012

Contribution- and Need-Based Programs Utilized	Percent of Farmworker Households
Any contribution-based program	17%
Unemployment Insurance	15%
Social Security	1%
Disability	1%
Any need-based program	44%
Medicaid	35%
WIC	16%
Food stamps	15%
Public health clinic	8%

CHAPTER 9: Health Care in the United States

HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION; BARRIERS TO HEALTH CARE; HEALTH INSURANCE

Summary of Findings:

- Thirty-two percent of farmworkers reported that they had health insurance, 38 percent said their spouse had health insurance, and 84 percent reported that all or at least some of their children had health insurance.
- Sixty-one percent of farmworkers used a health care provider in the United States sometime in the last two years.
- The last time they visited a health care provider, 41 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, 14 percent saw a dentist, and 11 percent went to a hospital.
- Nearly half of farmworkers paid for their last health care visit out of their own pockets (47%).
- The most common difficulty farmworkers faced when they needed to access health care was that health care visits were too expensive (31%).

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, 21 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 United States. Thirty-two percent of workers responded that they, themselves, had health insurance.

Farmworkers who reported having insurance were asked to identify the source(s) that provided it (multiple sources could be reported). Thirty-seven percent said their employer provided them with health insurance, 23 percent reported that they had insurance provided by the government, 19 percent said that they or their spouse paid for insurance themselves, 8 percent reported that they had insurance under their spouse's employer's plan, and 21 percent identified some "other" source (figure 9.1). Among those who responded with "other," 89 percent said the source of their insurance was a parent's or other family member's medical plan, 3 percent said insurance was provided by their other employer, 2 percent named government programs, 1 percent identified the military or the Veteran's Administration, and the remaining 4 percent identified a variety of other sources, including labor union, low income clinic, charity, insurance through school, and personal basic health plan.

Figure 9.1: Sources of Farmworkers' Health Insurance, 2011-2012

Source of Farmworkers' Health Insurance[a]	Percent of Farmworkers
Family's own plan	19%
Farmworker's employer	37%
Spouse's employer	8%
Government program	23%
Other source(s)	21%

[a] Farmworkers may have health insurance through more than one source.

Of the 60 percent of farmworkers who had a spouse, 38 percent reported that their spouse had health insurance. Among spouses with health insurance, 39 percent received the insurance through a government program, 25 percent were insured through the spouse's own employer, 24 percent were covered by the farmworker's employer's plan, 15 percent were covered by insurance their families purchased for themselves, and 2 percent indicated some other source (figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2: Sources of Farmworkers' Spouses' Health Insurance, 2011-2012

Source of Spouses' Health Insurance[a]	Percent of Farmworkers
Family's own plan	15%
Farmworker's employer	24%
Spouse's employer	25%
Government program	39%
Other source(s)	2%

[a] Spouse may have health insurance through more than one source.

Authorized workers were twice as likely as unauthorized workers to report that their spouses had health insurance (51% and 25% respectively).

Among the 42 percent of farmworkers with minor children, more than 8 in 10 reported that all or some of their children had health insurance (84%), and the majority of these workers said their children's health insurance was provided by government programs (85%). Twelve percent of the workers reported that their children were insured through their employer or their spouse's employer, four percent said their children were covered by insurance the workers purchased on their own, and one percent indicated some other source (figure 9.3).

Figure 9.3: Sources of Farmworkers' Children's Health Insurance, 2011-2012

Source of Children's Health Insurance[a]	Percent of Farmworkers
Family's own plan	4%
Farmworker's employer	6%
Spouse's employer	6%
Government program	85%
Other source(s)	1%[b]

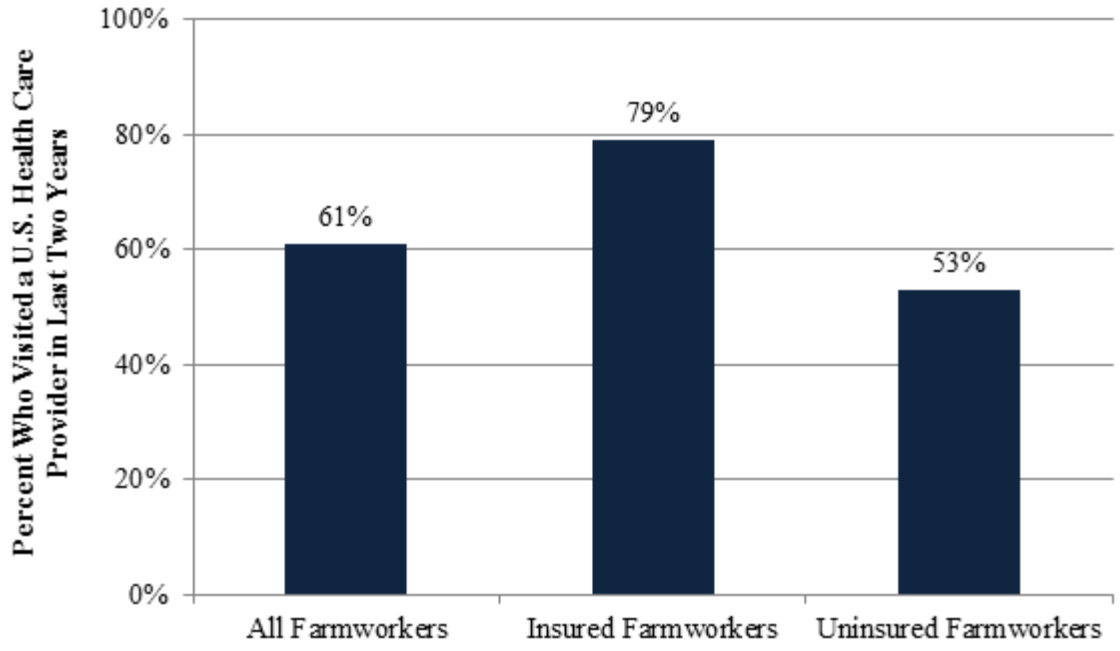
[a] Children may have health insurance through more than one source.
[b] Estimates with relative standard errors between 31 and 50 percent should be interpreted with caution.

Authorized and unauthorized workers were equally likely to report that all or some of their children had health insurance (84% of each subgroup).

Health Care Utilization and Barriers to Health Care

In 2011-2012 farmworkers were asked whether, at any time in the 2 years prior to being interviewed, they had used any type of health care services from doctors, nurses, dentists, clinics, or hospitals in the United States. Sixty-one 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 (53%). See figure 9.4.

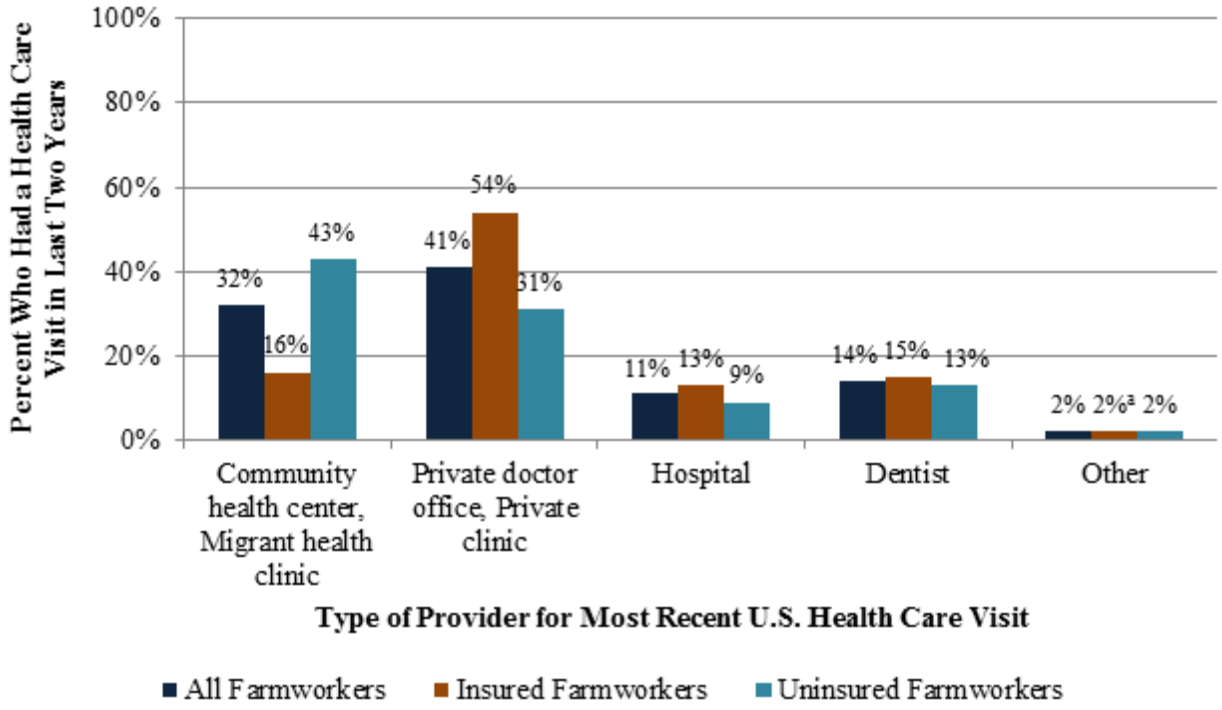
Figure 9.4: Visited a U.S. Health Care Provider in the Last Two Years by Health Insurance Status, 2011-2012



Farmworkers who reported seeking health care in the United States sometime in the last two years were asked what kind of health care provider they used the last time they saw one. Forty-one 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, 14 percent saw a dentist, and 11 percent went to a hospital. The remaining two 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 (54% compared to 31%) or a hospital (13% compared to 9%), and less likely to visit a community health center or migrant health clinic (16% of insured workers compared to 43% of uninsured workers). See figure 9.5.

Figure 9.5: Type of U.S. Health Care Provider Visited by Health Insurance Status, 2011-2012



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

Farmworkers who reported seeking health care in the United States sometime in the last two years were also asked who paid the majority of the cost for their last health care visit. Nearly half of the workers responded that they paid out of their own pockets (47%),14 percent said the majority of the cost was covered by health insurance that they or their family had purchased themselves, and another 13 percent of workers reported that the cost was covered by health insurance provided by their employer. Nine percent of the workers stated that they had Medicaid

or Medicare and another nine percent said they went to a pubic clinic that did not charge for the visit. The remaining nine percent provided other responses, including 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.

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 United States. The most common response, provided by 31 percent of all farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012, was that health care visits were too expensive and they had no insurance to cover the costs. Also among the most common responses were language incompatibility between farmworkers and health care providers (indicated by 4% of workers) and distance or transportation difficulties (indicated by 1% of workers). Nine percent of the workers were unable to name any specific barriers because they reported not needing health care in the United States.

Summary of 24-Year Trends

This section provides a summary of the trends in key demographics and employment characteristics of farmworkers in the United States presented throughout this report. Since the NAWS began in 1989, Mexico-born workers have comprised the majority of the crop labor force. In 1989-1990, 55 percent of farmworkers were born in Mexico. By 1999-2000, Mexico-born workers comprised fully 80 percent of the crop labor force. The share of farmworkers born in Mexico then dropped and has fluctuated over the past decade, and was most recently estimated at 68 percent of workers in 2011-2012.

An increasing share of workers has come to the United States from the Southern region of Mexico. In fact, the proportion of workers coming from Southern Mexico has tripled over the last two decades. In 1991-1992, only nine percent of Mexican-born workers were from the Southern region. By 2011-2012, the share from Southern Mexico had grown to 28 percent. At the same time, the proportion of Mexico-born workers coming to the United States from the Northern region decreased by 10 percentage points (from 38% in 1991-1992 to 28% in 2011-2012) and the proportion coming from the Western Central region decreased by 7 percentage points (from 51% in 1991-1992 to 44% in 2011-2012).

Newcomers to the United States experienced a sharp decline over the last several years. The share of workers in this group was greatest in 1999-2000, at 23 percent. Newcomers comprised 15 percent of the farm labor force in 2005-2006, and only 2 percent in 2011-2012. There was also a notable decrease in the share of workers who are of indigenous origin. In 2005-2006, 15 percent of NAWS respondents were identified as indigenous. By 2011-2012, only seven percent were identified as indigenous.

Among the 32 percent of farmworkers interviewed in 2011-2012 who were born in the United States, fewer than one in five identified as Hispanic (18%). This is a substantial decrease from the more than half of U.S.-born workers who identified as Hispanic in 1997-1998.

Just more than half of the U.S. farm labor force in 2011-2012 had authorization to work in the United States. This contrasts sharply with 1989-1990 and 1991-1992, when more than three-quarters of farmworkers were work-authorized. In recent years there has been some fluctuation in the proportion of the farmworkers having work authorization, but it has remained at around half for the past decade.

The share of workers who migrate for work has fallen substantially since the late 1990s. The percentage of workers who were migrant was greatest in 1997-1998, at 59 percent; the share then decreased by more than half over the next ten years, to 26 percent in 2007-2008. By 2011-2012, the share of farmworkers who were migrant fell to less than one in five (17%).

Although farmworkers have traditionally been young, the average age of those interviewed in 2011-2012 was higher than it was for workers interviewed at any other time since 1989-1990.

The average age of farmworkers was at its lowest between 1995-1996 and 1999-2000, at 31. It then rose steadily over the next decade, to a high of 37 in 2011-2012.

There has been a slight shift in the language profile of farmworkers over the last 12 years, with an increase in the share whose primary language is English (from 13% in 1999-2000 to 29 percent in 2011-2012) and a decrease in the share of workers whose primary is Spanish (from 85% in 1999-2000 to 69% in 2011-2012). The proportion of farmworkers who speak an indigenous language has decreased as well, from three percent in 2005-2006 to one percent in 2011-2012.

Farmworkers reported greater educational attainment in 2011-2012 than they had in years past. The educational attainment of workers born in the United States increased from an average of 10^{th} grade in 1989-1990 to an average of 12^{th} grade in 2011-2012. The educational attainment of workers born in Mexico increased from an average of 6^{th} grade in 1989-1990 to an average of 7^{th} grade in 2011-2012. The proportion of workers who completed at least the 12^{th} grade also increased. In 2011-2012, slightly more than one-third of workers reported completing the 12^{th} grade or higher, which is nearly three times the share of workers who reported the same in 1999-2000 (12%). The percentage of workers born in the United States who completed at least the 12^{th} grade increased by thirty-two percentage points between 1999-2000 and 2011-2012 (from 46% to 78%), and among workers born in Mexico it rose 10 percentage points (from 5% in 1999-2000 to 15% in 2011-2012. Farmworkers reported attending at least one adult education class in the United States at nearly the same rate in 2011-2012 (34%) as workers did in 1989-1990 (37%), but at a much higher rate than workers in 2001-2002 (20%).

The percentage of farmworkers employed by farm labor contractors has been on the decline since the late 1990s. In 1999-2000, more than a quarter of workers were employed by farm labor contractors (27%). By 2011-2012, farm labor contractors employed only 10 percent of the farm labor force. There was a small but steady rise in the number of hours farmworkers reported working in the week preceding the NAWS interview, from an average of 38 hours in 1989-1990 to an average of 44 hours in 2011-2012. Finally, a larger share of workers was being paid an hourly wage and a smaller share was being paid by the piece in recent years. In 1989-1990 and 1991-1992, approximately one-quarter of workers received piece-rate pay (24% and 25% respectively). By 2011-2012, only a fraction of farmworkers nationwide were paid by the piece (7%).

APPENDIX A: Methodology

Overview

The NAWS is a nationally representative, random sample of farmworkers. During 2011-2012, 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 farmworkers 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 (2011 and 2012) the NAWS visited a total of 90 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 (e.g., Mountain I and Mountain II, based on statistical analysis of cropping patterns). 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 United States 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 (2011 and 2012) 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).

Data Analysis and Estimation Procedure

Estimates presented in this report were produced using SAS's PROC SURVEYMEANS and PROC SURVEYFREQ. Both of these procedures allow for a finite population correction to calculate the standard error of the mean and the standard error of the proportion. The finite population correction factor was included in the analysis using the TOTAL= option on the PROC statement to input a SAS data set that included information on all the strata, and a variable _TOTAL_ that contained the total number of primary sampling units (PSUs) in each strata.

PROC SURVEYMEANS and PROC SURVEYFREQ also allow for the specification of the first two stages of the complex sampling plan with the STRATA and CLUSTER statements. For the NAWS, the STRATA were defined as the cycle/region combinations used for the first level of sampling, and the CLUSTER statement specified the primary sampling unit, which is the FLA. At the lower levels of the sampling scheme, the design attempted to mimic, as closely as was practical, simple random sampling. SAS is not able to calculate exact standard errors, since it presumes true simple random sampling beyond the first two levels. The sampling weights remedied any differences in selection probabilities, so that the estimators would be unbiased. The standard errors, however, were only approximate; the within-cluster variances at stages beyond the first two are assumed to be negligible.

All estimates produced were weighted using the WEIGHT statement with the variable PWTYCRD, which is the variable that contains the individual weights.

Reliability of Estimates

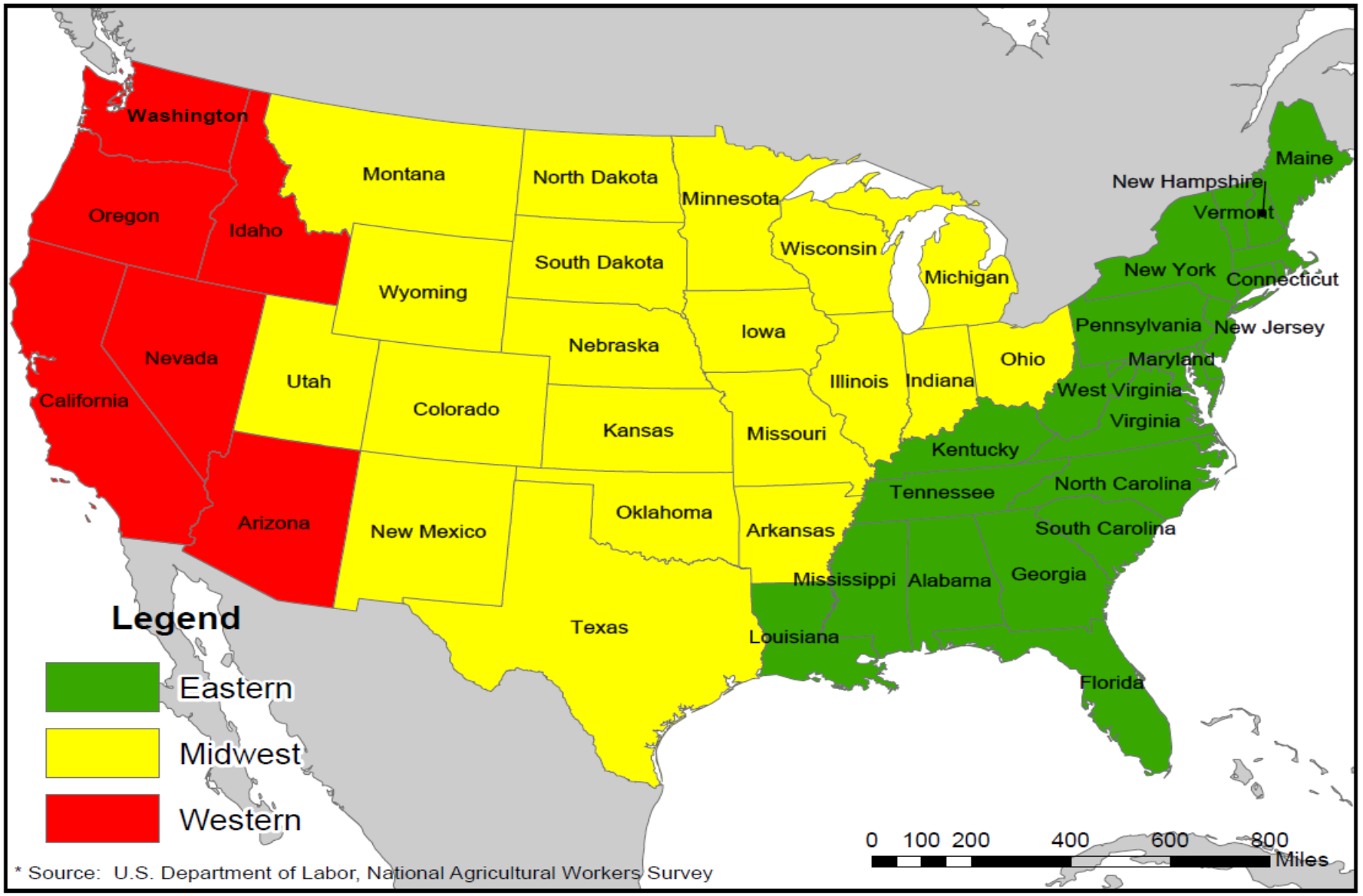
One measure of sampling error is the relative standard error (RSE), a measure of relative dispersion of the data. The RSE, also called the coefficient of variation (CV), is calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and reporting the result as a percentage. The higher the RSE, the less well the estimate represents individual items in the sample.[24]

[24] 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 (http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib-agricultural-information-bulletin/aib746.aspx#.UwT6m_ldX6I)*. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. (AIB-746), 118 pp, December 1998 (p. 62).

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 4 responses or RSEs greater than 50 percent are considered statistically unreliable and are suppressed.

APPENDIX B: Map of the NAWS Migrant Streams



Appendix C: Index of Percentages and Means of 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)	Federal Fiscal Years	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	1989-1990	1134	39%	2.1%	35%	44%	5%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	1989-1990	3051	55%	2.2%	51%	60%	4%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	1989-1990	225	2%	0.3%	1%	2%	15%
A07	Country of birth	Other	1989-1990	231	3%	0.7%	2%	5%	19%
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	1991-1992	764	39%	1.5%	36%	42%	4%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	1991-1992	3258	54%	1.6%	51%	57%	3%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	1991-1992	263	3%	0.4%	2%	4%	15%
A07	Country of birth	Other	1991-1992	210	4%	0.8%	3%	6%	17%
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	1993-1994	1320	31%	3.0%	25%	37%	10%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	1993-1994	3174	65%	3.0%	59%	70%	5%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	1993-1994	155	3%	0.7%	2%	4%	22%
A07	Country of birth	Other	1993-1994	106	2%	0.4%	1%	2%	23%
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	1995-1996	935	26%	2.3%	21%	30%	9%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	1995-1996	3151	68%	2.4%	63%	72%	4%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	1995-1996	264	6%	0.7%	4%	7%	13%
A07	Country of birth	Other	1995-1996	60	1%[a]	0.5%	0%	2%	33%
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	1997-1998	709	19%	1.8%	16%	22%	9%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	1997-1998	3288	77%	1.9%	73%	81%	2%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	1997-1998	134	2%	0.4%	1%	3%	19%
A07	Country of birth	Other	1997-1998	68	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	29%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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	1999-2000	1165	17%	1.7%	14%	20%	10%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	1999-2000	5770	80%	1.8%	77%	83%	2%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	1999-2000	163	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	23%
A07	Country of birth	Other	1999-2000	100	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	28%
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	2001-2002	1305	25%	2.3%	20%	29%	9%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	2001-2002	4905	73%	2.3%	68%	77%	3%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	2001-2002	210	2%	0.4%	1%	2%	21%
A07	Country of birth	Other	2001-2002	51	1%[a]	0.3%	0%	1%	37%
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	2003-2004	1624	27%	2.4%	22%	32%	9%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	2003-2004	4714	68%	2.6%	63%	73%	4%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	2003-2004	236	4%	1.2%	2%	6%	30%
A07	Country of birth	Other	2003-2004	57	<1%[a]	0.2%	0%	1%	39%
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	2005-2006	879	23%	2.6%	18%	28%	11%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	2005-2006	2686	74%	2.5%	69%	79%	3%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	2005-2006	153	3%	0.5%	2%	4%	16%
A07	Country of birth	Other	2005-2006	28	1%[a]	0.2%	0%	1%	34%
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	2007-2008	816	29%	2.9%	24%	35%	10%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	2007-2008	2651	68%	2.9%	62%	73%	4%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	2007-2008	189	3%	0.5%	2%	4%	18%
A07	Country of birth	Other	2007-2008	37	<1%[a]	0.2%	0%	1%	42%
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	2009-2010	771	23%	2.6%	18%	28%	11%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	2009-2010	2655	70%	2.8%	65%	76%	4%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	2009-2010	209	5%	1.1%	3%	8%	20%
A07	Country of birth	Other	2009-2010	56	1%	0.3%	0%	2%	30%
A07	Country of birth	US or Puerto Rico	2011-2012	670	29%	2.4%	25%	34%	8%
A07	Country of birth	Mexico	2011-2012	2202	64%	2.7%	59%	69%	4%
A07	Country of birth	Central/South America	2011-2012	120	6%	1.5%	3%	9%	25%
A07	Country of birth	Other	2011-2012	33	1%	0.2%	0%	1%	28%
HISP	Hispanic	Hispanic	2011-2012	2980	76%	2.2%	72%	81%	3%
B01	Hispanic category	Mexican-American	2011-2012	217	6%	0.7%	5%	8%	12%

Appendix C: Index of Percentages and Means of Key Variables

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
B01	Hispanic category	Mexican	2011-2012	2115	62%	2.7%	57%	68%	4%
B01	Hispanic category	Chicano	2011-2012	16	<1%[a]	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	39%
B01	Hispanic category	Other Hispanic	2011-2012	149	7%	1.7%	4%	10%	24%
B01	Hispanic category	Puerto Rican	2011-2012	23	<1%[a]	0.1%	0%	1%	33%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	1989-1990	1122	38%	2.5%	33%	43%	7%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	1991-1992	740	27%	1.6%	24%	30%	6%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	1993-1994	1317	31%	4.5%	23%	40%	14%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	1995-1996	900	33%	5.1%	23%	43%	15%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	1997-1998	647	53%	5.3%	42%	63%	10%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	1999-2000	943	40%	5.5%	29%	51%	14%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	2001-2002	1285	27%	4.4%	18%	35%	17%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	2003-2004	1612	28%	5.2%	18%	39%	18%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	2005-2006	877	23%	4.9%	14%	33%	21%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	2007-2008	815	18%	3.4%	11%	24%	19%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	2009-2010	758	26%	4.4%	18%	35%	17%
HISP (by POBUS)	Hispanic (by country of birth is U.S.)	Hispanic (among country of birth is U.S.)	2011-2012	627	18%	2.6%	13%	23%	14%
B02	Race	White	2011-2012	1127	41%	2.2%	37%	45%	5%
B02	Race	Black/African American	2011-2012	49	2%	0.4%	1%	2%	21%
B02	Race	American Indian/Alaska Native	2011-2012	82	3%	0.7%	1%	4%	24%
B02	Race	Other	2011-2012	1712	54%	2.3%	50%	59%	4%
INDIGENOUS	Farmworker is indigenous	Farmworker is indigenous	2005-2006	3746	15%	2.1%	11%	19%	14%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
INDIGENOUS	Farmworker is indigenous	Farmworker is indigenous	2007-2008	3693	11%	1.5%	9%	14%	13%
INDIGENOUS	Farmworker is indigenous	Farmworker is indigenous	2009-2010	3691	10%	1.8%	6%	13%	18%
INDIGENOUS	Farmworker is indigenous	Farmworker is indigenous	2011-2012	3025	6%	0.9%	5%	8%	14%
USSTAY	Years in US	Average	2011-2012	2366	16	0.6	15	17	4%
USSTAYC	Years in US	4 years or less	2011-2012	237	12%	1.4%	9%	15%	12%
USSTAYC	Years in US	5-9 years	2011-2012	444	21%	1.4%	18%	24%	6%
USSTAYC	Years in US	10-14 years	2011-2012	495	21%	1.5%	18%	24%	7%
USSTAYC	Years in US	15-19 years	2011-2012	341	15%	1.3%	12%	17%	9%
USSTAYC	Years in US	20-29 years	2011-2012	492	19%	1.4%	16%	22%	7%
USSTAYC	Years in US	30-39 years	2011-2012	284	10%	1.1%	8%	12%	11%
USSTAYC	Years in US	40+ years	2011-2012	73	2%	0.4%	2%	3%	19%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	1989-1990	91	3%	0.3%	3%	4%	10%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	1991-1992	210	6%	0.7%	5%	8%	11%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	1993-1994	339	11%	1.2%	8%	13%	12%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	1995-1996	514	17%	1.5%	14%	20%	9%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	1997-1998	584	22%	2.0%	18%	26%	9%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	1999-2000	1016	23%	1.7%	20%	26%	7%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	2001-2002	723	17%	1.7%	14%	20%	10%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	2003-2004	612	14%	1.6%	11%	17%	11%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	2005-2006	326	15%	2.3%	11%	20%	15%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	2007-2008	216	11%	1.5%	8%	14%	14%
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	2009-2010	86	3%	0.6%	2%	4%	20%

Appendix C: Index of Percentages and Means of Key Variables

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NEWCOMER	Newcomer based on 12 months definition	In U.S. 12 months or less	2011-2012	41	2%[a]	0.8%	1%	4%	32%
B18 (by A07)	State of birth (by country of birth)	Guanajuato (among country of birth is Mexico)	2011-2012	369	19%	3.2%	12%	25%	17%
B18 (by A07)	State of birth (by country of birth)	Guerrero (among country of birth is Mexico)	2011-2012	141	7%	1.0%	5%	9%	15%
B18 (by A07)	State of birth (by country of birth)	Jalisco (among country of birth is Mexico)	2011-2012	221	9%	1.9%	5%	13%	21%
B18 (by A07)	State of birth (by country of birth)	Michoacan (among country of birth is Mexico)	2011-2012	418	16%	2.3%	11%	20%	15%
B18 (by A07)	State of birth (by country of birth)	Oaxaca (among country of birth is Mexico)	2011-2012	199	8%	1.5%	5%	11%	18%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	1989-1990	3917	88%	0.8%	86%	90%	1%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	1991-1992	3205	76%	1.4%	74%	79%	2%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	1993-1994	2913	59%	3.1%	53%	65%	5%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	1995-1996	2475	55%	2.3%	50%	59%	4%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	1997-1998	2188	49%	2.8%	43%	54%	6%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	1999-2000	3345	45%	2.1%	41%	49%	5%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2001-2002	3116	48%	2.3%	44%	53%	5%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2003-2004	3375	54%	2.3%	49%	58%	4%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2005-2006	1860	47%	2.6%	42%	52%	6%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2007-2008	1798	52%	2.8%	46%	57%	5%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2009-2010	1785	48%	3.2%	42%	55%	7%
CURRSTAT	Current status	Work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	1462	52%	2.4%	48%	57%	5%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	1989-1990	1716	43%	1.8%	39%	46%	4%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	1991-1992	1973	41%	1.4%	38%	44%	3%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	1993-1994	2052	47%	3.1%	41%	53%	7%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	1995-1996	2182	54%	2.2%	50%	59%	4%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	1997-1998	2211	59%	2.3%	55%	64%	4%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	1999-2000	2987	49%	2.4%	45%	54%	5%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	2001-2002	2195	42%	2.4%	37%	46%	6%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	2003-2004	1946	35%	2.4%	30%	40%	7%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	2005-2006	972	35%	2.4%	31%	40%	7%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	2007-2008	735	26%	1.8%	22%	30%	7%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	2009-2010	738	27%	3.0%	21%	33%	11%
MIGRANT	Migrant	Migrant	2011-2012	431	17%	1.5%	14%	20%	9%

Chapter 2

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
GENDER	Gender	Male	2011-2012	2407	71%	1.9%	67%	75%	3%
GENDER	Gender	Female	2011-2012	618	29%	1.9%	25%	33%	7%

Appendix C: Index of Percentages and Means of Key Variables

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
AGE	Age	14-17	2011-2012	49	2%[a]	0.9%	1%	4%	39%
AGE	Age	18-21	2011-2012	225	9%	1.3%	6%	11%	14%
AGE	Age	22-24	2011-2012	239	8%	0.7%	7%	9%	9%
AGE	Age	25-34	2011-2012	862	28%	1.6%	25%	31%	6%
AGE	Age	35-44	2011-2012	729	23%	1.2%	21%	26%	5%
AGE	Age	45-50	2011-2012	353	11%	0.9%	9%	13%	8%
AGE	Age	51-54	2011-2012	216	7%	0.7%	5%	8%	11%
AGE	Age	55-64	2011-2012	303	10%	1.2%	8%	13%	12%
AGE	Age	65 and over	2011-2012	47	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	22%
AGE	Age	Average	1989-1990	4592	33	0.3	32	33	1%
AGE	Age	Average	1991-1992	4483	31	0.2	31	32	1%
AGE	Age	Average	1993-1994	4662	31	0.4	30	32	1%
AGE	Age	Average	1995-1996	4373	31	0.4	30	31	1%
AGE	Age	Average	1997-1998	4183	31	0.4	31	32	1%
AGE	Age	Average	1999-2000	7187	31	0.4	31	32	1%
AGE	Age	Average	2001-2002	6472	33	0.4	32	34	1%
AGE	Age	Average	2003-2004	6627	34	0.4	33	35	1%
AGE	Age	Average	2005-2006	3744	35	0.6	34	36	2%
AGE	Age	Average	2007-2008	3693	35	0.6	34	37	2%
AGE	Age	Average	2009-2010	3690	37	0.6	36	38	2%
AGE	Age	Average	2011-2012	3023	37	0.6	36	38	2%
A05	Marital status	Single	2011-2012	949	36%	2.0%	32%	40%	6%
A05	Marital status	Married/Living together	2011-2012	1883	58%	2.1%	53%	62%	4%
A05	Marital status	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	2011-2012	187	7%	0.9%	5%	9%	13%
FAMCOMP	Family composition	Parent	2011-2012	1706	54%	1.9%	50%	58%	4%
FAMCOMP	Family composition	Married, no children	2011-2012	433	13%	1.1%	11%	15%	9%
FAMCOMP	Family composition	Lives with parents	2011-2012	34	1%	0.4%	1%	2%	28%
FAMCOMP	Family composition	Other	2011-2012	852	32%	2.0%	28%	36%	6%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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)	Average (among farmworker parents)	2011-2012	1706	2	0.1	2	2	3%
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	1 child (among farmworker parents)	2011-2012	415	32%	2.2%	28%	37%	7%
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	2 children (among farmworker parents)	2011-2012	474	34%	2.2%	30%	38%	7%
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	3 children (among farmworker parents)	2011-2012	319	22%	1.8%	19%	26%	8%
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	4 children (among farmworker parents)	2011-2012	136	7%	1.2%	5%	10%	15%
HKIDLT18 (by FWPARENT)	Number of children under age 18 in the household (by farmworker is a parent)	5 or more children (among farmworker parents)	2011-2012	49	4%	0.9%	2%	6%	23%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	1989-1990	1949	42%	1.7%	39%	46%	4%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	1991-1992	2050	40%	1.3%	37%	42%	3%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	1993-1994	2468	54%	2.6%	49%	59%	5%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	1995-1996	2412	56%	2.3%	52%	60%	4%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	1997-1998	2512	63%	2.4%	59%	68%	4%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	1999-2000	4128	62%	1.8%	59%	66%	3%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	2001-2002	3541	57%	1.8%	53%	60%	3%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	2003-2004	3396	52%	2.0%	49%	56%	4%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	2005-2006	1854	53%	2.1%	49%	58%	4%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	2007-2008	1771	50%	2.3%	46%	55%	5%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	2009-2010	1630	43%	2.2%	39%	47%	5%
ACCOMP	Nuclear family lives in household	Unaccompanied	2011-2012	1206	43%	2.0%	39%	47%	5%

Chapter 3

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	English	1999-2000	871	13%	1.6%	9%	16%	13%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Spanish	1999-2000	6132	85%	1.7%	81%	88%	2%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Indigenous	1999-2000	31	<1%[a]	0.1%	0%	1%	32%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Other	1999-2000	161	2%	0.6%	1%	4%	24%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	English	2001-2002	1081	20%	2.3%	16%	25%	11%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Spanish	2001-2002	5255	78%	2.2%	74%	83%	3%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Indigenous	2001-2002	46	<1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	26%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Other	2001-2002	89	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	26%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	English	2003-2004	1416	22%	2.1%	18%	26%	9%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Spanish	2003-2004	4977	74%	2.0%	70%	78%	3%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Indigenous	2003-2004	92	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	26%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Other	2003-2004	143	2%	0.7%	1%	4%	28%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	English	2005-2006	801	21%	2.6%	16%	26%	12%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Spanish	2005-2006	2841	75%	2.5%	70%	80%	3%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Indigenous	2005-2006	82	3%	0.7%	2%	5%	24%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Other	2005-2006	16	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	65%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	English	2007-2008	756	27%	2.8%	22%	32%	10%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Spanish	2007-2008	2820	71%	2.7%	65%	76%	4%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Indigenous	2007-2008	85	2%	0.6%	1%	3%	28%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Other	2007-2008	28	<1%	0.1%	0%	1%	21%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	English	2009-2010	704	22%	2.4%	17%	26%	11%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Spanish	2009-2010	2890	76%	2.4%	71%	81%	3%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Indigenous	2009-2010	63	2%	0.4%	1%	2%	30%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Other	2009-2010	34	1%[a]	0.3%	0%	1%	38%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	English	2011-2012	632	29%	2.5%	24%	34%	9%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Spanish	2011-2012	2319	70%	2.6%	65%	75%	4%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Indigenous	2011-2012	35	1%	0.3%	0%	1%	29%
PRIMLANG	Primary Language	Other	2011-2012	21	<1%[a]	0.2%	0%	1%	36%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	No schooling	2011-2012	133	4%	0.5%	3%	5%	14%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	K-6th grade	2011-2012	1273	38%	1.9%	34%	42%	5%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	7th-9th grade	2011-2012	614	19%	1.5%	16%	22%	8%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	10th-12th grade	2011-2012	745	25%	1.7%	22%	29%	7%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	13 grades or more	2011-2012	257	14%	1.4%	11%	17%	10%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	Average	2011-2012	3022	8	0.2	8	9	2%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	Average (among country of birth is U.S./Puerto Rico)	2011-2012	670	12	0.13	12	13	1%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	Average (among country of birth is Mexico)	2011-2012	2199	7	0.16	7	7	2%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	Average (among country of birth is other)	2011-2012	20	7	0.63	6	9	8%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	12 or more	1999-2000	7147	12%	1.18%	10%	15%	9%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	12 or more	2001-2002	6468	19%	1.88%	16%	23%	10%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	12 or more	2003-2004	6631	25%	1.86%	21%	29%	7%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	12 or more	2005-2006	3746	22%	2.32%	17%	26%	11%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	12 or more	2007-2008	3693	27%	2.14%	23%	31%	8%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	12 or more	2009-2010	3690	29%	2.29%	24%	33%	8%
HIGHGRDE	Highest grade completed	12 or more	2011-2012	3022	34%	2.13%	29%	38%	6%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is U.S./Puerto Rico)	1999-2000	1162	46%	4.3%	38%	54%	9%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is Mexico)	1999-2000	5724	5%	0.5%	4%	6%	9%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is other)	1999-2000	242	13%	2.6%	8%	18%	19%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is U.S./Puerto Rico	2001-2002	1304	61%	4.0%	53%	69%	7%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is Mexico)	2001-2002	4901	6%	0.5%	5%	7%	9%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is other)	2001-2002	232	13%	3.8%	6%	21%	29%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is U.S./Puerto Rico)	2003-2004	1624	65%	3.0%	59%	71%	5%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is Mexico)	2003-2004	4714	10%	1.0%	8%	12%	10%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is other)	2003-2004	251	8%[a]	3.4%	2%	15%	41%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is U.S./Puerto Rico)	2005-2006	879	67%	4.1%	59%	75%	6%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is Mexico)	2005-2006	2686	7%	1.0%	6%	9%	13%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is other)	2005-2006	17	27%[a]	8.8%	10%	45%	32%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is U.S./Puerto Rico)	2007-2008	816	68%	4.5%	59%	77%	7%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is Mexico)	2007-2008	2651	10%	1.1%	8%	12%	11%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is other)	2007-2008	33	33%	7.2%	19%	48%	21%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is U.S./Puerto Rico)	2009-2010	771	70%	3.1%	64%	76%	4%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is Mexico)	2009-2010	2654	16%	1.9%	12%	19%	12%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is other)	2009-2010	50	44%[a]	14.8%	15%	73%	34%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is U.S./Puerto Rico)	2011-2012	670	78%	3.1%	72%	85%	4%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is Mexico)	2011-2012	2199	15%	1.7%	11%	18%	12%
HIGHGRDE (by A07)	Highest grade completed (by country of birth)	12 or more (among country of birth is other)	2011-2012	20	32%	8.3%	16%	49%	26%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	1989-1990	1040	37%	0.9%	35%	39%	3%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	1991-1992	1358	29%	0.8%	27%	30%	3%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	1993-1994	1364	28%	1.9%	24%	32%	7%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	1995-1996	1167	28%	1.9%	24%	32%	7%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	1997-1998	897	22%	1.5%	19%	24%	7%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	1999-2000	1744	22%	1.4%	20%	25%	6%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	2001-2002	1363	20%	1.3%	18%	23%	6%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	2003-2004	1538	24%	1.4%	21%	27%	6%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	2005-2006	930	25%	1.5%	22%	28%	6%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	2007-2008	1046	28%	2.0%	24%	32%	7%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	2009-2010	1071	27%	2.0%	24%	31%	7%
ADULTED	Attended any adult education	Yes	2011-2012	1016	34%	1.6%	31%	37%	5%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	1989-1990	218	41%	1.8%	38%	45%	4%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	1991-1992	192	23%	0.7%	22%	25%	3%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	1993-1994	457	35%	3.8%	27%	42%	11%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	1995-1996	501	58%	3.2%	51%	64%	6%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	1997-1998	394	58%	4.1%	50%	66%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	1999-2000	659	56%	4.2%	48%	64%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	2001-2002	466	38%	3.2%	31%	44%	9%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	2003-2004	598	41%	2.8%	35%	46%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	2005-2006	320	40%	3.1%	34%	46%	8%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	2007-2008	298	37%	3.8%	29%	44%	10%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	2009-2010	244	28%	3.0%	23%	34%	11%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born in U.S./Puerto Rico)	2011-2012	284	46%	3.4%	39%	53%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	1989-1990	818	34%	1.3%	31%	36%	4%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	1991-1992	1161	32%	1.3%	30%	35%	4%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	1993-1994	900	25%	1.9%	21%	29%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	1995-1996	663	18%	1.3%	15%	20%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	1997-1998	502	13%	1.0%	11%	15%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	1999-2000	1075	15%	1.1%	13%	17%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	2001-2002	897	15%	1.0%	13%	17%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	2003-2004	936	18%	1.3%	15%	20%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	2005-2006	569	20%	1.5%	17%	23%	7%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	2007-2008	707	24%	2.1%	20%	28%	9%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	2009-2010	785	28%	2.4%	23%	32%	9%
ADULTED (by A07)	Attended any adult education (by country of birth)	Yes (among respondents born outside the U.S./Puerto Rico)	2011-2012	700	30%	2.0%	26%	34%	7%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	1989-1990	837	38%	1.0%	36%	40%	3%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	1991-1992	1006	30%	0.8%	28%	31%	3%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	1993-1994	921	32%	2.2%	28%	37%	7%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	1995-1996	902	41%	2.4%	37%	46%	6%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	1997-1998	703	36%	2.1%	32%	40%	6%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	1999-2000	1278	39%	2.0%	35%	43%	5%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2001-2002	993	33%	2.0%	29%	37%	6%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2003-2004	1149	36%	2.0%	32%	40%	6%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2005-2006	658	37%	2.1%	33%	41%	6%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2007-2008	693	38%	2.9%	32%	44%	8%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2009-2010	660	36%	2.5%	31%	41%	7%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2011-2012	590	43%	2.3%	39%	47%	5%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	1989-1990	143	28%	2.2%	24%	32%	8%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	1991-1992	311	26%	1.8%	22%	30%	7%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	1993-1994	422	22%	2.6%	17%	27%	12%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	1995-1996	248	12%	1.2%	10%	14%	10%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	1997-1998	181	8%	1.0%	6%	10%	12%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	1999-2000	426	8%	1.0%	6%	10%	11%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	2001-2002	350	9%	1.0%	7%	11%	11%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	2003-2004	380	10%	1.2%	8%	13%	12%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	2005-2006	267	14%	1.7%	11%	18%	12%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	2007-2008	339	16%	1.6%	13%	19%	10%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	2009-2010	403	19%	2.3%	15%	24%	12%
ADULTED (by CURRSTAT)	Attended any adult education (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	411	25%	2.0%	21%	29%	8%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	1989-1990	207	47%	2.1%	43%	52%	4%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	1991-1992	229	34%	1.1%	32%	37%	3%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	1993-1994	386	44%	3.2%	38%	50%	7%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	1995-1996	407	53%	3.4%	47%	60%	6%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	1997-1998	300	47%	4.7%	38%	56%	10%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	1999-2000	542	62%	2.9%	56%	68%	5%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	2001-2002	451	42%	3.7%	35%	50%	9%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	2003-2004	607	46%	2.9%	41%	52%	6%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	2005-2006	355	47%	3.0%	41%	53%	6%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	2007-2008	406	45%	3.5%	38%	52%	8%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	2009-2010	375	37%	4.0%	29%	45%	11%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is 12 or more)	2011-2012	407	50%	3.2%	44%	56%	6%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	1989-1990	806	33%	1.1%	31%	35%	3%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	1991-1992	1122	27%	0.9%	25%	29%	3%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	1993-1994	954	24%	1.8%	20%	27%	8%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	1995-1996	747	22%	1.7%	18%	25%	8%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	1997-1998	594	17%	1.2%	15%	19%	7%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	1999-2000	1197	17%	1.1%	15%	19%	7%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	2001-2002	912	15%	1.1%	13%	17%	7%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	2003-2004	931	16%	1.1%	14%	19%	7%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	2005-2006	575	19%	1.3%	16%	21%	7%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	2007-2008	640	21%	2.1%	17%	25%	10%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	2009-2010	695	24%	2.1%	20%	28%	9%
ADULTED (by HIGHGRDE)	Attended any adult education (by highest grade completed)	Yes (among highest grade is less than 12)	2011-2012	608	26%	1.8%	23%	30%	7%
B03A	Attended English/ESL	Yes	2011-2012	564	16%	1.3%	13%	18%	8%
B03B	Attended citizenship classes	Yes	2011-2012	82	2%	0.4%	1%	3%	20%
B03D	Attended job training	Yes	2011-2012	153	5%	0.9%	3%	7%	17%
B03E	Attended GED, high school equivalency	Yes	2011-2012	133	5%	1.0%	3%	7%	22%
B03F	Attended college/university	Yes	2011-2012	172	8%	0.8%	7%	10%	9%
B03G	Attended adult basic education	Yes	2011-2012	34	1%[a]	0.2%	0%	1%	37%
B03J	Attended ‘other’	Yes	2011-2012	46	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	21%
B07	Ability to speak English	Not at all	2011-2012	845	27%	1.9%	24%	31%	7%
B07	Ability to speak English	A little	2011-2012	1024	30%	1.5%	27%	33%	5%
B07	Ability to speak English	Somewhat	2011-2012	365	9%	0.9%	7%	11%	9%
B07	Ability to speak English	Well	2011-2012	781	33%	2.4%	28%	38%	7%
B08	Ability to read English	Not at all	2011-2012	1253	38%	2.2%	33%	42%	6%
B08	Ability to read English	A little	2011-2012	756	23%	1.3%	20%	26%	6%
B08	Ability to read English	Somewhat	2011-2012	243	7%	0.8%	6%	9%	11%
B08	Ability to read English	Well	2011-2012	754	32%	2.5%	27%	37%	8%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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	2011-2012	2446	83%	1.8%	80%	87%	2%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	Off farm, in property owned by current employer	2011-2012	81	3%	0.6%	2%	4%	18%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	On farm of employer I currently work for	2011-2012	484	14%	1.6%	10%	17%	12%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	1991-1992	1022	27%	1.3%	24%	29%	5%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	1993-1994	1577	32%	2.5%	27%	37%	8%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	1995-1996	1198	28%	2.9%	22%	34%	10%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	1997-1998	1135	30%	2.6%	25%	35%	9%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	1999-2000	1583	23%	2.7%	17%	28%	12%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	2001-2002	1378	20%	2.4%	15%	25%	12%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	2003-2004	1263	17%	2.3%	13%	22%	13%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	2005-2006	749	19%	2.1%	15%	23%	11%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	2007-2008	740	17%	1.6%	14%	20%	10%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	2009-2010	799	17%	1.8%	14%	21%	11%
D35	Location of housing while at current farm job	In property owned by current employer (on farm or off farm)	2011-2012	565	17%	1.7%	13%	20%	10%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	1991-1992	321	32%	1.9%	29%	36%	6%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	1993-1994	888	52%	4.1%	44%	61%	8%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	1995-1996	614	50%	5.1%	40%	60%	10%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	1997-1998	683	50%	3.8%	43%	58%	7%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	1999-2000	553	28%	4.9%	18%	37%	18%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	2001-2002	573	27%	4.9%	18%	37%	18%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	2003-2004	487	28%	6.0%	16%	40%	21%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	2005-2006	289	28%	3.9%	20%	35%	14%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	2007-2008	310	31%	3.7%	23%	38%	12%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	2009-2010	320	38%	4.5%	29%	46%	12%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Eastern stream)]	2011-2012	229	29%	3.1%	23%	35%	11%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	1991-1992	115	27%	1.2%	25%	29%	4%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	1993-1994	421	29%	5.2%	19%	39%	18%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	1995-1996	371	33%	6.0%	21%	45%	18%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	1997-1998	315	38%	6.0%	26%	50%	16%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	1999-2000	647	43%	7.5%	29%	58%	17%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	2001-2002	436	31%	6.7%	18%	45%	22%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	2003-2004	442	27%	5.8%	15%	38%	22%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	2005-2006	263	30%	6.3%	18%	43%	21%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	2007-2008	133	16%	4.1%	8%	24%	25%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	2009-2010	159	12%	3.2%	6%	18%	26%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Midwest stream)]	2011-2012	118	19%	3.6%	12%	26%	19%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	1991-1992	584	22%	2.8%	16%	27%	13%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	1993-1994	268	13%	2.0%	9%	17%	15%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	1995-1996	212	9%	1.8%	5%	12%	21%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	1997-1998	134	7%	1.7%	4%	10%	24%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	1999-2000	381	10%	2.3%	5%	14%	23%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	2001-2002	369	9%	1.1%	7%	11%	12%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	2003-2004	333	6%	1.0%	4%	8%	16%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	2005-2006	197	8%	1.8%	5%	12%	21%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	2007-2008	297	11%	1.3%	8%	13%	12%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	2009-2010	320	11%	1.5%	8%	14%	14%
D35 (by STREAMS)	Location of housing while at current farm job (by migrant stream)	In property owned by current employer [on farm or off farm (among Western stream)]	2011-2012	218	9%	2.3%	4%	13%	26%
D33A	Payment arrangement for housing	I rent from non-employer/non-relative	2011-2012	1635	55%	2.5%	50%	60%	5%
D33A	Payment arrangement for housing	I (or family member) own the house	2011-2012	762	26%	1.8%	23%	30%	7%
D33A	Payment arrangement for housing	I pay for housing provided by government, charity, other org	2011-2012	26	1%	0.2%	0%	1%	25%
D33A	Payment arrangement for housing	Employer provided: I receive free housing from my employer	2011-2012	392	13%	1.7%	9%	16%	13%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D33A	Payment arrangement for housing	Employer provided: I pay for housing provided by my employer	2011-2012	111	2%	0.5%	2%	3%	20%
D33A	Payment arrangement for housing	Employer provided: Other arrangement	2011-2012	92	2%	0.5%	2%	4%	25%
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	I rent from non-employer/non-relative (among migrant)	2011-2012	188	46%	4.6%	37%	55%	10%
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	I (or family member) own the house (among migrant)	2011-2012	51	16%	4.1%	8%	24%	25%
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	Employer provided: I receive free housing from my employer (among migrant)	2011-2012	150	32%	4.2%	24%	41%	13%
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	Employer provided: I pay for housing provided by my employer (among migrant)	2011-2012	25	4%	1.2%	2%	6%	30%
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	Employer provided: Other arrangement (among migrant)	2011-2012	14	1%[a]	0.5%	0%	2%	42%
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	I rent from non-employer/non-relative (among settled)	2011-2012	1443	57%	2.6%	51%	62%	5%
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	I (or family member) own the house (among settled)	2011-2012	708	28%	2.0%	24%	32%	7%
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	I pay for housing provided by government, charity, other org (among settled)	2011-2012	24	1%	0.3%	0%	2%	26%
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	Employer provided: I receive free housing from my employer (among settled)	2011-2012	242	9%	1.3%	6%	11%	14%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	Employer provided: I pay for housing provided by my employer (among settled)	2011-2012	86	2%	0.4%	1%	3%	19%
D33A (by MIGRANT)	Payment arrangement for housing (by migrant)	Employer provided: Other arrangement (among settled)	2011-2012	78	3%	0.6%	2%	4%	19%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	Under $100	2011-2012	23	2%	0.3%	2%	3%	14%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	$100-199	2011-2012	246	12%	1.3%	10%	15%	10%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	$200-299	2011-2012	318	18%	1.3%	15%	21%	7%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	$300-399	2011-2012	254	17%	1.6%	14%	20%	10%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	$400-499	2011-2012	239	14%	1.6%	11%	17%	11%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	$500-599	2011-2012	177	10%	1.0%	8%	12%	10%
D50MTCOD	How much paid for housing per month (coded)	$600 or more	2011-2012	502	26%	2.0%	22%	30%	8%
D34a	Type of housing	Single-family home	2011-2012	1629	56%	2.2%	51%	60%	4%
D34a	Type of housing	Mobile home	2011-2012	750	22%	1.8%	18%	25%	8%
D34a	Type of housing	Apartment	2011-2012	541	18%	1.6%	15%	21%	9%
D34a	Type of housing	Other (includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and ‘other’)	2011-2012	104	5%	1.0%	3%	7%	19%
D34a (by MIGRANT)	Type of housing (by migrant)	Single-family home (among migrant)	2011-2012	207	41%	3.9%	33%	49%	9%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D34a (by MIGRANT)	Type of housing (by migrant)	Mobile home (among migrant)	2011-2012	139	28%	4.7%	18%	37%	17%
D34a (by MIGRANT)	Type of housing (by migrant)	Apartment (among migrant)	2011-2012	53	15%	3.3%	9%	22%	21%
D34a (by MIGRANT)	Type of housing (by migrant)	Other [includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other' (among migrant)]	2011-2012	31	16%	3.0%	10%	22%	19%
D34a (by MIGRANT)	Type of housing (by migrant)	Single-family home (among settled)	2011-2012	1419	59%	2.2%	54%	63%	4%
D34a (by MIGRANT)	Type of housing (by migrant)	Mobile home (among settled)	2011-2012	607	20%	1.7%	17%	24%	8%
D34a (by MIGRANT)	Type of housing (by migrant)	Apartment (among settled)	2011-2012	488	18%	1.7%	15%	22%	9%
D34a (by MIGRANT)	Type of housing (by migrant)	Other [includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other' (among settled)]	2011-2012	73	3%	0.6%	1%	4%	24%
D34a (by CURRSTAT)	Type of housing (by current status)	Single-family home [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2011-2012	952	66%	2.3%	62%	71%	3%
D34a (by CURRSTAT)	Type of housing (by current status)	Mobile home [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2011-2012	296	16%	1.9%	13%	20%	12%
D34a (by CURRSTAT)	Type of housing (by current status)	Apartment [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2011-2012	169	11%	1.1%	9%	13%	10%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D34a (by CURRSTAT)	Type of housing (by current status)	Other [includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other' (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2011-2012	44	6%	1.0%	4%	8%	16%
D34a (by CURRSTAT)	Type of housing (by current status)	Single-family home (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	655	44%	2.9%	38%	50%	7%
D34a (by CURRSTAT)	Type of housing (by current status)	Mobile home (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	445	28%	2.7%	22%	33%	10%
D34a (by CURRSTAT)	Type of housing (by current status)	Apartment (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	370	25%	2.6%	20%	30%	11%
D34a (by CURRSTAT)	Type of housing (by current status)	Other [includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other' (among unauthorized)]	2011-2012	58	3%[a]	1.1%	1%	6%	32%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Single-family home (among 4 years or less)	2011-2012	105	34%	5.9%	22%	46%	18%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Mobile home (among 4 years or less)	2011-2012	61	25%	4.7%	15%	34%	19%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Apartment (among 4 years or less)	2011-2012	56	35%	6.9%	21%	49%	20%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Other [includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other' (among 4 years or less)]	2011-2012	15	7%[a]	3.0%	1%	13%	45%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Single-family home (among 5-9 years)	2011-2012	186	43%	4.1%	35%	51%	9%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Mobile home (among 5-9 years)	2011-2012	125	25%	3.3%	18%	31%	13%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Apartment (among 5-9 years)	2011-2012	121	28%	3.8%	21%	36%	14%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Other [includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other' (among 5-9 years)]	2011-2012	12	4%[a]	1.8%	1%	8%	43%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Single-family home (among 10-14 years)	2011-2012	217	46%	3.7%	38%	53%	8%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Mobile home (among 10-14 years)	2011-2012	137	26%	3.3%	19%	32%	13%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Apartment (among 10-14 years)	2011-2012	120	26%	3.5%	19%	33%	14%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Other [includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other' (among 10-14 years)]	2011-2012	21	2%[a]	0.9%	1%	4%	34%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Single-family home (among 15-19 years)	2011-2012	149	47%	4.4%	38%	56%	9%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Mobile home (among 15-19 years)	2011-2012	110	35%	4.9%	25%	45%	14%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Apartment (among 15-19 years)	2011-2012	73	17%	2.4%	12%	21%	14%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Other [includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other' (among 15-19 years)]	2011-2012	9	1%[a]	0.6%	0%	3%	40%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Single-family home (among 20-29 years)	2011-2012	267	57%	4.2%	48%	65%	7%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Mobile home (among 20-29 years)	2011-2012	124	21%	3.1%	15%	27%	15%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Apartment (among 20-29 years)	2011-2012	80	17%	2.6%	12%	22%	16%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Other [includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other' (among 20-29 years)]	2011-2012	21	5%[a]	1.9%	1%	9%	39%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Mobile home (among 30 or more years)	2011-2012	80	19%	2.4%	14%	24%	12%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Apartment (among 30 or more years)	2011-2012	33	6%	1.1%	4%	8%	19%
D34a (by USSTAYC)	Type of housing (by years in U.S.)	Other [includes duplex or triplex, dormitory or barracks, motel or hotel, and 'other' (among 30 or more years)]	2011-2012	7	2%[a]	1.1%	0%	4%	46%
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	2011-2012	3025	28%	2.0%	24%	32%	7%
CROWDED1 (by MIGRANT)	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 (by migrant)	Crowded (among migrant)	2011-2012	150	37%	4.6%	27%	46%	13%
CROWDED1 (by MIGRANT)	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 (by migrant)	Crowded (among settled)	2011-2012	710	26%	1.8%	23%	30%	7%
CROWDED1 (by CURRSTAT)	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 (by current status)	Crowded [among work authorized (Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)]	2011-2012	252	16%	1.7%	13%	19%	11%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
CROWDED1 (by CURRSTAT)	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 (by current status)	Crowded (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	604	42%	2.6%	36%	47%	6%
D37A	Distance from residence to job	I'm located at the job	2011-2012	452	12%	1.5%	9%	15%	12%
D37A	Distance from residence to job	Within 9 miles	2011-2012	1101	39%	2.8%	33%	44%	7%
D37A	Distance from residence to job	10-24 miles	2011-2012	1025	33%	2.1%	29%	37%	6%
D37A	Distance from residence to job	25-49 miles	2011-2012	369	13%	1.5%	10%	16%	11%
D37A	Distance from residence to job	50-74 miles	2011-2012	63	3%[a]	1.1%	0%	5%	43%
D37A	Distance from residence to job	75+ miles	2011-2012	6	<1%[a]	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	34%
D37	How do you usually get to work	Drive car	2011-2012	1740	56%	2.0%	52%	60%	4%
D37	How do you usually get to work	Walk	2011-2012	265	9%	1.1%	7%	11%	13%
D37	How do you usually get to work	Ride with others	2011-2012	305	9%	1.2%	7%	11%	13%
D37	How do you usually get to work	Labor bus, truck, van	2011-2012	193	5%	0.7%	4%	6%	14%
D37	How do you usually get to work	Other	2011-2012	31	1%	0.2%	0%	1%	29%
D37	How do you usually get to work	Raitero	2011-2012	474	20%	2.2%	16%	25%	11%
D38a	Transport is mandatory	Yes	2011-2012	46	6%[a]	2.2%	2%	11%	35%
D38	Pay a fee for rides to work	No	2011-2012	317	29%	3.2%	22%	35%	11%
D38	Pay a fee for rides to work	Yes, a fee	2011-2012	297	34%	4.2%	26%	43%	12%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D38	Pay a fee for rides to work	Yes, just for gas	2011-2012	340	37%	3.6%	30%	44%	10%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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: Farm labor contractor	1989-1990	759	16%	1.8%	13%	20%	11%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	1991-1992	1007	16%	1.7%	13%	20%	10%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	1993-1994	618	14%	2.1%	10%	18%	15%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	1995-1996	996	22%	2.7%	17%	28%	12%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	1997-1998	964	26%	2.7%	21%	31%	10%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	1999-2000	1438	27%	2.6%	22%	32%	10%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	2001-2002	1187	21%	2.4%	17%	26%	11%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	2003-2004	1034	18%	2.2%	13%	22%	13%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	2005-2006	413	15%	2.3%	10%	19%	16%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	2007-2008	402	13%	2.4%	8%	17%	19%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	2009-2010	464	15%	2.6%	10%	20%	18%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Farm labor contractor	2011-2012	382	10%	2.5%	5%	15%	24%
FLC	Employer is a farm labor contractor	Employer: Grower, nursery, packing house	2011-2012	2643	90%	2.5%	85%	95%	3%
D30	How current job was obtained	I was referred by relative/friend/workmate	2011-2012	1829	61%	2.0%	57%	65%	3%
D30	How current job was obtained	I applied for job on my own	2011-2012	985	31%	1.9%	28%	35%	6%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D30	How current job was obtained	I was recruited by grower/foreman	2011-2012	87	3%	0.7%	2%	5%	22%
D30	How current job was obtained	I was recruited by farm labor contractor/foreman	2011-2012	50	1%	0.4%	1%	2%	28%
D30	How current job was obtained	I was referred by the employment service	2011-2012	11	<1%[a]	0.2%	0%	1%	44%
D30	How current job was obtained	I was referred by welfare office	2011-2012	11	<1%[a]	0.1%	0%	1%	46%
D30	How current job was obtained	I was referred by labor union	2011-2012	7	1%	0.1%	1%	1%	9%
D30	How current job was obtained	Other	2011-2012	41	2%[a]	0.6%	1%	3%	35%
CROP	Primary crop at time of interview	Field crops	2011-2012	521	17%	2.6%	12%	22%	15%
CROP	Primary crop at time of interview	Fruits and nuts	2011-2012	930	29%	3.2%	23%	36%	11%
CROP	Primary crop at time of interview	Horticulture	2011-2012	671	24%	2.7%	19%	29%	11%
CROP	Primary crop at time of interview	Vegetables	2011-2012	801	27%	3.2%	21%	33%	12%
CROP	Primary crop at time of interview	Miscellaneous crops	2011-2012	102	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	24%
CROP (by FLC)	Primary crop at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Field crops (among employer is grower, nursery, packing house)	2011-2012	504	18%	2.6%	13%	23%	15%
CROP (by FLC)	Primary crop at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Fruits and nuts (among employer is grower, nursery, packing house)	2011-2012	728	28%	3.6%	21%	35%	13%
CROP (by FLC)	Primary crop at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Horticulture (among employer is grower, nursery, packing house)	2011-2012	646	26%	2.8%	20%	32%	11%
CROP (by FLC)	Primary crop at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Vegetables (among employer is grower, nursery, packing house)	2011-2012	676	26%	3.2%	19%	32%	13%
CROP (by FLC)	Primary crop at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Miscellaneous crops (among employer is grower, nursery, packing house)	2011-2012	89	2%	0.6%	1%	3%	25%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
CROP (by FLC)	Primary crop at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Field crops (among employer is farm labor contractor)	2011-2012	17	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	79%
CROP (by FLC)	Primary crop at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Fruits and nuts (among employer is farm labor contractor)	2011-2012	202	40%	10.2%	20%	60%	25%
CROP (by FLC)	Primary crop at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Horticulture (among employer is farm labor contractor)	2011-2012	25	7%[a]	3.3%	0%	13%	49%
CROP (by FLC)	Primary crop at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Vegetables (among employer is farm labor contractor)	2011-2012	125	40%	11.6%	17%	63%	29%
CROP (by FLC)	Primary crop at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Miscellaneous crops (among employer is farm labor contractor)	2011-2012	13	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	53%
CROP (by MIGRANT)	Primary crop at time of interview (by migrant)	Field crops (among migrant)	2011-2012	82	16%[a]	5.7%	5%	28%	35%
CROP (by MIGRANT)	Primary crop at time of interview (by migrant)	Fruits and nuts (among migrant)	2011-2012	169	42%	5.9%	30%	54%	14%
CROP (by MIGRANT)	Primary crop at time of interview (by migrant)	Horticulture (among migrant)	2011-2012	50	17%	4.2%	9%	26%	24%
CROP (by MIGRANT)	Primary crop at time of interview (by migrant)	Vegetables (among migrant)	2011-2012	117	23%	3.9%	15%	30%	17%
CROP (by MIGRANT)	Primary crop at time of interview (by migrant)	Miscellaneous crops (among migrant)	2011-2012	13	1%[a]	0.5%	0%	2%	36%
CROP (by MIGRANT)	Primary crop at time of interview (by migrant)	Field crops (among settled)	2011-2012	437	17%	2.6%	12%	23%	15%
CROP (by MIGRANT)	Primary crop at time of interview (by migrant)	Fruits and nuts (among settled)	2011-2012	758	27%	3.0%	21%	33%	11%
CROP (by MIGRANT)	Primary crop at time of interview (by migrant)	Horticulture (among settled)	2011-2012	620	25%	2.8%	20%	31%	11%
CROP (by MIGRANT)	Primary crop at time of interview (by migrant)	Vegetables (among settled)	2011-2012	683	28%	3.5%	21%	35%	12%
CROP (by MIGRANT)	Primary crop at time of interview (by migrant)	Miscellaneous crops (among settled)	2011-2012	89	2%	0.6%	1%	4%	25%
TASK	Primary task at time of interview	Pre-harvest	2011-2012	904	33%	2.7%	27%	38%	8%

Appendix C: Index of Percentages and Means of Key Variables

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
TASK	Primary task at time of interview	Harvest	2011-2012	554	20%	2.2%	16%	25%	11%
TASK	Primary task at time of interview	Post-harvest	2011-2012	538	19%	2.0%	15%	23%	11%
TASK	Primary task at time of interview	Technical production	2011-2012	1028	28%	2.7%	23%	34%	9%
TASK (by FLC)	Primary task at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Pre-harvest (among employer is grower, nursery, packing house)	2011-2012	795	32%	2.7%	26%	37%	8%
TASK (by FLC)	Primary task at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Harvest (among employer is grower, nursery, packing house)	2011-2012	472	21%	2.3%	17%	26%	11%
TASK (by FLC)	Primary task at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Post-harvest (among employer is grower, nursery, packing house)	2011-2012	496	19%	1.9%	16%	23%	10%
TASK (by FLC)	Primary task at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Technical production (among employer is grower, nursery, packing house)	2011-2012	879	28%	2.7%	22%	33%	10%
TASK (by FLC)	Primary task at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Pre-harvest (among employer is farm labor contractor)	2011-2012	109	43%	11.3%	21%	66%	26%
TASK (by FLC)	Primary task at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Harvest (among employer is farm labor contractor)	2011-2012	82	9%[a]	3.5%	2%	16%	38%
TASK (by FLC)	Primary task at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Post-harvest (among employer is farm labor contractor)	2011-2012	42	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	67%
TASK (by FLC)	Primary task at time of interview (by employer is a farm labor contractor)	Technical production (among employer is farm labor contractor)	2011-2012	149	34%	8.5%	17%	51%	25%
TASK (by MIGRANT)	Primary task at time of interview (by migrant)	Pre-harvest (among migrant)	2011-2012	94	25%	5.3%	14%	35%	21%
TASK (by MIGRANT)	Primary task at time of interview (by migrant)	Harvest (among migrant)	2011-2012	130	33%	4.4%	24%	42%	13%
TASK (by MIGRANT)	Primary task at time of interview (by migrant)	Post-harvest (among migrant)	2011-2012	72	19%	5.7%	8%	30%	30%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
TASK (by MIGRANT)	Primary task at time of interview (by migrant)	Technical production (among migrant)	2011-2012	135	23%	3.5%	16%	30%	15%
TASK (by MIGRANT)	Primary task at time of interview (by migrant)	Pre-harvest (among settled)	2011-2012	808	34%	2.7%	29%	40%	8%
TASK (by MIGRANT)	Primary task at time of interview (by migrant)	Harvest (among settled)	2011-2012	421	17%	2.2%	13%	22%	13%
TASK (by MIGRANT)	Primary task at time of interview (by migrant)	Post-harvest (among settled)	2011-2012	466	19%	2.0%	15%	23%	10%
TASK (by MIGRANT)	Primary task at time of interview (by migrant)	Technical production (among settled)	2011-2012	891	29%	2.9%	24%	35%	10%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	1989-1990	2782	38	0.4	37	39	1%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	1991-1992	4382	38	0.4	37	38	1%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	1993-1994	4674	38	0.6	37	39	2%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	1995-1996	4266	38	0.9	36	40	2%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	1997-1998	4063	39	0.7	37	40	2%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	1999-2000	7112	42	0.6	41	43	1%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	2001-2002	6375	42	0.6	41	43	2%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	2003-2004	6550	43	0.8	41	45	2%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	2005-2006	3709	44	0.7	43	46	2%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	2007-2008	3647	46	0.5	45	47	1%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	2009-2010	3586	44	0.6	43	46	1%
D04	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job	Average	2011-2012	2985	44	0.8	42	45	2%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among field crops and pre-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	74	47	2.1	43	51	4%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among field crops and harvest tasks)	2011-2012	101	52	3.7	45	59	7%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among field crops and post-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	81	50	3.8	42	58	8%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among field crops and technical production tasks)	2011-2012	263	48	3.6	41	56	7%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among fruit and nut crops and pre-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	189	46	1.2	43	48	3%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among fruit and nut crops and harvest tasks)	2011-2012	233	42	1.5	39	45	4%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among fruit and nut crops and post-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	77	36	2.3	32	41	6%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among fruit and nut crops and technical production tasks)	2011-2012	409	43	1.3	40	46	3%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among horticulture and pre-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	383	41	0.9	39	43	2%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among horticulture and harvest tasks)	2011-2012	19	44	2.2	40	49	5%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among horticulture and post-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	116	37	1.9	34	41	5%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among horticulture and technical production tasks)	2011-2012	148	40	1.3	37	43	3%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among vegetable crops and pre-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	226	46	3.3	39	52	7%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among vegetable crops and harvest tasks)	2011-2012	167	45	2.7	39	50	6%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among vegetable crops and post-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	239	42	2.7	37	48	6%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among vegetable crops and technical production tasks)	2011-2012	157	48	4.9	38	58	10%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among miscellaneous crops and pre-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	25	43	2.0	39	47	5%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among miscellaneous crops and harvest tasks)	2011-2012	16	46	4.7	36	55	10%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among miscellaneous crops and post-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	18	45	1.9	41	49	4%
D04 (by CROP and TASK)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by primary crop and task at time of interview)	Average (among miscellaneous crops and technical production tasks)	2011-2012	43	44	4.0	37	52	9%
D04 (by AGEGRP)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by age group)	Average (among 14-17 years old)	2011-2012	49	35	4.0	27	43	11%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D04 (by AGEGRP)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by age group)	Average (among 18-21 years old)	2011-2012	218	42	2.0	38	46	5%
D04 (by AGEGRP)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by age group)	Average (among 21-24 years old)	2011-2012	237	47	1.2	45	50	3%
D04 (by AGEGRP)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by age group)	Average (among 25-34 years old)	2011-2012	847	42	1.0	40	44	2%
D04 (by AGEGRP)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by age group)	Average (among 35-44 years old)	2011-2012	726	45	0.8	43	47	2%
D04 (by AGEGRP)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by age group)	Average (among 45-50 years old)	2011-2012	350	44	1.1	42	46	3%
D04 (by AGEGRP)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by age group)	Average (among 51-54 years old)	2011-2012	213	42	2.1	38	46	5%
D04 (by AGEGRP)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by age group)	Average (among 55-64 years old)	2011-2012	296	47	1.3	44	49	3%
D04 (by AGEGRP)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by age group)	Average (among 65 or more years old)	2011-2012	47	42	2.8	36	47	7%
D04 (by GENDER)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by gender)	Average (among male)	2011-2012	2383	46	0.8	45	48	2%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D04 (by GENDER)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by gender)	Average (among female)	2011-2012	602	38	0.9	36	40	2%
D04 (by NUMYRSFW)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by number of years since first did farm work)	Average (among less than 2 years of farm work experience)	2011-2012	209	41	1.4	39	44	3%
D04 (by NUMYRSFW)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by number of years since first did farm work)	Average (among 2-4 years of farm work experience)	2011-2012	368	45	1.4	42	47	3%
D04 (by NUMYRSFW)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by number of years since first did farm work)	Average (among 5-10 years of farm work experience)	2011-2012	687	42	1.1	39	44	3%
D04 (by NUMYRSFW)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by number of years since first did farm work)	Average (among 11-20 years of farm work experience)	2011-2012	820	44	0.7	42	45	2%
D04 (by NUMYRSFW)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by number of years since first did farm work)	Average (among 21-30 years of farm work experience)	2011-2012	484	47	1.0	45	49	2%
D04 (by NUMYRSFW)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by number of years since first did farm work)	Average (among 31 or more years of farm work experience)	2011-2012	410	46	1.7	43	49	4%
D04 (by D11)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by basis of pay)	Average (among paid by the hour)	2011-2012	2587	43	0.8	42	45	2%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D04 (by D11)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by basis of pay)	Average (among paid by the piece)	2011-2012	168	45	1.9	41	49	4%
D04 (by D11)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by basis of pay)	Average (among paid combination hourly wage and piece rate)	2011-2012	32	42	2.4	37	47	6%
D04 (by D11)	Number of hours worked the previous week at current farm job (by basis of pay)	Average (among paid salary or other)	2011-2012	193	47	1.0	45	49	2%
D11	Basis of pay	By the hour	2011-2012	2618	85%	1.9%	81%	89%	2%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	2011-2012	175	7%	1.6%	4%	10%	22%
D11	Basis of pay	Combination hourly wage and piece rate	2011-2012	33	1%[a]	0.3%	0%	2%	31%
D11	Basis of pay	Salary or other	2011-2012	194	7%	0.8%	5%	8%	12%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	1989-1990	1032	24%	1.9%	20%	27%	8%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	1991-1992	1266	25%	2.0%	21%	29%	8%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	1993-1994	890	20%	2.4%	16%	25%	12%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	1995-1996	1089	24%	2.8%	19%	30%	11%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	1997-1998	920	19%	2.1%	15%	24%	11%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	1999-2000	934	15%	1.6%	12%	18%	11%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	2001-2002	856	17%	2.0%	13%	21%	12%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	2003-2004	788	13%	1.8%	9%	17%	14%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	2005-2006	310	9%	1.8%	5%	12%	20%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	2007-2008	273	8%	1.3%	6%	11%	16%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	2009-2010	428	14%	2.6%	9%	19%	19%
D11	Basis of pay	By the piece	2011-2012	175	7%	1.4%	4%	9%	21%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	1989-1990	406	29%	3.8%	22%	37%	13%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	1991-1992	602	27%	1.7%	24%	30%	6%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	1993-1994	339	20%	4.6%	11%	29%	23%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	1995-1996	386	26%	4.2%	18%	35%	16%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	1997-1998	403	24%	4.4%	15%	33%	18%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	1999-2000	307	19%	3.7%	12%	26%	20%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	2001-2002	276	21%	4.8%	11%	30%	23%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	2003-2004	294	15%	3.4%	8%	21%	23%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	2005-2006	67	9%	1.8%	5%	12%	21%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	2007-2008	121	10%	2.2%	6%	15%	21%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	2009-2010	122	15%	4.0%	7%	23%	26%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Eastern stream)	2011-2012	72	14%	3.2%	7%	20%	23%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	1989-1990	96	17%	1.5%	14%	20%	9%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	1991-1992	68	11%	1.8%	7%	14%	17%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	1993-1994	191	15%[a]	4.7%	6%	25%	31%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	1995-1996	271	24%	6.1%	12%	36%	25%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	1997-1998	172	14%	3.3%	8%	21%	23%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	1999-2000	129	13%	2.7%	7%	18%	21%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	2001-2002	75	7%[a]	2.8%	2%	13%	39%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	2003-2004	42	3%[a]	1.4%	0%	6%	45%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	2005-2006	26	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	99%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	2007-2008	7	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	81%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	2009-2010	21	1%[a]	0.5%	0%	2%	38%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Midwest stream)	2011-2012	5	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	89%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	1989-1990	483	23%	3.4%	17%	30%	14%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	1991-1992	592	34%	4.6%	25%	43%	13%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	1993-1994	360	24%	3.1%	18%	30%	13%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	1995-1996	431	23%	4.0%	16%	31%	17%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	1997-1998	343	19%	2.7%	14%	24%	14%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	1999-2000	497	14%	2.2%	10%	19%	16%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	2001-2002	505	20%	2.6%	14%	25%	13%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	2003-2004	452	17%	3.2%	11%	24%	18%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	2005-2006	217	12%	3.0%	6%	18%	25%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	2007-2008	145	11%	2.4%	7%	16%	21%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	2009-2010	285	21%	4.5%	12%	30%	22%
D11 (by STREAMS)	Basis of pay (by migrant stream)	By the piece (among Western stream)	2011-2012	98	7%[a]	2.3%	2%	11%	34%
WAGET1	Hourly wage for primary task	Average	2011-2012	2983	$9.31	0.1	$9.08	$9.54	1%
WAGET1 (by D11)	Hourly wage for primary task (by basis of pay)	Average (among paid by the hour)	2011-2012	2606	$9.04	0.1	$8.83	$9.26	1%
WAGET1 (by D11)	Hourly wage for primary task (by basis of pay)	Average (among paid by the piece)	2011-2012	168	$9.92	0.6	$8.66	$11.19	6%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
WAGET1 (by D11)	Hourly wage for primary task (by basis of pay)	Average (among paid combination hourly wage and piece rate)	2011-2012	32	$17.18	0.6	$16.04	$18.33	3%
WAGET1 (by D27)	Hourly wage for primary task (by years with current employer)	Average (among 1-2 years)	2011-2012	884	$8.64	0.1	$8.38	$8.91	2%
WAGET1 (by D27)	Hourly wage for primary task (by years with current employer)	Average (among 3-5 years)	2011-2012	803	$9.25	0.2	$8.82	$9.68	2%
WAGET1 (by D27)	Hourly wage for primary task (by years with current employer)	Average (among 6-10 years)	2011-2012	605	$9.47	0.1	$9.20	$9.75	1%
WAGET1 (by D27)	Hourly wage for primary task (by years with current employer)	Average (among 11 or more years)	2011-2012	682	$10.69	0.2	$10.37	$11.01	1%
WAGET1 (by TASK)	Hourly wage for primary task (by primary task at time of interview)	Average (among pre-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	890	$8.92	0.1	$8.62	$9.21	2%
WAGET1 (by TASK)	Hourly wage for primary task (by primary task at time of interview)	Average (among harvest tasks)	2011-2012	543	$9.53	0.2	$9.09	$9.97	2%
WAGET1 (by TASK)	Hourly wage for primary task (by primary task at time of interview)	Average (among post-harvest tasks)	2011-2012	534	$8.85	0.3	$8.32	$9.38	3%
WAGET1 (by TASK)	Hourly wage for primary task (by primary task at time of interview)	Average (among technical production tasks)	2011-2012	1015	$9.92	0.1	$9.63	$10.21	1%
D20	In last 12 months, received money bonus from current employer	No	2011-2012	1790	61%	2.1%	57%	65%	3%
D20	In last 12 months, received money bonus from current employer	Yes	2011-2012	1042	28%	2.1%	24%	32%	7%
D20	In last 12 months, received money bonus from current employer	Don’t know	2011-2012	190	11%	1.4%	8%	14%	13%
D21a	Holiday bonus	Yes	2011-2012	560	57%	4.3%	48%	65%	8%
D21b	Incentive bonus	Yes	2011-2012	65	9%	1.8%	6%	13%	19%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D21c	Dependent on grower profit	Yes	2011-2012	64	6%	1.3%	3%	8%	23%
D21d	End of season bonus	Yes	2011-2012	329	31%	3.6%	24%	38%	12%
D21f	Other	Yes	2011-2012	14	3%	0.6%	2%	4%	21%
NS01	Employer provides clean drinking water and disposable cups every day	No water, no cups	2011-2012	176	6%	1.5%	3%	9%	26%
NS01	Employer provides clean drinking water and disposable cups every day	Yes, water only	2011-2012	264	8%	1.4%	6%	11%	17%
NS01	Employer provides clean drinking water and disposable cups every day	Yes, water and disposable cups	2011-2012	2583	86%	2.3%	81%	90%	3%
NS04	Employer provides a toilet every day	No	2011-2012	87	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	24%
NS04	Employer provides a toilet every day	Yes	2011-2012	2934	98%	0.5%	97%	99%	1%
NS09	Employer provides water to wash hands every day	No	2011-2012	63	2%	0.4%	1%	2%	27%
NS09	Employer provides water to wash hands every day	Yes	2011-2012	2957	98%	0.4%	98%	99%	0%
NT02a	Current employer provided training in safe use of pesticides in last 12 months	No	2011-2012	474	18%	2.2%	14%	22%	12%
NT02a	Current employer provided training in safe use of pesticides in last 12 months	Yes	2011-2012	2548	82%	2.2%	78%	86%	3%
D26	Covered by Unemployment Insurance	Yes	2011-2012	1297	47%	2.3%	42%	51%	5%
D26	Covered by Unemployment Insurance	No	2011-2012	1644	51%	2.4%	46%	55%	5%
D26	Covered by Unemployment Insurance	Don’t know	2011-2012	78	3%	0.6%	2%	4%	21%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D26 (by CURRSTAT)	Covered by Unemployment Insurance (by current status)	Yes (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	1238	87%	1.6%	84%	90%	2%
D26 (by CURRSTAT)	Covered by Unemployment Insurance (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	47	3%	0.7%	2%	5%	21%
D23	Receive workers' compensation if injured at work or get sick as a result of work	Yes	2011-2012	1797	56%	3.2%	49%	62%	6%
D23	Receive workers' compensation if injured at work or get sick as a result of work	No	2011-2012	576	20%	2.1%	15%	24%	11%
D23	Receive workers' compensation if injured at work or get sick as a result of work	Don't know	2011-2012	650	25%	2.1%	21%	29%	8%
D23 (by CURRSTAT)	Receive workers' compensation if injured at work or get sick as a result of work (by current status)	Yes (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	973	61%	3.6%	54%	68%	6%
D23 (by CURRSTAT)	Receive workers' compensation if injured at work or get sick as a result of work (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	809	50%	3.6%	43%	57%	7%
D24	Employer provides health insurance or pays for health care for injuries or illness while off the job	Yes	2011-2012	614	22%	2.2%	17%	26%	10%
D24	Employer provides health insurance or pays for health care for injuries or illness while off the job	No	2011-2012	2148	68%	2.2%	63%	72%	3%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
D24	Employer provides health insurance or pays for health care for injuries or illness while off the job	Don't know	2011-2012	259	11%	1.3%	8%	13%	13%
D24 (by CURRSAT)	Employer provides health insurance or pays for health care for injuries or illness while off the job (by current status)	Yes (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	367	27%	3.2%	21%	34%	12%
D24 (by CURRSAT)	Employer provides health insurance or pays for health care for injuries or illness while off the job (by current status)	Yes (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	242	16%	2.1%	12%	20%	13%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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	2011-2012	3025	1	0.0	1	1	3%
NUMFEMPL	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months	1	2011-2012	2410	82%	1.9%	78%	86%	2%
NUMFEMPL	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months	2	2011-2012	397	12%	1.4%	9%	15%	12%
NUMFEMPL	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months	3 or more	2011-2012	218	6%	0.9%	4%	8%	16%
NUMFEMPL (by MIGRANT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by migrant)	1 (among migrant)	2011-2012	247	73%	4.2%	64%	81%	6%
NUMFEMPL (by MIGRANT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by migrant)	2 (among migrant)	2011-2012	102	17%	3.5%	10%	24%	21%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NUMFEMPL (by MIGRANT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by migrant)	3 or more (among migrant)	2011-2012	82	10%	1.9%	7%	14%	19%
NUMFEMPL (by MIGRANT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by migrant)	1 (among settled)	2011-2012	2159	84%	1.9%	80%	88%	2%
NUMFEMPL (by MIGRANT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by migrant)	2 (among settled)	2011-2012	294	11%	1.3%	9%	14%	12%
NUMFEMPL (by MIGRANT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by migrant)	3 or more (among settled)	2011-2012	134	5%	1.0%	3%	7%	20%
NUMFEMPL (by CURRSTAT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by current status)	1 (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	1291	90%	1.5%	87%	94%	2%
NUMFEMPL (by CURRSTAT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by current status)	2 (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	134	8%	1.2%	6%	10%	15%
NUMFEMPL (by CURRSTAT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by current status)	3 or more (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	37	2%[a]	0.5%	1%	3%	33%
NUMFEMPL (by CURRSTAT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by current status)	1 (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	1091	72%	3.0%	66%	78%	4%
NUMFEMPL (by CURRSTAT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by current status)	2 (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	257	17%	2.2%	13%	22%	13%
NUMFEMPL (by CURRSTAT)	Number of farm employers in previous 12 months (by current status)	3 or more (unauthorized)	2011-2012	180	11%	1.8%	7%	14%	17%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NFWEEKS	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year	NFWEEKS>0 (had at least 1 non-farm job the previous year)	2011-2012	605	28%	2.0%	23%	31%	7%
NFWEEKS	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year	Average, among those with NFWEEKS>0 (had at least 1 non-farm job the previous year)	2011-2012	605	25	1.1	23	27	4%
FWWEEKS	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year	Average	2011-2012	3025	35	0.8	33	36	2%
NFWEEKS	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year	Average	2011-2012	3025	7	0.6	6	8	9%
NWWEEKS	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year	Average	2011-2012	3025	9	0.6	8	10	7%
ABWEEKS	Number of weeks abroad the previous year	Average	2011-2012	3025	2	0.3	1	3	15%
FWWEEKS (by MIGRANT)	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year (by migrant)	Average (among migrant)	2011-2012	431	24	1.4	21	27	6%
NFWEEKS (by MIGRANT)	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year (by migrant)	Average (among migrant)	2011-2012	431	11	1.6	7	14	15%
NWWEEKS (by MIGRANT)	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year (by migrant)	Average (among migrant)	2011-2012	431	6	0.9	4	8	15%
ABWEEKS (by MIGRANT)	Number of weeks abroad the previous year (by migrant)	Average (among migrant)	2011-2012	431	11	1.5	8	14	13%
FWWEEKS (by MIGRANT)	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year (by migrant)	Average (among settled)	2011-2012	2587	37	0.9	35	39	2%
NFWEEKS (by MIGRANT)	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year (by migrant)	Average (among settled)	2011-2012	2587	6	0.7	5	7	11%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NWWEEKS (by MIGRANT)	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year (by migrant)	Average (among settled)	2011-2012	2587	10	0.7	8	11	7%
ABWEEKS (by MIGRANT)	Number of weeks abroad the previous year (by migrant)	Average (among settled)	2011-2012	2587	<1	0.01	0.03	0.1	19%
FWWEEKS (by CURRSTAT)	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year (by current status)	Average (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	1462	31	1.1	29	33	4%
NFWEEKS (by CURRSTAT)	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year (by current status)	Average (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	1462	9	0.7	8	11	8%
NWWEEKS (by CURRSTAT)	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year (by current status)	Average (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	1462	11	0.9	9	13	8%
ABWEEKS (by CURRSTAT)	Number of weeks abroad the previous year (by current status)	Average (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	1462	2	0.3	1	2	16%
FWWEEKS (by CURRSTAT)	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year (by current status)	Average (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	1528	39	1.0	37	41	3%
NFWEEKS (by CURRSTAT)	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year (by current status)	Average (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	1528	4	0.9	3	6	20%
NWWEEKS (by CURRSTAT)	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year (by current status)	Average (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	1528	7	0.7	5	8	11%
ABWEEKS (by CURRSTAT)	Number of weeks abroad the previous year (by current status)	Average (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	1528	2	0.6	1	3	28%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
FWWEEKS (by FOREIGNB)	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year (by foreign-born)	Average (among US-born)	2011-2012	670	26	1.4	23	29	5%
NFWEEKS (by FOREIGNB)	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year (by foreign-born)	Average (among US-born)	2011-2012	670	14	0.9	12	15	6%
NWWEEKS (by FOREIGNB)	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year (by foreign-born)	Average (among US-born)	2011-2012	670	13	1.3	10	15	10%
ABWEEKS (by FOREIGNB)	Number of weeks abroad the previous year (by foreign-born)	Average (among US-born)	2011-2012	670	1	0.2	1	1	16%
FWWEEKS (by FOREIGNB)	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year (by foreign-born)	Average (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	2355	38	1.0	36	40	3%
NFWEEKS (by FOREIGNB)	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year (by foreign-born)	Average (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	2355	4	0.7	3	5	16%
NWWEEKS (by FOREIGNB)	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year (by foreign-born)	Average (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	2355	8	0.7	6	9	10%
ABWEEKS (by FOREIGNB)	Number of weeks abroad the previous year (by foreign-born)	Average (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	2355	2	0.4	2	3	18%
FWWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year (by age)	Average (among 14-17 years old)	2011-2012	49	14	2.3	9	18	17%
NFWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year (by age)	Average (among 14-17 years old)	2011-2012	49	5[a]	2.3	0	9	47%
NWWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year (by age)	Average (among 14-17 years old)	2011-2012	49	30	3.0	24	36	10%
ABWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks abroad the previous year (by age)	Average (among 14-17 years old)	2011-2012	49	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	55%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
FWWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year (by age)	Average (among 18-24 years old)	2011-2012	464	29	1.3	26	31	4%
NFWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year (by age)	Average (among 18-24 years old)	2011-2012	464	9	0.9	8	11	9%
NWWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year (by age)	Average (among 18-24 years old)	2011-2012	464	12	1.2	10	15	9%
ABWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks abroad the previous year (by age)	Average (among 18-24 years old)	2011-2012	464	3	0.5	2	4	19%
FWWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year (by age)	Average (among 25-50 years old)	2011-2012	1944	36	1.0	34	38	3%
NFWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year (by age)	Average (among 25-50 years old)	2011-2012	1944	7	0.8	5	8	11%
NWWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year (by age)	Average (among 25-50 years old)	2011-2012	1944	8	0.7	7	10	9%
ABWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks abroad the previous year (by age)	Average (among 25-50 years old)	2011-2012	1944	2	0.4	1	3	23%
FWWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks of farm work the previous year (by age)	Average (among over 50 years old)	2011-2012	566	37	1.6	34	41	4%
NFWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks of non-farm work the previous year (by age)	Average (among over 50 years old)	2011-2012	566	6	1.4	3	9	23%
NWWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks living in the US but not working the previous year (by age)	Average (among over 50 years old)	2011-2012	566	8	0.8	6	9	11%
ABWEEKS (by AGE)	Number of weeks abroad the previous year (by age)	Average (among over 50 years old)	2011-2012	566	2[a]	0.7	1	4	32%
C10	Number of work days per week	Average	2011-2012	3021	5	0.1	5	5	1%
FWRDAYS	Number of farm work days the previous year	Average	2011-2012	3023	191	4.7	181	200	2%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
FWRDAYS (by MIGRANT)	Number of farm work days the previous year (by migrant)	Average (among migrant)	2011-2012	431	140	8.7	123	158	6%
FWRDAYS (by MIGRANT)	Number of farm work days the previous year (by migrant)	Average (among settled)	2011-2012	2585	201	5.1	191	211	3%
FWRDAYS (by CURRSTAT)	Number of farm work days the previous year (by current status)	Average (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	1461	168	6.2	156	180	4%
FWRDAYS (by CURRSTAT)	Number of farm work days the previous year (by current status)	Average (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	1527	216	5.9	204	228	3%
FWRDAYS (by FOREIGNB)	Number of farm work days the previous year (by foreign-born)	Average (among US-born)	2011-2012	669	139	7.2	125	154	5%
FWRDAYS (by FOREIGNB)	Number of farm work days the previous year (by foreign-born)	Average (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	2354	212	5.6	201	223	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)	Average (among one or more years of farm work)	2011-2012	2896	15	0.5	14	16	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)	1 year (among one or more years of farm work)	2011-2012	94	4%	0.5%	3%	5%	14%
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)	2011-2012	374	14%	1.1%	12%	16%	8%
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)	2011-2012	696	27%	1.5%	24%	30%	6%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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)	11-20 years (among one or more years of farm work)	2011-2012	829	26%	1.3%	24%	29%	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)	21-30 years (among one or more years of farm work)	2011-2012	488	17%	1.3%	14%	19%	8%
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)	2011-2012	415	12%	1.1%	10%	14%	9%
B12	Number of years of non-farm work in the US	None	2011-2012	1383	43%	2.1%	39%	47%	5%
B12	Number of years of non-farm work in the US	1 year	2011-2012	356	11%	0.9%	10%	13%	8%
B12	Number of years of non-farm work in the US	2-10 years	2011-2012	840	33%	1.8%	29%	36%	5%
B12	Number of years of non-farm work in the US	11 or more years	2011-2012	228	13%	1.8%	9%	16%	14%
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	2011-2012	1424	7	0.5	6	8	6%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	Never	2011-2012	1601	55%	2.1%	51%	59%	4%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	Now/within the last year	2011-2012	336	13%	1.5%	10%	16%	12%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	1-5 years ago	2011-2012	114	4%	0.6%	3%	5%	15%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	6-10 years ago	2011-2012	126	5%	0.7%	3%	6%	14%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	11 or more years ago	2011-2012	733	22%	1.4%	19%	25%	7%
B13	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	Don't know	2011-2012	19	1%[a]	0.3%	0%	2%	38%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	Never (among US-born)	2011-2012	243	49%	3.6%	42%	56%	7%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US (by foreign-born)	Now/within the last year (among US-born)	2011-2012	128	17%	2.9%	11%	22%	17%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US (by foreign-born)	1-5 years ago (among US-born)	2011-2012	22	3%	0.8%	1%	4%	30%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US (by foreign-born)	6-10 years ago (among US-born)	2011-2012	30	5%	1.1%	2%	7%	23%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US (by foreign-born)	11 or more years ago (among US-born)	2011-2012	206	27%	2.5%	22%	32%	9%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US (by foreign-born)	Don't know (among US-born)	2011-2012	10	1%[a]	0.3%	0%	1%	34%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US	Never (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	1358	60%	2.1%	56%	64%	3%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US (by foreign-born)	Now/within the last year (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	208	10%	1.1%	8%	12%	11%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US (by foreign-born)	1-5 years ago (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	92	4%	0.7%	3%	5%	18%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US (by foreign-born)	6-10 years ago (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	96	5%	0.8%	3%	7%	16%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US (by foreign-born)	11 or more years ago (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	527	20%	1.6%	17%	23%	8%
B13 (by FOREIGNB)	Last time parents did hired farm work in the US (by foreign-born)	Don't know (among foreign-born)	2011-2012	9	1%[a]	0.4%	0%	2%	50%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	Less than one year	2011-2012	63	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	22%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	1-3 years	2011-2012	387	11%	0.9%	9%	13%	8%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	4-5 years	2011-2012	90	3%	0.4%	2%	4%	14%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	Over 5 years	2011-2012	84	2%	0.5%	1%	3%	26%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	Over 5 years/as long as I am able	2011-2012	2312	77%	1.3%	75%	80%	2%
E02	How long expect to continue doing farm work	Other	2011-2012	80	5%	0.8%	3%	6%	18%

Chapter 7

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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	2011-2012	3016	6	0.3	6	7	5%
D27	Number of years with current employer	1-2 years	2011-2012	893	38%	2.2%	33%	42%	6%
D27	Number of years with current employer	3-5 years	2011-2012	812	25%	1.6%	22%	28%	6%
D27	Number of years with current employer	6-10 years	2011-2012	613	18%	1.2%	15%	20%	7%
D27	Number of years with current employer	11 or more years	2011-2012	698	19%	1.5%	16%	22%	8%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	1989-1990	673	10%	0.8%	8%	11%	8%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	1991-1992	366	4%	0.3%	4%	5%	7%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	1993-1994	732	11%	0.8%	9%	13%	8%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	1995-1996	764	10%	0.9%	8%	12%	9%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	1997-1998	410	6%	0.6%	5%	7%	9%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	1999-2000	896	9%	0.8%	7%	10%	10%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	2001-2002	963	10%	0.8%	8%	11%	8%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	2003-2004	1099	12%	1.3%	10%	15%	11%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	2005-2006	708	13%	1.4%	11%	16%	11%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	2007-2008	700	14%	1.2%	11%	16%	9%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	2009-2010	651	13%	1.2%	11%	16%	9%
FullYearFW	Full year of farm employment the previous year	Had full-year farm employment	2011-2012	653	16%	1.8%	13%	20%	11%
FullYearFW (by STREAMS)	Full year of farm employment the previous year (by migrant stream)	Had full-year farm employment (among Western stream)	2011-2012	399	21%	3.4%	14%	28%	16%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
FullYearFW (by STREAMS)	Full year of farm employment the previous year (by migrant stream)	Had full-year farm employment (among Eastern stream)	2011-2012	180	19%	2.9%	14%	25%	15%
FullYearFW (by STREAMS)	Full year of farm employment the previous year (by migrant stream)	Had full-year farm employment (among Midwest stream)	2011-2012	74	6%	0.9%	4%	7%	15%
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)	2011-2012	525	81%	2.7%	76%	86%	3%
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)	2011-2012	78	11%	1.8%	7%	14%	17%
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)	2011-2012	50	8%	1.9%	5%	12%	23%
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)	2011-2012	572	88%	3.2%	82%	95%	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)	2011-2012	81	12%	3.2%	5%	18%	27%
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)	2011-2012	478	76%	4.0%	68%	84%	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)	2011-2012	139	19%	3.1%	13%	25%	16%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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)	3 or more categories (among had full-year farm employment)	2011-2012	33	5%	1.4%	2%	7%	29%
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)	2011-2012	173	30%	4.4%	22%	39%	14%
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)	2011-2012	251	33%	3.7%	26%	40%	11%
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)	2011-2012	229	37%	3.7%	29%	44%	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)	2011-2012	1783	62%	2.2%	58%	67%	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)	2011-2012	1004	54%	3.5%	47%	61%	6%
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)	2011-2012	677	41%	3.6%	33%	48%	9%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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)	2011-2012	102	5%	0.8%	3%	7%	17%
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)	2011-2012	336	63%	2.8%	58%	69%	4%
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)	2011-2012	155	46%	5.5%	34%	57%	12%
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)	2011-2012	171	52%	5.5%	41%	63%	11%
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)	2011-2012	10	2%	0.5%	1%	4%	20%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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	2011-2012	2685	9 ($15,000 to $17,499)	0.1	8 ($12,500 to $14,999)	9 ($15,000 to $17,499)	2%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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	Median	2011-2012	2685	8 ($12,500 to $14,999)	0.2	8 ($12,500 to $14,999)	9 ($15,000 to $17,499)	3%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	Did not work at all the previous year	2011-2012	225	17%	1.7%	13%	20%	10%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	Less than $10,000	2011-2012	493	19%	1.8%	16%	23%	9%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	$10,000-$19,999	2011-2012	1245	36%	1.6%	33%	39%	4%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	$20,000-$29,999	2011-2012	710	18%	1.3%	15%	20%	7%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	$30,000 or more	2011-2012	237	6%	0.6%	5%	7%	10%
G02	Amount of personal income the previous year that was from agricultural employment	Don’t remember (don’t know)	2011-2012	85	5%	0.8%	3%	6%	17%
G03	Family’s total income the previous year	Average	2011-2012	2798	10 ($17,500 to $19,999)	0.1	10 ($17,500 to $19,999)	10 ($17,500 to $19,999)	1%
G03	Family’s total income the previous year	Median	2011-2012	2798	10 ($17,500 to $19,999)	0.2	10 ($17,500 to $19,999)	11 ($20,000 to $24,999)	2%
G03	Family’s total income the previous year	Did not work at all the previous year	2011-2012	82	5%	1.1%	2%	7%	25%
G03	Family’s total income the previous year	Less than $10,000	2011-2012	242	12%	1.4%	9%	15%	12%
G03	Family’s total income the previous year	$10,000-$19,999	2011-2012	930	30%	1.6%	27%	33%	5%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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	$20,000-$29,999	2011-2012	865	26%	1.4%	23%	29%	6%
G03	Family's total income the previous year	$30,000 or more	2011-2012	761	22%	1.4%	19%	24%	6%
G03	Family's total income the previous year	Don't remember (don't know)	2011-2012	121	6%	1.1%	4%	8%	17%
FAMPOV	Family income below the poverty level	Below poverty level	2011-2012	781	30%	1.7%	26%	33%	6%
FAMPOV (by COUNTPOV)	Family income below the poverty level (by household size)	Below poverty level (among household size=1)	2011-2012	181	25%	2.1%	20%	29%	8%
FAMPOV (by COUNTPOV)	Family income below the poverty level (by household size)	Below poverty level (among household size=2)	2011-2012	67	17%	3.2%	10%	23%	19%
FAMPOV (by COUNTPOV)	Family income below the poverty level (by household size)	Below poverty level (among household size=3)	2011-2012	94	26%	3.4%	19%	33%	13%
FAMPOV (by COUNTPOV)	Family income below the poverty level (by household size)	Below poverty level (among household size=4)	2011-2012	157	41%	3.7%	34%	49%	9%
FAMPOV (by COUNTPOV)	Family income below the poverty level (by household size)	Below poverty level (among household size=5)	2011-2012	132	41%	4.5%	32%	50%	11%
FAMPOV (by COUNTPOV)	Family income below the poverty level (by household size)	Below poverty level (among household size=6 or more)	2011-2012	114	68%	5.1%	58%	78%	8%
FAMPOV (by MIGRANT)	Family income below the poverty level (by migrant)	Below poverty level (among migrant)	2011-2012	125	43%	4.0%	35%	51%	9%
FAMPOV (by MIGRANT)	Family income below the poverty level (by migrant)	Below poverty level (among settled)	2011-2012	616	27%	1.8%	24%	31%	6%
FAMPOV (by CURRSTAT)	Family income below the poverty level (by current status)	Below poverty level (among work authorized: Citizen, LPR, other work authorized)	2011-2012	311	28%	2.2%	24%	33%	8%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
FAMPOV (by CURRSTAT)	Family income below the poverty level (by current status)	Below poverty level (among unauthorized)	2011-2012	427	33%	2.7%	26%	37%	8%
ASSETUS	Assets in US	Any US asset	2011-2012	2359	75%	1.7%	72%	78%	2%
G06a	Type of US asset	Plot of land	2011-2012	54	2%	0.3%	1%	2%	19%
G06b	Type of US asset	House	2011-2012	546	17%	1.3%	14%	20%	7%
G06c	Type of US asset	Mobile home	2011-2012	165	5%	0.8%	4%	7%	16%
G06d	Type of US asset	Car or truck	2011-2012	1849	60%	2.0%	56%	64%	3%
G04c	Type of contribution-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Disability insurance	2011-2012	52	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	22%
G04d	Type of contribution-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Unemployment Insurance	2011-2012	418	15%	1.3%	12%	17%	9%
G04e	Type of contribution-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Social Security	2011-2012	48	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	25%
G04b	Type of need-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Food stamps	2011-2012	387	15%	1.6%	12%	18%	11%
G04i	Type of need-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Public health clinics	2011-2012	243	8%	1.2%	6%	11%	14%
G04j	Type of need-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	Medicaid	2011-2012	1138	35%	1.9%	31%	39%	5%
G04k	Type of need-based program household member utilized in the last 2 years	WIC	2011-2012	518	16%	1.3%	13%	18%	8%

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Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	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	2011-2012	2144	67%	2.6%	62%	72%	4%
A21a	Farmworker has health insurance	Yes	2011-2012	864	32%	2.4%	27%	37%	8%
A21a	Farmworker has health insurance	Don't know	2011-2012	16	1%[a]	0.4%	0%	2%	46%
A23a1	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Farmworker	2011-2012	138	16%	2.6%	11%	21%	17%
A23a2	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Farmworker's spouse	2011-2012	32	3%	0.6%	2%	5%	18%
A23a3	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Farmworker's employer	2011-2012	379	37%	4.6%	28%	47%	12%
A23a4	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Farmworker's spouse's employer	2011-2012	84	8%	1.3%	6%	11%	15%
A23a5	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Government	2011-2012	221	23%	3.2%	17%	30%	14%
A23a6	Who pays for farmworker's health insurance	Other	2011-2012	111	21%	3.9%	13%	29%	19%
A21b	Spouse has health insurance	No	2011-2012	1009	60%	2.9%	54%	66%	5%
A21b	Spouse has health insurance	Yes	2011-2012	632	38%	3.0%	32%	44%	8%
A21b	Spouse has health insurance	Don't know	2011-2012	18	2%[a]	1.0%	0%	4%	44%
A23b1	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Farmworker	2011-2012	52	6%	1.1%	4%	8%	17%
A23b2	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Farmworker's spouse	2011-2012	49	9%	1.4%	6%	11%	16%
A23b3	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Farmworker's employer	2011-2012	125	24%	4.8%	15%	34%	20%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
A23b4	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Farmworker's spouse's employer	2011-2012	157	25%	2.2%	21%	30%	9%
A23b5	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Government	2011-2012	283	39%	4.3%	31%	48%	11%
A23b6	Who pays for spouse's insurance	Other	2011-2012	12	2%	0.4%	2%	3%	17%
A21c2	Children have health insurance	No	2011-2012	173	15%	2.0%	11%	19%	13%
A21c2	Children have health insurance	Yes, all have it	2011-2012	1072	78%	2.1%	74%	83%	3%
A21c2	Children have health insurance	Yes, only some have it	2011-2012	73	6%	0.9%	4%	8%	14%
A21c2	Children have health insurance	Don't know	2011-2012	9	1%[a]	0.5%	0%	2%	50%
A23c1	Who pays for children's insurance	Farmworker	2011-2012	34	3%	0.8%	1%	4%	30%
A23c2	Who pays for children's insurance	Farmworker's spouse	2011-2012	22	2%	0.3%	1%	2%	19%
A23c3	Who pays for children's insurance	Farmworker's employer	2011-2012	57	6%	1.7%	2%	9%	30%
A23c4	Who pays for children's insurance	Farmworker's spouse's employer	2011-2012	62	6%	0.8%	4%	7%	13%
A23c5	Who pays for children's insurance	Government	2011-2012	980	85%	2.5%	80%	90%	3%
A23c6	Who pays for children's insurance	Other	2011-2012	16	1%[a]	0.2%	0%	1%	34%
NQ01	Utilized health care service in last 2 years	Yes	2011-2012	1785	61%	1.8%	57%	64%	3%
NQ01 (by A21a)	Utilized health care service in last 2 years (by farmworker has health insurance)	Yes (among has health insurance)	2011-2012	674	79%	2.2%	74%	83%	3%
NQ01 (by A21a)	Utilized health care service in last 2 years (by farmworker has health insurance)	Yes (among does not have health insurance)	2011-2012	1104	53%	2.3%	48%	57%	4%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Community health center/Migrant health clinic	2011-2012	583	32%	2.0%	28%	36%	6%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Private doctor's office/private clinic	2011-2012	692	41%	2.3%	36%	46%	6%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Hospital	2011-2012	187	11%	0.8%	9%	13%	8%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Dentist	2011-2012	252	14%	1.3%	11%	16%	9%
NQ03b	Type of health care provider at last visit	Other	2011-2012	44	2%	0.6%	1%	3%	28%
NQ03b (by A21a)	Type of health care provider at last visit (by farmworker has health insurance)	Community health center/Migrant health clinic (among has health insurance)	2011-2012	125	16%	2.3%	11%	20%	15%
NQ03b (by A21a)	Type of health care provider at last visit (by farmworker has health insurance)	Private doctor's office/private clinic (among has health insurance)	2011-2012	364	54%	3.0%	48%	60%	6%
NQ03b (by A21a)	Type of health care provider at last visit (by farmworker has health insurance)	Hospital (among has health insurance)	2011-2012	62	13%	1.2%	10%	15%	10%
NQ03b (by A21a)	Type of health care provider at last visit (by farmworker has health insurance)	Dentist (among has health insurance)	2011-2012	100	15%	1.5%	12%	18%	10%
NQ03b (by A21a)	Type of health care provider at last visit (by farmworker has health insurance)	Other (among has health insurance)	2011-2012	14	2%[a]	1.2%	0%	5%	50%
NQ03b (by A21a)	Type of health care provider at last visit (by farmworker has health insurance)	Community health center/Migrant health clinic (among does not have health insurance)	2011-2012	454	43%	2.4%	39%	48%	6%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NQ03b (by A21a)	Type of health care provider at last visit (by farmworker has health insurance)	Private doctor's office/private clinic (among does not have health insurance)	2011-2012	326	31%	2.6%	26%	37%	8%
NQ03b (by A21a)	Type of health care provider at last visit (by farmworker has health insurance)	Hospital (among does not have health insurance)	2011-2012	124	9%	1.1%	7%	12%	11%
NQ03b (by A21a)	Type of health care provider at last visit (by farmworker has health insurance)	Dentist (among does not have health insurance)	2011-2012	152	13%	1.6%	10%	17%	12%
NQ03b (by A21a)	Type of health care provider at last visit (by farmworker has health insurance)	Other (among does not have health insurance)	2011-2012	30	2%	0.7%	1%	4%	30%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Paid the bill out of own pocket	2011-2012	835	47%	2.3%	42%	51%	5%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Medicaid/Medicare	2011-2012	173	9%	0.9%	7%	10%	11%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Public clinic/did not charge	2011-2012	149	9%	1.3%	6%	11%	15%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Employer provided health plan	2011-2012	255	13%	1.8%	9%	16%	15%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Self or family bought individual health plan	2011-2012	157	14%	2.4%	10%	19%	16%
NQ05	Who paid majority of cost of last health care visit	Other	2011-2012	218	9%	0.9%	7%	11%	10%
NQ10a	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	No transportation, too far away	2011-2012	28	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	25%

Variable	Variable Description	Variable Level(s)	Federal Fiscal Years	Number of Observations	Estimate (Percentage or Mean)	Standard Error	95% Lower Confidence Limit	95% Upper Confidence Limit	Relative Standard Error
NQ10b	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	Don't know where services are available	2011-2012	18	<1%[a]	0.1%	0%	1%	34%
NQ10c	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	Health center not open when needed	2011-2012	17	<1%[a]	0.1%	0%	1%	35%
NQ10d	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	They don't provide the services I need	2011-2012	20	1%[a]	0.3%	0%	1%	34%
NQ10e	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	They don't speak my language	2011-2012	104	4%	0.6%	2%	5%	16%
NQ10f	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	They don't treat me with respect	2011-2012	16	1%[a]	0.2%	0%	1%	31%
NQ10g	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	They don't understand my problems	2011-2012	10	<1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	26%
NQ10h	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	I'll lose my job	2011-2012	14	<1%[a]	0.2%	0%	1%	42%
NQ10i	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	Too expensive/no insurance	2011-2012	938	31%	1.9%	27%	35%	6%
NQ10j	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	Other	2011-2012	47	1%	0.3%	1%	2%	24%
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)	2011-2012	31	1%[a]	0.3%	0%	1%	31%
NQ10m	Main difficulties faced when needing to access health care in the US	I don't know, I've never needed it	2011-2012	275	9%	1.1%	7%	11%	12%