



**2012 Report: Migrant and Seasonal
Head Start Supplement to the
National Agricultural Worker
Survey**

OPRE Report # 2012-13

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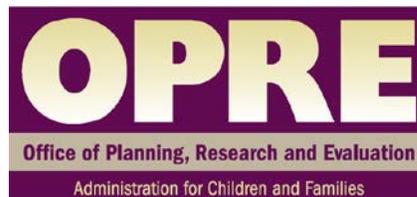
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This document presents the following:

- The background methodology of the National Agricultural Workers Survey
- A selection of descriptive data from the NAWS that is relevant to MSHS-eligible children and their farmworker families.

I. OVERVIEW

The National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) collects data annually on farmworker populations. The NAWS is a national random sample survey of crop farmworkers in the continental United States that is housed at the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) of the United States Department of Labor (DOL). The NAWS, implemented by the contractor JBS International's Aguirre Division (JBS/Aguirre), uses field survey methods developed and refined for this predominantly migrant and seasonal worker population.

An agreement was established in February 2008 between the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation (OPRE) of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and the ETA/DOL. As a result of this agreement, the NAWS team first created and piloted an *MSHS Supplement* asking about families' child care utilization, while refining other elements of the NAWS to allow for more accurate identification of eligibility for MSHS (i.e., isolating variables such as income, work history, and age of family members).

This report provides the following:

- Descriptive information from the general NAWS (based on 2005-2009 data; Section III), and
- Descriptive information from the *MSHS Supplement* (based on February 2008 through June 2009 data; Section IV).

II. METHODS

1. The National Agricultural Workers Survey

The NAWS is an established data collection effort that addresses the farmworker population at the national level. The NAWS began in 1988, and collects demographic, employment and health characteristics of the U.S. crop labor force. Topics covered by the NAWS include farmworker work histories and tasks, as well as health and housing. Reports are released periodically from the survey, and a public-use data set is available. Special reports produced from the NAWS cover various issues including child labor, farmworker health and emergency housing.

NAWS interviewers travel to randomly selected counties, contacting an annual sample of approximately 300-500 agricultural employers to obtain cooperation for the survey. Of the randomly selected agricultural employers determined to be eligible for the 2005-2009 data reported here, 68 percent agreed to participate. However, due to logistical

issues (i.e., in scheduling interviews before farmwork was completed), interviews were only completed at 54 percent of the randomly selected eligible employers' sites. At these participating agricultural establishments, interviewers drew a random sample of farmworkers and then administered the questionnaire. The response rate for farmworkers was 93 percent.

The survey is an example of a 'top-down' approach to establishing estimates. In 'top-down' approaches, representative data is gathered uniformly and can be aggregated at the national level, as well as broken down as appropriate to establish estimates for sub-sections of the population. The NAWS gathers information annually from a relatively small sample of workers, selected proportionally from across the states, to represent the national distribution of workers. The NAWS is gathered directly using face-to-face interviews with a representative sample of farmworkers. HRSA, DOL and Department of Agriculture are among the agencies that utilize NAWS data to inform policy, allocation of resources and programmatic practices. See <http://www.doleta.gov/agworker/naws.cfm> for more information about the methods, measures and reports from the NAWS. A detailed description of the NAWS methodology can be found in the NAWS Sampling Methodology Report.¹

ACF and JBS/Aguirre operationalized the definition of MSHS-eligible children (Appendix A) using data available in the NAWS. The basics of the definition are that, to be MSHS-eligible, a NAWS respondent's household has to have:

- One or more children under the age of six;
- Income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level for their household size, and
- A parent who has worked more time in farmwork than non-farmwork.

By the MSHS definition of eligible types of agricultural work, all respondents to the NAWS are farmworkers (i.e., working on agricultural crop activities). Poverty status for NAWS respondents was determined by comparing the federal poverty guidelines with the NAWS income categories using their midpoint. Income was imputed for households that either did not answer the income question or were not in the U.S. labor force for the calendar year before they were interviewed.

Three years of NAWS data were used to establish the data reported here. Of the 5,912 farmworkers sampled from 2007-2009, 1,187 met the MSHS-eligibility criteria of having pre-school aged children. Of the 1,187 parents of young children, 432 had average household income equal to or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level for their household size and worked principally in agriculture.

¹ Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, (October, 2008). *Statistical Methods of the National Agricultural Workers Survey Report*, <http://www.doleta.gov/agworker/naws.cfm>

Table 1: Average MSHS-Eligible Children per Farmworker: NAWS 2007-2009

Group	Number of Observations	MSHS-eligible Children Per Farmworker	Standard Error	Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Upper 95% Confidence Limit
National	5,912	0.09	0.007	0.07	0.10

*The numbers presented here were derived from three years of NAWS data combined (2007-2009).

Descriptive data regarding these MSHS-eligible families are presented in Section III. Throughout Section III, the MSHS-eligible families are contrasted with other NAWS respondents with young children and similar employment, but with somewhat higher incomes.

2. MSHS Supplement

In addition to establishing the MSHS-eligible definition for the main NAWS, OHS worked with the NAWS team to develop a supplemental questionnaire aimed at families with children under the age of six. This supplement was expected to provide information regarding obstacles and barriers to MSHS service. The supplement consisted of a series of questions about child care utilization, child care preference, knowledge of MSHS, and any perceived obstacles to participating in MSHS. The current list of questions in the *MSHS Supplement* can be found in Appendix A.

Table 2 reflects the timing of the data collection since the establishment of the *MSHS Supplement*, and the count of respondents.

Table 2: Timing of the MSHS Supplement Data Collection

	Timing	Number of Interviews	Number of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Families with Children Younger than Six Years of Age	Number of Families with Children Younger than Six, > 50% Agricultural Work, and Income Levels below Poverty
Year 1 NAWS MSHS Supplement	February 2008-June 2008	1,625	315	101
Year 2 NAWS MSHS Supplement	October 2008-June 2009	2,219	528	182

The *MSHS Supplement* was piloted in January 2008. Before administering the survey, NAWS interviewers received training focused on the MSHS section of the interview. During the course of the cycle of data collection used for the pilot, specially trained staff paired with field interviewers to monitor survey quality. In addition, while the interviewers were in the field, supervisors followed up via telephone to answer interviewers'

questions, provide monitoring and additional training where needed and obtain any feedback. Interviewers participated in a second training focused on identifying households that qualified for the supplemental questionnaire as well as procedures for administering the supplemental questions. Information from the pilot data collection was used to adjust formatting of the supplement in order to improve standardization.

Descriptive results from the first data collected with the *MSHS Supplement* are presented in Section IV.

III. FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN SIX YEARS: DEMOGRAPHICS FROM THE NAWS BY POVERTY STATUS (2005-2009)

NAWS interviewers travel to randomly selected counties, contacting an annual sample of approximately 300-500 agricultural employers to obtain cooperation for the survey. Of the randomly selected agricultural employers determined to be eligible for the 2005-2009 data reported here, 68 percent agreed to participate. However, due to logistical issues (i.e., in scheduling interviews before farmwork was completed), interviews were only completed at 54 percent of the randomly selected eligible employers' sites. At these participating agricultural establishments, interviewers drew a random sample of farmworkers and then administered the questionnaire. The response rate for farmworkers was 93 percent.

The following data represents characteristics of the parents working predominantly in agriculture who had children younger than six who were sampled by the NAWS over the five years (2005-2009). All farmworker respondents for NAWS work in types of agricultural jobs that match MSHS requirements for job content. The information presented in this section consists of the demographics of the MSHS-eligible families and two comparison groups. The data includes all the following:

- Households with an annual income equal to or below 100 percent of the poverty level ($\leq 100\%$);
- Households with an income between 101-130 percent of the poverty level (101-130%); and
- Households with an annual income between 131-200 percent of the poverty level (131-200%).

Respondents were asked about their individual income, their overall family income (including all sources), and about the amount of their income that comes from agricultural work. The income groups were derived using the report of overall family income. Income was estimated for respondents who reported no U.S. income in the previous calendar year (e.g., for foreign-born newcomers), using statistical estimation methods.²

² A regression model was calculated using data from respondents that answered the family income question. Then, using the estimated regression coefficients and characteristics of respondents, the income for those who did not respond to the question was calculated.

These data exclude six respondents who did not have sufficient data to be assigned to one of these categories, and a combined total of 187 respondents with young children who either did not have 50 percent or more of income from farm work or had incomes over 200% of poverty. Given these exclusion factors, a maximum of 1,729 individuals are included in each of the data tables. When reporting household characteristics, post-sampling weights were used to account for the differing sampling probabilities for households with one or two farmworker parents.

The sample includes 729 respondents who are eligible for MSHS, based on the age of their child(ren), their income level and the type of work they do. The first column of each table is the data from these MSHS-eligible respondents. To provide additional information, each table also includes data from 434 respondents who have a young child and work principally in agriculture, but have a household income in the 101-130 percent of poverty range. The final column indicates data from 566 respondents who work primarily in agriculture and have a young child, but are at 131- 200 percent of poverty level. For further information, see Table 3.³

Table 3: Respondents Working 50% or More in Agriculture with a Child of 6 years of Age or Younger 2005-2009

	Unweighted		At least one Child 6 years of Age and younger	Worked in agricultural >50% of time
	N	Percent		
≤100% Poverty	729	42%	Yes	Yes
101-130% Poverty	434	25%	Yes	Yes
131-200% Poverty	566	33%	Yes	Yes
Total	1,729	100%		

Table N = 1,916

Household Composition

The majority of farmworker parents of young children interviewed by NAWWS were male. Of the 729 farmworkers interviewed who were below poverty level, 40 percent were women. In contrast, of the 566 interviewed who were well above poverty level, only 23 percent were women. See Table 4 for further delineation.

³ For all comparisons, no statistical tests of differences were completed. All comparisons across groups must therefore be interpreted with caution.

Table 4: Gender of Farmworker Interviewed

Gender of Farmworker Interviewed	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Male	60%	73%	77%
Female	40%	27%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table N = 1,722

The NAWS asks farmworkers to list the relatives in their household who reside together and share expenses (an economic household). There was very little variation across the income levels examined. As seen in Table 5, the average MSHS-eligible household consists of approximately four relatives (n=4.3). Most households with a child younger than six years of age included two parents (80%). For frequency distributions of the number of relatives in the household, see Tables 6 through 10. Only a small number of households included the farmworkers' grandchildren, parents, siblings or other relatives.

Table 5: Average Number of Relatives who are Members of Household

Average Number of Relatives Reported in Farmworker Households	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
All Relatives	4.3	4.4	4.2
Spouse	0.8	0.9	0.9
All Children	2.4	2.4	2.1
Children ≤6 Years	1.3	1.3	1.2
Children 6-13 Years	0.8	0.8	0.7
Children 14-17 Years	0.2	0.2	0.2
Grandchildren	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parents	≤0.1	0.0	0.0
Siblings	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Relatives	≤0.1	0.0	0.0

Table N =1,729

Table 6 reports the frequencies for the total number of relatives reported for the economic household. For MSHS-eligible families, the mode (or most reported value) was three relatives in the household (28% of MSHS families reported three relatives in the household). For the highest income group reported here, the mode was five or more relatives in the household, which was reported by 32 percent of the households. Approximately 20 percent of each of the two lower income groups reported having six or

more relatives in the house. In contrast, only nine percent of the higher income group reported having six or more relatives in the house.

Table 6: Frequency for ‘All Relatives’ Reported in Household

All Relatives in Household of Respondent	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-Eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
2	7%	1%	5%
3	28%	21%	24%
4	21%	34%	30%
5	24%	24%	32%
6 or more	20%	20%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table 7 represents the distribution of the number of children in the household. Twenty-seven percent of MSHS-eligible households had one child and 14 percent had four children. Approximately 20 percent of the MSHS-eligible income group reported four or more children, while only eight percent of the higher income group (131-200% of poverty level) reported four or more children.

Table 7: Frequency for ‘All Children in Household’

Number of Children	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
1	27%	22%	27%
2	25%	37%	31%
3	24%	22%	31%
4	14%	15%	6%
5 or more	6%	3%	2%
Children supported by farmworker but not resident at time of interview ⁴	4%	2%	3%

⁴ The children who are in household, but not supported by the farmworker, tended to part of temporary custody situations (e.g., staying with grandparents, other caregivers). These children are not considered a permanent member of the economic household.

The next three tables (Table 8 through Table 10) break down the frequency of children in the household by age. Of the MSHS-eligible families, 31 percent reported having more than one child under the age of six in the household. Of the higher income group (131-200% of poverty), only 25 percent of the households reported more than one child under the age of six in the household. For further information, see Table 8.

Table 8: Frequency for ‘Children under age 6’ living in household

Number of Children under Age 6	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
1	65%	69%	71%
2	26%	27%	23%
3	5%	3%	2%
4	≤1%	≤1%	≤1%
Children supported by farmworker but not resident at time of interview.	4%	2%	3%

As seen in Table 9, fifty-one percent of MSHS-Eligible families report at least one child between six and 13 years of age in their household.

Table 9: Frequency for ‘Children age 6-13’ living in households of MSHS-eligible families

Number of Children Age 6-13	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
1	30%	37%	38%
2	16%	18%	14%
3	5%	3%	1%
4	≤1%	1%	0
No children age 6-13 in household	49%	41%	47%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Finally, Table 10 shows that only approximately 14 percent of MSHS-eligible families report one or more children between the ages of 14 and 17 years as part of their economic household.

Table 10: Frequency for ‘Children age 14-17’ living in households of MSHS-eligible families

Number of Children Age 14-17	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
1	10%	13%	13%
2	4%	2%	2%
3	≤1%	≤1%	1%
4	0	0	0
No children age 14-17 in household	86%	85%	85%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In addition to members of the economic household, additional individuals sometimes reside with MSHS-eligible households, but are independent of the respondent’s income. About 44 percent of MSHS-eligible families had additional individuals residing at their living unit; the average family had two additional independent individuals in the household. These were mostly relatives, as illustrated by Table 11.

Table 11: Average Number of Household Members Not Sharing Expenses

Additional people in household	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Number of additional people living with household (N=629)	2.2	2.2	1.8
Non-relatives 18 years or older	0.7	0.7	0.4
Non-relatives 17 years or younger	0.0	0.0	0.0
Relatives 18 years or older (N=617)	1.6	1.7	1.5
Relatives 17 years or younger (N=168)	1.6	1.9	1.3

Background Demographics

Seventeen percent of farmworkers in the highest income bracket examined were U.S.-born, while only 12 percent of the MSHS-eligible families were born in the United States and Puerto Rico. The vast majority of farmworkers born outside the U.S. were born in Mexico (across all three income levels). As shown in Table 12, the top three “other” locations are: Central America (2%); South America (0.1%); and the Caribbean (0.09%).

Table 12: Birth Place of Farmworker

Place of Birth	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
USA-States	11%	10%	17%
USA-Puerto Rico	<1%	1%	<1%
Mexico	86%	87%	80%
Other	2%	2%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table N = 1729

The average foreign-born MSHS-eligible respondent has been in the United States for over a decade (11.8 years). Those farmworkers from the highest income group examined have been in the country for an average of 14.5 years, as demonstrated in Table 13.

Table 13: Average Number of Years in United States

Average Number of Years in the United States	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-Eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
0-1 years	4%	1%	≤1%
2-3 years	5%	6%	2%
4-6 years	22%	14%	12%
7-9 years	17%	15%	21%
10-14 years	20%	24%	20%
15-19 years	14%	18%	20%
20-29 years	16%	22%	21%
30 or more years	2%	1%	4%
Average Number of Years in U.S.	11.8	13.2	14.5

Foreign-Born N = 1,539 (Those with missing data or U.S.-born not included)

The number of children born in the U.S. was very similar across income groups, as can be seen in Table 14.

Table 14: Average Number of Children Born in United States

Average Number of U.S.-Born Children	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-Eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
All Children	1.9	1.9	1.9
Children <6 Years	1.2	1.2	1.2
Children 6-13 Years	0.6	0.6	0.6
Children 14-17 Years]	0.1	0.1	0.1

Educational Experience of Farmworker Household

About half of MSHS-eligible farmworker parents with small children have six years or less of education. Table 15 also shows that nine percent completed high school. Only twenty-one percent of farmworker households under 100 percent of the poverty level have more than nine years of education, in contrast to the 38 percent of farmworkers from the 131-200 percent of poverty households.

Table 15: Highest Grade Completed by Farmworker

Highest Grade Completed	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
0-6th grade	57%	53%	47%
7-9th grades	21%	26%	15%
10-11th grades	8%	4%	7%
12th grade/High School	9%	12%	23%
Post-secondary	4%	5%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Few farmworkers in any of the households have attended special classes or schools in the United States. Table 16 explains this even further. Of the classes listed, English/ESL classes were the most frequently mentioned among all farmworker parents, with over a quarter (26%) of those farmworkers in the highest income households having attended ESL classes compared to 18 percent of farmworkers in the lowest income households.

Table 16: Special Classes or Schools in the United States

Have you attended any of the special classes or schools in the U.S.A.?	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-Eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
English/ESL	18%	21%	26%
Citizenship Class	1%	2%	4%
Literacy Class	≤1%	-	≤1%
Job Training	2%	4%	6%
GED Class	2%	4%	5%
College Class	4%	1%	4%
Adult Basic Education	≤1%	1%	≤1%
Migrant Education	-	-	-
Other	≤1%	≤1%	2%

Table N = 1,729

Reportedly, other members of the farmworkers' households also rarely attended special classes or schools within the last two years, as can be seen in Table 17. Head Start classes for children were the most frequently mentioned, with ten percent of the lowest income households having some experience with Head Start, compared with 15 percent of the highest income households (131-200% of poverty level). Experience with Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Classes was reported as very low across all income groups (3%, 2%, and 4% respectively). It is possible that respondents confuse Head Start with Migrant and Seasonal Head Start, particularly as sometimes their operations are in the same location.

Table 17: Household Educational Experience in the U.S.A.

Within the last two years, has anyone in your household excluding yourself attended the following educational classes in the U.S.A.?	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Adult Education	2%	3%	3%
Job Training	2%	≤1%	2%
GED Class	2%	5%	3%
Migrant Education	1%	≤1%	≤1%
Head Start Class	10%	9%	15%
Migrant Head Start Class	3%	2%	4%
Other	1%	≤1%	3%

Table N = 1719

Farmworker Language Skills

Table 18 confirms that Spanish is the dominant language for the majority of farmworker parents across all three income levels. Eighteen percent of families in the highest income households reported speaking English predominantly. Of the MSHS-eligible families in the lowest income households, and three percent of families speak an indigenous language.

Table 18: Dominant Language of Farmworker

In which language do you believe you are most dominant (comfortable) conversing?	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-Eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
English	10%	7%	18%
Spanish	86%	91%	82%
Creole	≤1%	-	≤1%
Indigenous	3%	1%	≤1%
Other	≤1%	≤1%	≤1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table N = 1,726. Indigenous languages are: Aguacateca, Akateko, Amuzgo, Chinanteco, Ixil, Kanjobal, Mam, Maya, Mixtec, Nahuatl, Otomi, Tarasco, Tlapaneco, Triqui, Zapotec, and Zoque. Other languages include Amharic, Cambodian, Creole, Ewe, French, German, Illocano, Khmer, Karen, Mandarin, Moldavan, Punjabi, Russian, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese.

Less than one in five farmworker parents with small children reported that they speak English well. Table 19 provides information on farmworker parents' ability to speak English. In comparison with the highest income households, about twice as many farmworkers from the lowest income households report being 'not at all' able to speak (48%) or read (60%) English, as Table 20 shows. A quarter of farmworkers from the higher income (131-200% of poverty level) households speak or read English 'well' as compared to 12-14 percent in lower income households.

Table 19: Farmworkers' Ability to Speak English

How well do you speak English?	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Not at all	48%	33%	21%
A little	29%	36%	41%
Somewhat	8%	19*%	16%
Well	14%	12%	22%

Total	100%	100%	100%
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Table N = 1,726

Table 20: Farmworkers' Ability to Read English

How well do you read English?	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Not at all	60%	47%	32%
A little	22%	33%	33%
Somewhat	4%	9%	14%
Well	14%	12%	20%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table N = 1,721

In contrast to English skills, the vast majority of farmworker parents report that they speak Spanish 'well' (94-98%). Note that all of these farmworker parents of young children reported some ability to speak Spanish, even if only 'a little'. Fewer farmworker parents report being able to read Spanish "well." For further explanation, see Table 21 and Table 22.

Table 21: Farmworkers' Ability to Speak Spanish

How well do you speak Spanish?	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Not at all	-	-	-
A little	1%	≤1%	4%
Somewhat	3%	2%	2%
Well	96%	98%	94%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table N = 1,622

Table 22: Farmworkers' Ability to Read Spanish

How well do you read Spanish?	Household Income Level		
	<100% of poverty level	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Not at all	3%	1%	2%
A little	10%	7%	7%

Somewhat	29%	21%	20%
Well	58%	71%	71%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table N = 1,622

Farmworker Employment & Income

The majority of MSHS-eligible farmworker respondents reported only one farm work employer in the last 12 months. However, 33 percent of MSHS-eligible farmworkers at the lower income levels reported more than one employer, which contrasts with the 11 percent of the highest income group (131-200% of poverty level). See Table 23 for further explanation.

Table 23: Number of Farm Work Employers

Number of Farm Work Employers in the Last 12 Months.	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
1 employer	67%	77%	88%
2 employers	23%	15%	9%
3 or more employers	10%	8%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table N = 1729

It was hypothesized that MSHS-eligible respondents might report that they had a single employer because they were contracting with one crew-leader, who would send them out to multiple farms. The NAWS data shows, however, that only nine percent of MSHS-eligible respondents who reported that they worked for one employer, also reported working on a farm labor contract that would be typical of crew-leaders. Table 24 offers further explanation of this point.

Table 24: For MSHS-eligible Group Only: Number of Farm Work Employers by Employer Type

Number of Employers in the Last 12 months MSHS-Eligible	Employer Type	
	Grower	Farm Labor Contractor
1 employer	58%	9%
2 employers	16%	7%
3 or more employers	6%	4%

Social Services Used by Farmworker Household

Table 25 reports the average frequency of farmworker parent households using public services or receiving public benefits over the last two years. The services most frequently reported among all income levels were Medicaid and WIC, ranging from two-thirds to three-quarters of all households. Most households reported very little experience with social services in general. For example, disability insurance, social security, welfare, disaster relief, low income housing, legal services and TANF were used by less than three percent of parent households in any income level. MSHS-eligible families most frequently utilized Food Stamp programs (27%), Medicaid (77%) and WIC (68%).

Table 25: Services Used In the Last Two Years

Within the last two years has anyone in your household received benefits from or used the services of any of the following social programs?	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Food Stamps	27%	13%	8%
Disability Insurance	2%	1%	2%
Unemployment Insurance	11%	15%	19%
Social Security	≤1%	-	1%
General assistance/welfare	1%	≤1%	≤1%
Low income housing	2%	3%	1%
Public Health Clinic	4%	6%	6%
Medicaid	77%	75%	60%
WIC	68%	75%	62%
Disaster Relief	1%	1%	1%
Legal Services	≤1%	-	-
Other	3%	1%	6%
TANF	-	1%	1%

Table N =1,729

Health Issues and Health Care Access

The NAWS asks farmworkers to list any health issue(s) that have been diagnosed by a medical professional. Sixteen percent of the MSHS-eligible farmworker parents in the lowest income level reported at least one health issue. Variations in health issues may reflect the incidence of health problems and also indicate the opportunity to be diagnosed by a health care professional. The health issue most frequently reported across all income levels was high blood pressure (5-6%), followed by asthma (2-4%). Three percent of the farmworkers from the lowest poverty level reported urinary tract infections in comparison to one percent of the highest income levels. Table 26 offers further details on this point.

Table 26: Personal Health Issues

Have you ever in your whole life – been told by a doctor or nurse that you have the following ...?[NH1-NH10]	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Reported At Least One Health Issue in Health History	16%	12%	13%
Asthma	4%	3%	2%
Diabetes	2%	1%	2%
High Blood Pressure	5%	5%	6%
Tuberculosis	≤1%	≤1%	1%
Heart Disease	1%	≤1%	2%
Urinary Tract Infections	3%	2%	1%
Other	4%	3%	2%

Table N =1,729

Farmworkers were also asked to identify the type of barriers that they encounter when seeking health care in the United States. The barrier most cited among all income levels was the expense of health care. Only MSHS-eligible farmworkers in the lowest income levels said that they did not know a location for health service (4%). A small percentage also reported not needing health care (2%). See Table 27 for more explanation.

Table 27: Barriers to Health Care Access

When you NEED to get health care in the USA what are the main difficulties you face?	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
No Transportation, Too Far Away	≤1%	2%	≤1%
Don't know where health services are available	4%	-	-
Health care not open when needed	≤1%	≤1%	-
Do not have service needed	-	1%	1%
Do not speak my language	2%	5%	1%
Don't feel welcome	≤1%	≤1%	
Don't understand my problem	-	≤1%	≤1%
Will lose my job	1%	≤1%	-
Too expensive	43%	25%	32%
Other	≤1%	1%	≤1%
I'm undocumented, don't treat me well	≤1%	3%	3%
I do not know, never needed it	2%	≤1%	≤1%

Table N = 442⁵

⁵ The barriers to health question in its current form was included on the questionnaire beginning in fiscal year 2009. It was included in only three of the five data collection cycles analyzed here.

Health Insurance

Only 23 percent of MSHS-eligible farmworkers report health insurance coverage, while 49 percent report coverage in the highest income group that is reported here, as seen in Table 28.

Table 28: Health Insurance Coverage

In the USA, who currently has health insurance? [A21]	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
A. Farmworker (N =1,729)	23%	35%	49%
B. Spouse (N=1,562)	29%	34%	48%
C2. All Children (N = 1,718)	80%	74%	82%
Some Children	6%	9%	3%

Among farmworkers who have health insurance, *employers* provide insurance for about half of the two highest income levels examined (48% and 54%, respectively), and about a third (32%) in the lowest income level. The MSHS-eligible parents report that the *government* pays for insurance for a little over half of them (55%), while the government pays for insurance for 22 percent of farmworkers in the higher income households (131-200% of poverty level). The government also pays for the insurance of the majority of respondents' spouses in the two lowest income levels (63% and 54%, respectively) and almost all of their children (94% and 93%, respectively). The majority of the children in the highest income levels (69%) are also covered by government provided health care. Table 29 offers further information on the source of health insurance.

Table 29: Source of Health Insurance

Who pays for (health insurance)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Who pays the FARMWORKER'S insurance? (N=955)			
Farmworker pays	17%	17%	30%
Spouse	1%	≤1%	2%
Employer	32%	48%	54%
Spouse's Employer	3%	8%	16%
Government	55%	38%	22%
Other	3%	1%	-
Who pays the SPOUSE'S insurance? (N=660)			
Farmworker pays	15%	18%	25%
Spouse	3%	7%	16%

Employer	15%	17%	28%
Spouse's Employer	12%	17%	31%
Government	63%	54%	23%
Other	4%	2%	-
Who pays the CHILDREN'S insurance? (N=974)			
Farmworker pays	2%	2%	12%
Spouse	≤1%	1%	3%
Employer	2%	6%	11%
Spouse's Employer	2%	2%	11%
Government	94%	93%	69%
Other	1%	1%	2%

Numbers may not add to 100% due to multiple payers.

The majority of farmworker parents reported their employers provided insurance or paid for health care if they were injured at work or got sick as the result of their work. Three-quarters (75%) of MSHS-eligible farmworkers in the lowest income level reported that they were covered, while 91 percent were covered in the highest income level (131-200% of poverty level). See Table 30 for more detail.

Table 30: Health Care Coverage for Work Related Injury or Illness

If you are injured at work or get sick as a result of your work, does your employer provide insurance or pay for your health care? (N = 1,728)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
No	9%	3%	3%
Yes	75%	86%	91%
Don't Know	16%	10%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Likewise, while the majority of farmworkers indicated that they were covered by workers' compensation insurance, only 56 percent of those in the lowest income levels reported that they were covered. Seventy-five percent of the farmworkers from the highest income level reported similar coverage. Approximately one-quarter of farmworkers from the two lower levels of income did not know if they were covered, as illustrated in Table 31.

Table 31: Workers' Compensation Coverage for Work Related Injury or Illness

If you are injured at work or get sick as a result of your work, do you get any payment while you are recuperating?	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
No	15%	13%	13%

Yes	56%	66%	75%
Don't Know	29%	21%	11%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table N = 1,728

Description of Current Farmworker Home/Dwelling

Farmworkers were asked to describe their current home or dwelling. On average, farmworker families with young children have homes with two or three bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom and other type of room. As seen in Table 32, an average of 5.4 people sleep in the homes of MSHS-eligible families from the lowest incomes and 4.9 people sleep in the homes of the highest income group (131-200% of poverty level).

Table 32: Average Number of Rooms in Farmworker Dwelling

How many of the following do you have in your current living quarters (dwelling)? (N=443)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
a. Bedrooms	2.6	2.6	2.7
b. Bathrooms	1.3	1.4	1.3
c. Kitchens	1.0	1.0	1.0
d. Other Rooms	1.3	1.3	1.4
Total number of people sleeping in (all) rooms. (N=1729)	5.4	5.2	4.9

Farmworker Childcare

When they are at work, most families leave their children in the care of their spouse or other family members. The lowest income households most often report that they use family care (71%). In 43 percent of MSHS-eligible households, children also spend time with a neighbor/babysitter/MSHS daycare or Head Start program. For each income category, at least some families reported that children have stayed home alone at least sometimes. See Table 33 for further explanation. Note that additional questions about childcare utilization are asked on the *MSHS Supplement*. Data from this supplement are presented in the next section.

Table 33: Child Location While Working

During the past 12 months, where have your children 12 and under been while you work in U.S.A farm work? (N = 1,693)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
They've stayed home alone, at	2%	6%	2%

least sometimes			
With me in the fields	1%	≤1%	1%
Other childcare	≤1%	1%	≤1%
With my spouse or other family	71%	70%	63%
Neighbor/babysitter, Migrant Head Start, daycare, Head Start	43%	33%	47%

Pesticide Use

Farmworkers tend to report that work that involves pesticide application is often a better paying, technically skilled job. Therefore, it is not surprising that a larger proportion of farmworker parents in the higher income group has recent experience using pesticides on the job. For example, 26 percent of farmworkers from the highest income level have applied pesticides in comparison to 11 percent of MSHS-eligible farmworkers in the lowest income level, as illustrated in Table 34.

Table 34: Pesticide Use at Work

In the last 12 months, have you loaded, mixed or applied pesticides? (N=1,722)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
No	89%	85%	74%
Yes	11%	15%	26%
Total	100%	100%	100%

IV. RESPONSES TO THE NAWS MSHS SUPPLEMENT– FEBRUARY 2008- OCTOBER 2009

The responses to the *MSHS Supplement* are only reported for five data collection cycles, much less than were represented in the previous tables of general NAWS data, which incorporated 15 data collection cycles (three cycles per year times five years). The *MSHS Supplement* has only been established for two years. In the five cycles from February 2008 through September 2009, 843 of the 3,844 farmworkers (22%) interviewed by the NAWS had children under the age of six and provided responses to the *MSHS Supplement*.

The interview teams continue to refine questions in order to facilitate valid responses on the *MSHS Supplement*. One area remains challenging. Some families had difficulty specifying that their children were attending MSHS, particularly when the local Head Start and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start were at the same location and were run by the same grantee organizations. In other cases, the title Migrant and Seasonal Head Start was not recognized by some participants who identified the daycare centers for their children by their Spanish eponyms such as “Escuelita,” “Centro Migrante,”

“Guardería para campesinos,” and others. These eponym responses extended the length of the interview by generating further probing by interviewers regarding the addresses and description of Centers. Interviewers were prompted with the specific address of the local MSHS, showing the center on the map to promote parents’ recall.

Across the United States, the states with the largest number of interview supplements completed were California (363 families), Florida (100 families) and Washington (88 families). See Table 35 for further delineation of the number of interview supplements completed.

Table 35: Farmworkers Completing the MSHS Supplement

State	Respondents
Arkansas	15
Arizona	18
California	363
Connecticut	2
Delaware	3
Florida	100
Georgia	13
Iowa	7
Idaho	46
Illinois	4
Indiana	12
Kansas	5
Kentucky	9
Louisiana	6
Michigan	39
Minnesota	3
Mississippi	1
North Carolina	17
New Mexico	2
New York	17
Ohio	4
Oregon	12
Pennsylvania	17
South Carolina	5
Tennessee	1
Texas	21
Virginia	5
Washington	88
Wisconsin	8

Total	843
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For the purposes of this report, it was not only necessary to identify the MSHS-eligible families, but also families with similar characteristics (children younger than six, primarily agricultural workers) with somewhat higher incomes (100 to 200% of poverty level). The responses of these farmworker families were considered in comparison to those of the MSHS-eligible families. Post-sampling weights were used to account for the differing sampling probabilities for households with one or two farmworker parents.

Of the 843 respondents to the *MSHS Supplement*, only 785 had sufficient information regarding income and employment history to establish whether they were eligible. The remaining 58 had insufficient information to estimate a family income. Of the 785 remaining, 41 did not work more than 50 percent in farm work. Of the remaining 744, 44 had incomes greater than 200 percent of poverty and therefore could not be included in the groups reported here. Thus, the following data was derived from 700 NAWS respondents who had children under the age of six, worked more than 50 percent of time in farm work and had incomes under 200 percent of the federal poverty level. When possible, for respondents who did not respond to the U.S. family income question (such as newly arrived immigrants), income was estimated statistically.⁶

Across all eligibility criteria (i.e, percentage of agricultural work, income level and type of work) 283 of the 700 respondents (40%) were MSHS-eligible with income equal to or lower than 100 percent of poverty. The remaining 417 respondents reported here have children younger than six and work more than 50 percent in farm work, but have incomes above the federal poverty level. For comparison purposes, these respondents are separated into two groups, those with income from 101-130 percent of poverty level and those with 131-200 percent of poverty level. See Table 36 for further explanation.

Table 36: Respondents Meeting the MSHS Eligibility Criteria

	Unweighted	
	Number	Percent
≤100% Poverty	283	40%
101-130% Poverty	174	25%
131-200% Poverty	243	35%
Total	700	100%

For the MSHS-eligible group, 45 percent of the respondents were female. This contrasts with the two higher income groups (101-200% of poverty), in which 23-28 percent of the respondents were females, as seen in Table 37.

⁶ A regression formula was calculated using data from those respondents who reported their income. Then, using regression coefficients and other data, the income was calculated for those who did not directly respond to the family income question.

Table 37: Gender of Farmworker Respondents to the MSHS Supplement

Gender of Farmworker Interviewed	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-Eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Male	55%	72%	77%
Female	45%	28%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%

The next section of the report details the responses to the *MSHS Supplement* and covers respondents' current childcare arrangements, familiarity with MSHS, and barriers to participating in MSHS. For most tables, the first column indicates the values for the MSHS-eligible subsample.

For the first question asking about current childcare arrangements, respondents were allowed to select as many options as applied. See Table 38 for the weighted frequencies. The most common option was that a spouse looked after the children (49%, 52% and 44% respectively across income groups), and 'relative' was the second most frequent caretaker indicated across groups.

Thirty-nine percent of the MSHS-eligible group reported using more than one childcare option, while 61 percent indicated that they use only one childcare option.

Table 38: Current Childcare Arrangements

Now that you are working here in (Name of Locality), how have you arranged for your child(-ren) to be taken care of while you work (FW)? (N=700)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS Eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
a. MSHS	6%	8%	10%
b. Spouse	49%	52%	44%
c. Child(ren)'s Older Sibling	1%	≤1%	5%
d. Other Relatives	33%	28%	28%
e. Daycare/ Center/ Babysitter	20%	13%	26%
f. Friends/Neighbors	5%	7%	6%
g. Take them to the field	-	2%	-
h. Other	2%	6%	7%

For MSHS-eligible households using a single source of childcare currently, 74 percent indicated that the source was a spouse or relative. See Table 39 for further explanation on this topic.

Table 39: For Those with Only One Childcare Source: What do They Use?

Now that you are working here in (Name of Locality), how have you arranged for your child(-ren) to be taken care of while you work (FW)? (N=575)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
a. MSHS	3%	2%	9%
b. Spouse	46%	51%	40%
c. Child(ren)'s Older Sibling	<1%	-	3%
d. Other Relatives	28%	25%	19%
e. Daycare/ Center/ Babysitter	17%	11%	19%
f. Friends/Neighbors	4%	5%	5%
g. Take them to the field	-	1%	-
h. Other	1%	6%	5%

Whenever respondents indicated more than one type of care utilized, they were asked to indicate which of those care sources was used most frequently. For MSHS-eligible households using multiple childcare sources, 54 percent indicated that a spouse or relative was the most frequent source of childcare; daycare/center/babysitter was the second most common primary source of childcare indicated.

For the higher income group (131-200% of poverty), those families using multiple sources of childcare indicated that daycare/center/babysitter was the most common primary source of childcare (33%), and relatives were a close second (31%). Spouse was indicated as the primary childcare source for only 15 percent of these households. See Table 41 for further delineation.

Table 41: For those with Multiple Childcare Sources: Type of Childcare Used Most Often

Which [type of childcare mentioned] do you use most often? (N=125)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
a. MSHS	20%	34%	9%
b. Spouse	32%	40%	15%
c. Child(ren)'s Older Sibling	-	-	5%
d. Other Relatives	22%	12%	31%
e. Daycare/ Center/ Babysitter	25%	6%	33%
f. Friends/Neighbors	-	8%	≤1%
h. Other	1%	-	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table N = 112

Table 42: “Other” Current Child Care Arrangements

Other Arrangements	Unweighted Frequency
Both	1
Head Start	3
Kindergarten	1
School	4
Total	9

Farmworker parents were asked to identify all of the reasons why they selected the type of childcare they used most often. This is illustrated in Table 43. The most common reason was “trust” among all household levels, followed by the convenience of hours and locations. Twelve percent of families in the higher household income group (131-200% of poverty) indicated that one of their reasons for their childcare preferences was “prepares child for school,” while six percent of families in the lowest household income group indicated that one of their reasons for selecting childcare was preparing for school. Responses to the ‘other’ category are reported in Table 44. Most tellingly, 14 respondents indicated that childcare was selected because of affordability. This will be added as a category to future MSHS Supplement questionnaires.

Table 43: Reason for Childcare Selection

Why do you use this type the most doing FW? (N=665)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
a. Trust	71%	80%	71%
b. Flexible/Convenient hours	24%	19%	42%
c. Convenient location	39%	35%	47%
d. Culturally compatible (same language, food, staff, etc.)	4%	7%	13%
e. Prepares child for school (e.g., English)	6%	8%	12%
f. Don’t know (e.g., spouse decides)	7%	6%	5%
h. Other	11%	1%	6%

Table 44: Other Reasons for Childcare Selection

Other Reasons	Unweighted Frequency
Affordable	14
Both parents work	1
Child likes current care	1
Child lives out of the area	1
Child too young	4
Curriculum	1
Does not like daycare centers	1

Does not qualify for others	1
Hard to get daycare	1
Has been with child since birth	1
No other option	4
Other parent decides	2
Prefer relative care	4
Quality	1
Special needs child	1
Spouse unemployed	6
Spouse works	4
Spouse's employer	1
Too far	1
Total	51

Those parents who did not mention Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) as one of their childcare sources were asked whether they had heard of the program. Those numbers are represented in Table 45. Less than half of households reported they had heard of MSHS before (41%, 36% and 40%, respectively across the income groups). About three-fourths of the families who had heard of MSHS (78%, 72% and 80%) noted that they had never used the program.

Table 45: Awareness of MSHS and Using MSHS

	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Farmworker has heard of MSHS (N=650)	41%	36%	40%
If you have heard of it, have/has your child(ren) ever used MSHS? (N=256)			
No	78%	72%	80%
Yes now, in this location	1%	7%	14%
Yes, not now, but within the last 12 months	17%	1%	1%
Yes, but more than 12 months ago	4%	20%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Farmworker parents who had heard of MSHS, but have not used it (N=244 of the 719), were asked to identify reasons why they did not use MSHS at this location. The most common reason among all income levels was that the family preferred their own childcare arrangements (43-58% across the three income groups). Twenty-eight percent of households in the highest income level group (131-200% of poverty level) noted that they had applied to the program, but did not qualify. Ten percent of the MSHS-eligible households in the lowest income had applied to the program, but it was full, as illustrated in Table 46.

Table 46: Barriers to participating in Migrant and Seasonal Head Start

Why are not you (or your spouse) using MSHS at this location? (N=244)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level (MSHS-eligible)	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
a. Prefer own childcare arrangements	58%	52%	43%
b. No MSHS in this area	1%	6%	7%
c. MSHS not open entire season	2%	-	-
d. Inconvenient hours	5%	3%	4%
e. MSHS full (applied, but no openings)	10%	4%	1%
f. Applied, but did not qualify	3%	9%	28%
g. Does not serve correct age group (infants / older children)	6%	5%	14%
h. Do not like it	2%	≤1%	1%
i. Other	22%	29%	23%

Table N = 244

Table 47: “Other” Barriers to Participating in Migrant and Seasonal Head Start

Other Barriers	Unweighted Frequency
Never applied	4
Never applied: Not needed	1
Lack of information	5
Center did not contact in time	1
Applied: Wait listed	1
Applied: Waiting for approval	2
Applied: Will start soon	2
Too many questions when applying	1
Did not qualify - income too high	6
Did not qualify - No SSN	1
Did not qualify - not a migrant	4
Did not qualify - not seasonal	1
Head Start more convenient	1
Do not know of center nearby	4
Bus stop is too far/ Need transportation/Too Far	7
Child lives out of area	1
Relative takes care of child	1
Spouse unemployed/takes care of child	2

Child at another pre-school	4
Child attends Head Start	1
Child is too young	4
Sends child home if sick	1
Special needs child	1
Spouse does not like MSHS /Spouse decides	2
Total	59

Parents who reported that they had used, or were currently using, MSHS services were asked how they had heard about MSHS. Their answers are described in Table 48. The most common source of MSHS information among all income levels was a relative or friend (48% - 31% across the three income groups). Interestingly, approximately half of the higher income households (131-200% of poverty level) were contacted by a MSHS recruiter in comparison to only 16-17 percent in the lower income group. Conversely, 14 to 17 percent of households in the lower income groups indicated seeing a flyer with MSHS information in contrast to those households in the highest income group, where only five percent saw an MSHS flyer.

Table 48: Information Source about MSHS

How did you learn about MSHS? (N=96)	Household Income Level		
	≤100% of poverty level	101-130% of poverty level	131-200% of poverty level
Previous MSHS referred us	27%	-	-
Recruiter from MSHS contacted us	17%	16%	53%
Social Worker (Agency, Clinic, etc.) referred me (spouse)	1%	18%	-
Saw a flyer with MSHS information	14%	17%	5%
A relative/friend told us about it	37%	48%	31%
Other	4%	1%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Table N = 96

Table 49: “Other” Information Source about MSHS

Other Sources	Unweighted Frequency
Church	1
Friends	1
School	1
School District called them	1

Appendix A: MSHS Supplement Questions for NAWs (February 2008-Present)

[REV. Oct 1, 2010]

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[ASK ONLY TO RESPONDENTS WHO - IN FAMILY GRID- HAVE CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD WHO HAVE BEEN OR ARE CURRENTLY IN THE U.S.A.]					
<p>Now I'd like to ask you some questions about child care. There are many places and persons that take care of children while parents work. Parents use childcare or a neighbor's home; other times the kids stay at home with their mother, siblings or other relatives...</p>					
<p>HS1. ...Now that you're working here in [NAME OF LOCALITY], how have you arranged for your child (-dren) to be taken care of while you work (FW)? Please tell me all the types of child care arrangements you have used [IF ONLY ONE RESPONSE, PROBE FOR MORE. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. MSHS <input type="checkbox"/> b. Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> c. Child(-ren)'s older sibling(s). Age(s)?: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> d. Other relatives (not spouse or child(-dren)'s older siblings) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Out of home (DAYCARE / CENTER / BABYSITTER) <input type="checkbox"/> f. Friends / Neighbors <input type="checkbox"/> g. Take them to the field (FW) <input type="checkbox"/> z. Other (specify): _____</p> <p>HS2. [IF MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IN HS1, ASK]: Which one do you use most often during an average work week (FW)? [ENTER LETTER CODE IN HS1]: _____</p> <p>HS3. [ASK ALL] Why do you use this type (the most) while doing FW? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. Trust <input type="checkbox"/> b. Flexible / Convenient hours <input type="checkbox"/> c. Convenient location <input type="checkbox"/> d. Culturally compatible (same language, food, staff, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Prepares child for school (e.g., English) <input type="checkbox"/> f. Don't know (e.g., spouse decides) <input type="checkbox"/> z. Other (specify): _____</p>	<p>[IF MSHS ("a") WAS NOT MENTIONED IN "HS1", ASK HS4]: ... HS4. ...Have you ever heard of MSHS?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0 NO [EXPLAIN MSHS. MENTION LOCAL MSHS NAMES, IF STILL "NO," SKIP TO "A15" NEXT SECTION] <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YES</p> <p>HS5. Has/Have your child(-dren) ever used MSHS? (When?)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0 NO [ASK ONLY "HS6"] <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YES. NOW, IN THIS LOCATION [SKIP TO "HS7"] <input type="checkbox"/> 2 YES. NOT NOW, BUT WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. [ASK HS6 AND HS7] <input type="checkbox"/> 3 YES. BUT, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS [ASK ONLY "HS6"]</p> <p>HS6. Why aren't you (or your spouse) using MSHS at this location? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. Prefer own child care arrangements <input type="checkbox"/> b. No MSHS in this area <input type="checkbox"/> c. MSHS not open entire season (FOR FW) <input type="checkbox"/> d. Inconvenient hours <input type="checkbox"/> e. MSHS full (applied, but no openings) <input type="checkbox"/> f. Applied, but did not qualify <input type="checkbox"/> g. Does not serve infants / older children <input type="checkbox"/> h. Do not like it. Specify: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> i. Do not qualify. (Specify) Why?: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> z. Other (specify): _____</p>				
HS7. [ASK QUESTIONS IN REFERENCE TO CHILDREN WHO USE/ USED MSHS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS]					
a	b	c	d	e	f
CHILD(-REN) WHO USE/USED MSHS [ENTER NAMES]	DATE LAST USED MSHS? (MONTH/YEAR)	LOCATION (CITY/STATE)?	NAME OF CENTER?	HOW DID YOU LEARN ABOUT MSHS? [ENTER CODE]	[INTERVIEWER: CHECK IF CENTER IN "d" is in MSHS LIST]
1	START: / / END: / /	CITY: _____ STATE: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> 0 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YES
2	START: / / END: / /	CITY: _____ STATE: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> 0 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YES
CODES FOR "e":					
1 = PREVIOUS MSHS REFERRED US 2 = RECRUITER FROM MSHS CONTACTED US 3 = SOCIAL WORKER (AGENCY, CLINIC, ETC.) REFERRED ME (SPOUSE)			4 = SAW A FLYER WITH MSHS INFORMATION 5 = A RELATIVE/FRIEND TOLD US ABOUT IT 6 = OTHER: _____		

Appendix B: Instructions for NAWS Interviewers for MSHS Supplement

(To be used as a reference after individual and group training for NAWS Interviewers)

This section includes questions that only apply to participants who report having children younger than six years of age in the Household Grid (in the first section of the NAWS questionnaire). The purpose of these questions is to determine the number of children that participate in (and qualify for) the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) program.

Note: The questions in this section were first asked as a trial or “pilot” in Cycle 60 (February 2008) and have been slightly modified for Cycle 62 (October 2008).

- 1) Before conducting the interviews, you should (memorize) familiarize yourself with the introductory dialogue for the interviewee/participants, the questions, the **MSHS** description, and the instructions to the questions, especially those that require you to “skip” to other questions.
- 2) The first thing you need to do to begin this section on **MSHS** is review the Family Grid to verify the number of children that the interviewee/participant has stated.
 - a) If the interviewee/participant mentioned having children, asked the interviewee/participant:
“... before we continue, I would like to confirm that I did the previous questions correctly, you told me that you have (number of children younger than 6 years old in the Household Grid).
 - b) If the interviewee/participant does not confirm the number of children who are younger than 6 years old in the Household Grid, make the necessary corrections.
 - c) If the interviewee/participant does not have children who are younger than 6 years old, simply ask:
“I don’t know if I wrote this down correctly, I would like to verify if you have children younger than 6 years old, “Do you have children younger than 6 years old?”
If the answer is different than what is documented in the Household Grid, make the necessary changes.

3) **Introducing the Section.**

“Now, I will ask you some questions about childcare. There are many places and people... “

The purpose of the introduction is to encourage the participant to respond with more than one option (choice) of answers for child care (e.g. neighbors, child care/day care centers, parents, relatives, etc.) Once again, remind the interviewee/participant that the questions in this section refer only to children younger than 6 years old.

HS1. “Now that you are working here in [Name of locality – city, region, or state]...” The purpose is to know **all** of the types of arrangements that the interviewee/participant has for child care **while they are doing farm work (FW)**. If it is necessary, probe to obtain more than one answer/response, emphasizing the place and (during) the type of farm work (FW).

Note: it is important that this question is asked of all participants who qualify for Question **HS1**. If the answer/response does not exactly correspond to one of the options, check “z” and write in their answer/response. If the participant answers MSHS, ask if all the children (if more than one in the Household Grid) attend MSHS. If not all children attend MSHS, use a different MSHS section page for those who do not attend MSHS.

HS2. “Which one do you use most often during an average work week (FW)?”

Remember that you should only ask this question if there is more than one answer/response for **HS1**. Write down the response using the “letter” that corresponds to **HS1**.

HS3. “Why do you use this type of care...? It is important that this question is asked to all who responded to **HS1**. If the interviewee/participant responded to more than one response/option in **HS1**, and responded to **HS2**, refer to the answers in **HS2** and ask: “**Why did you use more than one type of care?**” If they only had one answer for **HS1**, ask: “**Why did you use this type of care?**”

HS4. “**Have you ever heard of MSHS?**” The purpose is to find out if the interviewee/participant has any knowledge of the MSHS program. The MSHS program can be known by another name that is more colloquial (e.g. “the little school”, “Migrant Daycare”, “Center for Migrant Children”, etc.) ask if they know what MSHS is and if necessary, explain to them that MSHS is a program recognized in Spanish as “The Head Start Program for Migrant and Seasonal workers”. Include that it is a free child care program for agricultural workers’ children who are younger than 5 years old.

Note: if you then describe the MSHS program to the interviewee/participant and the answer/response continues to be “**NO**”, finish this section and continue with the other questions in the following pages.

HS5. “**Has/Have your child(-ren) ever used MSHS?**” If the answer/response is “**NO**”, continue to the next question: “**HS6**”

Pay attention to each of the instructions listed for each of the options when the answer/response is “**YES**” (there are 3 options). If the answer/response is “**YES**”, ask when and where did they participate in the MSHS program and only check the option that corresponds to the answers.

HS6. “**Why aren’t you using MSHS at this location?**” Only ask this question based on the answer/response to the previous question. Only ask this if they responded “**NO**” in “**HS6**” (child or children of the interviewee/participant is not using MSHS at this location, region, or area in the last 12 months of this interview). If you have doubts about checking a response option, or if the answer/response does not exactly correspond with the options

listed, check **“Other”**, and write down the answer. It is important for the NAWS to document all of the other options given as answers that are used by the interviewers. For example, if the answer is **“I don’t qualify”** or **“We don’t qualify”**, **DO NOT** simply check the option **“f”** (**“I applied but we don’t qualify”**) because this option is for when the interviewee/participant applied for the program, but was not accepted. Remember that the answer/response **“did not qualify or not qualified”** could simply be the interviewee/participant’s opinion (s/he thinks that they don’t qualify), therefore, a clarifying answer is necessary, ask **“why don’t you qualify?”**. If they did not apply to participate in MSHS, check **“i”** and ask and write down why they don’t qualify.

HS7. “ASK THESE QUESTIONS IN REFERENCE TO CHILDREN WHO USE/USED MSHS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS”. In this grid, there are slots to include two (2) children that are participating in MSHS (slots 1 and 2). If there are more children, use another blank page(s) of the questionnaire(s).

Note: If there is more than one child and only one child attends MSHS, use other page(s) for each of the children.

“a.” “Child(-ren) who used MSHS (Enter name on grid).” Simply write in the name (if more than one attends MSHS, use the second slot) of the child in MSHS.

Note: Confirm that you are writing the same child(-ren) name(s) that you wrote down in the “Family Grid”.

“b.” “Date last used MSHS? (Month/Year)”. Ask: **When did (name of child in “a”) begin attending MSHS?”** It is necessary to probe for month and year (write down the answer/response). Then ask: **“ And when did (name of child in “a”) stop attending the MSHS program?”**. Ask for the month and year. If at the time of the interview, the child is still attending/participating the MSHS program, write down the date of the interview as the final date.

“c.” “Location”. Ask: **“And where was (is) the MSHS Center that your child went to? Please tell me the City and State.**

“d.” Name of the MSHS Center. Ask: **“What is the name of the MSHS Center?”**. If the interviewee/participant only remembers part of the Center’s name, write it down exactly how the interviewee/participant states it. If the interviewee/participant does not remember the name, write down “does not remember”.

“e.” “HOW DID YOU LEARN ABOUT THE MSHS PROGRAM (CENTER)?”. Simply ask the question and write down the code that is the closest to the answer/response. The codes are found at the bottom of the grid (CODES FOR “e”). If none of the codes correspond to the answer, write down “6” and write down the answer/response exactly how the interviewee/participant stated it.

“f.” **[VERIFY IF THE CENTER IS ON THE MSHS LIST]**. Do not read this question to interviewee/participant. This is only for the Interviewer. Refer to the list of MSHS Centers/Programs (you received this list from JBS/NAWS) to verify the name and/or place of the MSHS Center that the interviewee/participant mentioned is the same as the one on the list. Simply check “NO” or “YES”.

Note: If you have doubts about the verification, write down your comments.

6. **JBS/NAWS SUPPORT.** If you have any doubt or problem in documenting this section, you could and should be immediately clarified by calling the JBS/NAWS office in Burlingame, California.

Appendix C: Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Eligibility Requirements

Component	Universe/Legislation	ACF Operational Definition*	NAWS Operational Definition
Child	Children under the age of school attendance		Dependent child under the age of six residing in the United States or its territories
Poverty	Low-income family means a family whose total annual income before taxes is equal to, or less than, the income guidelines. The poverty line shall be determined by the http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2007/octqtr/pdf/45cfr1305.2.pdf	90 percent of the children enrolled are from low income families. "Low-income" is defined as 100% of the federal poverty level as specified by DHHS.	100% of DHHS Poverty Level. Thresholds account for size of family. Current definitions are from http://aspe.hhs.gov/POVERTY/figures-fed-reg.shtml Thresholds applied to NAWS family income categories (see below).
Farmworker	Engaging in agricultural work that involves the production and harvesting of tree and field crops http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2007/octqtr/pdf/45cfr1305.2.pdf	Production and harvesting of tree and field crops include preparing the soil, planting, cultivating, picking, packing, canning and processing. Agricultural work that supports the crop production, such as irrigation, crop protection and operation of farm machinery are also included. Production and harvesting of greenhouse and nursery products may also be included.	Field work in Crop Production (NAICS 111) and (Support Activities for Crop Production [NAICS 1151] crop agriculture). The NAWS samples NAICS 111 and 1151 employers and all sample members perform qualifying field work. Definitions of NAICS available at http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics/NAICS11.HTM#N111
Income Primarily derived from	Whose family income comes primarily from agricultural work http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2007/octqtr/pdf/45cfr1305.2.pdf	During the time the family receives MSHS services, the family must derive 51% of income or more from agricultural work. [New immigrants' income is based on U.S. earnings to date]	a) Farmworker worked more than 50 percent time in farm work during the past year. (fwweeks>=nfweeks). b) Family income based on question G03. If income data were missing/not stated or the individual had not worked in the previous year, family income was imputed. Sample members assigned midpoint of income category for poverty calculations. (E.g., ≤\$500 assigned as \$250)
Migrant	(A) with respect to services for migrant	Same as legislation	Current definition: Has migrated within the last

	farmworkers, a Head Start program that serves families who are engaged in agricultural labor and who have changed their residence from one geographic location to another in the preceding 2-year period; http://www.aed.org/Publications/loader.cfm?url=/commonspot/security/getfile.cfm&pageid=2688		12 months or entered the country within the last two years. Additional questions for OMB clearance will probe moving between 13-24 months past. Current definition may understate migrants until data from additional questions is available.
Seasonal	(B) with respect to services for seasonal farmworkers, a Head Start program that serves families who are engaged primarily in seasonal agricultural labor and who have not changed their residence to another geographic location in the preceding 2-year period. http://www.aed.org/Publications/loader.cfm?url=/commonspot/security/getfile.cfm&pageid=2688	Same as legislation	If otherwise eligible, but not migrant. Current definition may overstate seasonal workers until data from additional questions is available.
Migrant Education Eligibility:	The term "migrant" refers to a person who, within the past <u>36 months</u> , has moved across school district boundaries with the intent to obtain seasonal or temporary employment in agriculture, <u>fishing, dairy or food processing</u> work. Children ages three to 17 years of age.		
Migrant Health Clinic Eligibility (HRSA)	To be eligible for services, an individual must have been <u>principally</u> employed in agriculture for the previous <u>24 months</u> . Agricultural work is defined as all activities involved with <u>planting, harvesting, or processing crops</u> , but does not include work with livestock. A migrant worker must establish a temporary abode while pursuing agricultural work.		

*Memorandum, Division of Program Operations, October 5, 2001, Log no # MPSB-IM-01-1005. Text in [brackets] represents agreements from January 2009 discussions.