

Background

- Agricultural workers' living arrangements/conditions vary immensely and many face unfavorable conditions, i.e. crowding.
- A NAWS report from 2000-2002 pooled 6472 workers, of which 79% reported living in off farm living quarters and 21% living on farm.¹
- A 1999 study by the CAWHS reported out of 3842 surveyed workers the average number of residents per dwelling was 4.33 and that 48% of all dwellings are crowded.¹

Objectives

1. To assess the living arrangements of agricultural workers across the United States (i.e. household composition, housing tenure, housing type).
2. To evaluate the housing conditions of employer-provided housing and non employer-provided housing in relation to living in crowded quarters

Methods

- Using the NAWS existing database (2017-2018), we examined a nationally representative, random sample of surveyed crop farmworkers (n=1235).
- 2586 were originally received but only 1235 answered our exposure variable FarmLive2Cat thus the rest were omitted.
- Outcome - Crowded: "Household is crowded based on The U.S Census Bureau definition that a housing unit in which the number of persons per room exceeds one is considered crowded."
- Exposure: Housing Unit Location: "Off farm vs On farm"
- Fisher's exact Chi-Square tests were used to analyze crowding rates and housing location.

Results

Table 1. Agricultural Worker Demographics

Mean Age (SD)	41(12.9) years
Marital Status	
Married	369 (37%)
Single/Divorced	865(63%)
Gender	
Male	926 (75%)
Female	309 (25%)
Place of Birth (POB)	
Mexico	865 (70%)
America	309 (25%)
Central America/Other	61 (5%)

Figure 1: Housing Unit Location

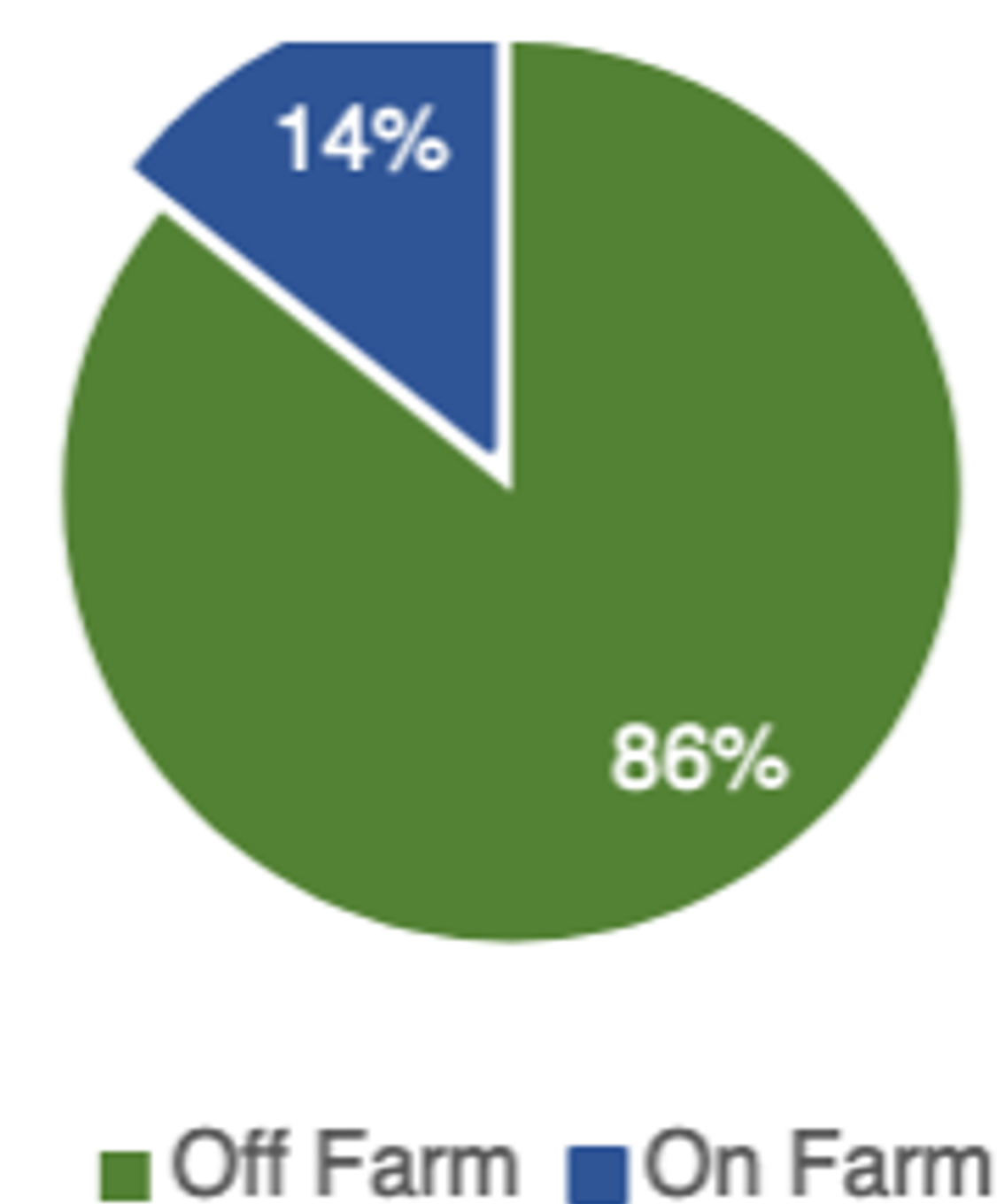


Figure 2: Crowding Status

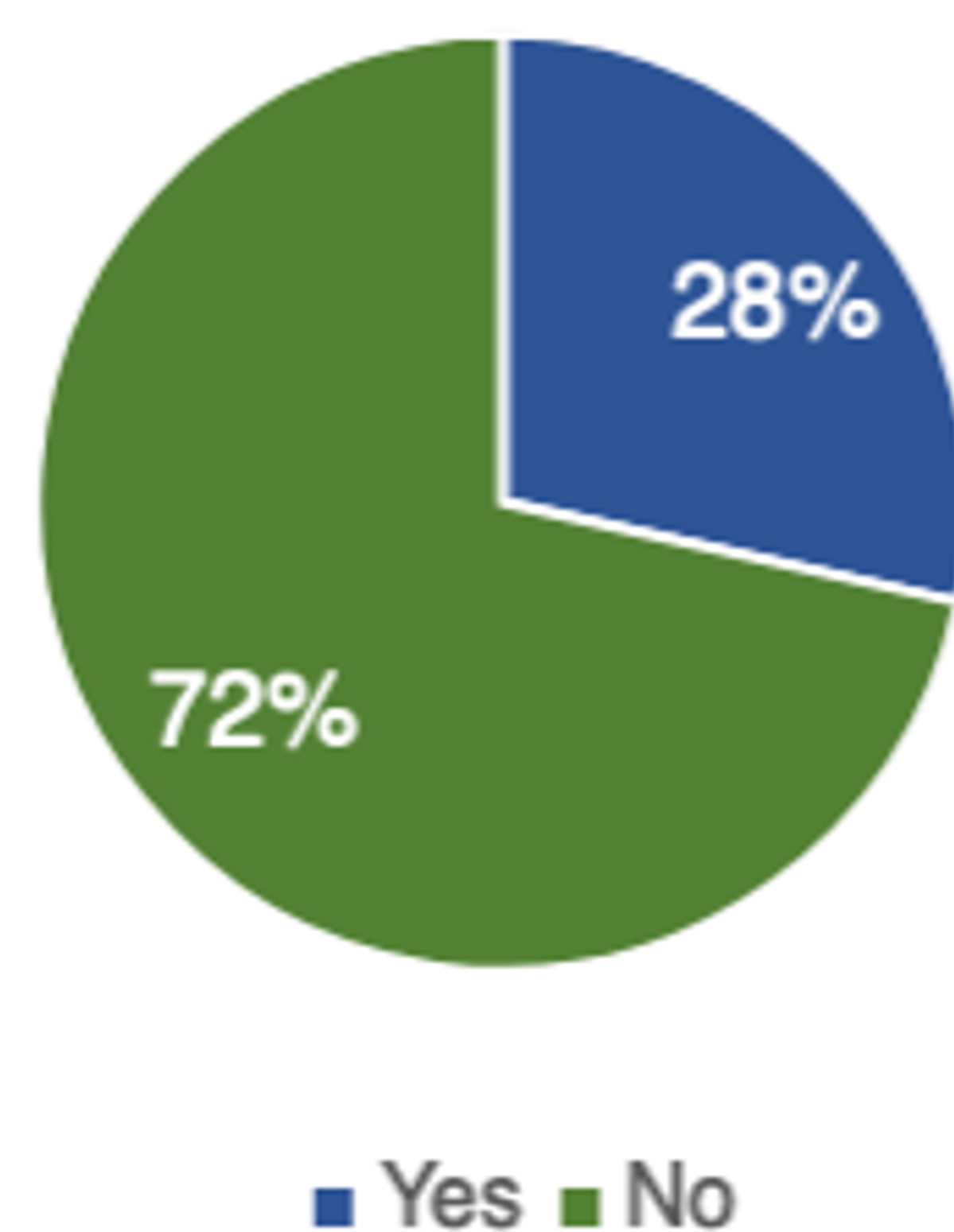
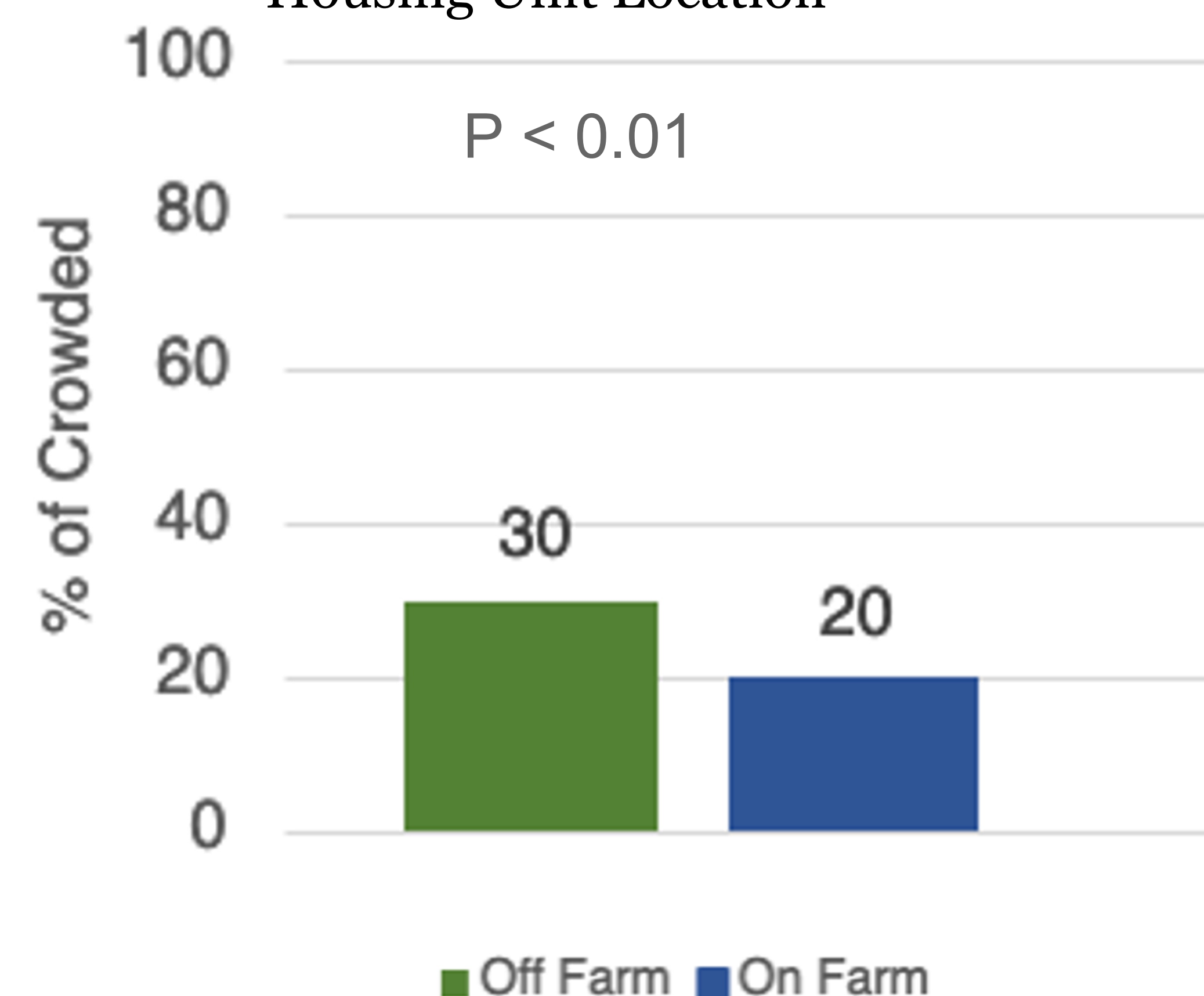


Figure 3: Crowding Status by Housing Unit Location



- Those who live Off Farm are more likely to experience CROWDED living conditions compared to those who live On Farm.

Conclusions

- Off farm agricultural workers tend to experience crowding compared to on farm agricultural workers. This could be due to various reasons, like the workers not being paid enough or location being too far to commute.

Policy Implications

- Policies should aim to provide affordable and accessible housing for agricultural workers as they play a crucial role in the economy.
- Since crowding is more relevant off farm, policies should target decreasing rent for agricultural workers that are commuting or increase subsidized housing opportunities.

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References

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