



NCFH

National Center for Farmworker Health, Inc.

1770 967 FM | Buda, TX
www.ncfh.org



Migratory & Seasonal Agricultural Worker Identification, Registration, and Reporting in UDS

Presented by:
National Center for Farmworker Health

March 30th, 2022



Today's Speakers



Kadie Koeneman, MPH
Increase Access to Care Project Coordinator



Lisa Miller, MA
Training Services Manager






**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Warm Up Activity!



A photograph of a cactus field, likely a cholla field, with a person wearing a hat and a light-colored shirt visible in the background. The field is filled with green cholla cacti. The sky is blue with some light clouds.

Learning Objectives

- Describe the relationship between classification, Uniform Data System (UDS) reports, and health center funding.
- Identify industries and tasks in agriculture that meet the definition of agriculture and should be considered when classifying an agricultural worker for UDS reporting.
- Distinguish the different classification types for agricultural workers and utilize acquired knowledge to correctly report agricultural worker patients in UDS.



National Center for Farmworker Health

The **National Center for Farmworker Health** is a private, not-for-profit organization located in Buda, Texas, whose mission is “To improve the health of farmworker families”.

- Population specific data resources and technical assistance
- Workforce development and training
- Health education resources and program development
- Board Governance training
- Program Management

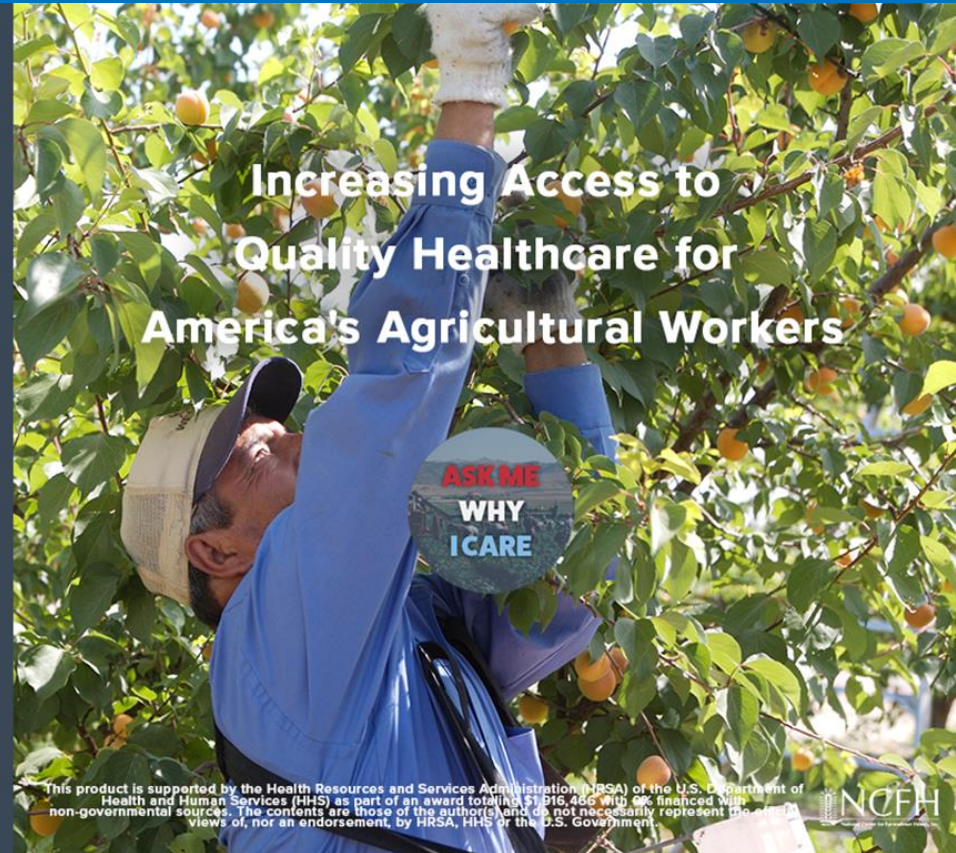


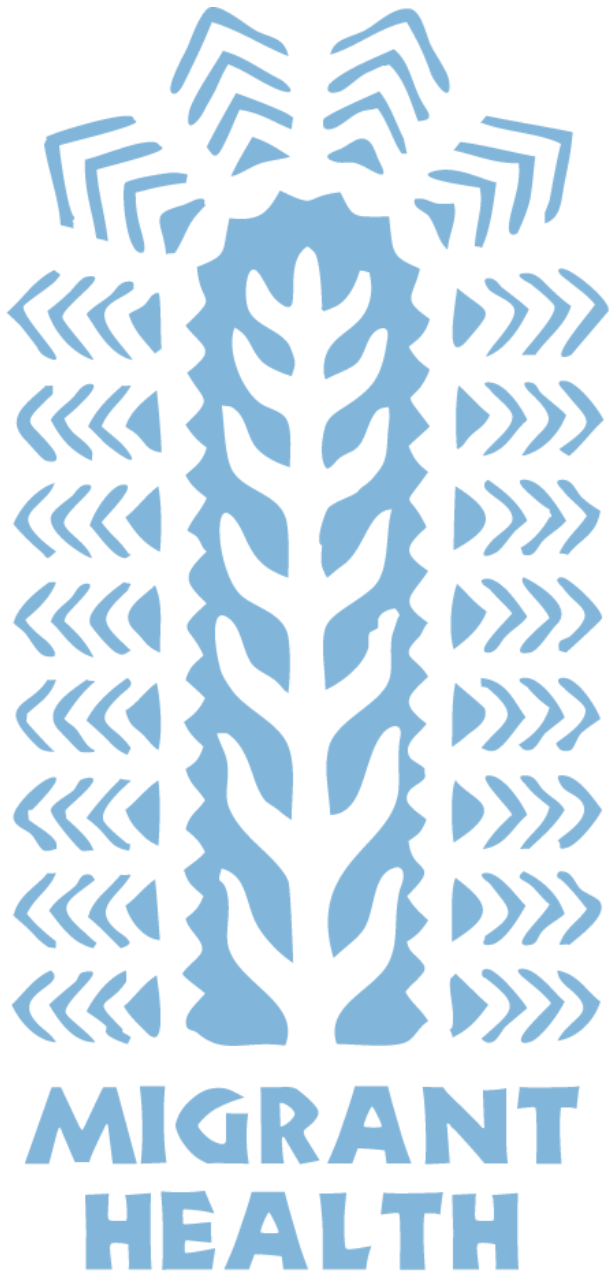


Ag Worker Access Campaign

A national initiative to increase the number of Migratory & Seasonal Agricultural Workers & their families served in Community and Migrant Health Centers.

<http://www.ncfh.org/ag-worker-access.html>

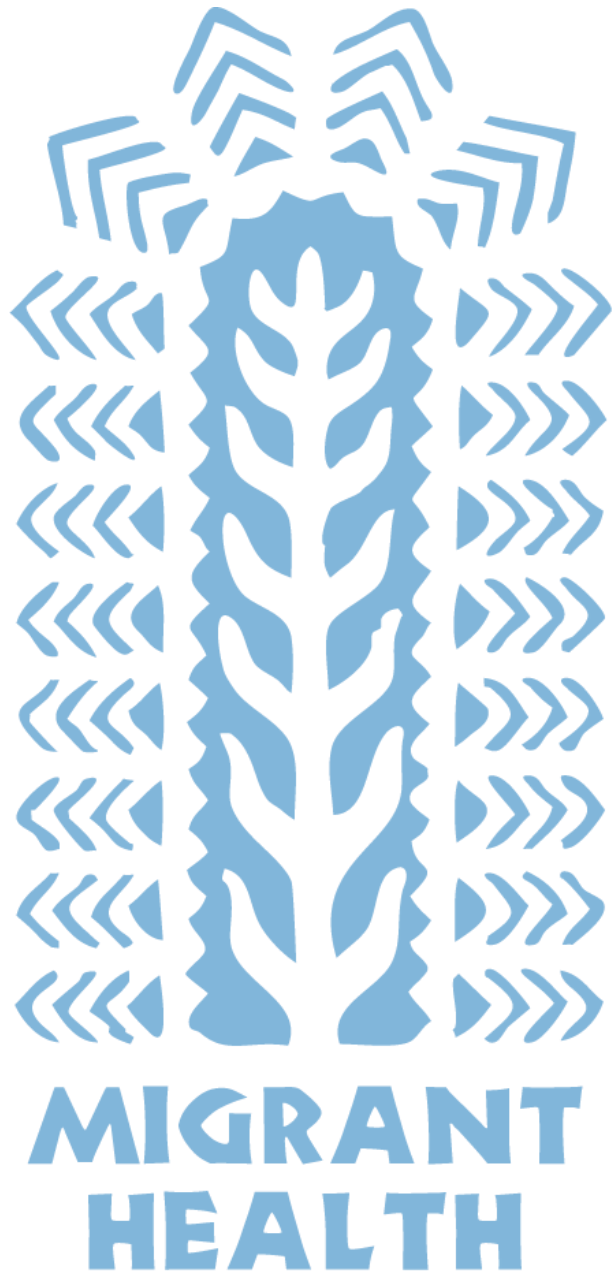




ID & Registration of Special Populations

- Special Populations have been identified due to their limited access to healthcare services.
- Patients considered belonging to a Special Population include:
 - **Homeless**
 - **Migratory and seasonal agricultural workers**
 - **Veterans**
 - **Patients served by school-based health centers**
 - **Patients served at a health center located in or immediately accessible to a public housing site**
- Special Populations have unique challenges and barriers in accessing healthcare services.

All health centers report these populations, regardless of whether or not they directly receive special population funding.



UDS – What & Why

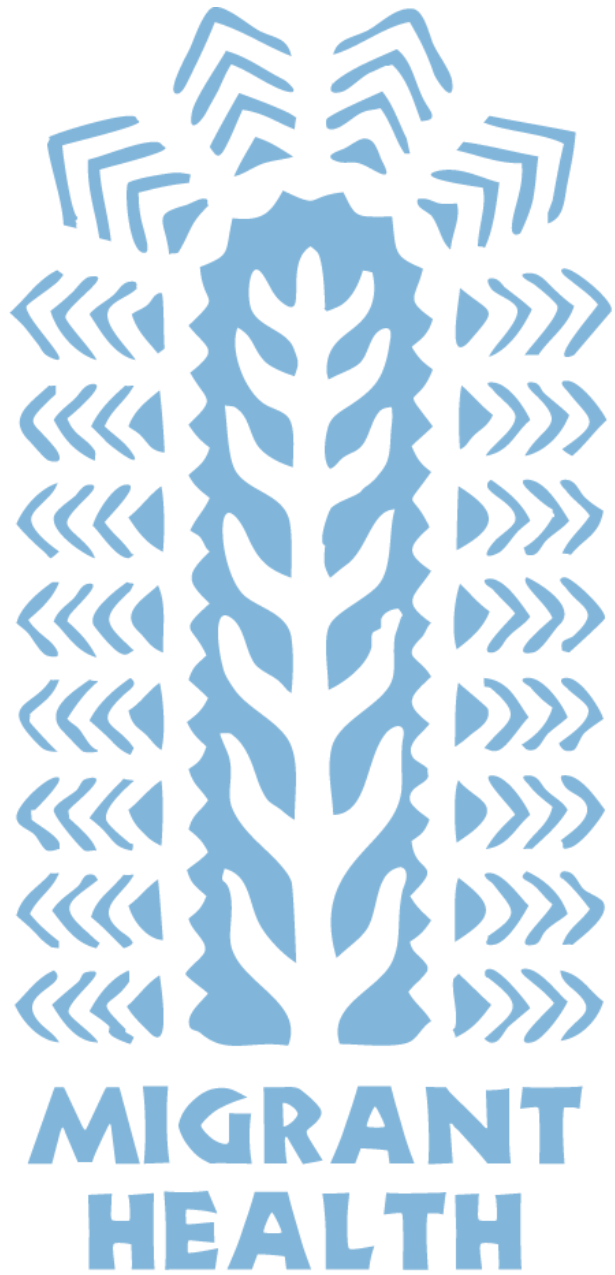
WHAT → Standard mechanism for a health center to report:

- Number of patients served
- Patient population demographics, such as race, ethnicity, age, income levels, insurance sources
- Services provided, clinical processes and results
- Types of staff employed by health center
- Types of funding and payments received by a health center

WHY →

To be in **COMPLIANCE** with the requirements
of the federal government

Accountability and ROI



Status Verification & Funding

Funding

- Funding corresponds to the # Migratory & Seasonal Agricultural Workers the HC proposes to be served.



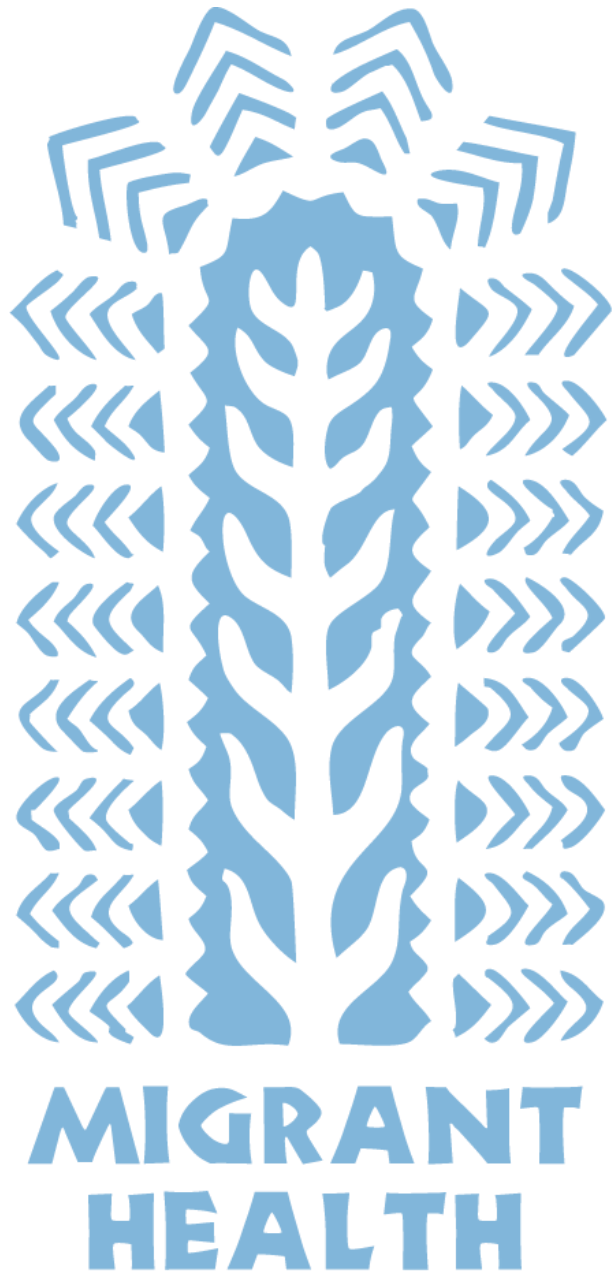
Funding Obligations

- Compliance with HRSA program requirements for PHS Section 330.
- Provision of services to eligible population.
- Submission of UDS reports.



Funding Continuation

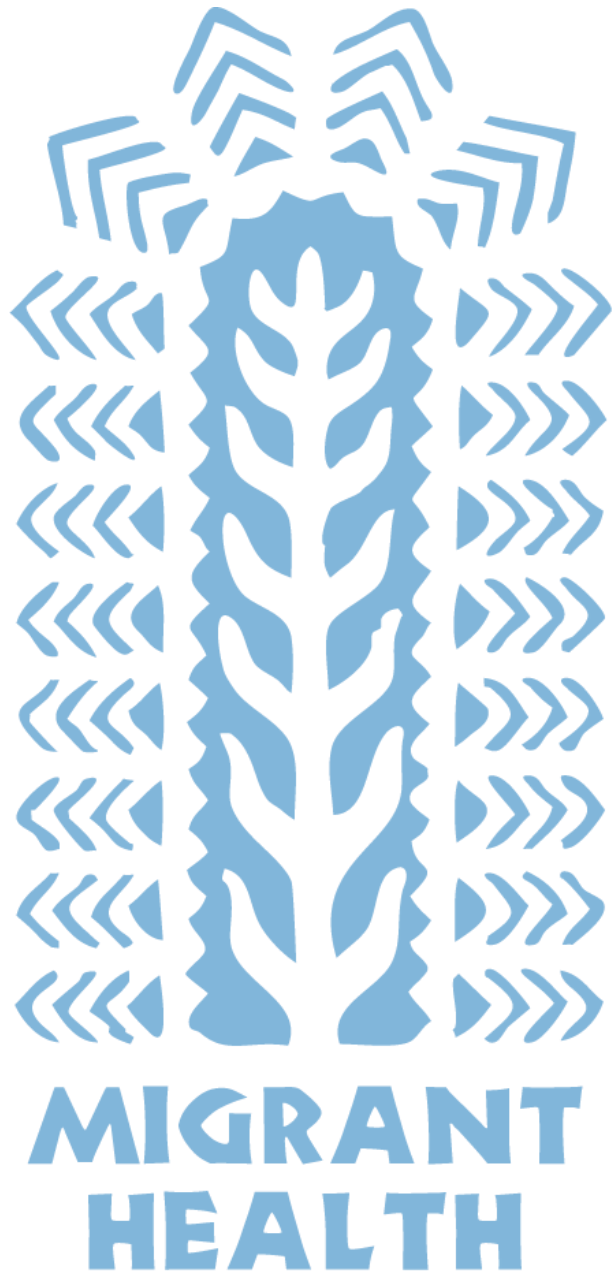




Who Reports What & Where?

Health centers that receive section 330(g) funding from the Public Health Service (PHS) Act – Migrant Health Center funding, provide separate totals for migratory and for seasonal agricultural workers on lines 14 and 15.

- For section 330(g) grantees: Lines 14 + 15 = Line 16.
- All other health centers report on Line 16.



Verification/Classification vs. Eligibility

Community/Migrant Health Centers can serve anybody, but they **must**:

1. Determine if a persona seeking care at the center is a member of a “special population”
2. Offer sliding fee scale to those who qualify

Special Population Designation

Agricultural workers
Homeless
Public housing residents
School-based wellness centers
Veterans

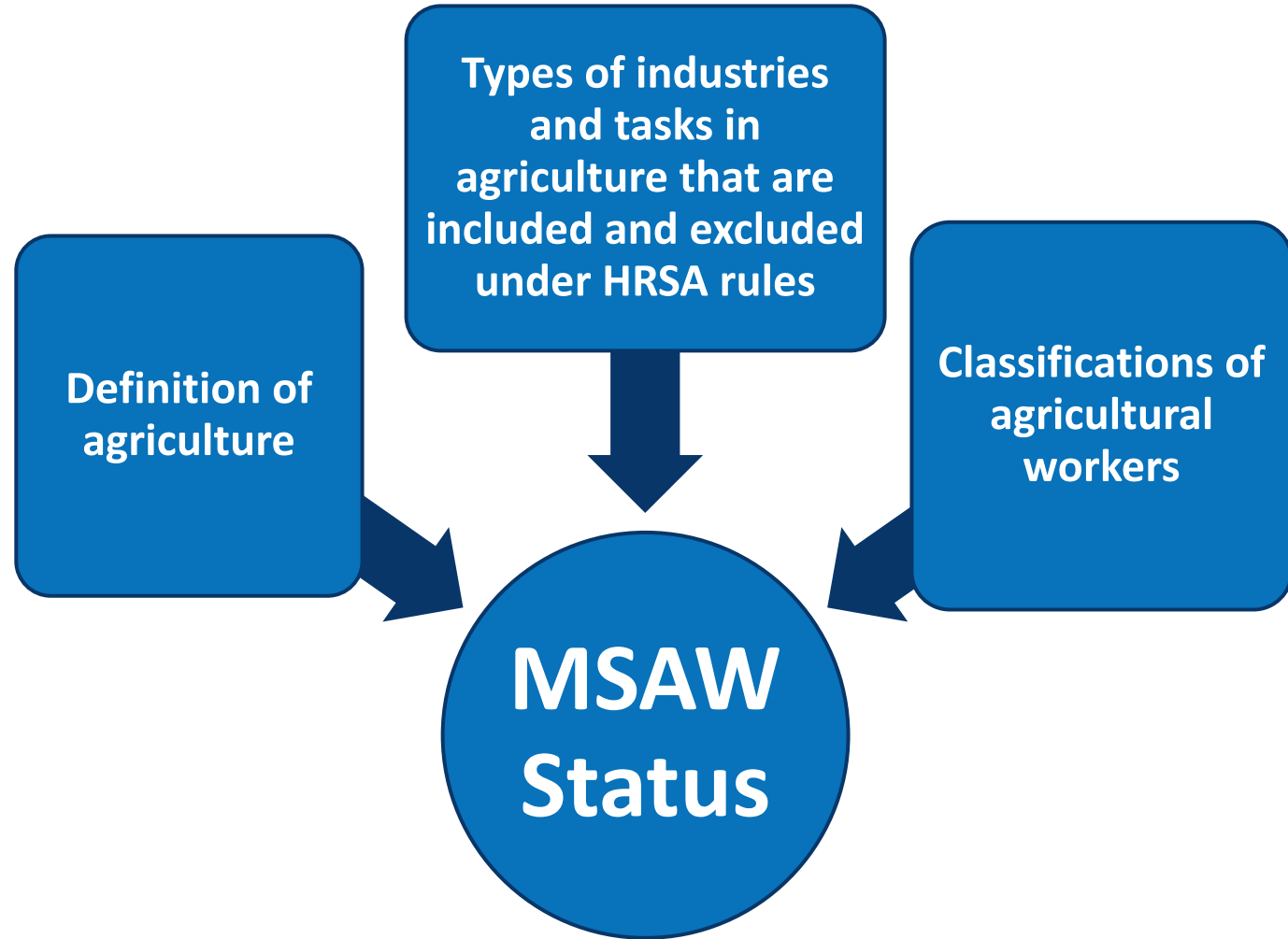
VERIFICATION

Sliding Fee Scale

ELIGIBILITY



To Verify MSAW Status you need to know...





Definition of Agriculture



The term "agriculture" means **farming in all its branches, including:**

(i) cultivation and tillage of the soil.

(ii) Production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of **any commodity grown on, in, or as an adjunct to or part of a commodity grown in or on, the land.**

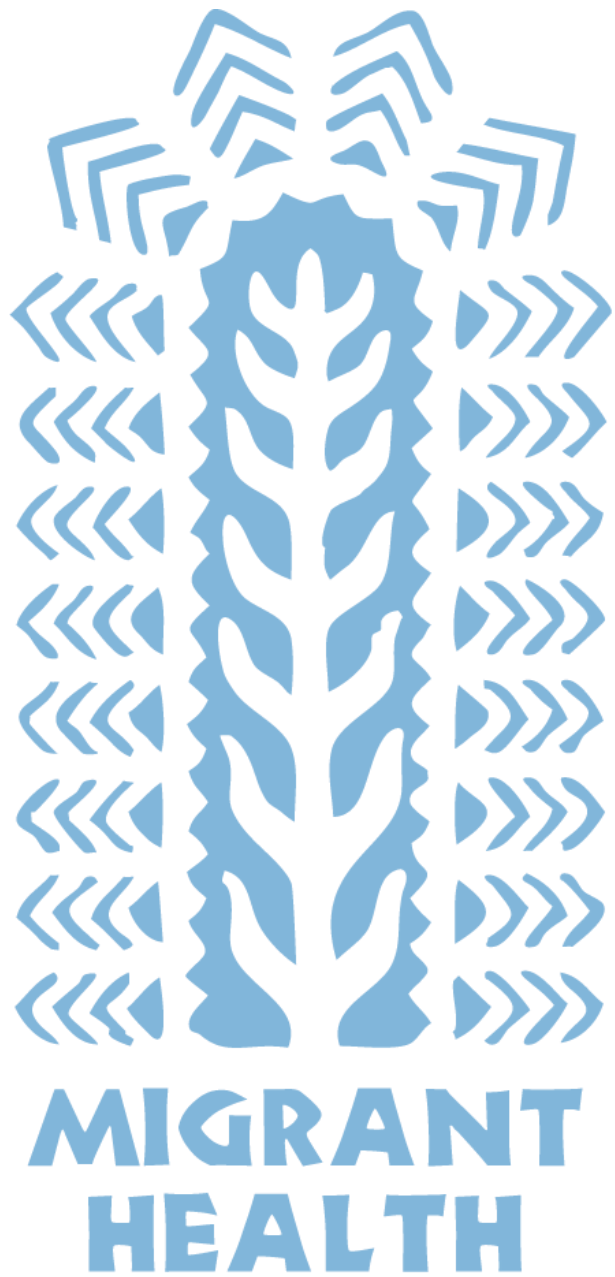
(iii) **Any practice** (including preparation and processing for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market) **performed by a farmer or on a farm incident to or in conjunction with an activity described in clause.**

HRSA, Health Center Program, Authorizing Statute. 42 USC Chapter 6A, Subchapter II, Part D, subpart i: health centers

Tasks & Industries



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

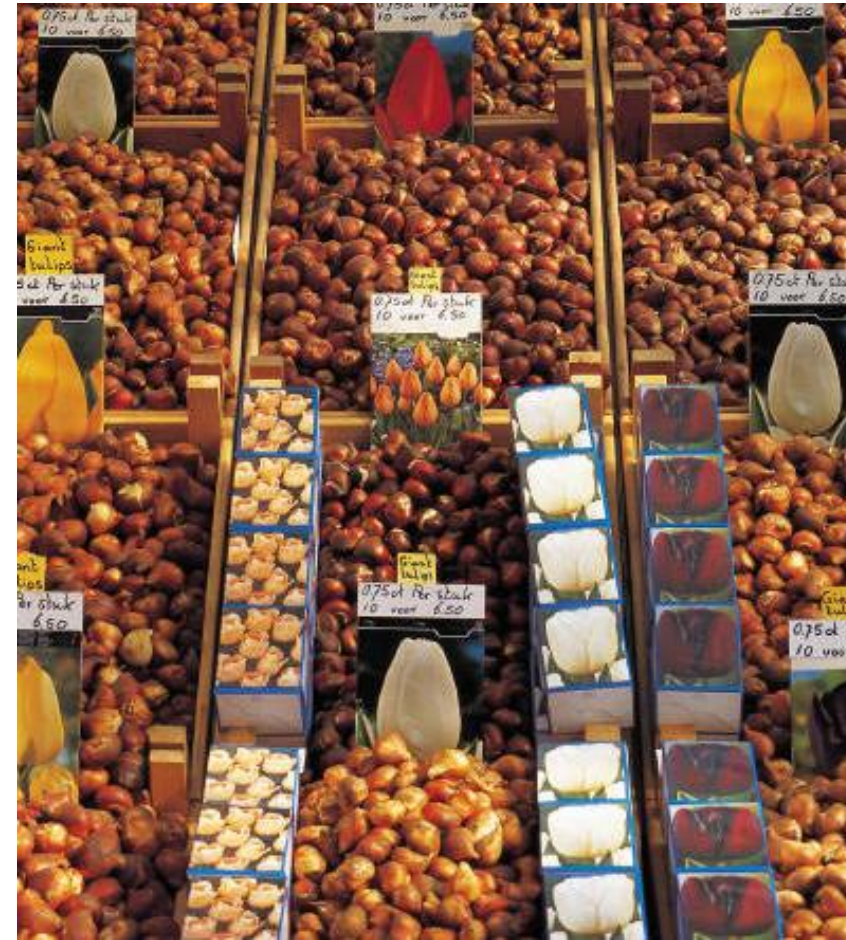


NAICS Codes

Agriculture means "farming in all its branches as defined by the Office of Management and Budget(OBM)-developed North America Industry Classification System (NAICS) and include migratory and seasonal workers included in the following codes and all sub codes within 111, 112, 1151, and 1152."

111	Crop Production
1111	Oilseed and Grain Farming
1112	Vegetable and Melon Farming
1113	Fruit and Tree Nut Farming
1114	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production
1119	Other crop farming, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, hay, peanuts, sugar beets
112	Animal Production and Aquaculture
1121	Cattle Ranching and Farming
1122	Hog and Pig Farming
1123	Poultry and Egg Production
1124	Sheep and goat farming
1125	Aquaculture
1129	Other animal production, apiculture, horses, fur bearing animals, companion animals
1151	Support Activities for Crop Production
1152	Support Activities for Animal Production

111 Crop Production



1151 Support Activities



Harvesting by machine



Post-harvest, like sorting, packing, processing

And...

- Farm labor contractors and crew leaders
- Soil preparation and cultivation
- Transportation



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

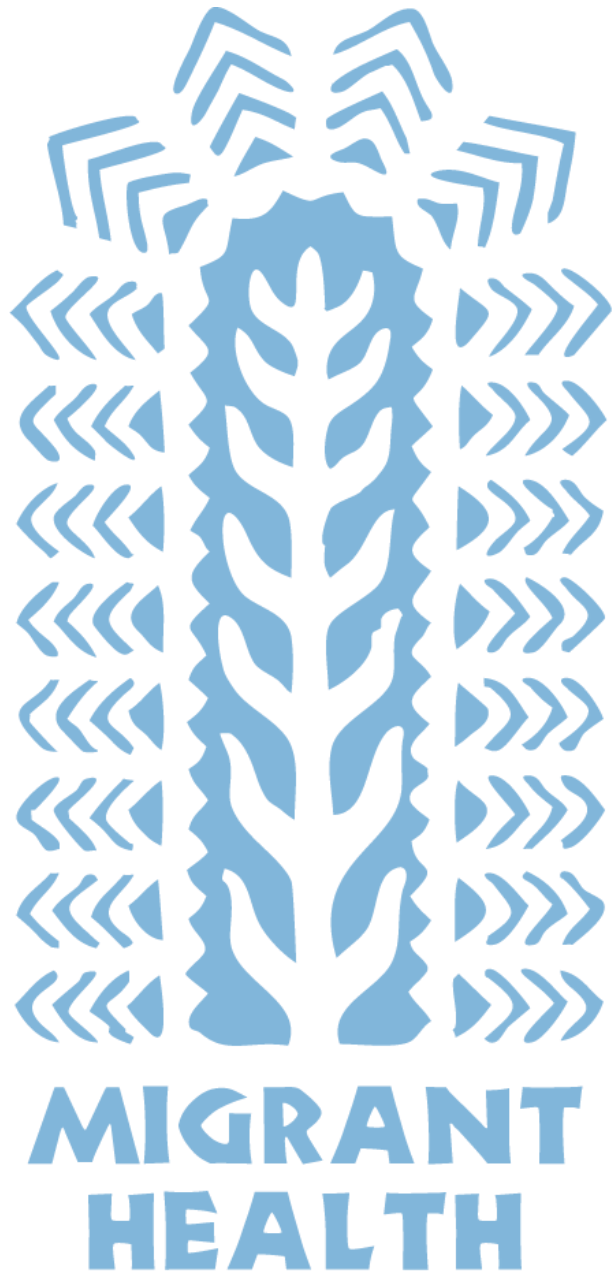
112 Animal Production & Aquaculture



112

Other Animal Production





1152 Support Activities

- Boarding
- Branding
- Reproductive services (breeding, insemination, semen collection, etc.)
- Livestock spraying, cleaning, etc.

For more, see:

<https://www.naics.com/search/>



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Tasks Performed by Ag Workers

Examples

- Preparation of the soil
- Seeding plants, flowers, grass, trees, vegetables, fruits, and other commodities
- Planting, thinning, growing, irrigating of vegetables & fruits
- Planting, caring, pruning, fertilizing, replacing trees
- Detasseling, collecting, harvesting (corn and other grains)
- Sorting, preparing, processing
- Canning, preserving, packing
- Transporting, storing, distributing
- Catching, preparing, processing aquaculture products
- Feeding, breeding, caring for animals, milking cows



Excluded Tasks & Industries

- Industry 42447-Meat and meat product merchant wholesalers
- Industry 561730-Landscaping services
- Industry 711219-Spectator Sporting
- Industry 48422-Trucking timber; specialized freight



Ag Worker Verification Process



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**





Ag Worker Verification Process

Step 1: Establish Occupation

Step 2: Determine Time Frame

Step 3: Determine Migratory Status

Step 4: Determine Seasonal Status

Step 5: Identify Former MAW

Step 6: Identify all Family Members

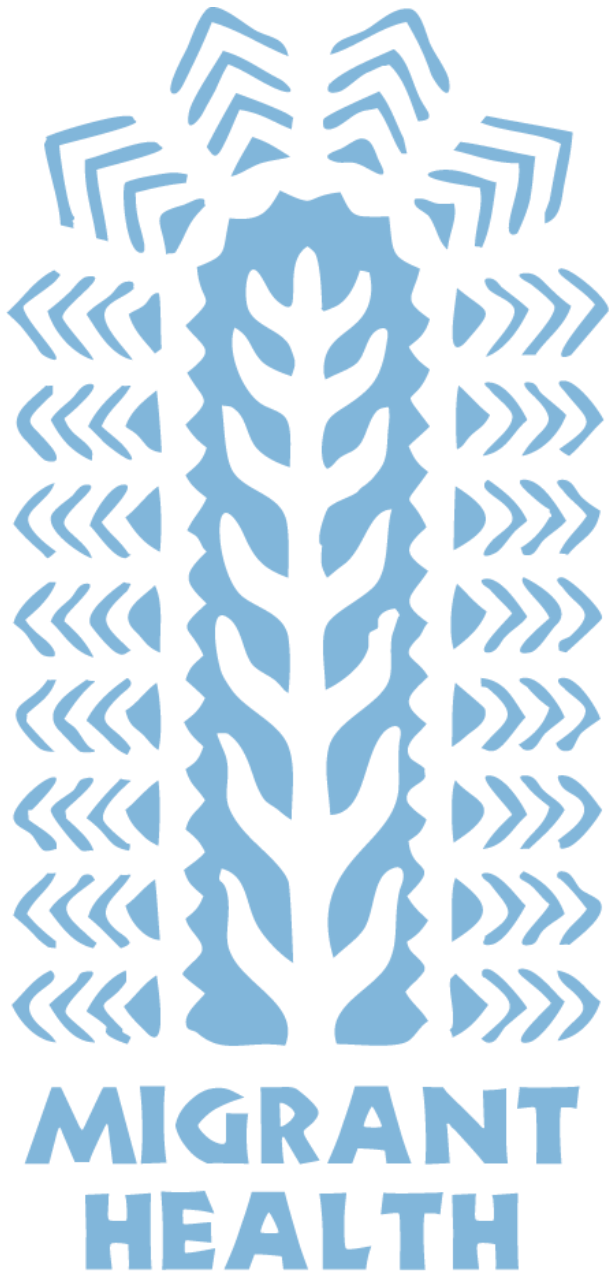
Step 1: Establish Occupation



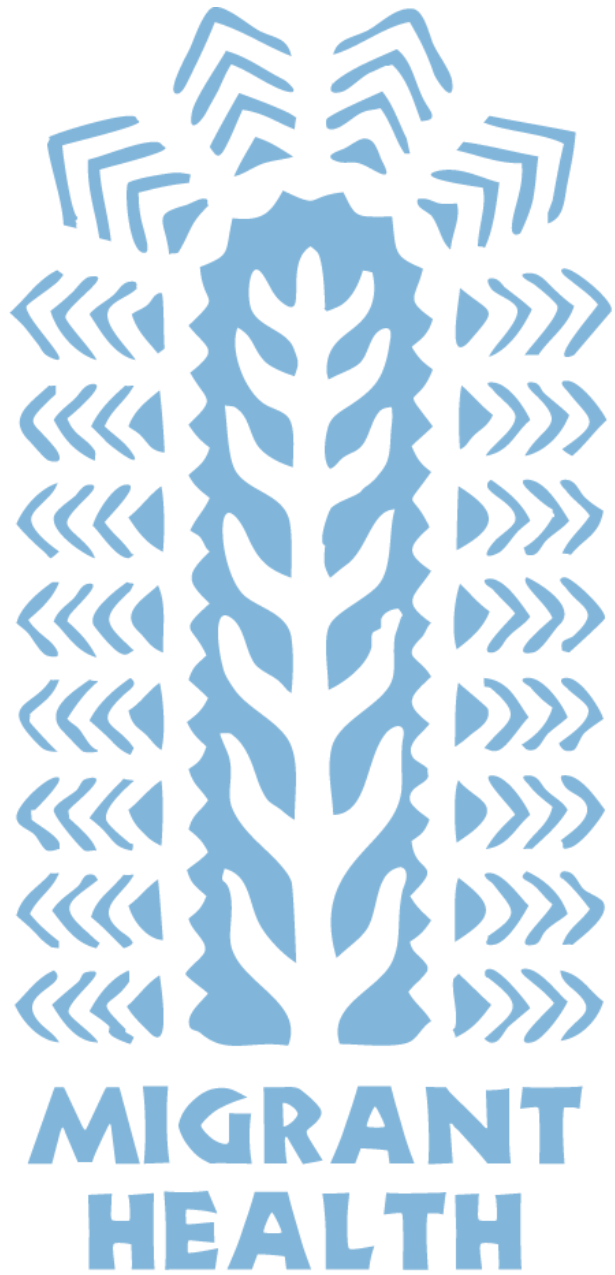
Verification Question: Have you or anyone in your family worked in agriculture?



Step 2: Determine Time Frame



**Verification Question:
Have you or anyone in your
family worked in agriculture
in the last two years?**



Step 3: Determine Migratory Status

Verification Question: Have you or anyone in your family established a temporary home in order to work in agriculture?

Establishes a temporary abode.

Migratory

Does not establish a temporary home.

Seasonal



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Step 4: Determine Seasonal Status

Verification Question: Have you or anyone in your family worked in agriculture on a seasonal basis without having to establish a temporary home?

Do your job, hours, tasks, or income change with the seasons?

Seasonality is not defined in the legislation and is often defined unnecessarily narrowly.

“Seasonal basis” means that the worker’s **employment** and **income** may fluctuate with changes in conditions and the kinds of agriculture that they are working in.

Seasonal Agricultural workers may be **employed throughout the year for each crop season and as a result **might work “full-time.”***

Step 5: Identify Former MAW

Verification Question:

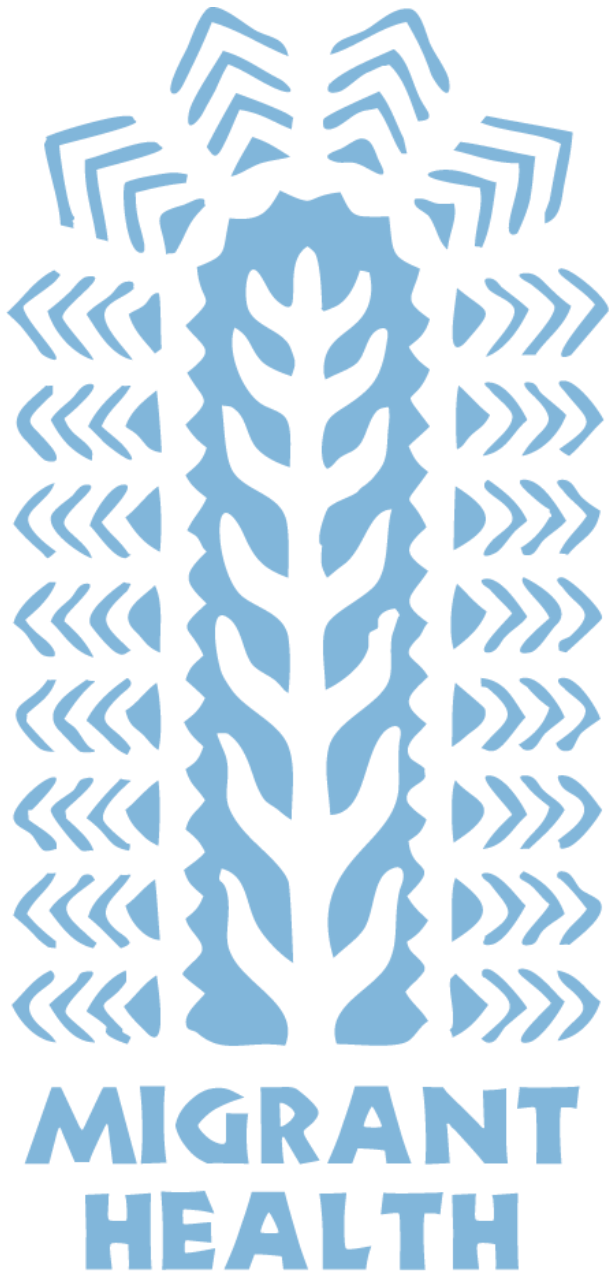
Have you or anyone in your family stopped migrating to work in agriculture because of a disability or age?



- ✓ **Former Migratory Worker**
- ✓ **No longer MAW because of age or disability**



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**



Step 6: Identify All Family Members

Language on Family Members from 2021 UDS Manual:

(A) migratory agricultural workers, seasonal agricultural workers, and **members of the families of such migratory and seasonal agricultural workers who are within a designated catchment area;** and

(B) individuals who have previously been migratory agricultural workers but who no longer meet the requirements of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) because of age or disability and **members of the families of such individuals who are within such catchment area.**

Classification of Agricultural Workers



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**



Migratory	Seasonal	Aged/Disabled
Principal employment is agriculture	Principal employment is agriculture on a seasonal basis	Former migratory agricultural workers unable to work in agriculture due to age or disability.
Employed within the last twenty-four months	Employed within the last twenty-four months	
Establish a temporary home for the purposes of working in agriculture	Is not a migratory worker Has not established a temporary home in order to work in agriculture	

NOTE: Workers and their family members receive the same classification



Common Mistakes

- Using a self-administered form with no quality assurance
- Not asking the right questions
- Not understanding and recognizing all Ag industries
- Not verifying work in the last 24 months for those not currently working in Ag
- Not including family members in count
- Not verifying aged/disabled

How do I ask the questions?



- Use the **right language** and **easiest terminology**.
- Examples:
 - Have you or a family member worked in **any type of agriculture** in the past 2 years?
 - Have you or a family member **worked in the fields** in the past 2 years?
 - Have you or a family member **worked on a farm** in the past 2 years?
 - **What type of work do you do?**...Then probe.
 - Do you **work in agriculture, like in crops, animal farms, etc.?**

What if the patient is reluctant?



- **Ask** the patient the question **in another way**.
 - **Who** do you work for?
 - What is the **name of the company**?
 - What **type of work** do you do?
- Let them know why **you need to know this information**:
 - We want to be able to **better serve you**.
 - We **receive special funds for agricultural workers**, and we need to keep track of all patients we serve.
 - We have **special programs to assist you**.

**Reiterate that patient information is confidential*



What if the patient is having difficulty filling out the form?



- **Confirm if they understand the question.**
- **Reiterate questions** or say in simpler terms.
- Always be **mindful of tone** of voice.
- **Offer assistance** filling out the form.
- Make sure **forms** are available in **patient's preferred language.**



Tips & Strategies

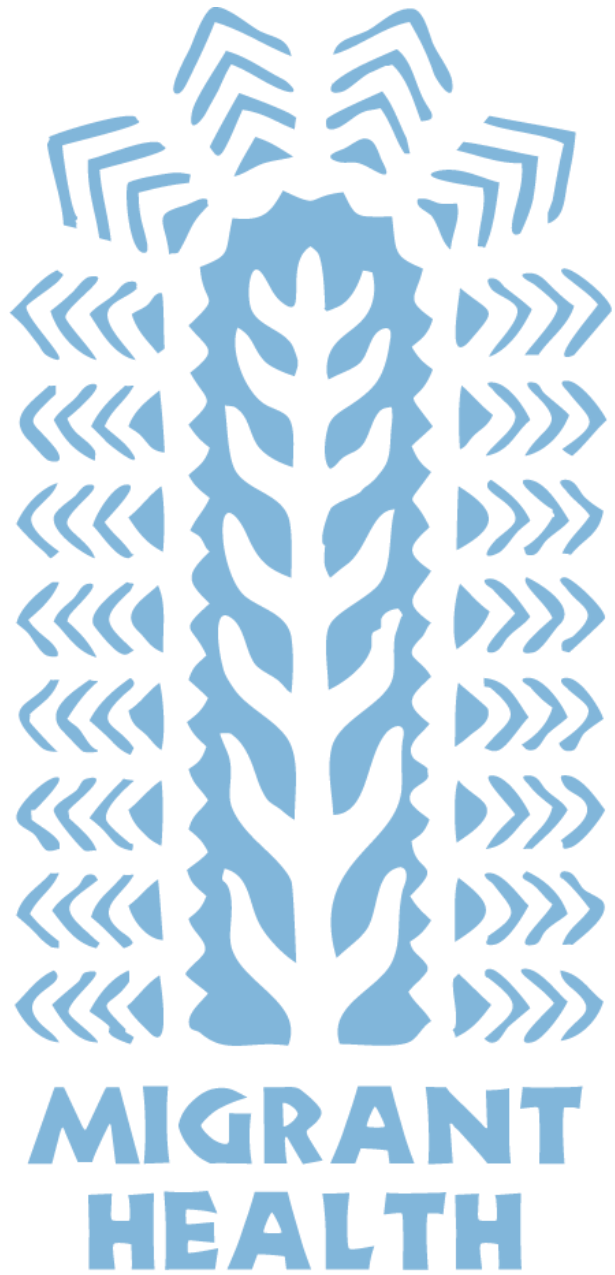
1. Implement policies, procedures and staff training to ensure that staff understand the population and how to accurately identify and register them.
2. Ask the right questions on the registration form and provide assistance.
3. Remember to inquire re occupation in the last two years.
4. Make sure that all patients, or guardians, are screened for agricultural worker status (and other special populations), regardless of insurance or employment.



Tips & Strategies

5. Verification should be happening at every visit.
6. Have additional tools available at the front desk for registration staff to use, i.e.
 - List of Ag employers
 - “Cheat sheet” illustrating common Ag workers tasks
7. Cross reference adult agricultural workers with family members who are patients of the health center in the electronic health record.
8. Develop outreach strategies to inform Ag community of health center services.

Case Study Activity





MIGRANT HEALTH

Step 1: Establish Occupation

- *Is agriculture the principal employment?*
- *Have you or anyone in your family worked in agriculture?*

Step 2: Determine Time Frame

- *Have you or anyone in your family worked in agriculture anytime in the last 2 years?*

Step 3: Determine Migratory Status

- *Have you or anyone in your family established a temporary home in order to work in agriculture?*

Step 4: Determine Seasonal Status

- *Have you or anyone in your family worked in agriculture on a seasonal basis without having to establish a temporary home?*
- *Do your job, hours, tasks, or income change with the seasons?*

Step 5: Identify Former MAW

- *Have you or anyone in your family stopped migrating to work in agriculture because of age or disability?*

Step 6: Identify all Family Members

Ensure all family members of the agricultural worker receive the same designation, either migratory or seasonal

Case Study 1

Your patient:
Mrs. Rosales, 40 years old

Mrs. Rosales is at your health center because she thinks that her blood pressure is high.

She works in the harvest of tomatoes. After the harvest, she works sorting onions. During the off season, she goes to school to study English and take care of her family.



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Case Study 1

Valeria cannot be classified as an agricultural worker due the tasks she performs for her job.



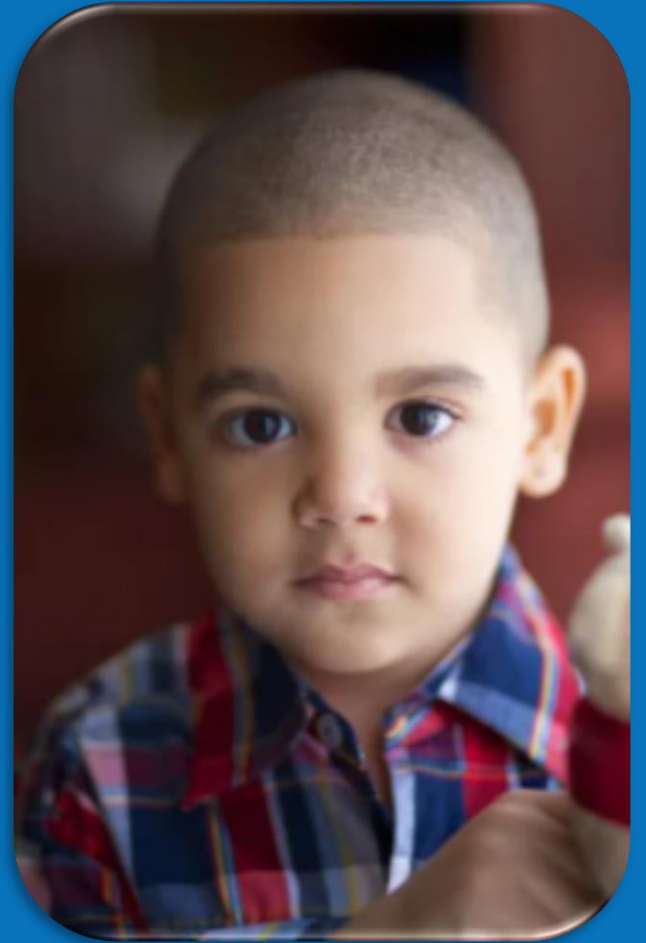
**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Case Study 2

Your patient:
Johnny, 2 years old

Mrs. Garcia is at your health center because their youngest son has an ear infection. Mrs. Garcia is widowed and stays home taking care of her children. Her oldest son, Manuel, supports the family.

Manuel, age 18, has worked in California thinning cucumber, lettuce, and broccoli. He is planning to return home to Texas in two months to work on a local farm near home.



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Case Study 2

Johnny should be classified the same as his brother, Manuel, a migratory agricultural worker.



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Case Study 3



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Your patient:
Samuel, 54 years old

Samuel is at your health center to be seen
for an upper respiratory infection.

Samuel installs and removes tarps and
liners over various crops full time in Kansas
for a company called Inland Tarp & Liner.



Case Study 3



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Samuel cannot be classified as an agricultural worker because his job does not meet the definition of agriculture.

Case Study 4



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Your patient:

Joel, 9 years old

Vera, 11 years old

Julie, 5 years old

Joel, Vera, and Julie are at your health center with their mother to receive school physicals.

The children's father works in local tomato and watermelon farms most of the year and works in construction in the off season.



Case Study 4



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Joel, Vera, and Julia should be classified the same way as their father, seasonal agricultural workers.

Resources



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**



Tools

- Archived Webinar: [Migratory & Seasonal Agricultural Worker Identification, Registration and Reporting in the UDS](#)
- [Ag Worker Identification Digital Training Tool](#) -- This 10-minute training video is a perfect introduction to the Ag Worker ID process for new team members, as well as seasoned staff.
- [Increase Access to Care \(IAC\) Q&A Packet](#) -- Frequently Asked Questions and Answers gathered from past IAC workshops, webinars, and trainings.
- [Ag Worker Identification Front Office Reference Sheet](#) -- Tool designed to help health center staff ask the right questions to accurately identify, classify and report MSAWs in the UDS.



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**



New Resource! Increase Access to Care (IAC) Program Pillar Infographic

Increase Access to Care Program Pillars

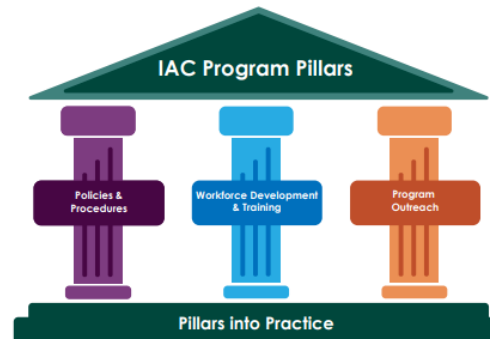


The Increase Access to Care (IAC) Program was developed to ensure Migrant Health remained a priority amongst Health Centers. The [Ag Worker Access Campaign](#) supports the IAC Program and was launched in 2015 to keep the Migratory and Seasonal Agricultural Worker (MSAW) population at the forefront with a goal of increasing access to care for MSAWs and their families.

The IAC Program supports Health Centers to provide quality primary care health services to MSAWs and their families. The IAC Program has grown to include a national virtual network comprised of Health Centers, Health Center- Controlled Networks, and Primary Care Associations working together toward the mutual goal of increasing access to care for MSAW patients and their families.

There are three IAC infrastructure concepts which serve as foundational pillars of the program and are seen as critical to Health Center success in increasing access to care for MSAWs, including: 1) health center policies and procedures; 2) workforce development and training; and 3) program outreach.

This infographic is designed to help Health Centers utilize the IAC Program Pillars to establish a foundation for Migrant Health Action Planning that can be put into practice. Migrant Health Action Planning is a strategic approach for increasing access to quality health care for MSAWs through goal setting and the implementation of population specific strategies and activities. Each pillar offers actionable ways to implement strategies for IAC Program success to positively impact a Health Center's goal in increasing the number of MSAW families served.



What is the IAC Network?

Two learning collaboratives (IAC Core & IAC Plus) for HC Networks, PCA's, and C/MHCs across the country.

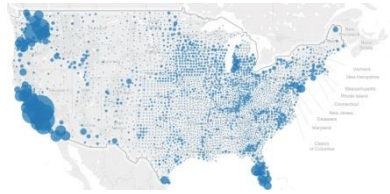
What are they doing?

- Participating in training through virtual network
- Migrant Health Action Planning
- Participating in virtual learning sessions
- Sharing UDS information 2x/year to track outcomes
- Sharing knowledge, tools and resources



National Center for Farmworker Health

Population Specific



[Population Estimation](#)



[Fact Sheets & Research](#)



[Health Center Learning Collaboratives](#)

Health Education/Patient Education Resources



[Resource Hubs](#)
[Diabetes](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[SDOH](#)



[Digital Stories](#)



[Patient Education Materials](#)

Governance/ Workforce Training



[Health Center ToolBox](#)



[Archived Webinars](#)



Governance Tools

[Board Tools, Resources & Templates](#)



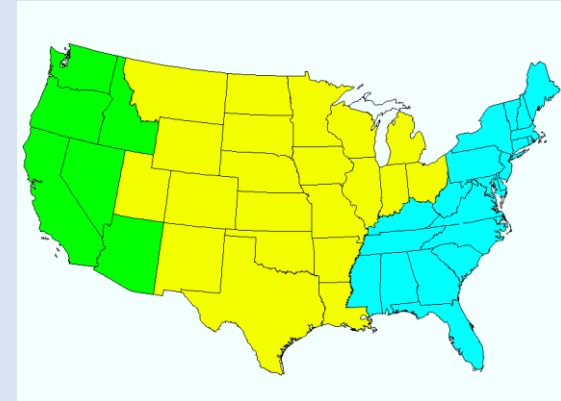
NCFH Additional Resources



COVID-19 [Resources for Agricultural Workers](#) and [Resources for Health Centers and Farmworker-Serving Organizations](#)



**Una Voz Para La Salud [Call for Health](#)
1 (800) 377-9968
1 (737) 414-5121
WhatsApp**



**[Regional Stream Forums](#)
on a year basis (West Coast, East Coast, and Midwest*)
Hosted by NCFH*



Farmworker Health Network

The **Farmworker Health Network** works cooperatively with HRSA to provide training and technical assistance to over **a thousand Community & Migrant Health Centers** throughout the U.S.





Thank you!



Q&A Discussion



Connect with NCFH!

Facebook and Twitter: @NCFHTX



Instagram: @farmworkerhealth



YouTube: National Center for Farmworker Health



National Center for Farmworker Health, Inc.
@NCFHTX · Nonprofit Organization
Sign Up
eepurl.com

Home About Events Photos More

Liked Message

About See All

- Dedicated to improving the health status of Ag worker families: providing info services, training/technical assistance & a variety of products to health centers, organizations, universities, researchers, & other Ag worker health advocates nationwide.
- The National Center for Farmworker Health proactively supports the work of health centers and the empowerment of

National Center for Farmworker Health, Inc. added an event.
58m ·

WEBINAR

NCFH Commemorative Artwork



**MIGRANT
HEALTH**



www.ncfh.org/store/c3/Commemorative_Artwork.html



NCFH Newsletters

[Sign up for NCFH News](#)



[Sign up for Boletin de Sol a Sol Newsletter](#)



Evaluation

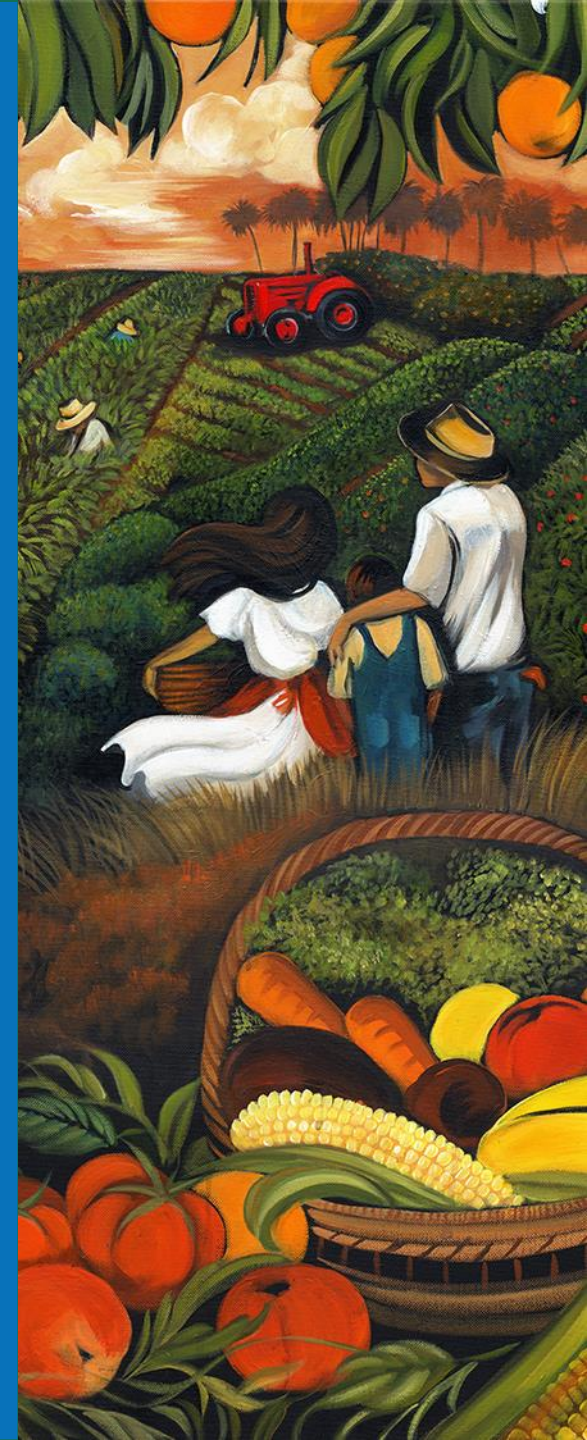


**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Thank you!

This project was supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under U30CS0 9737, Technical Assistance to Community and Migrant Health Centers and Homeless, (\$1,583,856). This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government.

© National Center for Farmworker Health





**MIGRANT
HEALTH**

Resources

- Health Center Data & Reporting - <https://bphc.hrsa.gov/datareporting/index.html>
- HRSA, Health Center Program, Authorizing Statute. 42 USC Chapter 6A, Subchapter II, Part D, subpart i: health centers. <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter6A/subchapter2/partD&edition=prelim>
- NAICS Codes – <https://www.naics.com/search/>
- 2021 UDS Manual - <https://bphc.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/bphc/datareporting/pdf/2021-uds-manual.pdf>
- IAC Program Pillars – http://www.ncfh.org/uploads/3/8/6/8/38685499/iac_program_pillars_fv.pdf
- Identifying and Reporting H-2A Workers in the UDS – link coming