

North American Industry Classification System Codes and Sub-codes Accepted by HRSA to Determine Eligibility for Migrant Health Services

2013

The National Center for Farmworker Health, Inc. (NCFH) would like to inform community health centers that Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) in its 2012 Uniform Data System (UDS) Manual published on Dec 1, 2012, provides the following directions and definitions for completing Table 4 (Characteristics of Special Populations) lines 14, 15 and 16. In the box below please find these directions and definitions quoted from the HRSA 2012 UDS Manual – December 1, 2012 - Version 1.1 Page 31-32. Also included is the Public Section 330 definition of Agriculture extracted from the Bureau of Primary Health Care webpage. <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/policiesregulations/legislation/index.htm>

MIGRATORY OR SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS, LINE 16

“All grantees are required to report on Line 16 the total number of patients seen during the reporting period who were either migratory or seasonal agricultural workers or their dependents. (See definitions below.) Only Section 330(g) Migrant Health Center grantees 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”.

DEFINITIONS OF MIGRATORY AND SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS – “Defined by Section 330(g) of the Public Health Service Act, a migratory agricultural worker is an individual *whose principal employment is in agriculture on a seasonal basis* (as opposed to year-round employment) and who establishes a temporary home for the purposes of such employment. Migratory agricultural workers are usually hired laborers who are paid piecework, hourly or daily wages. The definition includes those individuals who have had such work as their principle source of income within 24 months of their last visit as well as their *dependent* family members who have also used the center. The dependent family members may or may not move with the worker or establish a temporary home. Note that agricultural workers who *leave* a community to work elsewhere are just as eligible to be classified as migratory workers in their home community as are those who migrate *to* a community to work there”.

SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS – “Seasonal agricultural workers are individuals *whose principal employment is in agriculture on a seasonal basis* (as opposed to year-round employment) and who do not establish a temporary home for purposes of employment, who are not also migratory. Seasonal agricultural workers are usually hired laborers who are paid piecework, hourly, or daily wages. The definition includes those individuals who have been so employed within 24 months of their last visit and their dependent family members who have also used the center”.

“For both categories of workers, the term agriculture means farming in all its branches as defined by the OMB-developed NAICS, and includes seasonal workers included in the following codes and all sub-codes within: 111, 112, 1151, and 1152”.

Source: HRSA 2012 UDS Manual – December 1, 2012 - Version 1.1 Page 31-32

<http://bphc.hrsa.gov/healthcenterdatastatistics/reporting/2012udsmanual.pdf>

DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURE- The term "agriculture" means farming in all its branches, including--

- (i) cultivation and tillage of the soil;
- (ii) the 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; and
- (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 (ii).

Source: <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/policiesregulations/legislation/index.htm>

Below is the list of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes developed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and used in the UDS manual to define Agriculture. The three digit codes **111** and **112** refer to the broad agricultural industries of **Crop Production and Animal Production and Aquaculture** respectively. Within each of these codes are several sub codes for each subsector of that agricultural industry. Codes **1115** and **1152** refer to the **Support Activities for Crop Production and for Animal Production** respectively. Workers employed in any of these sectors/subsectors that meet the migratory or seasonal farmworker definition requirements are eligible for Migrant Health Services and can be counted in the UDS.

Note: Please remember that for the UDS, *aged or disabled former migratory workers* are counted as migratory workers.

111 Crop Production. “Industries in the Crop Production subsector grow crops mainly for food and fiber. The subsector comprises establishments, such as farms, orchards, groves, greenhouses, and nurseries, primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, or trees and their seeds”.

1111 Oilseed and Grain Farming

[11111 Soybean Farming](#)

[111110 Soybean Farming](#)

[11112 Oilseed \(except Soybean\) Farming](#)

[111120 Oilseed \(except Soybean\) Farming](#)

[11113 Dry Pea and Bean Farming](#)

[111130 Dry Pea and Bean Farming](#)

[11114 Wheat Farming](#)

[111140 Wheat Farming](#)

[11115 Corn Farming](#)

[111150 Corn Farming](#)

[11116 Rice Farming](#)

[111160 Rice Farming](#)

[11119 Other Grain Farming](#)

[111191 Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming](#)

[111199 All Other Grain Farming](#)

1112 Vegetable and Melon Farming

[11121 Vegetable and Melon Farming](#)

[111211 Potato Farming](#)

[111219 Other Vegetable \(except Potato\) and Melon Farming](#)

1113 Fruit and Tree Nut Farming

[11131](#) Orange Groves

[111310](#) Orange Groves

[11132](#) Citrus (except Orange) Groves

[111320](#) Citrus (except Orange) Groves

[11133](#) Noncitrus Fruit and Tree Nut Farming

[111331](#) Apple Orchards

[111332](#) Grape Vineyards

[111333](#) Strawberry Farming

[111334](#) Berry (except Strawberry) Farming

[111335](#) Tree Nut Farming

[111336](#) Fruit and Tree Nut Combination Farming

[111339](#) Other Noncitrus Fruit Farming

[1114](#) Greenhouse, Nursery, and Floriculture Production

[11141](#) Food Crops Grown Under Cover

[111411](#) Mushroom Production

[111419](#) Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover

[11142](#) Nursery and Floriculture Production

[111421](#) Nursery and Tree Production

[111422](#) Floriculture Production

[1119](#) Other Crop Farming

[11191](#) Tobacco Farming

[111910](#) Tobacco Farming

[11192](#) Cotton Farming

[111920](#) Cotton Farming

[11193](#) Sugarcane Farming

[111930](#) Sugarcane Farming

[11194](#) Hay Farming

[111940](#) Hay Farming

[11199](#) All Other Crop Farming

[111991](#) Sugar Beet Farming

[111992](#) Peanut Farming

[111998](#) All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming

[112](#) Animal Production and Aquaculture. “Industries in the Animal Production and Aquaculture subsector raise or fatten animals for the sale of animals or animal products and/or **raise aquatic plants and animals in controlled or selected aquatic environments for the sale of aquatic plants, animals, or their products**. The subsector includes establishments, such as ranches, farms, and feedlots primarily engaged in keeping, grazing, breeding, or feeding animals. These animals are kept for the products they produce or for eventual sale. The animals are generally raised in various environments, from total confinement or captivity to feeding on an open range pasture”.

[1121](#) Cattle Ranching and Farming

[11211](#) Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots

[112111](#) Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming

[112112](#) Cattle Feedlots

[11212](#) Dairy Cattle and Milk Production

[112120](#) Dairy Cattle and Milk Production

[11213](#) Dual-Purpose Cattle Ranching and Farming

[112130](#) Dual-Purpose Cattle Ranching and Farming

[1122](#) Hog and Pig Farming

[11221](#) Hog and Pig Farming

[112210](#) Hog and Pig Farming

[1123](#) Poultry and Egg Production

[11231](#) Chicken Egg Production

[112310](#) Chicken Egg Production

[11232](#) Broilers and Other Meat Type Chicken Production

[112320](#) Broilers and Other Meat Type Chicken Production

[11233](#) Turkey Production

[112330](#) Turkey Production

[11234](#) Poultry Hatcheries

[112340](#) Poultry Hatcheries

[11239](#) Other Poultry Production

[112390](#) Other Poultry Production

[1124](#) Sheep and Goat Farming

[11241](#) Sheep Farming

[112410](#) Sheep Farming

[11242](#) Goat Farming

[112420](#) Goat Farming

[1125](#) Aquaculture

[11251](#) Aquaculture

[112511](#) Finfish Farming and Fish Hatcheries

[112512](#) Shellfish Farming

[112519](#) Other Aquaculture

[1129](#) Other Animal Production

[11291](#) Apiculture

[112910](#) Apiculture

[11292](#) Horses and Other Equine Production

[112920](#) Horses and Other Equine Production

[11293](#) Fur-Bearing Animal and Rabbit Production

[112930](#) Fur-Bearing Animal and Rabbit Production

[11299](#) All Other Animal Production

[112990](#) All Other Animal Production

[1151](#) Support Activities for Crop Production. “This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing support activities for growing crops. Illustrative Examples: Aerial dusting or spraying (i.e., using specialized or dedicated aircraft); Farm management services; Cotton ginning; Planting crops; Cultivating services; Vineyard cultivation services”.

[11511](#) Support Activities for Crop Production

[115111](#) Cotton Ginning

[115112](#) Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating

[115113](#) Crop Harvesting, Primarily by Machine

[115114](#) Postharvest Crop Activities (except Cotton Ginning)

[115115](#) Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders

[115116](#) Farm Management Services

[1152](#) Support Activities for Animal Production. “This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in performing support activities related to raising livestock (e.g., cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry, sheep)”.

[11521](#) Support Activities for Animal Production

[115210](#) Support Activities for Animal Production

- 115210 Animal semen banks
- 115210 Artificial insemination services for livestock
- 115210 Artificial insemination services for pets
- 115210 Boarding horses (except racehorses)
- 115210 Branding
- 115210 Breeding, animal, services
- 115210 Bull testing stations
- 115210 Cattle spraying
- 115210 Cleaning poultry houses
- 115210 Corralling, drovers
- 115210 Dairy herd improvement associations
- 115210 Equine boarding
- 115210 Farriers
- 115210 Hoof trimming
- 115210 Horses (except racehorses), boarding
- 115210 Horses, training (except racehorses)
- 115210 Horseshoeing
- 115210 Livestock breeding services (except consulting)
- 115210 Livestock spraying
- 115210 Milk testing for butterfat and milk solids
- 115210 Pedigree (i.e., livestock, pets, poultry) record services
- 115210 Poultry catching services
- 115210 Reproductive flushing services for animals
- 115210 Semen collection
- 115210 Sheep dipping and shearing
- 115210 Showing of cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and poultry
- 115210 Stud services
- 115210 Training horses (except racehorses)

115210 Vaccinating livestock (except by veterinarians)

Source: <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

Please note that for the purpose of determining eligibility for the Migrant Health Program, people working in **Forestry and Logging** code **113** (except those working on short production cycles, such as Christmas tree production) and **Fishing, Hunting and Trapping** code **114** are not eligible. Please refer to the box below for additional information about those industries.

113 Forestry and Logging “Industries in the Forestry and Logging subsector grow and harvest timber on a long production cycle (i.e., of 10 years or more). Long production cycles use different production processes than short production cycles, which require more horticultural interventions prior to harvest, resulting in processes more similar to those found in the Crop Production subsector. Consequently, Christmas tree production and other production involving production cycles of less than 10 years, are classified in the Crop Production subsector.

Industries in this subsector specialize in different stages of the production cycle. Reforestation requires production of seedlings in specialized nurseries. Timber production requires natural forest or suitable areas of land that are available for a long duration. The maturation time for timber depends upon the species of tree, the climatic conditions of the region, and the intended purpose of the timber. The harvesting of timber (except when done on an extremely small scale) requires specialized machinery unique to the industry. Establishments gathering forest products, such as gums, barks, balsam needles, rhizomes, fibers, Spanish moss, and ginseng and truffles, are also included in this subsector”.

114 Fishing, Hunting and Trapping “Industries in the Fishing, Hunting and Trapping subsector harvest fish and other wild animals from their natural habitats and are dependent upon a continued supply of the natural resource. The harvesting of fish is the predominant economic activity of this subsector and it usually requires specialized vessels that, by the nature of their size, configuration and equipment, are not suitable for any other type of production, such as transportation.

Hunting and trapping activities utilize a wide variety of production processes and are classified in the same subsector as fishing because the availability of resources and the constraints imposed, such as conservation requirements and proper habitat maintenance, are similar”.

Source: <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

NCFH encourages health centers to remember that to be documented as an agricultural worker, patients must have been engaged in qualified agricultural work within the previous 24 months, and that depending in job availability, farmworkers often move across agricultural subsectors an in and out of agriculture, but still consider themselves to be primarily agricultural workers. Because farmworker eligibility is complicated for both health center customers and staff, a well-designed eligibility and verification process is needed. Health centers can benefit from revising their current eligibility policies, procedures and forms to align those with health information systems to better capture needed information to complete their UDS reports.

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