Migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) encounter numerous and overlapping barriers to healthcare access, including economic, cultural, linguistic, and logistic factors, all of which may contribute to disparities in cancer outcomes. For many MSFWs and their families, healthcare access and continuity are further eroded by their mobility. In addition, MSFWs experience occupational exposures that increase their risk of cancer.

**AT A GLANCE**
- There are an estimated 2.4 million MSFWs working in the United States, about 75% of whom are immigrants and 83% of whom identify as Latinx/Hispanic; unlike non-Hispanic White individuals, cancer is the leading cause of death among Hispanic individuals.
- Various occupational factors may contribute to cancer risk for MSFWs.
- Targeted service delivery strategies can be successful in overcoming barriers to care for farmworkers.

**Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Health Status**


Immigration status, poverty, and mobility reduce MSFWs’ ability to participate in epidemiologic studies, surveys, and other research (Mills et al., 2009). One estimate, that 50% of farmworkers lack authorization to work in the United States (Economic Research Service, 2020), is likely an undercount. Farmworkers without authorization may not participate in surveys or research for fear of repercussions from exposing their immigration status. Likewise, logistic challenges, like short-term work status, isolated rural work settings, and language barriers, also present challenges for researchers and statisticians. Consequently, an understanding of this subpopulation and its health profile is difficult to construct precisely.