

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

FARMWORKER RESOURCE CENTER GRANT

Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment

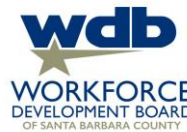
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FINAL REPORT



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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
FARMWORKER RESOURCE CENTER



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Santa Barbara County Department of Social Services (DSS), the Santa Barbara County Workforce Development Board (SBCWDB), and the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department (SBCPHD), partnered to conduct a Farmworker Needs Assessment (FNA) of farmworkers and their families who work and/or live in Santa Barbara County. The objective of the FNA is to better inform the implementation of the Santa Barbara County Farmworker Resource Center (SBCFRC) as part of the Farmworker Resource Center Grant (CSD 536).¹

The Farmworker Needs Assessment (FNA) was used to gather actionable information about resource needs of farmworkers and their families, how to best execute a mobile farmworker resource center, and the impacts of social factors (including social determinants of health) within the farmworker population. The FNA was multifaceted consisting of a survey, interviews, and focus groups. In March of 2023, farmworkers and their families across Santa Barbara County were surveyed by DSS staff, SBCWDB staff, Managed Career Solutions staff and volunteers. In that same month, a series of focus groups and key informant interviews with employers (growers) and community partners supporting farmworkers were conducted across Santa Barbara County. The majority of survey interviews took between 10-15 minutes to complete and were offered in English, Spanish, or translated into Mixteco. Questions targeted demographics, needed resources, economic, environmental, and workplace concerns, and feedback on the operations of the Santa Barbara County Farmworker Resource Center (SBCFRC). Focus groups and interviews offered insights on effective trust building and information dissemination strategies with farmworkers. After data collection, SBCPHD's Epidemiology team prepared and analyzed the data.

Results

According to data from the National Center for Farmworker Health, Santa Barbara County had just over 32,000 migratory and seasonal agricultural workers in 2017.² Main themes observed by the FNA were the need for more literacy and general education opportunities, the financial stress experienced by those surveyed, ways to build trust within this marginalized population, and best times and services to offer at the SBCFRC.

- 2,106 surveys were collected across Santa Barbara County
- 69% identified children in the household

- 74% of respondents identified as indigenous
- 80% of respondents' highest level of education was middle school or below
- 71% spoke Mixteco at home
- 41% of respondents spoke Mixteco exclusively at home
 - Of which, 85% needed literary assistance at least some of the time
- 74% needed help in the past year paying housing bills
- 66% needed help paying for food, clothing, laundry or household goods
- 52% of participants did not currently have health insurance coverage

Farmworkers reported positive feedback about farmwork and their farmworker community. Approximately seven of ten responded they would not change anything about farmwork. This suggests relative job satisfaction among farmworkers surveyed. Positive social support was also highlighted with three-fifths of participants having someone they can turn to for help. Social and emotional support and safe built environments can promote health, well-being, and quality of life.^{3,4}

Report Recommendations

1. The needs assessment identified that the farmworker community has significant barriers regarding educational attainment, language, understanding technical reading, and ease of internet use. In addition, most surveyed indicated availability to access and engage in services during evenings and weekends. In terms of operations, the Farmworker Resource Center should:
 - a. Be open after hours and on the weekends to allow farmworkers and their families access to the center outside of work hours.
 - b. Be stationed close to where farmworkers live.
 - c. Practice patience and cultural humility to effectively communicate with farmworker clients. Staff should also be aware of mistrust of government entities. Trainings should be offered to staff on these important topics.
 - d. Have the ability to provide services in Spanish, Mixteco, and English. Due to the complexity of the Mixteco dialect, having translation services readily available is important.
 - e. Provide and create educational materials at appropriate reading levels and in graphic form to reduce language and literacy barriers.

2. In addition, partner agencies serving farmworkers referred through the SBCFRC should ensure they can provide services consistent with the needs of this population. The resource center should make sure the following requirements are met by any agency that farmworkers are being referred to: 1) have staff who speak Spanish and Indigenous languages, 2) does not require complex or time-consuming applications, 3) does not require internet access for enrollment or communication, and 4) are open on evenings and during weekends. If not all these requirements are met, then the resource center should be prepared to assist clients with these types of needs when making referrals.
3. The resource center should be prepared to assist with referrals for assistance with common needs, as identified in the assessment, including: housing bills and utilities, basic necessities (like food, clothing, laundry, or household goods), health insurance coverage, and childcare.
4. The resource center will continue to partner with employers (growers) to assist farmworkers. The majority of farmworkers reported access to clean water, nearby portable toilets, breaks, and shade from the sun, and additionally did not report anything they would change about farmwork. Data from focus groups and key informant interviews also found that employers (growers) want to assist farmworkers with things like adult education classes and assistance with accessing online resources. Employers (growers) were eager to work with the resource center. All of this data indicates instrumental partnerships between the resource center and employers (growers). The resource center will create a guide to services they offer for employers (growers) to distribute. This will aid employers (growers) in helping farmworkers and also promote the resource center.
5. Finally, the assessment has specific feedback for Santa Barbara County agencies. Partners highlighted the need for speaking to a person rather than navigating through phone tree prompts. There was also a common theme of mistrust of government agencies. Findings also showed a great need for staff that speak Mixteco at County agencies. Some complained of lengthy and complex applications for benefits offered by County agencies. When understanding why a large proportion of farmworkers do not have medical insurance, for example, the resource center should work with County entities to improve their systems to be low-barrier for this population. It should be noted that in California, undocumented immigrants ages 26-49, currently do not qualify for ongoing Medi-Cal coverage.

The FNA was a successful collaboration between DSS, SBCWDB, SBCPHD, community stakeholders, and employers (growers). The assessment helped characterize the physical, emotional, and social needs of

Santa Barbara County farmworkers and their families in March 2023. These findings will help prepare the upcoming mobile Santa Barbara County Farmworker Resource Center to better serve the population.

BACKGROUND

Santa Barbara County is the 21st largest county in California with a population of 448,229 residents.⁵ According to the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS), 47.2% of County residents are Hispanic/Latino and 41.6% are White non-Hispanic.⁵ Within the County, the agriculture industry is the 5th leading employer with approximately 7.8% of the civilian employed population aged 16 and older (15,852 residents).⁶ According to data from the National Center for Farmworker Health, Santa Barbara County had just over 32,000 migratory and seasonal agricultural workers in 2017.² ([Appendix I](#))

To address the needs of this population, Santa Barbara County conducted a farmworker population needs assessment. The Santa Barbara County Department of Social Services (DSS), the Santa Barbara County Workforce Development Board (SBCWDB), and Santa Barbara County Public Health Department (SBCPHD) partnered to conduct a Farmworker Needs Assessment (FNA) to better understand the resource needs of farmworkers and their families in order to better inform the implementation of the Santa Barbara County Farmworker Resource Center (SBCFRC). Additionally, the FNA gathered feedback on the Farmworker Resource Center logistics and gained insight on the farmworker community living in the Central Coast. A convenience sample of 2,106 individuals was completed in English, Spanish, and Mixteco. Focus groups and informational interviews were held with service providers and employers (growers) in the county. This report describes the methods, results, conclusions, and recommendations from DSS, SBCWDB, and SBCPHD derived from the analysis of the data collected through the FNA.

METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

Survey data collection occurred in-person and over the phone throughout the month of March with a total of 2,106 surveys completed; 1,471 in-person; 575 over the phone (through DSS call center); 60 where the survey method was not documented. The call center provides services to residents from across the County. The median completion time for a survey was 9 minutes and 24 seconds.

FIELD SAMPLE SELECTION

Areas of high farmworker concentration were identified by DSS and SBCWDB staff with the assistance of community partners that work with the farmworker community. Permission was given by selected businesses and organizations to administer the survey on site. Areas of high-density housing were

assigned for data collection with DSS teams going door-to-door attempting to find farmworkers and/or family members that would consent to taking the survey.

Additionally, FNA surveyors participated in multiple events throughout the Santa Barbara County community: local church events, food drives, swap meets, Downtown Fridays (in Santa Maria), and the Santa Barbara County America's Job Center of California located in Santa Maria ([Appendix V](#)).

Sites selected to collect interviews were in North and South County. However, the majority of the respondents reside in North County.

While survey teams were out in the community across the County, farmworkers that were calling in to the DSS call center for services were also asked to participate in the assessment. If they agreed to take the survey, DSS staff would conduct the survey over the phone.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

Over three weeks the SBCPHD Epidemiology team reviewed and compiled questions for review from several farmworker surveys conducted in California and one national survey. A list of over 600 questions was culled down to approximately 50 questions that were most informative for the Farmworker Resource Center and had more actionable implications. This list was then shared with partners (see [Acknowledgements](#)) for feedback and prioritization of questions. Meetings, emails, and phone calls were conducted to be transparent and available to partners in the creation of the assessment tool.

The DSS Leadership Team and PHD Epidemiology team finalized the survey questions ([Appendix II](#)) with the intention to be mindful of respondents' time and that each question was actionable or informative, therefore setting the SBCFRC up for success. The survey included questions on the following topics: demographics, work, housing, healthcare access, health care coverage, literacy, economic stability, needed resources, and SBCFRC logistics. Questions were adapted from the UC Merced Farmworker Health in California Survey⁷, National Agricultural Workers Survey⁸, Sonoma County Agricultural Workers Health Survey⁹, and from the Structural Vulnerability Assessment Tool¹⁰ ([Appendix III](#)). Potential questions were edited to lower literacy levels if needed.

The survey questions were finalized and translated into Spanish and entered in Qualtrics© to allow for data entry using electronic tablets. The survey was tested in English and Spanish for length. The usability and display logic of the survey was tested in English and in Spanish by the Epidemiology Team.

DSS leadership reviewed and approved all final survey documents. The survey was distributed to data collection teams through a quick response code (i.e. QR code) handout or a direct web-link. Survey teams were also provided with paper copies of the survey in case of participant preference or problems with the tablet.

TRAINING AND INTERVIEWS

On Tuesday, February 28, 2023, the SBCPHD Epidemiology Team provided bilingual Spanish-speaking DSS interview staff with a two-hour, just-in-time training on the overall purpose of the Farmworker Needs Assessment, questionnaire, interview techniques, safety, and logistics. Following the training, interviewers were assigned to either be part of a team of two that went out into the community to conduct interviews, or were identified as phone interviewers that conducted data collection from their office. All staff were bilingual Spanish speakers and one staff also spoke Mixteco. On average, six staff conducted interviews daily throughout the month of March.

The field teams consisted of staff from SBCWDB and DSS which included one Mixteco-speaking staff that provided additional assistance to address any language barriers, as well as a Managed Career Solutions staff and volunteers. Teams began conducting interviews at the America's Job Centers of California (AJCC) office in Santa Maria on March 1st, 2023. Following the initial launch day, teams began to position themselves at the hot spot locations throughout the County that were identified as high traffic locations used by farmworkers. For the majority of the time, staff usually operated in teams of two (for safety reasons) as they were positioned out in the community. Additionally, throughout the week, Monday through Friday, staff were positioned throughout the DSS lobbies located in Santa Maria (3 locations), Lompoc (1), and Santa Barbara (2).

Several DSS Benefit Service Center (call center) staff were temporarily reassigned to conduct phone interviews during regular business hours. If a client residing anywhere in the County called into the center requesting DSS services and was identified as a farmworker, following delivery of service, the client was asked if they would participate in a phone survey. If they consented, the call would be transferred to assigned DSS Call Center staff to administer the survey to the client over the phone and record responses online.

All participants were screened to meet criteria and had to consent to taking the survey. Upon completion of the survey, participants were offered a \$10 gift card (Walmart or Target). If the gift card was accepted, safeguards were in place to track all distributed cards to a completed survey.

INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION OF RESPONDENTS

Eligible respondents had to meet two criteria: be at least 18 years of age and 1) worked in agriculture work within the last 12 months or 2) had a family member who was a farmworker in the last 12 months. If the respondent preferred to complete the interview in Spanish, a Spanish-speaking interviewer was provided and all written materials were in Spanish. Field interview teams were asked to not attempt to approach any housing units that felt unsafe, either due to environmental factors or presence of animals. Once contact with someone in the household was made, individuals were excluded if they were not over 18 years old or no one in the household had worked in farmwork in the past 12 months. Every participant was provided information about the purpose of the project and asked to give verbal consent to be interviewed.

MEDIA

During the month of March, DSS promoted the survey on social media platforms, utilizing Facebook and Instagram. An extensive list of community partners was emailed a flyer sharing information about the survey and the scheduled survey locations. Additionally, two radio ads on La Buena and Radio Ranchito promoted the FNA and shared survey locations for that week. Informational flyers with a phone number to reach DSS to conduct the survey were posted throughout the County and shared at local events ([Appendix IV](#)).

DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis was performed in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina) to calculate unweighted frequencies and percentages.

FOCUS GROUPS AND IN-DEPTH KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Community stakeholders, as identified by DSS and PHD, were invited to participate in focus groups and key informant interviews. Focus groups were centered on the following topic areas: employers (growers), education, human services and health, and community-based organizations. Participants represented organizations that work with farmworkers, farmworker families, and employers (growers) from across the County. Organizations and populations represented are included in [Appendix V](#).

QUESTION DESIGN

The DSS Leadership Team and the SBCPHD Epidemiology team drafted focus group questions specific to four focus areas of education, health care, community partners, and employers (growers) by reviewing questionnaires. A list of generic questions for in-depth key informant interviews was compiled to capture community partner's interactions and observations when assisting the farmworker community. The list of questions and suggested probing questions were shared with DSS leadership for review and feedback. Final questions were shared with DSS focus groups and interview facilitators.

TRAINING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Epidemiology team conducted a training for the DSS moderators of the focus groups and key informant interviews. Moderators were instructed to foster open dialogue from all participants and ask probing questions. Structured questions and example probes were provided.

Focus groups and key informant interviews were conducted in English and lasted approximately one hour. There were five focus groups organized across four focus topics. There were 37 total participants in the focus groups. Three key informant interviews were conducted - two in English and one in Spanish.

DATA ANALYSIS

All interviews and focus groups were recorded and transcribed. Transcriptions were uploaded to the qualitative coding software NVivo 12 Pro for data analysis. Codes were developed by the Epidemiology team based on emergent themes. Once frequencies of each code were calculated, NVivo was used to establish top themes across the focus groups and interviews. Summaries of findings and themes across the various groups are presented in [2023 Farmworker Needs](#) section.

RESULTS

FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY

DEMOGRAPHICS

DSS survey staff interviewed 2,106 adults in Santa Barbara County, exceeding the project goal of 2,000 surveys (105% completion rate). Over half of participants reported being between 25-39 years old (51%). A similar proportion of respondents were between 18 to 24 years old (23%) and 40 to 64 years old (25%), about a quarter each. A very small number of participants reported being 65 years or older

(1%) ([Table 1](#)). The majority of participants (58%) reported their gender as female while 42% reported their gender as being male ([Table 1](#)).

Almost three quarters of participating individuals reported that they identified as Mixteco (71%). The second largest participating ethnicity was Mexican (not indigenous) (21%). Very few participating individuals identified as Zapotec at 2%, Other Indigenous Mexican at 1%, Mexican American at 1%, Other Hispanic/Latino/a at 2%, and Triqui at less than 1%. Participants who did not identify with any of the listed Hispanic/Latino ethnicities were asked about their race. Less than 1% of the total number of surveyed participants reported not knowing their race ([Table 1](#)).

Respondents were asked about the highest level of education they completed. The majority of participants reported that the highest level they completed was primary school (61%). The second most reported level was middle school at 19% followed by high school at 5%. Approximately 1% completed some college, 1% completed college degree or higher, and 12% reported they had never attended school ([Table 1](#)).

The survey asked what languages are spoken in the home. This variable was not mutually exclusive. Respondents reported that English, Spanish, Tagalog, Mixteco, and other Mexican indigenous languages were languages spoken in their households. The most commonly spoken primary languages were Spanish (57 %) and Mixteco (71%). Of those who reported that Mixteco is spoken in their home, 37% reported that Mixteco Baja is spoken, 27% reported that Mixteco Alto is spoken, and 1% reported that Mixteco Medio is spoken. Out of the 2,106 individuals surveyed, less than 1% reported that Triqui is spoken in their home and 2% reported that Zapotec is spoken in their home ([Table 1](#)).

Most participants reported currently living in Santa Barbara County, of which the majority of participants reported living in Santa Maria (96%). About 2% of participants reported living in Guadalupe and less than 1% reported living in Lompoc and other areas of the County. Please see notes about limitations before making conclusions about where farmworkers live. Just about 15% of participants reported moving to different cities depending on the farmwork/agricultural season. On the other hand, 85% of participants reported they do not move for work ([Table 2](#)).

HOUSING

Although 70% of respondents did not report a safety concern regarding their house or apartment, of those that had a housing concern (30%, 613 individuals), the top concerns identified were the price of

rent (49%), neighborhood criminal activity (14%), not having enough work to pay rent (10%), bad weather conditions (4%), and home maintenance and repairs needed (2%) ([Table 3](#)).

WORKING ENVIRONMENT

The majority reported having the following available while working in farm work: access to clean water (94%), nearby portable toilets (94%), breaks (95%), and shade from the sun (79%) ([Table 3](#)). Approximately 13% of those individuals surveyed reported becoming sick due to heat or high temperature while working in farm work/agriculture. Almost a quarter (24%) reported that they wished they could change something about farm/agriculture work. When given the opportunity to share openly about what they would change about farm work, respondents answered: better pay (34%), better treatment from their employers (8%), cleaner bathrooms and more bathroom availability (5%), more work hours (4%), clean water availability (4%), more breaks (4%), the hours and schedule (4%), more shade to protect from the heat (4%), wanting to change jobs completely (3%), more job security and a permanent work schedule (3%), safer work conditions (3%), paid sick days (2%), and less demanding work (2%).

HEALTHCARE COVERAGE & ACCESS

About half (48%) reported currently having health insurance that helps pay for medications or to see a doctor (like Medi-Cal, Medicare, Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield, or Kaiser) ([Table 4](#)). About half (49%) have a spouse and or children who use their health insurance. In the last 12 months, 31% did not have any health insurance for the following reasons: too expensive (28%), signing up was too confusing/difficult (19.9%), didn't know they needed it (16%), did not need or want (14%), unemployed and got health insurance through work (9%), or saw a healer or naturalist who didn't require insurance (3%). "Other, please specify" was selected by 21%, sharing reasons such as 'have not applied', 'insurance does not cover enough (only covers emergency)', 'lack of information', and 'not qualified'.

In the last 12 months, 10% reported that there was a time they needed medical care but did not get it. Of those who did not receive health care when they needed it: 41% did not have insurance (It should be noted that in California, undocumented immigrants ages 26-49, currently do not qualify for ongoing Medi-Cal coverage), or only had limited insurance, 18% shared it was too expensive, and 3% did not get medical care due to fear (e.g., fear of the institution, of COVID exposure, not feeling safe, etc.)

In the last 12 months, 5% reported there was a time they needed to see a doctor for problems with mental health, emotions, nerves, or alcohol/drug use, but did not see a doctor. Out of these

respondents, 17% did not see a doctor because it was too expensive, 12% did not have insurance or the doctor was not covered by their insurance, 12% didn't go due to fear, stress, or anxiety, 7% did not know where to go, and 5% needed help seeing a doctor but did not have any help. When asked how often respondents need someone to help read instructions, pamphlets, or other written material from someone like an employer or medical provider, the following answers were selected: 18% always, 21% often, 38% sometimes, 8% rarely, and 13% never ([Table 4](#)).

RESOURCES

Interviewees were asked 'If you needed to use the internet, how easy would it be?' Of those that responded: 33% did not find it easy, 34% said somewhat easy, 14% said very easy, and 16% did not use the internet. When asked about preferred social media platforms, the top three platforms used were Facebook (60%), WhatsApp (38%), and YouTube (21%). About 16% of respondents indicated that they do not use social media platforms. TikTok (6%), Instagram (5%), Snapchat (1%), and Twitter (1%) were also selected by some individuals ([Table 5](#)).

The next survey question inquired if there was ever a time in the previous 12 months that an individual was unable to afford a particular resource. Of those replying: 69% were unable to pay their rent or mortgage; 64% were unable to buy food; 58% were unable to pay for water, gas, or electricity; 38% were unable to afford transportation; and 25% were unable to afford childcare.

The majority (69%) reported having children living with them. When asked what types of assistance they needed for their children: 59% identified a need with buying healthy food; 48% needed childcare/afterschool care; 39% needed assistance with school; 32% needed child health insurance assistance; 28% needed help with safety at home or at school; 8% needed assistance with their child's anxiety, stress or depression; 3% needed help with their child's alcohol or drug use; and 1% said they needed assistance with basic needs of their children.

Over half (64%) of those surveyed did not have difficulty with programs like Medi-Cal, CalWORKs, CalFresh/SNAP, or WIC; 22% had not tried signing up for those programs; and 10% did identify difficulties. Of the 10% (203 individuals) who identified difficulties accessing these programs, the top five challenging issues were the application (25%), they did not qualify (20%), there was a language barrier (9%), they had not heard back after applying (4%), and there were issues with the benefits (4%).

The next question inquired if anyone in the household needed specific types of assistance in the past 12 months. The list of concerns or needs is found in [Table 5](#). Assistance with paying rent or utility bills

was the highest identified need at 74% of respondents; followed by help with getting food, clothing, laundry or household goods at 66%. More than half said they needed help learning English or Spanish or going to school (56%), 53% needed help completing their taxes, 53% needed assistance getting a new job, and 51% needed help finding housing. Almost half indicated that learning about spending and saving was a need (50%). Additional needs identified were help finding a doctor or dentist (49%); help seeing a doctor (47%); assistance with citizenship or immigration services (41%); assistance with safety, pesticide safety, pay, and/or sick leave at work (32%); and getting help with anxiety, stress, depression, or alcohol or drug use (28%) ([Table 5](#)).

FARMWORKER RESOURCE CENTER

Respondents shared where, when, and how they would prefer to access the mobile office. For this section, interviewees could select more than one answer. The majority (69%) reported that they would prefer to access the mobile office during the weekend, with 51% preferring Saturday and 40% preferring Sunday ([Table 6](#)). Of these weekend days, 3% preferred to access the mobile office early morning (5am-8am), 38% morning (8am-12pm), 62% afternoon (12pm-5pm), and 15% evening (5pm-8pm). One-third (33%) reported preferring to access the mobile office during the week with 20% preferring Monday, 17% Tuesday, 19% Wednesday, 17% Thursday, and 21% Friday. Of these weekdays, 8% preferred to access the mobile office early morning (5am-8am), 33% morning (8am-12pm), 47% afternoon (12pm-5pm), and 40% evening (5pm-8pm).

The majority (72%) reported preferring to communicate with the mobile office in-person. Less than half (41%) preferred to communicate through email, 17% through text, and 8% through a chat app like WhatsApp or Facebook Messenger. Respondents reported that the most convenient place for the mobile office to be located (multiple options could be selected) was close to home (67%), near a grocery store (31%), near a church (17%), close to work (15%), or near a health clinic (15%), and 3% selected 'other, please specify' and shared places such as near parks or schools ([Table 6](#)).

COMMUNITY SUPPORT & ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK

Positive attributes about community were assessed in two questions. When asked if respondents had friends, family, or other people who help them when needed, 65% reported they did have this social support ([Table 7](#)). This shows most of the farmworker community that was sampled had someone available to help them, but conversely, over one-third of respondents did not have someone to help them. The survey also had an open-ended question to learn what respondents like best about their

community, including the people they work with. Work was the most commonly reported benefit in the community at 27%. Nearly 12% replied that they like everything about their community. An additional 12% said they like the people and the community. Less frequent responses about benefits in the community included: resources available (4%), the place they live (3%), and available support (1%).

The survey ended with the opportunity for farmworker community members to offer any additional feedback or to tell the surveyor anything that might have been missed. [Table 8](#) shows that when additional comments were given, 57 respondents had positive feedback about the survey itself, followed by further emphasis of the need for more resources addressed earlier in the survey.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VARIABLES

The following indicator variables were created for analysis:

1. Any need identified

As mentioned in the previous section, the needs assessment asked if anyone who currently lives with the respondent, needs assistance with:

- Safety, pesticide safety, pay, or sick leave at work
- Getting a new job
- Learning English or Spanish; or going to school
- Learning about spending and saving
- Completing your taxes
- Paying for rent, water, gas, or electricity
- Finding housing
- Food, clothing, laundry, or household goods
- Finding a doctor or dentist
- Help seeing a doctor like: a ride, someone to watch your children, or someone to translate
- Citizenship or immigration services ([Table 5](#))

For those that responded yes, those items were noted in the report. Some of these needs will be addressed through the Farmworker Resource Center. One indicator variable was created if a respondent selected any of the above needs. This variable will be referred to as “any need identified”.

2. Indigenous Mexican Status

- a. The farmworker survey asked several questions to assess an individual's cultural and ethnic background. An indicator variable 'indigenous' was created for those who were Indigenous Mexicans.

3. Primary Education

- a. Those who did not attend school or who did not continue school after primary education were grouped together (labeled Primary Education or Less) and compared with those who had greater than a primary school education.

Age was explored across several variables. Overall, 65+ year olds had demonstrated increased difficulty for things like technical reading and internet use. They also had increased needs for resources and lack of social support. However, younger age groups had relatively high frequencies. Table 10 shows the need for assistance with technical/complex reading by age. Among 18-24 year olds and 25-39 year olds, about 40% needed assistance reading complex information sometimes or always. This need did increase among the oldest age group with 65% of 65+ year olds needing help sometimes or always.

Age was explored when looking at ease of internet use ([Table 10](#)). About a third of the following age groups: 18-24, 25-39, and 40-64 year olds, reported it was not easy to use the internet. Those 65+ and older had a higher frequency of difficulty with internet use at 44%. Similarly, 65+ year olds had the lowest frequency of very easy use of the internet. While over 60% of those under 65 years reported having friends, family, or others to help when needed – only 52% of 65+ year olds reported having this social support ([Table 11](#)). Among 65+ year olds, 100% had any need identified ([Table 12](#)). In comparison, younger age groups had around 90% with any need identified.

Indigenous status was explored next with about 77% of respondents identifying as being Indigenous Mexican. [Table 13](#) shows that Indigenous Mexicans had increased frequency of often/always needing help when reading complex materials compared to those with other backgrounds, 46% versus 20%, respectively. Similar trends were seen when examining ease of internet use. Of Indigenous Mexicans, 37% reported internet use was not easy compared to 24% among those with other backgrounds ([Table 14](#)). It should also be noted that about twice as many Indigenous Mexicans reported they do not use the internet (18%) compared to those with other backgrounds (9%). Those identifying as Indigenous Mexican had a higher reported need of food, clothing, laundry, or household goods compared to those with other backgrounds, 69% versus 56%, respectively ([Table 15](#)).

Relationships were examined for those with a primary school education or less compared to those with additional schooling. Those with a primary school education or less were over twice as likely (46%) to report often/always needing assistance with reading complex/technical materials compared to those with greater than a primary school education (21%) ([Table 16](#)). They were also half as likely to report using the internet was very easy, 11% among primary education or less versus 25% among greater than primary school education ([Table 17](#)). Having friends, family, or others to help was lower at 61% for those with primary education or less compared to 75% for those with additional education ([Table 18](#)). Any resource needs were greater, at 94%, for those with a primary school education or less compared to those with additional education, at 82% ([Table 19](#)).

Finally, the relationship between language – specifically those who speak Mixteco and not Spanish or English - and needs was reviewed. Those speaking English and Spanish (not mutually exclusive), were also analyzed. [Table 20](#) shows that those exclusively speaking Mixteco had a higher percent (58%) of not currently having medical insurance. Those speaking Spanish and/or English had a similar percent of not having insurance at around 47%. [Table 21](#) shows that those exclusively speaking Mixteco had a higher percent of often/always needing help reading complex/technical information than Spanish speakers, 51% versus 33%, respectively. Those speaking Mixteco exclusively versus those speaking Spanish and/or English were also more likely to not use the internet (21% versus 13%/5%) and reported internet use was not easy (37% versus 32%/21%) ([Table 22](#)). Spanish and English speakers also had higher rates of social support at over 68% compared to Mixteco only speakers at 59% ([Table 23](#)).

2023 FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT LISTENING TOUR

OVERALL FINDINGS

Below is a summary of the findings from the Farmworker Needs Assessment Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews. Also included are the emergent themes within each focus group sub-topic (e.g., education, health, social services, community-based partners, and growers).

Themes have been grouped by (1) lack of accessibility to basic needs, (2) obstacles while seeking services, (3) available community resources, (4) employers (growers)' perspectives, and (5) trust building.

LACK OF ACCESSIBILITY TO BASIC NEEDS

A ripple effect is caused when access to basic needs is interrupted or compromised by pandemics or inclement weather. More recently, the intense rains experienced this winter in California that prompted a major disaster federal declaration,¹¹ has decreased employment leading to additional financial strain. The effects of the unseasonable weather exacerbate the availability of resources that the farmworker population needs during times of little employment.

“I had a student this morning. He came and he was kind of desperate because he says, ‘You know, I work in the fields and with this weather, we've been working very little bit and I don't know where to go and get some help. I have three months that I haven't paid my rent and I just don't know what to do.’” (Education Group)

Alongside rising housing costs and inflation, basic needs are not being met for all farmworkers and their families. Increases in rents have led to crowded housing that impact overall wellbeing.

“People talk to us about housing and the high rents that are here in Santa Maria. People having to be in multiple families in one household. There has been a lot of concerns about that. Also, renters getting evicted, not finding affordable housing. So, it's been anything that has to do with housing in the area.” (Grower Focus Group)

“Oftentimes we are looking at more crowded housing with our farmworkers, especially our H-2A visa population. So COVID, for example, we did see, you know, increased transmission because of that.” (Health Focus Group)

OBSTACLES WHILE SEEKING SERVICES:

SPOKEN LANGUAGE

Throughout focus groups and interviews, the increased need of translation services and trilingual staff (English-, Spanish-, and Mixteco-speaking) throughout the community was a concern highlighted by participants. The need for more English as a Second Language (ESL) classes as well as Spanish language classes for indigenous monolingual speakers was heard.

“...another challenge that we look at a lot is that for those who speak their language, in this case Mixtec, because sometimes they are limited in making those complaints because they can't express themselves in Spanish, so they kind of have that limitation of going forward because of the language barrier.” (Community Partner Interview)

“Let's say two of my frustrations are when people are intentionally mistranslating information. We come up with that a lot and it grinds my gears because I feel like it's like just a violation and people taking advantage of that trust so that, so that's something that I think having kind of a neutral third party translators is something that we talk about because I feel like sometimes people are being taken advantage of, and I don't think that's the right thing to do.” (Community Partner Interview)

LITERACY

Many indigenous languages are verbal languages only. Service providers need to have staff available to assist with completing forms and translating documents for these individuals. Additionally, providing education material pictorially to bypass language altogether can effectively inform monolingual non-English speakers.

“You know, I think challenges in general include different language or like different levels of literacy and language. I think that's you know, a challenge. I think in response to that, we have like a radio ad campaign and then really have tried to have a lot of visual materials as well. So, I think in terms of. I don't know that I would call it challenges, but things that we are aware of are different language and literacy levels and then also just recognizing that people are coming from different, just all different life experiences and backgrounds and what that means. So, I don't know that I would call it a challenge, it's just something ... how about an opportunity, an opportunity for awareness.” (Community Partner Interview)

STIGMA, FEAR, MISTRUST

One common obstacle identified throughout focus groups and interviews was fear. Although supportive resources are available for farmworkers and their families, many farmworkers have concerns seeking resources due to fear of getting in trouble with their employer, losing their jobs, or deportation. There is an overall mistrust of government entities and programs because of past trauma and negative interactions when trying to attain services.

“So, we'll see like a group of guys just walking by and we'll go up to them and be like, ‘Hey, we have resources for you.’ And they're just like, ‘No, like a van came and dropped us off. Our employer is right there. We don't want to talk with you about this.’ You know, we even offered like COVID tests, masks and things like that. And they're like, ‘No, my employer is right there, like, I don't want to talk to you about this.’ And there are a few of them who did talk to us and took our resources and they, like in front of us, hid them, you know, because they just didn't want their employer to be aware that they were talking to resources in the community.” (Community Partner Interview)

“I think building, continuing to build partnerships with those [community] leaders that are connected to that particular individuals. You know, that group would go a long, long way and it will break down the mistrust and the stigma attached to those government agencies. Right. And so, I think continue to build partnerships with leaders, you know, trusted leaders and there are some trusted leaders that are non-governmental agencies and non-clinical.” (Health Focus Group)

“You know, undocumented folks being scared, right, around just getting involved with anything that's pertaining to government, right? Leading to deportation. And yeah, the guest workers, you know, while they're here legally on a visa, basically their immigration status is reliant on their employer and their job status. And so, for them, if they feel like they'll report something and then their boss might fire them, then they'll be sent back to Mexico.” (Community Partner Interview)

Finding staff that know how to relate to and understand the fear many of the farmworkers and families experience will be key to building trust and ultimately achieving successful delivery of needed resources through the resource center.

“It's going to be part of the challenge, for the resource center, is that just the fear associated with utilizing any services that are public or associated with the government, like the public charge fear. And yeah, so especially say, for example, the Medi-Cal programs from the state side of things, it's good in California that eligibility expands and documentation, you know, for certain ages is not necessary or people can qualify. But people won't know that. So, like, like we're all saying, it's hard to do, it's hard to do outreach messaging that's so sensitive, you know, I mean, this fear is based off of livelihood and safety.” (Education Focus Group)

“I mean, that's the stakes we're talking about here. And so, I would say whoever staffs this office really needs to be keenly aware of that reality and be able to have that finesse when responding to calls from farmworkers to be able to be, you know, a safe space for people to feel reassured and have trust that they're going to get the help they need, help workers feel like they're consenting every step of the way, right?” (Community Partner Interview)

UNDERSTANDING SYSTEMS

Another common identified obstacle was accessibility and understanding systems like healthcare, education, and safety net systems. Systems vary from county to county and information can be difficult to find. Groups shared their experiences with this and solutions that have worked for them.

“I want to echo the thought about how incredibly complex and difficult it is to navigate our system for someone, for example, who has had several home births. This is just a dizzying array of places to go, to get to see a doctor.” (Health Focus Group)

“I know because I work in this field [health field], I know what to ask, what to do, but they [farmworkers] don't. They don't know how to access this information, what to do. They're stuck. They're confused, not knowing what services, what is available to them, and a lot of times confusing. And as with Department of Social Services, with the state Medi-Cal program, you know, things like that, especially when they're coming from, you know, they migrate from different counties or work in Fresno or Kern County, in different areas, Ventura. So, every county is different and the Medi-Cal program is different and all that.” (Health Focus Group)

Upon discussing the referral system of the Farmworker Resource Center, community members emphasized that the SBCFRC staff should be keenly aware of agriculture labor laws because the complexity of the regulations result in farmworkers' need of assistance.

“So many workers, because they're undocumented, assume they don't have the privilege to access the same workers' rights protections as other workers.” (Community Partner Interview)

“We launched the Farmworker Bill of Rights campaign based on that report, basically with a bunch of policy proposals which ultimately boiled down to this idea around this farm worker resource center actually really trying to create a local hub for workers to be able to call, you know,

an 805 number where they can call and have someone kind of hold their hand through the process of filing claims or accessing these statewide agencies that can provide them protections that took off in Ventura County.” (Community Partner Interview)

“Yeah, I think the referral system makes sense. I think, you know, because there is a level of specialization, but I think it would be important to ... to be able to accurately route that and route it to entities that really do kind of understand those laws and regulations, and I think that are going to have a, you know, that are looking to kind of serve the community, I think that's, you know, that would be really important.” (Community Partner Interview)

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Throughout the focus groups, participants identified radio and word of mouth as common and successful modes of community outreach. Additionally, cultural humility and common language and terminology was also highlighted.

“We advertised on the Spanish radios, we started to get a lot more people that are farmworkers since they tend to listen to the radio while they're working... once they hear from someone that they hear daily on the radio, it's like, OK, you know, we can go.” (Community Based Organizations Focus Group)

“Take the information to their workplaces and their meeting in their meeting places like the traditional festivals or events in their church and use your information channels because the people use traditional media like radio, and written media too and Facebook and WhatsApp are very popular in the Mexican community, communicate in the using the cell phone.” (Community Based Organizations Focus Group)

“I also think technology, that's a huge one we've seen when we worked with LWDA [Labor & Workforce Development Agency] for our, for the statewide grant around COVID, I remember we kept saying, you need to make this accessible now. We created this like bot that like talks to you, like you type in the problem and it'll lead you to the exact websites and you have to navigate it. And it's like. Or like, you know, even sometimes like the state, I think was giving out funds for farmworkers. I worked for that during the pandemic. And, you know, we had used a texting system and we literally had to like walk folks through how to do that because a lot of them didn't know, you know, they're like 211, you know, texting them. Like, what does that mean? So, I think that that's a huge one is the technology sometimes.” (Community Partner Interview)

“If there was any tech that's worked for us throughout the pandemic, it was Facebook and WhatsApp saying, you know, we've shared that those are two resources that farmworkers are definitely using a lot of and can be valuable, especially on WhatsApp, because you can do the other voice messages so you can, like, have a big group. You can record a message and send it out for folks who can't read to be able to understand.” (Community Partner Interview)

PRIORITIZING NEEDS

Farmworkers and their families have identified the need for several resources from affordable housing to financial support like increased wages especially due to unseasonable weather impacts. Applying

and accessing resources is time consuming and often confusing, and when so many resources are needed, prioritizing needs can be overwhelming.

“I can tell you when someone's worked in the field all day physically that when they come to the school at night, they're exhausted, they are absolutely exhausted. If you look at the Maslow's Hierarchy chart, they are just fresh, empty on the most basic, and it takes an awfully long time for those students to progress and to evolve.” (Education Focus Group)

“There is a lot of issues with child care, even with just the cost of child care in itself is really, really expensive. The income that people have is just not enough to really support themselves or their housing, let alone trying to pay for childcare as well.” (Community Based Organization Group)

AVAILABLE COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Navigating community resources is difficult for most community members, but especially for migrant farmworkers and the nature of migrant work often resulting in short periods of time in the same community.

“We were able to connect an individual who was an H-2A farmworker who had no medical services and really didn't know any of the systems that we had here available was identified as a contact to syphilis, who then received testing by one of our disease control investigation specialist received both syphilis and HIV testing. The individual was HIV positive, so we were able to link him to our specialty care providers to have HIV treatment done, medication prescribed. We enrolled him in our Ryan White and our ADAP program. And because it was an H-2A worker, we knew that he was only going to be here for us, you know, for a few months. And so, we were able to connect him with medical resources in his city when he moved back home. So, he is going to be coming back on a yearly basis. He knows now which documentation to bring with him, what medication to request ahead of time.” (Health Focus Group)

Focus group participants also spoke to the overwhelmed community resources in the County; there is a lack of medical providers taking new patients, and not enough Mixteco or trilingual interpreters available at organizations to provide high levels of service to farmworkers and their families.

Some of the focus groups provided opportunities for community partners to share resources.

“I think everybody should be aware of the Children Now Initiatives that are happening statewide to promote affordable child care, especially in-home child care. Well, it's important to point out that we're never going to be able to afford to build and operate long-term child care centers. But the in-home child care program, like is operated by Resource and Referral Network, is an affordable answer. It's a great program that needs a lot more attention to get enough people that are certified and supported to provide quality child care.” (Community Based Organization Group)

EMPLOYER/GROWERS

Human resources staff have identified opportunities for education for their employees and often refer staff to adult education classes. Employers (growers) have observed that their farmworker staff often need assistance with accessing resources online or navigating technology.

“Not many of our employees have emails, or maybe they don't have the resources at home, you know, they maybe don't have a computer or Wi-Fi and even if they do, you know, it's one thing having an email, but do they know how to check it? Because if not, you may like sign up for the super important notification. And if you've never read it because you never access it, you know there's a problem there, too. And so, I wonder if we could like we're thinking about this on our site, like how to offer our employees support that way. Either it's like showing them how to use computers or, you know, or providing them with the resources in the community so that they could learn just because, you know, like a lot of the information is being distributed that way. And so, they may never be able to receive that information if they don't have the means to access it.” (Growers Focus Group)

Educators have also been meeting with employers (growers) to update and include new educational opportunities for farmworkers as the agriculture industry has been changing towards automation and increased use of machinery.

“...the Ag [agriculture] industry have come to us over the last couple of years, and they've shared with us that they really are looking for technicians because as Ag continues to be more mechanized in our region, they are now finding themselves where they're replacing some of the farmworkers with machines. And those machines, of course, they need maintenance and they need operators. So, a lot of times these operators, what they need are operators that have kind of basic foundational skills and things like automotive, electrical, welding and manufacturing. (Education Focus Group)

Employers want to be involved and support the mobile resource center. They agree a successful SBCFRC will alleviate some volume of the resource referrals that the HR teams have been providing. They know the value of their workforce and they want to help them get the resources they need.

“My recommendation is to continue to engage with employers even after everything has been established. And you know, you have the ideas of where you would like to focus because there's always the opportunity for like just ongoing feedback.” (Employers/Growers Focus Group)

“We try to be here for them as much as we can and give them resources, you know, try to direct them in the right direction. I know some of them asked about English language classes, so we direct them to Hancock, for example, you know, and we just try to, you know, and trust in them that we're here for them. And, we want them to feel like they're important because they are, we can't do what we do without them. (Employers/Growers Focus Group)

“That's, you know, that's another thing is we talked about farmworkers specifically or their families. So, I think language, transportation, hours of operation. And I think really one of the biggest problems is that a lot of people do not look to employers as a trusted partner and an important part of that conversation in the role that that they have in being treated as a trusted and respected partner as well.” (Community Partner Interview)

Health providers and employers (growers) have partnered in some areas to have health fairs and provide services on-site. This model has helped bring the services to the farmworkers at very little cost in wages and in time.

“One of the things that we [clinic] were very successful is that we built that relationship with the growers, right? The growers and the farm, the farm people were being able have this partnership with them, right? And collectively, they even did like a health program within that farm that they were working with for their employees. So, it was something I think that could be helpful for this program to just to continue building that.” (Health Focus Group)

TRUST BUILDING

In order to have a successful Santa Barbara County Farmworker Resource Center, trust needs to be established between the referral organizations and the clients. Focus groups shared ways that they have established trust with their clients and the benefits that came with it. Treating clients with humility, patience, and respect is key. Staffing the SBCFRC with culturally sensitive staff that know the communities being served will help build trust and increase utilization. These best practices will be visited during the creation of the SBCFRC.

“I just want to get to that as an indigenous woman that you know, our communities, they are verbal communities. They're based on what we call palabras. So again, the Western model is not the most helpful model for indigenous communities because everything is written and we're more of a relational, verbal and in person. So, you know, it's we have to understand and have cultural humility when we serve our clients and maybe developing forms that have pictorials instead of expecting our clients. We're the service providers, we have to develop the forms and adapt them to serve our clients because that's our, you know, we want to be able to serve them in the best way. And if that's using pictorials, even videos or even recorded, then then we're becoming more culturally competent to serve that population.” (Health Focus Group)

“...we need to have humility to serve the different populations that we serve and that our health centers should also reflect our patients that we serve. And I think that many of us agree to that and that we're always learning on how we can identify those barriers and how we can always serve our patients better. I know that one of our vaccine clinics, I had the opportunity to help a gentleman fill out his vaccine questionnaire, and he looked at me and he said, ‘You know’, he says, ‘I'm sorry’, you said, ‘I don't know how to read or write.’ I said, ‘you know, just so you know, my grandfather was a farm worker, he was a bracero. He himself never learned how to read or write, so it's my honor and privilege to help you fill this document out because I'm sure somebody helped my grandfather back when I wasn't around.’” (Health Focus Group)

“Having someone who can really understand them [farmworkers]. It could be either Mixteco or Zapoteco or Spanish. It really makes a difference when you're speaking with them and in how they engage with you if you really trying to get their feedback, trying to build trust with them. I think it will be key to have someone that speaks their language so they can have the best information or feedback from them.” (Community Based Organization Group)

“... if you work so the message is ‘this is a safe place for you’. You're not going to be asked about your status, you're not going to be asked for some identification and all that. Because that's what some agencies kind of do. For example, the labor commissioner, to receive a case about wage theft, does not ask them to [show] their status, they do not even ask for identification, with the simple fact that you have a check stub or if you do not have a check stub but you have written somewhere documented that they did not pay you or that you were missing certain days or certain hours. That is enough. So, if from the beginning, the workers when they arrive, they are not questioned like those types of documentation, I think it will start to create trust.” (Community Partner Interview)

“Until now, I have not heard much because, since most of the people we work with are undocumented or do not have a valid social security beforehand, they know the environment that exists in the organization [community partner's organization]. Because we're not asking about that from the beginning, since we started 20 years ago we haven't done any of that. So, it's like I say, the first impression is what counts, because if we're doing that from the beginning, then that will spread the word to other colleagues rather than saying you don't know I'm not going to [community partner organization] because they ask you questions or about your status.” (Community Partner Interview)

It will be important to continue to listen to the clients being served and adapt to changing policies and other challenges. Knowing that resources will most likely change over the years, the SBCFRC staff will need to be proactive and adaptive to the farmworker community needs as the center operates.

“So, it wasn't until 2015 where we started to explicitly organize farmworkers around workers' rights issues. Before that, we would constantly hear about issues in the workplace. I would do things called house meetings where, you know, mostly farm workers. We're hosting meetings, inviting their peers and have them speak, you know, and really ask them what issues they see in their community. That's where I was constantly getting feedback from workers about yeah, workplace violations, being pressured by supervisors, you know, working in extreme heat over time, the impacts that had on parents, things like that. Pesticide exposure. Concerns about that.” (Community Partner Interview)

“I remember when we were creating the farmworker resource program [Ventura], I was one of those who was there on the committee and did our part as we could. Listening to the community to make sure we were developing something that's really going to work for the community. It is that in the meetings, in the conversations we had with those of the Board of Supervisors, the farmers and the advocates. We had meetings in the afternoons of two to three hours where we were dialoging about how we would like to see the [farm]worker resource program, but at the same time we invited workers to listen and at the end they gave their comment or say “you know what I liked that idea or this. Oh, you know, for me this would be better.” (Community Partner Interview)

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The objectives of this assessment were to gather actionable information about the: needs, barriers to supportive services, and logistical considerations when supporting farmworkers and their families at the Farmworker Resource Center. This report presents data from the 2,106 FNA surveys conducted throughout the County in March 2023 and key themes identified across five focus groups and three key informant interviews of community partners.

The Farmworker Needs Assessment (FNA) gathered information on those who were surveyed. As seen in similar assessments,⁷⁻⁹ there was greater participation of females compared to males. The survey tool was developed with input from community stakeholders who expressed an interest in differentiating needs across different generations of farmworkers. In addition, a literature review was conducted to understand past needs assessments among farmworkers. While the FNA achieved participation across most age groups, with over half of the FNA participants being between 25-39 years old, only 1% of participants were 65 years or older.

While there is awareness that Santa Barbara County is home to a large indigenous Mexican population, there are still challenges to developing programs and services that best cater to the population's needs because there has previously been little data gathered about this group. Out of the 2,106 individuals surveyed as part of the FNA, about three-quarters identified as indigenous Mexican with just about 71% identifying as specifically Mixteco. Although this survey was a convenience sample, this data may suggest that many agricultural workers in Santa Barbara County are indigenous Mexican. The FNA also found that more participants reported speaking Mixteco (71%) at home than Spanish (57%). This is indicative of a strong need to offer programming and services in both Spanish and Mixteco to increase accessibility to the target population. In addition, it is important to serve the farmworker community with cultural competence while keeping in mind the heterogeneity of the farmworker population. These topics were emphasized by focus group participants when discussing trust building and delivery of services.

The FNA also provided insight into education levels among farmworkers. About one in ten participants reported not having attended school at all, while three-fifths completed primary school and one in five completed middle school. Therefore, it is important to provide information and services to this population not just in a language they understand, but also accounting for literacy levels needed for applying, maintaining, and communicating with supportive service agencies and entities. Additionally,

indigenous languages like Mixteco are not written languages and additional consideration is needed when planning effective communication and delivery of services.

More than 99% of the participants reported currently living in Santa Barbara County, with a great majority calling the city of Santa Maria home. Only about 15% of those surveyed reported moving to different cities based on the season. Of those sampled, farmworkers are more settled than migratory, contrary to popular belief. The data also shows that of those sampled, a majority resided in North County, as expected based on the location of farmwork/agriculture employers in the County.

Housing affordability, availability, and safety are serious concerns for surveyed farmworkers and their families. Almost half reported that they were concerned about the price of rent, which can lead to doubling and tripling up within single-family dwellings. Overcrowding is a challenge of housing stability and may affect mental health, stress levels, relationships, and sleep, and it may increase the risk of infectious disease.¹²⁻¹⁴ The unsafe social and built environment conditions, which can include structural housing issues, family safety, and/or neighborhood criminal activity, facing residents affect health as much as do the individual characteristics of residents themselves.⁴

When asked about working conditions, the majority of respondents have access at work to clean water, nearby portable toilets, breaks, and shade from the sun ([Table 3](#)). When asked what they would change about farm/agriculture work, of the 477 respondents (24%) that expressed one or more desired change, they shared that the water was not always clean or cold, more toilets were needed and that they needed to be cleaned more often, not enough breaks were being given, and that they needed more shade from the sun and heat protection. About one in eight reported that someone in their household suffered from heat-related illness due to farmwork. Examples of heat-related illness include heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, sunburn, and heat rash.¹⁵

More than half of those surveyed reported that they did not have health insurance for either themselves or their families at some point within the last 12 months ([Table 4](#)). When asked why, the most common reason shared was that it was “too expensive.” Other reported reasons were that signing up was too difficult or confusing, they didn’t know they needed it, they didn’t want it, or that they were unemployed and got health insurance through work. Having health insurance is important because it helps cover preventative services, emergency services, hospitalizations, laboratory services, and prescription drugs. These services can often be unaffordable without the help of insurance. About one in ten reported that in the last 12 months, there was a time that they needed medical care but could

not get it due to reasons such as cost, lack of insurance, and fear.

More education around literacy was underscored by the surveyed farmworker population. Difficulties with literacy were observed in Mixteco and Spanish speakers, those with less than a primary school education, and younger (18-24 year olds) and older adults (65+ year olds). The majority of FNA respondents shared that they need help reading education materials often seen in employer or medical provider offices.

Diving deeper into educational needs, technology literacy classes are either not available for farmworkers or are not being utilized. Employers and community partners that serve farmworkers have seen the struggles of their clients communicating with smartphones and with email communication ([Focus Group](#)). As society and workplaces are moving toward paperless communication and using technology for quick delivery of services, farmworkers are at a huge disadvantage that is ever-growing. Almost half of FNA respondents either did not use the internet or found it difficult to use, and as more important documents like bank statements, bills, and healthcare providers communicate through the internet, technology education is key.

Almost 70% of individuals interviewed reported children in the home, and many identified the need for assistance with their children's basic needs. There is a necessity to expand access to nutrition assistance programs and increase benefit amounts to combat food insecurity and reduce harmful health outcomes that are exacerbated by childhood hunger. Hopefully, community partners can also collaborate to help create options around affordable childcare and school tutoring as those needs were also pointed out by the FNA.

The main social factor examined in the FNA was the financial stress experienced by farmworkers and their families. This stress was reflected in the answers around housing, healthcare access, food access, childcare, and access to basic needs in the FNA ([Table 5](#)), and substantiated by key informants and community partner [focus groups](#). When asked if there was anything respondents wanted to change about farm work, the most common answer was "better pay" aligning with financial struggles identified in the 2023 UC Merced Farmworker Health in California Report.⁷ When asked open-ended questions about anything else to share, individuals emphasized financial burdens, such as the need of more employment and the cost of housing. These needs all shape the conditions of everyday life, and when not adequately met, can negatively impact livelihood and wellbeing.^{16,17}

Two-thirds of participants indicated that they would prefer to access the mobile resource office during

the weekend. The strongest preference was for Saturday and Sunday in the morning (8am-12pm) and afternoon (12pm-5pm). The FNA also revealed that farmworkers and their family members would prefer to communicate with the office in-person and over the phone. Two-thirds of participants also reported that the most convenient place for the mobile office would be close to home, while about a third preferred the office be near grocery stores. When determining SBCFRC outreach sites, staff should prioritize known locations of farmworker housing and stores highly utilized by farmworkers and their families. Establishing the Farmworker Resource Center's schedule and location around the preferences of the target population is critical to ensure accessibility. Information about the SBCFRC should be promoted through WhatsApp and Facebook: the two most reported media platforms utilized by farmworkers ([Table 5](#)).

The SBCFRC can also learn from other government services issues that were identified by FNA respondents ([Table 5](#)). When determining the SBCFRC workplan, effective communication needs to be a priority - translation services, uncomplicated and timely follow-up with clients, and clearly stated deliverables the client will receive is essential to build trust between farmworkers and the SBCFRC. The information gathered by the FNA revealed that the center has the potential to achieve high engagement if the office is made accessible on weekend mornings and afternoons, near homes or grocery stores, and offers in-person and over the phone communication. Community partners interviewed also highlighted the need for more services available outside of 'normal' business hours so farmworkers can get assistance ([Focus Group](#)).

Positive findings were found when asked about social networks of support within the farmworker community; three-fifths of respondents reported having someone they can turn to for help when they need it ([Table 7](#)). Positive social support of high quality can enhance resilience to stress, promote health, well-being, and quality of life.³ The strong support systems within the farmworker community proves the importance of social and emotional support especially when overcoming lived trauma and unmet basic needs that was seen by many surveyed by the FNA.

Throughout the FNA, there was a common theme of agricultural patterns and rhythms. In Santa Barbara County, there are multiple seasons for crops. Strawberries are picked in late spring through early autumn. The Santa Maria valley produces year-round broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce, Asian vegetables, spinach, parsley, cilantro, and edible pod peas. Warm season crops include bell peppers, tomatoes, potatoes, sweet corn, dry and green beans, and summer squashes.¹⁸

Seasons affects the number and type of jobs available. In addition, rainy weather in the winter and early spring are challenges due to lack of available work. Seasonality of crops and inclement weather was mentioned throughout the needs assessment as having an impact on available work, ultimately impacting finances and other resource needs.

The Resource Center should keep agricultural patterns and rhythms in mind when planning for the needs of farmworkers and their families. Additional assistance may be needed when there are many rainy days, like we saw in the winter and spring of 2023. Periods with decreased job availability may impact not only the need for financial assistance, but also the need for health insurance that may have only been offered when farmworkers are employed. Focus group participants had anecdotes of the financial struggles of some of their farmworking clients that were exacerbated by the recent rain ([Focus Group](#)).

Research has shown that within families, younger Latino/as may help their older family members with translating needs, including with medical information.^{19,20} However, data from the Farmworker Needs Assessment shows that even younger age groups need help reading complex information. The Farmworker Resource Center should assume a majority of their clients will need assistance with complex reading, including young adults.

Youth tend to be more comfortable with using technology, including accessing the internet and utilization of social media,^{21,22} so it would be expected that younger age groups find it easier to use the internet. However, the FNA data showed that around 30% of 18-64 year olds have difficulty using the internet. In addition, about 15% of 18-39 year olds do not use the internet. Those 65 years and older did have increased difficulty using the internet. Less than about 15% of all surveyed found it very easy to use the internet with no major notable trends by age. The Farmworker Resource Center should not rely upon farmworkers of any age to be comfortable using the internet.

Among those under 65 years of age, over 60% reported having someone to help when they needed it ([Table 11](#)). However, only about 50% of 65+ year olds reported having this social support. This is notable because as we age, we may need more assistance from our community for things like grocery shopping. When looking at if any need was identified by age group, about 90% of each age group responded that they had at least one of these needs. Notably, 100% of 65+ year olds had at least one of the needs ([Table 12](#)).

The needs of Indigenous Mexicans were found to be higher than those from other backgrounds. When

looking if any need was identified, 69% of Indigenous Mexicans had at least one need compared to 56% of other backgrounds. Granted that some Indigenous Mexicans, such as Mixtecos, speak limited or no Spanish and speak indigenous languages there was interest in understanding if this group needs more assistance with reading complex material. More than twice as many Indigenous Mexicans (46%) needed help reading complex material compared to other backgrounds (20%) ([Table 21](#)). Similarly, when looking at ease of internet use, only 11% of Indigenous Mexicans reported 'very easy' compared to 26% for other backgrounds ([Table 22](#)).

This raised the question if language was driving these trends. Among those speaking Mixteco exclusively, over half said they often/always needed assistance and over a third said they sometimes needed assistance with complex reading ([Table 21](#)). Only 9% reported using the internet was very easy ([Table 22](#)).

Lastly, we examined the impact of education. The needs assessment found that nearly three-fourths of respondents had a primary education or less. Those with less than a primary education reported having resource needs higher than those with more education (94% compared to 82%, respectively). Among this group, nearly half often/always needed assistance reading complex literature. Comparatively, only one in five of those with greater than primary education reported needed assistance reading complex literature ([Table 16](#)).

In addition, over a third of those with less than primary education reported using the internet was not easy. This rate was higher than those with additional education. Interestingly, those with less than a primary education had lower rate of having someone who could help if needed: 60% among those with less than a primary education compared to 75% of those with more education. Those speaking Mixteco and not Spanish or English also had lower rates of social connectedness. This could indicate challenges communicating with others with lower education or less language diversity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations, based on preliminary analysis of the data collected during the Farmworker Needs Assessment, continue to expand on cross-cutting efforts to address social determinants of health (SDOH) and achieving equity in the farmworker population. These are based on the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) and include: data and surveillance, evaluation and evidence building, partnerships and collaboration, community engagement, infrastructure and capacity, policy and law. The Santa Barbara County PHD and DSS

recommend the following:

Recommendation 1. The needs assessment identified that the farmworker community has significant barriers accessing available resources. In order to facilitate the accessibility of identified resources for the farmworker community, the Farmworker Resource Center should:

- a. Be open after hours and on the weekends to allow farmworkers and their family's access to the center outside of work hours.
- b. Be stationed close to where farmworkers live.
- c. Practice patience and cultural humility to effectively communicate with farmworker clients. Staff will also be aware of mistrust of government entities. Trainings should be offered to staff on these important topics.
- d. Have the ability to provide services in Spanish, Mixteco, and English. Due to the complexity of the Mixteco dialect, having translation services readily available is important.
- e. Provide and create educational materials at appropriate reading levels and in graphic form to reduce language and literacy barriers.

Recommendation 2. In addition, the resource center should ensure agencies they refer farmworkers have very few barriers. The resource center should make sure the following requirements are met by any agency that farmworkers are being referred to: 1) have staff who speak Spanish and Indigenous languages, 2) does not require complex or time-consuming applications, 3) does not require internet access for enrollment or communication, and 4) are open on evenings and during weekends. If not all these requirements are met, then the resource center should be prepared to assist clients with these types of needs when making referrals.

Recommendation 3. The resource center should be prepared to assist with referrals for assistance for common needs, as identified in the assessment, including: housing bills and utilities, basic necessities (like food, clothing, laundry, or household goods), health insurance coverage, and childcare.

Recommendation 4. The resource center will continue to partner with employers (growers) to assist farmworkers. The majority of farmworkers reported access to clean water, nearby portable toilets, breaks, and shade from the sun, and additionally did not report anything they would change about farmwork. Data from focus groups and key informant interviews also found that employers

(growers) want to assist farmworkers with things like adult education classes and assistance accessing online resources. Employers (growers) were eager to work with the resource center. All of this data indicates instrumental partnerships between the resource center and employers (growers). The resource center will create a guide to services they offer for employers (growers) to distribute. This will aid employers (growers) in helping farmworkers and also promote the resource center.

Recommendation 5. Finally, the assessment has specific feedback for Santa Barbara County agencies. Partners highlighted the need for speaking to a person rather than navigating a phone tree. There was also a common theme of mistrust of government agencies. Findings also showed a great need for staff to speak Mixteco or the availability of translation services. Some complained of lengthy and complex applications for benefits offered by the County.

LIMITATIONS

- Convenience Sample
- Limited timeline, expedited
- No written language for Mixteco
- Weather impacts
- Trust of government surveyors

Based on the [convenience sampling methodology used](#), practice caution against generalizing these estimates to individuals outside of the defined sampling frame. Since the FNA used convenience sampling, the findings should not be used to generalize about the population. The data generated by the FNA represents a snapshot in time, which should be considered when comparing to temporal trends or surveillance data.

Where data was collected could impact the demographics and needs presented in the assessment. For example, surveys were gathered at a food bank. So those interviewed at the food bank, would likely report food insecurity. Also, most of the data collection efforts were in North County. Not surprisingly, the majority of respondents lived in North County. All of these biases are to be expected with a convenience sample.

Findings of the FNA may have been affected by selection bias due to the use of convenience sampling. Data collectors were sent to areas that are known to be highly frequented by farmworkers, therefore,

this may have caused an oversampling of similar participants thus creating higher prevalence of certain responses. Yet at the same time, individuals who do not frequent sites designated for data collection may have been less likely to have the opportunity to participate in the sample, and potentially explaining the low representation of 65+ year olds in the data.

The FNA was completed following a short timeline with a quick turnaround to comply with grant requirements. The needs assessment could have potentially benefited from more extensive research into similar assessments previously completed by other organizations and a more profound review of their best practices. While community stakeholders like community-based organizations and employers (growers) were consulted for input when developing the survey tool, a longer timeline could have allowed for even greater involvement from additional stakeholders, including farmworkers themselves. Similarly, a longer timeline may have allowed for more key informant interviews and focus groups therefore being inclusive of additional perspectives on the selected topics.

As Mixteco is not a written language, and there was only one data collector able to translate and administer the survey in Mixteco, response rates among monolingual Mixteco speakers may have been affected. Due to having just one Mixteco speaker, the data collected may have missed out on additional Mixteco participation, as well as other indigenous language speakers for which the project did not have interpretation. The FNA data may have also been impacted by limitations in the comprehension of the questions on the part of the participants.

Very few migrant farmworkers were identified by the survey. Due to the nature of migrant farm work as well as the impact of weather on available farmwork, caution must be used when drawing conclusions on the usual County migrant farmworker population. There is a possibility due to the colder temperatures and wet conditions causing less farm work, that migrant farmworkers may have been sent home or moved on to other workable areas resulting in fewer migrant workers represented in the data. If the survey were conducted during a period with better weather or high crop harvesting, an increase in migrant farmworker participation may have been observed.

The majority of the FNA surveys were conducted by local government staff. As a marginalized group, farmworkers may have fear when working with government agencies. This could lead to biased or untruthful responses to certain questions. In future surveys, working with trusted partners may help mitigate this concern.

CONCLUSION

The FNA was a successful collaboration between DSS, SBCPHD, community stakeholders, and employers (growers). Our results helped characterize the physical, emotional, and social needs of Santa Barbara County farmworkers and their families during March 2023. The FNA also informed the establishment of the SBCFRC by identifying center scheduling and locations, preferred languages, effective modes of communication, and priority services to be offered. Although the data was a convenience sample, the results presented can be useful in allocating and strengthening resources for farmworkers and further supports the needs being identified by community partners that work closely with the farmworker community.

FIGURES AND TABLES

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHICS OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT PARTICIPANTS IN MARCH 2023, N=2,106

	Frequency	%
Age		
18 to 24 years old	474	23.4
25 to 39 years old	1,028	50.6
40 to 64 years old	505	24.9
65 + years old	23	1.1
Gender		
Female	1,178	57.7
Male	858	42.0
Other	<5	--
Don't Know	<5	--
Refused	0	0.0
Ethnicity*		
Mixteco	1,502	71.3
Triqui	8	0.4
Zapoteco	34	1.6
Other Indigenous Mexican	17	0.8
• Amuzgo	5	
• Imagua	<5	
• Mazatec	<5	
• Nahua	<5	
• Tacuate	<5	
Mexican (not indigenous)	450	21.4
Mexican American	19	0.9
Other Hispanic/Latino/a	35	1.7

• Colombian	<5	
• Hispanic	5	
• Honduran	<5	
• Latino	<5	
• Oaxacan	<5	
• Salvadoran	<5	
• Spanish	6	
• Venezuelan	<5	
None of these	0	0.0
Don't know	5	0.2
Refused	0	0.0
Race of those who did not identify with the above ethnicities*		
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Black or African American	0	0.0
Middle Eastern/North African (MENA)	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (including Filipino)	0	0.0
White	0	0.0
Other	<5	--
Don't know	6	0.3
Refused	0	0.0
Highest Level of Education		
Primary School (ages 6-11)	1,232	61.0
Middle School (ages 12-14)	380	18.8
High School (ages 15-17)	107	5.3
Some College	20	1.0
College degree or higher	11	0.5
Vocational, business, or trade school	0	0.0
Did not go to school	236	11.7
Other	0	0.0
Don't know	18	0.9
Refused	16	0.8
Languages Spoken at Home*		
Spanish	1,200	57.0
English	131	6.2
Mixteco	1,490	70.8
• Alto	402	27.0
• Bajo	550	36.9
• Both	<5	--
• Medio	17	1.1
• Don't Know	5	0.3
Purépecha	0	0.0

Tagalog	<5	--
Triqui	8	0.4
Zapoteco	33	1.6
Other	79	3.8
• Amuzgo	9	0.4
• Imagua	<5	--
• Tacuate	<5	--
Don't know	<5	--
Refused	0	0.0

* Not mutually exclusive

TABLE 2. RESIDENCY AND AGRICULTURE WORK OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT PARTICIPANTS IN MARCH 2023, N=2,106

	Frequency	%
Do you currently live in Santa Barbara County?		
Yes	2,005	99.5
If yes, in what part of the county do you currently live in?		
Santa Maria	1,923	95.9
Guadalupe	30	1.5
Lompoc	7	0.3
Other	5	0.2
Refused	<5	--
No (Out of County)	9	0.5
Don't know	0	0.0
Refused	<5	--
Do you move to different cities depending on the season you or someone in your household works in farmwork/agriculture?		
Yes	308	15.1
No	1,727	84.7
Don't Know	0	0.0
Refused	<5	--

* Not mutually exclusive

TABLE 3. HOUSING AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY PARTICIPANTS IN MARCH 2023, N=2,106

	Frequency	%
Do you have safety concerns regarding your house or apartment?		
Yes	613	30.1
If Yes, what are those concerns?		
• Price of rent	297	48.5
• Criminal activity	86	14.0
• Not enough work to pay rent	60	9.8
• Bad weather conditions	26	4.2
• Home maintenance and repairs	10	1.6

No	1,405	69.0
Don't know	18	0.9
Refused	0	0.0
In the past 12 months, when you or someone in your household worked in farmwork/agriculture, did you have the following available?*		
Access to clean water	1,971	93.6
Portable toilets nearby	1,982	94.1
Breaks	1,995	94.7
Shade from the sun	1,654	78.5
Don't Know	10	0.5
Refused	<5	--
In the past 12 months, have you or someone in your household become sick due to heat or high temperatures while working in farmwork/agriculture?		
Yes	263	12.9
No	1,756	86.3
Don't Know	13	0.6
Refused	<5	--
Do you have some things you wish you could change about farm/agriculture work?		
Yes	477	23.5
If yes, what are the two most important?		
• Better pay	161	33.8
• Abuse and wanting better treatment	38	8.0
• Bathroom cleanliness and availability	24	5.0
• Want more work hours and more work	20	4.2
• Cold clean water availability	19	4.0
• Not getting legal number of breaks or want more breaks	18	3.8
• The heat and more shade	18	3.8
• The hours and the schedule	18	3.8
• Want to change jobs and need help doing so	15	3.1
• Job security and permanent schedule	12	2.5
• Safer work conditions	12	2.5
• Difficulty of the work itself	7	1.5
• Want paid sick days	7	1.5
No	1,451	71.3
Don't Know	103	5.1
Refused	<5	--

* Not mutually exclusive

TABLE 4. HEALTHCARE COVERAGE AND HEALTH CARE ACCESS OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT PARTICIPANTS IN MARCH 2023, N=2,106

	Frequency	%
Do you currently have health insurance that helps pay for medications or to see a doctor (like Medi-Cal, Medicare, Blue Shield, Anthem, or Kaiser)?		
Yes	983	48.3

No	1,048	51.5
Don't Know	5	0.25
Refused	0	0.0
In the past 12 months, has there been a time you haven't had health insurance?		
Yes	623	30.6
If yes, what are the reasons why you did not have any health insurance?*		
Unemployed, I get health insurance through work	57	9.1
Too expensive	174	27.9
Did not need or want	87	14.0
Signing up was too confusing/difficult	124	19.9
Didn't know I needed it	97	15.6
I see a healer or naturalist who doesn't take insurance	18	2.9
Other, please specify:	125	20.1
Not qualified	31	24.8
Lack of information	24	19.2
Have not applied	6	4.8
Insurance does not cover enough (only covers emergency)	6	4.8
Don't know	43	6.9
Refused	45	7.2
No	1,391	68.2
Don't Know	23	1.1
Refused	<5	--
Do you have a spouse and/or children who use your health insurance?		
Yes	991	48.8
No	1,030	50.7
Don't Know	10	0.5
In the last 12 months, was there a time you needed medical care, but did not get it?		
Yes	195	9.7
Why didn't you get the medical care you needed?		
• No insurance or limited insurance	80	41.0
• Too expensive	35	17.9
• Due to fear	6	3.1
No	1,799	89.2
Don't know	19	0.9
Refused	5	0.3
In the last 12 months, was there a time you needed to see a doctor for problems with your mental health, emotions, nerves, or alcohol/drug use, but didn't see a doctor?		
Yes	102	5.0
Why didn't you see a doctor when you needed one?		
• Too expensive	17	16.7
• No insurance or not covered by insurance	12	11.8
• Fear, stress, anxiety	12	11.8
• Didn't know where to go	7	6.9

• Had no help	5	4.9
No	1,846	90.7
Don't Know	82	4.0
Refused	6	0.3
How often do you need someone to help you read instructions, pamphlets, or other written material from someone like an employer or medical provider?		
Never	266	13.1
Rarely	172	8.4
Sometimes	780	38.3
Often	433	21.3
Always	372	18.3
Don't Know	14	0.7
Refused	<5	--

* Not mutually exclusive

TABLE 5. IDENTIFYING NEEDS FOR RESOURCES AMONG SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT PARTICIPANTS IN MARCH 2023, N=2,106

	Frequency	%
If you needed to use the internet, how easy would it be? (Select one)		
Not easy	679	33.4
Somewhat easy	696	34.2
Very easy	291	14.3
I do not use the internet	320	15.7
Don't Know	43	2.1
Refused	<5	--
What social platforms do you prefer?*		
Facebook	1,257	59.7
Instagram	96	4.6
TikTok	131	6.2
Twitter	16	0.8
WhatsApp	796	37.8
Snapchat	21	1.0
YouTube	445	21.1
Other, please specify:	22	1.0
Phone calls and texts	11	0.5
None	342	16.2
Don't Know	79	3.8
Refused	5	0.2
In the past 12 months, was there ever a time that you were unable to:*		
Buy food	1,343	63.8
Pay your rent or mortgage	1,460	69.3
Pay for water, gas, or electricity	1,221	58.0

Pay for your transportation (including bus pass, car, truck, or motorcycle, and auto insurance)	802	38.1
Pay for childcare, including daycare, preschool, babysitter or nanny	534	25.4
Don't Know	81	3.8
Refused	38	1.8
Do you have children under 18 years of age that currently live with you?		
Yes	1,406	69.2
If yes, do they need assistance with:*		
School	550	39.1
Getting healthy food	833	59.2
Health insurance	446	31.7
Anxiety, stress, or depression	111	7.9
Alcohol or drug use	37	2.6
Childcare/After school programs	677	48.2
Safety at home or at school	399	28.4
Other, please specify:	35	2.5
Basic necessities	10	0.7
Language	<5	--
Special help with child	<5	--
Transportation to school	<5	--
Don't Know	93	6.6
Refused	43	3.1
No, I don't have children living with me	592	29.1
Don't Know	32	1.6
Refused	<5	--
Have you had difficulty with programs like Medi-Cal, CalWORKs, CalFresh/SNAP, or WIC?		
Yes	203	10.0
Please describe what was challenging:		
• Application	50	24.6
• Does not qualify	40	19.7
• Language barrier	19	9.4
• Haven't heard back after applying	8	3.9
• Issue with benefits	8	3.9
No, I have not had difficulty	1,292	63.5
No, I have not tried to sign-up for these programs	450	22.1
Don't Know	66	3.2
Refused	24	1.2
In the last 12 months, has anyone in your household needed assistance with:		
Safety, pesticide safety, pay, and/or sick leave at work		
Yes	655	32.3
No	1,322	65.2
Don't Know	46	2.3

Refused	<5	--
Getting a new job		
Yes	1,067	52.5
No	951	46.8
Don't Know	14	0.7
Refused	<5	--
Learning English or Spanish; or going to school		
Yes	1,133	56.0
No	872	43.1
Don't Know	17	0.8
Refused	<5	--
Learning about spending and saving		
Yes	1,010	49.9
No	978	48.3
Don't Know	34	1.7
Refused	<5	--
Completing your taxes		
Yes	1,066	52.6
No	932	46.0
Don't Know	28	1.4
Refused	<5	--
Paying for rent, water, gas, or electricity		
Yes	1,491	73.5
No	526	25.9
Don't Know	10	0.5
Refused	<5	--
Finding housing		
Yes	1,022	50.5
No	988	48.8
Don't Know	13	0.7
Refused	<5	--
Food, clothing, laundry, or household goods		
Yes	1,339	66.0
No	674	33.2
Don't Know	14	0.7
Refused	<5	--
Finding a doctor or dentist		
Yes	983	48.6
No	1,029	50.9
Don't Know	10	0.5
Refused	<5	--
Help seeing a doctor, like: a ride, someone to watch your children, or someone to translate		

Yes	949	46.9
No	1,073	53.0
Don't Know	0	0.0
Refused	<5	--
Citizenship or immigration services		
Yes	840	41.3
No	1,163	57.2
Don't Know	27	1.3
Refused	<5	--
Getting help with anxiety, stress, depression, or alcohol or drug use		
Yes	560	27.6
No	1,443	71.2
Don't Know	23	1.13
Refused	<5	--

TABLE 6. OPINIONS ON THE FARMWORKER RESOURCE CENTER BY SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT PARTICIPANTS IN MARCH 2023, N=2,106

	Frequency	%
Would you prefer to access the mobile office during the week and/or weekend?*		
During the week (Monday-Friday)	688	32.7
What days would you prefer?*		
Monday	412	19.6
Tuesday	353	16.8
Wednesday	397	18.9
Thursday	365	17.3
Friday	445	21.1
Don't know	21	1.0
Refused	0	0.0
What hours do you prefer to access the mobile office during the week?*		
Early Morning (5am-8am)	57	8.3
Morning (8am-12pm)	224	32.6
Afternoon (12pm-5pm)	322	46.8
Evening (5pm-8pm)	276	40.1
Don't know	10	1.5
Refused	0	0.0
During the weekend (Saturday-Sunday)	1,462	69.4
What days would you prefer?*		
Saturday	1,078	51.2
Sunday	846	40.2
Don't know	<5	--
Refused	<5	--
What hours do you prefer to access the mobile office during the weekend?*		

Early Morning (5am-8am)	46	3.1
Morning (8am-12pm)	553	37.8
Afternoon (12pm-5pm)	904	61.8
Evening (5pm-8pm)	216	14.8
Don't know	0	0.0
Refused	0	0.0
Don't Know	52	2.5
Refused	<5	--
How would you prefer to communicate with the mobile office?*		
In-person	1,514	71.9
Email	94	4.5
Text	349	16.6
Speaking over the phone	856	40.6
Using a chat app like WhatsApp or Facebook Messenger	158	7.5
Other	<5	--
Don't Know	0	0.0
Refused	<5	--
Where would be the most convenient place for the mobile office to be?*		
Close to home	1,407	66.8
Close to work	320	15.2
Near church	352	16.7
Near grocery stores	646	30.7
Near a health clinic	305	14.5
Other, please specify:	69	3.3
Park or near a park	27	1.3
School or near a school	13	0.6
Don't Know	62	2.9
Refused	<5	--

* Not mutually exclusive

TABLE 7. COMMUNITY SUPPORT AMONG THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT PARTICIPANTS IN MARCH 2023, N=2,106

	Frequency	%
Do you have friends, family, or other people who help you when you need it?		
Yes	1,305	64.7
No	710	35.2
Don't Know	0	0.0
Refused	<5	--
What do you like best about your community including the people you work with?		
• Work	569	27.0
• Everything	251	11.9

• People/community	248	11.8
• Resources	87	4.1
• Place	57	2.7
• Support	18	0.9

TABLE 8. FEEDBACK FROM THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT PARTICIPANTS IN MARCH 2023, N=2,106

	Frequency	%
Is there anything else you would like to share with us?		
• Thank you/positive comment	57	2.7
• General Help	28	1.3
• Better pay/benefits	23	1.1
• Medical or Health Insurance	20	0.9
• Need for more jobs/work	19	0.9
• Rental Assistance/Housing Issues	16	0.8
• More information	14	0.7
• Work improvements	12	0.6
• Translation Services	10	0.5
• Law and Immigration	7	0.3
• Listen to Needs	7	0.3

TABLE 9. AGE BY HOW OFTEN DO YOU NEED SOMEONE TO HELP YOU READ INSTRUCTIONS, PAMPHLETS, OR OTHER, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=2,022

	Never/Rarely		Sometimes		Often/Always		Don't Know		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
18 to 24 years old	96	20.3	175	37.1	197	41.7	<5	--	0	0.0	472
25 to 39 years old	219	21.4	389	38.0	407	39.8	8	0.8	<5	--	1024
40 to 64 years old	117	23.3	205	40.8	180	35.8	<5	--	0	0.0	503
65 + years old	<5	--	6	26.1	15	65.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	23
Total	434	21.5	755	38.3	799	39.5	13	0.6	<5	--	2022

TABLE 10. AGE BY IF YOU NEEDED TO USE THE INTERNET, HOW EASY WOULD IT BE, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=2,017

	Not Easy		Somewhat Easy		Very Easy		I do not use the internet		Don't Know		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
18 to 24 years old	152	32.2	159	33.7	77	16.3	74	15.7	10	2.1	0	0.0	472
25 to 39 years old	343	33.6	354	34.7	147	14.4	149	14.6	25	2.5	<5	--	1021
40 to 64 years old	169	33.7	173	34.5	61	12.2	90	18.0	7	1.4	<5	--	501
65 + years old	10	43.5	5	21.7	<5	--	<5	17.4	<5	--	0	0.0	23
Total	674	33.4	691	34.3	288	14.3	317	15.7	43	2.1	<5	--	2017

TABLE 11. AGE BY DO YOU HAVE FRIENDS, FAMILY, OR OTHER PEOPLE WHO HELP YOU WHEN YOU NEED IT, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=2,003

	Yes		No		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
18 to 24 years old	322	68.8	146	31.2	0	0.0	468
25 to 39 years old	651	64.2	360	35.5	<5	--	1014
40 to 64 years old	311	62.5	187	37.6	0	0.0	498
65 + years old	12	52.2	11	47.8	0	0.0	23
Total	1296	16.7	704	35.2	<5	--	2003

TABLE 12. AGE BY RESOURCE NEEDS, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=2,004

	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
18 to 24 years old	424	90.4	45	9.6	469
25 to 39 years old	907	89.7	104	10.3	1011
40 to 64 years old	466	93.0	35	7.0	501
65 + years old	23	100.0	--	--	23
Total	1820	90.82	184	9.2	2004

TABLE 13. INDIGENOUS BY HOW OFTEN DO YOU NEED SOMEONE TO HELP YOU READ INSTRUCTIONS, PAMPHLETS, OR OTHER WRITTEN MATERIAL FROM SOMEONE LIKE AN EMPLOYER OR MEDICAL PROVIDER, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=2,030

	Never/Rarely		Sometimes		Often/Always		Don't know		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Indigenous	254	16.3	579	37.3	707	45.5	13	0.8	<5	--	1554
Not Indigenous	183	38.5	197	41.4	95	20.0	<5	--	0	0.0	476
Total	437	21.5	776	38.2	802	39.5	14	0.7	<5	--	2030

TABLE 14. INDIGENOUS BY IF YOU NEEDED TO USE THE INTERNET, HOW EASY WOULD IT BE, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=2,025

	Not Easy		Somewhat Easy		Very Easy		I do not use the internet		Don't Know		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Indigenous	565	36.4	500	32.2	168	10.8	277	17.8	40	2.6	<5	--	1553
Not Indigenous	112	23.7	190	40.3	123	26.1	43	9.1	<5	--	<5	--	472
Total	677	33.4	690	34.1	291	14.4	320	15.8	43	2.1	<5	--	2025

TABLE 15. INDIGENOUS BY NEEDS OF FOOD, CLOTHING, LAUNDRY OR HOUSEHOLD GOODS, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=2,020

	Yes		No		Don't Know		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Indigenous	1069	69.2	464	30.0	12	0.8	<5	--	1546
Not Indigenous	264	55.7	208	43.9	<5	--	0	0.0	474

Total	1333	66.0	672	33.3	14	0.7	<5	--	2020
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TABLE 16. PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION OR LESS BY HOW OFTEN DO YOU NEED SOMEONE TO HELP YOU READ INSTRUCTIONS, PAMPHLETS, OR OTHER WRITTEN MATERIAL FROM SOMEONE LIKE AN EMPLOYER OR MEDICAL PROVIDER, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=1,980

	Never/Rarely		Sometimes		Often/Always		Don't Know		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Primary School Education or Less	238	16.3	549	37.5	666	45.5	12	0.8	0	0.0	1465
Greater than Primary School Education	193	37.5	214	41.6	107	20.8	0	0.0	<5	--	515
Total	431	21.8	763	38.5	773	39.0	12	0.6	<5	--	1980

TABLE 17. PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION OR LESS BY IF YOU NEEDED TO USE THE INTERNET HOW EASY WOULD IT BE, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=1,976

	Not Easy		Somewhat Easy		Very Easy		I do not use the internet		Don't Know		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Primary School Education or Less	524	35.8	477	32.6	156	10.7	267	18.3	38	2.6	<5	--	1463
Greater than Primary School Education	134	26.1	199	38.8	130	25.3	43	8.4	<5	--	<5	--	513
Total	658	33.3	676	34.2	286	14.5	310	15.7	42	2.1	<5	--	1976

TABLE 18. PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION OR LESS BY DO YOU HAVE FRIENDS, FAMILY, OR OTHER PEOPLE WHO HELP YOU WHEN YOU NEED IT, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=1,961

	Yes		No		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Primary School Education or Less	881	60.7	568	39.2	<5	--	1451
Greater than Primary School Education	384	75.3	125	24.5	<5	--	510
Total	1265	64.5	693	35.3	<5	--	1961

TABLE 19. PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION OR LESS BY ANY RESOURCE NEEDS, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=1,963

	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Primary School Education or Less	1368	93.9	89	6.1	1457
Greater than Primary School Education	413	81.6	93	18.4	506
Total	1781	90.7	182	9.3	1963

TABLE 20. LANGUAGE BY DO YOU CURRENTLY HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE THAT HELPS PAY FOR MEDICATIONS OR TO SEE A DOCTOR*, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=2,015

	Yes		No		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Mixteco (exclusively)	344	42.0	473	57.7	<5	--	820
Spanish*	565	52.8	503	47.0	<5	--	1070
English*	65	52	60	48.0	0	0.0	125
Total	974	48.3	1036	51.4	5	0.3	2015

* Not mutually exclusive

TABLE 21. LANGUAGE BY HOW OFTEN DO YOU NEED SOMEONE TO HELP YOU READ INSTRUCTIONS, PAMPHLETS, OR OTHER*, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=2,017

	Never/Rarely		Sometimes		Often/Always		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Mixteco (exclusively)	113	13.8	277	33.7	422	51.3	9	1.1	822
Spanish*	259	24.2	448	41.9	358	33.5	5	0.5	1070
English*	61	48.8	47	37.6	17	13.6	<5	--	125
Total	433	21.5	772	38.3	797	39.5	14	0.7	2017

* Not mutually exclusive

TABLE 22. LANGUAGE BY IF YOU NEEDED TO USE THE INTERNET, HOW EASY WOULD IT BE*, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=2,012

	Not easy		Somewhat easy		Very easy		I do not use the internet		Don't know		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Mixteco (exclusively)	302	36.7	245	29.8	76	9.3	171	20.8	26	3.2	<5	--	822
Spanish*	344	32.3	389	36.5	173	16.2	140	13.1	17	1.6	<5	--	1065
English*	26	20.8	52	41.6	41	32.8	6	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	125
Total	672	33.4	686	34.1	290	14.4	617	15.8	43	2.1	<5	--	2012

* Not mutually exclusive

TABLE 23. LANGUAGE BY DO YOU HAVE FRIENDS, FAMILY, OR OTHER PEOPLE WHO HELP YOU WHEN YOU NEED IT DOCTOR*, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT, N=1,997

	Yes		No		Refused		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Mixteco (exclusively)	478	58.9	331	40.8	<5	--	811
Spanish*	721	67.9	340	32.0	<5	--	1062
English*	95	76.6	29	23.4	<5	--	124
Total	1294	64.8	700	35.1	<5	--	1997

* Not mutually exclusive

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APPENDIX I: POPULATION ESTIMATES – SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

United States[®]
Census
Bureau

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All Tables Maps Pages Microdata










County

Santa Barbara County, California

Santa Barbara County, California has 2,735.1 square miles of land area and is the 21st largest county in California by total area. Santa Barbara County, California is bordered by Ventura County, California, Kern County, California, and San Luis Obispo County, California.

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// United States / California / Santa Barbara County, California

 Populations and People Total Population 448,229 <i>P1 2020 Decennial Census</i>	 Income and Poverty Median Household Income \$84,846 <i>S1901 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates</i>
 Education Bachelor's Degree or Higher 36.3% <i>S1501 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates</i>	 Employment Employment Rate 56.7% <i>DP03 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates</i>
 Housing Total Housing Units 158,279 <i>H1 2020 Decennial Census</i>	 Health Without Health Care Coverage 8.8% <i>S2701 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates</i>
 Business and Economy Total Employer Establishments 11,977 <i>CB2000CBP 2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns</i>	 Families and Living Arrangements Total Households 150,550 <i>DP02 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates</i>
 Race and Ethnicity Hispanic or Latino (of any race) 210,584 <i>P2 2020 Decennial Census</i>	

https://data.census.gov/profile/Santa_Barbara_County,_California?g=050XX00US06083

Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over for Santa Barbara County - Census Data

	Santa Barbara County, California	
	Total	
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	48,884	±3,910
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	20,337	±2,761
Other services, except public administration	9,017	±1,611
Public administration	10,476	±2,003
PERCENT ALLOCATED		
Industry	17.9%	(X)

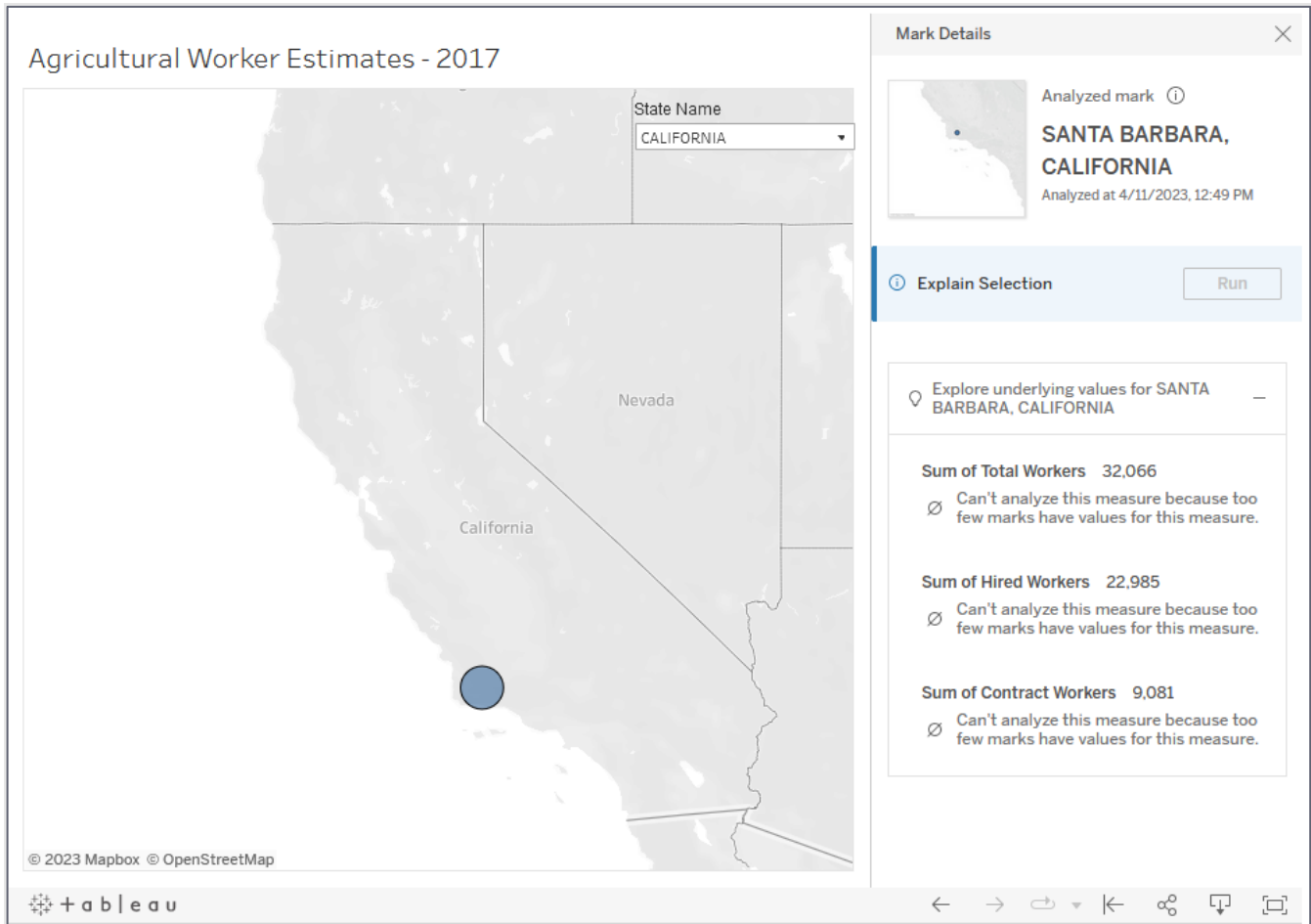
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<https://data.census.gov/table?q=industry+in+Santa+Barbara+cOunty&tid=ACSST1Y2021.S2405>

National Center for Farmworker Health

The National Center for Farmworker Health developed a standardized methodology in collaboration with Dr. Susan Gabbard of JBS International for estimating the number of crop production and animal production workers in any county in the U.S. using the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Census of Agriculture.

The map below displays the 2017 estimates of the number of contract and directly hired workers by county (you can hover over a circle to view the estimates and more details). These numbers are threshold numbers of workers only and could be affected by current weather conditions, labor policies, etc.



<http://www.ncfh.org/number-of-ag-workers.html>

Full Farmworker Needs Assessment Survey in English and Spanish

Farmworker Needs Assessment Survey

March 2023

Prepared by: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department

Farmworker Needs Assessment Survey Questions

1. Have you or someone in your household worked in farm or agriculture work within the past 12 months?
 - Yes *(Continue to question 2)*
 - No
 - i. *Thank them for their time, do not start survey*
2. Are you 18 years of age or older?
 - Yes *(Continue to question 3)*
 - No
 - i. *Thank them for their time, do not start survey*
3. Have you previously taken the Farmworker Survey Interview in the month of March 2023?
 - Yes
 - i. *Thank them for their time, do not start survey*
 - No *(Continue to question 4)*

Interviewer: Read consent script then ask:

4. Do you agree to take this survey?
 - Yes
 - i. *Continue with survey and inform the client that we will provide a \$10 gift card for taking the survey.*
 - No
 - i. *Thank them for their time, do not start survey*
5. *Interviewer: Indicate what language you will conduct the survey in:*
 - English*
 - Spanish*
 - Mixteco*
 - Other: _____*
6. *Interviewer: How is this questionnaire being completed?*
 - In-person*
 - Over the phone*
 - Other: _____*

Interviewer: For the rest of the survey, read aloud responses “Yes” and “No.” Do not read aloud “Don’t know” or “Refused.” If respondent ‘does not know’ or ‘refuses’, then mark those options.

Demographics

7. How old are you (in years)?
 - Fill in the blank: _____
 - Don’t know*
 - Refused*
8. What is your gender? *(Select one)*
 - Male
 - Female
 - Other, please specify: _____

- *Don't know*
 - *Refused*
9. Do you identify as any of the following (*Interviewer: Read options, check all that apply*):
- Mixtec
 - Triqui
 - Zapotec
 - Other Indigenous Mexican, please specify: _____
 - Mexican (not indigenous)
 - Mexican American
 - Other Hispanic/Latino/a, please specify: _____
 - None of these
 - Don't know*
 - Refused*

Interviewer: If question 9 was answered from the list (not including None of these, Don't Know, or Refused), skip Question 10.

10. Are you? (*Interviewer: read options and check all that apply*)
- American Indian or Alaskan Native
 - Asian
 - Black or African American
 - Middle Eastern/North African (MENA)
 - Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (including Filipino)
 - White
 - Other, please specify: _____
 - Don't know*
 - Refused*
11. What is the highest grade of education you have completed? (*Select one*)
- Primary School (ages 6 - 11)
 - Middle School (ages 12 - 14)
 - High School (ages 15 - 17)
 - Some College
 - College degree or higher
 - Vocational, business, or trade school
 - Other, please specify: _____
 - *Don't know*
 - *Refused*

12. What languages do you and your family use at home? (*Interviewer: Do not read response options, select all that apply from the following*)
- Spanish
 - English
 - Mixtec
 - Which kind of Mixteco (for example: alto, bajo)? _____
 - Purépecha
 - Tagalog
 - Triqui
 - Zapotec
 - Other, please specify: _____
 - Don't know*

Refused

13. Do you currently live in Santa Barbara County?

○ Yes: In what part of the county do you currently live in? (*Interviewer: Do not read response options, select one from the following*)

- Buellton
- Carpinteria
- Goleta
- Guadalupe
- Lompoc
- Los Alamos
- Montecito
- New Cuyama/Cuyama
- Orcutt
- Santa Barbara
- Santa Maria
- Santa Ynez
- Solvang
- Other, please specify: _____
- *Don't know*
- *Refused*

○ No, in what county do you live in? Fill in the blank:

- _____
- *Don't know*
 - *Refused*

14. Do you move to different cities depending on the season you or someone in your household works in farmwork/agriculture? (*Select one*)

- Yes
- No
- *Don't know*
- *Refused*

15. Do you or someone in your household currently work at a farm/agriculture job in Santa Barbara County?

○ Yes: In what part of the county is the farm/agriculture job located in? (*Interviewer: Do not read response options and select all that apply.*)

- Buellton
- Carpinteria
- Goleta
- Guadalupe
- Lompoc
- Los Alamos
- Montecito
- New Cuyama/Cuyama
- Orcutt
- Santa Barbara
- Santa Maria
- Santa Ynez
- Solvang

- Other, please specify: _____
- Don't know*
- Refused*
- No, in what county is the farm/agriculture job located in? Fill in the blank:

- Currently I/we are not working a farm/agriculture job
- Don't know*
- Refused*

Interviewer: We are now going to ask more specific questions about your experiences.

Housing

16. Do you have safety concerns regarding your house or apartment? (*Select one*)

- Yes
 - i. If Yes, what are those concerns?

- No
- Don't know*
- Refused*

Working Conditions

17. In the past 12 months, when you or someone in your household worked in farmwork/agriculture, did you have the following available? (*Interviewer: Check all that apply*)

- Access to clean water
- Portable toilets nearby
- Breaks
- Shade from the sun
- Don't know*
- Refused*

18. In the past 12 months, have you or someone in your household become sick due to heat or high temperatures while working in farmwork/agriculture? (*Select one*)

- Yes
- No
- Don't know*
- Refused*

19. Do you have some things you wish you could change about farm/agriculture work? (*Select one*)

- Yes,
 - i. If yes, what are the two most important? Fill in the blank:

- No
- Don't know*
- Refused*

Healthcare Coverage

20. Do you currently have health insurance that helps pay for medications or to see a doctor (like Medi-Cal, Medicare, Blue Shield, Anthem, or Kaiser)? *(Select one)*

- Yes
- No
- Don't know*
- Refused*

21. In the past 12 months, has there been a time you haven't had health insurance? *(Select one)*

- Yes
 - i. *If yes, Interviewer ask: What are the reasons why you did not have any health insurance? (Check all that apply)*
 - Unemployed, I get health insurance through work
 - Too expensive
 - Did not need or want
 - Signing up was too confusing/difficult
 - Didn't know I needed it
 - I see a healer or naturalist who doesn't take insurance
 - Other, please specify: _____
 - Don't know*
 - Refused*
- No
- Don't know*
- Refused*

22. Do you have a spouse and/or children who use your health insurance? *(Select one)*

- Yes
- No
- Don't know*
- Refused*

Health Care

23. In the last 12 months, was there a time you needed medical care, but did not get it? *(Select one)*

- Yes
 - If yes, Interviewer ask: Why didn't you get the medical care you needed?*

 - Don't know*
 - Refused*
- No
- Don't know*
- Refused*

24. In the last 12 months, was there a time you needed to see a doctor for problems with your mental health, emotions, nerves, or alcohol/drug use, but didn't see a doctor? *(Select one)*

- Yes
 - If yes, Interviewer ask: Why didn't you see a doctor when you needed one?*

 - Don't know*

- *Refused*
- No
- *Don't know*
- *Refused*

25. How often do you need someone to help you read instructions, pamphlets, or other written material from someone like an employer or medical provider? (*Select one*)

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always
- *Don't know*
- *Refused*

Resources

26. If you needed to use the internet, how easy would it be? (*Select one*)

- Not easy
- Somewhat easy
- Very easy
- I do not use the internet
- *Don't know*
- *Refused*

27. What social platforms do you prefer (*Select all that apply*)?

- Facebook
- Instagram
- TikTok
- Twitter
- WhatsApp
- Snap Chat
- You Tube
- None
- Other, please specify: _____
- Don't know*
- Refused*

28. In the past 12 months, was there ever a time that you were unable to: (*Select all that apply*)

- Buy food
- Pay your rent or mortgage
- Pay for water, gas, or electricity
- Pay for your transportation (including bus pass, car, truck, or motorcycle, and auto insurance)
- Pay for childcare, including daycare, preschool, babysitter or nanny
- Don't know*
- Refused*

29. Do you have children under 18 years of age that currently live with you? (*Select one*)

- Yes. *If yes, Interviewer asks: Do they need assistance with (Select all that apply):*
- School

- Getting healthy food
- Health insurance
- Anxiety, stress, or depression
- Alcohol or drug use
- Childcare/After school programs
- Safety at home or at school
- Other, please specify: _____
- Don't know*
- Refused*
- No, I don't have children living with me
- Don't know*
- Refused*

30. Have you had difficulty with programs like Medi-Cal, CalWorks, CalFresh/SNAP, or WIC? (Select one)

- Yes. *If yes, Interviewer asks:* Please describe what was challenging:

- No, I have not had difficulty
- No, I have not tried to sign-up for these programs
- Don't know*
- Refused*

31. The next questions are about you and those who currently live with you. In the last 12 months, has anyone in your household needed assistance with - Please respond yes or no to the following:

Interviewer: If respondent does not know or refuses, mark those options.

Read each row below, mark response to the right	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
Safety, pesticide safety, pay, and/or sick leave at work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Getting a new job	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Learning English or Spanish; or going to school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Learning about spending and saving	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Completing your taxes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Paying for rent, water, gas, or electricity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Finding housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food, clothing, laundry, or household goods	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Finding a doctor or dentist	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Help seeing a doctor, like: a ride, someone to watch your children, or someone to translate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Citizenship or immigration services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Getting help with anxiety, stress, depression, or alcohol or drug use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Santa Barbara County Resource Center

Interviewer: Santa Barbara County is creating a resource office to help farmworkers and their families. This mobile office will be a van with people available to help you. The next questions are about the mobile resource office.

32. Would you prefer to access the mobile office during the week and/or weekend? (*Select all that apply*)

During the week (Monday-Friday)

i. What days would you prefer? *Interviewer: Do not read options, select all from below:*

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Don't know*
- Refused*

ii. What hours do you prefer to access the mobile office? (*Check all that apply*)

- Early Morning (5am-8am)
- Morning (8am-12pm)
- Afternoon (12pm-5pm)
- Evening (5pm-8pm)
- Don't know*
- Refused*

During the weekend (Saturday-Sunday)

i. What days would you prefer? *Interviewer: Do not read options, select all from below:*

- Saturday
- Sunday
- Don't know*
- Refused*

ii. What hours do you prefer to access the mobile office? (*Check all that apply*)

- Early Morning (5am-8am)
- Morning (8am-12pm)
- Afternoon (12pm-5pm)
- Evening (5pm-8pm)
- Don't know*
- Refused*

Don't know

Refused

33. How would you prefer to communicate with the mobile office? (*Check all that apply*)

In-person

- Email
- Text
- Speaking over the phone
- Using a chat app like WhatsApp or Facebook Messenger
- Other, please specify:

-
- Don't know*
 - Refused*

34. Where would be the most convenient place for the mobile office to be? *(Check all that apply)*

- Close to home
- Close to work
- Near church
- Near grocery stores
- Near a health clinic
- Other, please specify:

-
- Don't know*
 - Refused*

Interviewer: We are almost done, just a couple more questions.

35. Do you have friends, family, or other people who help you when you need it? *(Select one)*

- Yes
- No
- Don't know*
- Refused*

36. What do you like best about your community including the people you work with?

37. We have reached the end of the survey. Is there anything else you would like to share with us?

Interviewer: Thank the client and remember to give client the GIFT CARD or get a MAILING ADDRESS to send them the gift card.

If in-person and other household members present, ask client: "Are there other adults in the family that would like to take the survey?"

La Encuesta de Evaluación de Necesidades de los Trabajadores de campo y agricultura

- 1) ¿Usted o alguien en su hogar ha trabajado en el campo/agricultura en los últimos 12 meses?
 - Sí (Continuar a la pregunta 2)
 - No
 - i) *Agradézcales por su tiempo, no inicie la encuesta*
- 2) ¿Tiene 18 años o más?
 - Sí (Continuar a la pregunta 3)
 - No
 - i) *Agradézcales por su tiempo, no inicie la encuesta*
- 3) ¿Previamente ha completado la entrevista de la encuesta de trabajadores de campo/agricultura en el mes de marzo del 2023?
 - Sí
 - i) *Agradézcales por su tiempo, no inicie la encuesta*
 - No (Continuar a la pregunta 4)

Entrevistador: Lea el script (guion) de consentimiento y luego pregunte:

- 4) ¿Está de acuerdo en realizar esta encuesta?
 - Sí
 - i) *Continuar con la encuesta e informe al cliente que le daremos una tarjeta de regalo de \$ 10 por realizar la encuesta.*
 - No
 - i) *Agradézcales por su tiempo, no inicie la encuesta*
- 5) *Entrevistador: Indique en qué idioma realizará la encuesta:*
 - Inglés
 - Español
 - Mixteco
 - Otro: _____
- 6) *Entrevistador: ¿Cómo está completando este cuestionario?*
 - En persona
 - Por teléfono
 - Otro: _____

Entrevistador: Para el resto de la encuesta, lea en voz alta las respuestas "Sí" y "No". No lea en voz alta "No sé" o "Rechazado". Si el encuestado "no sabe" o "se niega", marque esas opciones.

Demografía

- 7) ¿Qué edad tiene (en años)?
 - Rellene el espacio en blanco: _____

- *No sé*
 - *Me niego*
- 8) ¿Cuál es tu género? (*Seleccione uno*)
- Masculino
 - Femenino
 - Otro, por favor especifique: _____
 - *No sé*
 - *Me niego*
- 9) ¿Se identifica como alguno de los siguientes (*Entrevistador: Lea las opciones, marque todas las que correspondan*):
- Mixteco
 - Triqui
 - Zapoteco
 - Otro grupo indígena mexicano, por favor especifique: _____
 - Mexicano (no indígena)
 - Mexicano-Americano
 - Otro tipo de hispano/latino, por favor especifique: _____
 - No sé*
 - Me niego*

Entrevistador: Si la pregunta 9 fue respondida de la lista (sin incluir No sé o Me niego), salte la Pregunta 10.

- 10) ¿Es usted? (*Entrevistador: lea las opciones y marque todas las que correspondan*)
- Nativo Americano o Nativo de Alaska
 - Asiático
 - Negro o Afroamericano
 - Medio Oriente/Norteafricano
 - Nativo de Hawái o de las Islas del Pacífico (incluyendo Filipino)
 - Blanco
 - Otro, por favor especifique: _____
 - No sé*
 - Me niego*
- 11) ¿Cuál es el grado más alto de educación que ha completado? (*Seleccione uno*)
- Escuela primaria (de 6 a 11 años)
 - Escuela secundaria (de 12 a 14 años)
 - Escuela preparatoria (de 15 a 17 años)
 - Algo de universidad
 - Título universitario o superior
 - Escuela profesional técnica, de negocios o de oficios
 - Otro, por favor especifique: _____
 - *No sé*
 - *Me niego*

12) ¿Qué idiomas usan usted y su familia en casa? (*Entrevistador: No lea las opciones de respuesta, seleccione todas las que correspondan de las siguientes*)

- Español
- Inglés
- Mixteco
- ¿Qué tipo de Mixteco (Por ejemplo: alto, bajo)? _____
- Purépecha
- Tagalo
- Triqui
- Zapoteco
- Otro, por favor especifique: _____
- No sé*
- Me niego*

13) ¿Actualmente vive en el condado de Santa Bárbara?

- Sí: ¿En qué parte del condado vive ahora? (*Entrevistador: No lea las opciones de respuesta, seleccione una de las siguientes*)
 - Buellton
 - Carpintería
 - Goleta
 - Guadalupe
 - Lompoc
 - Los Álamos
 - Montecito
 - New Cuyama/Cuyama
 - Orcutt
 - Santa Bárbara
 - Santa María
 - Santa Ynez
 - Solvang
 - Otro, por favor especifique: _____
 - *No sé*
 - *Me niego*
- No, ¿en qué condado vive? Rellene el espacio en blanco: _____
- *No sé*
- *Me niego*

14) ¿Se muda a diferentes ciudades dependiendo de la temporada en que usted o alguien en su hogar trabaje en el campo/agricultura? (*Seleccione uno*)

- Sí
- No
- *No sé*
- *Me niego*

15) ¿Usted o alguien de su familia trabaja actualmente en un trabajo de campo/agricultura en el condado de Santa Bárbara?

- Sí: ¿En qué parte del condado se encuentra el trabajo de campo/agricultura?
(Entrevistador: No lea las opciones de respuesta y seleccione todas las que correspondan.)
 - Buellton
 - Carpintería
 - Goleta
 - Guadalupe
 - Lompoc
 - Los Álamos
 - Montecito
 - New Cuyama /Cuyama
 - Orcutt
 - Santa Bárbara
 - Santa María
 - Santa Ynez
 - Solvang
 - Otro, por favor especifique: _____
- No, ¿en qué condado se encuentra el trabajo de campo/agricultura? Rellene el espacio en blanco: _____
- Actualmente yo/nosotros no estoy/estamos trabajando en un trabajo de campo/agricultura
- No sé
- Me niego

Entrevistador: Ahora vamos a hacer preguntas más específicas sobre sus experiencias.

Vivienda

16) ¿Está preocupado/a de la seguridad de su casa o apartamento? (Seleccione uno)

- Sí
 - i) En caso de sí, ¿Cuáles son esas preocupaciones?

- No
- No sé
- Me niego

Condiciones de trabajo

17) En los últimos 12 meses, ¿Cuándo usted o alguien en su hogar trabajo en el campo/agricultura, ¿tubo lo siguiente disponible? (Entrevistador: Marque todo lo que corresponda)

- Acceso a agua potable
- Baños portátiles cercanos
- Descansos
- Sombra (del sol)
- No sé

Me niego

18) En los últimos 12 meses, ¿usted o alguien en su hogar se ha enfermado debido al calor o las altas temperaturas mientras trabajaba en el campo/agricultura? (*Seleccione uno*)

Sí

No

No sé

Me niego

19) ¿Tiene algunas cosas que desearía poder cambiar sobre el trabajo en el campo/agricultura?

Sí

i) En caso de sí, ¿cuáles son las dos más importantes? Rellene el espacio en blanco: _____

No

No sé

Me niego

Cobertura de atención médica

20) ¿Actualmente tiene un seguro médico que ayuda a pagar medicamentos o a ver un médico (como Medi-Cal, Medicare, Blue Shield, Anthem o Kaiser)? (*Seleccione uno*)

Sí

No

No sé

Me niego

21) En los últimos 12 meses, ¿ha habido algún tiempo en que no haya tenido cobertura de seguro médico? (*Seleccione uno*)

Sí

i) *En caso de sí, el entrevistador pregunta: ¿Cuáles son las razones por las que no tenía ningún seguro médico? (Marque todo lo que corresponda)*

(1) Desempleado, obtengo seguro de salud a través del trabajo

(2) Demasiado caro

(3) No necesitaba ni quería

(4) Registrarse fue demasiado confuso/difícil

(5) No sabía que lo necesitaba

(6) Veo a un curandero/sanador o naturalista que no toma seguro

(7) Otro, por favor especifique: _____

(8) *No sé*

(9) *Me niego*

No

No sé

Me niego

22) ¿Tiene una pareja (esposo/a) y/o hijos que usan su seguro médico? (*Seleccione uno*)

Sí

No

No sé

- *Me niego*

Atención médica

23) En los últimos 12 meses, ¿hubo un momento en que necesitó atención médica, pero no la recibió? (*Seleccione uno*)

- Sí
 - *En caso de sí, el entrevistador pregunta: ¿Por qué no recibió la atención médica que necesitaba?* _____

- *No sé*
- *Me niego*

- No
- *No sé*
- *Me niego*

24) En los últimos 12 meses, ¿hubo algún momento en que necesitó ver a un médico por problemas con su salud mental, emociones, nervios o consumo de alcohol/drogas, pero no vio a un médico? (*Seleccione uno*)

- Sí
 - *En caso de sí, el entrevistador pregunta: ¿Por qué no vio a un médico cuando lo necesitaba?* _____

- *No sé*
- *Me niego*

- No
- *No sé*
- *Me niego*

25) ¿Qué tan seguido necesita que alguien le ayude a leer instrucciones, folletos u otro material escrito de alguien como un empleador o proveedor médico? (*Seleccione uno*)

- Nunca
- Raramente
- A veces
- Frecuentemente
- Siempre
- *No sé*
- *Me niego*

Recursos

26) Si necesitara usar el Internet, ¿qué tan fácil sería para usted? (*Seleccione uno*)

- Nada fácil
- Algo fácil
- Muy fácil

- No uso el internet
- *No sé*
- *Me niego*

27) ¿Qué red social prefiere (*seleccione todas las que correspondan*)?

- Facebook
- Instagram
- Tik Tok
- Twitter
- WhatsApp
- Snap Chat
- You Tube
- Otra, especifique: _____
- Ninguna
- No sé*
- Me niego*

28) En los últimos 12 meses, ¿hubo alguna vez en que no pudo: (*Seleccione todas las que correspondan*)

- Comprar comida
- Pagar su renta o hipoteca
- Pagar el agua, el gas o la electricidad
- Pagar su transporte (incluyendo pase de autobús, coche, camioneta, o motocicleta, y aseguranza de auto)
- Pagar el cuidado de niños, incluyendo guardería, preescolar, babysitter o niñera
- No sé*
- Me niego*

29) ¿Tiene hijos menores de 18 años que actualmente viven con usted? (*Seleccione uno*)

- Sí. *En caso de sí, el entrevistador pregunta: ¿Necesitan ayuda con (Seleccione todas las que correspondan):*
 - Escuela
 - Obteniendo alimentos saludables
 - Seguro médico
 - Ansiedad, estrés o depresión
 - Uso de alcohol o drogas
 - Cuidado de niños/Programas después de escuela
 - Seguridad en el hogar o en la escuela
 - Otro, especifique: _____
- No sé*
- Me niego*
- No, no tengo hijos viviendo conmigo
- No sé*
- Me niego*

30) ¿Ha tenido dificultades con programas como Medi-Cal, CalWorks, CalFresh o WIC? (*Seleccione uno*)

Sí. En caso de sí, el entrevistador pregunta: Por favor, describa lo que fue difícil:

-
- No, no he tenido dificultad
 No, no he intentado inscribirme en estos programas
 No sé
 Me niego

31) Las siguientes preguntas son sobre usted y los que actualmente viven con usted. En los últimos 12 meses, ¿Alguien en su hogar necesito ayuda con - Por favor, responda sí o no a lo siguiente:

Entrevistador: Si el entrevistado no sabe o se niega, marque esas opciones.

Lea cada fila debajo y marque la respuesta a la derecha	Sí	No	No Sé	Me niego
Seguridad, seguridad de pesticidas, pago, o tiempo pagado cuando se enferma en el trabajo	○	○	○	○
Conseguir un nuevo trabajo	○	○	○	○
Aprender inglés o español; o ir a la escuela	○	○	○	○
Aprender sobre los gastos y el ahorro	○	○	○	○
Completar sus impuestos	○	○	○	○
Pagar la renta, el agua, el gas o la electricidad	○	○	○	○
Encontrar vivienda	○	○	○	○
Comida, ropa, lavandería o artículos para el hogar	○	○	○	○
Encontrar un médico o dentista	○	○	○	○
Ayuda para ver a un médico, como: un raite, alguien que cuide a sus hijos o alguien que traduzca	○	○	○	○
Servicios de ciudadanía o inmigración	○	○	○	○

Obtener ayuda con la ansiedad, el estrés, la depresión, o consumo de alcohol o drogas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Centro de Recursos del Condado de Santa Bárbara

El condado de Santa Bárbara está creando una oficina de recursos para ayudar a los trabajadores del campo o de agricultura y sus familias. Esta oficina móvil será una ven con personas disponibles para ayudarle. Las siguientes preguntas son sobre la oficina móvil de recursos.

32) ¿Prefiere acceder a la oficina móvil durante la semana y/o fin de semana? (*Seleccione todas las que correspondan*)

Durante la semana (lunes-viernes)

i) ¿Qué días prefiere? *Entrevistador: No lea las opciones, seleccione todas las que correspondan de las siguientes:*

- Lunes
- Martes
- Miércoles
- Jueves
- Viernes
- No sé
- Me niego

ii) ¿Qué horas prefiere acceder a la oficina móvil? (*Marque todas las que correspondan*)

- Temprano en la mañana (5am-8am)
- Mañana (8am-12pm)
- Tarde (12pm-5pm)
- Noche (5pm-8pm)
- No sé
- Me niego

Durante el fin de semana (sábado-domingo)

iii) ¿Qué días prefiere? *Entrevistador: No lea las opciones, seleccione todas las que correspondan de las siguientes:*

- Sábado
- Domingo
- No sé
- Me niego

iv) ¿Qué horas prefiere acceder a la oficina móvil? (*Marque todas las que correspondan*)

- Temprano en la mañana (5am-8am)
- Mañana (8am-12pm)
- Tarde (12pm-5pm)
- Noche (5pm-8pm)
- No sé
- Me niego

- No sé*
- Me niego*

33) ¿Cómo preferiría comunicarse con la oficina móvil? (*Marque todo lo que corresponda*)

- En persona
- Correo electrónico
- Mensaje de texto
- Hablar por teléfono
- Usar una aplicación de chat como WhatsApp o Facebook Messenger
- Otro, por favor especifique: _____
- No sé*
- Me niego*

34) ¿Cuál sería el lugar más conveniente para la oficina móvil? (*Marque todo lo que corresponda*)

- Cerca de casa
- Cerca del trabajo
- Cerca de la iglesia
- Cerca de las tiendas de comida
- Cerca de una clínica de salud
- Otro, por favor especifique: _____
- No sé*
- Me niego*

Entrevistador: Casi hemos terminado, solo un par de preguntas más.

35) ¿Tienes amigos, familiares u otras personas que te ayudan cuando lo necesitas? (*Seleccione uno*)

- Sí
- No
- No sé*
- Me niego*

36) ¿Qué es lo que más te gusta de tu comunidad, incluyendo las personas con las que trabajas?

37) Hemos llegado al final de la encuesta. ¿Hay algo más que le gustaría compartir con nosotros?

Entrevistador: Agradezca al cliente y recuerde darle al cliente la TARJETA DE REGALO u obtener una DIRECCIÓN POSTAL para enviarle la tarjeta de regalo.

Si está en persona y otros miembros del hogar están presentes: Pregúntele al cliente: "¿Hay otros adultos en la familia que deseen realizar la encuesta?"

APPENDIX III: 2022 Santa Maria Needs Assessment Questions and Sources

Question	Question Text	Source
Demographics		
7	How old are you (in years)? <i>¿Qué edad tiene (en años)?</i>	Adapted from National Agricultural Workers Survey ¹²
8	What is your gender? <i>¿Cuál es tu género?</i>	Adapted from National Agricultural Workers Survey
9	Do you identify as any of the following: Mixtec, Triqui, Zapotec, Other Indigenous Mexican, please specify:, Mexican (not indigenous), Mexican American, Other Hispanic/Latino/a, please specify:, none of these <i>¿Se identifica como alguno de los siguientes: Mixtec, Triqui, Zapotec, otro grupo indígena mexicano, por favor especifique:, Mexicano (no indígena), Mexicano-Americano, otro tipo de hispano/latino, por favor especifique:, none of these</i>	Adapted from National Agricultural Workers Survey
10	Are you? American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Black or African American, Middle Eastern/North African (MENA), Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (including Filipino), White, Other, please specify: <i>¿Es usted? Nativo Americano o Nativo de Alaska, Asiático, Negro o Afroamericano, Medio Oriente/Norteafricano, Nativo de Hawái o de las Islas del Pacífico (incluyendo Filipino), Blanco, otro, por favor especifique:</i>	Adapted from National Agricultural Workers Survey
11	What is the highest grade of education you have completed? <i>¿Cuál es el grado más alto de educación que ha completado?</i>	Adapted from National Agricultural Workers Survey
12	What languages do you and your family use at home? <i>¿Qué idiomas usan usted y su familia en casa?</i>	Adapted from National Agricultural Workers Survey
13	Do you currently live in Santa Barbara County? If yes, In what part of the county do you currently live in? <i>¿Actualmente vive en el condado de Santa Bárbara?</i>	Adapted from Sonoma County Agricultural Workers Health Survey ⁹

Question	Question Text	Source
	<i>Sí: ¿En qué parte del condado vive ahora?</i>	
14	Do you move to different cities depending on the season you or someone in your household works in farmwork/agriculture? <i>¿Se muda a diferentes ciudades dependiendo de la temporada en que usted o alguien en su hogar trabaja en el campo/agricultura?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
15	Do you or someone in your household currently work at a farm/agriculture job in Santa Barbara County? If yes, in what part of the county is the farm/agriculture job located in? <i>¿Usted o alguien de su familia trabaja actualmente en un trabajo de campo/agricultura en el condado de Santa Bárbara?</i> <i>¿En qué parte del condado se encuentra el trabajo de campo/agricultura?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
Housing		
16	Do you have safety concerns regarding your house or apartment? If Yes, what are those concerns? <i>¿Está preocupado/a de la seguridad de su casa o apartamento?</i> <i>En caso de sí, ¿Cuáles son esas preocupaciones?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
Working Conditions		
17	In the past 12 months, when you or someone in your household worked in farmwork/agriculture, did you have the following available? <i>En los últimos 12 meses, ¿Cuándo usted o alguien en su hogar trabajo en el campo/agricultura, ¿tubo lo siguiente disponible?</i>	Adapted from UC Merced Farmworker Health in California Survey ⁷
18	In the past 12 months, have you or someone in your household become sick due to heat or high temperatures while working in farmwork/agriculture? <i>En los últimos 12 meses, ¿usted o alguien en su hogar se ha enfermado debido al calor o las altas temperaturas mientras trabajaba en el campo/agricultura?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
19	Do you have some things you wish you could change about farm/agriculture work? If yes, what are the two most important? <i>¿Tiene algunas cosas que desearía poder cambiar sobre el trabajo en el campo/agricultura?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment

Question	Question Text	Source
	<i>En caso de sí, ¿cuáles son las dos más importantes?</i>	
Healthcare Coverage		
20	Do you currently have health insurance that helps pay for medications or to see a doctor (like Medi-Cal, Medicare, Blue Shield, Anthem, or Kaiser)? <i>¿Actualmente tiene un seguro médico que ayuda a pagar medicamentos o a ver un médico (como Medi-Cal, Medicare, Blue Shield, Anthem o Kaiser)?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
21	In the past 12 months, has there been a time you haven't had health insurance? If yes, what are the reasons why you did not have any health insurance? <i>En los últimos 12 meses, ¿ha habido algún tiempo en que no haya tenido cobertura de seguro médico? En caso de sí, el entrevistador pregunta: ¿Cuáles son las razones por las que no tenía ningún seguro médico?</i>	Adapted from UC Merced Farmworker Health in California Survey
22	Do you have a spouse and/or children who use your health insurance? <i>¿Tiene una pareja (esposo/a) y/o hijos que usan su seguro médico?</i>	Adapted from UC Merced Farmworker Health in California Survey
Healthcare		
23	In the last 12 months, was there a time you needed medical care, but did not get it? If yes, why didn't you get the medical care you needed? <i>En los últimos 12 meses, ¿hubo un momento en que necesitó atención médica, pero no la recibió? En caso de sí, ¿Por qué no recibió la atención médica que necesitaba?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
24	In the last 12 months, was there a time you needed to see a doctor for problems with your mental health, emotions, nerves, or alcohol/drug use, but didn't see a doctor? If yes, why didn't you see a doctor when you needed one? <i>En los últimos 12 meses, ¿hubo algún momento en que necesitó ver a un médico por problemas con su salud mental, emociones, nervios o consumo de alcohol/drogas, pero no vio a un médico? En caso de sí, ¿Por qué no vio a un médico cuando lo necesitaba?</i>	Adapted from UC Merced Farmworker Health in California Survey
25	How often do you need someone to help you read instructions, pamphlets, or other written material from someone like an employer or medical provider?	Adapted from UC Merced Farmworker Health in California Survey

Question	Question Text	Source
	<i>¿Qué tan seguido necesita que alguien le ayude a leer instrucciones, folletos u otro material escrito de alguien como un empleador o proveedor médico?</i>	
Resources		
26	If you needed to use the internet, how easy would it be? <i>Si necesitara usar el Internet, ¿qué tan fácil sería para usted?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
27	What social platforms do you prefer? <i>¿Qué red social prefiere?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
28	In the past 12 months, was there ever a time that you were unable to: buy food, pay your rent or mortgage, pay for water, gas, or electricity, pay for your transportation (including bus pass, car, truck, or motorcycle, and auto insurance), pay for childcare, including daycare, preschool, babysitter or nanny? <i>En los últimos 12 meses, ¿hubo alguna vez en que no pudo: Comprar comida, pagar su renta o hipoteca, pagar el agua, el gas o la electricidad, pagar su transporte (incluyendo pase de autobús, coche, camioneta, o motocicleta, y aseguranza de auto), pagar el cuidado de niños, incluyendo guardería, preescolar, babysitter o niñera?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
29	Do you have children under 18 years of age that currently live with you? Do they need assistance with: school, getting healthy food, health insurance, anxiety, stress, or depression, alcohol or drug use, childcare/After school programs, safety at home or at school, other? <i>¿Tiene hijos menores de 18 años que actualmente viven con usted?</i> <i>En caso de sí, ¿Necesitan ayuda con: escuela, obteniendo alimentos saludables, seguro medico, ansiedad, estrés o depresión, uso de alcohol o drogas, cuidado de niños/Programas después de escuela, seguridad en el hogar o en la escuela, otro?</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
30	Have you had difficulty with programs like Medi-Cal, CalWorks, CalFresh/SNAP, or WIC? If yes, please describe what was challenging: <i>¿Ha tenido dificultades con programas como Medi-Cal, CalWorks, CalFresh o WIC?</i> <i>En caso de sí, por favor, describa lo que fue difícil:</i>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
31	In the last 12 months, has anyone in your household needed assistance with - Please respond yes or no to the following: safety, pesticide safety, pay, and/or sick leave at work, getting a new job, learning English or Spanish; or going to school, learning about	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment

Question	Question Text	Source
	<p>spending and saving, completing your taxes, paying rent, water, gas, or electricity, finding housing, food, clothing, laundry, or household goods, finding a doctor or dentist, help seeing a doctor like: a ride someone to watch your children, or someone to translate, citizenship or immigration services, getting help with anxiety, stress, depression, or alcohol or drug use?</p> <p><i>Las siguientes preguntas son sobre usted y los que actualmente viven con usted. En los últimos 12 meses, ¿Alguien en su hogar necesito ayuda con: seguridad, seguridad de pesticidas, pago, o tiempo pagado cuando se enferma en el trabajo, conseguir un nuevo trabajo, aprender inglés o español; o ir a la escuela, prender sobre los gastos y el ahorro, completar sus impuestos, pagar la renta, el agua, el gas o la electricidad, encontrar vivienda, comida, ropa, lavandería o artículos para el hogar, encontrar un médico o dentista, ayuda para ver a un médico, como: un raite, alguien que cuide a sus hijos o alguien que traduzca, servicios de ciudadanía o inmigración, obtener ayuda con la ansiedad, el estrés, la depresión, o consumo de alcohol o droga?</i></p>	
32	<p>Would you prefer to access the mobile office during the week and/or weekend? What days would you prefer?</p> <p><i>¿Prefiere acceder a la oficina móvil durante la semana y/o fin de semana?</i></p>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
33	<p>How would you prefer to communicate with the mobile office?</p> <p><i>¿Cómo preferiría comunicarse con la oficina móvil?</i></p>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
34	<p>Where would be the most convenient place for the mobile office to be?</p> <p><i>¿Cuál sería el lugar más conveniente para la oficina móvil?</i></p>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
35	<p>Do you have friends, family, or other people who help you when you need it?</p> <p><i>¿Tienes amigos, familiares u otras personas que te ayudan cuando lo necesitas?</i></p>	Adapted from the Structural Vulnerability Assessment Tool ¹⁰
36	<p>What do you like best about your community including the people you work with?</p> <p><i>¿Qué es lo que más te gusta de tu comunidad, incluyendo las personas con las que trabajas?</i></p>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment
37	<p>We have reached the end of the survey. Is there anything else you would like to share with us?</p> <p><i>Hemos llegado al final de la encuesta. ¿Hay algo más que le gustaría compartir con nosotros?</i></p>	Written for Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment

APPENDIX IV: FARMWORKER NEEDS ASSESSMENT SOCIAL MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENTS



PROYECTO CAMPESINO
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
FARMWORKER RESOURCE
CENTER

Are you a farmworker or a family member of a farmworker? If so, we'd love to hear from you!

.....

We are offering the Proyecto Campesino survey this March! Look for us in your neighborhood or call us at 805-450-1705!

Participants will receive a **\$10 gift card** upon completion of the survey.



PROYECTO CAMPESINO
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
FARMWORKER RESOURCE
CENTER

¿Es usted un trabajador de campo/agricultura o un familiar de un trabajador de campo/agricultura? Si es así, ¡nos encantaría saber de usted!

.....

¡Estamos ofreciendo la encuesta del Proyecto Campesino este mes de marzo! ¡Búsqenos en su vecindario o llámenos al 805-450-1705!

Participantes recibirán una **tarjeta de regalo de \$10** al completar la encuesta.

APPENDIX V: Participating Organizations, Santa Barbara County Farmworker Needs Assessment March 2023

Focus Groups	Community Partner	Education	Health and Human Services	Employers	Health Care
Santa Barbara Foundation	X				
Consulate of Mexico	X				
The Little House by The Park /Family Service Agency	X				
Northern Santa Barbara County United Way	X				
Center for Employment Training	X				
Goodwill Industries of Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties	X				
Carpinteria Children’s Project	X				
SAVIE Health	X				
La Cooperativa Campesina de California		X			
Santa Barbara City College		X			
Allan Hancock College		X			
Lompoc Unified School District		X			
Children and Family Resource Services Home to the Santa Barbara County Promotores Network		X			
Department of Social Services			X		
Employment Development Department			X		
Managed Career Solutions			X		
California Farmworkers				X	
Innovative Produce				X	
Babe Farms				X	
Nutrition Health Education Assistant (WIC)					X

Focus Groups (Continued)	Community Partner	Education	Health and Human Services	Employers	Health Care
Santa Barbara County Public Health Disease Control					X
Santa Barbara County Public Health COVID-19 Unit					X
Santa Barbara County Public Health – Health Care Center					X
CenCal Health					X
Community Health Centers of the Central Coast (CHCCC)					X
Key Informant Interviews	Community Partner	Education	Health and Human Services	Employers	Health Care
Growers & Shippers Association of SB and SLO				X	
Mixteco/Indígena Community Organizing Project (MICOP)	X				
Central Coastal Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE)	X				
Outreach Locations	Store/Market/Laundromat	Event	Church	Neighborhood	Community Organization/Service Provider
Vallarta Supermarket	X				
Tijuanita Neighborhood				X	
America’s Job Center of California-SM/SB					X
Benefits Service Center – Department of Social Services					X
Carpinteria-weekend events		X			
Lompoc-swap meet every Saturday		X			
Community Farmers Markets		X			
Panaderia	X				
Los Adobes de Maria				X	
La Joya Plaza	X				
La Favorita Market	X				
Catholic Charities					X
Food Bank					X
Salvation Army					X

Outreach Locations (Continued)	Store/Market/Laundromat	Event	Church	Neighborhood	Community Organization/Service Provider
Su Mesa Carniceria	X				
El Toro	X				
Discount Center Mall	X				
Fiesta Supermall	X				
Iglesia de Jesucristo en la Americas			X		
Swap Meet (Flea Market)		X			
Tax Preparation Centers (Golden State Tax, CS Tax and Insurance, Fiesta Auto Insurance & Tax Services, Semilla finances and tax services, Sanchez Immigration and Tax)					X
Social Services Offices (countywide)					X
Montserrat Tax Services					X
Debu Food Market	X				
Muebles Y Mas	X				
Boost Mobile	X				
Asia Market	X				
El Jacalito	X				
Princesa Lavanderia	X				
San Judas Botanica	X				
Stowell Center Launderland	X				
Ritio GTS Insurance LLC	X				
Fiesta Auto Insurance	X				
Center for Employment Training (CET)					X
Carniceria La Mia	X				
Wash 4 Less	X				
Blosser Market Center	X				
El Ranchero Liquor	X				

Outreach Locations (Continued)	Store/Market/ Laundromat	Event	Church	Neighborhood	Community Organization/ Service Provider
La Joya Discount	X				
Lavasola Laundromat	X				
La Tapatia Bakery	X				
One Stop Discount	X				
La Casa Del Celular	X				
La Favorita Market (N. Broadway)	X				
La Favorita Market (Main Street)	X				
Downtown Fridays		X			
St. Peter's Church			X		
St. John Newman Church			X		
Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church			X		